Vulkan® 1.3.224 - A Specification (with KHR extensions)

The Khronos® Vulkan Working Group

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Chapter 1. Preamble

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This Specification contains substantially unmodified functionality from, and is a successor to, Khronos specifications including OpenGL, OpenGL ES and OpenCL.

Some parts of this Specification are purely informative and so are EXCLUDED from the Scope of this Specification. The Document Conventions section of the Introduction defines how these parts of the Specification are identified.

Where this Specification uses technical terminology, defined in the Glossary or otherwise, that refer to enabling technologies that are not expressly set forth in this Specification, those enabling technologies are EXCLUDED from the Scope of this Specification. For clarity, enabling technologies not disclosed with particularity in this Specification (e.g. semiconductor manufacturing technology, hardware architecture, processor architecture or microarchitecture, memory architecture, compiler technology, object oriented technology, basic operating system technology, compression technology, algorithms, and so on) are NOT to be considered expressly set forth; only those application program interfaces and data structures disclosed with particularity are included in the Scope of this Specification.

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Chapter 2. Introduction

This document, referred to as the “Vulkan Specification” or just the “Specification” hereafter, describes the Vulkan Application Programming Interface (API). Vulkan is a C99 API designed for explicit control of low-level graphics and compute functionality.

The canonical version of the Specification is available in the official Vulkan Registry (https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/). The source files used to generate the Vulkan specification are stored in the Vulkan Documentation Repository (https://github.com/KhronosGroup/Vulkan-Docs). The source repository additionally has a public issue tracker and allows the submission of pull requests that improve the specification.

2.1. Document Conventions

The Vulkan specification is intended for use by both implementors of the API and application developers seeking to make use of the API, forming a contract between these parties. Specification text may address either party; typically the intended audience can be inferred from context, though some sections are defined to address only one of these parties. (For example, Valid Usage sections only address application developers). Any requirements, prohibitions, recommendations or options defined by normative terminology are imposed only on the audience of that text.

Note
Structure and enumerated types defined in extensions that were promoted to core in a later version of Vulkan are now defined in terms of the equivalent Vulkan core interfaces. This affects the Vulkan Specification, the Vulkan header files, and the corresponding XML Registry.

2.1.1. Informative Language

Some language in the specification is purely informative, intended to give background or suggestions to implementors or developers.

If an entire chapter or section contains only informative language, its title will be suffixed with “(Informative)”.

All NOTEs are implicitly informative.

2.1.2. Normative Terminology

Within this specification, the key words must, required, should, recommended, may, and optional are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 - Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels (https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt). The additional key word optionally is an alternate form of optional, for use where grammatically appropriate.

These key words are highlighted in the specification for clarity. In text addressing application developers, their use expresses requirements that apply to application behavior. In text addressing implementors, their use expresses requirements that apply to implementations.
In text addressing application developers, the additional key words **can** and **cannot** are to be interpreted as describing the capabilities of an application, as follows:

**can**

This word means that the application is able to perform the action described.

**cannot**

This word means that the API and/or the execution environment provide no mechanism through which the application can express or accomplish the action described.

These key words are never used in text addressing implementors.

---

**Note**

There is an important distinction between **cannot** and **must not**, as used in this Specification. **Cannot** means something the application literally is unable to express or accomplish through the API, while **must not** means something that the application is capable of expressing through the API, but that the consequences of doing so are undefined and potentially unrecoverable for the implementation (see **Valid Usage**).

---

Unless otherwise noted in the section heading, all sections and appendices in this document are normative.

**2.1.3. Technical Terminology**

The Vulkan Specification makes use of common engineering and graphics terms such as **Pipeline**, **Shader**, and **Host** to identify and describe Vulkan API constructs and their attributes, states, and behaviors. The **Glossary** defines the basic meanings of these terms in the context of the Specification. The Specification text provides fuller definitions of the terms and may elaborate, extend, or clarify the **Glossary** definitions. When a term defined in the **Glossary** is used in normative language within the Specification, the definitions within the Specification govern and supersede any meanings the terms may have in other technical contexts (i.e. outside the Specification).

**2.1.4. Normative References**

References to external documents are considered normative references if the Specification uses any of the normative terms defined in **Normative Terminology** to refer to them or their requirements, either as a whole or in part.

The following documents are referenced by normative sections of the specification:


https://www.khronos.org/registry/spir-v/.


Chapter 3. Fundamentals

This chapter introduces fundamental concepts including the Vulkan architecture and execution model, API syntax, queues, pipeline configurations, numeric representation, state and state queries, and the different types of objects and shaders. It provides a framework for interpreting more specific descriptions of commands and behavior in the remainder of the Specification.

3.1. Host and Device Environment

The Vulkan Specification assumes and requires: the following properties of the host environment with respect to Vulkan implementations:

- The host must have runtime support for 8, 16, 32 and 64-bit signed and unsigned two's-complement integers, all addressable at the granularity of their size in bytes.
- The host must have runtime support for 32- and 64-bit floating-point types satisfying the range and precision constraints in the Floating Point Computation section.
- The representation and endianness of these types on the host must match the representation and endianness of the same types on every physical device supported.

Note
Since a variety of data types and structures in Vulkan may be accessible by both host and physical device operations, the implementation should be able to access such data efficiently in both paths in order to facilitate writing portable and performant applications.

3.2. Execution Model

This section outlines the execution model of a Vulkan system.

Vulkan exposes one or more devices, each of which exposes one or more queues which may process work asynchronously to one another. The set of queues supported by a device is partitioned into families. Each family supports one or more types of functionality and may contain multiple queues with similar characteristics. Queues within a single family are considered compatible with one another, and work produced for a family of queues can be executed on any queue within that family. This specification defines the following types of functionality that queues may support: video decode, video encode, graphics, compute, transfer and sparse memory management.

Note
A single device may report multiple similar queue families rather than, or as well as, reporting multiple members of one or more of those families. This indicates that while members of those families have similar capabilities, they are not directly compatible with one another.

Device memory is explicitly managed by the application. Each device may advertise one or more heaps, representing different areas of memory. Memory heaps are either device-local or host-local,
but are always visible to the device. Further detail about memory heaps is exposed via memory types available on that heap. Examples of memory areas that may be available on an implementation include:

- *device-local* is memory that is physically connected to the device.
- *device-local, host visible* is device-local memory that is visible to the host.
- *host-local, host visible* is memory that is local to the host and visible to the device and host.

On other architectures, there may only be a single heap that can be used for any purpose.

### 3.2.1. Queue Operation

Vulkan queues provide an interface to the execution engines of a device. Commands for these execution engines are recorded into command buffers ahead of execution time, and then submitted to a queue for execution. Once submitted to a queue, command buffers will begin and complete execution without further application intervention, though the order of this execution is dependent on a number of implicit and explicit ordering constraints.

Work is submitted to queues using *queue submission commands* that typically take the form `vkQueue*` (e.g. `vkQueueSubmit`, `vkQueueBindSparse`), and can take a list of semaphores upon which to wait before work begins and a list of semaphores to signal once work has completed. The work itself, as well as signaling and waiting on the semaphores are all *queue operations*. Queue submission commands return control to the application once queue operations have been submitted - they do not wait for completion.

There are no implicit ordering constraints between queue operations on different queues, or between queues and the host, so these may operate in any order with respect to each other. Explicit ordering constraints between different queues or with the host can be expressed with semaphores and fences.

Command buffer submissions to a single queue respect submission order and other implicit ordering guarantees, but otherwise may overlap or execute out of order. Other types of batches and queue submissions against a single queue (e.g. sparse memory binding) have no implicit ordering constraints with any other queue submission or batch. Additional explicit ordering constraints between queue submissions and individual batches can be expressed with semaphores and fences.

Before a fence or semaphore is signaled, it is guaranteed that any previously submitted queue operations have completed execution, and that memory writes from those queue operations are available to future queue operations. Waiting on a signaled semaphore or fence guarantees that previous writes that are available are also visible to subsequent commands.

Command buffer boundaries, both between primary command buffers of the same or different batches or submissions as well as between primary and secondary command buffers, do not introduce any additional ordering constraints. In other words, submitting the set of command buffers (which include executing secondary command buffers) between any semaphore or fence operations execute the recorded commands as if they had all been recorded into a single primary command buffer, except that the current state is reset on each boundary. Explicit ordering constraints can be expressed with explicit synchronization primitives.
There are a few implicit ordering guarantees between commands within a command buffer, but only covering a subset of execution. Additional explicit ordering constraints can be expressed with the various explicit synchronization primitives.

Note
Implementations have significant freedom to overlap execution of work submitted to a queue, and this is common due to deep pipelining and parallelism in Vulkan devices.

Commands recorded in command buffers either perform actions (draw, dispatch, clear, copy, query/timestamp operations, begin/end subpass operations), set state (bind pipelines, descriptor sets, and buffers, set dynamic state, push constants, set render pass/subpass state), or perform synchronization (set/wait events, pipeline barrier, render pass/subpass dependencies). Some commands perform more than one of these tasks. State setting commands update the current state of the command buffer. Some commands that perform actions (e.g. draw/dispatch) do so based on the current state set cumulatively since the start of the command buffer. The work involved in performing action commands is often allowed to overlap or to be reordered, but doing so must not alter the state to be used by each action command. In general, action commands are those commands that alter framebuffer attachments, read/write buffer or image memory, or write to query pools.

Synchronization commands introduce explicit execution and memory dependencies between two sets of action commands, where the second set of commands depends on the first set of commands. These dependencies enforce both that the execution of certain pipeline stages in the later set occurs after the execution of certain stages in the source set, and that the effects of memory accesses performed by certain pipeline stages occur in order and are visible to each other. When not enforced by an explicit dependency or implicit ordering guarantees, action commands may overlap execution or execute out of order, and may not see the side effects of each other’s memory accesses.

### 3.3. Object Model

The devices, queues, and other entities in Vulkan are represented by Vulkan objects. At the API level, all objects are referred to by handles. There are two classes of handles, dispatchable and non-dispatchable. Dispatchable handle types are a pointer to an opaque type. This pointer may be used by layers as part of intercepting API commands, and thus each API command takes a dispatchable type as its first parameter. Each object of a dispatchable type must have a unique handle value during its lifetime.

Non-dispatchable handle types are a 64-bit integer type whose meaning is implementation-dependent. If the privateData feature is enabled for a VkDevice, each object of a non-dispatchable type created on that device must have a handle value that is unique among objects created on that device, for the duration of the object’s lifetime. Otherwise, non-dispatchable handles may encode object information directly in the handle rather than acting as a reference to an underlying object, and thus may not have unique handle values. If handle values are not unique, then destroying one such handle must not cause identical handles of other types to become invalid, and must not cause identical handles of the same type to become invalid if that handle value has been created more times than it has been destroyed.
All objects created or allocated from a `VkDevice` (i.e. with a `VkDevice` as the first parameter) are private to that device, and must not be used on other devices.

### 3.3.1. Object Lifetime

Objects are created or allocated by `vkCreate*` and `vkAllocate*` commands, respectively. Once an object is created or allocated, its “structure” is considered to be immutable, though the contents of certain object types is still free to change. Objects are destroyed or freed by `vkDestroy*` and `vkFree*` commands, respectively.

Objects that are allocated (rather than created) take resources from an existing pool object or memory heap, and when freed return resources to that pool or heap. While object creation and destruction are generally expected to be low-frequency occurrences during runtime, allocating and freeing objects can occur at high frequency. Pool objects help accommodate improved performance of the allocations and frees.

It is an application’s responsibility to track the lifetime of Vulkan objects, and not to destroy them while they are still in use.

The ownership of application-owned memory is immediately acquired by any Vulkan command it is passed into. Ownership of such memory must be released back to the application at the end of the duration of the command, so that the application can alter or free this memory as soon as all the commands that acquired it have returned.

The following object types are consumed when they are passed into a Vulkan command and not further accessed by the objects they are used to create. They must not be destroyed in the duration of any API command they are passed into:

- `VkShaderModule`
- `VkPipelineCache`

A `VkRenderPass` or `VkPipelineLayout` object passed as a parameter to create another object is not further accessed by that object after the duration of the command it is passed into. A `VkRenderPass` used in a command buffer follows the rules described below.

`VkDescriptorSetLayout` objects may be accessed by commands that operate on descriptor sets allocated using that layout, and those descriptor sets must not be updated with `vkUpdateDescriptorSets` after the descriptor set layout has been destroyed. Otherwise, a `VkDescriptorSetLayout` object passed as a parameter to create another object is not further accessed by that object after the duration of the command it is passed into.

The application must not destroy any other type of Vulkan object until all uses of that object by the device (such as via command buffer execution) have completed.

The following Vulkan objects must not be destroyed while any command buffers using the object are in the pending state:

- `VkEvent`
- `VkQueryPool`
• VkBuffer
• VkBufferView
• VkImage
• VkImageView
• VkPipeline
• VkSampler
• VkSamplerYcbcrConversion
• VkDescriptorPool
• VkFramebuffer
• VkRenderPass
• VkCommandBuffer
• VkCommandPool
• VkDeviceMemory
• VkDescriptorSet
• VkAccelerationStructureKHR

Destroying these objects will move any command buffers that are in the recording or executable state, and are using those objects, to the invalid state.

The following Vulkan objects must not be destroyed while any queue is executing commands that use the object:

• VkFence
• VkSemaphore
• VkCommandBuffer
• VkCommandPool

In general, objects can be destroyed or freed in any order, even if the object being freed is involved in the use of another object (e.g. use of a resource in a view, use of a view in a descriptor set, use of a pipeline library in another pipeline, use of a bottom level acceleration structure in an instance referenced by a top level acceleration structure, use of an object in a command buffer, binding of a memory allocation to a resource), as long as any object that uses the freed object is not further used in any way except to be destroyed or to be reset in such a way that it no longer uses the other object (such as resetting a command buffer). If the object has been reset, then it can be used as if it never used the freed object. An exception to this is when there is a parent/child relationship between objects. In this case, the application must not destroy a parent object before its children, except when the parent is explicitly defined to free its children when it is destroyed (e.g. for pool objects, as defined below).

VkCommandPool objects are parents of VkCommandBuffer objects. VkDescriptorPool objects are parents of VkDescriptorSet objects. VkDevice objects are parents of many object types (all that take a VkDevice as a parameter to their creation).
The following Vulkan objects have specific restrictions for when they can be destroyed:

- **VkQueue** objects cannot be explicitly destroyed. Instead, they are implicitly destroyed when the **VkDevice** object they are retrieved from is destroyed.

- Destroying a pool object implicitly frees all objects allocated from that pool. Specifically, destroying **VkCommandPool** frees all **VkCommandBuffer** objects that were allocated from it, and destroying **VkDescriptorPool** frees all **VkDescriptorSet** objects that were allocated from it.

- **VkDevice** objects can be destroyed when all **VkQueue** objects retrieved from them are idle, and all objects created from them have been destroyed. This includes the following objects:
  - VkFence
  - VkSemaphore
  - VkEvent
  - VkQueryPool
  - VkBuffer
  - VkBufferView
  - VkImage
  - VkImageView
  - VkShaderModule
  - VkPipelineCache
  - VkPipeline
  - VkPipelineLayout
  - VkSampler
  - VkSamplerYcbcrConversion
  - VkDescriptorSetLayout
  - VkDescriptorPool
  - VkFramebuffer
  - VkRenderPass
  - VkCommandPool
  - VkCommandBuffer
  - VkDeviceMemory
  - VkAccelerationStructureKHR

- **VkPhysicalDevice** objects cannot be explicitly destroyed. Instead, they are implicitly destroyed when the **VkInstance** object they are retrieved from is destroyed.

- **VkInstance** objects can be destroyed once all **VkDevice** objects created from any of its **VkPhysicalDevice** objects have been destroyed.
3.3.2. External Object Handles

As defined above, the scope of object handles created or allocated from a VkDevice is limited to that logical device. Objects which are not in scope are said to be external. To bring an external object into scope, an external handle must be exported from the object in the source scope and imported into the destination scope.

Note
The scope of external handles and their associated resources may vary according to their type, but they can generally be shared across process and API boundaries.

3.4. Application Binary Interface

The mechanism by which Vulkan is made available to applications is platform- or implementation-defined. On many platforms the C interface described in this Specification is provided by a shared library. Since shared libraries can be changed independently of the applications that use them, they present particular compatibility challenges, and this Specification places some requirements on them.

Shared library implementations must use the default Application Binary Interface (ABI) of the standard C compiler for the platform, or provide customized API headers that cause application code to use the implementation's non-default ABI. An ABI in this context means the size, alignment, and layout of C data types; the procedure calling convention; and the naming convention for shared library symbols corresponding to C functions. Customizing the calling convention for a platform is usually accomplished by defining calling convention macros appropriately in vk_platform.h.

On platforms where Vulkan is provided as a shared library, library symbols beginning with “vk” and followed by a digit or uppercase letter are reserved for use by the implementation. Applications which use Vulkan must not provide definitions of these symbols. This allows the Vulkan shared library to be updated with additional symbols for new API versions or extensions without causing symbol conflicts with existing applications.

Shared library implementations should provide library symbols for commands in the highest version of this Specification they support, and for Window System Integration extensions relevant to the platform. They may also provide library symbols for commands defined by additional extensions.

Note
These requirements and recommendations are intended to allow implementors to take advantage of platform-specific conventions for SDKs, ABIs, library versioning mechanisms, etc. while still minimizing the code changes necessary to port applications or libraries between platforms. Platform vendors, or providers of the de facto standard Vulkan shared library for a platform, are encouraged to document what symbols the shared library provides and how it will be versioned when new symbols are added.

Applications should only rely on shared library symbols for commands in the minimum core version required by the application. vkGetInstanceProcAddr and
vkGetDeviceProcAddr should be used to obtain function pointers for commands in core versions beyond the application’s minimum required version.

### 3.5. Command Syntax and Duration

The Specification describes Vulkan commands as functions or procedures using C99 syntax. Language bindings for other languages such as C++ and JavaScript may allow for stricter parameter passing, or object-oriented interfaces.

Vulkan uses the standard C types for the base type of scalar parameters (e.g. types from `<stdint.h>`), with exceptions described below, or elsewhere in the text when appropriate:

VkBool32 represents boolean True and False values, since C does not have a sufficiently portable built-in boolean type:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef uint32_t VkBool32;
```

VK_TRUE represents a boolean True (unsigned integer 1) value, and VK_FALSE a boolean False (unsigned integer 0) value.

All values returned from a Vulkan implementation in a VkBool32 will be either VK_TRUE or VK_FALSE.

Applications must not pass any other values than VK_TRUE or VK_FALSE into a Vulkan implementation where a VkBool32 is expected.

VK_TRUE is a constant representing a VkBool32 True value.

```c
#define VK_TRUE 1U
```

VK_FALSE is a constant representing a VkBool32 False value.

```c
#define VK_FALSE 0U
```

VkDeviceSize represents device memory size and offset values:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef uint64_t VkDeviceSize;
```

VkDeviceAddress represents device buffer address values:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef uint64_t VkDeviceAddress;
```
Commands that create Vulkan objects are of the form `vkCreate*` and take `Vk*CreateInfo` structures with the parameters needed to create the object. These Vulkan objects are destroyed with commands of the form `vkDestroy*`.

The last in-parameter to each command that creates or destroys a Vulkan object is `pAllocator`. The `pAllocator` parameter can be set to a non-NULL value such that allocations for the given object are delegated to an application provided callback; refer to the Memory Allocation chapter for further details.

Commands that allocate Vulkan objects owned by pool objects are of the form `vkAllocate*`, and take `Vk*AllocateInfo` structures. These Vulkan objects are freed with commands of the form `vkFree*`. These objects do not take allocators; if host memory is needed, they will use the allocator that was specified when their parent pool was created.

Commands are recorded into a command buffer by calling API commands of the form `vkCmd*`. Each such command may have different restrictions on where it can be used: in a primary and/or secondary command buffer, inside and/or outside a render pass, and in one or more of the supported queue types. These restrictions are documented together with the definition of each such command.

The duration of a Vulkan command refers to the interval between calling the command and its return to the caller.

3.5.1. Lifetime of Retrieved Results

Information is retrieved from the implementation with commands of the form `vkGet*` and `vkEnumerate*`.

Unless otherwise specified for an individual command, the results are invariant; that is, they will remain unchanged when retrieved again by calling the same command with the same parameters, so long as those parameters themselves all remain valid.

3.6. Threading Behavior

Vulkan is intended to provide scalable performance when used on multiple host threads. All commands support being called concurrently from multiple threads, but certain parameters, or components of parameters are defined to be externally synchronized. This means that the caller must guarantee that no more than one thread is using such a parameter at a given time.

More precisely, Vulkan commands use simple stores to update the state of Vulkan objects. A parameter declared as externally synchronized may have its contents updated at any time during the host execution of the command. If two commands operate on the same object and at least one of the commands declares the object to be externally synchronized, then the caller must guarantee not only that the commands do not execute simultaneously, but also that the two commands are separated by an appropriate memory barrier (if needed).

Note

Memory barriers are particularly relevant for hosts based on the ARM CPU architecture, which is more weakly ordered than many developers are accustomed
to from x86/x64 programming. Fortunately, most higher-level synchronization primitives (like the pthread library) perform memory barriers as a part of mutual exclusion, so mutexing Vulkan objects via these primitives will have the desired effect.

Similarly the application **must** avoid any potential data hazard of application-owned memory that has its ownership temporarily acquired by a Vulkan command. While the ownership of application-owned memory remains acquired by a command the implementation **may** read the memory at any point, and it **may** write non-**const** qualified memory at any point. Parameters referring to non-**const** qualified application-owned memory are not marked explicitly as *externally synchronized* in the Specification.

If an application is using **deferred host operations** in a command, and that operation is successfully deferred, object parameters and application-owned memory passed to that command **may** be accessed at any time until the deferred operation is complete.

Many object types are **immutable**, meaning the objects **cannot** change once they have been created. These types of objects never need external synchronization, except that they **must** not be destroyed while they are in use on another thread. In certain special cases mutable object parameters are internally synchronized, making external synchronization unnecessary. Any command parameters that are not labeled as externally synchronized are either not mutated by the command or are internally synchronized. Additionally, certain objects related to a command's parameters (e.g. command pools and descriptor pools) **may** be affected by a command, and **must** also be externally synchronized. These implicit parameters are documented as described below.

Parameters of commands that are externally synchronized are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Externally Synchronized Parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• The instance parameter in vkDestroyInstance</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The device parameter in vkDestroyDevice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The queue parameter in vkQueueSubmit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The fence parameter in vkQueueSubmit</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The queue parameter in vkQueueWaitIdle</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The memory parameter in vkFreeMemory</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The memory parameter in vkMapMemory</td>
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<td>• The memory parameter in vkUnmapMemory</td>
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<td>• The buffer parameter in vkBindBufferMemory</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The image parameter in vkBindImageMemory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The queue parameter in vkQueueBindSparse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The fence parameter in vkQueueBindSparse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The fence parameter in vkDestroyFence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The semaphore parameter in vkDestroySemaphore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- The `event` parameter in `vkDestroyEvent`
- The `event` parameter in `vkSetEvent`
- The `event` parameter in `vkResetEvent`
- The `queryPool` parameter in `vkDestroyQueryPool`
- The `buffer` parameter in `vkDestroyBuffer`
- The `bufferView` parameter in `vkDestroyBufferView`
- The `image` parameter in `vkDestroyImage`
- The `imageView` parameter in `vkDestroyImageView`
- The `shaderModule` parameter in `vkDestroyShaderModule`
- The `pipelineCache` parameter in `vkDestroyPipelineCache`
- The `dstCache` parameter in `vkMergePipelineCaches`
- The `pipeline` parameter in `vkDestroyPipeline`
- The `pipelineLayout` parameter in `vkDestroyPipelineLayout`
- The `sampler` parameter in `vkDestroySampler`
- The `descriptorSetLayout` parameter in `vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout`
- The `descriptorPool` parameter in `vkDestroyDescriptorPool`
- The `descriptorPool` parameter in `vkResetDescriptorPool`
- The `descriptorPool` member of the `pAllocateInfo` parameter in `vkAllocateDescriptorSets`
- The `descriptorPool` parameter in `vkFreeDescriptorSets`
- The `framebuffer` parameter in `vkDestroyFramebuffer`
- The `renderPass` parameter in `vkDestroyRenderPass`
- The `commandPool` parameter in `vkDestroyCommandPool`
- The `commandPool` parameter in `vkResetCommandPool`
- The `commandPool` member of the `pAllocateInfo` parameter in `vkAllocateCommandBuffers`
- The `commandPool` parameter in `vkFreeCommandBuffers`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkBeginCommandBuffer`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkEndCommandBuffer`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBindPipeline`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetViewport`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetScissor`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetLineWidth`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDepthBias`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetBlendConstants`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDepthBounds`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetStencilReference`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBindDescriptorSets`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBindIndexBuffer`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBindVertexBuffer`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDraw`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDrawIndexed`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDrawIndirect`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDispatch`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdCopyBuffer`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdCopyImage`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBlitImage`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdUpdateBuffer`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdFillBuffer`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdClearColorImage`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdClearAttachments`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdResolveImage`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetEvent`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdResetEvent`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdWaitEvents`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdPipelineBarrier`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBeginQuery`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdEndQuery`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdResetQueryPool`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdWriteTimestamp`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdPushConstants`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBeginRenderPass`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdNextSubpass`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdEndRenderPass`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdExecuteCommands`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDeviceMask`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDispatchBase`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkTrimCommandPool`
- The `ycbcrConversion` parameter in `vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversion`
- The `descriptorUpdateTemplate` parameter in `vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplate`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDrawIndirectCount`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBeginRenderPass2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdNextSubpass2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdEndRenderPass2`
- The `privateDataSlot` parameter in `vkDestroyPrivateDataSlot`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetEvent2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdResetEvent2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdWaitEvents2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdWriteTimestamp2`
- The `queue` parameter in `vkQueueSubmit2`
- The `fence` parameter in `vkQueueSubmit2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdCopyBuffer2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdCopyImage2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBlitImage2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdResolveImage2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBeginRendering`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdEndRendering`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetCullMode`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetFrontFace`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetScissorWithCount`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBindVertexBuffer2`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetStencilOp`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnable`
- The `surface` parameter in `vkDestroySurfaceKHR`
- The `surface` member of the `pCreateInfo` parameter in `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`
- The `oldSwapchain` member of the `pCreateInfo` parameter in `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`
- The `swapchain` parameter in `vkDestroySwapchainKHR`
- The `swapchain` parameter in `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`
- The `semaphore` parameter in `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`
- The `fence` parameter in `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`
- The `queue` parameter in `vkQueuePresentKHR`
- The `surface` parameter in `vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR`
- The `surface` parameter in `vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR`
- The `display` parameter in `vkCreateDisplayModeKHR`
- The `mode` parameter in `vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBeginRenderingKHR`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdEndRenderingKHR`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDeviceMaskKHR`
- The `commandPool` parameter in `vkTrimCommandPoolKHR`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR`
- The `descriptorUpdateTemplate` parameter in `vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdBeginRenderPass2KHR`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdNextSubpass2KHR`
- The `swapchain` parameter in `vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR`
- The `ycbcrConversion` parameter in `vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversionKHR`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR`
- The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`
For VkPipelineCache objects created with flags containing VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT, the above table is extended with the pipelineCache parameter to vkCreate*Pipelines being externally synchronized.

There are also a few instances where a command can take in a user allocated list whose contents are externally synchronized parameters. In these cases, the caller must guarantee that at most one thread is using a given element within the list at a given time. These parameters are listed below.
Externally Synchronized Parameter Lists

- Each element of the `pFences` parameter in `vkResetFences`
- Each element of the `pDescriptorSets` parameter in `vkFreeDescriptorSets`
- Each element of the `pCommandBuffers` parameter in `vkFreeCommandBuffers`
- Each element of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of the `pPresentInfo` parameter in `vkQueuePresentKHR`
- Each element of the `pSwapchains` member of the `pPresentInfo` parameter in `vkQueuePresentKHR`
- The `surface` member of each element of the `pCreateInfos` parameter in `vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR`
- The `oldSwapchain` member of each element of the `pCreateInfos` parameter in `vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR`

In addition, there are some implicit parameters that need to be externally synchronized. For example, all `commandBuffer` parameters that need to be externally synchronized imply that the `commandPool` that was passed in when creating that command buffer also needs to be externally synchronized. The implicit parameters and their associated object are listed below.

Implicit Externally Synchronized Parameters

- All `VkPhysicalDevice` objects enumerated from `instance` in `vkDestroyInstance`
- All `VkQueue` objects created from `device` in `vkDestroyDevice`
- All `VkQueue` objects created from `device` in `vkDeviceWaitIdle`
- Any `VkDescriptorSet` objects allocated from `descriptorPool` in `vkResetDescriptorPool`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from in `vkBeginCommandBuffer`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from in `vkEndCommandBuffer`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from in `vkResetCommandBuffer`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, in `vkCmdBindPipeline`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, in `vkCmdSetViewport`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, in `vkCmdSetScissor`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, in `vkCmdSetLineWidth`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, in `vkCmdSetDepthBias`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, in `vkCmdSetBlendConstants`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, in `vkCmdSetDepthBounds`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, in `vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, in `vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask`
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetStencilReference
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBindDescriptorSets
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBindIndexBuffer
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBindVertexBuffer
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDraw
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDrawIndexed
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDispatch
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDispatchIndirect
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyBuffer
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyImage
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBlitImage
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyBufferToImage
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdUpdateBuffer
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdFillBuffer
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdClearColorImage
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdClearAttachments
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdResolveImage
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetEvent
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdResetEvent
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdWaitEvents
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdPipelineBarrier
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBeginQuery
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdEndQuery
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdResetQueryPool
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdWriteTimestamp
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdPushConstants
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBeginRenderPass
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdNextSubpass
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdEndRenderPass
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdExecuteCommands
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetDeviceMask
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDispatchBase
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDrawIndirectCount
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBeginRenderPass2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdNextSubpass2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdEndRenderPass2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetEvent2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdResetEvent2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdWaitEvents2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdPipelineBarrier2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdWriteTimestamp2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyBuffer2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyImage2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBlitImage2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdResolveImage2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBeginRendering
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdEndRendering
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetCullMode
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetFrontFace
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetViewportWithCount
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetScissorWithCount
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetStencilOp
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnable
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBeginRenderingKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdEndRenderingKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetDeviceMaskKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDispatchBaseKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdBeginRenderPass2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdNextSubpass2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdEndRenderPass2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdSetEvent2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdResetEvent2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdWaitEvents2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdPipelineBarrier2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdWriteTimestamp2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdWriteBufferMarker2AMD
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyBuffer2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in vkCmdCopyImage2KHR
• The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, in
3.7. Valid Usage

Valid usage defines a set of conditions which must be met in order to achieve well-defined runtime behavior in an application. These conditions depend only on Vulkan state, and the parameters or objects whose usage is constrained by the condition.

The core layer assumes applications are using the API correctly. Except as documented elsewhere in the Specification, the behavior of the core layer to an application using the API incorrectly is undefined, and may include program termination. However, implementations must ensure that incorrect usage by an application does not affect the integrity of the operating system, the Vulkan implementation, or other Vulkan client applications in the system. In particular, any guarantees made by an operating system about whether memory from one process can be visible to another process or not must not be violated by a Vulkan implementation for any memory allocation. Vulkan implementations are not required to make additional security or integrity guarantees beyond those provided by the OS unless explicitly directed by the application's use of a particular feature or extension.
For instance, if an operating system guarantees that data in all its memory allocations are set to zero when newly allocated, the Vulkan implementation must make the same guarantees for any allocations it controls (e.g. VkDeviceMemory).

Similarly, if an operating system guarantees that use-after-free of host allocations will not result in values written by another process becoming visible, the same guarantees must be made by the Vulkan implementation for device memory.

If the protectedMemory feature is supported, the implementation provides additional guarantees when invalid usage occurs to prevent values in protected memory from being accessed or inferred outside of protected operations, as described in Protected Memory Access Rules.

Some valid usage conditions have dependencies on runtime limits or feature availability. It is possible to validate these conditions against Vulkan’s minimum supported values for these limits and features, or some subset of other known values.

Valid usage conditions do not cover conditions where well-defined behavior (including returning an error code) exists.

Valid usage conditions should apply to the command or structure where complete information about the condition would be known during execution of an application. This is such that a validation layer or linter can be written directly against these statements at the point they are specified.

**Note**

This does lead to some non-obvious places for valid usage statements. For instance, the valid values for a structure might depend on a separate value in the calling command. In this case, the structure itself will not reference this valid usage as it is impossible to determine validity from the structure that it is invalid - instead this valid usage would be attached to the calling command.

Another example is draw state - the state setters are independent, and can cause a legitimately invalid state configuration between draw calls; so the valid usage statements are attached to the place where all state needs to be valid - at the drawing command.

Valid usage conditions are described in a block labelled “Valid Usage” following each command or structure they apply to.

### 3.7.1. Usage Validation

Vulkan is a layered API. The lowest layer is the core Vulkan layer, as defined by this Specification. The application can use additional layers above the core for debugging, validation, and other purposes.

One of the core principles of Vulkan is that building and submitting command buffers should be highly efficient. Thus error checking and validation of state in the core layer is minimal, although more rigorous validation can be enabled through the use of layers.
Validation of correct API usage is left to validation layers. Applications **should** be developed with validation layers enabled, to help catch and eliminate errors. Once validated, released applications **should not** enable validation layers by default.

### 3.7.2. Implicit Valid Usage

Some valid usage conditions apply to all commands and structures in the API, unless explicitly denoted otherwise for a specific command or structure. These conditions are considered *implicit*, and are described in a block labelled “Valid Usage (Implicit)” following each command or structure they apply to. Implicit valid usage conditions are described in detail below.

**Valid Usage for Object Handles**

Any input parameter to a command that is an object handle **must** be a valid object handle, unless otherwise specified. An object handle is valid if:

- It has been created or allocated by a previous, successful call to the API. Such calls are noted in the Specification.
- It has not been deleted or freed by a previous call to the API. Such calls are noted in the Specification.
- Any objects used by that object, either as part of creation or execution, **must also** be valid.

The reserved values **VK_NULL_HANDLE** and **NULL** can be used in place of valid non-dispatchable handles and dispatchable handles, respectively, when *explicitly called out in the Specification*. Any command that creates an object successfully **must not** return these values. It is valid to pass these values to **vkDestroy* or **vkFree* commands, which will silently ignore these values.

**Valid Usage for Pointers**

Any parameter that is a pointer **must be a valid pointer** only if it is explicitly called out by a Valid Usage statement.

A pointer is “valid” if it points at memory containing values of the number and type(s) expected by the command, and all fundamental types accessed through the pointer (e.g. as elements of an array or as members of a structure) satisfy the alignment requirements of the host processor.

**Valid Usage for Strings**

Any parameter that is a pointer to **char** **must be** a finite sequence of values terminated by a null character, or if *explicitly called out in the Specification*, **can be NULL**.

**Valid Usage for Enumerated Types**

Any parameter of an enumerated type **must be** a valid enumerant for that type. A enumerant is valid if:

- The enumerant is defined as part of the enumerated type.
- The enumerant is not the special value (suffixed with **_MAX_ENUM**) defined for the enumerated type.
This special value exists only to ensure that C enum types are 32 bits in size. It is not part of the API, and should not be used by applications.

Any enumerated type returned from a query command or otherwise output from Vulkan to the application must not have a reserved value. Reserved values are values not defined by any extension for that enumerated type.

Note
This language is intended to accommodate cases such as “hidden” extensions known only to driver internals, or layers enabling extensions without knowledge of the application, without allowing return of values not defined by any extension.

Note
Application developers are encouraged to be careful when using switch statements with Vulkan API enums. This is because new extensions can add new values to existing enums. Using a default: statement within a switch may avoid future compilation issues.

Valid Usage for Flags

A collection of flags is represented by a bitmask using the type VkFlags:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef uint32_t VkFlags;
```

Bitmasks are passed to many commands and structures to compactly represent options, but VkFlags is not used directly in the API. Instead, a Vk*Flags type which is an alias of VkFlags, and whose name matches the corresponding Vk*FlagBits that are valid for that type, is used.

Any Vk*Flags member or parameter used in the API as an input must be a valid combination of bit flags. A valid combination is either zero or the bitwise OR of valid bit flags. A bit flag is valid if:

- The bit flag is defined as part of the Vk*FlagBits type, where the bits type is obtained by taking the flag type and replacing the trailing Flags with FlagBits. For example, a flag value of type VkColorComponentFlags must contain only bit flags defined by VkColorComponentFlagBits.
- The flag is allowed in the context in which it is being used. For example, in some cases, certain bit flags or combinations of bit flags are mutually exclusive.

Any Vk*Flags member or parameter returned from a query command or otherwise output from Vulkan to the application may contain bit flags undefined in its corresponding Vk*FlagBits type. An application cannot rely on the state of these unspecified bits.

Only the low-order 31 bits (bit positions zero through 30) are available for use as flag bits.
Note

This restriction is due to poorly defined behavior by C compilers given a C enumerant value of \texttt{0x80000000}. In some cases adding this enumerant value may increase the size of the underlying \texttt{VkFlagBits} type, breaking the ABI.

A collection of 64-bit flags is represented by a bitmask using the type \texttt{VkFlags64}:

```c
typedef uint64_t VkFlags64;
```

When the 31 bits available in \texttt{VkFlags} are insufficient, the \texttt{VkFlags64} type can be passed to commands and structures to represent up to 64 options. \texttt{VkFlags64} is not used directly in the API. Instead, a \texttt{Vk*Flags2} type which is an alias of \texttt{VkFlags64}, and whose name matches the corresponding \texttt{Vk*FlagBits2} that are valid for that type, is used.

Any \texttt{Vk*Flags2} member or parameter used in the API as an input must be a valid combination of bit flags. A valid combination is either zero or the bitwise OR of valid bit flags. A bit flag is valid if:

- The bit flag is defined as part of the \texttt{Vk*FlagBits2} type, where the bits type is obtained by taking the flag type and replacing the trailing \texttt{Flags2} with \texttt{FlagBits2}. For example, a flag value of type \texttt{VkAccessFlags2KHR} must contain only bit flags defined by \texttt{VkAccessFlagBits2KHR}.
- The flag is allowed in the context in which it is being used. For example, in some cases, certain bit flags or combinations of bit flags are mutually exclusive.

Any \texttt{Vk*Flags2} member or parameter returned from a query command or otherwise output from Vulkan to the application may contain bit flags undefined in its corresponding \texttt{Vk*FlagBits2} type. An application cannot rely on the state of these unspecified bits.

Note

Both the \texttt{Vk*FlagBits2} type, and the individual bits defined for that type, are defined as \texttt{uint64_t} integers in the C API. This is in contrast to the 32-bit types, where the \texttt{Vk*FlagBits} type is defined as a C \texttt{enum} and the individual bits as enumerants belonging to that \texttt{enum}. As a result, there is less compile-time type checking possible for the 64-bit types. This is unavoidable since there is no sufficiently portable way to define a 64-bit \texttt{enum} type in C99.

Valid Usage for Structure Types

Any parameter that is a structure containing a \texttt{sType} member must have a value of \texttt{sType} which is a valid \texttt{VkStructureType} value matching the type of the structure.

Valid Usage for Structure Pointer Chains

Any parameter that is a structure containing a \texttt{void* pNext} member must have a value of \texttt{pNext} that is either \texttt{NULL}, or is a pointer to a valid extending structure, containing \texttt{sType} and \texttt{pNext} members as described in the Vulkan Documentation and Extensions document in the section “Extending Structures”. The set of structures connected by \texttt{pNext} pointers is referred to as a \texttt{pNext chain}. 
Each structure included in the `pNext` chain must be defined at runtime by either:

- a core version which is supported
- an extension which is enabled
- a supported device extension in the case of physical-device-level functionality added by the device extension

Each type of extending structure must not appear more than once in a `pNext` chain, including any aliases. This general rule may be explicitly overridden for specific structures.

Any component of the implementation (the loader, any enabled layers, and drivers) must skip over, without processing (other than reading the `sType` and `pNext` members) any extending structures in the chain not defined by core versions or extensions supported by that component.

As a convenience to implementations and layers needing to iterate through a structure pointer chain, the Vulkan API provides two base structures. These structures allow for some type safety, and can be used by Vulkan API functions that operate on generic inputs and outputs.

The `VkBaseInStructure` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkBaseInStructure {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const struct VkBaseInStructure* pNext;
} VkBaseInStructure;
```

- `sType` is the structure type of the structure being iterated through.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to the next structure in a structure chain.

`VkBaseInStructure` can be used to facilitate iterating through a read-only structure pointer chain.

The `VkBaseOutStructure` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkBaseOutStructure {
    VkStructureType sType;
    struct VkBaseOutStructure* pNext;
} VkBaseOutStructure;
```

- `sType` is the structure type of the structure being iterated through.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to the next structure in a structure chain.

`VkBaseOutStructure` can be used to facilitate iterating through a structure pointer chain that returns data back to the application.
Valid Usage for Nested Structures

The above conditions also apply recursively to members of structures provided as input to a command, either as a direct argument to the command, or themselves a member of another structure.

Specifics on valid usage of each command are covered in their individual sections.

Valid Usage for Extensions

Instance-level functionality or behavior added by an instance extension to the API must not be used unless that extension is supported by the instance as determined by vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties, and that extension is enabled in VkInstanceCreateInfo.

Physical-device-level functionality or behavior added by an instance extension to the API must not be used unless that extension is supported by the instance as determined by vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties, and that extension is enabled in VkInstanceCreateInfo.

Physical-device-level functionality or behavior added by a device extension to the API must not be used unless the conditions described in Extending Physical Device Core Functionality are met.

Device functionality or behavior added by a device extension to the API must not be used unless that extension is supported by the device as determined by vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties, and that extension is enabled in VkDeviceCreateInfo.

Valid Usage for Newer Core Versions

Instance-level functionality or behavior added by a new core version of the API must not be used unless it is supported by the instance as determined by vkEnumerateInstanceVersion and the specified version of VkApplicationInfo::apiVersion.

Physical-device-level functionality or behavior added by a new core version of the API must not be used unless it is supported by the physical device as determined by VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::apiVersion and the specified version of VkApplicationInfo::apiVersion.

Device-level functionality or behavior added by a new core version of the API must not be used unless it is supported by the device as determined by VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::apiVersion and the specified version of VkApplicationInfo::apiVersion.

3.8. VkResult Return Codes

While the core Vulkan API is not designed to capture incorrect usage, some circumstances still require return codes. Commands in Vulkan return their status via return codes that are in one of two categories:

- Successful completion codes are returned when a command needs to communicate success or status information. All successful completion codes are non-negative values.
- Run time error codes are returned when a command needs to communicate a failure that could only be detected at runtime. All runtime error codes are negative values.
All return codes in Vulkan are reported via `VkResult` return values. The possible codes are:

```c
typedef enum VkResult {
    VK_SUCCESS = 0,
    VK_NOT_READY = 1,
    VK_TIMEOUT = 2,
    VK_EVENT_SET = 3,
    VK_EVENT_RESET = 4,
    VK_INCOMPLETE = 5,
    VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY = -1,
    VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY = -2,
    VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED = -3,
    VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST = -4,
    VK_ERROR_MEMORY_MAP_FAILED = -5,
    VK_ERROR_LAYER_NOT_PRESENT = -6,
    VK_ERROR_EXTENSION_NOT_PRESENT = -7,
    VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DRIVER = -8,
    VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS = -10,
    VK_ERROR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED = -11,
    VK_ERROR_FRAGMENTED_POOL = -12,
    VK_ERROR_UNKNOWN = -13,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY = -1000069000,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE = -1000072003,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
    VK_ERROR_FRAGMENTATION = -1000161000,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
    VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS = -1000257000,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
    VK_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED = 1000297000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_surface
    VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR = -1000000000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_surface
    VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR = -1000000001,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
    VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR = 1000001003,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
    VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR = -1000001004,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_display_swapchain
    VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DISPLAY_KHR = -1000003001,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
    VK_ERROR_IMAGE_USAGE_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR = -1000023000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
    VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PICTURE_LAYOUT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR = -1000023001,
    #endif
};
```
Success Codes

- **VK_SUCCESS** Command successfully completed
- **VK_NOT_READY** A fence or query has not yet completed
- **VK_TIMEOUT** A wait operation has not completed in the specified time
- **VK_EVENT_SET** An event is signaled
- **VK_EVENT_RESET** An event is unsignaled
- **VK_INCOMPLETE** A return array was too small for the result
- **VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR** A swapchain no longer matches the surface properties exactly, but **can** still be used to present to the surface successfully.
- **VK_THREAD_IDLE_KHR** A deferred operation is not complete but there is currently no work for this thread to do at the time of this call.
• VK_THREAD_DONE_KHR A deferred operation is not complete but there is no work remaining to assign to additional threads.

• VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR A deferred operation was requested and at least some of the work was deferred.

• VK_OPERATION_NOT_DEFERRED_KHR A deferred operation was requested and no operations were deferred.

• VK_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED A requested pipeline creation would have required compilation, but the application requested compilation to not be performed.

Error codes

• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY A host memory allocation has failed.

• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY A device memory allocation has failed.

• VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED Initialization of an object could not be completed for implementation-specific reasons.

• VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST The logical or physical device has been lost. See Lost Device

• VK_ERROR_MEMORY_MAP_FAILED Mapping of a memory object has failed.

• VK_ERROR_LAYER_NOT_PRESENT A requested layer is not present or could not be loaded.

• VK_ERROR_EXTENSION_NOT_PRESENT A requested extension is not supported.

• VK_ERROR_FEATURE_NOT_PRESENT A requested feature is not supported.

• VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DRIVER The requested version of Vulkan is not supported by the driver or is otherwise incompatible for implementation-specific reasons.

• VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS Too many objects of the type have already been created.

• VK_ERROR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED A requested format is not supported on this device.

• VK_ERROR_FRAGMENTED_POOL A pool allocation has failed due to fragmentation of the pool’s memory. This must only be returned if no attempt to allocate host or device memory was made to accommodate the new allocation. This should be returned in preference to VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY, but only if the implementation is certain that the pool allocation failure was due to fragmentation.

• VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR A surface is no longer available.

• VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR The requested window is already in use by Vulkan or another API in a manner which prevents it from being used again.

• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR A surface has changed in such a way that it is no longer compatible with the swapchain, and further presentation requests using the swapchain will fail. Applications must query the new surface properties and recreate their swapchain if they wish to continue presenting to the surface.

• VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DISPLAY_KHR The display used by a swapchain does not use the same presentable image layout, or is incompatible in a way that prevents sharing an image.

• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY A pool memory allocation has failed. This must only be returned if no attempt to allocate host or device memory was made to accommodate the new allocation. If the failure was definitely due to fragmentation of the pool, VK_ERROR_FRAGMENTED_POOL should be
returned instead.

- **VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE** An external handle is not a valid handle of the specified type.
- **VK_ERROR_FRAGMENTATION** A descriptor pool creation has failed due to fragmentation.
- **VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS** A buffer creation or memory allocation failed because the requested address is not available. A shader group handle assignment failed because the requested shader group handle information is no longer valid.
- **VK_ERROR_IMAGE_USAGE_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR** The requested `VkImageUsageFlags` are not supported.
- **VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PICTURE_LAYOUT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR** The requested video picture layout is not supported.
- **VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_OPERATION_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR** A video profile operation specified via `VkVideoProfileKHR::videoCodecOperation` is not supported.
- **VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR** Format parameters in a requested `VkVideoProfileKHR` chain are not supported.
- **VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_CODEC_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR** Codec-specific parameters in a requested `VkVideoProfileKHR` chain are not supported.
- **VK_ERROR_VIDEO_STD_VERSION_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR** The specified video Std header version is not supported.
- **VK_ERROR_UNKNOWN** An unknown error has occurred; either the application has provided invalid input, or an implementation failure has occurred.

If a command returns a runtime error, unless otherwise specified any output parameters will have undefined contents, except that if the output parameter is a structure with `sType` and `pNext` fields, those fields will be unmodified. Any structures chained from `pNext` will also have undefined contents, except that `sType` and `pNext` will be unmodified.

**VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_*_MEMORY** errors do not modify any currently existing Vulkan objects. Objects that have already been successfully created can still be used by the application.

---

**Note**

As a general rule, `Free`, `Release`, and `Reset` commands do not return `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`, while any other command with a return code may return it. Any exceptions from this rule are described for those commands.

**VK_ERROR_UNKNOWN** will be returned by an implementation when an unexpected error occurs that cannot be attributed to valid behavior of the application and implementation. Under these conditions, it may be returned from any command returning a `VkResult`.

---

**Note**

**VK_ERROR_UNKNOWN** is not expected to ever be returned if the application behavior is valid, and if the implementation is bug-free. If **VK_ERROR_UNKNOWN** is received, the application should be checked against the latest validation layers to verify correct behavior as much as possible. If no issues are identified it could be an implementation issue, and the implementor should be contacted for support.
Performance-critical commands generally do not have return codes. If a runtime error occurs in such commands, the implementation will defer reporting the error until a specified point. For commands that record into command buffers (vkCmd*) runtime errors are reported by vkEndCommandBuffer.

### 3.9. Numeric Representation and Computation

Implementations normally perform computations in floating-point, and must meet the range and precision requirements defined under “Floating-Point Computation” below.

These requirements only apply to computations performed in Vulkan operations outside of shader execution, such as texture image specification and sampling, and per-fragment operations. Range and precision requirements during shader execution differ and are specified by the Precision and Operation of SPIR-V Instructions section.

In some cases, the representation and/or precision of operations is implicitly limited by the specified format of vertex or texel data consumed by Vulkan. Specific floating-point formats are described later in this section.

#### 3.9.1. Floating-Point Computation

Most floating-point computation is performed in SPIR-V shader modules. The properties of computation within shaders are constrained as defined by the Precision and Operation of SPIR-V Instructions section.

Some floating-point computation is performed outside of shaders, such as viewport and depth range calculations. For these computations, we do not specify how floating-point numbers are to be represented, or the details of how operations on them are performed, but only place minimal requirements on representation and precision as described in the remainder of this section.

We require simply that numbers’ floating-point parts contain enough bits and that their exponent fields are large enough so that individual results of floating-point operations are accurate to about 1 part in $10^5$. The maximum representable magnitude for all floating-point values must be at least $2^{32}$.

\[
x \times 0 = 0 \times x = 0 \text{ for any non-infinite and non-NaN } x.
\]

\[
1 \times x = x \times 1 = x.
\]

\[
x + 0 = 0 + x = x.
\]

\[
0^0 = 1.
\]

Occasionally, further requirements will be specified. Most single-precision floating-point formats meet these requirements.
The special values Inf and -Inf encode values with magnitudes too large to be represented; the special value NaN encodes “Not A Number” values resulting from undefined arithmetic operations such as 0 / 0. Implementations may support Inf and NaN in their floating-point computations.

3.9.2. Floating-Point Format Conversions

When a value is converted to a defined floating-point representation, finite values falling between two representable finite values are rounded to one or the other. The rounding mode is not defined. Finite values whose magnitude is larger than that of any representable finite value may be rounded either to the closest representable finite value or to the appropriately signed infinity. For unsigned destination formats any negative values are converted to zero. Positive infinity is converted to positive infinity; negative infinity is converted to negative infinity in signed formats and to zero in unsigned formats; and any NaN is converted to a NaN.

3.9.3. 16-Bit Floating-Point Numbers

16-bit floating point numbers are defined in the “16-bit floating point numbers” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

3.9.4. Unsigned 11-Bit Floating-Point Numbers

Unsigned 11-bit floating point numbers are defined in the “Unsigned 11-bit floating point numbers” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

3.9.5. Unsigned 10-Bit Floating-Point Numbers

Unsigned 10-bit floating point numbers are defined in the “Unsigned 10-bit floating point numbers” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

3.9.6. General Requirements

Any representable floating-point value in the appropriate format is legal as input to a Vulkan command that requires floating-point data. The result of providing a value that is not a floating-point number to such a command is unspecified, but must not lead to Vulkan interruption or termination. For example, providing a negative zero (where applicable) or a denormalized number to a Vulkan command must yield deterministic results, while providing a NaN or Inf yields unspecified results.

Some calculations require division. In such cases (including implied divisions performed by vector normalization), division by zero produces an unspecified result but must not lead to Vulkan interruption or termination.

3.10. Fixed-Point Data Conversions

When generic vertex attributes and pixel color or depth components are represented as integers, they are often (but not always) considered to be normalized. Normalized integer values are treated specially when being converted to and from floating-point values, and are usually referred to as normalized fixed-point.
In the remainder of this section, \( b \) denotes the bit width of the fixed-point integer representation. When the integer is one of the types defined by the API, \( b \) is the bit width of that type. When the integer comes from an image containing color or depth component texels, \( b \) is the number of bits allocated to that component in its specified image format.

The signed and unsigned fixed-point representations are assumed to be \( b \)-bit binary two’s-complement integers and binary unsigned integers, respectively.

### 3.10.1. Conversion from Normalized Fixed-Point to Floating-Point

Unsigned normalized fixed-point integers represent numbers in the range \([0,1]\). The conversion from an unsigned normalized fixed-point value \( c \) to the corresponding floating-point value \( f \) is defined as

\[
f = \frac{c}{2^b - 1}
\]

Signed normalized fixed-point integers represent numbers in the range \([-1,1]\). The conversion from a signed normalized fixed-point value \( c \) to the corresponding floating-point value \( f \) is performed using

\[
f = \max\left(\frac{c}{2^b - 1}, -1.0\right)
\]

Only the range \([-2^{b-1} + 1, 2^{b-1} - 1]\) is used to represent signed fixed-point values in the range \([-1,1]\). For example, if \( b = 8 \), then the integer value -127 corresponds to -1.0 and the value 127 corresponds to 1.0. This equation is used everywhere that signed normalized fixed-point values are converted to floating-point.

Note that while zero is exactly expressible in this representation, one value \((-128\) in the example) is outside the representable range, and implementations must clamp it to -1.0. Where the value is subject to further processing by the implementation, e.g. during texture filtering, values less than -1.0 may be used but the result must be clamped before the value is returned to shaders.

### 3.10.2. Conversion from Floating-Point to Normalized Fixed-Point

The conversion from a floating-point value \( f \) to the corresponding unsigned normalized fixed-point value \( c \) is defined by first clamping \( f \) to the range \([0,1]\), then computing

\[
c = \text{convertFloatToUint}(f \times (2^b - 1), b)
\]

where convertFloatToUint(r,b) returns one of the two unsigned binary integer values with exactly \( b \) bits which are closest to the floating-point value \( r \). Implementations should round to nearest. If \( r \) is equal to an integer, then that integer value must be returned. In particular, if \( f \) is equal to 0.0 or 1.0, then \( c \) must be assigned 0 or \( 2^b - 1 \), respectively.

The conversion from a floating-point value \( f \) to the corresponding signed normalized fixed-point value \( c \) is performed by clamping \( f \) to the range \([-1,1]\), then computing
\[ c = \text{convertFloatToInt}(f \times (2^{b-1} - 1), b) \]

where \( \text{convertFloatToInt}(r, b) \) returns one of the two signed two's-complement binary integer values with exactly \( b \) bits which are closest to the floating-point value \( r \). Implementations should round to nearest. If \( r \) is equal to an integer, then that integer value must be returned. In particular, if \( f \) is equal to \(-1.0, 0.0, \text{or} 1.0 \), then \( c \) must be assigned \(-2^{b-1} - 1\), \(0\), or \(2^{b-1} - 1\), respectively.

This equation is used everywhere that floating-point values are converted to signed normalized fixed-point.

### 3.11. Common Object Types

Some types of Vulkan objects are used in many different structures and command parameters, and are described here. These types include offsets, extents, and rectangles.

#### 3.11.1. Offsets

Offsets are used to describe a pixel location within an image or framebuffer, as an \((x, y)\) location for two-dimensional images, or an \((x, y, z)\) location for three-dimensional images.

A two-dimensional offset is defined by the structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkOffset2D {
    int32_t x;
    int32_t y;
} VkOffset2D;
```

- \(x\) is the \(x\) offset.
- \(y\) is the \(y\) offset.

A three-dimensional offset is defined by the structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkOffset3D {
    int32_t x;
    int32_t y;
    int32_t z;
} VkOffset3D;
```

- \(x\) is the \(x\) offset.
- \(y\) is the \(y\) offset.
- \(z\) is the \(z\) offset.
3.11.2. Extents

Extents are used to describe the size of a rectangular region of pixels within an image or framebuffer, as (width, height) for two-dimensional images, or as (width, height, depth) for three-dimensional images.

A two-dimensional extent is defined by the structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkExtent2D {
    uint32_t width;
    uint32_t height;
} VkExtent2D;
```

- `width` is the width of the extent.
- `height` is the height of the extent.

A three-dimensional extent is defined by the structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkExtent3D {
    uint32_t width;
    uint32_t height;
    uint32_t depth;
} VkExtent3D;
```

- `width` is the width of the extent.
- `height` is the height of the extent.
- `depth` is the depth of the extent.

3.11.3. Rectangles

Rectangles are used to describe a specified rectangular region of pixels within an image or framebuffer. Rectangles include both an offset and an extent of the same dimensionality, as described above. Two-dimensional rectangles are defined by the structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkRect2D {
    VkOffset2D offset;
    VkExtent2D extent;
} VkRect2D;
```

- `offset` is a `VkOffset2D` specifying the rectangle offset.
- `extent` is a `VkExtent2D` specifying the rectangle extent.
3.11.4. Structure Types

Each value corresponds to a particular structure with a sType member with a matching name. As a general rule, the name of each VkStructureType value is obtained by taking the name of the structure, stripping the leading Vk, prefixing each capital letter with _, converting the entire resulting string to upper case, and prefixing it with VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_. For example, structures of type VkImageCreateInfo correspond to a VkStructureType of VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO, and thus its sType member must equal that when it is passed to the API.

The values VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_LOADER_INSTANCE_CREATE_INFO and VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_LOADER_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO are reserved for internal use by the loader, and do not have corresponding Vulkan structures in this Specification.

Structure types supported by the Vulkan API include:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkStructureType {
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_APPLICATION_INFO = 0,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_INSTANCE_CREATE_INFO = 1,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_INFO = 2,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO = 3,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_INFO = 4,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO = 5,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MAPPED_MEMORY_RANGE = 6,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_SPARSE_INFO = 7,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_CREATE_INFO = 8,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO = 9,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EVENT_CREATE_INFO = 10,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUERY_POOL_CREATE_INFO = 11,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO = 12,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_VIEW_CREATE_INFO = 13,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO = 14,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_CREATE_INFO = 15,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SHADER_MODULE_CREATE_INFO = 16,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_INFO = 17,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_INFO = 18,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_VERTEX_INPUT_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 19,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_INPUT_ASSEMBLY_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 20,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 21,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_VIEWPORT_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 22,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_RASTERIZATION_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 23,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_MULTISAMPLE_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 24,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_DEPTH_STENCIL_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 25,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_COLOR_BLEND_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 26,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_DYNAMIC_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 27,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GRAPHICS_PIPELINE_CREATE_INFO = 28,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMPUTE_PIPELINE_CREATE_INFO = 29,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO = 30,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_CREATE_INFO = 31,
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO = 32,
};```
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_INFO = 33,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_ALLOCATE_INFO = 34,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WRITE_DESCRIPTOR_SET = 35,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_DESCRIPTOR_SET = 36,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_INFO = 37,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO = 38,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_INFO = 39,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_ALLOCATE_INFO = 40,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_INHERITANCE_INFO = 41,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO = 42,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO = 43,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_BARRIER = 44,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_BARRIER = 45,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_BARRIER = 46,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_LOADER_INSTANCE_CREATE_INFO = 47,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_LOADER_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO = 48,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SUBGROUP_PROPERTIES = 1000094000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_INFO = 1000157000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO = 1000157001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_16BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES = 1000083000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS = 1000127000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATE_ALLOCATE_INFO = 1000127001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_FLAGS_INFO = 1000060000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO = 1000060003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO = 1000060004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SUBMIT_INFO = 1000060005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_BIND_SPARSE_INFO = 1000060006,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO = 1000060013,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO = 1000060014,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES = 1000070000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO = 1000070001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2 = 1000146000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2 = 1000146001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SPARSE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2 = 1000146002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2 = 1000146003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2 = 1000146004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FEATURES_2 = 1000059000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROPERTIES_2 = 1000059001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2 = 1000059002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2 = 1000059003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2 = 1000059004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_PROPERTIES_2 = 1000059005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MEMORY_PROPERTIES_2 = 1000059006,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2 = 1000059007,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2 = 1000059008,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_POINT_CLIPPING_PROPERTIES = 1000117000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_ASPECT_CREATE_INFO = 1000117001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_USAGE_CREATE_INFO = 1000117002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_STATE_CREATE_INFO = 1000117003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_MULTIVIEW_CREATE_INFO = 1000053000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_FEATURES = 1000053001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_PROPERTIES = 1000053002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTERS_FEATURES = 1000120000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PROTECTED_SUBMIT_INFO = 1000145000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROTECTED_MEMORY_FEATURES = 1000145001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROTECTED_MEMORY_PROPERTIES = 1000145002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_QUEUE_INFO_2 = 1000145003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CREATE_INFO = 1000156000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_INFO = 1000156001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_INFO = 1000156002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO = 1000156003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_FEATURES = 1000156004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES = 1000156005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO = 1000085000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO = 1000071000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES = 1000071001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO = 1000071002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_PROPERTIES = 1000071003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_ID_PROPERTIES = 1000071004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO = 1000072000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO = 1000072001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO = 1000072002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_INFO = 1000112000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_PROPERTIES = 1000112001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_CREATE_INFO = 1000113000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO = 1000077000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_INFO = 1000076000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES = 1000076001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_3_PROPERTIES = 1000168000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_SUPPORT = 1000168001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_DRAW_PARAMETERS_FEATURES = 1000063000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_1_FEATURES = 49,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_1_PROPERTIES = 50,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_2_FEATURES = 51,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_2_PROPERTIES = 52,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_CREATE_INFO = 1000147000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_2 = 1000109000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENTREFERENCE_2 = 1000109001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASSDESCRIPTION_2 = 1000109002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASSDEPENDENCY_2 = 1000109003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERPASSCREATEINFO_2 = 1000109004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASSBEGININFO = 1000109005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASSENDINFO = 1000109006,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE8BITSTORAGEFEATURES = 1000177000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVI Ce_DRIVER_PROPERTIES = 1000196000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_SHADER_ATOMICINT64FEATURES = 1000180000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_SHADERFLOAT16INT8FEATURES = 1000082000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_FLOATCONTROLS_PROPERTIES = 1000197000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTORSETLAYOUT_BINDING_FLAGS_CREATEINFO = 1000161000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_DESCRIPTORINDEXING_FEATURES = 1000161001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_DESCRIPTOR_INDEXING_PROPERTIES = 1000161002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTORSET_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_ALLOCATE_INFO = 1000161003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTORSET_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_LAYOUT_SUPPORT = 1000161004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_PROPERTIES = 1000199000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUB PASSDESCRIPTION_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE = 1000199001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_SCALARBLOCKLAYOUTFEATURES = 1000221000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_STENCILUSAGE_CREATEINFO = 1000246000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_SAMPLERFILTERMINMAX_PROPERTIES = 1000130000,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_CREATE_INFO = 1000130001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_MEMORY_MODEL_FEATURES = 1000211000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGELESS_FRAMEBUFFER_FEATURES = 1000108000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENTS_CREATE_INFO = 1000108001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENT_IMAGE_INFO = 1000108002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_ATTACHMENT_BEGIN_INFO = 1000108003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_STANDARD_LAYOUT_FEATURES = 1000253000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_SUBGROUP_EXTENDED_TYPES_FEATURES = 1000175000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SEPARATE_DEPTH_STENCIL_LAYOUTS_FEATURES = 1000241000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_STENCIL_LAYOUT = 1000241001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_STENCIL_LAYOUT = 1000241002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_HOST_QUERY_RESET_FEATURES = 1000261000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FEATURES = 1000207000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES = 1000207001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_CREATE_INFO = 1000207002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO = 1000207003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_INFO = 1000207004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_INFO = 1000207005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_FEATURES = 1000257000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_INFO = 1000244001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_CREATE_INFO = 1000257002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_ALLOCATE_INFO = 1000257003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_INFO = 1000257004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_3_FEATURES = 53,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_3_PROPERTIES = 54,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_CREATE_INFO = 1000192000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_TERMINATE_INVOCATION_FEATURES = 1000215000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TOOL_PROPERTIES = 1000245000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_DEMOTE_TO_HELPER_INVOCATION_FEATURES = 1000276000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PRIVATE_DATA_FEATURES = 1000295000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_PRIVATE_DATA_CREATE_INFO = 1000295001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRIVATE_DATA_SLOT_CREATE_INFO = 1000295002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PIPELINE_CREATION_CACHE_CONTROL_FEATURES = 1000297000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2 = 1000314000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_BARRIER_2 = 1000314001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2 = 1000314002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEPENDENCY_INFO = 1000314003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_INFO_2 = 1000314004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO = 1000314005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_SUBMIT_INFO = 1000314006,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SYNCHRONIZATION_2_FEATURES = 1000314007,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ZERO_INITIALIZE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_FEATURES = 1000325000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_ROBUSTNESS_FEATURES = 1000335000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_INFO_2 = 1000337000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_INFO_2 = 1000337001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_TO_IMAGE_INFO_2 = 1000337002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_TO_BUFFER_INFO_2 = 1000337003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BLIT_IMAGE_INFO_2 = 1000337004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RESOLVE_IMAGE_INFO_2 = 1000337005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_COPY_2 = 1000337006,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_COPY_2 = 1000337007,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_BLIT_2 = 1000337008,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_IMAGE_COPY_2 = 1000337009,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_RESOLVE_2 = 1000337010,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SUBGROUP_SIZE_CONTROL_PROPERTIES = 1000225000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_REQUIRED_SUBGROUP_SIZE_CREATE_INFO = 1000225001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SUBGROUP_SIZE_CONTROL_FEATURES = 1000225002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK_FEATURES = 1000138000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK_PROPERTIES = 1000138001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WRITE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK = 1000138002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK_CREATE_INFO = 1000138003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TEXTURE_COMPRESSION_ASTC_HDR_FEATURES = 1000066000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_INFO = 1000044000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_ATTACHMENT_INFO = 1000044001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_RENDERING_CREATE_INFO = 1000044002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DYNAMIC_RENDERING_FEATURES = 1000044003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_INHERITANCE_RENDERING_INFO = 1000044004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_FEATURES = 1000280000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_PROPERTIES = 1000280001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ALIGNMENT_PROPERTIES = 1000281001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_3 = 1000360000,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_FEATURES = 1000413000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_PROPERTIES = 1000413001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS = 1000413002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS = 1000413003,
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000001000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_INFO_KHR = 1000001001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with
VK_KHR_surface
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_CAPABILITIES_KHR = 1000060007,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with
VK_KHR_swapchain
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000060008,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with
VK_KHR_swapchain
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_SWAPCHAIN_INFO_KHR = 1000060009,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with
VK_KHR_swapchain
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_NEXT_IMAGE_INFO_KHR = 1000060010,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with
VK_KHR_swapchain
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_INFO_KHR = 1000060011,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with
VK_KHR_swapchain
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000060012,
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000002000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000002001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_display_swapchain
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PRESENT_INFO_KHR = 1000003000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_xlib_surface
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XLIB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000004000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_xcb_surface
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XCB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000005000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_wayland_surface
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WAYLAND_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000006000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_android_surface
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ANDROID_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000008000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_win32_surface
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WIN32_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000009000,
#endif
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_PROFILE_KHR = 1000023000,
#endif
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_PROFILE_KHR = 1000023000,
#endif
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPABILITIES_KHR = 1000023001,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_PICTURE_RESOURCE_KHR = 1000023002,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_GET_MEMORY_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000023003,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_BIND_MEMORY_KHR = 1000023004,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000023005,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_PARAMETERS_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000023006,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_PARAMETERS_UPDATE_INFO_KHR = 1000023007,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_BEGIN_CODING_INFO_KHR = 1000023008,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_END_CODING_INFO_KHR = 1000023009,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_CODING_CONTROL_INFO_KHR = 1000023010,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_REFERENCE_SLOT_KHR = 1000023011,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_QUEUE_FAMILY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR = 1000023012,
#endif
#endif VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_PROFILES_KHR = 1000023013,
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VIDEO_FORMAT_INFO_KHR = 1000023014,
#endif
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000023015,
#endif
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_QUERY_RESULT_STATUS_PROPERTIES_2_KHR = 1000023016,
#endif
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_DECODE_INFO_KHR = 1000024000,
#endif
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITIES_KHR = 1000024001,
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_INFO_KHR = 1000044006,
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_EXT_fragment_density_map
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_DENSITY_MAP_ATTACHMENT_INFO_EXT = 1000044007,
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_SAMPLE_COUNT_INFO_AMD = 1000044008,
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_NVX_multiview_per_view_attributes
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MULTIVIEW_PER_VIEW_ATTRIBUTES_INFO_NVX = 1000044009,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR = 1000073000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR = 1000073001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000073002,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR = 1000073003,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR = 1000078000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR = 1000078001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR = 1000078002,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR = 1000078003,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_SEMAPHORE_FD_INFO_KHR = 1000079000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_GET_FD_INFO_KHR = 1000079001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_push_descriptor
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000080000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_incremental_present
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_REGIONS_KHR = 1000084000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SHARED_PRESENT_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_KHR = 1000111000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORTED_FENCE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR = 1000114000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR = 1000114001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_win32
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR = 1000114002,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_fd
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORTED_FENCE_FD_INFO_KHR = 1000115000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_fd
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_GET_FD_INFO_KHR = 1000115001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_FEATURES_KHR = 1000116000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000116001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUERY_POOL_PERFORMANCE_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000116002,
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR = 1000116003,
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_PROFILING_LOCK_INFO_KHR = 1000116004,
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_KHR = 1000116005,
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_KHR = 1000116006,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SURFACE_INFO_2_KHR = 1000119000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_2_KHR = 1000119001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_FORMAT_2_KHR = 1000119002,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR = 1000121000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR = 1000121001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR = 1000121002,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_INFO_2_KHR = 1000121003,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_CAPABILITIES_2_KHR = 1000121004,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PORTABILITY_SUBSET_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000163001,
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_clock
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_CLOCK_FEATURES_KHR = 1000181000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_global_priority
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000174000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_global_priority
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_QUERY_FEATURES_KHR = 1000388000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_queue_family_global_priority
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000388001
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_INFO_KHR = 1000226000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_STATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000226001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000226002
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_FEATURES_KHR = 1000226003
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR = 1000226004
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface_protected_capabilities
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_PROTECTED_CAPABILITIES_KHR = 1000239000
// Provided by VK_KHR_present_wait
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PRESENT_WAIT_FEATURES_KHR = 1000248000
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_PROPERTIES_FEATURES_KHR = 1000269000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_INFO_KHR = 1000269001
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000269002
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_INFO_KHR = 1000269003
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_STATISTIC_KHR = 1000269004
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_INTERNAL_REPRESENTATION_KHR = 1000269005
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_library
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_LIBRARY_CREATE_INFO_KHR = 1000290000
// Provided by VK_KHR_present_id
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_ID_KHR = 1000294000
// Provided by VK_KHR_present_id
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PRESENT_ID_FEATURES_KHR = 1000294001
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_INFO_KHR = 1000299000,
#endif
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
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#endif
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_INFO_KHR = 1000299001,
#endif
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_LAYER_INFO_KHR = 1000299002,
#endif
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_CAPABILITIES_KHR = 1000299003,
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_device_diagnostic_checkpoints
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_CHECKPOINT_PROPERTIES_2_NV = 1000314008,
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_device_diagnostic_checkpoints
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_CHECKPOINT_DATA_2_NV = 1000314009,
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shader_barycentric
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BARYCENTRIC_FEATURES_KHR = 1000203000,
// Provided by VK_KHRFragmentShaderBarycentric
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BARYCENTRIC_PROPERTIES_KHR = 1000322000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_uniform_control_flow
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_SUBGROUP_UNIFORM_CONTROL_FLOW_FEATURES_KHR = 1000323000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_workgroup_memory_explicit_layout
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_EXPLICIT_LAYOUT_FEATURES_KHR = 1000336000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_maintenance1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_RAY_TRACING_MAINTENANCE_1_FEATURES_KHR = 1000386000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTER_FEATURES =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTERS_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_DRAW_PARAMETER_FEATURES =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_DRAW_PARAMETERS_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_INFO_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_ATTACHMENT_INFO_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_ATTACHMENT_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_RENDERING_CREATE_INFO_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_RENDERING_CREATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DYNAMIC_RENDERING_FEATURES_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DYNAMIC_RENDERING_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_INHERITANCE_RENDERING_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_INHERITANCE_RENDERING_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_SAMPLE_COUNT_INFO_NV =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_SAMPLE_COUNT_INFO_AMD,
// Provided by VK_KHR_multiview
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_MULTIVIEW_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_MULTIVIEW_CREATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_multiview
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_multiview
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_multiview
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_PROPERTIES_2,
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_FLAGS_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_FLAGS_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SUBMIT_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_BIND_SPARSE_INFO_KHR =

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VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_BIND_SPARSE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2 with VK_KHR_device_group
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2 with VK_KHR_device_group
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group_creation
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group_creation
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities,
VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities, VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_16bit_storage
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_16BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_16BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENTS_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENTS_CREATE_INFO_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENT_IMAGE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENT_IMAGE_INFO_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_ATTACHMENT_BEGIN_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_ATTACHMENT_BEGIN_INFO_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_2_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DEPENDENCY_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DEPENDENCY_2_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO_2_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_BEGIN_INFO_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_BEGIN_INFO_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_END_INFO_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_END_INFO_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_INFO_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_PROPERTIES_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_CREATE_INFO_KHR,
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_POINT_CLIPPING_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_POINT_CLIPPING_PROPERTIES_KHR,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_ASPECT_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_ASPECT_CREATE_INFO,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_USAGE_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_USAGE_CREATE_INFO,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_STATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_STATE_CREATE_INFO,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTERS_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTERS_FEATURES,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTER_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTER_FEATURES_KHR,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_ALLOCATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_ALLOCATE_INFO,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SPARSE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SPARSE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_CREATE_INFO,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CREATE_INFO,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_INFO,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_INFO,

VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_3_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_3_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance3
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_SUPPORT_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_SUPPORT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_extended_types
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_SUBGROUP_EXTENDED_TYPES_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_SUBGROUP_EXTENDED_TYPES_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_8bit_storage
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_8BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_8BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_ATOMIC_INT64_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_ATOMIC_INT64_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DRIVER_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DRIVER_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_float_controls
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT_CONTROLS_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT_CONTROLS_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_depth_stencil_resolve
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_depth_stencil_resolve
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE,
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_CREATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_INFO_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_MEMORY_MODEL_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_MEMORY_MODEL_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_terminate_invocation
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_TERMINATE_INVOCATION_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_TERMINATE_INVOCATION_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_separate_depth_stencil_layouts
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SEPARATE_DEPTH_STENCIL LAYOUTS_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SEPARATE_DEPTH_STENCIL LAYOUTS_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_separate_depth_stencil_layouts
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_STENCIL_LAYOUT_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_STENCIL_LAYOUT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_separate_depth_stencil_layouts
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_STENCIL_LAYOUT_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_STENCIL_LAYOUT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_uniform_buffer_standard_layout
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_STANDARD_LAYOUT_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_STANDARD_LAYOUT_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_CREATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_CREATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_ALLOCATE_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_ALLOCATE_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_INFO,
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_integer_dot_product
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_FEATURES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_FEATURES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_integer_dot_product
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_PROPERTIES_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOTPRODUCT_PROPERTIES,
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2,
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_BARRIER_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_BARRIER_2,
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEPENDENCY_INFO_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEPENDENCY_INFO,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_INFO_2_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_INFO_2,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_SUBMIT_INFO,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SYNCHRONIZATION_2_FEATURES_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SYNCHRONIZATION_2_FEATURES,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_zero_initialize_workgroup_memory
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ZERO_INITIALIZE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_FEATURES_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ZERO_INITIALIZE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_FEATURES,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_INFO_2_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_INFO_2,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_INFO_2_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_INFO_2,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_TO_IMAGE_INFO_2_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_TO_IMAGE_INFO_2,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_TO_BUFFER_INFO_2_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_TO_BUFFER_INFO_2,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BLIT_IMAGE_INFO_2_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BLIT_IMAGE_INFO_2,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RESOLVE_IMAGE_INFO_2_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RESOLVE_IMAGE_INFO_2,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_3_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_3,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_FEATURES_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_FEATURES,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_PROPERTIES_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_PROPERTIES,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_PUBLIC_PROPERTIES_KHR = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_PUBLIC_PROPERTIES,  // Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
3.12. API Name Aliases

A small number of APIs did not follow the naming conventions when initially defined. For consistency, when we discover an API name that violates the naming conventions, we rename it in the Specification, XML, and header files. For backwards compatibility, the original (incorrect) name is retained as a “typo alias”. The alias is deprecated and should not be used, but will be retained indefinitely.

Note

VK_STENCIL_FRONT_AND_BACK is an example of a typo alias. It was initially defined as part of VkStencilFaceFlagBits. Once the naming inconsistency was noticed, it was renamed to VK_STENCIL_FACE_FRONT_AND_BACK, and the old name was aliased to the correct name.
Chapter 4. Initialization

Before using Vulkan, an application **must** initialize it by loading the Vulkan commands, and creating a **VkInstance** object.

4.1. Command Function Pointers

Vulkan commands are not necessarily exposed by static linking on a platform. Commands to query function pointers for Vulkan commands are described below.

---

**Note**

When extensions are **promoted** or otherwise incorporated into another extension or Vulkan core version, command **aliases** may be included. Whilst the behavior of each command alias is identical, the behavior of retrieving each alias's function pointer is not. A function pointer for a given alias can only be retrieved if the extension or version that introduced that alias is supported and enabled, irrespective of whether any other alias is available.

Function pointers for all Vulkan commands can be obtained with the command:

```c
PFN_vkVoidFunction vkGetInstanceProcAddr(
    VkInstance instance,
    const char* pName);
```

- **instance** is the instance that the function pointer will be compatible with, or **NULL** for commands not dependent on any instance.
- **pName** is the name of the command to obtain.

**vkGetInstanceProcAddr** itself is obtained in a platform- and loader- specific manner. Typically, the loader library will export this command as a function symbol, so applications can link against the loader library, or load it dynamically and look up the symbol using platform-specific APIs.

The table below defines the various use cases for **vkGetInstanceProcAddr** and expected return value (“fp” is “function pointer”) for each case. A valid returned function pointer (“fp”) **must** not be **NULL**.

The returned function pointer is of type **PFN_vkVoidFunction**, and **must** be cast to the type of the command being queried before use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>instance</th>
<th>pName</th>
<th>return value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NULL</strong></td>
<td><strong>global command</strong></td>
<td><strong>fp</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid non-<strong>NULL</strong> instance</td>
<td><strong>&quot;1</strong></td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>&quot;1</strong></td>
<td><strong>NULL</strong></td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>instance</th>
<th>pName</th>
<th>return value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>vkGetInstanceProcAddr</td>
<td>fp$^5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>vkGetInstanceProcAddr</td>
<td>fp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>core dispatchable command</td>
<td>fp$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>enabled instance extension dispatchable command for instance</td>
<td>fp$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>available device extension dispatchable command for instance</td>
<td>fp$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any other case, not covered above</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. "*" means any representable value for the parameter (including valid values, invalid values, and NULL).

2. The global commands are: `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion`, `vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties`, `vkEnumerateInstanceLayerProperties`, and `vkCreateInstance`. Dispatchable commands are all other commands which are not global.

3. The returned function pointer must only be called with a dispatchable object (the first parameter) that is instance or a child of instance, e.g. VkInstance, VkPhysicalDevice, VkDevice, VkQueue, or VkCommandBuffer.

4. An “available device extension” is a device extension supported by any physical device enumerated by instance.

5. Starting with Vulkan 1.2, `vkGetInstanceProcAddr` can resolve itself with a NULL instance pointer.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetInstanceProcAddr-instance-parameter
  If instance is not NULL, instance must be a valid VkInstance handle
- VUID-vkGetInstanceProcAddr-pName-parameter
  pName must be a null-terminated UTF-8 string

In order to support systems with multiple Vulkan implementations, the function pointers returned by `vkGetInstanceProcAddr` may point to dispatch code that calls a different real implementation for different VkDevice objects or their child objects. The overhead of the internal dispatch for VkDevice
objects can be avoided by obtaining device-specific function pointers for any commands that use a device or device-child object as their dispatchable object. Such function pointers can be obtained with the command:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
PFN_vkVoidFunction vkGetDeviceProcAddr(
    VkDevice device,
    const char* pName);
```

The table below defines the various use cases for `vkGetDeviceProcAddr` and expected return value (“fp” is “function pointer”) for each case. A valid returned function pointer (“fp”) must not be `NULL`.

The returned function pointer is of type `PFN_vkVoidFunction`, and must be cast to the type of the command being queried before use. The function pointer must only be called with a dispatchable object (the first parameter) that is `device` or a child of `device`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>device</th>
<th>pName</th>
<th>return value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>*¹</td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid device</td>
<td>*¹</td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>requested core version² device-level dispatchable command³</td>
<td>fp⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>enabled extension device-level dispatchable command³</td>
<td>fp⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any other case, not covered above</td>
<td></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ “*” means any representable value for the parameter (including valid values, invalid values, and `NULL`).

² Device-level commands which are part of the core version specified by `VkApplicationInfo::apiVersion` when creating the instance will always return a valid function pointer. Core commands beyond that version which are supported by the implementation may either return `NULL` or a function pointer, though the function pointer must not be called.

³ In this function, device-level excludes all physical-device-level commands.

⁴ The returned function pointer must only be called with a dispatchable object (the first parameter) that is `device` or a child of `device` e.g. `VkDevice`, `VkQueue`, or `VkCommandBuffer`. 
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDeviceProcAddr-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetDeviceProcAddr-pName-parameter
  pName must be a null-terminated UTF-8 string

The definition of PFN_vkVoidFunction is:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef void (VKAPI_PTR *PFN_vkVoidFunction)(void);
```

This type is returned from command function pointer queries, and must be cast to an actual command function pointer before use.

### 4.1.1. Extending Physical Device Core Functionality

New core physical-device-level functionality can be used when the physical-device version is greater than or equal to the version of Vulkan that added the new functionality. The Vulkan version supported by a physical device can be obtained by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties`.

### 4.1.2. Extending Physical Device From Device Extensions

When the VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 extension is enabled, or when both the instance and the physical-device versions are at least 1.1, physical-device-level functionality of a device extension can be used with a physical device if the corresponding extension is enumerated by `vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties` for that physical device, even before a logical device has been created.

To obtain a function pointer for a physical-device-level command from a device extension, an application can use `vkGetInstanceProcAddr`. This function pointer may point to dispatch code, which calls a different real implementation for different VkPhysicalDevice objects. Applications must not use a VkPhysicalDevice in any command added by an extension or core version that is not supported by that physical device.

Device extensions may define structures that can be added to the pNext chain of physical-device-level commands.

### 4.2. Instances

There is no global state in Vulkan and all per-application state is stored in a VkInstance object. Creating a VkInstance object initializes the Vulkan library and allows the application to pass information about itself to the implementation.

Instances are represented by VkInstance handles:
To query the version of instance-level functionality supported by the implementation, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VkResult vkEnumerateInstanceVersion(uint32_t* pApiVersion);
```

- `pApiVersion` is a pointer to a `uint32_t`, which is the version of Vulkan supported by instance-level functionality, encoded as described in Version Numbers.

**Note**
The intended behaviour of `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion` is that an implementation should not need to perform memory allocations and should unconditionally return `VK_SUCCESS`. The loader, and any enabled layers, may return `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY` in the case of a failed memory allocation.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**
- `VUID-vkEnumerateInstanceVersion-pApiVersion-parameter`  
  `pApiVersion` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

**Return Codes**

- **Success**  
  - `VK_SUCCESS`

- **Failure**  
  - `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`

To create an instance object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateInstance(const VkInstanceCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,  
                          const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,  
                          VkInstance* pInstance);
```

- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkInstanceCreateInfo` structure controlling creation of the instance.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pInstance` points a `VkInstance` handle in which the resulting instance is returned.
vkCreateInstance verifies that the requested layers exist. If not, vkCreateInstance will return VK_ERROR_LAYER_NOT_PRESENT. Next vkCreateInstance verifies that the requested extensions are supported (e.g. in the implementation or in any enabled instance layer) and if any requested extension is not supported, vkCreateInstance must return VK_ERROR_EXTENSION_NOT_PRESENT. After verifying and enabling the instance layers and extensions the VkInstance object is created and returned to the application. If a requested extension is only supported by a layer, both the layer and the extension need to be specified at vkCreateInstance time for the creation to succeed.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCreateInstance-ppEnabledExtensionNames-01388
  All required extensions for each extension in the VkInstanceCreateInfo::ppEnabledExtensionNames list must also be present in that list

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateInstance-pCreateInfo-parameter
  pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkInstanceCreateInfo structure

- VUID-vkCreateInstance-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateInstance-pInstance-parameter
  pInstance must be a valid pointer to a VkInstance handle

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED
- VK_ERROR_LAYER_NOT_PRESENT
- VK_ERROR_EXTENSION_NOT_PRESENT
- VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DRIVER

The VkInstanceCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkInstanceCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
```
const void* pNext;
VkInstanceCreateFlags flags;
const VkApplicationInfo* pApplicationInfo;
uint32_t enabledLayerCount;
const char* const* ppEnabledLayerNames;
const char* const* ppEnabledExtensionNames;
}

VkInstanceCreateInfo;

• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **flags** is a bitmask of **VkInstanceCreateFlagBits** indicating the behavior of the instance.
• **pApplicationInfo** is **NULL** or a pointer to a **VkApplicationInfo** structure. If not **NULL**, this information helps implementations recognize behavior inherent to classes of applications. **VkApplicationInfo** is defined in detail below.
• **enabledLayerCount** is the number of global layers to enable.
• **ppEnabledLayerNames** is a pointer to an array of **enabledLayerCount** null-terminated UTF-8 strings containing the names of layers to enable for the created instance. The layers are loaded in the order they are listed in this array, with the first array element being the closest to the application, and the last array element being the closest to the driver. See the **Layers** section for further details.
• **enabledExtensionCount** is the number of global extensions to enable.
• **ppEnabledExtensionNames** is a pointer to an array of **enabledExtensionCount** null-terminated UTF-8 strings containing the names of extensions to enable.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkInstanceCreateInfo-flags-06559**
  If **flags** has the **VK_INSTANCE_CREATE_ENUMERATE_PORTABILITY_BIT_KHR** bit set, the list of enabled extensions in **ppEnabledExtensionNames** must contain **VK_KHR_portability_enumeration**

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkInstanceCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_INSTANCE_CREATE_INFO**

- **VUID-VkInstanceCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  **pNext** must be **NULL**

- **VUID-VkInstanceCreateInfo-flags-parameter**
  **flags** must be a valid combination of **VkInstanceCreateFlagBits** values

- **VUID-VkInstanceCreateInfo-pApplicationInfo-parameter**
  If **pApplicationInfo** is not **NULL**, **pApplicationInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid
**VkApplicationInfo** structure

- **VUID-VkInstanceCreateInfo-ppEnabledLayerNames-parameter**
  If `enabledLayerCount` is not 0, `ppEnabledLayerNames` must be a valid pointer to an array of `enabledLayerCount` null-terminated UTF-8 strings.

- **VUID-VkInstanceCreateInfo-ppEnabledExtensionNames-parameter**
  If `enabledExtensionCount` is not 0, `ppEnabledExtensionNames` must be a valid pointer to an array of `enabledExtensionCount` null-terminated UTF-8 strings.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkInstanceCreateFlagBits {
   // Provided by VK_KHR_portability_enumeration
   VK_INSTANCE_CREATE_ENUMERATE_PORTABILITY_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
} VkInstanceCreateFlagBits;
```

- **VK_INSTANCE_CREATE_ENUMERATE_PORTABILITY_BIT_KHR** specifies that the instance will enumerate available Vulkan Portability-compliant physical devices and groups in addition to the Vulkan physical devices and groups that are enumerated by default.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkInstanceCreateFlags;
```

**VkInstanceCreateFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkInstanceCreateFlagBits**.

The **VkApplicationInfo** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkApplicationInfo {
   VkStructureType sType;
   const void* pNext;
   const char* pApplicationName;
   uint32_t applicationVersion;
   const char* pEngineName;
   uint32_t engineVersion;
   uint32_t apiVersion;
} VkApplicationInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **pApplicationName** is **NULL** or a pointer to a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing the name of the application.
- **applicationVersion** is an unsigned integer variable containing the developer-supplied version number of the application.
• `pEngineName` is `NULL` or is a pointer to a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing the name of the engine (if any) used to create the application.

• `engineVersion` is an unsigned integer variable containing the developer-supplied version number of the engine used to create the application.

• `apiVersion` must be the highest version of Vulkan that the application is designed to use, encoded as described in Version Numbers. The patch version number specified in `apiVersion` is ignored when creating an instance object. Only the major and minor versions of the instance must match those requested in `apiVersion`.

Vulkan 1.0 implementations were required to return `VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DRIVER` if `apiVersion` was larger than 1.0. Implementations that support Vulkan 1.1 or later must not return `VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DRIVER` for any value of `apiVersion`.

```
Note
Because Vulkan 1.0 implementations may fail with `VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DRIVER`, applications should determine the version of Vulkan available before calling `vkCreateInstance`. If the `vkGetInstanceProcAddr` returns `NULL` for `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion`, it is a Vulkan 1.0 implementation. Otherwise, the application can call `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion` to determine the version of Vulkan.
```

As long as the instance supports at least Vulkan 1.1, an application can use different versions of Vulkan with an instance than it does with a device or physical device.

```
Note
The Khronos validation layers will treat `apiVersion` as the highest API version the application targets, and will validate API usage against the minimum of that version and the implementation version (instance or device, depending on context). If an application tries to use functionality from a greater version than this, a validation error will be triggered.
```

For example, if the instance supports Vulkan 1.1 and three physical devices support Vulkan 1.0, Vulkan 1.1, and Vulkan 1.2, respectively, and if the application sets `apiVersion` to 1.2, the application can use the following versions of Vulkan:

- Vulkan 1.0 can be used with the instance and with all physical devices.
- Vulkan 1.1 can be used with the instance and with the physical devices that support Vulkan 1.1 and Vulkan 1.2.
- Vulkan 1.2 can be used with the physical device that supports Vulkan 1.2.

If we modify the above example so that the application sets `apiVersion` to 1.1, then the application must not use Vulkan 1.2 functionality on the physical device that supports Vulkan 1.2.

Implicit layers must be disabled if they do not support a version at least as high as `apiVersion`. See the “Architecture of the Vulkan Loader Interfaces” document for additional information.

Providing a NULL VkInstanceCreateInfo::pApplicationInfo or providing an apiVersion of 0 is equivalent to providing an apiVersion of VK_MAKE_API_VERSION(0,1,0,0).

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkApplicationInfo-apiVersion-04010**
  If apiVersion is not 0, then it **must** be greater than or equal to VK_API_VERSION_1_0

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkApplicationInfo-sType-sType**
  sType **must** be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_APPLICATION_INFO

- **VUID-VkApplicationInfo-pNext-pNext**
  pNext **must** be NULL

- **VUID-VkApplicationInfo-pApplicationName-parameter**
  If pApplicationName is not NULL, pApplicationName **must** be a null-terminated UTF-8 string

- **VUID-VkApplicationInfo-pEngineName-parameter**
  If pEngineName is not NULL, pEngineName **must** be a null-terminated UTF-8 string

To destroy an instance, call:

```c
void vkDestroyInstance(  
  VkInstance instance,  
  const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- instance is the handle of the instance to destroy.
- pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkDestroyInstance-instance-00629**
  All child objects created using instance **must** have been destroyed prior to destroying instance

- **VUID-vkDestroyInstance-instance-00630**
  If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when instance was created, a compatible set of callbacks **must** be provided here

- **VUID-vkDestroyInstance-instance-00631**
  If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when instance was created, pAllocator **must** be NULL
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyInstance-instance-parameter
  If \textit{instance} is not NULL, \textit{instance must} be a valid \texttt{VkInstance} handle

- VUID-vkDestroyInstance-pAllocator-parameter
  If \textit{pAllocator} is not NULL, \textit{pAllocator must} be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkAllocationCallbacks} structure

Host Synchronization

- Host access to \textit{instance} must be externally synchronized

- Host access to all \texttt{VkPhysicalDevice} objects enumerated from \textit{instance} must be externally synchronized
Chapter 5. Devices and Queues

Once Vulkan is initialized, devices and queues are the primary objects used to interact with a Vulkan implementation.

Vulkan separates the concept of physical and logical devices. A physical device usually represents a single complete implementation of Vulkan (excluding instance-level functionality) available to the host, of which there are a finite number. A logical device represents an instance of that implementation with its own state and resources independent of other logical devices.

Physical devices are represented by VkPhysicalDevice handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_HANDLE(VkPhysicalDevice)
```

5.1. Physical Devices

To retrieve a list of physical device objects representing the physical devices installed in the system, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkEnumeratePhysicalDevices(
    VkInstance instance,
    uint32_t* pPhysicalDeviceCount,
    VkPhysicalDevice* pPhysicalDevices);
```

- `instance` is a handle to a Vulkan instance previously created with `vkCreateInstance`.
- `pPhysicalDeviceCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of physical devices available or queried, as described below.
- `pPhysicalDevices` is either NULL or a pointer to an array of VkPhysicalDevice handles.

If `pPhysicalDevices` is NULL, then the number of physical devices available is returned in `pPhysicalDeviceCount`. Otherwise, `pPhysicalDeviceCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pPhysicalDevices` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of handles actually written to `pPhysicalDevices`. If `pPhysicalDeviceCount` is less than the number of physical devices available, at most `pPhysicalDeviceCount` structures will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available physical devices were returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkEnumeratePhysicalDevices-instance-parameter
  - `instance` must be a valid VkInstance handle
- VUID-vkEnumeratePhysicalDevices-pPhysicalDeviceCount-parameter
**Return Codes**

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED

To query general properties of physical devices once enumerated, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceProperties* pProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the handle to the physical device whose properties will be queried.
- `pProperties` is a pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties` structure in which properties are returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties-physicalDevice-parameter `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties-pProperties-parameter `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties` structure

The `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceProperties {
    uint32_t apiVersion;
    uint32_t driverVersion;
    uint32_t vendorID;
} VkPhysicalDeviceProperties;
```
The value of `apiVersion` may be different than the version returned by `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion`; either higher or lower. In such cases, the application must not use functionality that exceeds the version of Vulkan associated with a given object. The `pApiVersion` parameter returned by `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion` is the version associated with a `VkInstance` and its children, except for a `VkPhysicalDevice` and its children. `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::apiVersion` is the version associated with a `VkPhysicalDevice` and its children.

The encoding of `driverVersion` is implementation-defined. It may not use the same encoding as `apiVersion`. Applications should follow information from the vendor on how to extract the version information from `driverVersion`.

On implementations that claim support for the Roadmap 2022 profile, the major and minor version expressed by `apiVersion` must be at least Vulkan 1.3.

The `vendorID` and `deviceID` fields are provided to allow applications to adapt to device characteristics that are not adequately exposed by other Vulkan queries.
These may include performance profiles, hardware errata, or other characteristics.

The vendor identified by vendorID is the entity responsible for the most salient characteristics of the underlying implementation of the VkPhysicalDevice being queried.

For example, in the case of a discrete GPU implementation, this should be the GPU chipset vendor. In the case of a hardware accelerator integrated into a system-on-chip (SoC), this should be the supplier of the silicon IP used to create the accelerator.

If the vendor has a PCI vendor ID, the low 16 bits of vendorID must contain that PCI vendor ID, and the remaining bits must be set to zero. Otherwise, the value returned must be a valid Khronos vendor ID, obtained as described in the Vulkan Documentation and Extensions: Procedures and Conventions document in the section “Registering a Vendor ID with Khronos”. Khronos vendor IDs are allocated starting at 0x10000, to distinguish them from the PCI vendor ID namespace. Khronos vendor IDs are symbolically defined in the VkVendorId type.

The vendor is also responsible for the value returned in deviceID. If the implementation is driven primarily by a PCI device with a PCI device ID, the low 16 bits of deviceID must contain that PCI device ID, and the remaining bits must be set to zero. Otherwise, the choice of what values to return may be dictated by operating system or platform policies - but should uniquely identify both the device version and any major configuration options (for example, core count in the case of multicore devices).

The same device ID should be used for all physical implementations of that device version and configuration. For example, all uses of a specific silicon IP GPU version and configuration should use the same device ID, even if those uses occur in different SoCs.

Khronos vendor IDs which may be returned in VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::vendorID are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkVendorId {
    VK_VENDOR_ID_VIV = 0x10001,
    VK_VENDOR_ID_VSI = 0x10002,
    VK_VENDOR_ID_KAZAN = 0x10003,
    VK_VENDOR_ID_CODEPLAY = 0x10004,
    VK_VENDOR_ID_MESA = 0x10005,
    VK_VENDOR_ID_POCL = 0x10006,
} VkVendorId;
```
Khronos vendor IDs may be allocated by vendors at any time. Only the latest canonical versions of this Specification, of the corresponding `vk.xml` API Registry, and of the corresponding `vulkan_core.h` header file must contain all reserved Khronos vendor IDs.

Only Khronos vendor IDs are given symbolic names at present. PCI vendor IDs returned by the implementation can be looked up in the PCI-SIG database.

`VK_MAX_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_NAME_SIZE` is the length in `char` values of an array containing a physical device name string, as returned in `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::deviceName`.

```c
#define VK_MAX_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_NAME_SIZE  256U
```

The physical device types which may be returned in `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::deviceType` are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkPhysicalDeviceType {
    VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_OTHER = 0,
    VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_INTEGRATED_GPU = 1,
    VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_DISCRETE_GPU = 2,
    VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_VIRTUAL_GPU = 3,
    VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_CPU = 4,
} VkPhysicalDeviceType;
```

- **VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_OTHER** - the device does not match any other available types.
- **VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_INTEGRATED_GPU** - the device is typically one embedded in or tightly coupled with the host.
- **VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_DISCRETE_GPU** - the device is typically a separate processor connected to the host via an interlink.
- **VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_VIRTUAL_GPU** - the device is typically a virtual node in a virtualization environment.
- **VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_CPU** - the device is typically running on the same processors as the host.

The physical device type is advertised for informational purposes only, and does not directly affect the operation of the system. However, the device type may correlate with other advertised properties or capabilities of the system, such as how many memory heaps there are.

To query general properties of physical devices once enumerated, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,    // physicalDevice,    VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2* pProperties);
```

or the equivalent command
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2* pProperties);

- `physicalDevice` is the handle to the physical device whose properties will be queried.
- `pProperties` is a pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure in which properties are returned.

Each structure in `pProperties` and its `pNext` chain contains members corresponding to implementation-dependent properties, behaviors, or limits. `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2` fills in each member to specify the corresponding value for the implementation.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2-physicalDevice-parameter
  - `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2-pProperties-parameter
  - `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure

The `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkPhysicalDeviceProperties properties;
} VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `properties` is a `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties` structure describing properties of the physical device. This structure is written with the same values as if it were written by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties`.

The `pNext` chain of this structure is used to extend the structure with properties defined by extensions.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROPERTIES_2

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of
  VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR,
  VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricPropertiesKHR,
  VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatePropertiesKHR,
  VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties,
  VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryPropertiesKHR,
  VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties,
  VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetPropertiesKHR,
  VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties,
  VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR,
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR,
  VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerFilterMinmaxProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreProperties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties,
  VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties, or VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Properties

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

The VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint8_t deviceUUID[VK_UUID_SIZE];
    uint8_t driverUUID[VK_UUID_SIZE];
    uint8_t deviceLUID[VK_LUID_SIZE];
    uint32_t deviceNodeMask;
    VkBool32 deviceLUIDValid;
    uint32_t subgroupSize;
    VkShaderStageFlags subgroupSupportedStages;
    VkSubgroupFeatureFlags subgroupSupportedOperations;
    VkBool32 subgroupQuadOperationsInAllStages;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties;
```
VkPointClippingBehavior pointClippingBehavior;
uint32_t maxMultiviewViewCount;
uint32_t maxMultiviewInstanceIndex;
VkBool32 protectedNoFault;
uint32_t maxPerSetDescriptors;
VkDeviceSize maxMemoryAllocationSize;
}

VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties

• **sType** is the type of this structure.

• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **deviceUUID** is an array of VK_UUID_SIZE uint8_t values representing a universally unique identifier for the device.

• **driverUUID** is an array of VK_UUID_SIZE uint8_t values representing a universally unique identifier for the driver build in use by the device.

• **deviceLUID** is an array of VK_LUID_SIZE uint8_t values representing a locally unique identifier for the device.

• **deviceNodeMask** is a uint32_t bitfield identifying the node within a linked device adapter corresponding to the device.

• **deviceLUIDValid** is a boolean value that will be VK_TRUE if deviceLUID contains a valid LUID and deviceNodeMask contains a valid node mask, and VK_FALSE if they do not.

• **subgroupSize** is the default number of invocations in each subgroup. subgroupSize is at least 1 if any of the physical device's queues support VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT or VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT. subgroupSize is a power-of-two.

• **subgroupSupportedStages** is a bitfield of VkShaderStageFlagBits describing the shader stages that group operations with subgroup scope are supported in. subgroupSupportedStages will have the VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT bit set if any of the physical device's queues support VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT.

• **subgroupSupportedOperations** is a bitmask of VkSubgroupFeatureFlagBits specifying the sets of group operations with subgroup scope supported on this device. subgroupSupportedOperations will have the VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BASIC_BIT bit set if any of the physical device's queues support VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT or VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT.

• **subgroupQuadOperationsInAllStages** is a boolean specifying whether quad group operations are available in all stages, or are restricted to fragment and compute stages.

• **pointClippingBehavior** is a VkPointClippingBehavior value specifying the point clipping behavior supported by the implementation.

• **maxMultiviewViewCount** is one greater than the maximum view index that can be used in a subpass.

• **maxMultiviewInstanceIndex** is the maximum valid value of instance index allowed to be generated by a drawing command recorded within a subpass of a multiview render pass instance.

• **protectedNoFault** specifies how an implementation behaves when an application attempts to write to unprotected memory in a protected queue operation, read from protected memory in
an unprotected queue operation, or perform a query in a protected queue operation. If this limit is `VK_TRUE`, such writes will be discarded or have undefined values written, reads and queries will return undefined values. If this limit is `VK_FALSE`, applications must not perform these operations. See Protected Memory Access Rules for more information.

- `maxPerSetDescriptors` is a maximum number of descriptors (summed over all descriptor types) in a single descriptor set that is guaranteed to satisfy any implementation-dependent constraints on the size of a descriptor set itself. Applications can query whether a descriptor set that goes beyond this limit is supported using `vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupport`.

- `maxMemoryAllocationSize` is the maximum size of a memory allocation that can be created, even if there is more space available in the heap.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

These properties correspond to Vulkan 1.1 functionality.

The members of `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties` have the same values as the corresponding members of `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties`, `VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties`, `VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties`, `VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties`, `VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties`, and `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties-sType-sType`
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_1_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkDriverId driverID;
    char driverName[VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE];
    char driverInfo[VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE];
    VkConformanceVersion conformanceVersion;
    VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence denormBehaviorIndependence;
    VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence roundingModeIndependence;
    VkBool32 shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat16;
    VkBool32 shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat32;
    VkBool32 shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat64;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormPreserveFloat16;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormPreserveFloat32;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormPreserveFloat64;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat16;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat32;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat64;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties;
```
VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat16;
VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat32;
VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat64;
VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat16;
VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat32;
VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat64;
uint32_t maxUpdateAfterBindDescriptorsInAllPools;
VkBool32 shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
VkBool32 shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
VkBool32 shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
VkBool32 shaderStorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
VkBool32 shaderInputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
VkBool32 robustBufferAccessUpdateAfterBind;
VkBool32 quadDivergentImplicitLod;
uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSamplers;
uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers;
maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers;
uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSampledImages;
uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageImages;
uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindResources;
uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSamplers;
uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers;
maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffersDynamic;
maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers;
maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffersDynamic;
uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSampledImages;
uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageImages;
VkResolveModeFlags supportedDepthResolveModes;
VkResolveModeFlags supportedStencilResolveModes;
VkBool32 independentResolveNone;
VkBool32 independentResolve;
VkBool32 filterMinMaxSingleComponentFormats;
VkBool32 filterMinMaxImageComponentMapping;
uint64_t maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference;
 VkSampleCountFlags framebufferIntegerColorSampleCounts;

**VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties**

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **driverID** is a unique identifier for the driver of the physical device.
- **driverName** is an array of `VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE char` containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which is the name of the driver.
- **driverInfo** is an array of `VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE char` containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string with additional information about the driver.
- **conformanceVersion** is the version of the Vulkan conformance test this driver is conformant against (see **VkConformanceVersion**).
- **denormBehaviorIndependence** is a `VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence` value indicating whether, and how, denorm behavior can be set independently for different bit widths.
- **roundingModeIndependence** is a `VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence` value indicating whether, and how, rounding modes can be set independently for different bit widths.
- **shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat16** is a boolean value indicating whether sign of a zero, Nans and ±∞ can be preserved in 16-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the `SignedZeroInfNanPreserve` execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.
- **shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat32** is a boolean value indicating whether sign of a zero, Nans and ±∞ can be preserved in 32-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the `SignedZeroInfNanPreserve` execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.
- **shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat64** is a boolean value indicating whether sign of a zero, Nans and ±∞ can be preserved in 64-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the `SignedZeroInfNanPreserve` execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.
- **shaderDenormPreserveFloat16** is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be preserved in 16-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the `DenormPreserve` execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.
- **shaderDenormPreserveFloat32** is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be preserved in 32-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the `DenormPreserve` execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.
- **shaderDenormPreserveFloat64** is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be preserved in 64-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the `DenormPreserve` execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.
- **shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat16** is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be flushed to zero in 16-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the `DenormFlushToZero` execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.
- **shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat32** is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be flushed to zero in 32-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the `DenormFlushToZero` execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.
- **shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat64** is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be flushed to zero in 64-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the `DenormFlushToZero` execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.
to zero in 64-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the DenormFlushToZero execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.

- shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat16 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-to-nearest-even rounding mode for 16-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTE execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.

- shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat32 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-to-nearest-even rounding mode for 32-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTE execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.

- shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat64 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-to-nearest-even rounding mode for 64-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTE execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.

- shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat16 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-towards-zero rounding mode for 16-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTZ execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.

- shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat32 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-towards-zero rounding mode for 32-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTZ execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.

- shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat64 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-towards-zero rounding mode for 64-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTZ execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.

- maxUpdateAfterBindDescriptorsInAllPools is the maximum number of descriptors (summed over all descriptor types) that can be created across all pools that are created with the VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT bit set. Pool creation may fail when this limit is exceeded, or when the space this limit represents is unable to satisfy a pool creation due to fragmentation.

- shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexingNative is a boolean value indicating whether uniform buffer descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is VK_FALSE, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of uniform buffers may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.

- shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexingNative is a boolean value indicating whether sampler and image descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is VK_FALSE, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of samplers or images may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.

- shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexingNative is a boolean value indicating whether storage buffer descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is VK_FALSE, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of storage buffers may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.
- `shaderStorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexingNative` is a boolean value indicating whether storage image descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of storage images may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.

- `shaderInputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexingNative` is a boolean value indicating whether input attachment descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of input attachments may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.

- `robustBufferAccessUpdateAfterBind` is a boolean value indicating whether `robustBufferAccess` can be enabled in a device simultaneously with `descriptorBindingUniformBufferUpdateAfterBind`, `descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind`, `descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind`, and/or `descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind`. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then either `robustBufferAccess` must be disabled or all of these update-after-bind features must be disabled.

- `quadDivergentImplicitLod` is a boolean value indicating whether implicit level of detail calculations for image operations have well-defined results when the image and/or sampler objects used for the instruction are not uniform within a quad. See Derivative Image Operations.

- `maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSamplers` is similar to `maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers` is similar to `maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers` is similar to `maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSampledImages` is similar to `maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageImages` is similar to `maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments` is similar to `maxPerStageDescriptorInputAttachments` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxPerStageUpdateAfterBindResources` is similar to `maxPerStageResources` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSamplers` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetSamplers` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers` but
counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffersDynamic` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffersDynamic` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set. While an application can allocate dynamic uniform buffer descriptors from a pool created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT`, bindings for these descriptors must not be present in any descriptor set layout that includes bindings created with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT`.

- `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffersDynamic` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffersDynamic` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set. While an application can allocate dynamic storage buffer descriptors from a pool created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT`, bindings for these descriptors must not be present in any descriptor set layout that includes bindings created with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT`.

- `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSampledImages` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetSampledImages` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageImages` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetStorageImages` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetInputAttachments` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

- `supportedDepthResolveModes` is a bitmask of `VkResolveModeFlagBits` indicating the set of supported depth resolve modes. `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT` must be included in the set but implementations may support additional modes.

- `supportedStencilResolveModes` is a bitmask of `VkResolveModeFlagBits` indicating the set of supported stencil resolve modes. `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT` must be included in the set but implementations may support additional modes. `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT` must not be included in the set.

- `independentResolveNone` is `VK_TRUE` if the implementation supports setting the depth and stencil resolve modes to different values when one of those modes is `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`. Otherwise the implementation only supports setting both modes to the same value.

- `independentResolve` is `VK_TRUE` if the implementation supports all combinations of the supported depth and stencil resolve modes, including setting either depth or stencil resolve mode to `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`. An implementation that supports `independentResolve` must also support `independentResolveNone`.

- `filterMinmaxSingleComponentFormats` is a boolean value indicating whether a minimum set of
required formats support min/max filtering.

- **filterMinmaxImageComponentMapping** is a boolean value indicating whether the implementation supports non-identity component mapping of the image when doing min/max filtering.

- **maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference** indicates the maximum difference allowed by the implementation between the current value of a timeline semaphore and any pending signal or wait operations.

- **framebufferIntegerColorSampleCounts** is a bitmask of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the color sample counts that are supported for all framebuffer color attachments with integer formats.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

These properties correspond to Vulkan 1.2 functionality.

The members of `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties` must have the same values as the corresponding members of `VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties`, `VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties`, `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties`, `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties`, `VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerFilterMinmaxProperties`, and `VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreProperties`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties-sType-sType**

  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_2_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Properties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Properties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t minSubgroupSize;
    uint32_t maxSubgroupSize;
    uint32_t maxComputeWorkgroupSubgroups;
    VkShaderStageFlags requiredSubgroupSizeStages;
    uint32_t maxInlineUniformBlockSize;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorInlineUniformBlocks;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlocks;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks;
    uint32_t maxInlineUniformTotalSize;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct8BitUnsignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct8BitSignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct8BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedUnsignedAccelerated;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Properties;
```
VkBool32 integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedSignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedMixedSignednessAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct16BitUnsignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct16BitSignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct16BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct32BitUnsignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct32BitSignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct32BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct64BitUnsignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct64BitSignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProduct64BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitUnsignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitSignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating4x8BitPackedUnsignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating4x8BitPackedSignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating4x8BitPackedMixedSignednessAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating16BitUnsignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating16BitSignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating16BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating32BitUnsignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating32BitSignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating32BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating64BitUnsignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating64BitSignedAccelerated;
VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating64BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
VkDeviceSize storageTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes;
VkBool32 storageTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment;
VkDeviceSize uniformTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes;
VkBool32 uniformTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment;
VkDeviceSize maxBufferSize;

• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{minSubgroupSize} & \quad \text{is the minimum subgroup size supported by this device. minSubgroupSize is at least one if any of the physical device’s queues support VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT or VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT. minSubgroupSize is a power-of-two. minSubgroupSize is less than or equal to maxSubgroupSize.}\\
\text{maxSubgroupSize} & \quad \text{is the maximum subgroup size supported by this device. maxSubgroupSize is at least one if any of the physical device’s queues support VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT or VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT. maxSubgroupSize is a power-of-two. maxSubgroupSize is greater than or equal to minSubgroupSize.}\\
\text{maxComputeWorkgroupSubgroups} & \quad \text{is the maximum number of subgroups supported by the implementation within a workgroup.}\\
\text{requiredSubgroupSizeStages} & \quad \text{is a bitfield of what shader stages support having a required subgroup size specified.}\\
\text{maxInlineUniformBlockSize} & \quad \text{is the maximum size in bytes of an inline uniform block binding.}\\
\text{maxPerStageDescriptorInlineUniformBlock} & \quad \text{is the maximum number of inline uniform block bindings that can be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptor bindings with a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK count against this limit. Only descriptor bindings in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set count against this limit.}\\
\text{maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks} & \quad \text{is similar to maxPerStageDescriptorInlineUniformBlock but counts descriptor bindings from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.}\\
\text{maxDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlocks} & \quad \text{is the maximum number of inline uniform block bindings that can be included in descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptor bindings with a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK count against this limit. Only descriptor bindings in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set count against this limit.}\\
\text{maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks} & \quad \text{is similar to maxDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlocks but counts descriptor bindings from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.}\\
\text{maxInlineUniformTotalSize} & \quad \text{is the maximum total size in bytes of all inline uniform block bindings, across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers, that can be included in a pipeline layout. Descriptor bindings with a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK count against this limit.}\\
\text{integerDotProduct8BitUnsignedAccelerated} & \quad \text{is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit unsigned dot product operations using the OpUDotKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.}\\
\text{integerDotProduct8BitSignedAccelerated} & \quad \text{is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit signed dot product operations using the OpSDotKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.}\\
\text{integerDotProduct8BitMixedSignednessAccelerated} & \quad \text{is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit mixed signedness dot product operations using the OpSUDotKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.}
\end{align*}
\]
• **integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedUnsignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit unsigned dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedSignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit signed dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpSDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedMixedSignednessAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit mixed signedness dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpSUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct16BitUnsignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 16-bit unsigned dot product operations using the `OpUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct16BitSignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 16-bit signed dot product operations using the `OpSDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct16BitMixedSignednessAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 16-bit mixed signedness dot product operations using the `OpSUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct32BitUnsignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 32-bit unsigned dot product operations using the `OpUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct32BitSignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 32-bit signed dot product operations using the `OpSDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct32BitMixedSignednessAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 32-bit mixed signedness dot product operations using the `OpSUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct64BitUnsignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 64-bit unsigned dot product operations using the `OpUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct64BitSignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 64-bit signed dot product operations using the `OpSDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProduct64BitMixedSignednessAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 64-bit mixed signedness dot product operations using the `OpSUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitUnsignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitSignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.
• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitMixedSignednessAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating4x8BitPackedUnsignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating4x8BitPackedSignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpSDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating4x8BitPackedMixedSignednessAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpSUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating16BitUnsignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 16-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating16BitSignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 16-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating16BitMixedSignednessAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 16-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating32BitUnsignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 32-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating32BitSignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 32-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating32BitMixedSignednessAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 32-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating64BitUnsignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 64-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating64BitSignedAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 64-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating64BitMixedSignednessAccelerated** is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 64-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• **storageTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes** is a byte alignment that is sufficient for a storage texel
buffer of any format. The value **must** be a power of two.

- **storageTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment** indicates whether single texel alignment is sufficient for a storage texel buffer of any format.
- **uniformTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes** is a byte alignment that is sufficient for a uniform texel buffer of any format. The value **must** be a power of two.
- **uniformTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment** indicates whether single texel alignment is sufficient for a uniform texel buffer of any format.
- **maxBufferSize** is the maximum size `VkBuffer` that **can** be created.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Properties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

These properties correspond to Vulkan 1.3 functionality.

The members of `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Properties` **must** have the same values as the corresponding members of `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties` and `VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlProperties`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Properties-sType-sType**
  - `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_3_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties {
    VkStructureType         sType;
    void*                   pNext;
    uint8_t deviceUUID[VK_UUID_SIZE];
    uint8_t driverUUID[VK_UUID_SIZE];
    uint8_t deviceLUID[VK_LUID_SIZE];
    uint32_t deviceNodeMask;
    VkBool32                deviceLUIDValid;
} VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities,
// VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities, VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties VkPhysicalDeviceIDPropertiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **deviceUUID** is an array of `VK_UUID_SIZE uint8_t` values representing a universally unique identifier for the device.

• **driverUUID** is an array of `VK_UUID_SIZE uint8_t` values representing a universally unique identifier for the driver build in use by the device.

• **deviceLUID** is an array of `VK_LUID_SIZE uint8_t` values representing a locally unique identifier for the device.

• **deviceNodeMask** is a `uint32_t` bitfield identifying the node within a linked device adapter corresponding to the device.

• **deviceLUIDValid** is a boolean value that will be `VK_TRUE` if **deviceLUID** contains a valid LUID and **deviceNodeMask** contains a valid node mask, and `VK_FALSE` if they do not.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

**deviceUUID** must be immutable for a given device across instances, processes, driver APIs, driver versions, and system reboots.

Applications can compare the **driverUUID** value across instance and process boundaries, and can make similar queries in external APIs to determine whether they are capable of sharing memory objects and resources using them with the device.

**deviceUUID** and/or **driverUUID** must be used to determine whether a particular external object can be shared between driver components, where such a restriction exists as defined in the compatibility table for the particular object type:

- External memory handle types compatibility
- External semaphore handle types compatibility
- External fence handle types compatibility

If **deviceLUIDValid** is `VK_FALSE`, the values of **deviceLUID** and **deviceNodeMask** are undefined. If **deviceLUIDValid** is `VK_TRUE` and Vulkan is running on the Windows operating system, the contents of **deviceLUID** can be cast to an LUID object and must be equal to the locally unique identifier of a `IDXGIAdapter1` object that corresponds to **physicalDevice**. If **deviceLUIDValid** is `VK_TRUE`, **deviceNodeMask** must contain exactly one bit. If Vulkan is running on an operating system that supports the Direct3D 12 API and **physicalDevice** corresponds to an individual device in a linked device adapter, **deviceNodeMask** identifies the Direct3D 12 node corresponding to **physicalDevice**. Otherwise, **deviceNodeMask** must be 1.

---

**Note**

Although they have identical descriptions, `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::deviceUUID` may differ from `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2::pipelineCacheUUID`. The former is intended to identify and correlate devices across API and driver boundaries, while the latter is used to identify a compatible device and driver combination to use when serializing and de-serializing pipeline state.

Implementations should return **deviceUUID** values which are likely to be unique
even in the presence of multiple Vulkan implementations (such as a GPU driver and a software renderer; two drivers for different GPUs; or the same Vulkan driver running on two logically different devices).

Khronos’ conformance testing can not guarantee that `deviceUUID` values are actually unique, so implementors should make their own best efforts to ensure this. In particular, hard-coded `deviceUUID` values, especially all-0 bits, **should** never be used.

A combination of values unique to the vendor, the driver, and the hardware environment can be used to provide a `deviceUUID` which is unique to a high degree of certainty. Some possible inputs to such a computation are:

- Information reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties`
- PCI device ID (if defined)
- PCI bus ID, or similar system configuration information.
- Driver binary checksums.

**Note**

While `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::deviceUUID` is specified to remain consistent across driver versions and system reboots, it is not intended to be usable as a serializable persistent identifier for a device. It may change when a device is physically added to, removed from, or moved to a different connector in a system while that system is powered down. Further, there is no reasonable way to verify with conformance testing that a given device retains the same UUID in a given system across all driver versions supported in that system. While implementations should make every effort to report consistent device UUIDs across driver versions, applications should avoid relying on the persistence of this value for uses other than identifying compatible devices for external object sharing purposes.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties-sType-sType`  
  `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES`

`VK_UUID_SIZE` is the length in `uint8_t` values of an array containing a universally unique device or driver build identifier, as returned in `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::deviceUUID` and `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::driverUUID`.

```c
#define VK_UUID_SIZE 16U
```

`VK_LUID_SIZE` is the length in `uint8_t` values of an array containing a locally unique device identifier, as returned in `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::deviceLUID`.

```c
```
#define VK_LUID_SIZE                      8U

or the equivalent

#define VK_LUID_SIZE_KHR                  VK_LUID_SIZE

The VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkDriverId driverID;
    char driverName[VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE];
    char driverInfo[VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE];
    VkConformanceVersion conformanceVersion;
} VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties VkPhysicalDeviceDriverPropertiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **driverID** is a unique identifier for the driver of the physical device.
- **driverName** is an array of VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE char containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which is the name of the driver.
- **driverInfo** is an array of VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE char containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string with additional information about the driver.
- **conformanceVersion** is the version of the Vulkan conformance test this driver is conformant against (see VkConformanceVersion).

If the VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

These are properties of the driver corresponding to a physical device.

**driverID** must be immutable for a given driver across instances, processes, driver versions, and system reboots.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties-sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DRIVER_PROPERTIES

Khronos driver IDs which may be returned in VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties::driverID are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef enum VkDriverId {
    VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_PROPRIETARY = 1,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_OPEN_SOURCE = 2,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_RADV = 3,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_NVIDIA_PROPRIETARY = 4,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_PROPRIETARY_WINDOWS = 5,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_OPEN_SOURCE_MESA = 6,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_IMAGINATION_PROPRIETARY = 7,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_QUALCOMM_PROPRIETARY = 8,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_ARM_PROPRIETARY = 9,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_GOOGLE_SWIFTSHADER = 10,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_GGP_PROPRIETARY = 11,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_BROADCOM_PROPRIETARY = 12,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_LLVMPipe = 13,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MOLTENVK = 14,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_COREAVI_PROPRIETARY = 15,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_JUICE_PROPRIETARY = 16,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_VERISILICON_PROPRIETARY = 17,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_TURNIP = 18,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_V3DV = 19,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_PANVK = 20,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_SAMSUNG_PROPRIETARY = 21,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_VENUS = 22,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_DOZEN = 23,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
    VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_PROPRIETARY_KHR = VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_PROPRIETARY,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
    VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_OPEN_SOURCE_KHR = VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_OPEN_SOURCE,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_RADV_KHR = VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_RADV,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
    VK_DRIVER_ID_NVIDIA_PROPRIETARY_KHR = VK_DRIVER_ID_NVIDIA_PROPRIETARY,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
    VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_PROPRIETARY_WINDOWS_KHR = VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_PROPRIETARY_WINDOWS,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
    VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_OPEN_SOURCE_MESA_KHR = VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_OPEN_SOURCE_MESA,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
    VK_DRIVER_ID_IMAGINATION_PROPRIETARY_KHR = VK_DRIVER_ID_IMAGINATION_PROPRIETARY,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
    VK_DRIVER_ID_QUALCOMM_PROPRIETARY_KHR = VK_DRIVER_ID_QUALCOMM_PROPRIETARY,
```
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
typedef VkDriverId VkDriverIdKHR;
```

**Note**
Khronos driver IDs may be allocated by vendors at any time. There may be multiple driver IDs for the same vendor, representing different drivers (for e.g. different platforms, proprietary or open source, etc.). Only the latest canonical versions of this Specification, of the corresponding `vk.xml` API Registry, and of the corresponding `vulkan_core.h` header file **must** contain all reserved Khronos driver IDs.

Only driver IDs registered with Khronos are given symbolic names. There **may** be unregistered driver IDs returned.

**VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE** is the length in `char` values of an array containing a driver name string, as returned in `VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties::driverName`.

```c
#define VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE 256U
```

or the equivalent

```c
#define VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE_KHR VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE
```

**VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE** is the length in `char` values of an array containing a driver information string, as returned in `VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties::driverInfo`.

```c
#define VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE 256U
```

or the equivalent

```c
#define VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE_KHR VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE
```
The conformance test suite version an implementation is compliant with is described with the `VkConformanceVersion` structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkConformanceVersion {
    uint8_t major;
    uint8_t minor;
    uint8_t subminor;
    uint8_t patch;
} VkConformanceVersion;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_driver_properties
typedef VkConformanceVersion VkConformanceVersionKHR;
```

- `major` is the major version number of the conformance test suite.
- `minor` is the minor version number of the conformance test suite.
- `subminor` is the subminor version number of the conformance test suite.
- `patch` is the patch version number of the conformance test suite.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct8BitUnsignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct8BitSignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct8BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedUnsignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedSignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedMixedSignednessAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct16BitUnsignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct16BitSignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct16BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct32BitUnsignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct32BitSignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct32BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct64BitUnsignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct64BitSignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProduct64BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitUnsignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitSignedAccelerated;
    VkBool32 integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitMixedSignednessAccelerated;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductProperties;
```
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_integer_dot_product
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductProperties
    VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- `integerDotProduct8BitUnsignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit unsigned dot product operations using the `OpUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

- `integerDotProduct8BitSignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit signed dot product operations using the `OpSDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

- `integerDotProduct8BitMixedSignednessAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit mixed signedness dot product operations using the `OpSUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

- `integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedUnsignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit unsigned dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpUDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

- `integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedSignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit signed dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpSDotKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.
• integerDotProduct4x8BitPackedMixedSignednessAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit mixed signedness dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the OpSU DOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProduct16BitUnsignedAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 16-bit unsigned dot product operations using the OpUDOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProduct16BitSignedAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 16-bit signed dot product operations using the OpSDOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProduct16BitMixedSignednessAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 16-bit mixed signedness dot product operations using the OpSU DOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProduct32BitUnsignedAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 32-bit unsigned dot product operations using the OpUDOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProduct32BitSignedAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 32-bit signed dot product operations using the OpSDOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProduct32BitMixedSignednessAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 32-bit mixed signedness dot product operations using the OpSU DOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProduct64BitUnsignedAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 64-bit unsigned dot product operations using the OpUDOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProduct64BitSignedAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 64-bit signed dot product operations using the OpSDOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProduct64BitMixedSignednessAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 64-bit mixed signedness dot product operations using the OpSU DOTKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitUnsignedAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations using the OpUDOTAccSatKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitSignedAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations using the OpSDOTAccSatKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating8BitMixedSignednessAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations using the OpSU DOTAccSatKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating4x8BitPackedUnsignedAccelerated is a boolean that will be VK_TRUE if the support for 8-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the OpUDOTAccSatKHR SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.
• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating4x8BitPackedSignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpSDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating4x8BitPackedMixedSignednessAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 8-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations from operands packed into 32-bit integers using the `OpSUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating16BitUnsignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 16-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating16BitSignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 16-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating16BitMixedSignednessAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 16-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating32BitUnsignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 32-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating32BitSignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 32-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating32BitMixedSignednessAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 32-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating64BitUnsignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 64-bit unsigned accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating64BitSignedAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 64-bit signed accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

• `integerDotProductAccumulatingSaturating64BitMixedSignednessAccelerated` is a boolean that will be `VK_TRUE` if the support for 64-bit mixed signedness accumulating saturating dot product operations using the `OpSUDotAccSatKHR` SPIR-V instruction is accelerated as defined below.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

These are properties of the integer dot product acceleration information of a physical device.

**Note**

A dot product operation is deemed accelerated if its implementation provides a
performance advantage over application-provided code composed from elementary instructions and/or other dot product instructions, either because the implementation uses optimized machine code sequences whose generation from application-provided code cannot be guaranteed or because it uses hardware features that cannot otherwise be targeted from application-provided code.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductProperties-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_PROPERTIES

To query properties of queues available on a physical device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice
    physicalDevice,
    uint32_t* pQueueFamilyPropertyCount,
    VkQueueFamilyProperties*
    pQueueFamilyProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the handle to the physical device whose properties will be queried.
- `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of queue families available or queried, as described below.
- `pQueueFamilyProperties` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkQueueFamilyProperties` structures.

If `pQueueFamilyProperties` is `NULL`, then the number of queue families available is returned in `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount`. Implementations must support at least one queue family. Otherwise, `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pQueueFamilyProperties` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pQueueFamilyProperties`. If `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` is less than the number of queue families available, at most `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` structures will be written.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties-physicalDevice-parameter
  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties-pQueueFamilyPropertyCount-parameter
  `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties-pQueueFamilyProperties-parameter
  If the value referenced by `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pQueueFamilyProperties` is not `NULL`, `pQueueFamilyProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `VkQueueFamilyProperties` structures
The `VkQueueFamilyProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkQueueFamilyProperties {
    VkQueueFlags queueFlags;
    uint32_t queueCount;
    uint32_t timestampValidBits;
    VkExtent3D minImageTransferGranularity;
} VkQueueFamilyProperties;
```

- `queueFlags` is a bitmask of `VkQueueFlagBits` indicating capabilities of the queues in this queue family.
- `queueCount` is the unsigned integer count of queues in this queue family. Each queue family must support at least one queue.
- `timestampValidBits` is the unsigned integer count of meaningful bits in the timestamps written via `vkCmdWriteTimestamp2` or `vkCmdWriteTimestamp`. The valid range for the count is 36..64 bits, or a value of 0, indicating no support for timestamps. Bits outside the valid range are guaranteed to be zeros.
- `minImageTransferGranularity` is the minimum granularity supported for image transfer operations on the queues in this queue family.

The value returned in `minImageTransferGranularity` has a unit of compressed texel blocks for images having a block-compressed format, and a unit of texels otherwise.

Possible values of `minImageTransferGranularity` are:

- (0,0,0) specifies that only whole mip levels must be transferred using the image transfer operations on the corresponding queues. In this case, the following restrictions apply to all offset and extent parameters of image transfer operations:
  - The `x`, `y`, and `z` members of a `VkOffset3D` parameter must always be zero.
  - The `width`, `height`, and `depth` members of a `VkExtent3D` parameter must always match the width, height, and depth of the image subresource corresponding to the parameter, respectively.
- (A_x, A_y, A_z) where A_x, A_y, and A_z are all integer powers of two. In this case the following restrictions apply to all image transfer operations:
  - `x`, `y`, and `z` of a `VkOffset3D` parameter must be integer multiples of A_x, A_y, and A_z, respectively.
  - `width` of a `VkExtent3D` parameter must be an integer multiple of A_x, or else `x + width` must equal the width of the image subresource corresponding to the parameter.
  - `height` of a `VkExtent3D` parameter must be an integer multiple of A_y, or else `y + height` must equal the height of the image subresource corresponding to the parameter.
  - `depth` of a `VkExtent3D` parameter must be an integer multiple of A_z, or else `z + depth` must equal the depth of the image subresource corresponding to the parameter.
  - If the format of the image corresponding to the parameters is one of the block-compressed...
Formats then for the purposes of the above calculations the granularity **must** be scaled up by the compressed texel block dimensions.

Queues supporting graphics and/or compute operations **must** report (1,1,1) in \texttt{minImageTransferGranularity}, meaning that there are no additional restrictions on the granularity of image transfer operations for these queues. Other queues supporting image transfer operations are only **required** to support whole mip level transfers, thus \texttt{minImageTransferGranularity} for queues belonging to such queue families **may** be (0,0,0).

The **Device Memory** section describes memory properties queried from the physical device.

For physical device feature queries see the **Features** chapter.

Bits which **may** be set in \texttt{VkQueueFamilyProperties::queueFlags}, indicating capabilities of queues in a queue family are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkQueueFlagBits {
    VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_QUEUE_TRANSFER_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_QUEUE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT = 0x00000008,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_QUEUE_PROTECTED_BIT = 0x00000010,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
    VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000020,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000040,
} VkQueueFlagBits;
```

- **VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT** specifies that queues in this queue family support graphics operations.
- **VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT** specifies that queues in this queue family support compute operations.
- **VK_QUEUE_TRANSFER_BIT** specifies that queues in this queue family support transfer operations.
- **VK_QUEUE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT** specifies that queues in this queue family support sparse memory management operations (see **Sparse Resources**). If any of the sparse resource features are enabled, then at least one queue family **must** support this bit.
- **VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR** specifies that queues in this queue family support Video Decode operations.
- **VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR** specifies that queues in this queue family support Video Encode operations.
- **VK_QUEUE_PROTECTED_BIT** specifies that queues in this queue family support the **VK_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT** bit. (see **Protected Memory**). If the physical device
supports the protectedMemory feature, at least one of its queue families must support this bit.

If an implementation exposes any queue family that supports graphics operations, at least one queue family of at least one physical device exposed by the implementation must support both graphics and compute operations.

Furthermore, if the protected memory physical device feature is supported, then at least one queue family of at least one physical device exposed by the implementation must support graphics operations, compute operations, and protected memory operations.

Note

All commands that are allowed on a queue that supports transfer operations are also allowed on a queue that supports either graphics or compute operations. Thus, if the capabilities of a queue family include VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT or VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT, then reporting the VK_QUEUE_TRANSFER_BIT capability separately for that queue family is optional.

For further details see Queues.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkQueueFlags;

VkQueueFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkQueueFlagBits.

To query properties of queues available on a physical device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t* pQueueFamilyPropertyCount,
    VkQueueFamilyProperties2* pQueueFamilyProperties);
```
or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t* pQueueFamilyPropertyCount,
    VkQueueFamilyProperties2* pQueueFamilyProperties);
```

- physicalDevice is the handle to the physical device whose properties will be queried.
- pQueueFamilyPropertyCount is a pointer to an integer related to the number of queue families available or queried, as described in vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties.
- pQueueFamilyProperties is either NULL or a pointer to an array of VkQueueFamilyProperties2 structures.
vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2 behaves similarly to vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties, with the ability to return extended information in a pNext chain of output structures.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2-physicalDevice-parameter
  physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2-pQueueFamilyPropertyCount-parameter
  pQueueFamilyPropertyCount must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2-pQueueFamilyProperties-parameter
  If the value referenced by pQueueFamilyPropertyCount is not 0, and pQueueFamilyProperties is not NULL, pQueueFamilyProperties must be a valid pointer to an array of pQueueFamilyPropertyCount VkQueueFamilyProperties2 structures

The VkQueueFamilyProperties2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkQueueFamilyProperties2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkQueueFamilyProperties queueFamilyProperties;
} VkQueueFamilyProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
typedef VkQueueFamilyProperties2 VkQueueFamilyProperties2KHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- queueFamilyProperties is a VkQueueFamilyProperties structure which is populated with the same values as in vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties structure.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkQueueFamilyProperties2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_PROPERTIES_2
- VUID-VkQueueFamilyProperties2-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkQueueFamilyCheckpointProperties2NV, VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR,
The definition of `VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR` is:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_global_priority
typedef struct VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t priorityCount;
    VkQueueGlobalPriorityKHR priorities[VK_MAX_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_SIZE_KHR];
} VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `priorityCount` is the number of supported global queue priorities in this queue family, and it must be greater than 0.
- `priorities` is an array of `VK_MAX_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_SIZE_EXT` `VkQueueGlobalPriorityEXT` enums representing all supported global queue priorities in this queue family. The first `priorityCount` elements of the array will be valid.

If the `VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkQueueFamilyProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2`, it is filled in with the list of supported global queue priorities for the indicated family.

The valid elements of `priorities` must not contain any duplicate values.

The valid elements of `priorities` must be a continuous sequence of `VkQueueGlobalPriorityKHR` enums in the ascending order.

**Note**

For example, returning `priorityCount` as 3 with supported `priorities` as `VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_LOW_KHR`, `VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_MEDIUM_KHR` and `VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_REALTIME_KHR` is not allowed.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_PROPERTIES_KHR`

- VUID-VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR-priorities-parameter
  Any given element of `priorities` must be a valid `VkQueueGlobalPriorityKHR` value
VK_MAX_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_SIZE_KHR is the length of an array of VkQueueGlobalPriorityKHR enumerants representing supported queue priorities, as returned in VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR::priorities.

#define VK_MAX_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_SIZE_KHR   16U

To enumerate the performance query counters available on a queue family of a physical device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
VkResult vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex,
    uint32_t* pCounterCount,
    VkPerformanceCounterKHR* pCounters,
    VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR* pCounterDescriptions);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the handle to the physical device whose queue family performance query counter properties will be queried.
- `queueFamilyIndex` is the index into the queue family of the physical device we want to get properties for.
- `pCounterCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of counters available or queried, as described below.
- `pCounters` is either NULL or a pointer to an array of VkPerformanceCounterKHR structures.
- `pCounterDescriptions` is either NULL or a pointer to an array of VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR structures.

If `pCounters` is NULL and `pCounterDescriptions` is NULL, then the number of counters available is returned in `pCounterCount`. Otherwise, `pCounterCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pCounters`, `pCounterDescriptions`, or both arrays and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written out. If `pCounterCount` is less than the number of counters available, at most `pCounterCount` structures will be written, and VK_INCOMPLETE will be returned instead of VK_SUCCESS, to indicate that not all the available counters were returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR-physicalDevice-parameter physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- VUID-vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR-pCounterCount-parameter pCounterCount must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value
- VUID-vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR-
If the value referenced by `pCounterCount` is not 0, and `pCounters` is not NULL, `pCounters` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pCounterCount` `VkPerformanceCounterKHR` structures.

- **VUID-vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR-pCounterDescriptions-parameter**
  If the value referenced by `pCounterCount` is not 0, and `pCounterDescriptions` is not NULL, `pCounterDescriptions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pCounterCount` `VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR` structures.

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED`

The `VkPerformanceCounterKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef struct VkPerformanceCounterKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkPerformanceCounterUnitKHR unit;
    VkPerformanceCounterScopeKHR scope;
    VkPerformanceCounterStorageKHR storage;
    uint8_t uuid[VK_UUID_SIZE];
} VkPerformanceCounterKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `unit` is a `VkPerformanceCounterUnitKHR` specifying the unit that the counter data will record.
- `scope` is a `VkPerformanceCounterScopeKHR` specifying the scope that the counter belongs to.
- `storage` is a `VkPerformanceCounterStorageKHR` specifying the storage type that the counter’s data uses.
- `uuid` is an array of size `VK_UUID_SIZE`, containing 8-bit values that represent a universally unique identifier for the counter of the physical device.
Performance counters have an associated unit. This unit describes how to interpret the performance counter result.

The performance counter unit types which may be returned in \texttt{VkPerformanceCounterKHR::unit} are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef enum VkPerformanceCounterUnitKHR {
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_GENERIC_KHR = 0,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_PERCENTAGE_KHR = 1,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_NANOSECONDS_KHR = 2,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_BYTES_KHR = 3,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_BYTES_PER_SECOND_KHR = 4,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_KELVIN_KHR = 5,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_WATTS_KHR = 6,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_VOLTS_KHR = 7,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_AMPS_KHR = 8,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_HERTZ_KHR = 9,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_CYCLES_KHR = 10,
} VkPerformanceCounterUnitKHR;
```

- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_GENERIC_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a generic data point.
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_PERCENTAGE_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a percentage (\%).
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_NANOSECONDS_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a value of nanoseconds (ns).
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_BYTES_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a value of bytes.
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_BYTES_PER_SECOND_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a value of bytes/s.
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_KELVIN_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a temperature reported in Kelvin.
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_WATTS_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a value of watts (W).
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_VOLTS_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a value of volts (V).
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_AMPS_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a value of amps (A).
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_HERTZ_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a value of hertz (Hz).
- \texttt{VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_UNIT_CYCLES_KHR} - the performance counter unit is a value of cycles.
Performance counters have an associated scope. This scope describes the granularity of a performance counter.

The performance counter scope types which may be returned in `VkPerformanceCounterKHR::scope` are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef enum VkPerformanceCounterScopeKHR {
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_KHR = 0,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_RENDER_PASS_KHR = 1,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_COMMAND_KHR = 2,
    VK_QUERY_SCOPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_KHR = VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_KHR,
    VK_QUERY_SCOPE_RENDER_PASS_KHR = VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_RENDER_PASS_KHR,
    VK_QUERY_SCOPE_COMMAND_KHR = VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_COMMAND_KHR,
} VkPerformanceCounterScopeKHR;
```

- `VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_KHR` - the performance counter scope is a single complete command buffer.
- `VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_RENDER_PASS_KHR` - the performance counter scope is zero or more complete render passes. The performance query containing the performance counter must begin and end outside a render pass instance.
- `VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_COMMAND_KHR` - the performance counter scope is zero or more commands.

Performance counters have an associated storage. This storage describes the payload of a counter result.

The performance counter storage types which may be returned in `VkPerformanceCounterKHR::storage` are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef enum VkPerformanceCounterStorageKHR {
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_INT32_KHR = 0,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_INT64_KHR = 1,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_UINT32_KHR = 2,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_UINT64_KHR = 3,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_FLOAT32_KHR = 4,
    VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_FLOAT64_KHR = 5,
} VkPerformanceCounterStorageKHR;
```

- `VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_INT32_KHR` - the performance counter storage is a 32-bit signed integer.
- `VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_INT64_KHR` - the performance counter storage is a 64-bit signed integer.
- `VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_UINT32_KHR` - the performance counter storage is a 32-bit unsigned integer.
unsigned integer.

• **VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_UINT64_KHR** - the performance counter storage is a 64-bit unsigned integer.

• **VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_FLOAT32_KHR** - the performance counter storage is a 32-bit floating-point.

• **VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_FLOAT64_KHR** - the performance counter storage is a 64-bit floating-point.

The `VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef struct VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionFlagsKHR flags;
    char name[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
    char category[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
    char description[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
} VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of `VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionFlagBitsKHR` indicating the usage behavior for the counter.
- **name** is an array of size `VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE`, containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string specifying the name of the counter.
- **category** is an array of size `VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE`, containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string specifying the category of the counter.
- **description** is an array of size `VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE`, containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string specifying the description of the counter.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR-sType-sType**
  - **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_KHR`

- **VUID-VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR-pNext-pNext**
  - **pNext** must be **NULL**

Bits which **can** be set in `VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR::flags`, specifying usage behavior for a performance counter, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef enum VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionFlagBitsKHR {

```
VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_PERFORMANCE_IMPACTING_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_CONCURRENTLY_IMPACTED_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_PERFORMANCE_IMPACTING_KHR =
VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_PERFORMANCE_IMPACTING_BIT_KHR,
VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_CONCURRENTLY_IMPACTED_KHR =
VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_CONCURRENTLY_IMPACTED_BIT_KHR,
} VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionFlagBitsKHR;

- VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_PERFORMANCE_IMPACTING_BIT_KHR specifies that recording the counter may have a noticeable performance impact.
- VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_CONCURRENTLY_IMPACTED_BIT_KHR specifies that concurrently recording the counter while other submitted command buffers are running may impact the accuracy of the recording.

// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef VkFlags VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionFlagsKHR;

VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionFlagBitsKHR.

5.2. Devices

Device objects represent logical connections to physical devices. Each device exposes a number of queue families each having one or more queues. All queues in a queue family support the same operations.

As described in Physical Devices, a Vulkan application will first query for all physical devices in a system. Each physical device can then be queried for its capabilities, including its queue and queue family properties. Once an acceptable physical device is identified, an application will create a corresponding logical device. The created logical device is then the primary interface to the physical device.

How to enumerate the physical devices in a system and query those physical devices for their queue family properties is described in the Physical Device Enumeration section above.

A single logical device can be created from multiple physical devices, if those physical devices belong to the same device group. A device group is a set of physical devices that support accessing each other's memory and recording a single command buffer that can be executed on all the physical devices. Device groups are enumerated by calling vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroups, and a logical device is created from a subset of the physical devices in a device group by passing the physical devices through VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo. For two physical devices to be in the same device group, they must support identical extensions, features, and properties.

Note

Physical devices in the same device group must be so similar because there are no rules for how different features/properties would interact. They must return the same values for nearly every invariant vkGetPhysicalDevice* feature, property,
capability, etc., but could potentially differ for certain queries based on things like having a different display connected, or a different compositor. The specification does not attempt to enumerate which state is in each category, because such a list would quickly become out of date.

To retrieve a list of the device groups present in the system, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VkResult vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroups(
    VkInstance instance,
    uint32_t* pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount,
    VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties* pPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VKKHR_device_group_creation
VkResult vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroupsKHR(
    VkInstance instance,
    uint32_t* pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount,
    VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties* pPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties);
```

- `instance` is a handle to a Vulkan instance previously created with `vkCreateInstance`.
- `pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of device groups available or queried, as described below.
- `pPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties` structures.

If `pPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties` is `NULL`, then the number of device groups available is returned in `pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount`. Otherwise, `pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties`. If `pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount` is less than the number of device groups available, at most `pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount` structures will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available device groups were returned.

Every physical device must be in exactly one device group.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroups-instance-parameter
  `instance` must be a valid `VkInstance` handle
- VUID-vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroups-pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount-parameter
  `pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- VUID-vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroups-pPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties-parameter
If the value referenced by `pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount` is not `0`, and `pPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties` is not `NULL`, `pPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount` `VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties` structures.

## Return Codes

### Success
- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

### Failure
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t physicalDeviceCount;
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevices[VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE];
    VkBool32 subsetAllocation;
} VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group_creation
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties VkPhysicalDeviceGroupPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `physicalDeviceCount` is the number of physical devices in the group.
- `physicalDevices` is an array of `VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE` `VkPhysicalDevice` handles representing all physical devices in the group. The first `physicalDeviceCount` elements of the array will be valid.
- `subsetAllocation` specifies whether logical devices created from the group support allocating device memory on a subset of devices, via the `deviceMask` member of the `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo`. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then all device memory allocations are made across all physical devices in the group. If `physicalDeviceCount` is `1`, then `subsetAllocation` must
be VK_FALSE.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties-sType-sType**  
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties-pNext-pNext**  
  pNext must be NULL

**VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE** is the length of an array containing VkPhysicalDevice handle values representing all physical devices in a group, as returned in VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties::physicalDevices.

```c
#define VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE 32U
```

or the equivalent

```c
#define VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE_KHR VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE
```

### 5.2.1. Device Creation

Logical devices are represented by VkDevice handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_HANDLE(VkDevice)
```

A logical device is created as a connection to a physical device. To create a logical device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateDevice(  
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,  
    const VkDeviceCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,  
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,  
    VkDevice* pDevice);
```

- **physicalDevice** must be one of the device handles returned from a call to vkEnumeratePhysicalDevices (see Physical Device Enumeration).

- **pCreateInfo** is a pointer to a VkDeviceCreateInfo structure containing information about how to create the device.

- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

- **pDevice** is a pointer to a handle in which the created VkDevice is returned.
vkCreateDevice verifies that extensions and features requested in the ppEnabledExtensionNames and pEnabledFeatures members of pCreateInfo, respectively, are supported by the implementation. If any requested extension is not supported, vkCreateDevice must return VK_ERROR_EXTENSION_NOT_PRESENT. If any requested feature is not supported, vkCreateDevice must return VK_ERROR_FEATURE_NOT_PRESENT. Support for extensions can be checked before creating a device by querying vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties. Support for features can similarly be checked by querying vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures.

After verifying and enabling the extensions the VkDevice object is created and returned to the application.

Multiple logical devices can be created from the same physical device. Logical device creation may fail due to lack of device-specific resources (in addition to other errors). If that occurs, vkCreateDevice will return VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCreateDevice-ppEnabledExtensionNames-01387
  All required device extensions for each extension in the VkDeviceCreateInfo::ppEnabledExtensionNames list must also be present in that list

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateDevice-physicalDevice-parameter
  physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateDevice-pCreateInfo-parameter
  pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkDeviceCreateInfo structure

- VUID-vkCreateDevice-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a validVkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateDevice-pDevice-parameter
  pDevice must be a valid pointer to a VkDevice handle

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED
- VK_ERROR_EXTENSION_NOT_PRESENT
The VkDeviceCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDeviceCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void*pNext;
    VkDeviceCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t queueCreateInfoCount;
    const VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo* pQueueCreateInfos;
    uint32_t enabledLayerCount;
    const char** const ppEnabledLayerNames;
    uint32_t enabledExtensionCount;
    const char** const ppEnabledExtensionNames;
    const VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures* pEnabledFeatures;
} VkDeviceCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `queueCreateInfoCount` is the unsigned integer size of the `pQueueCreateInfos` array. Refer to the Queue Creation section below for further details.
- `pQueueCreateInfos` is a pointer to an array of `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo` structures describing the queues that are requested to be created along with the logical device. Refer to the Queue Creation section below for further details.
- `enabledLayerCount` is deprecated and ignored.
- `ppEnabledLayerNames` is deprecated and ignored. See Device Layer Deprecation.
- `enabledExtensionCount` is the number of device extensions to enable.
- `ppEnabledExtensionNames` is a pointer to an array of `enabledExtensionCount` null-terminated UTF-8 strings containing the names of extensions to enable for the created device. See the Extensions section for further details.
- `pEnabledFeatures` is `NULL` or a pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures` structure containing boolean indicators of all the features to be enabled. Refer to the Features section for further details.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-queueFamilyIndex-02802
  The `queueFamilyIndex` member of each element of `pQueueCreateInfos` must be unique.
within `pQueueCreateInfos`, except that two members can share the same `queueFamilyIndex` if one describes protected-capable queues and one describes queues that are not protected-capable.

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pQueueCreateInfos-06755**
  If multiple elements of `pQueueCreateInfos` share the same `queueFamilyIndex`, the sum of their `queueCount` members **must** be less than or equal to the `queueCount` member of the `VkQueueFamilyProperties` structure, as returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` in the `pQueueFamilyProperties[queueFamilyIndex]`.

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pQueueCreateInfos-06654**
  If multiple elements of `pQueueCreateInfos` share the same `queueFamilyIndex`, then all of such elements **must** have the same global priority level, which **can** be specified explicitly by the including a `VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR` structure in the `pNext` chain, or by the implicit default value.

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pNext-00373**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure, then `pEnabledFeatures` **must** be `NULL`.

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pNext-02829**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features` structure, then it **must** not include a `VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures` structure.

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pNext-02830**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features` structure, then it **must** not include a `VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64Features`, `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features`, `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceScalarBlockLayoutFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceSeparateDepthStencilLayoutsFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceHostQueryResetFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeatures` structure.

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-ppEnabledExtensionNames-04476**
  If `ppEnabledExtensionNames` contains "VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters" and the `pNext` chain includes a `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features` structure, then `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features::shaderDrawParameters` **must** be `VK_TRUE`.

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-ppEnabledExtensionNames-02831**
  If `ppEnabledExtensionNames` contains "VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count" and the `pNext` chain includes a `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features` structure, then `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features::drawIndirectCount` **must** be `VK_TRUE`.
includes a `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features` structure, then
`VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::drawIndirectCount` must be `VK_TRUE`

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-ppEnabledExtensionNames-02832**
  If `ppEnabledExtensionNames` contains "VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge" and the `pNext` chain includes a `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features` structure, then `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::samplerMirrorClampToEdge` must be `VK_TRUE`

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pNext-06532**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features` structure, then it must not include a `VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceImageRobustnessFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features`, `VkPhysicalDevicePipelineCreationCacheControlFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDevicePrivateDataFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDemoteToHelperInvocationFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeatures`, `VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2Features`, `VkPhysicalDeviceTextureCompressionASTCHDRFeatures`, or `VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeatures` structure

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pProperties-04451**
  If the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is included in `pProperties` of `vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties`, `ppEnabledExtensionNames` must include "VK_KHR_portability_subset"

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-shadingRateImage-04478**
  If the `shadingRateImage` feature is enabled, the `pipelineFragmentShadingRate` feature must not be enabled

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-shadingRateImage-04479**
  If the `shadingRateImage` feature is enabled, the `primitiveFragmentShadingRate` feature must not be enabled

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-shadingRateImage-04480**
  If the `shadingRateImage` feature is enabled, the `attachmentFragmentShadingRate` feature must not be enabled

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-fragmentDensityMap-04481**
  If the `fragmentDensityMap` feature is enabled, the `pipelineFragmentShadingRate` feature must not be enabled

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-fragmentDensityMap-04482**
  If the `fragmentDensityMap` feature is enabled, the `primitiveFragmentShadingRate` feature must not be enabled

- **VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-fragmentDensityMap-04483**
  If the `fragmentDensityMap` feature is enabled, the `attachmentFragmentShadingRate` feature must not be enabled
Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO

• VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo, VkDevicePrivateDataCreateInfo, VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceGlobalPriorityQueryFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceHostQueryResetFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceImageRobustnessFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features, VkPhysicalDevicePipelineCreationCacheControlFeatures, VkPhysicalDevicePipelineExecutablePropertiesFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDevicePresentIdFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceRayQueryFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingMaintenance1FeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceScalarBlockLayoutFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceSeparateDepthStencilLayoutsFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceShader AtomicInt64Features, VkPhysicalDeviceShaderClockFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceShader DemoteToHelperInvocationFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceShader DrawParametersFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features, VkPhysicalDeviceShader IntegerDotProductFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceShader Subgroup ExtendedTypesFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceShader Subgroup UniformControlFlowFeaturesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceShader TerminateInvocationFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroup SizeControlFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2Features, VkPhysicalDeviceTextureCompressionASTCHDRFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures, VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features, VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features, VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features, VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeatures,
 VkPhysicalDeviceWorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutFeaturesKHR, or
 VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeatures

• VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique, with the exception of
  structures of type VkDevicePrivateDataCreateInfo

• VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
  flags must be 0

• VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pQueueCreateInfos-parameter
  pQueueCreateInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of queueCreateInfoCount valid
  VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo structures

• VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-ppEnabledLayerNames-parameter
  If enabledLayerCount is not 0, ppEnabledLayerNames must be a valid pointer to an array of
  enabledLayerCount null-terminated UTF-8 strings

• VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-ppEnabledExtensionNames-parameter
  If enabledExtensionCount is not 0, ppEnabledExtensionNames must be a valid pointer to an
  array of enabledExtensionCount null-terminated UTF-8 strings

• VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-pEnabledFeatures-parameter
  If pEnabledFeatures is not NULL, pEnabledFeatures must be a valid pointer to a valid
  VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures structure

• VUID-VkDeviceCreateInfo-queueCreateInfoCount-arraylength
  queueCreateInfoCount must be greater than 0

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkDeviceCreateFlags;

VkDeviceCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

A logical device can be created that connects to one or more physical devices by adding a
VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo structure to the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo. The
VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo {
  VkStructureType sType;
  const void* pNext;
  uint32_t physicalDeviceCount;
  const VkPhysicalDevice* pPhysicalDevices;
} VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group_creation
typedef VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfoKHR;

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `physicalDeviceCount` is the number of elements in the `pPhysicalDevices` array.
- `pPhysicalDevices` is a pointer to an array of physical device handles belonging to the same device group.

The elements of the `pPhysicalDevices` array are an ordered list of the physical devices that the logical device represents. These must be a subset of a single device group, and need not be in the same order as they were enumerated. The order of the physical devices in the `pPhysicalDevices` array determines the device index of each physical device, with element i being assigned a device index of i. Certain commands and structures refer to one or more physical devices by using device indices or device masks formed using device indices.

A logical device created without using `VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo`, or with `physicalDeviceCount` equal to zero, is equivalent to a `physicalDeviceCount` of one and `pPhysicalDevices` pointing to the `physicalDevice` parameter to `vkCreateDevice`. In particular, the device index of that physical device is zero.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo-pPhysicalDevices-00375**
  Each element of `pPhysicalDevices` must be unique

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo-pPhysicalDevices-00376**
  All elements of `pPhysicalDevices` must be in the same device group as enumerated by `vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroups`

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo-physicalDeviceCount-00377**
  If `physicalDeviceCount` is not 0, the `physicalDevice` parameter of `vkCreateDevice` must be an element of `pPhysicalDevices`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO`

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo-pPhysicalDevices-parameter**
  If `physicalDeviceCount` is not 0, `pPhysicalDevices` must be a valid pointer to an array of `physicalDeviceCount` valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handles

To reserve private data storage slots, add a `VkDevicePrivateDataCreateInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkDeviceCreateInfo` structure. Reserving slots in this manner is not strictly necessary, but doing so may improve performance.
typedef struct VkDevicePrivateDataCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t privateDataSlotRequestCount;
} VkDevicePrivateDataCreateInfo;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **privateDataSlotRequestCount** is the amount of slots to reserve.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDevicePrivateDataCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType **must** be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_PRIVATE_DATA_CREATE_INFO

#### 5.2.2. Device Use

The following is a high-level list of **VkDevice** uses along with references on where to find more information:

- Creation of queues. See the **Queues** section below for further details.
- Creation and tracking of various synchronization constructs. See **Synchronization and Cache Control** for further details.
- Allocating, freeing, and managing memory. See **Memory Allocation** and **Resource Creation** for further details.
- Creation and destruction of command buffers and command buffer pools. See **Command Buffers** for further details.
- Creation, destruction, and management of graphics state. See **Pipelines** and **Resource Descriptors**, among others, for further details.

#### 5.2.3. Lost Device

A logical device **may** become **lost** for a number of implementation-specific reasons, indicating that pending and future command execution **may** fail and cause resources and backing memory to become undefined.

*Note*

Typical reasons for device loss will include things like execution timing out (to prevent denial of service), power management events, platform resource management, implementation errors.

Applications not adhering to **valid usage** may also result in device loss being reported, however this is not guaranteed. Even if device loss is reported, the
system may be in an unrecoverable state, and further usage of the API is still considered invalid.

When this happens, certain commands will return VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST. After any such event, the logical device is considered lost. It is not possible to reset the logical device to a non-lost state, however the lost state is specific to a logical device (VkDevice), and the corresponding physical device (VkPhysicalDevice) may be otherwise unaffected.

In some cases, the physical device may also be lost, and attempting to create a new logical device will fail, returning VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST. This is usually indicative of a problem with the underlying implementation, or its connection to the host. If the physical device has not been lost, and a new logical device is successfully created from that physical device, it must be in the non-lost state.

Note
Whilst logical device loss may be recoverable, in the case of physical device loss, it is unlikely that an application will be able to recover unless additional, unaffected physical devices exist on the system. The error is largely informational and intended only to inform the user that a platform issue has occurred, and should be investigated further. For example, underlying hardware may have developed a fault or become physically disconnected from the rest of the system. In many cases, physical device loss may cause other more serious issues such as the operating system crashing; in which case it may not be reported via the Vulkan API.

When a device is lost, its child objects are not implicitly destroyed and their handles are still valid. Those objects must still be destroyed before their parents or the device can be destroyed (see the Object Lifetime section). The host address space corresponding to device memory mapped using vkMapMemory is still valid, and host memory accesses to these mapped regions are still valid, but the contents are undefined. It is still legal to call any API command on the device and child objects.

Once a device is lost, command execution may fail, and commands that return a VkResult may return VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST. Commands that do not allow runtime errors must still operate correctly for valid usage and, if applicable, return valid data.

Commands that wait indefinitely for device execution (namely vkDeviceWaitIdle, vkQueueWaitIdle, vkWaitForFences or vkAcquireNextImageKHR with a maximum timeout, and vkGetQueryPoolResults with the VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT bit set in flags) must return in finite time even in the case of a lost device, and return either VK_SUCCESS or VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST. For any command that may return VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST, for the purpose of determining whether a command buffer is in the pending state, or whether resources are considered in-use by the device, a return value of VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST is equivalent to VK_SUCCESS.

The content of any external memory objects that have been exported from or imported to a lost device become undefined. Objects on other logical devices or in other APIs which are associated with the same underlying memory resource as the external memory objects on the lost device are unaffected other than their content becoming undefined. The layout of subresources of images on other logical devices that are bound to VkDeviceMemory objects associated with the same underlying memory resources as external memory objects on the lost device becomes
The state of `VkSemaphore` objects on other logical devices created by importing a semaphore payload with temporary permanence which was exported from the lost device is undefined. The state of `VkSemaphore` objects on other logical devices that permanently share a semaphore payload with a `VkSemaphore` object on the lost device is undefined, and remains undefined following any subsequent signal operations. Implementations must ensure pending and subsequently submitted wait operations on such semaphores behave as defined in Semaphore State Requirements For Wait Operations for external semaphores not in a valid state for a wait operation.

5.2.4. Device Destruction

To destroy a device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyDevice(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the logical device to destroy.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

To ensure that no work is active on the device, `vkDeviceWaitIdle` can be used to gate the destruction of the device. Prior to destroying a device, an application is responsible for destroying/freeing any Vulkan objects that were created using that device as the first parameter of the corresponding `vkCreate*` or `vkAllocate*` command.

**Note**

The lifetime of each of these objects is bound by the lifetime of the `VkDevice` object. Therefore, to avoid resource leaks, it is critical that an application explicitly free all of these resources prior to calling `vkDestroyDevice`.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkDestroyDevice-device-00378
  All child objects created on `device` must have been destroyed prior to destroying `device`
- VUID-vkDestroyDevice-device-00379
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `device` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- VUID-vkDestroyDevice-device-00380
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `device` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`
5.3. Queues

5.3.1. Queue Family Properties

As discussed in the Physical Device Enumeration section above, the `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` command is used to retrieve details about the queue families and queues supported by a device.

Each index in the `pQueueFamilyProperties` array returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` describes a unique queue family on that physical device. These indices are used when creating queues, and they correspond directly with the `queueFamilyIndex` that is passed to the `vkCreateDevice` command via the `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo` structure as described in the Queue Creation section below.

Grouping of queue families within a physical device is implementation-dependent.

Note

The general expectation is that a physical device groups all queues of matching capabilities into a single family. However, while implementations should do this, it is possible that a physical device may return two separate queue families with the same capabilities.

Once an application has identified a physical device with the queue(s) that it desires to use, it will create those queues in conjunction with a logical device. This is described in the following section.

5.3.2. Queue Creation

Creating a logical device also creates the queues associated with that device. The queues to create are described by a set of `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo` structures that are passed to `vkCreateDevice` in `pQueueCreateInfos`.

Queues are represented by `VkQueue` handles:
The `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceQueueCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex;
    uint32_t queueCount;
    const float* pQueuePriorities;
} VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask indicating behavior of the queues.
- `queueFamilyIndex` is an unsigned integer indicating the index of the queue family in which to create the queues on this device. This index corresponds to the index of an element of the `pQueueFamilyProperties` array that was returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties`.
- `queueCount` is an unsigned integer specifying the number of queues to create in the queue family indicated by `queueFamilyIndex`, and with the behavior specified by `flags`.
- `pQueuePriorities` is a pointer to an array of `queueCount` normalized floating point values, specifying priorities of work that will be submitted to each created queue. See Queue Priority for more information.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-queueFamilyIndex-00381
  `queueFamilyIndex` must be less than `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties`

- VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-queueCount-00382
  `queueCount` must be less than or equal to the `queueCount` member of the `VkQueueFamilyProperties` structure, as returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` in the `pQueueFamilyProperties[queueFamilyIndex]`

- VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-pQueuePriorities-00383
  Each element of `pQueuePriorities` must be between 0.0 and 1.0 inclusive

- VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-flags-02861
  If the `protectedMemory` feature is not enabled, the `VK_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT` bit of `flags` must not be set
If `flags` includes `VK_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT`, `queueFamilyIndex` must be the index of a queue family that includes the `VK_QUEUE_PROTECTED_BIT` capability.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_INFO`

- **VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  - `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR`

- **VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-sType-unique**
  - The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique

- **VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-flags-parameter**
  - `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkDeviceQueueCreateFlagBits` values

- **VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-pQueuePriorities-parameter**
  - `pQueuePriorities` must be a valid pointer to an array of `queueCount float` values

- **VUID-VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo-queueCount-arraylength**
  - `queueCount` must be greater than `0`

Bits which can be set in `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo::flags`, specifying usage behavior of a queue, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkDeviceQueueCreateFlagBits {
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT = 0x00000001,
} VkDeviceQueueCreateFlagBits;
```

- **`VK_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT`** specifies that the device queue is a protected-capable queue.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkDeviceQueueCreateFlags;
```

`VkDeviceQueueCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkDeviceQueueCreateFlagBits`.

Queues can be created with a system-wide priority by adding a `VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo`.

The `VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkQueueGlobalPriorityKHR globalPriority;
} VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **globalPriority** is the system-wide priority associated to these queues as specified by VkQueueGlobalPriorityEXT

Queues created without specifying VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR will default to VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_MEDIUM_KHR.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  
  **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPEDEVICE_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_CREATE_INFO_KHR

- VUID-VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR-globalPriority-parameter
  
  **globalPriority** must be a valid VkQueueGlobalPriorityKHR value

Possible values of VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR::globalPriority, specifying a system-wide priority level are:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_global_priority
typedef enum VkQueueGlobalPriorityKHR {
    VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_LOW_KHR = 128,
    VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_MEDIUM_KHR = 256,
    VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_HIGH_KHR = 512,
    VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_REALTIME_KHR = 1024,
    VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_LOW_EXT = VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_LOW_KHR,
    VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_MEDIUM_EXT = VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_MEDIUM_KHR,
    VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_HIGH_EXT = VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_HIGH_KHR,
    VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_REALTIME_EXT = VK_QUEUEGLOBAL_PRIORITY_REALTIME_KHR,
} VkQueueGlobalPriorityKHR;
```

Priority values are sorted in ascending order. A comparison operation on the enum values can be used to determine the priority order.

- **VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_LOW_KHR** is below the system default. Useful for non-interactive tasks.
- **VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_MEDIUM_KHR** is the system default priority.
- **VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_HIGH_KHR** is above the system default.
- **VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_REALTIME_KHR** is the highest priority. Useful for critical tasks.
Queues with higher system priority may be allotted more processing time than queues with lower priority. An implementation may allow a higher-priority queue to starve a lower-priority queue until the higher-priority queue has no further commands to execute.

Priorities imply no ordering or scheduling constraints.

No specific guarantees are made about higher priority queues receiving more processing time or better quality of service than lower priority queues.

The global priority level of a queue takes precedence over the per-process queue priority (VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo::pQueuePriorities).

Abuse of this feature may result in starving the rest of the system of implementation resources. Therefore, the driver implementation may deny requests to acquire a priority above the default priority (VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_MEDIUM_KHR) if the caller does not have sufficient privileges. In this scenario VK_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED_KHR is returned.

The driver implementation may fail the queue allocation request if resources required to complete the operation have been exhausted (either by the same process or a different process). In this scenario VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED is returned.

If the globalPriorityQuery feature is enabled and the requested global priority is not reported via VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR, the driver implementation must fail the queue creation. In this scenario, VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED is returned.

To retrieve a handle to a VkQueue object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetDeviceQueue(VkDevice device, uint32_t queueFamilyIndex, uint32_t queueIndex, VkQueue* pQueue);
```

- device is the logical device that owns the queue.
- queueFamilyIndex is the index of the queue family to which the queue belongs.
- queueIndex is the index within this queue family of the queue to retrieve.
- pQueue is a pointer to a VkQueue object that will be filled with the handle for the requested queue.

vkGetDeviceQueue must only be used to get queues that were created with the flags parameter of VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo set to zero. To get queues that were created with a non-zero flags parameter use vkGetDeviceQueue2.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetDeviceQueue-queueFamilyIndex-00384
queueFamilyIndex must be one of the queue family indices specified when device was created, via the VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo structure

- VUID-vkGetDeviceQueue-queueIndex-00385
  queueIndex must be less than the value of VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo::queueCount for the queue family indicated by queueFamilyIndex when device was created

- VUID-vkGetDeviceQueue-flags-01841
  VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo::flags must have been set to zero when device was created

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDeviceQueue2-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetDeviceQueue2-pQueueInfo-parameter
  pQueueInfo must be a valid pointer to a VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo2 structure

- VUID-vkGetDeviceQueue2-pQueue-parameter
  pQueue must be a valid pointer to a VkQueue handle

To retrieve a handle to a VkQueue object with specific VkDeviceQueueCreateFlags creation flags, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetDeviceQueue2(  
  VkDevice device,  
  const VkDeviceQueueInfo2* pQueueInfo,  
  VkQueue* pQueue);
```

- device is the logical device that owns the queue.
- pQueueInfo is a pointer to a VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo2 structure, describing parameters of the device queue to be retrieved.
- pQueue is a pointer to a VkQueue object that will be filled with the handle for the requested queue.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDeviceQueue2-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetDeviceQueue2-pQueueInfo-parameter
  pQueueInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo2 structure

- VUID-vkGetDeviceQueue2-pQueue-parameter
  pQueue must be a valid pointer to a VkQueue handle

The VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
```

134
typedef struct VkDeviceQueueInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceQueueCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex;
    uint32_t queueIndex;
} VkDeviceQueueInfo2;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure. The pNext chain of VkDeviceQueueInfo2 can be used to provide additional device queue parameters to vkGetDeviceQueue2.
- **flags** is a VkDeviceQueueCreateFlags value indicating the flags used to create the device queue.
- **queueFamilyIndex** is the index of the queue family to which the queue belongs.
- **queueIndex** is the index of the queue to retrieve from within the set of queues that share both the queue family and flags specified.

The queue returned by vkGetDeviceQueue2 must have the same **flags** value from this structure as that used at device creation time in a VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo structure.

**Note**

Normally, if you create both protected-capable and non-protected-capable queues with the same family, they are treated as separate lists of queues and **queueIndex** is relative to the start of the list of queues specified by both **queueFamilyIndex** and **flags**. However, for historical reasons, some implementations may exhibit different behavior. These divergent implementations instead concatenate the lists of queues and treat **queueIndex** as relative to the start of the first list of queues with the given **queueFamilyIndex**. This only matters in cases where an application has created both protected-capable and non-protected-capable queues from the same queue family.

For such divergent implementations, the maximum value of **queueIndex** is equal to the sum of VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo::queueCount minus one, for all VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo structures that share a common **queueFamilyIndex**.

Such implementations will return NULL for either the protected or unprotected queues when calling vkGetDeviceQueue2 with **queueIndex** in the range zero to VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo::queueCount minus one. In cases where these implementations returned NULL, the corresponding queues are instead located in the extended range described in the preceding two paragraphs.

This behaviour will not be observed on any driver that has passed Vulkan conformance test suite version 1.3.3.0, or any subsequent version. This information can be found by querying VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties::conformanceVersion.
5.3.3. Queue Family Index

The queue family index is used in multiple places in Vulkan in order to tie operations to a specific family of queues.

When retrieving a handle to the queue via `vkGetDeviceQueue`, the queue family index is used to select which queue family to retrieve the `VkQueue` handle from as described in the previous section.

When creating a `VkCommandPool` object (see Command Pools), a queue family index is specified in the `VkCommandPoolCreateInfo` structure. Command buffers from this pool can only be submitted on queues corresponding to this queue family.

When creating `VkImage` (see Images) and `VkBuffer` (see Buffers) resources, a set of queue families is included in the `VkImageCreateInfo` and `VkBufferCreateInfo` structures to specify the queue families that can access the resource.

When inserting a `VkBufferMemoryBarrier` or `VkImageMemoryBarrier` (see Pipeline Barriers), a source and destination queue family index is specified to allow the ownership of a buffer or image to be transferred from one queue family to another. See the Resource Sharing section for details.

5.3.4. Queue Priority

Each queue is assigned a priority, as set in the `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo` structures when creating the device. The priority of each queue is a normalized floating point value between 0.0 and 1.0,
which is then translated to a discrete priority level by the implementation. Higher values indicate a higher priority, with 0.0 being the lowest priority and 1.0 being the highest.

Within the same device, queues with higher priority may be allotted more processing time than queues with lower priority. The implementation makes no guarantees with regards to ordering or scheduling among queues with the same priority, other than the constraints defined by any explicit synchronization primitives. The implementation makes no guarantees with regards to queues across different devices.

An implementation may allow a higher-priority queue to starve a lower-priority queue on the same VkDevice until the higher-priority queue has no further commands to execute. The relationship of queue priorities must not cause queues on one VkDevice to starve queues on another VkDevice.

No specific guarantees are made about higher priority queues receiving more processing time or better quality of service than lower priority queues.

5.3.5. Queue Submission

Work is submitted to a queue via queue submission commands such as vkQueueSubmit2 or vkQueueSubmit. Queue submission commands define a set of queue operations to be executed by the underlying physical device, including synchronization with semaphores and fences.

Submission commands take as parameters a target queue, zero or more batches of work, and an optional fence to signal upon completion. Each batch consists of three distinct parts:

1. Zero or more semaphores to wait on before execution of the rest of the batch.
   - If present, these describe a semaphore wait operation.
2. Zero or more work items to execute.
   - If present, these describe a queue operation matching the work described.
3. Zero or more semaphores to signal upon completion of the work items.
   - If present, these describe a semaphore signal operation.

If a fence is present in a queue submission, it describes a fence signal operation.

All work described by a queue submission command must be submitted to the queue before the command returns.

Sparse Memory Binding

In Vulkan it is possible to sparsely bind memory to buffers and images as described in the Sparse Resource chapter. Sparse memory binding is a queue operation. A queue whose flags include the VK_QUEUE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT must be able to support the mapping of a virtual address to a physical address on the device. This causes an update to the page table mappings on the device. This update must be synchronized on a queue to avoid corrupting page table mappings during execution of graphics commands. By binding the sparse memory resources on queues, all commands that are dependent on the updated bindings are synchronized to only execute after the binding is updated. See the Synchronization and Cache Control chapter for how this synchronization is accomplished.
5.3.6. Queue Destruction

Queues are created along with a logical device during \texttt{vkCreateDevice}. All queues associated with a logical device are destroyed when \texttt{vkDestroyDevice} is called on that device.
Chapter 6. Command Buffers

Command buffers are objects used to record commands which can be subsequently submitted to a device queue for execution. There are two levels of command buffers - primary command buffers, which can execute secondary command buffers, and which are submitted to queues, and secondary command buffers, which can be executed by primary command buffers, and which are not directly submitted to queues.

Command buffers are represented by VkCommandBuffer handles:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_HANDLE(VkCommandBuffer)
```

Recorded commands include commands to bind pipelines and descriptor sets to the command buffer, commands to modify dynamic state, commands to draw (for graphics rendering), commands to dispatch (for compute), commands to execute secondary command buffers (for primary command buffers only), commands to copy buffers and images, and other commands.

Each command buffer manages state independently of other command buffers. There is no inheritance of state across primary and secondary command buffers, or between secondary command buffers. When a command buffer begins recording, all state in that command buffer is undefined. When secondary command buffer(s) are recorded to execute on a primary command buffer, the secondary command buffer inherits no state from the primary command buffer, and all state of the primary command buffer is undefined after an execute secondary command buffer command is recorded. There is one exception to this rule - if the primary command buffer is inside a render pass instance, then the render pass and subpass state is not disturbed by executing secondary command buffers. For state dependent commands (such as draws and dispatches), any state consumed by those commands must not be undefined.

Unless otherwise specified, and without explicit synchronization, the various commands submitted to a queue via command buffers may execute in arbitrary order relative to each other, and/or concurrently. Also, the memory side effects of those commands may not be directly visible to other commands without explicit memory dependencies. This is true within a command buffer, and across command buffers submitted to a given queue. See the synchronization chapter for information on implicit and explicit synchronization between commands.

6.1. Command Buffer Lifecycle

Each command buffer is always in one of the following states:

Initial

When a command buffer is allocated, it is in the initial state. Some commands are able to reset a command buffer (or a set of command buffers) back to this state from any of the executable, recording or invalid state. Command buffers in the initial state can only be moved to the recording state, or freed.
**Recording**

`vkBeginCommandBuffer` changes the state of a command buffer from the initial state to the *recording state*. Once a command buffer is in the recording state, `vkCmd*` commands *can* be used to record to the command buffer.

**Executable**

`vkEndCommandBuffer` ends the recording of a command buffer, and moves it from the recording state to the *executable state*. Executable command buffers *can* be submitted, reset, or recorded to another command buffer.

**Pending**

Queue submission of a command buffer changes the state of a command buffer from the executable state to the *pending state*. Whilst in the pending state, applications *must* not attempt to modify the command buffer in any way - as the device *may* be processing the commands recorded to it. Once execution of a command buffer completes, the command buffer either reverts back to the *executable state*, or if it was recorded with `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_ONE_TIME_SUBMIT_BIT`, it moves to the *invalid state*. A synchronization command *should* be used to detect when this occurs.

**Invalid**

Some operations, such as modifying or deleting a resource that was used in a command recorded to a command buffer, will transition the state of that command buffer into the *invalid state*. Command buffers in the invalid state *can* only be reset or freed.

Any given command that operates on a command buffer has its own requirements on what state a command buffer *must* be in, which are detailed in the valid usage constraints for that command.

Resetting a command buffer is an operation that discards any previously recorded commands and puts a command buffer in the *initial state*. Resetting occurs as a result of `vkResetCommandBuffer` or `vkResetCommandPool`, or as part of `vkBeginCommandBuffer` (which additionally puts the command buffer in the *recording state*).

Secondary command buffers *can* be recorded to a primary command buffer via

---

*Figure 1. Lifecycle of a command buffer*
vkCmdExecuteCommands. This partially ties the lifecycle of the two command buffers together - if the primary is submitted to a queue, both the primary and any secondaries recorded to it move to the *pending state*. Once execution of the primary completes, so it does for any secondary recorded within it. After all executions of each command buffer complete, they each move to their appropriate completion state (either to the *executable state* or the *invalid state*, as specified above).

If a secondary moves to the *invalid state* or the *initial state*, then all primary buffers it is recorded in move to the *invalid state*. A primary moving to any other state does not affect the state of a secondary recorded in it.

**Note**

Resetting or freeing a primary command buffer removes the lifecycle linkage to all secondary command buffers that were recorded into it.

### 6.2. Command Pools

Command pools are opaque objects that command buffer memory is allocated from, and which allow the implementation to amortize the cost of resource creation across multiple command buffers. Command pools are externally synchronized, meaning that a command pool **must** not be used concurrently in multiple threads. That includes use via recording commands on any command buffers allocated from the pool, as well as operations that allocate, free, and reset command buffers or the pool itself.

Command pools are represented by *VkCommandPool* handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkCommandPool)
```

To create a command pool, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateCommandPool(
    VkDevice device, 
    const VkCommandPoolCreateInfo* pCreateInfo, 
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator, 
    VkCommandPool* pCommandPool);
```

- **device** is the logical device that creates the command pool.
- **pCreateInfo** is a pointer to a *VkCommandPoolCreateInfo* structure specifying the state of the command pool object.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the *Memory Allocation* chapter.
- **pCommandPool** is a pointer to a *VkCommandPool* handle in which the created pool is returned.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCreateCommandPool-queueFamilyIndex-01937
  `pCreateInfo->queueFamilyIndex` **must** be the index of a queue family available in the logical device `device`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateCommandPool-device-parameter
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle.

- VUID-vkCreateCommandPool-pCreateInfo-parameter
  `pCreateInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCommandPoolCreateInfo` structure.

- VUID-vkCreateCommandPool-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.

- VUID-vkCreateCommandPool-pCommandPool-parameter
  `pCommandPool` **must** be a valid pointer to a `VkCommandPool` handle.

Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkCommandPoolCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkCommandPoolCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType       sType;
    const void*           pNext;
    VkCommandPoolCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t              queueFamilyIndex;
} VkCommandPoolCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits` indicating usage behavior for the pool and command buffers allocated from it.
• queueFamilyIndex designates a queue family as described in section Queue Family Properties. All
command buffers allocated from this command pool must be submitted on queues from the
same queue family.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkCommandPoolCreateInfo-flags-02860
  If the protectedMemory feature is not enabled, the VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT bit
  of flags must not be set

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkCommandPoolCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_INFO

• VUID-VkCommandPoolCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

• VUID-VkCommandPoolCreateInfo-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits values

Bits which can be set in VkCommandPoolCreateInfo::flags, specifying usage behavior for a
command pool, are:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits {
  VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_TRANSIENT_BIT = 0x00000001,
  VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_RESET_COMMAND_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
  VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT = 0x00000004,
} VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits;

• VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_TRANSIENT_BIT specifies that command buffers allocated from the pool
  will be short-lived, meaning that they will be reset or freed in a relatively short timeframe. This
  flag may be used by the implementation to control memory allocation behavior within the pool.

• VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_RESET_COMMAND_BUFFER_BIT allows any command buffer allocated from a
  pool to be individually reset to the initial state; either by calling vkResetCommandBuffer, or via
  the implicit reset when calling vkBeginCommandBuffer. If this flag is not set on a pool, then
  vkResetCommandBuffer must not be called for any command buffer allocated from that pool.

• VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT specifies that command buffers allocated from the pool
  are protected command buffers.

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkCommandPoolCreateFlags;
VkCommandPoolCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits.

To trim a command pool, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkTrimCommandPool(
    VkDevice device,
    VkCommandPool commandPool,
    VkCommandPoolTrimFlags flags);
```

or the equivalent command

```cpp
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance1
void vkTrimCommandPoolKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkCommandPool commandPool,
    VkCommandPoolTrimFlags flags);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the command pool.
- `commandPool` is the command pool to trim.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.

Trimming a command pool recycles unused memory from the command pool back to the system. Command buffers allocated from the pool are not affected by the command.

**Note**
This command provides applications with some control over the internal memory allocations used by command pools.

Unused memory normally arises from command buffers that have been recorded and later reset, such that they are no longer using the memory. On reset, a command buffer can return memory to its command pool, but the only way to release memory from a command pool to the system requires calling `vkResetCommandPool`, which cannot be executed while any command buffers from that pool are still in use. Subsequent recording operations into command buffers will re-use this memory but since total memory requirements fluctuate over time, unused memory can accumulate.

In this situation, trimming a command pool may be useful to return unused memory back to the system, returning the total outstanding memory allocated by the pool back to a more “average” value.

Implementations utilize many internal allocation strategies that make it impossible to guarantee that all unused memory is released back to the system. For instance, an implementation of a command pool may involve allocating memory in bulk from the system and sub-allocating from that memory. In such an
implementation any live command buffer that holds a reference to a bulk allocation would prevent that allocation from being freed, even if only a small proportion of the bulk allocation is in use.

In most cases trimming will result in a reduction in allocated but unused memory, but it does not guarantee the “ideal” behavior.

Trimming may be an expensive operation, and should not be called frequently. Trimming should be treated as a way to relieve memory pressure after application-known points when there exists enough unused memory that the cost of trimming is “worth” it.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkTrimCommandPool-device-parameter**
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **VUID-vkTrimCommandPool-commandPool-parameter**
  - `commandPool` must be a valid `VkCommandPool` handle
- **VUID-vkTrimCommandPool-flags-zerobitmask**
  - `flags` must be 0
- **VUID-vkTrimCommandPool-commandPool-parent**
  - `commandPool` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandPool` must be externally synchronized

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkCommandPoolTrimFlags;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance1
typedef VkCommandPoolTrimFlags VkCommandPoolTrimFlagsKHR;

`VkCommandPoolTrimFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

To reset a command pool, call:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkResetCommandPool(
  VkDevice device,
  VkCommandPool commandPool,
  ...);
• **device** is the logical device that owns the command pool.
• **commandPool** is the command pool to reset.
• **flags** is a bitmask of `VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits` controlling the reset operation.

Resetting a command pool recycles all of the resources from all of the command buffers allocated from the command pool back to the command pool. All command buffers that have been allocated from the command pool are put in the **initial state**.

Any primary command buffer allocated from another `VkCommandPool` that is in the **recording or executable state** and has a secondary command buffer allocated from `commandPool` recorded into it, becomes **invalid**.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkResetCommandPool-commandPool-00040**
  
  All `VkCommandBuffer` objects allocated from `commandPool` **must** not be in the **pending state**

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkResetCommandPool-device-parameter**
  
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkResetCommandPool-commandPool-parameter**
  
  `commandPool` **must** be a valid `VkCommandPool` handle

- **VUID-vkResetCommandPool-flags-parameter**
  
  `flags` **must** be a valid combination of `VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits` values

- **VUID-vkResetCommandPool-commandPool-parent**
  
  `commandPool` **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandPool` **must** be externally synchronized

### Return Codes

#### Success

- `VK_SUCCESS`

#### Failure

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
Bits which can be set in `vkResetCommandPool::flags`, controlling the reset operation, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits {
    VK_COMMAND_POOL_RESET_RELEASE_RESOURCES_BIT = 0x00000001,
} VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits;
```

- `VK_COMMAND_POOL_RESET_RELEASE_RESOURCES_BIT` specifies that resetting a command pool recycles all of the resources from the command pool back to the system.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkCommandPoolResetFlags;
```

`VkCommandPoolResetFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits`.

To destroy a command pool, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyCommandPool(
    VkDevice device,
    VkCommandPool commandPool,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the logical device that destroys the command pool.
- `commandPool` is the handle of the command pool to destroy.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

When a pool is destroyed, all command buffers allocated from the pool are freed.

Any primary command buffer allocated from another `VkCommandPool` that is in the recording or executable state and has a secondary command buffer allocated from `commandPool` recorded into it, becomes invalid.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyCommandPool-commandPool-00041
  All `VkCommandBuffer` objects allocated from `commandPool` must not be in the pending state
- VUID-vkDestroyCommandPool-commandPool-00042
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `commandPool` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- VUID-vkDestroyCommandPool-commandPool-00043
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `commandPool` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyCommandPool-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkDestroyCommandPool-commandPool-parameter
  If commandPool is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, commandPool must be a valid VkCommandPool handle

- VUID-vkDestroyCommandPool-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkDestroyCommandPool-commandPool-parent
  If commandPool is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandPool must be externally synchronized

6.3. Command Buffer Allocation and Management

To allocate command buffers, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkAllocateCommandBuffers(
    VkDevice device,          // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    const VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo* pAllocateInfo,      // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    VkCommandBuffer* pCommandBuffers);                     // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```

- device is the logical device that owns the command pool.
- pAllocateInfo is a pointer to a VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo structure describing parameters of the allocation.
- pCommandBuffers is a pointer to an array of VkCommandBuffer handles in which the resulting command buffer objects are returned. The array must be at least the length specified by the commandBufferCount member of pAllocateInfo. Each allocated command buffer begins in the initial state.

vkAllocateCommandBuffers can be used to allocate multiple command buffers. If the allocation of any of those command buffers fails, the implementation must free all successfully allocated command buffer objects from this command, set all entries of the pCommandBuffers array to NULL and return the error.

Note
Filling `pCommandBuffers` with NULL values on failure is an exception to the default error behavior that output parameters will have undefined contents.

When command buffers are first allocated, they are in the initial state.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)
- **VUID-vkAllocateCommandBuffers-device-parameter**  
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **VUID-vkAllocateCommandBuffers-pAllocateInfo-parameter**  
  `pAllocateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo` structure
- **VUID-vkAllocateCommandBuffers-pCommandBuffers-parameter**  
  `pCommandBuffers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pAllocateInfo->commandBufferCount` `VkCommandBuffer` handles
- **VUID-vkAllocateCommandBuffers-pAllocateInfo::commandBufferCount-arraylength**  
  `pAllocateInfo->commandBufferCount` must be greater than 0

### Host Synchronization
- Host access to `pAllocateInfo->commandPool` must be externally synchronized

### Return Codes
- **Success**
  - VK_SUCCESS
- **Failure**
  - VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
  - VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void*    pNext;
    VkCommandPool  commandPool;
    VkCommandBufferLevel level;
    uint32_t       commandBufferCount;
} VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

commandPool is the command pool from which the command buffers are allocated.

level is a VkCommandBufferLevel value specifying the command buffer level.

commandBufferCount is the number of command buffers to allocate from the pool.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_ALLOCATE_INFO

- VUID-VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo-commandPool-parameter
  commandPool must be a valid VkCommandPool handle

- VUID-VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo-level-parameter
  level must be a valid VkCommandBufferLevel value

Possible values of VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo::level, specifying the command buffer level, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkCommandBufferLevel {
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_PRIMARY = 0,
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_SECONDARY = 1,
} VkCommandBufferLevel;
```

- VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_PRIMARY specifies a primary command buffer.
- VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_SECONDARY specifies a secondary command buffer.

To reset a command buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkResetCommandBuffer(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkCommandBufferResetFlags flags);
```

- commandBuffer is the command buffer to reset. The command buffer can be in any state other than pending, and is moved into the initial state.

- flags is a bitmask of VkCommandBufferResetFlagBits controlling the reset operation.

Any primary command buffer that is in the recording or executable state and has commandBuffer recorded into it, becomes invalid.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkResetCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-00045
  commandBuffer must not be in the pending state
- VUID-vkResetCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-00046
  commandBuffer must have been allocated from a pool that was created with the
  VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_RESET_COMMAND_BUFFER_BIT

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkResetCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle
- VUID-vkResetCommandBuffer-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkCommandBufferResetFlagBits values

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally
  synchronized

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

Bits which can be set in vkResetCommandBuffer::flags, controlling the reset operation, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkCommandBufferResetFlagBits {
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_RESET_RELEASE_RESOURCES_BIT = 0x00000001,
} VkCommandBufferResetFlagBits;
```

- VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_RESET_RELEASE_RESOURCES_BIT specifies that most or all memory resources
  currently owned by the command buffer should be returned to the parent command pool. If
  this flag is not set, then the command buffer may hold onto memory resources and reuse them
  when recording commands. commandBuffer is moved to the initial state.
VkCommandBufferResetFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkCommandBufferResetFlagBits.

To free command buffers, call:

```c
void vkFreeCommandBuffers(
    VkDevice device,
    VkCommandPool commandPool,
    uint32_t commandBufferCount,
    const VkCommandBuffer* pCommandBuffers);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the command pool.
- `commandPool` is the command pool from which the command buffers were allocated.
- `commandBufferCount` is the length of the `pCommandBuffers` array.
- `pCommandBuffers` is a pointer to an array of handles of command buffers to free.

Any primary command buffer that is in the recording or executable state and has any element of `pCommandBuffers` recorded into it, becomes invalid.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkFreeCommandBuffers-pCommandBuffers-00047
  All elements of `pCommandBuffers` must not be in the pending state

- VUID-vkFreeCommandBuffers-pCommandBuffers-00048
  `pCommandBuffers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `commandBufferCount` VkCommandBuffer handles, each element of which must either be a valid handle or NULL

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkFreeCommandBuffers-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkFreeCommandBuffers-commandPool-parameter
  `commandPool` must be a valid VkCommandPool handle

- VUID-vkFreeCommandBuffers-commandBufferCount-arraylength
  `commandBufferCount` must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkFreeCommandBuffers-commandPool-parent
  `commandPool` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

- VUID-vkFreeCommandBuffers-pCommandBuffers-parent
Each element of `pCommandBuffers` that is a valid handle must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `commandPool`.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandPool` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to each member of `pCommandBuffers` must be externally synchronized.

## 6.4. Command Buffer Recording

To begin recording a command buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkBeginCommandBuffer(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCommandBufferBeginInfo* pBeginInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the handle of the command buffer which is to be put in the recording state.
- `pBeginInfo` is a pointer to a `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo` structure defining additional information about how the command buffer begins recording.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkBeginCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-00049
  `commandBuffer` must not be in the recording or pending state.

- VUID-vkBeginCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-00050
  If `commandBuffer` was allocated from a `VkCommandPool` which did not have the `VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_RESET_COMMAND_BUFFER_BIT` flag set, `commandBuffer` must be in the initial state.

- VUID-vkBeginCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-00051
  If `commandBuffer` is a secondary command buffer, the `pInheritanceInfo` member of `pBeginInfo` must be a valid `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo` structure.

- VUID-vkBeginCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-00052
  If `commandBuffer` is a secondary command buffer and either the `occlusionQueryEnable` member of the `pInheritanceInfo` member of `pBeginInfo` is `VK_FALSE`, or the `occlusionQueryPrecise` feature is not enabled, then `pBeginInfo->pInheritanceInfo->queryFlags` must not contain `VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT`.

- VUID-vkBeginCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-02840
  If `commandBuffer` is a primary command buffer, then `pBeginInfo->flags` must not set both the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_ONE_TIME_SUBMIT_BIT` and the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT` flags.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkBeginCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-parameter
  
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkBeginCommandBuffer-pBeginInfo-parameter
  
  `pBeginInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo` structure

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

Success

- `VK_SUCCESS`

Failure

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkCommandBufferBeginInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkCommandBufferUsageFlags flags;
    const VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo* pInheritanceInfo;
} VkCommandBufferBeginInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkCommandBufferUsageFlagBits` specifying usage behavior for the command buffer.
- `pInheritanceInfo` is a pointer to a `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo` structure, used if `commandBuffer` is a secondary command buffer. If this is a primary command buffer, then this value is ignored.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkCommandBufferBeginInfo-flags-00055
  If `flags` contains `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT`, the `framebuffer` member of `pInheritanceInfo` must be either `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, or a valid `VkFramebuffer` that is compatible with the `renderPass` member of `pInheritanceInfo`.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferBeginInfo-flags-06000
  If `flags` contains `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT` and the `renderPass` member of `pInheritanceInfo` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `renderPass` must be a valid `VkRenderPass`.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferBeginInfo-flags-06001
  If `flags` contains `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT` and the `renderPass` member of `pInheritanceInfo` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the `subpass` member of `pInheritanceInfo` must be a valid subpass index within the `renderPass` member of `pInheritanceInfo`.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferBeginInfo-flags-06002
  If `flags` contains `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT` and the `renderPass` member of `pInheritanceInfo` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the `pNext` chain of `pInheritanceInfo` must include a `VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo` structure.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkCommandBufferBeginInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO`.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferBeginInfo-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo`.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferBeginInfo-sType-unique
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferBeginInfo-flags-parameter
  `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkCommandBufferUsageFlagBits` values.

Bits which can be set in `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::flags`, specifying usage behavior for a command buffer, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkCommandBufferUsageFlagBits {
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_ONE_TIME_SUBMIT_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT = 0x00000004,
} VkCommandBufferUsageFlagBits;
```

- `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_ONE_TIME_SUBMIT_BIT` specifies that each recording of the command
buffer will only be submitted once, and the command buffer will be reset and recorded again between each submission.

- **VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT** specifies that a secondary command buffer is considered to be entirely inside a render pass. If this is a primary command buffer, then this bit is ignored.

- **VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT** specifies that a command buffer can be resubmitted to a queue while it is in the *pending state*, and recorded into multiple primary command buffers.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkCommandBufferUsageFlags;
```

*VkCommandBufferUsageFlags* is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more *VkCommandBufferUsageFlagBits*.

If the command buffer is a secondary command buffer, then the *VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo* structure defines any state that will be inherited from the primary command buffer:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkRenderPass renderPass;
    uint32_t subpass;
    VkFramebuffer framebuffer;
    VkBool32 occlusionQueryEnable;
    VkQueryControlFlags queryFlags;
    VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlags pipelineStatistics;
} VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **renderPass** is a *VkRenderPass* object defining which render passes the **VkCommandBuffer** will be compatible with and **can** be executed within.
- **subpass** is the index of the subpass within the render pass instance that the **VkCommandBuffer** will be executed within.
- **framebuffer** **can** refer to the *VkFramebuffer* object that the **VkCommandBuffer** will be rendering to if it is executed within a render pass instance. It **can** be **VK_NULL_HANDLE** if the framebuffer is not known.

**Note**

Specifying the exact framebuffer that the secondary command buffer will be executed with **may** result in better performance at command buffer execution time.
• occlusionQueryEnable specifies whether the command buffer can be executed while an occlusion query is active in the primary command buffer. If this is VK_TRUE, then this command buffer can be executed whether the primary command buffer has an occlusion query active or not. If this is VK_FALSE, then the primary command buffer must not have an occlusion query active.

• queryFlags specifies the query flags that can be used by an active occlusion query in the primary command buffer when this secondary command buffer is executed. If this value includes the VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT bit, then the active query can return boolean results or actual sample counts. If this bit is not set, then the active query must not use the VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT bit.

• pipelineStatistics is a bitmask of VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits specifying the set of pipeline statistics that can be counted by an active query in the primary command buffer when this secondary command buffer is executed. If this value includes a given bit, then this command buffer can be executed whether the primary command buffer has a pipeline statistics query active that includes this bit or not. If this value excludes a given bit, then the active pipeline statistics query must not be from a query pool that counts that statistic.

If the VkCommandBuffer will not be executed within a render pass instance, or if the render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, renderPass, subpass, and framebuffer are ignored.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo-occlusionQueryEnable-00056
  If the inheritedQueries feature is not enabled, occlusionQueryEnable must be VK_FALSE

• VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo-queryFlags-00057
  If the inheritedQueries feature is enabled, queryFlags must be a valid combination of VkQueryControlFlagBits values

• VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo-queryFlags-02788
  If the inheritedQueries feature is not enabled, queryFlags must be 0

• VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo-pipelineStatistics-02789
  If the pipelineStatisticsQuery feature is enabled, pipelineStatistics must be a valid combination of VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits values

• VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo-pipelineStatistics-00058
  If the pipelineStatisticsQuery feature is not enabled, pipelineStatistics must be 0

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_INHERITANCE_INFO

• VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkAttachmentSampleCountInfoAMD, VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo, or VkMultiviewPerViewAttributesInfoNVX
The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain **must** be unique.

Both of `framebuffer`, and `renderPass` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

**Note**

On some implementations, not using the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT` bit enables command buffers to be patched in-place if needed, rather than creating a copy of the command buffer.

If a command buffer is in the invalid, or executable state, and the command buffer was allocated from a command pool with the `VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_RESET_COMMAND_BUFFER_BIT` flag set, then `vkBeginCommandBuffer` implicitly resets the command buffer, behaving as if `vkResetCommandBuffer` had been called with `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_RESET_RELEASE_RESOURCES_BIT` not set. After the implicit reset, `commandBuffer` is moved to the recording state.

The `VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkRenderingFlags flags;
    uint32_t viewMask;
    uint32_t colorAttachmentCount;
    const VkFormat* pColorAttachmentFormats;
    VkFormat depthAttachmentFormat;
    VkFormat stencilAttachmentFormat;
    VkSampleCountFlagBits rasterizationSamples;
} VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
typedef VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo
    VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkRenderingFlagBits` used by the render pass instance.
- `viewMask` is the view mask used for rendering.
- `colorAttachmentCount` is the number of color attachments specified in the render pass instance.
- `pColorAttachmentFormats` is a pointer to an array of `VkFormat` values defining the format of color
• depthAttachmentFormat is a VkFormat value defining the format of the depth attachment.
• stencilAttachmentFormat is a VkFormat value defining the format of the stencil attachment.
• rasterizationSamples is a VkSampleCountFlagBits specifying the number of samples used in rasterization.

If the pNext chain of VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo includes a VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo structure, then that structure controls parameters of dynamic render pass instances that the VkCommandBuffer can be executed within. If VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo::renderPass is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, or VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT is not specified in VkCommandBufferBeginInfo ::flags, parameters of this structure are ignored.

If colorAttachmentCount is 0 and the variableMultisampleRate feature is enabled, rasterizationSamples is ignored.

If depthAttachmentFormat, stencilAttachmentFormat, or any element of pColorAttachmentFormats is VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED, it indicates that the corresponding attachment is unused within the render pass.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-colorAttachmentCount-06004
  If colorAttachmentCount is not 0, rasterizationSamples must be a valid VkSampleCountFlagBits value
- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-variableMultisampleRate-06005
  If the variableMultisampleRate feature is not enabled, rasterizationSamples must be a valid VkSampleCountFlagBits value
- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-pColorAttachmentFormats-06006
  If any element of pColorAttachmentFormats is not VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED, it must be a format with potential format features that include VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT
- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-depthAttachmentFormat-06540
  If depthAttachmentFormat is not VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED, it must be a format that includes a depth aspect
- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-depthAttachmentFormat-06007
  If depthAttachmentFormat is not VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED, it must be a format with potential format features that include VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT
- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-stencilAttachmentFormat-06541
  If stencilAttachmentFormat is not VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED, it must be a format that includes a stencil aspect
- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-stencilAttachmentFormat-06199
  If stencilAttachmentFormat is not VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED, it must be a format with potential format features that include VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT
- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-depthAttachmentFormat-06200
If depthAttachmentFormat is not VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED and stencilAttachmentFormat is not VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED, depthAttachmentFormat must equal stencilAttachmentFormat.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-multiview-06008
  If the multiview feature is not enabled, viewMask must be 0.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-viewMask-06009
  The index of the most significant bit in viewMask must be less than maxMultiviewViewCount.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_INHERITANCE_RENDERING_INFO.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkRenderingFlagBits values.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-pColorAttachmentFormats-parameter
  If colorAttachmentCount is not 0, pColorAttachmentFormats must be a valid pointer to an array of colorAttachmentCount valid VkFormat values.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-depthAttachmentFormat-parameter
  depthAttachmentFormat must be a valid VkFormat value.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-stencilAttachmentFormat-parameter
  stencilAttachmentFormat must be a valid VkFormat value.

- VUID-VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo-rasterizationSamples-parameter
  If rasterizationSamples is not 0, rasterizationSamples must be a valid VkSampleCountFlagBits value.

Once recording starts, an application records a sequence of commands (vkCmd*) to set state in the command buffer, draw, dispatch, and other commands.

To complete recording of a command buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkEndCommandBuffer(VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer);
```

- commandBuffer is the command buffer to complete recording.

If there was an error during recording, the application will be notified by an unsuccessful return code returned by vkEndCommandBuffer. If the application wishes to further use the command buffer, the command buffer must be reset.

The command buffer must have been in the recording state, and is moved to the executable state.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkEndCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-00059
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkEndCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-00060
  If commandBuffer is a primary command buffer, there must not be an active render pass instance

- VUID-vkEndCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-00061
  All queries made active during the recording of commandBuffer must have been made inactive

- VUID-vkEndCommandBuffer-None-06991
  There must be no video session object bound

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkEndCommandBuffer-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

When a command buffer is in the executable state, it can be submitted to a queue for execution.

6.5. Command Buffer Submission

Note
Submission can be a high overhead operation, and applications should attempt to batch work together into as few calls to vkQueueSubmit or vkQueueSubmit2 as possible.
To submit command buffers to a queue, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VkResult vkQueueSubmit2(
    VkQueue queue,
    uint32_t submitCount,
    const VkSubmitInfo2* pSubmits,
    VkFence fence);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
VkResult vkQueueSubmit2KHR(
    VkQueue queue,
    uint32_t submitCount,
    const VkSubmitInfo2* pSubmits,
    VkFence fence);
```

- `queue` is the queue that the command buffers will be submitted to.
- `submitCount` is the number of elements in the `pSubmits` array.
- `pSubmits` is a pointer to an array of `VkSubmitInfo2` structures, each specifying a command buffer submission batch.
- `fence` is an optional handle to a fence to be signaled once all submitted command buffers have completed execution. If `fence` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, it defines a fence signal operation.

`vkQueueSubmit2` is a queue submission command, with each batch defined by an element of `pSubmits`.

Semaphore operations submitted with `vkQueueSubmit2` have additional ordering constraints compared to other submission commands, with dependencies involving previous and subsequent queue operations. Information about these additional constraints can be found in the semaphore section of the synchronization chapter.

If any command buffer submitted to this queue is in the executable state, it is moved to the pending state. Once execution of all submissions of a command buffer complete, it moves from the pending state, back to the executable state. If a command buffer was recorded with the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_ONE_TIME_SUBMIT_BIT` flag, it instead moves back to the invalid state.

If `vkQueueSubmit2` fails, it may return `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY` or `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`. If it does, the implementation must ensure that the state and contents of any resources or synchronization primitives referenced by the submitted command buffers and any semaphores referenced by `pSubmits` is unaffected by the call or its failure. If `vkQueueSubmit2` fails in such a way that the implementation is unable to make that guarantee, the implementation must return `VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST`. See Lost Device.
Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-fence-04894**
  If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, fence must be unsignaled

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-fence-04895**
  If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, fence must not be associated with any other queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-synchronization2-03866**
  The synchronization2 feature must be enabled

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-commandBuffer-03867**
  If a command recorded into the commandBuffer member of any element of the pCommandBufferInfos member of any element of pSubmits referenced an VkEvent, that event must not be referenced by a command that has been submitted to another queue and is still in the pending state

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-semaphore-03868**
  The semaphore member of any binary semaphore element of the pSignalSemaphoreInfos member of any element of pSubmits must be unsignaled when the semaphore signal operation it defines is executed on the device

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-stageMask-03869**
  The stageMask member of any element of the pSignalSemaphoreInfos member of any element of pSubmits must only include pipeline stages that are supported by the queue family which queue belongs to

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-stageMask-03870**
  The stageMask member of any element of the pWaitSemaphoreInfos member of any element of pSubmits must only include pipeline stages that are supported by the queue family which queue belongs to

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-semaphore-03871**
  When a semaphore wait operation for a binary semaphore is executed, as defined by the semaphore member of any element of the pWaitSemaphoreInfos member of any element of pSubmits, there must be no other queues waiting on the same semaphore

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-semaphore-03872**
  The semaphore member of any element of the pWaitSemaphoreInfos member of any element of pSubmits must be semaphores that are signaled, or have semaphore signal operations previously submitted for execution

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-semaphore-03873**
  Any semaphore member of any element of the pWaitSemaphoreInfos member of any element of pSubmits that was created with a VkSemaphoreTypeKHR of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY_KHR must reference a semaphore signal operation that has been submitted for execution and any semaphore signal operations on which it depends (if any) must have also been submitted for execution

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit2-commandBuffer-03874**
  The commandBuffer member of any element of the pCommandBufferInfos member of any element of pSubmits must be in the pending or executable state
If a command recorded into the `commandBuffer` member of any element of the `pCommandBufferInfos` member of any element of `pSubmits` was not recorded with the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT`, it **must** not be in the pending state.

Any secondary command buffers recorded into the `commandBuffer` member of any element of the `pCommandBufferInfos` member of any element of `pSubmits` **must** be in the pending or executable state.

If any secondary command buffers recorded into the `commandBuffer` member of any element of the `pCommandBufferInfos` member of any element of `pSubmits` was not recorded with the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT`, it **must** not be in the pending state.

The `commandBuffer` member of any element of the `pCommandBufferInfos` member of any element of `pSubmits` **must** have been allocated from a `VkCommandPool` that was created for the same queue family `queue` belongs to.

If a command recorded into the `commandBuffer` member of any element of the `pCommandBufferInfos` member of any element of `pSubmits` includes a Queue Family Transfer Acquire Operation, there **must** exist a previously submitted Queue Family Transfer Release Operation on a queue in the queue family identified by the acquire operation, with parameters matching the acquire operation as defined in the definition of such acquire operations, and which happens before the acquire operation.

If a command recorded into the `commandBuffer` member of any element of the `pCommandBufferInfos` member of any element of `pSubmits` was a `vkCmdBeginQuery` whose `queryPool` was created with a `queryType` of `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR`, the profiling lock **must** have been held continuously on the `VkDevice` that `queue` was retrieved from, throughout recording of those command buffers.

If `queue` was not created with `VK_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT`, the `flags` member of any element of `pSubmits` **must** not include `VK_SUBMIT_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `queue` **must** be a valid `VkQueue` handle.
- If `submitCount` is not `0`, `pSubmits` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `submitCount` valid `VkSubmitInfo2` structures.
- If `fence` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `fence` **must** be a valid `VkFence` handle.
Both of fence, and queue that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to queue must be externally synchronized
- Host access to fence must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Any</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST

The VkSubmitInfo2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkSubmitInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSubmitFlags flags;
    uint32_t waitSemaphoreInfoCount;
    const VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo* pWaitSemaphoreInfos;
    uint32_t commandBufferInfoCount;
    const VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo* pCommandBufferInfos;
    uint32_t signalSemaphoreInfoCount;
    const VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo* pSignalSemaphoreInfos;
} VkSubmitInfo2;
```

or the equivalent
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2

typedef VkSubmitInfo2 VkSubmitInfo2KHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of `VkSubmitFlagBits`.
- **waitSemaphoreInfoCount** is the number of elements in `pWaitSemaphoreInfos`.
- **pWaitSemaphoreInfos** is a pointer to an array of `VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo` structures defining semaphore wait operations.
- **commandBufferInfoCount** is the number of elements in `pCommandBufferInfos` and the number of command buffers to execute in the batch.
- **pCommandBufferInfos** is a pointer to an array of `VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo` structures describing command buffers to execute in the batch.
- **signalSemaphoreInfoCount** is the number of elements in `pSignalSemaphoreInfos`.
- **pSignalSemaphoreInfos** is a pointer to an array of `VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo` describing semaphore signal operations.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-semaphore-03881**
  If the same semaphore is used as the **semaphore** member of both an element of `pSignalSemaphoreInfos` and `pWaitSemaphoreInfos`, and that semaphore is a timeline semaphore, the **value** member of the `pSignalSemaphoreInfos` element must be greater than the **value** member of the `pWaitSemaphoreInfos` element.

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-semaphore-03882**
  If the **semaphore** member of any element of `pSignalSemaphoreInfos` is a timeline semaphore, the **value** member of that element must have a value greater than the current value of the semaphore when the semaphore signal operation is executed.

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-semaphore-03883**
  If the **semaphore** member of any element of `pSignalSemaphoreInfos` is a timeline semaphore, the **value** member of that element must have a value which does not differ from the current value of the semaphore or the value of any outstanding semaphore wait or signal operation on that semaphore by more than `maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference`.

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-semaphore-03884**
  If the **semaphore** member of any element of `pWaitSemaphoreInfos` is a timeline semaphore, the **value** member of that element must have a value which does not differ from the current value of the semaphore or the value of any outstanding semaphore wait or signal operation on that semaphore by more than `maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference`.

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-flags-03886**
  If **flags** includes `VK_SUBMIT_PROTECTED_BIT`, all elements of `pCommandBuffers` must be protected command buffers.
• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-flags-03887
  If flags does not include VK_SUBMIT_PROTECTED_BIT, each element of pCommandBuffers must not be a protected command buffer

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2KHR-commandBuffer-06192
  If any commandBuffer member of an element of pCommandBufferInfos contains any resumed render pass instances, they must be suspended by a render pass instance earlier in submission order within pCommandBufferInfos

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2KHR-commandBuffer-06010
  If any commandBuffer member of an element of pCommandBufferInfos contains any suspended render pass instances, they must be resumed by a render pass instance later in submission order within pCommandBufferInfos

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2KHR-commandBuffer-06011
  If any commandBuffer member of an element of pCommandBufferInfos contains any suspended render pass instances, there must be no action or synchronization commands between that render pass instance and the render pass instance that resumes it

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2KHR-commandBuffer-06012
  If any commandBuffer member of an element of pCommandBufferInfos contains any suspended render pass instances, there must be no render pass instances between that render pass instance and the render pass instance that resumes it

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_INFO_2

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR or VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkSubmitFlagBits values

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-pWaitSemaphoreInfos-parameter
  If waitSemaphoreInfoCount is not 0, pWaitSemaphoreInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of waitSemaphoreInfoCount valid VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo structures

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-pCommandBufferInfos-parameter
  If commandBufferInfoCount is not 0, pCommandBufferInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of commandBufferInfoCount valid VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo structures

• VUID-VkSubmitInfo2-pSignalSemaphoreInfos-parameter
  If signalSemaphoreInfoCount is not 0, pSignalSemaphoreInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of signalSemaphoreInfoCount valid VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo structures

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Bits which can be set in `VkSubmitInfo2::flags`, specifying submission behavior, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef enum VkSubmitFlagBits {
    VK_SUBMIT_PROTECTED_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_SUBMIT_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR = VK_SUBMIT_PROTECTED_BIT,
} VkSubmitFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkSubmitFlagBits VkSubmitFlagBitsKHR;
```

- `VK_SUBMIT_PROTECTED_BIT` specifies that this batch is a protected submission.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef VkFlags VkSubmitFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkSubmitFlags VkSubmitFlagsKHR;
```

`VkSubmitFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkSubmitFlagBits`.

The `VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSemaphore semaphore;
    uint64_t value;
    VkPipelineStageFlags2 stageMask;
    uint32_t deviceIndex;
} VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo VkSemaphoreSubmitInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• `semaphore` is a `VkSemaphore` affected by this operation.

• `value` is either the value used to signal `semaphore` or the value waited on by `semaphore`, if `semaphore` is a timeline semaphore. Otherwise it is ignored.

• `stageMask` is a `VkPipelineStageFlags2` mask of pipeline stages which limit the first synchronization scope of a semaphore signal operation, or second synchronization scope of a semaphore wait operation as described in the semaphore wait operation and semaphore signal operation sections of the synchronization chapter.

• `deviceIndex` is the index of the device within a device group that executes the semaphore wait or signal operation.

Whether this structure defines a semaphore wait or signal operation is defined by how it is used.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo-stageMask-03929**
  If the `geometryShader` feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo-stageMask-03930**
  If the `tessellationShader` feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo-device-03888**
  If the `device` that `semaphore` was created on is not a device group, `deviceIndex` must be 0.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo-device-03889**
  If the `device` that `semaphore` was created on is a device group, `deviceIndex` must be a valid device index.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO`.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo-pNext-pNext**
  `pNext` must be `NULL`.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo-semaphore-parameter**
  `semaphore` must be a valid `VkSemaphore` handle.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo-stageMask-parameter**
  `stageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits2` values.

The `VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo` structure is defined as:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
```
typedef struct VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer;
    uint32_t deviceMask;
} VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo VkCommandBufferSubmitInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **commandBuffer** is a **VkCommandBuffer** to be submitted for execution.
- **deviceMask** is a bitmask indicating which devices in a device group execute the command buffer. A **deviceMask** of 0 is equivalent to setting all bits corresponding to valid devices in the group to 1.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo-commandBuffer-03890
  - **commandBuffer** must not have been allocated with **VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_SECONDARY**
- VUID-VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo-deviceMask-03891
  - If **deviceMask** is not 0, it must be a valid device mask

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo-sType-sType
  - **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_SUBMIT_INFO**
- VUID-VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo-pNext-pNext
  - **pNext** must be **NULL**
- VUID-VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo-commandBuffer-parameter
  - **commandBuffer** must be a valid **VkCommandBuffer** handle

To submit command buffers to a queue, call:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkQueueSubmit(
    VkQueue queue,
    uint32_t submitCount,
    const VkSubmitInfo* pSubmits,
    VkFence fence);
• **queue** is the queue that the command buffers will be submitted to.

• **submitCount** is the number of elements in the **pSubmits** array.

• **pSubmits** is a pointer to an array of **VkSubmitInfo** structures, each specifying a command buffer submission batch.

• **fence** is an **optional** handle to a fence to be signaled once all submitted command buffers have completed execution. If **fence** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, it defines a fence signal operation.

**vkQueueSubmit** is a queue submission command, with each batch defined by an element of **pSubmits**. Batches begin execution in the order they appear in **pSubmits**, but may complete out of order.

Fence and semaphore operations submitted with **vkQueueSubmit** have additional ordering constraints compared to other submission commands, with dependencies involving previous and subsequent queue operations. Information about these additional constraints can be found in the **semaphore** and **fence** sections of the synchronization chapter.

Details on the interaction of **pWaitDstStageMask** with synchronization are described in the **semaphore wait operation** section of the synchronization chapter.

The order that batches appear in **pSubmits** is used to determine submission order, and thus all the implicit ordering guarantees that respect it. Other than these implicit ordering guarantees and any explicit synchronization primitives, these batches may overlap or otherwise execute out of order.

If any command buffer submitted to this queue is in the executable state, it is moved to the pending state. Once execution of all submissions of a command buffer complete, it moves from the pending state, back to the executable state. If a command buffer was recorded with the **VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_ONE_TIME_SUBMIT_BIT** flag, it instead moves to the invalid state.

If **vkQueueSubmit** fails, it may return **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY** or **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY**. If it does, the implementation must ensure that the state and contents of any resources or synchronization primitives referenced by the submitted command buffers and any semaphores referenced by **pSubmits** is unaffected by the call or its failure. If **vkQueueSubmit** fails in such a way that the implementation is unable to make that guarantee, the implementation must return **VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST**. See Lost Device.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit-fence-00063**
  If **fence** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **fence** must be unsignaled

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit-fence-00064**
  If **fence** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **fence** must not be associated with any other queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

- **VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pCommandBuffers-00065**
  Any calls to **vkCmdSetEvent**, **vkCmdResetEvent** or **vkCmdWaitEvents** that have been recorded into any of the command buffer elements of the **pCommandBuffers** member of any element of **pSubmits**, must not reference any **VkEvent** that is referenced by any of those commands in a command buffer that has been submitted to another queue and is still in the pending state
• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pWaitDstStageMask-00066
  Any stage flag included in any element of the pWaitDstStageMask member of any element of pSubmits must be a pipeline stage supported by one of the capabilities of queue, as specified in the table of supported pipeline stages

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pSignalSemaphores-00067
  Each binary semaphore element of the pSignalSemaphores member of any element of pSubmits must be unsignaled when the semaphore signal operation it defines is executed on the device

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pWaitSemaphores-00068
  When a semaphore wait operation referring to a binary semaphore defined by any element of the pWaitSemaphores member of any element of pSubmits executes on queue, there must be no other queues waiting on the same semaphore

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pWaitSemaphores-03238
  All elements of the pWaitSemaphores member of all elements of pSubmits created with a VkSemaphoreType of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY must reference a semaphore signal operation that has been submitted for execution and any semaphore signal operations on which it depends (if any) must have also been submitted for execution

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pCommandBuffers-00070
  Each element of the pCommandBuffers member of each element of pSubmits must be in the pending or executable state

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pCommandBuffers-00071
  If any element of the pCommandBuffers member of any element of pSubmits was not recorded with the VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT, it must not be in the pending state

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pCommandBuffers-00072
  Any secondary command buffers recorded into any element of the pCommandBuffers member of any element of pSubmits must be in the pending or executable state

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pCommandBuffers-00073
  If any secondary command buffers recorded into any element of the pCommandBuffers member of any element of pSubmits was not recorded with the VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT, it must not be in the pending state

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pCommandBuffers-00074
  Each element of the pCommandBuffers member of each element of pSubmits must have been allocated from a VkCommandPool that was created for the same queue family queue belongs to

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pSubmits-02207
  If any element of pSubmits->pCommandBuffers includes a Queue Family Transfer Acquire Operation, there must exist a previously submitted Queue Family Transfer Release Operation on a queue in the queue family identified by the acquire operation, with parameters matching the acquire operation as defined in the definition of such acquire operations, and which happens-before the acquire operation

• VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pCommandBuffers-03220
  If a command recorded into any element of pCommandBuffers was a vkCmdBeginQuery whose queryPool was created with a queryType of VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR, the
profiling lock must have been held continuously on the VkDevice that queue was retrieved from, throughout recording of those command buffers

- VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pSubmits-02808
  Any resource created with VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE that is read by an operation specified by pSubmits must not be owned by any queue family other than the one which queue belongs to, at the time it is executed

- VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pSubmits-04626
  Any resource created with VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT that is accessed by an operation specified by pSubmits must have included the queue family of queue at resource creation time

- VUID-vkQueueSubmit-queue-06448
  If queue was not created with VKDEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT, there must be no element of pSubmits that includes an VkProtectedSubmitInfo structure in its pNext chain with protectedSubmit equal to VK_TRUE

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkQueueSubmit-queue-parameter
  queue must be a valid VkQueue handle

- VUID-vkQueueSubmit-pSubmits-parameter
  If submitCount is not 0, pSubmits must be a valid pointer to an array of submitCount valid VkSubmitInfo structures

- VUID-vkQueueSubmit-fence-parameter
  If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, fence must be a valid VkFence handle

- VUID-vkQueueSubmit-commonparent
  Both of fence, and queue that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

Host Synchronization

- Host access to queue must be externally synchronized
- Host access to fence must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST

The `VkSubmitInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSubmitInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t waitSemaphoreCount;
    const VkSemaphore* pWaitSemaphores;
    const VkPipelineStageFlags* pWaitDstStageMask;
    uint32_t commandBufferCount;
    const VkCommandBuffer* pCommandBuffers;
    uint32_t signalSemaphoreCount;
    const VkSemaphore* pSignalSemaphores;
} VkSubmitInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `waitSemaphoreCount` is the number of semaphores upon which to wait before executing the command buffers for the batch.
- `pWaitSemaphores` is a pointer to an array of `VkSemaphore` handles upon which to wait before the command buffers for this batch begin execution. If semaphores to wait on are provided, they define a semaphore wait operation.
- `pWaitDstStageMask` is a pointer to an array of pipeline stages at which each corresponding semaphore wait will occur.
- `commandBufferCount` is the number of command buffers to execute in the batch.
- `pCommandBuffers` is a pointer to an array of `VkCommandBuffer` handles to execute in the batch.
- `signalSemaphoreCount` is the number of semaphores to be signaled once the commands specified in `pCommandBuffers` have completed execution.
- `pSignalSemaphores` is a pointer to an array of `VkSemaphore` handles which will be signaled when the command buffers for this batch have completed execution. If semaphores to be signaled are provided, they define a semaphore signal operation.

The order that command buffers appear in `pCommandBuffers` is used to determine submission order,
and thus all the implicit ordering guarantees that respect it. Other than these implicit ordering guarantees and any explicit synchronization primitives, these command buffers may overlap or otherwise execute out of order.

Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pWaitDstStageMask-04090**
  If the **geometryShader** feature is not enabled, **pWaitDstStageMask** **must** not contain **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT**

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pWaitDstStageMask-04091**
  If the **tessellationShader** feature is not enabled, **pWaitDstStageMask** **must** not contain **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT** or **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT**

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pWaitDstStageMask-03937**
  If the **synchronization2** feature is not enabled, **pWaitDstStageMask** **must** not be 0

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pCommandBuffers-00075**
  Each element of **pCommandBuffers** **must** not have been allocated with **VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_SECONDARY**

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pWaitDstStageMask-00078**
  Each element of **pWaitDstStageMask** **must** not include **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT**

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pWaitSemaphores-03239**
  If any element of **pWaitSemaphores** or **pSignalSemaphores** was created with a **VkSemaphoreType** of **VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE**, then the **pNext** chain **must** include a **VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo** structure

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pNext-03240**
  If the **pNext** chain of this structure includes a **VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo** structure and any element of **pWaitSemaphores** was created with a **VkSemaphoreType** of **VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE**, then its **waitSemaphoreValueCount** member **must** equal **waitSemaphoreCount**

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pNext-03241**
  If the **pNext** chain of this structure includes a **VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo** structure and any element of **pSignalSemaphores** was created with a **VkSemaphoreType** of **VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE**, then its **signalSemaphoreValueCount** member **must** equal **signalSemaphoreCount**

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pSignalSemaphores-03242**
  For each element of **pSignalSemaphores** created with a **VkSemaphoreType** of **VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE** the corresponding element of **VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo::pSignalSemaphoreValues** **must** have a value greater than the current value of the semaphore when the semaphore signal operation is executed

- **VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pWaitSemaphores-03243**
  For each element of **pWaitSemaphores** created with a **VkSemaphoreType** of **VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE** the corresponding element of **VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo::pWaitSemaphoreValues** **must** have a value which does
not differ from the current value of the semaphore or the value of any outstanding semaphore wait or signal operation on that semaphore by more than maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference

- VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pSignalSemaphores-03244
  For each element of pSignalSemaphores created with a VkSemaphoreType of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE the corresponding element of VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo::pSignalSemaphoreValues must have a value which does not differ from the current value of the semaphore or the value of any outstanding semaphore wait or signal operation on that semaphore by more than maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference

- VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pNext-04120
  If the pNext chain of this structure does not include a VkProtectedSubmitInfo structure with protectedSubmit set to VK_TRUE, then each element of the pCommandBuffers array must be an unprotected command buffer

- VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pNext-04148
  If the pNext chain of this structure includes a VkProtectedSubmitInfo structure with protectedSubmit set to VK_TRUE, then each element of the pCommandBuffers array must be a protected command buffer

- VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pCommandBuffers-06193
  If pCommandBuffers contains any resumed render pass instances, they must be suspended by a render pass instance earlier in submission order within pCommandBuffers

- VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pCommandBuffers-06014
  If pCommandBuffers contains any suspended render pass instances, they must be resumed by a render pass instance later in submission order within pCommandBuffers

- VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pCommandBuffers-06015
  If pCommandBuffers contains any suspended render pass instances, there must be no action or synchronization commands between that render pass instance and the render pass instance that resumes it

- VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pCommandBuffers-06016
  If pCommandBuffers contains any suspended render pass instances, there must be no render pass instances between that render pass instance and the render pass instance that resumes it

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSubmitInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_INFO

- VUID-VkSubmitInfo-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR, VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo, VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR, VkProtectedSubmitInfo, VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo, or VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR
The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

If `waitSemaphoreCount` is not 0, `pWaitSemaphores` must be a valid pointer to an array of `waitSemaphoreCount` valid `VkSemaphore` handles.

If `waitSemaphoreCount` is not 0, `pWaitDstStageMask` must be a valid pointer to an array of `waitSemaphoreCount` valid combinations of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values.

Each element of `pWaitDstStageMask` must not be 0.

If `commandBufferCount` is not 0, `pCommandBuffers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `commandBufferCount` valid `VkCommandBuffer` handles.

If `signalSemaphoreCount` is not 0, `pSignalSemaphores` must be a valid pointer to an array of `signalSemaphoreCount` valid `VkSemaphore` handles.

Each of the elements of `pCommandBuffers`, the elements of `pSignalSemaphores`, and the elements of `pWaitSemaphores` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

To specify the values to use when waiting for and signaling semaphores created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE`, add a `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkSubmitInfo` structure when using `vkQueueSubmit` or the `VkBindSparseInfo` structure when using `vkQueueBindSparse`. The `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t waitSemaphoreValueCount;
    const uint64_t* pWaitSemaphoreValues;
    uint32_t signalSemaphoreValueCount;
    const uint64_t* pSignalSemaphoreValues;
} VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo;
```

or the equivalent:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
typedef VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **waitSemaphoreValueCount** is the number of semaphore wait values specified in **pWaitSemaphoreValues**.

• **pWaitSemaphoreValues** is a pointer to an array of **waitSemaphoreValueCount** values for the corresponding semaphores in **VkSubmitInfo::pWaitSemaphores** to wait for.

• **signalSemaphoreValueCount** is the number of semaphore signal values specified in **pSignalSemaphoreValues**.

• **pSignalSemaphoreValues** is a pointer to an array **signalSemaphoreValueCount** values for the corresponding semaphores in **VkSubmitInfo::pSignalSemaphores** to set when signaled.

If the semaphore in **VkSubmitInfo::pWaitSemaphores** or **VkSubmitInfo::pSignalSemaphores** corresponding to an entry in **pWaitSemaphoreValues** or **pSignalSemaphoreValues** respectively was not created with a **VkSemaphoreType** of **VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE**, the implementation **must** ignore the value in the **pWaitSemaphoreValues** or **pSignalSemaphoreValues** entry.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo-sType-sType**
  - **sType** **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO**

- **VUID-VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo-pWaitSemaphoreValues-parameter**
  - If **waitSemaphoreValueCount** is not 0, and **pWaitSemaphoreValues** is not **NULL**, **pWaitSemaphoreValues** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **waitSemaphoreValueCount** uint64_t values

- **VUID-VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo-pSignalSemaphoreValues-parameter**
  - If **signalSemaphoreValueCount** is not 0, and **pSignalSemaphoreValues** is not **NULL**, **pSignalSemaphoreValues** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **signalSemaphoreValueCount** uint64_t values

To specify the values to use when waiting for and signaling semaphores whose **current payload** refers to a Direct3D 12 fence, add a **VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR** structure to the **pNext** chain of the **VkSubmitInfo** structure. The **VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
typedef struct VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t waitSemaphoreValuesCount;
    const uint64_t* pWaitSemaphoreValues;
    uint32_t signalSemaphoreValuesCount;
    const uint64_t* pSignalSemaphoreValues;
} VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• `waitSemaphoreValuesCount` is the number of semaphore wait values specified in `pWaitSemaphoreValues`.

• `pWaitSemaphoreValues` is a pointer to an array of `waitSemaphoreValuesCount` values for the corresponding semaphores in `VkSubmitInfo::pWaitSemaphores` to wait for.

• `signalSemaphoreValuesCount` is the number of semaphore signal values specified in `pSignalSemaphoreValues`.

• `pSignalSemaphoreValues` is a pointer to an array of `signalSemaphoreValuesCount` values for the corresponding semaphores in `VkSubmitInfo::pSignalSemaphores` to set when signaled.

If the semaphore in `VkSubmitInfo::pWaitSemaphores` or `VkSubmitInfo::pSignalSemaphores` corresponding to an entry in `pWaitSemaphoreValues` or `pSignalSemaphoreValues` respectively does not currently have a payload referring to a Direct3D 12 fence, the implementation must ignore the value in the `pWaitSemaphoreValues` or `pSignalSemaphoreValues` entry.

**Note**

As the introduction of the external semaphore handle type `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT` predates that of timeline semaphores, support for importing semaphore payloads from external handles of that type into semaphores created (implicitly or explicitly) with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY` is preserved for backwards compatibility. However, applications should prefer importing such handle types into semaphores created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE`, and use the `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo` structure instead of the `VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR` structure to specify the values to use when waiting for and signaling such semaphores.

**Valid Usage**

• VUID-VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR-waitSemaphoreValuesCount-00079
  `waitSemaphoreValuesCount` must be the same value as `VkSubmitInfo::waitSemaphoreCount`, where `VkSubmitInfo` is in the `pNext` chain of this `VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR` structure.

• VUID-VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR-signalSemaphoreValuesCount-00080
  `signalSemaphoreValuesCount` must be the same value as `VkSubmitInfo::signalSemaphoreCount`, where `VkSubmitInfo` is in the `pNext` chain of this `VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR` structure.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• VUID-VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR`.

• VUID-VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR-pWaitSemaphoreValues-parameter
  If `waitSemaphoreValuesCount` is not 0, and `pWaitSemaphoreValues` is not NULL, `pWaitSemaphoreValues` must be a valid pointer to an array of `waitSemaphoreValuesCount` `uint64_t` values.
When submitting work that operates on memory imported from a Direct3D 11 resource to a queue, the keyed mutex mechanism may be used in addition to Vulkan semaphores to synchronize the work. Keyed mutexes are a property of a properly created shareable Direct3D 11 resource. They can only be used if the imported resource was created with the D3D11_RESOURCE_MISC_SHARED_KEYEDMUTEX flag.

To acquire keyed mutexes before submitted work and/or release them after, add a VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR structure to the pNext chain of the VkSubmitInfo structure.

The VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_win32_keyed_mutex
typedef struct VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t acquireCount;
    const VkDeviceMemory* pAcquireSyncs;
    const uint64_t* pAcquireKeys;
    const uint32_t* pAcquireTimeouts;
    uint32_t releaseCount;
    const VkDeviceMemory* pReleaseSyncs;
    const uint64_t* pReleaseKeys;
} VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **acquireCount** is the number of entries in the pAcquireSyncs, pAcquireKeys, and pAcquireTimeouts arrays.
- **pAcquireSyncs** is a pointer to an array of VkDeviceMemory objects which were imported from Direct3D 11 resources.
- **pAcquireKeys** is a pointer to an array of mutex key values to wait for prior to beginning the submitted work. Entries refer to the keyed mutex associated with the corresponding entries in pAcquireSyncs.
- **pAcquireTimeouts** is a pointer to an array of timeout values, in millisecond units, for each acquire specified in pAcquireKeys.
- **releaseCount** is the number of entries in the pReleaseSyncs and pReleaseKeys arrays.
- **pReleaseSyncs** is a pointer to an array of VkDeviceMemory objects which were imported from Direct3D 11 resources.
• \texttt{pReleaseKeys} is a pointer to an array of mutex key values to set when the submitted work has completed. Entries refer to the keyed mutex associated with the corresponding entries in \texttt{pReleaseSyncs}.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR-pAcquireSyncs-00081**
  Each member of \texttt{pAcquireSyncs} and \texttt{pReleaseSyncs} must be a device memory object imported by setting `VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR::handleType` to `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT` or `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  \texttt{sType} must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WIN32_KEYED_MUTEX_ACQUIRE_RELEASE_INFO_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR-pAcquireSyncs-parameter**
  If \texttt{acquireCount} is not 0, \texttt{pAcquireSyncs} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{acquireCount} valid \texttt{VkDeviceMemory} handles.

- **VUID-VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR-pAcquireKeys-parameter**
  If \texttt{acquireCount} is not 0, \texttt{pAcquireKeys} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{acquireCount} \texttt{uint64_t} values.

- **VUID-VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR-pAcquireTimeouts-parameter**
  If \texttt{acquireCount} is not 0, \texttt{pAcquireTimeouts} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{acquireCount} \texttt{uint32_t} values.

- **VUID-VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR-pReleaseSyncs-parameter**
  If \texttt{releaseCount} is not 0, \texttt{pReleaseSyncs} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{releaseCount} \texttt{VkDeviceMemory} handles.

- **VUID-VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR-pReleaseKeys-parameter**
  If \texttt{releaseCount} is not 0, \texttt{pReleaseKeys} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{releaseCount} \texttt{uint64_t} values.

- **VUID-VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR-commonparent**
  Both of the elements of \texttt{pAcquireSyncs}, and the elements of \texttt{pReleaseSyncs} that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same \texttt{VkDevice}.

If the \texttt{pNext} chain of \texttt{VkSubmitInfo} includes a \texttt{VkProtectedSubmitInfo} structure, then the structure indicates whether the batch is protected. The \texttt{VkProtectedSubmitInfo} structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkProtectedSubmitInfo {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    const void*         pNext;
};
```
VkBool32 protectedSubmit;
} VkProtectedSubmitInfo;

- **protectedSubmit** specifies whether the batch is protected. If **protectedSubmit** is **VK_TRUE**, the batch is protected. If **protectedSubmit** is **VK_FALSE**, the batch is unprotected. If the **VkSubmitInfo::pNext** chain does not include this structure, the batch is unprotected.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)
- **VUID-VkProtectedSubmitInfo-sType-sType**
  
  *sType* must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PROTECTED_SUBMIT_INFO**

If the **pNext** chain of **VkSubmitInfo** includes a **VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo** structure, then that structure includes device indices and masks specifying which physical devices execute semaphore operations and command buffers.

The **VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t waitSemaphoreCount;
    const uint32_t* pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices;
    uint32_t commandBufferCount;
    const uint32_t* pCommandBufferDeviceMasks;
    uint32_t signalSemaphoreCount;
    const uint32_t* pSignalSemaphoreDeviceIndices;
} VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
typedef VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.

- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- **waitSemaphoreCount** is the number of elements in the **pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices** array.

- **pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices** is a pointer to an array of **waitSemaphoreCount** device indices indicating which physical device executes the semaphore wait operation in the corresponding element of **VkSubmitInfo::pWaitSemaphores**.

- **commandBufferCount** is the number of elements in the **pCommandBufferDeviceMasks** array.

- **pCommandBufferDeviceMasks** is a pointer to an array of **commandBufferCount** device masks indicating which physical devices execute the command buffer in the corresponding element of
**VkSubmitInfo::pCommandBuffers.** A physical device executes the command buffer if the corresponding bit is set in the mask.

- **signalSemaphoreCount** is the number of elements in the **pSignalSemaphoreDeviceIndices** array.
- **pSignalSemaphoreDeviceIndices** is a pointer to an array of **signalSemaphoreCount** device indices indicating which physical device executes the semaphore signal operation in the corresponding element of **VkSubmitInfo::pSignalSemaphores**.

If this structure is not present, semaphore operations and command buffers execute on device index zero.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo-waitSemaphoreCount-00082**
  
  **waitSemaphoreCount** must equal **VkSubmitInfo::waitSemaphoreCount**

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo-commandBufferCount-00083**
  
  **commandBufferCount** must equal **VkSubmitInfo::commandBufferCount**

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo-signalSemaphoreCount-00084**
  
  **signalSemaphoreCount** must equal **VkSubmitInfo::signalSemaphoreCount**

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo-pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices-00085**
  
  All elements of **pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices** and **pSignalSemaphoreDeviceIndices** must be valid device indices

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo-pCommandBufferDeviceMasks-00086**
  
  All elements of **pCommandBufferDeviceMasks** must be valid device masks

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPEDEVICEGROUP_SUBMIT_INFO**

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo-pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices-parameter**
  
  If **waitSemaphoreCount** is not 0, **pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices** must be a valid pointer to an array of **waitSemaphoreCount uint32_t** values

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo-pCommandBufferDeviceMasks-parameter**
  
  If **commandBufferCount** is not 0, **pCommandBufferDeviceMasks** must be a valid pointer to an array of **commandBufferCount uint32_t** values

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo-pSignalSemaphoreDeviceIndices-parameter**
  
  If **signalSemaphoreCount** is not 0, **pSignalSemaphoreDeviceIndices** must be a valid pointer to an array of **signalSemaphoreCount uint32_t** values

If the **pNext** chain of **VkSubmitInfo** includes a **VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR** structure, then the structure indicates which counter pass is active for the batch in that submit.

The **VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR** structure is defined as:
/// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef struct VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t counterPassIndex;
} VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR;

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `counterPassIndex` specifies which counter pass index is active.

If the `VkSubmitInfo::pNext` chain does not include this structure, the batch defaults to use counter pass index 0.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR-counterPassIndex-03221
counterPassIndex must be less than the number of counter passes required by any queries within the batch. The required number of counter passes for a performance query is obtained by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR`

### 6.6. Queue Forward Progress

When using binary semaphores, the application must ensure that command buffer submissions will be able to complete without any subsequent operations by the application on any queue. After any call to `vkQueueSubmit` (or other queue operation), for every queued wait on a semaphore created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY` there must be a prior signal of that semaphore that will not be consumed by a different wait on the semaphore.

When using timeline semaphores, wait-before-signal behavior is well-defined and applications can submit work via `vkQueueSubmit` defining a timeline semaphore wait operation before submitting a corresponding semaphore signal operation. For each timeline semaphore wait operation defined by a call to `vkQueueSubmit`, the application must ensure that a corresponding semaphore signal operation is executed before forward progress can be made.

Command buffers in the submission can include `vkCmdWaitEvents` commands that wait on events that will not be signaled by earlier commands in the queue. Such events must be signaled by the application using `vkSetEvent`, and the `vkCmdWaitEvents` commands that wait upon them must not be inside a render pass instance. The event must be set before the `vkCmdWaitEvents` command is
executed.

Note
Implementations may have some tolerance for waiting on events to be set, but this is defined outside of the scope of Vulkan.

6.7. Secondary Command Buffer Execution

A secondary command buffer must not be directly submitted to a queue. Instead, secondary command buffers are recorded to execute as part of a primary command buffer with the command:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdExecuteCommands(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t commandBufferCount,
    const VkCommandBuffer* pCommandBuffers);
```

- **commandBuffer** is a handle to a primary command buffer that the secondary command buffers are executed in.
- **commandBufferCount** is the length of the **pCommandBuffers** array.
- **pCommandBuffers** is a pointer to an array of commandBufferCount secondary command buffer handles, which are recorded to execute in the primary command buffer in the order they are listed in the array.

If any element of **pCommandBuffers** was not recorded with the **VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT** flag, and it was recorded into any other primary command buffer which is currently in the executable or recording state, that primary command buffer becomes invalid.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-00088**
  Each element of **pCommandBuffers** must have been allocated with a level of **VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_SECONDARY**

- **VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-00089**
  Each element of **pCommandBuffers** must be in the pending or executable state

- **VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-00091**
  If any element of **pCommandBuffers** was not recorded with the **VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT** flag, it must not be in the pending state

- **VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-00092**
  If any element of **pCommandBuffers** was not recorded with the **VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT** flag, it must not have already been recorded to **commandBuffer**
If any element of `pCommandBuffers` was not recorded with the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT` flag, it must not appear more than once in `pCommandBuffers`.

Each element of `pCommandBuffers` must have been allocated from a `VkCommandPool` that was created for the same queue family as the `VkCommandPool` from which `commandBuffer` was allocated.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance, each element of `pCommandBuffers` must have been recorded with the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT`.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance, and any element of `pCommandBuffers` was recorded with `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo::framebuffer` not equal to `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, that `VkFramebuffer` must match the `VkFramebuffer` used in the current render pass instance.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRenderPass`, its `contents` parameter must have been set to `VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS`.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRenderPass`, each element of `pCommandBuffers` must have been recorded with `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo::subpass` set to the index of the subpass which the given command buffer will be executed in.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRenderPass`, the render passes specified in the `pBeginInfo->pInheritanceInfo->renderPass` members of the `vkBeginCommandBuffer` commands used to begin recording each element of `pCommandBuffers` must be compatible with the current render pass.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is not being called within a render pass instance, each element of `pCommandBuffers` must not have been recorded with the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT`.

If the `inheritedQueries` feature is not enabled, `commandBuffer` must not have any queries active.

If `commandBuffer` has a `VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION` query active, then each element of `pCommandBuffers` must have been recorded with `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo::occlusionQueryEnable` set to `VK_TRUE`.

If `commandBuffer` has a `VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION` query active, then each element of
pCommandBuffers must have been recorded with VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo ::queryFlags having all bits set that are set for the query

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commandBuffer-00104
  If commandBuffer has a VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS query active, then each element of pCommandBuffers must have been recorded with VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo ::pipelineStatistics having all bits set that are set in the VkQueryPool the query uses

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-00105
  Each element of pCommandBuffers must not begin any query types that are active in commandBuffer

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commandBuffer-01820
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, each element of pCommandBuffers must be a protected command buffer

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commandBuffer-01821
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, each element of pCommandBuffers must be an unprotected command buffer

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commandBuffer-06533
  If vkCmdExecuteCommands is being called within a render pass instance and any recorded command in commandBuffer in the current subpass will write to an image subresource as an attachment, commands recorded in elements of pCommandBuffers must not read from the memory backing that image subresource in any other way

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commandBuffer-06534
  If vkCmdExecuteCommands is being called within a render pass instance and any recorded command in commandBuffer in the current subpass will read from an image subresource used as an attachment in any way other than as an attachment, commands recorded in elements of pCommandBuffers must not write to that image subresource as an attachment

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-06535
  If vkCmdExecuteCommands is being called within a render pass instance and any recorded command in a given element of pCommandBuffers will write to an image subresource as an attachment, commands recorded in elements of pCommandBuffers at a higher index must not read from the memory backing that image subresource in any other way

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-06536
  If vkCmdExecuteCommands is being called within a render pass instance and any recorded command in a given element of pCommandBuffers will read from an image subresource used as an attachment in any way other than as an attachment, commands recorded in elements of pCommandBuffers at a higher index must not write to that image subresource as an attachment

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-06021
  If pCommandBuffers contains any suspended render pass instances, there must be no action or synchronization commands between that render pass instance and any render pass instance that resumes it

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-06022
  If pCommandBuffers contains any suspended render pass instances, there must be no render pass instances between that render pass instance and any render pass instance that resumes it
If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, its `VkRenderingInfo::flags` parameter **must** have included `VK_RENDERING_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS_BIT`.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the render passes specified in the `pBeginInfo->pInheritanceInfo->renderPass` members of the `vkBeginCommandBuffer` commands used to begin recording each element of `pCommandBuffers` **must** be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `flags` member of the `VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::pInheritanceInfo` used to begin recording each element of `pCommandBuffers` **must** be equal to the `VkRenderingInfo::flags` parameter to `vkCmdBeginRendering`, excluding `VK_RENDERING_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS_BIT`.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, if the `imageView` member of an element of the `VkRenderingInfo::pColorAttachments` parameter to `vkCmdBeginRendering` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the corresponding element of the `pColorAttachmentFormats` member of the `VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::pInheritanceInfo` used to begin recording each element of `pCommandBuffers` **must** be equal to the format used to create that image view.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, if the `pDepthAttachment->imageView` parameter to `vkCmdBeginRendering` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of the `depthAttachmentFormat` member of the `VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::pInheritanceInfo` used to begin recording each element of `pCommandBuffers` **must** be equal to the format used to create that image view.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, if the `pStencilAttachment->imageView` parameter to `vkCmdBeginRendering` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of the `stencilAttachmentFormat` member of the `VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::pInheritanceInfo` used to begin recording each element of `pCommandBuffers` **must** be equal to the format used to create that image view.

If `vkCmdExecuteCommands` is being called within a render pass instance begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, if the `VkRenderingInfo::pDepthAttachment->imageView` parameter to `vkCmdBeginRendering` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of the `depthAttachmentFormat` member of the `VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::pInheritanceInfo` used to begin recording each element of `pCommandBuffers` **must** be equal to the format used to create that image view.
used to begin recording each element of \texttt{pCommandBuffers} must be equal to the format used to create that image view

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pDepthAttachment-06774
  If \texttt{vkCmdExecuteCommands} is being called within a render pass instance begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering} and the \texttt{VkRenderingInfo::pDepthAttachment->imageView} parameter to \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering} was \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, the value of the depthAttachmentFormat member of the \texttt{VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo} structure included in the \texttt{pNext} chain of \texttt{VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::pInheritanceInfo} used to begin recording each element of \texttt{pCommandBuffers} must be \texttt{VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED}

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pStencilAttachment-06775
  If \texttt{vkCmdExecuteCommands} is being called within a render pass instance begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering} and the \texttt{VkRenderingInfo::pStencilAttachment->imageView} parameter to \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering} was \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, the value of the stencilAttachmentFormat member of the \texttt{VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo} structure included in the \texttt{pNext} chain of \texttt{VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::pInheritanceInfo} used to begin recording each element of \texttt{pCommandBuffers} must be \texttt{VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED}

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-viewMask-06031
  If \texttt{vkCmdExecuteCommands} is being called within a render pass instance begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering}, the viewMask member of the \texttt{VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo} structure included in the \texttt{pNext} chain of \texttt{VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::pInheritanceInfo} used to begin recording each element of \texttt{pCommandBuffers} must be equal to the \texttt{VkRenderingInfo::viewMask} parameter to \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering}

\textbf{Valid Usage (Implicit)}

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commandBuffer-parameter
  \texttt{commandBuffer} must be a valid \texttt{VkCommandBuffer} handle

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-pCommandBuffers-parameter
  \texttt{pCommandBuffers} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{commandBufferCount} valid \texttt{VkCommandBuffer} handles

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commandBuffer-recording
  \texttt{commandBuffer} must be in the \texttt{recording} state

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-bufferlevel
  \texttt{commandBuffer} must be a primary \texttt{VkCommandBuffer}

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commandBufferCount-arraylength
  \texttt{commandBufferCount} must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdExecuteCommands-commonparent
Both of `commandBuffer`, and the elements of `pCommandBuffers` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

**Command Properties**

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<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Transfer, Graphics, Compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.8. Command Buffer Device Mask

Each command buffer has a piece of state storing the current device mask of the command buffer. This mask controls which physical devices within the logical device all subsequent commands will execute on, including state-setting commands, action commands, and synchronization commands.

Scissor and viewport state (excluding the count of each) can be set to different values on each physical device (only when set as dynamic state), and each physical device will render using its local copy of the state. Other state is shared between physical devices, such that all physical devices use the most recently set values for the state. However, when recording an action command that uses a piece of state, the most recent command that set that state must have included all physical devices that execute the action command in its current device mask.

The command buffer's device mask is orthogonal to the `pCommandBufferDeviceMasks` member of `VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo`. Commands only execute on a physical device if the device index is set in both device masks.

If the `pNext` chain of `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo` includes a `VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo` structure, then that structure includes an initial device mask for the command buffer.

The `VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void*     pNext;
    uint32_t         deviceMask;
} VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo;
```
VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo;

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
typedef VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `deviceMask` is the initial value of the command buffer’s device mask.

The initial device mask also acts as an upper bound on the set of devices that can ever be in the device mask in the command buffer.

If this structure is not present, the initial value of a command buffer’s device mask is set to include all physical devices in the logical device when the command buffer begins recording.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo-deviceMask-00106  
  `deviceMask must be a valid device mask value`
- VUID-VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo-deviceMask-00107  
  `deviceMask must not be zero`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo-sType-sType  
  `sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO`

To update the current device mask of a command buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkCmdSetDeviceMask(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t deviceMask);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
void vkCmdSetDeviceMaskKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t deviceMask);
```
• `commandBuffer` is command buffer whose current device mask is modified.

• `deviceMask` is the new value of the current device mask.

`deviceMask` is used to filter out subsequent commands from executing on all physical devices whose bit indices are not set in the mask, except commands beginning a render pass instance, commands transitioning to the next subpass in the render pass instance, and commands ending a render pass instance, which always execute on the set of physical devices whose bit indices are included in the `deviceMask` member of the `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo` structure passed to the command beginning the corresponding render pass instance.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdSetDeviceMask-deviceMask-00108
  
  `deviceMask` must be a valid device mask value

- VUID-vkCmdSetDeviceMask-deviceMask-00109
  
  `deviceMask` must not be zero

- VUID-vkCmdSetDeviceMask-deviceMask-00110
  
  `deviceMask` must not include any set bits that were not in the `VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo::deviceMask` value when the command buffer began recording

- VUID-vkCmdSetDeviceMask-deviceMask-00111
  
  If `vkCmdSetDeviceMask` is called inside a render pass instance, `deviceMask` must not include any set bits that were not in the `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo::deviceMask` value when the render pass instance began recording

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetDeviceMask-commandBuffer-parameter
  
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetDeviceMask-commandBuffer-recording
  
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdSetDeviceMask-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics, compute, or transfer operations

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
## Command Properties

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<td>Both</td>
<td>Both</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
Chapter 7. Synchronization and Cache Control

Synchronization of access to resources is primarily the responsibility of the application in Vulkan. The order of execution of commands with respect to the host and other commands on the device has few implicit guarantees, and needs to be explicitly specified. Memory caches and other optimizations are also explicitly managed, requiring that the flow of data through the system is largely under application control.

Whilst some implicit guarantees exist between commands, five explicit synchronization mechanisms are exposed by Vulkan:

**Fences**
- Fences can be used to communicate to the host that execution of some task on the device has completed.

**Semaphores**
- Semaphores can be used to control resource access across multiple queues.

**Events**
- Events provide a fine-grained synchronization primitive which can be signaled either within a command buffer or by the host, and can be waited upon within a command buffer or queried on the host.

**Pipeline Barriers**
- Pipeline barriers also provide synchronization control within a command buffer, but at a single point, rather than with separate signal and wait operations.

**Render Passes**
- Render passes provide a useful synchronization framework for most rendering tasks, built upon the concepts in this chapter. Many cases that would otherwise need an application to use other synchronization primitives can be expressed more efficiently as part of a render pass.

### 7.1. Execution and Memory Dependencies

An *operation* is an arbitrary amount of work to be executed on the host, a device, or an external entity such as a presentation engine. Synchronization commands introduce explicit *execution dependencies*, and *memory dependencies* between two sets of operations defined by the command’s two *synchronization scopes*.

The synchronization scopes define which other operations a synchronization command is able to create execution dependencies with. Any type of operation that is not in a synchronization command’s synchronization scopes will not be included in the resulting dependency. For example, for many synchronization commands, the synchronization scopes can be limited to just operations executing in specific *pipeline stages*, which allows other pipeline stages to be excluded from a dependency. Other scoping options are possible, depending on the particular command.
An **execution dependency** is a guarantee that for two sets of operations, the first set must happen-before the second set. If an operation happens-before another operation, then the first operation must complete before the second operation is initiated. More precisely:

- Let $Ops_1$ and $Ops_2$ be separate sets of operations.
- Let $Sync$ be a synchronization command.
- Let $Scope_{1st}$ and $Scope_{2nd}$ be the synchronization scopes of $Sync$.
- Let $ScopedOps_1$ be the intersection of sets $Ops_1$ and $Scope_{1st}$.
- Let $ScopedOps_2$ be the intersection of sets $Ops_2$ and $Scope_{2nd}$.
- Submitting $Ops_1$, $Sync$ and $Ops_2$ for execution, in that order, will result in execution dependency $ExeDep$ between $ScopedOps_1$ and $ScopedOps_2$.
- Execution dependency $ExeDep$ guarantees that $ScopedOps_1$ happen-before $ScopedOps_2$.

An **execution dependency chain** is a sequence of execution dependencies that form a happens-before relation between the first dependency’s $ScopedOps_1$ and the final dependency’s $ScopedOps_2$. For each consecutive pair of execution dependencies, a chain exists if the intersection of $Scope_{2nd}$ in the first dependency and $Scope_{1st}$ in the second dependency is not an empty set. The formation of a single execution dependency from an execution dependency chain can be described by substituting the following in the description of execution dependencies:

- Let $Sync$ be a set of synchronization commands that generate an execution dependency chain.
- Let $Scope_{1st}$ be the first synchronization scope of the first command in $Sync$.
- Let $Scope_{2nd}$ be the second synchronization scope of the last command in $Sync$.

Execution dependencies alone are not sufficient to guarantee that values resulting from writes in one set of operations can be read from another set of operations.

Three additional types of operations are used to control memory access. **Availability operations** cause the values generated by specified memory write accesses to become available to a memory domain for future access. Any available value remains available until a subsequent write to the same memory location occurs (whether it is made available or not) or the memory is freed. **Memory domain operations** cause writes that are available to a source memory domain to become available to a destination memory domain (an example of this is making writes available to the host domain available to the device domain). **Visibility operations** cause values available to a memory domain to become visible to specified memory accesses.

Availability, visibility, memory domains, and memory domain operations are formally defined in the Availability and Visibility section of the Memory Model chapter. Which API operations perform each of these operations is defined in Availability, Visibility, and Domain Operations.

A **memory dependency** is an execution dependency which includes availability and visibility operations such that:

- The first set of operations happens-before the availability operation.
- The availability operation happens-before the visibility operation.
- The visibility operation happens-before the second set of operations.
Once written values are made visible to a particular type of memory access, they can be read or written by that type of memory access. Most synchronization commands in Vulkan define a memory dependency.

The specific memory accesses that are made available and visible are defined by the access scopes of a memory dependency. Any type of access that is in a memory dependency's first access scope and occurs in \texttt{ScopedOps}_1 is made available. Any type of access that is in a memory dependency's second access scope and occurs in \texttt{ScopedOps}_2 has any available writes made visible to it. Any type of operation that is not in a synchronization command's access scopes will not be included in the resulting dependency.

A memory dependency enforces availability and visibility of memory accesses and execution order between two sets of operations. Adding to the description of execution dependency chains:

- Let \texttt{MemOps}_1 be the set of memory accesses performed by \texttt{ScopedOps}_1.
- Let \texttt{MemOps}_2 be the set of memory accesses performed by \texttt{ScopedOps}_2.
- Let \texttt{AccessScope}_{1st} be the first access scope of the first command in the \texttt{Sync} chain.
- Let \texttt{AccessScope}_{2nd} be the second access scope of the last command in the \texttt{Sync} chain.
- Let \texttt{ScopedMemOps}_1 be the intersection of sets \texttt{MemOps}_1 and \texttt{AccessScope}_{1st}.
- Let \texttt{ScopedMemOps}_2 be the intersection of sets \texttt{MemOps}_2 and \texttt{AccessScope}_{2nd}.
- Submitting \texttt{Ops}_1, \texttt{Sync}, and \texttt{Ops}_2 for execution, in that order, will result in a memory dependency \texttt{MemDep} between \texttt{ScopedOps}_1 and \texttt{ScopedOps}_2.
- Memory dependency \texttt{MemDep} guarantees that:
  - Memory writes in \texttt{ScopedMemOps}_1 are made available.
  - Available memory writes, including those from \texttt{ScopedMemOps}_1, are made visible to \texttt{ScopedMemOps}_2.

\textit{Note}

Execution and memory dependencies are used to solve data hazards, i.e. to ensure that read and write operations occur in a well-defined order. Write-after-read hazards can be solved with just an execution dependency, but read-after-write and write-after-write hazards need appropriate memory dependencies to be included between them. If an application does not include dependencies to solve these hazards, the results and execution orders of memory accesses are undefined.

### 7.1.1. Image Layout Transitions

Image subresources can be transitioned from one layout to another as part of a memory dependency (e.g. by using an image memory barrier). When a layout transition is specified in a memory dependency, it happens-after the availability operations in the memory dependency, and happens-before the visibility operations. Image layout transitions may perform read and write accesses on all memory bound to the image subresource range, so applications must ensure that all memory writes have been made available before a layout transition is executed. Available memory is automatically made visible to a layout transition, and writes performed by a layout transition are automatically made available.
Layout transitions always apply to a particular image subresource range, and specify both an old layout and new layout. The old layout must either be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`, or match the current layout of the image subresource range. If the old layout matches the current layout of the image subresource range, the transition preserves the contents of that range. If the old layout is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`, the contents of that range may be discarded.

As image layout transitions may perform read and write accesses on the memory bound to the image, if the image subresource affected by the layout transition is bound to peer memory for any device in the current device mask then the memory heap the bound memory comes from must support the `VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_SRC_BIT` and `VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_DST_BIT` capabilities as returned by `vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures`.

Note
Applications must ensure that layout transitions happen-after all operations accessing the image with the old layout, and happen-before any operations that will access the image with the new layout. Layout transitions are potentially read/write operations, so not defining appropriate memory dependencies to guarantee this will result in a data race.

Image layout transitions interact with memory aliasing.

Layout transitions that are performed via image memory barriers execute in their entirety in submission order, relative to other image layout transitions submitted to the same queue, including those performed by render passes. In effect there is an implicit execution dependency from each such layout transition to all layout transitions previously submitted to the same queue.

### 7.1.2. Pipeline Stages

The work performed by an action or synchronization command consists of multiple operations, which are performed as a sequence of logically independent steps known as pipeline stages. The exact pipeline stages executed depend on the particular command that is used, and current command buffer state when the command was recorded. Drawing commands, dispatching commands, copy commands, clear commands, and synchronization commands all execute in different sets of pipeline stages. Synchronization commands do not execute in a defined pipeline stage.

Note
Operations performed by synchronization commands (e.g. availability and visibility operations) are not executed by a defined pipeline stage. However other commands can still synchronize with them by using the synchronization scopes to create a dependency chain.

Execution of operations across pipeline stages must adhere to implicit ordering guarantees, particularly including pipeline stage order. Otherwise, execution across pipeline stages may overlap or execute out of order with regards to other stages, unless otherwise enforced by an execution dependency.

Several of the synchronization commands include pipeline stage parameters, restricting the
synchronization scopes for that command to just those stages. This allows fine grained control over the exact execution dependencies and accesses performed by action commands. Implementations should use these pipeline stages to avoid unnecessary stalls or cache flushing.

Bits which can be set in a VkPipelineStageFlags2 mask, specifying stages of execution, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
// Flag bits for VkPipelineStageFlagBits2
typedef VkFlags64 VkPipelineStageFlagBits2;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_NONE = 0ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_NONE_KHR = 0ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT = 0x00000001ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT = 0x00000002ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT = 0x00000004ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000008ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000010ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT_KHR = 0x00000010ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000020ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT_KHR = 0x00000020ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000040ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT_KHR = 0x00000040ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000080ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT_KHR = 0x00000080ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT = 0x00000100ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT_KHR = 0x00000100ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT = 0x00000200ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT_KHR = 0x00000200ULL;
```

= 0x00000200ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT
= 0x00000400ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000400ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT
= 0x00000800ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT_KHR
= 0x00000800ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT = 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT_KHR
= 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TRANSFER_BIT
= 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TRANSFER_BIT_KHR
= 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT
= 0x00002000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT_KHR
= 0x00002000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT
= 0x00004000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT_KHR
= 0x00004000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT
= 0x00008000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT_KHR
= 0x00008000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT
= 0x00010000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT_KHR
= 0x00010000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT
= 0x100000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT_KHR
= 0x100000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT
= 0x200000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT_KHR
= 0x200000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT
= 0x400000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT_KHR
= 0x400000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT
= 0x800000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT_KHR
= 0x800000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT
= 0x1000000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT_KHR
= 0x1000000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT
= 0x2000000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT_KHR = 0x2000000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_PRE_RASTERIZATION_SHADERS_BIT = 0x4000000000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_PRE_RASTERIZATION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR = 0x4000000000ULL;
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR = 0x04000000ULL;
#endif
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR = 0x08000000ULL;
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_EXT_transform_feedback
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TRANSFORM_FEEDBACK_BIT_EXT = 0x01000000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_EXT_conditional_rendering
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CONDITIONAL_RENDERING_BIT_EXT = 0x00040000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_device_generated_commands
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COMMAND_PREPROCESS_BIT_NV = 0x00020000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate with VK_KHR_synchronization2
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR = 0x00400000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_shading_rate_image
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_SHADING_RATE_IMAGE_BIT_NV = 0x00400000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure with VK_KHR_synchronization2
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR = 0x02000000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline with VK_KHR_synchronization2
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR = 0x00200000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_ray_tracing
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_NV = 0x00200000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_mesh_shader
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_NV = 0x02000000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_EXT_fragment_density_map
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_DENSITY_PROCESS_BIT_EXT = 0x00800000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TASK_SHADER_BIT_NV = 0x00080000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_mesh_shader
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_MESH_SHADER_BIT_NV = 0x00080000ULL;
static const VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COPY_BIT_KHR = 0x10000000ULL;

or the equivalent

typedef VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 VkPipelineStageFlagBits2KHR;

• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_NONE` specifies no stages of execution.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT` specifies the stage of the pipeline where indirect command parameters are consumed.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT` specifies the stage of the pipeline where index buffers are consumed.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT` specifies the stage of the pipeline where vertex buffers are consumed.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT` is equivalent to the logical OR of:
  ◦ `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT`
  ◦ `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT`
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT` specifies the vertex shader stage.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` specifies the tessellation control shader stage.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT` specifies the tessellation evaluation shader stage.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT` specifies the geometry shader stage.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_PRE_RASTERIZATION_SHADERS_BIT` is equivalent to specifying all supported pre-rasterization shader stages:
  ◦ `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT`
  ◦ `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT`
  ◦ `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`
  ◦ `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT` specifies the fragment shader stage.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` specifies the stage of the pipeline where early fragment tests (depth and stencil tests before fragment shading) are performed. This stage also includes subpass load operations for framebuffer attachments with a depth/stencil format.
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` specifies the stage of the pipeline where late fragment tests (depth and stencil tests after fragment shading) are performed. This stage also includes subpass store operations for framebuffer attachments with a depth/stencil format.
• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT** specifies the stage of the pipeline after blending where the final color values are output from the pipeline. This stage also includes subpass load and store operations, multisample resolve operations for framebuffer attachments with a color or depth/stencil format, and **vkCmdClearAttachments**.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT** specifies the compute shader stage.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT** specifies a pseudo-stage indicating execution on the host of reads/writes of device memory. This stage is not invoked by any commands recorded in a command buffer.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT** specifies the execution of all copy commands, including **vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults**.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT** specifies the execution of **vkCmdBlitImage**.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT** specifies the execution of **vkCmdResolveImage**.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT** specifies the execution of clear commands, with the exception of **vkCmdClearAttachments**.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT** is equivalent to specifying all of:
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COPY_BIT_KHR**

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR** specifies the execution of the ray tracing shader stages.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR** specifies the execution of acceleration structure commands.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COPY_BIT_KHR** specifies the execution of acceleration structure copy commands.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT** specifies the execution of all graphics pipeline stages, and is equivalent to the logical OR of:
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT**
• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT` specifies all operations performed by all commands supported on the queue it is used with.

• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR` specifies the stage of the pipeline where the fragment shading rate attachment is read to determine the fragment shading rate for portions of a rasterized primitive.

• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR` specifies the stage of the pipeline where video decode operation are performed.

• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR` specifies the stage of the pipeline where video encode operation are performed.

• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT` is equivalent to `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT` with `VkAccessFlags2` set to `0` when specified in the second synchronization scope, but equivalent to `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_NONE` in the first scope.

• `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT` is equivalent to `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT` with `VkAccessFlags2` set to `0` when specified in the first synchronization scope, but equivalent to `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_NONE` in the second scope.

**Note**

The `TOP` and `BOTTOM` pipeline stages are deprecated, and applications should prefer `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT` and `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_NONE`.

**Note**

The `VkPipelineStageFlags2` bitmask goes beyond the 31 individual bit flags allowable within a C99 enum, which is how `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` is defined. The first 31 values are common to both, and are interchangeable.

`VkPipelineStageFlags2` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkPipelineStageFlagBits2` flags:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef VkFlags64VkPipelineStageFlags2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkPipelineStageFlags2VkPipelineStageFlags2KHR;
```

Bits which can be set in a `VkPipelineStageFlags` mask, specifying stages of execution, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkPipelineStageFlagBits {
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT = 0x00000004,
```

The `TOP` and `BOTTOM` pipeline stages are deprecated, and applications should prefer `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT` and `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_NONE`. The `VkPipelineStageFlags2` bitmask goes beyond the 31 individual bit flags allowable within a C99 enum, which is how `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` is defined. The first 31 values are common to both, and are interchangeable.

`VkPipelineStageFlags2` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkPipelineStageFlagBits2` flags:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef VkFlags64 VkPipelineStageFlags2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkPipelineStageFlags2 VkPipelineStageFlags2KHR;
```

Bits which can be set in a `VkPipelineStageFlags` mask, specifying stages of execution, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkPipelineStageFlagBits {
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT = 0x00000004,
```
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT} &= 0x00000008, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT} &= 0x00000010, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT} &= 0x00000020, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT} &= 0x00000040, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT} &= 0x00000080, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} &= 0x00000100, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} &= 0x00000200, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT} &= 0x00000400, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT} &= 0x00000800, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT} &= 0x00001000, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT} &= 0x00002000, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT} &= 0x00004000, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} &= 0x00008000, \\
\text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} &= 0x00010000.
\end{align*}
\]

These values all have the same meaning as the equivalently named values for \texttt{VkPipelineStageFlags2}.

- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_NONE} specifies no stages of execution.
- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT} specifies the stage of the pipeline where \texttt{VkDrawIndirect*}, \texttt{VkDispatchIndirect*}, or \texttt{VkTraceRaysIndirect*} data structures are consumed.
- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT} specifies the stage of the pipeline where vertex and index buffers are consumed.
- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT} specifies the vertex shader stage.
- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT} specifies the tessellation control shader stage.
- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT} specifies the tessellation evaluation shader stage.
- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT} specifies the geometry shader stage.
- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT} specifies the fragment shader stage.
- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} specifies the stage of the pipeline where early fragment tests (depth and stencil tests before fragment shading) are performed. This stage also includes subpass load operations for framebuffer attachments with a depth/stencil format.
- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} specifies the stage of the pipeline where late fragment tests (depth and stencil tests after fragment shading) are performed. This stage also
includes **subpass store operations** for framebuffer attachments with a depth/stencil format.

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT** specifies the stage of the pipeline after blending where the final color values are output from the pipeline. This stage also includes **subpass load and store operations**, multisample resolve operations for framebuffer attachments with a color or depth/stencil format, and `vkCmdClearAttachments`.

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT** specifies the execution of a compute shader.

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT** specifies the following commands:
  - All copy commands, including `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`
  - `vkCmdBlitImage2` and `vkCmdBlitImage`
  - `vkCmdResolveImage2` and `vkCmdResolveImage`
  - All clear commands, with the exception of `vkCmdClearAttachments`

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT** specifies a pseudo-stage indicating execution on the host of reads/writes of device memory. This stage is not invoked by any commands recorded in a command buffer.

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR** specifies the execution of `vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR`, `vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR`, `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR`, `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`, `vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR`, and `vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR`.

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR** specifies the execution of the ray tracing shader stages, via `vkCmdTraceRaysKHR`, or `vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR`

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT** specifies the execution of all graphics pipeline stages, and is equivalent to the logical OR of:
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT**
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR**

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT** specifies all operations performed by all commands supported on the queue it is used with.

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR** specifies the stage of the pipeline where the **fragment shading rate attachment** is read to determine the fragment shading rate for
portions of a rasterized primitive.

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT** is equivalent to **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT** with **VkAccessFlags** set to 0 when specified in the second synchronization scope, but specifies no stage of execution when specified in the first scope.

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT** is equivalent to **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT** with **VkAccessFlags** set to 0 when specified in the first synchronization scope, but specifies no stage of execution when specified in the second scope.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineStageFlags;
```

**VkPipelineStageFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkPipelineStageFlagBits**.

If a synchronization command includes a source stage mask, its first **synchronization scope** only includes execution of the pipeline stages specified in that mask, and its first **access scope** only includes memory accesses performed by pipeline stages specified in that mask.

If a synchronization command includes a destination stage mask, its second **synchronization scope** only includes execution of the pipeline stages specified in that mask, and its second **access scope** only includes memory access performed by pipeline stages specified in that mask.

**Note**

Including a particular pipeline stage in the first **synchronization scope** of a command implicitly includes logically earlier pipeline stages in the synchronization scope. Similarly, the second **synchronization scope** includes logically later pipeline stages.

However, note that **access scopes** are not affected in this way - only the precise stages specified are considered part of each access scope.

Certain pipeline stages are only available on queues that support a particular set of operations. The following table lists, for each pipeline stage flag, which queue capability flag must be supported by the queue. When multiple flags are enumerated in the second column of the table, it means that the pipeline stage is supported on the queue if it supports any of the listed capability flags. For further details on queue capabilities see *Physical Device Enumeration* and *Queues*.

**Table 3. Supported pipeline stage flags**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline stage flag</th>
<th>Required queue capability flag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VkPipelineStageFlag_NONE</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT or VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pipeline stages that execute as a result of a command logically complete execution in a specific order, such that completion of a logically later pipeline stage must not happen-before completion of a logically earlier stage. This means that including any stage in the source stage mask for a particular synchronization command also implies that any logically earlier stages are included in Scope₁st for that command.

Similarly, initiation of a logically earlier pipeline stage must not happen-after initiation of a logically later pipeline stage. Including any given stage in the destination stage mask for a particular synchronization command also implies that any logically later stages are included in Scope₂nd for that command.

**Note**

Implementations may not support synchronization at every pipeline stage for every synchronization operation. If a pipeline stage that an implementation does not support synchronization for appears in a source stage mask, it may substitute any logically later stage in its place for the first synchronization scope. If a pipeline stage that an implementation does not support synchronization for appears in a destination stage mask, it may substitute any logically earlier stage in its place for the second synchronization scope.

For example, if an implementation is unable to signal an event immediately after vertex shader execution is complete, it may instead signal the event after color attachment output has completed.

If an implementation makes such a substitution, it must not affect the semantics of
Graphics pipelines are executable on queues supporting `VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT`. Stages executed by graphics pipelines can only be specified in commands recorded for queues supporting `VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT`.

The graphics pipeline executes the following stages, with the logical ordering of the stages matching the order specified here:

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT`

For the compute pipeline, the following stages occur in this order:

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT`

For the transfer pipeline, the following stages occur in this order:

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT`

For host operations, only one pipeline stage occurs, so no order is guaranteed:

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`

For acceleration structure operations, only one pipeline stage occurs, so no order is guaranteed:

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR`

For the ray tracing pipeline, the following stages occur in this order:

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR`
7.1.3. Access Types

Memory in Vulkan can be accessed from within shader invocations and via some fixed-function stages of the pipeline. The access type is a function of the descriptor type used, or how a fixed-function stage accesses memory.

Some synchronization commands take sets of access types as parameters to define the access scopes of a memory dependency. If a synchronization command includes a source access mask, its first access scope only includes accesses via the access types specified in that mask. Similarly, if a synchronization command includes a destination access mask, its second access scope only includes accesses via the access types specified in that mask.

Bits which can be set in the srcAccessMask and dstAccessMask members of VkMemoryBarrier2KHR, VkImageMemoryBarrier2KHR, and VkBufferMemoryBarrier2KHR, specifying access behavior, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
// Flag bits for VkAccessFlagBits2
typedef VkFlags64 VkAccessFlagBits2;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_NONE = 0ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_NONE_KHR = 0ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT = 0x00000001ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_INDEX_READ_BIT = 0x00000002ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_INDEX_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT = 0x00000004ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT = 0x00000008ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT = 0x00000010ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00000010ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_READ_BIT = 0x00000020ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00000020ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_WRITE_BIT = 0x00000040ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000040ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT = 0x00000080ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00000080ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT = 0x00000100ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000100ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT = 0x00000200ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00000200ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT = 0x00000400ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000400ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_ATTACHMENT_N0 = 0x00000000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_ATTACHMENT_N1 = 0x00000000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_ATTACHMENT_N2 = 0x00000000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_ATTACHMENT_N3 = 0x00000000ULL;
```

static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_READ_BIT = 0x00000800ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00000800ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT = 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_READ_BIT = 0x00002000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00002000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_WRITE_BIT = 0x00004000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x00004000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_MEMORY_READ_BIT = 0x00008000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_MEMORY_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00008000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT = 0x00010000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x00010000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT = 0x100000000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x100000000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT = 0x200000000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x200000000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT = 0x400000000ULL;
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x400000000ULL;

#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x800000000ULL;
#endif
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x1000000000ULL;
#endif
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x2000000000ULL;
#endif
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x4000000000ULL;
#endif
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_EXT_transform_feedback
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFORM_FEEDBACK_WRITE_BIT_EXT = 0x02000000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_EXT_transform_feedback
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFORM_FEEDBACK_COUNTER_READ_BIT_EXT = 0x04000000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_EXT_transform_feedback
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFORM_FEEDBACK_COUNTER_WRITE_BIT_EXT = 0x08000000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_EXT_conditional_rendering
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_CONDITIONAL_RENDERING_READ_BIT_EXT = 0x00010000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_device_generated_commands
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_COMMAND_PREPROCESS_READ_BIT_NV = 0x00020000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_device_generated_commands
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_COMMAND_PREPROCESS_WRITE_BIT_NV = 0x00040000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate with VK_KHR_synchronization2
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00800000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADING_RATE_IMAGE_READ_BIT_NV = 0x00800000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_shading_rate_image
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00200000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure with VK_KHR_synchronization2
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x00400000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure with VK_KHR_synchronization2
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_NV = 0x00200000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_ray_tracing
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_NV = 0x00400000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_NV_ray_tracing
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_FRAGMENT_DENSITY_MAP_READ_BIT_EXT = 0x01000000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_EXT_fragment_density_map
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_NONCOHERENT_BIT_EXT = 0x00080000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2 with VK_EXT_blend_operation_advanced
static const VkAccessFlagBits2 VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x10000000000ULL;
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkAccessFlagBits2 VkAccessFlagBits2KHR;
```

- **VK_ACCESS_2_NONE** specifies no accesses.
- **VK_ACCESS_2_MEMORY_READ_BIT** specifies all read accesses. It is always valid in any access mask, and is treated as equivalent to setting all **READ** access flags that are valid where it is used.
- **VK_ACCESS_2_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT** specifies all write accesses. It is always valid in any access mask, and is treated as equivalent to setting all **WRITE** access flags that are valid where it is used.
- **VK_ACCESS_2_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT** specifies read access to command data read from
indirect buffers as part of an indirect build, trace, drawing or dispatch command. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT` pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_INDEX_READ_BIT** specifies read access to an index buffer as part of an indexed drawing command, bound by `vkCmdBindIndexBuffer`. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT` pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a vertex buffer as part of a drawing command, bound by `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers`. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT` pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a uniform buffer in any shader pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT** specifies read access to an input attachment within a render pass during fragment shading. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT` pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a uniform texel buffer or sampled image in any shader pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a storage buffer, physical storage buffer, storage texel buffer, or storage image in any shader pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_READ_BIT_KHR** specifies read access to a shader binding table in any shader pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_READ_BIT** is equivalent to the logical OR of:
  - **VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT**
  - **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT**
  - **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT**
  - **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_READ_BIT_KHR**

- **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to a storage buffer, physical storage buffer, storage texel buffer, or storage image in any shader pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_WRITE_BIT** is equivalent to **VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT**.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a color attachment, such as via blending, logic operations, or via certain subpass load operations. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT` pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to a color, resolve, or depth/stencil resolve attachment during a render pass or via certain subpass load and store operations. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT` pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a depth/stencil attachment, via depth or stencil operations or via certain subpass load operations. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` pipeline stages.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to a depth/stencil attachment, via depth or stencil operations or via certain subpass load and store operations. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` or
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT pipeline stages.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_READ_BIT** specifies read access to an image or buffer in a copy operation. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT pipeline stages.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to an image or buffer in a clear or copy operation. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT pipeline stages.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_READ_BIT** specifies read access by a host operation. Accesses of this type are not performed through a resource, but directly on memory. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access by a host operation. Accesses of this type are not performed through a resource, but directly on memory. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR** specifies read access to an acceleration structure as part of a trace, build, or copy command, or to an acceleration structure scratch buffer as part of a build command. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR pipeline stage or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR** specifies write access to an acceleration structure or acceleration structure scratch buffer as part of a build or copy command. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR** specifies read access to a fragment shading rate attachment during rasterization. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_READ_BIT_KHR** specifies read access to an image or buffer resource as part of a video decode operation. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR** specifies write access to an image or buffer resource as part of a video decode operation. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_READ_BIT_KHR** specifies read access to an image or buffer resource as part of a video encode operation. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR pipeline stage.

- **VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR** specifies write access to an image or buffer resource as part of a video encode operation. Such access occurs in the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR pipeline stage.

---

**Note**

In situations where an application wishes to select all access types for a given set of pipeline stages, VK_ACCESS_2_MEMORY_READ_BIT or VK_ACCESS_2_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT can be used. This is particularly useful when specifying stages that only have a single access type.
Note

The `VkAccessFlags2` bitmask goes beyond the 31 individual bit flags allowable within a C99 enum, which is how `VkAccessFlagBits` is defined. The first 31 values are common to both, and are interchangeable.

`VkAccessFlags2` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkAccessFlagBits`:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef VkFlags64 VkAccessFlags2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkAccessFlags2 VkAccessFlags2KHR;
```

Bits which can be set in the `srcAccessMask` and `dstAccessMask` members of `VkSubpassDependency`, `VkSubpassDependency2`, `VkMemoryBarrier`, `VkBufferMemoryBarrier`, and `VkImageMemoryBarrier`, specifying access behavior, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkAccessFlagBits {
    VK_ACCESS_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_ACCESS_INDEX_READ_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_ACCESS_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_ACCESS_UNIFORM_READ_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_ACCESS_SHADER_WRITE_BIT = 0x00000040,
    VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT = 0x00000080,
    VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT = 0x00000100,
    VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT = 0x00000200,
    VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT = 0x00000400,
    VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_READ_BIT = 0x00000800,
    VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT = 0x00001000,
    VK_ACCESS_HOST_READ_BIT = 0x00002000,
    VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT = 0x00004000,
    VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_READ_BIT = 0x00008000,
    VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT = 0x00010000,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
    VK_ACCESS_NONE = 0,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
    VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00200000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
    VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR = 0x00400000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_ACCESS_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR = 0x00800000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
};
```
These values all have the same meaning as the equivalently named values for `VkAccessFlags2`.

- **VK_ACCESS_NONE** specifies no accesses.
- **VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_READ_BIT** specifies all read accesses. It is always valid in any access mask, and is treated as equivalent to setting all `READ` access flags that are valid where it is used.
- **VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT** specifies all write accesses. It is always valid in any access mask, and is treated as equivalent to setting all `WRITE` access flags that are valid where it is used.
- **VK_ACCESS_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT** specifies read access to indirect command data read as part of an indirect build, trace, drawing or dispatching command. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT` pipeline stage.
- **VK_ACCESS_INDEX_READ_BIT** specifies read access to an index buffer as part of an indexed drawing command, bound by `vkCmdBindIndexBuffer`. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT` pipeline stage.
- **VK_ACCESS_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a vertex buffer as part of a drawing command, bound by `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers`. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT` pipeline stage.
- **VK_ACCESS_UNIFORM_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a uniform buffer in any shader pipeline stage.
- **VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT** specifies read access to an input attachment during fragment shading. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT` pipeline stage.
- **VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a uniform buffer, uniform texel buffer, sampled image, storage buffer, physical storage buffer, shader binding table, storage texel buffer, or storage image in any shader pipeline stage.
- **VK_ACCESS_SHADER_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to a storage buffer, physical storage buffer, storage texel buffer, or storage image in any shader pipeline stage.
- **VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a color attachment, such as via blending, logic operations, or via certain subpass load operations.
- **VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to a color, resolve, or depth/stencil resolve attachment during a render pass or via certain subpass load and store operations. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT` pipeline stage.
- **VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a depth/stencil attachment, via depth or stencil operations or via certain subpass load operations. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` pipeline stages.
- **VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to a depth/stencil attachment, via depth or stencil operations or via certain subpass load and store operations. Such access occurs in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` pipeline stages.
• **VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_READ_BIT** specifies read access to an image or buffer in a copy operation. Such access occurs in the **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT** pipeline stage.

• **VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to an image or buffer in a clear or copy operation. Such access occurs in the **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT** pipeline stage.

• **VK_ACCESS_HOST_READ_BIT** specifies read access by a host operation. Accesses of this type are not performed through a resource, but directly on memory. Such access occurs in the **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT** pipeline stage.

• **VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access by a host operation. Accesses of this type are not performed through a resource, but directly on memory. Such access occurs in the **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT** pipeline stage.

• **VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR** specifies read access to an acceleration structure as part of a trace, build, or copy command, or to an acceleration structure scratch buffer as part of a build command. Such access occurs in the **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR** pipeline stage or **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR** pipeline stage.

• **VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR** specifies write access to an acceleration structure or acceleration structure scratch buffer as part of a build or copy command. Such access occurs in the **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR** pipeline stage.

• **VK_ACCESS_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR** specifies read access to a fragment shading rate attachment during rasterization. Such access occurs in the **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR** pipeline stage.

Certain access types are only performed by a subset of pipeline stages. Any synchronization command that takes both stage masks and access masks uses both to define the access scopes - only the specified access types performed by the specified stages are included in the access scope. An application must not specify an access flag in a synchronization command if it does not include a pipeline stage in the corresponding stage mask that is able to perform accesses of that type. The following table lists, for each access flag, which pipeline stages can perform that type of access.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access flag</th>
<th>Supported pipeline stages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_INDEX_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_UNIFORM_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Supported access types
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access flag</th>
<th>Supported pipeline stages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_HOST_READ_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_READ_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access flag</td>
<td>Supported pipeline stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSellation_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSellation_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1.0
typedef VkFlags VkAccessFlags;

**VkAccessFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkAccessFlagBits**.

If a memory object does not have the **VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT** property, then **vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges** must be called in order to guarantee that writes to the memory object from the host are made available to the host domain, where they can be further made available to the device domain via a domain operation. Similarly, **vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges** must be called to guarantee that writes which are available to the host domain are made visible to host operations.

If the memory object does have the **VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT** property flag, writes to the memory object from the host are automatically made available to the host domain. Similarly, writes made available to the host domain are automatically made visible to the host.

**Note**
Queue submission commands automatically perform a domain operation from host to device for all writes performed before the command executes, so in most cases an explicit memory barrier is not needed for this case. In the few circumstances where a submit does not occur between the host write and the device read access, writes can be made available by using an explicit memory barrier.

### 7.1.4. Framebuffer Region Dependencies

**Pipeline stages** that operate on, or with respect to, the framebuffer are collectively the **framebuffer-space** pipeline stages. These stages are:

- VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT
- VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT
For these pipeline stages, an execution or memory dependency from the first set of operations to the second set can either be a single framebuffer-global dependency, or split into multiple framebuffer-local dependencies. A dependency with non-framebuffer-space pipeline stages is neither framebuffer-global nor framebuffer-local.

A framebuffer region is a set of sample (x, y, layer, sample) coordinates that is a subset of the entire framebuffer.

Both synchronization scopes of a framebuffer-local dependency include only the operations performed within corresponding framebuffer regions (as defined below). No ordering guarantees are made between different framebuffer regions for a framebuffer-local dependency.

Both synchronization scopes of a framebuffer-global dependency include operations on all framebuffer-regions.

If the first synchronization scope includes operations on pixels/fragments with N samples and the second synchronization scope includes operations on pixels/fragments with M samples, where N does not equal M, then a framebuffer region containing all samples at a given (x, y, layer) coordinate in the first synchronization scope corresponds to a region containing all samples at the same coordinate in the second synchronization scope. In other words, it is a pixel granularity dependency. If N equals M, then a framebuffer region containing a single (x, y, layer, sample) coordinate in the first synchronization scope corresponds to a region containing the same sample at the same coordinate in the second synchronization scope. In other words, it is a sample granularity dependency.

**Note**
Since fragment shader invocations are not specified to run in any particular groupings, the size of a framebuffer region is implementation-dependent, not known to the application, and must be assumed to be no larger than specified above.

**Note**
Practically, the pixel vs sample granularity dependency means that if an input attachment has a different number of samples than the pipeline's rasterizationSamples, then a fragment can access any sample in the input attachment's pixel even if it only uses framebuffer-local dependencies. If the input attachment has the same number of samples, then the fragment can only access the covered samples in its input SampleMask (i.e. the fragment operations happen-after a framebuffer-local dependency for each sample the fragment covers). To access samples that are not covered, a framebuffer-global dependency is required.

If a synchronization command includes a dependencyFlags parameter, and specifies the VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT flag, then it defines framebuffer-local dependencies for the framebuffer-space pipeline stages in that synchronization command, for all framebuffer regions. If no dependencyFlags parameter is included, or the VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT flag is not specified,
then a framebuffer-global dependency is specified for those stages. The VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT flag does not affect the dependencies between non-framebuffer-space pipeline stages, nor does it affect the dependencies between framebuffer-space and non-framebuffer-space pipeline stages.

Note
Framebuffer-local dependencies are more efficient for most architectures; particularly tile-based architectures - which can keep framebuffer-regions entirely in on-chip registers and thus avoid external bandwidth across such a dependency. Including a framebuffer-global dependency in your rendering will usually force all implementations to flush data to memory, or to a higher level cache, breaking any potential locality optimizations.

### 7.1.5. View-Local Dependencies

In a render pass instance that has multiview enabled, dependencies can be either view-local or view-global.

A view-local dependency only includes operations from a single source view from the source subpass in the first synchronization scope, and only includes operations from a single destination view from the destination subpass in the second synchronization scope. A view-global dependency includes all views in the view mask of the source and destination subpasses in the corresponding synchronization scopes.

If a synchronization command includes a dependencyFlags parameter and specifies the VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT flag, then it defines view-local dependencies for that synchronization command, for all views. If no dependencyFlags parameter is included or the VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT flag is not specified, then a view-global dependency is specified.

### 7.1.6. Device-Local Dependencies

Dependencies can be either device-local or non-device-local. A device-local dependency acts as multiple separate dependencies, one for each physical device that executes the synchronization command, where each dependency only includes operations from that physical device in both synchronization scopes. A non-device-local dependency is a single dependency where both synchronization scopes include operations from all physical devices that participate in the synchronization command. For subpass dependencies, all physical devices in the VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo::deviceMask participate in the dependency, and for pipeline barriers all physical devices that are set in the command buffer's current device mask participate in the dependency.

If a synchronization command includes a dependencyFlags parameter and specifies the VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT flag, then it defines a non-device-local dependency for that synchronization command. If no dependencyFlags parameter is included or the VK_DEPENDENCYDEVICE_GROUP_BIT flag is not specified, then it defines device-local dependencies for that synchronization command, for all participating physical devices.

Semaphore and event dependencies are device-local and only execute on the one physical device.
that performs the dependency.

# 7.2. Implicit Synchronization Guarantees

A small number of implicit ordering guarantees are provided by Vulkan, ensuring that the order in which commands are submitted is meaningful, and avoiding unnecessary complexity in common operations.

*Submission order* is a fundamental ordering in Vulkan, giving meaning to the order in which *action and synchronization commands* are recorded and submitted to a single queue. Explicit and implicit ordering guarantees between commands in Vulkan all work on the premise that this ordering is meaningful. This order does not itself define any execution or memory dependencies; synchronization commands and other orderings within the API use this ordering to define their scopes.

Submission order for any given set of commands is based on the order in which they were recorded to command buffers and then submitted. This order is determined as follows:

1. The initial order is determined by the order in which `vkQueueSubmit` and `vkQueueSubmit2` commands are executed on the host, for a single queue, from first to last.

2. The order in which `VkSubmitInfo` structures are specified in the `pSubmits` parameter of `vkQueueSubmit`, or in which `VkSubmitInfo2` structures are specified in the `pSubmits` parameter of `vkQueueSubmit2`, from lowest index to highest.

3. The order in which command buffers are specified in the `pCommandBuffers` member of `VkSubmitInfo` or `VkSubmitInfo2` from lowest index to highest.

4. The order in which commands were recorded to a command buffer on the host, from first to last:
   
   - For commands recorded outside a render pass, this includes all other commands recorded outside a render pass, including `vkCmdBeginRenderPass` and `vkCmdEndRenderPass` commands; it does not directly include commands inside a render pass.
   
   - For commands recorded inside a render pass, this includes all other commands recorded inside the same subpass, including the `vkCmdBeginRenderPass` and `vkCmdEndRenderPass` commands that delimit the same render pass instance; it does not include commands recorded to other subpasses. *State commands* do not execute any operations on the device, instead they set the state of the command buffer when they execute on the host, in the order that they are recorded. *Action commands* consume the current state of the command buffer when they are recorded, and will execute state changes on the device as required to match the recorded state.

The order of primitives passing through the graphics pipeline and image layout transitions as part of an image memory barrier provide additional guarantees based on submission order.

Execution of *pipeline stages* within a given command also has a loose ordering, dependent only on a single command.

*Signal operation order* is a fundamental ordering in Vulkan, giving meaning to the order in which semaphore and fence signal operations occur when submitted to a single queue. The signal
operation order for queue operations is determined as follows:

1. The initial order is determined by the order in which \texttt{vkQueueSubmit} and \texttt{vkQueueSubmit2} commands are executed on the host, for a single queue, from first to last.

2. The order in which \texttt{VkSubmitInfo} structures are specified in the \texttt{pSubmits} parameter of \texttt{vkQueueSubmit}, or in which \texttt{VkSubmitInfo2} structures are specified in the \texttt{pSubmits} parameter of \texttt{vkQueueSubmit2}, from lowest index to highest.

3. The fence signal operation defined by the \texttt{fence} parameter of a \texttt{vkQueueSubmit}, \texttt{vkQueueSubmit2}, or \texttt{vkQueueBindSparse} command is ordered after all semaphore signal operations defined by that command.

Semaphore signal operations defined by a single \texttt{VkSubmitInfo}, \texttt{VkSubmitInfo2}, or \texttt{VkBindSparseInfo} structure are unordered with respect to other semaphore signal operations defined within the same structure.

The \texttt{vkSignalSemaphore} command does not execute on a queue but instead performs the signal operation from the host. The semaphore signal operation defined by executing a \texttt{vkSignalSemaphore} command happens-after the \texttt{vkSignalSemaphore} command is invoked and happens-before the command returns.

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Note}
When signaling timeline semaphores, it is the responsibility of the application to ensure that they are ordered such that the semaphore value is strictly increasing. Because the first synchronization scope for a semaphore signal operation contains all semaphore signal operations which occur earlier in submission order, all semaphore signal operations contained in any given batch are guaranteed to happen-after all semaphore signal operations contained in any previous batches. However, no ordering guarantee is provided between the semaphore signal operations defined within a single batch. This, combined with the requirement that timeline semaphore values strictly increase, means that it is invalid to signal the same timeline semaphore twice within a single batch.

If an application wishes to ensure that some semaphore signal operation happens-after some other semaphore signal operation, it can submit a separate batch containing only semaphore signal operations, which will happen-after the semaphore signal operations in any earlier batches.

When signaling a semaphore from the host, the only ordering guarantee is that the signal operation happens-after when \texttt{vkSignalSemaphore} is called and happens-before it returns. Therefore, it is invalid to call \texttt{vkSignalSemaphore} while there are any outstanding signal operations on that semaphore from any queue submissions unless those queue submissions have some dependency which ensures that they happen-after the host signal operation. One example of this would be if the pending signal operation is, itself, waiting on the same semaphore at a lower value and the call to \texttt{vkSignalSemaphore} signals that lower value. Furthermore, if there are two or more processes or threads signaling the same timeline semaphore from the host, the application must ensure that the \texttt{vkSignalSemaphore} with the lower semaphore value returns before \texttt{vkSignalSemaphore} is called with the higher value.
\end{quote}
7.3. Fences

Fences are a synchronization primitive that can be used to insert a dependency from a queue to the host. Fences have two states - signaled and unsignaled. A fence can be signaled as part of the execution of a queue submission command. Fences can be unsignaled on the host with vkResetFences. Fences can be waited on by the host with the vkWaitForFences command, and the current state can be queried with vkGetFenceStatus.

The internal data of a fence may include a reference to any resources and pending work associated with signal or unsignal operations performed on that fence object, collectively referred to as the fence’s payload. Mechanisms to import and export that internal data to and from fences are provided below. These mechanisms indirectly enable applications to share fence state between two or more fences and other synchronization primitives across process and API boundaries.

Fences are represented by VkFence handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkFence)
```

To create a fence, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateFence(
    VkDevice device, /* device is the logical device that creates the fence. */
    const VkFenceCreateInfo* pCreateInfo, /* pCreateInfo is a pointer to a VkFenceCreateInfo structure containing information about how the fence is to be created. */
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator, /* pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter. */
    VkFence* pFence); /* pFence is a pointer to a handle in which the resulting fence object is returned. */
```

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateFence-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkCreateFence-pCreateInfo-parameter
  `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkFenceCreateInfo` structure
- VUID-vkCreateFence-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- VUID-vkCreateFence-pFence-parameter
pFence must be a valid pointer to a VkFence handle

## Return Codes

### Success
- VK_SUCCESS

### Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The VkFenceCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkFenceCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkFenceCreateFlags flags;
} VkFenceCreateInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of VkFenceCreateFlagBits specifying the initial state and behavior of the fence.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkFenceCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_CREATE_INFO

- **VUID-VkFenceCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkExportFenceCreateInfo or VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR

- **VUID-VkFenceCreateInfo-sType-unique**
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

- **VUID-VkFenceCreateInfo-flags-parameter**
  flags must be a valid combination of VkFenceCreateFlagBits values

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkFenceCreateFlagBits {
    VK_FENCE_CREATE_SIGNALED_BIT = 0x00000001,
};
```
• **VK_FENCE_CREATE_SIGNALED_BIT** specifies that the fence object is created in the signaled state. Otherwise, it is created in the unsignaled state.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkFenceCreateFlags;
```

`VkFenceCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkFenceCreateFlagBits`.

To create a fence whose payload can be exported to external handles, add a `VkExportFenceCreateInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkFenceCreateInfo` structure. The `VkExportFenceCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkExportFenceCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags handleTypes;
} VkExportFenceCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence
typedef VkExportFenceCreateInfo VkExportFenceCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **handleTypes** is a bitmask of `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` specifying one or more fence handle types the application can export from the resulting fence. The application can request multiple handle types for the same fence.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkExportFenceCreateInfo-handleTypes-01446**
  The bits in `handleTypes` must be supported and compatible, as reported by `VkExternalFenceProperties`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkExportFenceCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_CREATE_INFO`
- **VUID-VkExportFenceCreateInfo-handleTypes-parameter**
To specify additional attributes of NT handles exported from a fence, add a `VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkFenceCreateInfo` structure. The `VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    const SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES* pAttributes;
    DWORD dwAccess;
    LPCWSTR name;
} VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `pAttributes` is a pointer to a Windows `SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES` structure specifying security attributes of the handle.
- `dwAccess` is a `DWORD` specifying access rights of the handle.
- `name` is a null-terminated UTF-16 string to associate with the underlying synchronization primitive referenced by NT handles exported from the created fence.

If `VkExportFenceCreateInfo` is not included in the same `pNext` chain, this structure is ignored.

If `VkExportFenceCreateInfo` is included in the `pNext` chain of `VkFenceCreateInfo` with a Windows `handleType`, but either `VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR` is not included in the `pNext` chain, or if it is but `pAttributes` is set to `NULL`, default security descriptor values will be used, and child processes created by the application will not inherit the handle, as described in the MSDN documentation for “Synchronization Object Security and Access Rights”. Further, if the structure is not present, the access rights will be `DXGI_SHARED_RESOURCE_READ | DXGI_SHARED_RESOURCE_WRITE` for handles of the following types:

- `VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT`


### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleTypes-01447

If `VkExportFenceCreateInfo::handleTypes` does not include
VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT, a VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR structure must not be included in the pNext chain of VkFenceCreateInfo

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR-sType-sType sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VUID-VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR-pAttributes-parameter If pAttributes is not NULL, pAttributes must be a valid pointer to a valid SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES value

To export a Windows handle representing the state of a fence, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_win32
VkResult vkGetFenceWin32HandleKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR* pGetWin32HandleInfo,
    HANDLE* pHandle);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the fence being exported.
- `pGetWin32HandleInfo` is a pointer to a VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR structure containing parameters of the export operation.
- `pHandle` will return the Windows handle representing the fence state.

For handle types defined as NT handles, the handles returned by vkGetFenceWin32HandleKHR are owned by the application. To avoid leaking resources, the application must release ownership of them using the CloseHandle system call when they are no longer needed.

Exporting a Windows handle from a fence may have side effects depending on the transference of the specified handle type, as described in Importing Fence Payloads.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetFenceWin32HandleKHR-device-parameter device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetFenceWin32HandleKHR-pGetWin32HandleInfo-parameter pGetWin32HandleInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR structure
- VUID-vkGetFenceWin32HandleKHR-pHandle-parameter pHandle must be a valid pointer to a HANDLE value
Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY

The `VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_win32
typedef struct VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkFence fence;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **fence** is the fence from which state will be exported.
- **handleType** is a `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the type of handle requested.

The properties of the handle returned depend on the value of **handleType**. See `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` for a description of the properties of the defined external fence handle types.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01448
  `handleType must have been included in VkExportFenceCreateInfo::handleTypes when the fence’s current payload was created`

- VUID-VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01449
  If **handleType** is defined as an NT handle, `vkGetFenceWin32HandleKHR must be called no more than once for each valid unique combination of fence and handleType`

- VUID-VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-fence-01450
  `fence must not currently have its payload replaced by an imported payload as described below in Importing Fence Payloads unless that imported payload’s handle type was included in VkExternalFenceProperties::exportFromImportedHandleTypes for handleType`

- VUID-VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01451
  If **handleType** refers to a handle type with copy payload transference semantics, **fence must be signaled**, or have an associated **fence signal operation pending execution**
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType**
  - handleType must be defined as an NT handle or a global share handle

- **VUID-VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-sType**
  - sType must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR**

- **VUID-VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-pNext**
  - pNext must be NULL

- **VUID-VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-fence**
  - fence must be a valid VkFence handle

- **VUID-VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType**
  - handleType must be a valid **VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits** value

To export a POSIX file descriptor representing the payload of a fence, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_fd
VkResult vkGetFenceFdKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkFenceGetFdInfoKHR* pGetFdInfo,
    int* pFd);
```

- **device** is the logical device that created the fence being exported.
- **pGetFdInfo** is a pointer to a **VkFenceGetFdInfoKHR** structure containing parameters of the export operation.
- **pFd** will return the file descriptor representing the fence payload.

Each call to **vkGetFenceFdKHR** must create a new file descriptor and transfer ownership of it to the application. To avoid leaking resources, the application must release ownership of the file descriptor when it is no longer needed.

**Note**

Ownership can be released in many ways. For example, the application can call `close()` on the file descriptor, or transfer ownership back to Vulkan by using the file descriptor to import a fence payload.

If **pGetFdInfo->handleType** is **VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT** and the fence is signaled at the time **vkGetFenceFdKHR** is called, **pFd may return the value -1** instead of a valid file descriptor.

Where supported by the operating system, the implementation must set the file descriptor to be closed automatically when an `execve` system call is made.

Exporting a file descriptor from a fence may have side effects depending on the transference of the specified handle type, as described in **Importing Fence State**.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetFenceFdKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetFenceFdKHR-pGetFdInfo-parameter
pGetFdInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkFenceGetFdInfoKHR structure

- VUID-vkGetFenceFdKHR-pFd-parameter
pFd must be a valid pointer to an int value

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY

The VkFenceGetFdInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkFenceGetFdInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkFence fence;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkFenceGetFdInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `fence` is the fence from which state will be exported.
- `handleType` is a VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits value specifying the type of handle requested.

The properties of the file descriptor returned depend on the value of `handleType`. See VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits for a description of the properties of the defined external fence handle types.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkFenceGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-01453
handleType must have been included in VkExportFenceCreateInfo::handleTypes when fence's current payload was created
If `handleType` refers to a handle type with copy payload transference semantics, `fence` must be signaled, or have an associated `fence signal operation` pending execution.

`fence` must not currently have its payload replaced by an imported payload as described below in Importing Fence Payloads unless that imported payload's handle type was included in `VkExternalFenceProperties::exportFromImportedHandleTypes` for `handleType`.

`handleType` must be defined as a POSIX file descriptor handle.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_GET_FD_INFO_KHR`.
- `pNext` must be `NULL`.
- `fence` must be a valid `VkFence` handle.
- `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` value.

To destroy a fence, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyFence(
    VkDevice device,
    VkFence fence,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the logical device that destroys the fence.
- `fence` is the handle of the fence to destroy.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

### Valid Usage

- All `queue submission` commands that refer to `fence` must have completed execution.
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `fence` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `fence` was created, `pAllocator` must be
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkDestroyFence-device-parameter**
  
  *device* must be a valid *VkDevice* handle

- **VUID-vkDestroyFence-fence-parameter**
  
  If *fence* is not *VK_NULL_HANDLE*, *fence* must be a valid *VkFence* handle

- **VUID-vkDestroyFence-pAllocator-parameter**
  
  If *pAllocator* is not NULL, *pAllocator* must be a valid pointer to a valid *VkAllocationCallbacks* structure

- **VUID-vkDestroyFence-fence-parent**
  
  If *fence* is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from *device*

Host Synchronization

- Host access to *fence* must be externally synchronized

To query the status of a fence from the host, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkGetFenceStatus(
    VkDevice device,
    VkFence fence);
```

- *device* is the logical device that owns the fence.
- *fence* is the handle of the fence to query.

Upon success, *vkGetFenceStatus* returns the status of the fence object, with the following return codes:

**Table 5. Fence Object Status Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_SUCCESS</td>
<td>The fence specified by <em>fence</em> is signaled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_NOT_READY</td>
<td>The fence specified by <em>fence</em> is unsignaled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST</td>
<td>The device has been lost. See Lost Device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a queue submission command is pending execution, then the value returned by this command may immediately be out of date.
If the device has been lost (see Lost Device), \texttt{vkGetFenceStatus} may return any of the above status codes. If the device has been lost and \texttt{vkGetFenceStatus} is called repeatedly, it will eventually return either \texttt{VK_SUCCESS} or \texttt{VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST}.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \texttt{VUID-vkGetFenceStatus-device-parameter}
  \begin{align*}
  \text{device} & \text{ must be a valid } \texttt{VkDevice} \text{ handle} \\
  \text{fence} & \text{ must be a valid } \texttt{VkFence} \text{ handle} \\
  \text{fence} & \text{ must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from } \text{device}
  \end{align*}

### Return Codes

**Success**

- \texttt{VK_SUCCESS}
- \texttt{VK_NOT_READY}

**Failure**

- \texttt{VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY}
- \texttt{VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY}
- \texttt{VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST}

To set the state of fences to unsignaled from the host, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult \texttt{vkResetFences}(
    VkDevice \text{device},
    uint32_t \text{fenceCount},
    const \texttt{VkFence}* \text{pFences});
```

- \text{device} is the logical device that owns the fences.
- \text{fenceCount} is the number of fences to reset.
- \text{pFences} is a pointer to an array of fence handles to reset.

If any member of \text{pFences} currently has its \text{payload} imported with temporary permanence, that fence’s prior permanent payload is first restored. The remaining operations described therefore operate on the restored payload.

When \texttt{vkResetFences} is executed on the host, it defines a fence unsignal operation for each fence, which resets the fence to the unsignaled state.
If any member of \texttt{pFences} is already in the unsignaled state when \texttt{vkResetFences} is executed, then \texttt{vkResetFences} has no effect on that fence.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkResetFences-pFences-01123
  Each element of \texttt{pFences} must not be currently associated with any queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkResetFences-device-parameter
  \texttt{device} must be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle

- VUID-vkResetFences-pFences-parameter
  \texttt{pFences} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{fenceCount} valid \texttt{VkFence} handles

- VUID-vkResetFences-fenceCount-arraylength
  \texttt{fenceCount} must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkResetFences-pFences-parent
  Each element of \texttt{pFences} must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from \texttt{device}

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to each member of \texttt{pFences} must be externally synchronized

### Return Codes

#### Success

- \texttt{VK_SUCCESS}

#### Failure

- \texttt{VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY}

When a fence is submitted to a queue as part of a \texttt{queue submission} command, it defines a memory dependency on the batches that were submitted as part of that command, and defines a \texttt{fence signal operation} which sets the fence to the signaled state.

The first \texttt{synchronization scope} includes every batch submitted in the same \texttt{queue submission} command. Fence signal operations that are defined by \texttt{vkQueueSubmit} or \texttt{vkQueueSubmit2} additionally include in the first synchronization scope all commands that occur earlier in \texttt{submission order}. Fence signal operations that are defined by \texttt{vkQueueSubmit}, \texttt{vkQueueSubmit2} or \texttt{vkQueueBindSparse} additionally include in the first synchronization scope any semaphore and fence signal operations that occur earlier in \texttt{signal operation order}.
The second synchronization scope only includes the fence signal operation.

The first access scope includes all memory access performed by the device.

The second access scope is empty.

To wait for one or more fences to enter the signaled state on the host, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkWaitForFences(
    VkDevice device,                     // device
    uint32_t fenceCount,                 // fenceCount
    const VkFence* pFences,              // pFences
    VkBool32 waitAll,                    // waitAll
    uint64_t timeout);                   // timeout
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the fences.
- **fenceCount** is the number of fences to wait on.
- **pFences** is a pointer to an array of **fenceCount** fence handles.
- **waitAll** is the condition that **must** be satisfied to successfully unblock the wait. If **waitAll** is **VK_TRUE**, then the condition is that all fences in **pFences** are signaled. Otherwise, the condition is that at least one fence in **pFences** is signaled.
- **timeout** is the timeout period in units of nanoseconds. **timeout** is adjusted to the closest value allowed by the implementation-dependent timeout accuracy, which **may** be substantially longer than one nanosecond, and **may** be longer than the requested period.

If the condition is satisfied when **vkWaitForFences** is called, then **vkWaitForFences** returns immediately. If the condition is not satisfied at the time **vkWaitForFences** is called, then **vkWaitForFences** will block and wait until the condition is satisfied or the **timeout** has expired, whichever is sooner.

If **timeout** is zero, then **vkWaitForFences** does not wait, but simply returns the current state of the fences. **VK_TIMEOUT** will be returned in this case if the condition is not satisfied, even though no actual wait was performed.

If the condition is satisfied before the **timeout** has expired, **vkWaitForFences** returns **VK_SUCCESS**. Otherwise, **vkWaitForFences** returns **VK_TIMEOUT** after the **timeout** has expired.

If device loss occurs (see Lost Device) before the timeout has expired, **vkWaitForFences** **must** return in finite time with either **VK_SUCCESS** or **VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST**.

**Note**

While we guarantee that **vkWaitForFences** **must** return in finite time, no guarantees are made that it returns immediately upon device loss. However, the client can reasonably expect that the delay will be on the order of seconds and that calling **vkWaitForFences** will not result in a permanently (or seemingly permanently) dead process.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkWaitForFences-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkWaitForFences-pFences-parameter
  pFences must be a valid pointer to an array of fenceCount valid VkFence handles

- VUID-vkWaitForFences-fenceCount-arraylength
  fenceCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkWaitForFences-pFences-parent
  Each element of pFences must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_TIMEOUT

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST

An execution dependency is defined by waiting for a fence to become signaled, either via vkWaitForFences or by polling on vkGetFenceStatus.

The first synchronization scope includes only the fence signal operation.

The second synchronization scope includes the host operations of vkWaitForFences or vkGetFenceStatus indicating that the fence has become signaled.

Note

Signaling a fence and waiting on the host does not guarantee that the results of memory accesses will be visible to the host, as the access scope of a memory dependency defined by a fence only includes device access. A memory barrier or other memory dependency must be used to guarantee this. See the description of host access types for more information.

7.3.1. Importing Fence Payloads

Applications can import a fence payload into an existing fence using an external fence handle. The effects of the import operation will be either temporary or permanent, as specified by the application. If the import is temporary, the fence will be restored to its permanent state the next time that fence is passed to vkResetFences.
Restoring a fence to its prior permanent payload is a distinct operation from resetting a fence payload. See \texttt{vkResetFences} for more detail.

Performing a subsequent temporary import on a fence before resetting it has no effect on this requirement; the next unsignal of the fence \textbf{must} still restore its last permanent state. A permanent payload import behaves as if the target fence was destroyed, and a new fence was created with the same handle but the imported payload. Because importing a fence payload temporarily or permanently detaches the existing payload from a fence, similar usage restrictions to those applied to \texttt{vkDestroyFence} are applied to any command that imports a fence payload. Which of these import types is used is referred to as the import operation’s \textit{permanence}. Each handle type supports either one or both types of permanence.

The implementation \textbf{must} perform the import operation by either referencing or copying the payload referred to by the specified external fence handle, depending on the handle’s type. The import method used is referred to as the handle type’s \textit{transference}. When using handle types with reference transference, importing a payload to a fence adds the fence to the set of all fences sharing that payload. This set includes the fence from which the payload was exported. Fence signaling, waiting, and resetting operations performed on any fence in the set \textbf{must} behave as if the set were a single fence. Importing a payload using handle types with copy transference creates a duplicate copy of the payload at the time of import, but makes no further reference to it. Fence signaling, waiting, and resetting operations performed on the target of copy imports \textbf{must} not affect any other fence or payload.

Export operations have the same transference as the specified handle type’s import operations. Additionally, exporting a fence payload to a handle with copy transference has the same side effects on the source fence’s payload as executing a fence reset operation. If the fence was using a temporarily imported payload, the fence’s prior permanent payload will be restored.

The tables \textbf{Handle Types Supported by VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR} and \textbf{Handle Types Supported by VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR} define the permanence and transference of each handle type.

\textbf{External synchronization} allows implementations to modify an object’s internal state, i.e. payload, without internal synchronization. However, for fences sharing a payload across processes, satisfying the external synchronization requirements of \texttt{VkFence} parameters as if all fences in the set were the same object is sometimes infeasible. Satisfying valid usage constraints on the state of a fence would similarly require impractical coordination or levels of trust between processes. Therefore, these constraints only apply to a specific fence handle, not to its payload. For distinct fence objects which share a payload:

\begin{itemize}
  \item If multiple commands which queue a signal operation, or which unsignal a fence, are called concurrently, behavior will be as if the commands were called in an arbitrary sequential order.
  \item If a queue submission command is called with a fence that is sharing a payload, and the payload is already associated with another queue command that has not yet completed execution, either one or both of the commands will cause the fence to become signaled when they complete
\end{itemize}
• If a fence payload is reset while it is associated with a queue command that has not yet completed execution, the payload will become unsignaled, but may become signaled again when the command completes execution.

• In the preceding cases, any of the devices associated with the fences sharing the payload may be lost, or any of the queue submission or fence reset commands may return VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED.

Other than these non-deterministic results, behavior is well defined. In particular:

• The implementation must not crash or enter an internally inconsistent state where future valid Vulkan commands might cause undefined results,

• Timeouts on future wait commands on fences sharing the payload must be effective.

Note

These rules allow processes to synchronize access to shared memory without trusting each other. However, such processes must still be cautious not to use the shared fence for more than synchronizing access to the shared memory. For example, a process should not use a fence with shared payload to tell when commands it submitted to a queue have completed and objects used by those commands may be destroyed, since the other process can accidentally or maliciously cause the fence to signal before the commands actually complete.

When a fence is using an imported payload, its VkExportFenceCreateInfo::handleTypes value is specified when creating the fence from which the payload was exported, rather than specified when creating the fence. Additionally, VkExternalFenceProperties::exportFromImportedHandleTypes restricts which handle types can be exported from such a fence based on the specific handle type used to import the current payload. Passing a fence to vkAcquireNextImageKHR is equivalent to temporarily importing a fence payload to that fence.

Note

Because the exportable handle types of an imported fence correspond to its current imported payload, and vkAcquireNextImageKHR behaves the same as a temporary import operation for which the source fence is opaque to the application, applications have no way of determining whether any external handle types can be exported from a fence in this state. Therefore, applications must not attempt to export handles from fences using a temporarily imported payload from vkAcquireNextImageKHR.

When importing a fence payload, it is the responsibility of the application to ensure the external handles meet all valid usage requirements. However, implementations must perform sufficient validation of external handles to ensure that the operation results in a valid fence which will not cause program termination, device loss, queue stalls, host thread stalls, or corruption of other resources when used as allowed according to its import parameters. If the external handle provided does not meet these requirements, the implementation must fail the fence payload import operation with the error code VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE.
To import a fence payload from a Windows handle, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_win32
VkResult vkImportFenceWin32HandleKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR* pImportFenceWin32HandleInfo);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the fence.
- `pImportFenceWin32HandleInfo` is a pointer to a `VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure specifying the fence and import parameters.

Importing a fence payload from Windows handles does not transfer ownership of the handle to the Vulkan implementation. For handle types defined as NT handles, the application must release ownership using the `CloseHandle` system call when the handle is no longer needed.

Applications can import the same fence payload into multiple instances of Vulkan, into the same instance from which it was exported, and multiple times into a given Vulkan instance.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkImportFenceWin32HandleKHR-fence-04448
  
  fence must not be associated with any queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkImportFenceWin32HandleKHR-device-parameter
  
  device must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkImportFenceWin32HandleKHR-pImportFenceWin32HandleInfo-parameter
  
  `pImportFenceWin32HandleInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure

### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE`

The `VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure is defined as:
```c
typedef struct VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkFence fence;
    VkFenceImportFlags flags;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
    HANDLE handle;
    LPCWSTR name;
} VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **fence** is the fence into which the state will be imported.
- **flags** is a bitmask of `VkFenceImportFlagBits` specifying additional parameters for the fence payload import operation.
- **handleType** is a `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the type of handle.
- **handle** is `NULL` or the external handle to import.
- **name** is `NULL` or a null-terminated UTF-16 string naming the underlying synchronization primitive to import.

The handle types supported by `handleType` are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handle Type</th>
<th>Transference</th>
<th>Permanence Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary, Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary, Permanent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01457
  *handleType* must be a value included in the **Handle Types Supported by VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR** table

- VUID-VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01459
  If *handleType* is not `VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT`, *name* must be `NULL`

- VUID-VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01460
  If *handle* is `NULL`, *name* must name a valid synchronization primitive of the type specified by *handleType*

- VUID-VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01461
  If *name* is `NULL`, *handle* must be a valid handle of the type specified by *handleType*
If `handle` is not `NULL`, `name` must be `NULL`.

If `handle` is not `NULL`, it must obey any requirements listed for `handleType` in external fence handle types compatibility.

If `name` is not `NULL`, it must obey any requirements listed for `handleType` in external fence handle types compatibility.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType must be** `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_FENCE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`
- **pNext must be** `NULL`
- **fence must be** a valid `VkFence` handle
- **flags must be** a valid combination of `VkFenceImportFlagBits` values

### Host Synchronization

Host access to `fence` must be externally synchronized.

To import a fence payload from a POSIX file descriptor, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_fd
VkResult vkImportFenceFdKHR(VkDevice device, const VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR* pImportFenceFdInfo);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the fence.
- `pImportFenceFdInfo` is a pointer to a `VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR` structure specifying the fence and import parameters.

Importing a fence payload from a file descriptor transfers ownership of the file descriptor from the application to the Vulkan implementation. The application must not perform any operations on the file descriptor after a successful import.

Applications can import the same fence payload into multiple instances of Vulkan, into the same instance from which it was exported, and multiple times into a given Vulkan instance.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkImportFenceFdKHR-fence-01463
  fence must not be associated with any queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkImportFenceFdKHR-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkImportFenceFdKHR-pImportFenceFdInfo-parameter
  pImportFenceFdInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR structure

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE

The VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_fd
typedef struct VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkFence fence;
    VkFenceImportFlags flags;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
    int fd;
} VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **fence** is the fence into which the payload will be imported.
- **flags** is a bitmask of VkFenceImportFlagBits specifying additional parameters for the fence payload import operation.
- **handleType** is a VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits value specifying the type of **fd**.
- **fd** is the external handle to import.
The handle types supported by `handleType` are:

Table 7. Handle Types Supported by VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handle Type</th>
<th>Transference</th>
<th>Permanence Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary, Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT</td>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR-handleType-01464
  `handleType` must be a value included in the Handle Types Supported by VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR table.

- VUID-VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR-fd-01541
  `fd` must obey any requirements listed for `handleType` in external fence handle types compatibility.

If `handleType` is `VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT`, the special value -1 for `fd` is treated like a valid sync file descriptor referring to an object that has already signaled. The import operation will succeed and the `VkFence` will have a temporarily imported payload as if a valid file descriptor had been provided.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_FENCE_FD_INFO_KHR`.

- VUID-VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be NULL.

- VUID-VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR-fence-parameter
  `fence` must be a valid `VkFence` handle.

- VUID-VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR-flags-parameter
  `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkFenceImportFlagBits` values.

- VUID-VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR-handleType-parameter
  `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` value.

Note

This special behavior for importing an invalid sync file descriptor allows easier interoperability with other system APIs which use the convention that an invalid sync file descriptor represents work that has already completed and does not need to be waited for. It is consistent with the option for implementations to return a -1 file descriptor when exporting a `VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT` from a `VkFence` which is signaled.
Host Synchronization

- Host access to fence must be externally synchronized

Bits which can be set in

- `VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR::flags`
- `VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR::flags`

specifying additional parameters of a fence import operation are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkFenceImportFlagBits {
    VK_FENCE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT = 0x00000001,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence
    VK_FENCE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT_KHR = VK_FENCE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT,
} VkFenceImportFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence
typedef VkFenceImportFlagBits VkFenceImportFlagBitsKHR;
```

- `VK_FENCE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT` specifies that the fence payload will be imported only temporarily, as described in Importing Fence Payloads, regardless of the permanence of `handleType`.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkFenceImportFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence
typedef VkFenceImportFlags VkFenceImportFlagsKHR;
```

`VkFenceImportFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkFenceImportFlagBits`.

### 7.4. Semaphores

Semaphores are a synchronization primitive that can be used to insert a dependency between queue operations or between a queue operation and the host. **Binary semaphores** have two states - signaled and unsignaled. **Timeline semaphores** have a strictly increasing 64-bit unsigned integer payload and are signaled with respect to a particular reference value. A semaphore can be signaled...
after execution of a queue operation is completed, and a queue operation can wait for a semaphore to become signaled before it begins execution. A timeline semaphore can additionally be signaled from the host with the `vkSignalSemaphore` command and waited on from the host with the `vkWaitSemaphores` command.

The internal data of a semaphore may include a reference to any resources and pending work associated with signal or unsignal operations performed on that semaphore object, collectively referred to as the semaphore's payload. Mechanisms to import and export that internal data to and from semaphores are provided below. These mechanisms indirectly enable applications to share semaphore state between two or more semaphores and other synchronization primitives across process and API boundaries.

Semaphores are represented by `VkSemaphore` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkSemaphore)
```

To create a semaphore, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateSemaphore(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSemaphoreCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSemaphore* pSemaphore);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the semaphore.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure containing information about how the semaphore is to be created.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pSemaphore` is a pointer to a handle in which the resulting semaphore object is returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateSemaphore-device-parameter
device must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkCreateSemaphore-pCreateInfo-parameter
  pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure
- VUID-vkCreateSemaphore-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- VUID-vkCreateSemaphore-pSemaphore-parameter
  pSemaphore must be a valid pointer to a `VkSemaphore` handle
Return Codes

Success
• VK_SUCCESS

Failure
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSemaphoreCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSemaphoreCreateFlags flags;
} VkSemaphoreCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSemaphoreCreateInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO`

- VUID-VkSemaphoreCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo`, `VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR`, or `VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo`

- VUID-VkSemaphoreCreateInfo-sType-unique
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique

- VUID-VkSemaphoreCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
  `flags` must be `0`

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkSemaphoreCreateFlags;
```

`VkSemaphoreCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

The `VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSemaphoreType semaphoreType;
    uint64_t initialValue;
} VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
typedef VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfoKHR;

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- semaphoreType is a VkSemaphoreType value specifying the type of the semaphore.
- initialValue is the initial payload value if semaphoreType is VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE.

To create a semaphore of a specific type, add a VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo structure to the VkSemaphoreCreateInfo::pNext chain.

If no VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo structure is included in the pNext chain of VkSemaphoreCreateInfo, then the created semaphore will have a default VkSemaphoreType of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo-timelineSemaphore-03252
  If the timelineSemaphore feature is not enabled, semaphoreType must not equal VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE

- VUID-VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo-semaphoreType-03279
  If semaphoreType is VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY, initialValue must be zero

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_CREATE_INFO

- VUID-VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo-semaphoreType-parameter
  semaphoreType must be a valid VkSemaphoreType value

Possible values of VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo::semaphoreType, specifying the type of a semaphore, are:
typedef enum VkSemaphoreType {
    VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY = 0,
    VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE = 1,
} VkSemaphoreType;

or the equivalent

typedef VkSemaphoreType VkSemaphoreTypeKHR;

- **VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY** specifies a *binary semaphore* type that has a boolean payload indicating whether the semaphore is currently signaled or unsignaled. When created, the semaphore is in the unsignaled state.

- **VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE** specifies a *timeline semaphore* type that has a strictly increasing 64-bit unsigned integer payload indicating whether the semaphore is signaled with respect to a particular reference value. When created, the semaphore payload has the value given by the `initialValue` field of `VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo`.

To create a semaphore whose payload can be exported to external handles, add a `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure. The `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags handleTypes;
} VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.

- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- **handleTypes** is a bitmask of `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` specifying one or more semaphore handle types the application can export from the resulting semaphore. The application can request multiple handle types for the same semaphore.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo-handleTypes-01124
  The bits in `handleTypes` must be supported and compatible, as reported by `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo-sType-sType `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO`.
- VUID-VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo-handleTypes-parameter `handleTypes` must be a valid combination of `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` values.

To specify additional attributes of NT handles exported from a semaphore, add a `VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure. The `VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
typedef struct VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    const SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES* pAttributes;
    DWORD dwAccess;
    LPCWSTR name;
} VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `pAttributes` is a pointer to a Windows `SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES` structure specifying security attributes of the handle.
- `dwAccess` is a `DWORD` specifying access rights of the handle.
- `name` is a null-terminated UTF-16 string to associate with the underlying synchronization primitive referenced by NT handles exported from the created semaphore.

If `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo` is not included in the same `pNext` chain, this structure is ignored.

If `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo` is included in the `pNext` chain of `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo` with a Windows `handleType`, but either `VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR` is not included in the `pNext` chain, or if it is but `pAttributes` is set to `NULL`, default security descriptor values will be used, and child processes created by the application will not inherit the handle, as described in the MSDN documentation for “Synchronization Object Security and Access Rights”. Further, if the structure is not present, the access rights used depend on the handle type.
For handles of the following types:

```
VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT
```

The implementation **must** ensure the access rights allow both signal and wait operations on the semaphore.

For handles of the following types:

```
VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT
```

The access rights **must** be:

```
GENERIC_ALL
```

1


---

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleTypes-01125**
  
  If `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo::handleTypes` does not include `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT` or `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT`, `VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR` must not be included in the `pNext` chain of `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo`

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`

- **VUID-VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-pAttributes-parameter**
  
  If `pAttributes` is not NULL, `pAttributes` must be a valid pointer to a valid `SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES` value

To export a Windows handle representing the payload of a semaphore, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
VkResult vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR(
    VkDevice device,        // device
    const VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR* pGetWin32HandleInfo,        // pGetWin32HandleInfo
    HANDLE* pHandle);       // pHandle
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the semaphore being exported.
- `pGetWin32HandleInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure containing parameters of the export operation.
• `pHandle` will return the Windows handle representing the semaphore state.

For handle types defined as NT handles, the handles returned by `vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR` are owned by the application. To avoid leaking resources, the application **must** release ownership of them using the `CloseHandle` system call when they are no longer needed.

Exporting a Windows handle from a semaphore **may** have side effects depending on the transference of the specified handle type, as described in Importing Semaphore Payloads.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR-device-parameter `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR-pGetWin32HandleInfo-parameter `pGetWin32HandleInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure
- VUID-vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR-pHandle-parameter `pHandle` **must** be a valid pointer to a `HANDLE` value

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`

The `VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
typedef struct VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR {
  VkStructureType sType;
  const void* pNext;
  VkSemaphore semaphore;
  VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `semaphore` is the semaphore from which state will be exported.
- `handleType` is a `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the type of handle requested.
The properties of the handle returned depend on the value of `handleType`. See `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` for a description of the properties of the defined external semaphore handle types.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01126**
  
  `handleType` must have been included in `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo::handleTypes` when the semaphore's current payload was created.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01127**
  
  If `handleType` is defined as an NT handle, `vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR` must be called no more than once for each valid unique combination of `semaphore` and `handleType`.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-semaphore-01128**
  
  `semaphore` must not currently have its payload replaced by an imported payload as described below in Importing Semaphore Payloads unless that imported payload's handle type was included in `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties::exportFromImportedHandleTypes` for `handleType`.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01129**
  
  If `handleType` refers to a handle type with copy payload transference semantics, as defined below in Importing Semaphore Payloads, there must be no queue waiting on `semaphore`.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01130**
  
  If `handleType` refers to a handle type with copy payload transference semantics, `semaphore` must be signaled, or have an associated semaphore signal operation pending execution.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01131**
  
  `handleType` must be defined as an NT handle or a global share handle.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  
  `pNext` must be `NULL`.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-semaphore-parameter**
  
  `semaphore` must be a valid `VkSemaphore` handle.

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-parameter**
  
  `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value.

To export a POSIX file descriptor representing the payload of a semaphore, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd
VkResult vkGetSemaphoreFdKHR(
    VkDevice device,
```
• **device** is the logical device that created the semaphore being exported.

• **pGetFdInfo** is a pointer to a `VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR` structure containing parameters of the export operation.

• **pFd** will return the file descriptor representing the semaphore payload.

Each call to `vkGetSemaphoreFdKHR` **must** create a new file descriptor and transfer ownership of it to the application. To avoid leaking resources, the application **must** release ownership of the file descriptor when it is no longer needed.

**Note**
Ownership can be released in many ways. For example, the application can call `close()` on the file descriptor, or transfer ownership back to Vulkan by using the file descriptor to import a semaphore payload.

Where supported by the operating system, the implementation **must** set the file descriptor to be closed automatically when an `execve` system call is made.

Exporting a file descriptor from a semaphore **may** have side effects depending on the transference of the specified handle type, as described in Importing Semaphore State.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetSemaphoreFdKHR-device-parameter**
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkGetSemaphoreFdKHR-pGetFdInfo-parameter**
  `pGetFdInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR` structure

- **VUID-vkGetSemaphoreFdKHR-pFd-parameter**
  `pFd` **must** be a valid pointer to an `int` value

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`

The `VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
const VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR* pGetFdInfo,
int* pFd);
```
```c
typedef struct VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSemaphore semaphore;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **semaphore** is the semaphore from which state will be exported.
- **handleType** is a `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the type of handle requested.

The properties of the file descriptor returned depend on the value of `handleType`. See `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` for a description of the properties of the defined external semaphore handle types.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-01132
  - `handleType` **must** have been included in `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo::handleTypes` when `semaphore`'s current payload was created

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-semaphore-01133
  - `semaphore` **must** not currently have its payload replaced by an imported payload as described below in Importing Semaphore Payloads unless that imported payload's handle type was included in `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties::exportFromImportedHandleTypes` for `handleType`

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-01134
  - If `handleType` refers to a handle type with copy payload transference semantics, as defined below in Importing Semaphore Payloads, there **must** be no queue waiting on `semaphore`

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-01135
  - If `handleType` refers to a handle type with copy payload transference semantics, `semaphore` **must** be signaled, or have an associated semaphore signal operation pending execution

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-01136
  - `handleType` **must** be defined as a POSIX file descriptor handle

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-03253
  - If `handleType` refers to a handle type with copy payload transference semantics, `semaphore` **must** have been created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY`

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-03254
  - If `handleType` refers to a handle type with copy payload transference semantics, `semaphore` **must** have an associated semaphore signal operation that has been submitted for execution and any semaphore signal operations on which it depends (if any) **must** have also been submitted for execution
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_GET_FD_INFO_KHR

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-semaphore-parameter
  semaphore must be a valid VkSemaphore handle

- VUID-VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-parameter
  handleType must be a valid VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits value

To destroy a semaphore, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroySemaphore(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSemaphore semaphore,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the logical device that destroys the semaphore.
- `semaphore` is the handle of the semaphore to destroy.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroySemaphore-semaphore-01137
  All submitted batches that refer to semaphore must have completed execution

- VUID-vkDestroySemaphore-semaphore-01138
  If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when semaphore was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- VUID-vkDestroySemaphore-semaphore-01139
  If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when semaphore was created, pAllocator must be NULL

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroySemaphore-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkDestroySemaphore-semaphore-parameter
  If semaphore is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, semaphore must be a valid VkSemaphore handle

- VUID-vkDestroySemaphore-pAllocator-parameter
  pAllocator must be NULL
If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

- VUID-vkDestroySemaphore-semaphore-parent
  If `semaphore` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `semaphore` must be externally synchronized

#### 7.4.1. Semaphore Signaling

When a batch is submitted to a queue via a `queue submission`, and it includes semaphores to be signaled, it defines a memory dependency on the batch, and defines `semaphore signal operations` which set the semaphores to the signaled state.

In case of semaphores created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` the semaphore is considered signaled with respect to the counter value set to be signaled as specified in `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo` or `VkSemaphoreSignalInfo`.

The first `synchronization scope` includes every command submitted in the same batch. In the case of `vkQueueSubmit2`, the first synchronization scope is limited to the pipeline stage specified by `VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo::stageMask`. Semaphore signal operations that are defined by `vkQueueSubmit` or `vkQueueSubmit2` additionally include all commands that occur earlier in submission order. Semaphore signal operations that are defined by `vkQueueSubmit`, `vkQueueSubmit2` or `vkQueueBindSparse` additionally include in the first synchronization scope any semaphore and fence signal operations that occur earlier in `signal operation order`.

The second `synchronization scope` includes only the semaphore signal operation.

The first `access scope` includes all memory access performed by the device.

The second `access scope` is empty.

#### 7.4.2. Semaphore Waiting

When a batch is submitted to a queue via a `queue submission`, and it includes semaphores to be waited on, it defines a memory dependency between prior semaphore signal operations and the batch, and defines `semaphore wait operations`.

Such semaphore wait operations set the semaphores created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY` to the unsignaled state. In case of semaphores created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` a prior semaphore signal operation defines a memory dependency with a semaphore wait operation if the value the semaphore is signaled with is greater than or equal to the value the semaphore is waited with, thus the semaphore will continue to be considered signaled with respect to the counter value waited on as specified in `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo`. 
The first synchronization scope includes all semaphore signal operations that operate on semaphores waited on in the same batch, and that happen-before the wait completes.

The second synchronization scope includes every command submitted in the same batch. In the case of vkQueueSubmit, the second synchronization scope is limited to operations on the pipeline stages determined by the destination stage mask specified by the corresponding element of pWaitDstStageMask. In the case of vkQueueSubmit2, the second synchronization scope is limited to the pipeline stage specified by VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo::stageMask. Also, in the case of either vkQueueSubmit2 or vkQueueSubmit, the second synchronization scope additionally includes all commands that occur later in submission order.

The first access scope is empty.

The second access scope includes all memory access performed by the device.

The semaphore wait operation happens-after the first set of operations in the execution dependency, and happens-before the second set of operations in the execution dependency.

---

**Note**

Unlike timeline semaphores, fences or events, the act of waiting for a binary semaphore also unsignals that semaphore. Applications must ensure that between two such wait operations, the semaphore is signaled again, with execution dependencies used to ensure these occur in order. Binary semaphore waits and signals should thus occur in discrete 1:1 pairs.

---

**Note**

A common scenario for using pWaitDstStageMask with values other than VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT is when synchronizing a window system presentation operation against subsequent command buffers which render the next frame. In this case, a presentation image must not be overwitten until the presentation operation completes, but other pipeline stages can execute without waiting. A mask of VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT prevents subsequent color attachment writes from executing until the semaphore signals. Some implementations may be able to execute transfer operations and/or pre-rasterization work before the semaphore is signaled.

If an image layout transition needs to be performed on a presentable image before it is used in a framebuffer, that can be performed as the first operation submitted to the queue after acquiring the image, and should not prevent other work from overlapping with the presentation operation. For example, a VkImageMemoryBarrier could use:

- srcStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT
- srcAccessMask = 0
- dstStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT
- dstAccessMask = VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT | VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT.
oldLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR
newLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

Alternatively, oldLayout can be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED, if the image’s contents need not be preserved.

This barrier accomplishes a dependency chain between previous presentation operations and subsequent color attachment output operations, with the layout transition performed in between, and does not introduce a dependency between previous work and any pre-rasterization shader stages. More precisely, the semaphore signals after the presentation operation completes, the semaphore wait stalls the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT stage, and there is a dependency from that same stage to itself with the layout transition performed in between.

7.4.3. Semaphore State Requirements For Wait Operations

Before waiting on a semaphore, the application must ensure the semaphore is in a valid state for a wait operation. Specifically, when a semaphore wait operation is submitted to a queue:

• A binary semaphore must be signaled, or have an associated semaphore signal operation that is pending execution.
• Any semaphore signal operations on which the pending binary semaphore signal operation depends must also be completed or pending execution.
• There must be no other queue waiting on the same binary semaphore when the operation executes.

7.4.4. Host Operations on Semaphores

In addition to semaphore signal operations and semaphore wait operations submitted to device queues, timeline semaphores support the following host operations:

• Query the current counter value of the semaphore using the vkGetSemaphoreCounterValue command.
• Wait for a set of semaphores to reach particular counter values using the vkWaitSemaphores command.
• Signal the semaphore with a particular counter value from the host using the vkSignalSemaphore command.

To query the current counter value of a semaphore created with a VkSemaphoreType of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE from the host, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VkResult vkGetSemaphoreCounterValue(
    VkDevice                  device,
    VkSemaphore               semaphore,
);```

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or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
VkResult vkGetSemaphoreCounterValueKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSemaphore semaphore,
    uint64_t* pValue);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the semaphore.
- `semaphore` is the handle of the semaphore to query.
- `pValue` is a pointer to a 64-bit integer value in which the current counter value of the semaphore is returned.

**Note**

If a queue submission command is pending execution, then the value returned by this command **may** immediately be out of date.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetSemaphoreCounterValue-semaphore-03255
  `semaphore` **must** have been created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetSemaphoreCounterValue-device-parameter
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetSemaphoreCounterValue-semaphore-parameter
  `semaphore` **must** be a valid `VkSemaphore` handle
- VUID-vkGetSemaphoreCounterValue-pValue-parameter
  `pValue` **must** be a valid pointer to a `uint64_t` value
- VUID-vkGetSemaphoreCounterValue-semaphore-parent
  `semaphore` **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`
To wait for a set of semaphores created with a \texttt{VkSemaphoreType} of \texttt{VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE} to reach particular counter values on the host, call:

\begin{verbatim}
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VkResult vkWaitSemaphores(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSemaphoreWaitInfo* pWaitInfo,
    uint64_t timeout);
\end{verbatim}

or the equivalent command

\begin{verbatim}
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
VkResult vkWaitSemaphoresKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSemaphoreWaitInfo* pWaitInfo,
    uint64_t timeout);
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{device} is the logical device that owns the semaphores.
- \texttt{pWaitInfo} is a pointer to a \texttt{VkSemaphoreWaitInfo} structure containing information about the wait condition.
- \texttt{timeout} is the timeout period in units of nanoseconds. \texttt{timeout} is adjusted to the closest value allowed by the implementation-dependent timeout accuracy, which may be substantially longer than one nanosecond, and may be longer than the requested period.

If the condition is satisfied when \texttt{vkWaitSemaphores} is called, then \texttt{vkWaitSemaphores} returns immediately. If the condition is not satisfied at the time \texttt{vkWaitSemaphores} is called, then \texttt{vkWaitSemaphores} will block and wait until the condition is satisfied or the \texttt{timeout} has expired, whichever is sooner.

If \texttt{timeout} is zero, then \texttt{vkWaitSemaphores} does not wait, but simply returns information about the current state of the semaphores. \texttt{VK_TIMEOUT} will be returned in this case if the condition is not satisfied, even though no actual wait was performed.

If the condition is satisfied before the \texttt{timeout} has expired, \texttt{vkWaitSemaphores} returns \texttt{VK_SUCCESS}. Otherwise, \texttt{vkWaitSemaphores} returns \texttt{VK_TIMEOUT} after the \texttt{timeout} has expired.

If device loss occurs (see Lost Device) before the timeout has expired, \texttt{vkWaitSemaphores} must return in finite time with either \texttt{VK_SUCCESS} or \texttt{VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST}. 
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkWaitSemaphores-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkWaitSemaphores-pWaitInfo-parameter
  pWaitInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkSemaphoreWaitInfo structure

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_TIMEOUT

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST

The VkSemaphoreWaitInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkSemaphoreWaitInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSemaphoreWaitFlags flags;
    uint32_t semaphoreCount;
    const VkSemaphore* pSemaphores;
    const uint64_t* pValues;
} VkSemaphoreWaitInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
typedef VkSemaphoreWaitInfo VkSemaphoreWaitInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBits specifying additional parameters for the semaphore wait operation.
- **semaphoreCount** is the number of semaphores to wait on.
- **pSemaphores** is a pointer to an array of semaphoreCount semaphore handles to wait on.
• *pValues* is a pointer to an array of *semaphoreCount* timeline semaphore values.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreWaitInfo-pSemaphores-03256**
  All of the elements of *pSemaphores* must reference a semaphore that was created with a *VkSemaphoreType* of *VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE*

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreWaitInfo-sType-sType**
  *sType* must be *VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_INFO*

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreWaitInfo-pNext-pNext**
  *pNext* must be *NULL*

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreWaitInfo-flags-parameter**
  *flags* must be a valid combination of *VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBits* values

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreWaitInfo-pSemaphores-parameter**
  *pSemaphores* must be a valid pointer to an array of *semaphoreCount* valid *VkSemaphore* handles

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreWaitInfo-pValues-parameter**
  *pValues* must be a valid pointer to an array of *semaphoreCount* uint64_t values

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreWaitInfo-semaphoreCount-arraylength**
  *semaphoreCount* must be greater than 0

Bits which *can* be set in *VkSemaphoreWaitInfo::flags*, specifying additional parameters of a semaphore wait operation, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef enum VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBits {
    VK_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_ANY_BIT = 0x00000001,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
    VK_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_ANY_BIT_KHR = VK_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_ANY_BIT,
} VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
typedef VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBits VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBitsKHR;
```

- *VK_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_ANY_BIT* specifies that the semaphore wait condition is that at least one of the semaphores in *VkSemaphoreWaitInfo::pSemaphores* has reached the value specified by the corresponding element of *VkSemaphoreWaitInfo::pValues*. If *VK_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_ANY_BIT* is not set,
the semaphore wait condition is that all of the semaphores in `VkSemaphoreWaitInfo::pSemaphores` have reached the value specified by the corresponding element of `VkSemaphoreWaitInfo::pValues`.

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef VkFlags VkSemaphoreWaitFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```cpp
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
typedef VkSemaphoreWaitFlags VkSemaphoreWaitFlagsKHR;
```

`VkSemaphoreWaitFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBits`.

To signal a semaphore created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` with a particular counter value, on the host, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VkResult vkSignalSemaphore(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSemaphoreSignalInfo* pSignalInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```cpp
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
VkResult vkSignalSemaphoreKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSemaphoreSignalInfo* pSignalInfo);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the semaphore.
- `pSignalInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSemaphoreSignalInfo` structure containing information about the signal operation.

When `vkSignalSemaphore` is executed on the host, it defines and immediately executes a *semaphore signal operation* which sets the timeline semaphore to the given value.

The first synchronization scope is defined by the host execution model, but includes execution of `vkSignalSemaphore` on the host and anything that happened-before it.

The second synchronization scope is empty.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-vkSignalSemaphore-device-parameter`
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
pSignalInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkSemaphoreSignalInfo structure

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OFDEVICE_MEMORY

The VkSemaphoreSignalInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkSemaphoreSignalInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSemaphore semaphore;
    uint64_t value;
} VkSemaphoreSignalInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
typedef VkSemaphoreSignalInfo VkSemaphoreSignalInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `semaphore` is the handle of the semaphore to signal.
- `value` is the value to signal.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkSemaphoreSignalInfo-semaphore-03257
  semaphore must have been created with a VkSemaphoreType of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE

- VUID-VkSemaphoreSignalInfo-value-03258
  value must have a value greater than the current value of the semaphore

- VUID-VkSemaphoreSignalInfo-value-03259
  value must be less than the value of any pending semaphore signal operations

- VUID-VkSemaphoreSignalInfo-value-03260
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSignalInfo-sType-sType**
  
  sType **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_INFO`

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSignalInfo-pNext-pNext**
  
  pNext **must** be NULL

- **VUID-VkSemaphoreSignalInfo-semaphore-parameter**
  
  semaphore **must** be a valid `VkSemaphore` handle

### 7.4.5. Importing Semaphore Payloads

Applications **can** import a semaphore payload into an existing semaphore using an external semaphore handle. The effects of the import operation will be either temporary or permanent, as specified by the application. If the import is temporary, the implementation **must** restore the semaphore to its prior permanent state after submitting the next semaphore wait operation. Performing a subsequent temporary import on a semaphore before performing a semaphore wait has no effect on this requirement; the next wait submitted on the semaphore **must** still restore its last permanent state. A permanent payload import behaves as if the target semaphore was destroyed, and a new semaphore was created with the same handle but the imported payload. Because importing a semaphore payload temporarily or permanently detaches the existing payload from a semaphore, similar usage restrictions to those applied to `vkDestroySemaphore` are applied to any command that imports a semaphore payload. Which of these import types is used is referred to as the import operation’s **permanence**. Each handle type supports either one or both types of permanence.

The implementation **must** perform the import operation by either referencing or copying the payload referred to by the specified external semaphore handle, depending on the handle’s type. The import method used is referred to as the handle type’s **transference**. When using handle types with reference transference, importing a payload to a semaphore adds the semaphore to the set of all semaphores sharing that payload. This set includes the semaphore from which the payload was exported. Semaphore signaling and waiting operations performed on any semaphore in the set **must** behave as if the set were a single semaphore. Importing a payload using handle types with copy transference creates a duplicate copy of the payload at the time of import, but makes no further reference to it. Semaphore signaling and waiting operations performed on the target of copy imports **must** not affect any other semaphore or payload.

Export operations have the same transference as the specified handle type’s import operations. Additionally, exporting a semaphore payload to a handle with copy transference has the same side effects on the source semaphore’s payload as executing a semaphore wait operation. If the semaphore was using a temporarily imported payload, the semaphore’s prior permanent payload will be restored.

**value** **must** have a value which does not differ from the current value of the semaphore or the value of any outstanding semaphore wait or signal operation on semaphore by more than `maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference`
External synchronization allows implementations to modify an object's internal state, i.e. payload, without internal synchronization. However, for semaphores sharing a payload across processes, satisfying the external synchronization requirements of `VkSemaphore` parameters as if all semaphores in the set were the same object is sometimes infeasible. Satisfying the wait operation state requirements would similarly require impractical coordination or levels of trust between processes. Therefore, these constraints only apply to a specific semaphore handle, not to its payload. For distinct semaphore objects which share a payload, if the semaphores are passed to separate queue submission commands concurrently, behavior will be as if the commands were called in an arbitrary sequential order. If the wait operation state requirements are violated for the shared payload by a queue submission command, or if a signal operation is queued for a shared payload that is already signaled or has a pending signal operation, effects must be limited to one or more of the following:

- Returning `VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED` from the command which resulted in the violation.
- Losing the logical device on which the violation occurred immediately or at a future time, resulting in a `VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST` error from subsequent commands, including the one causing the violation.
- Continuing execution of the violating command or operation as if the semaphore wait completed successfully after an implementation-dependent timeout. In this case, the state of the payload becomes undefined, and future operations on semaphores sharing the payload will be subject to these same rules. The semaphore must be destroyed or have its payload replaced by an import operation to again have a well-defined state.

These rules allow processes to synchronize access to shared memory without trusting each other. However, such processes must still be cautious not to use the shared semaphore for more than synchronizing access to the shared memory. For example, a process should not use a shared semaphore as part of an execution dependency chain that, when complete, leads to objects being destroyed, if it does not trust other processes sharing the semaphore payload.

When a semaphore is using an imported payload, its `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo::handleTypes` value is specified when creating the semaphore from which the payload was exported, rather than specified when creating the semaphore. Additionally, `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties::exportFromImportedHandleTypes` restricts which handle types can be exported from such a semaphore based on the specific handle type used to import the current payload. Passing a semaphore to `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` is equivalent to temporarily importing a semaphore payload to that semaphore.
Because the exportable handle types of an imported semaphore correspond to its current imported payload, and `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` behaves the same as a temporary import operation for which the source semaphore is opaque to the application, applications have no way of determining whether any external handle types can be exported from a semaphore in this state. Therefore, applications must not attempt to export external handles from semaphores using a temporarily imported payload from `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`.

When importing a semaphore payload, it is the responsibility of the application to ensure the external handles meet all valid usage requirements. However, implementations must perform sufficient validation of external handles to ensure that the operation results in a valid semaphore which will not cause program termination, device loss, queue stalls, or corruption of other resources when used as allowed according to its import parameters, and excepting those side effects allowed for violations of the valid semaphore state for wait operations rules. If the external handle provided does not meet these requirements, the implementation must fail the semaphore payload import operation with the error code `VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE`.

In addition, when importing a semaphore payload that is not compatible with the payload type corresponding to the `VkSemaphoreType` the semaphore was created with, the implementation may fail the semaphore payload import operation with the error code `VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE`.

As the introduction of the external semaphore handle type `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT` predates that of timeline semaphores, support for importing semaphore payloads from external handles of that type into semaphores created (implicitly or explicitly) with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY` is preserved for backwards compatibility. However, applications should prefer importing such handle types into semaphores created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE`.

To import a semaphore payload from a Windows handle, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
VkResult vkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR* pImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfo);
```

- **device** is the logical device that created the semaphore.
- **pImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfo** is a pointer to a `VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure specifying the semaphore and import parameters.

Importing a semaphore payload from Windows handles does not transfer ownership of the handle to the Vulkan implementation. For handle types defined as NT handles, the application must release ownership using the `CloseHandle` system call when the handle is no longer needed.

Applications can import the same semaphore payload into multiple instances of Vulkan, into the same instance from which it was exported, and multiple times into a given Vulkan instance.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR-pImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfo-parameter
pImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR structure

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE

The VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
typedef struct VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSemaphore semaphore;
    VkSemaphoreImportFlags flags;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
    HANDLE handle;
    LPCWSTR name;
} VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- semaphore is the semaphore into which the payload will be imported.
- flags is a bitmask of VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits specifying additional parameters for the semaphore payload import operation.
- handleType is a VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits value specifying the type of handle.
- handle is NULL or the external handle to import.
- name is NULL or a null-terminated UTF-16 string naming the underlying synchronization primitive to import.

The handle types supported by handleType are:
Table 8. Handle Types Supported by VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handle Type</th>
<th>Transference</th>
<th>Permanence Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary,Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary,Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary,Permanent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01140
  handleType must be a value included in the Handle Types Supported by VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR table

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01466
  If handleType is not VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT or VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT, name must be NULL

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01467
  If handle is NULL, name must name a valid synchronization primitive of the type specified by handleType

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01468
  If name is NULL, handle must be a valid handle of the type specified by handleType

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01469
  If handle is not NULL, name must be NULL

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01542
  If handle is not NULL, it must obey any requirements listed for handleType in external semaphore handle types compatibility

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-name-01543
  If name is not NULL, it must obey any requirements listed for handleType in external semaphore handle types compatibility

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-flags-03322
  If flags contains VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT, the VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo::semaphoreType field must match that of the semaphore from which handle or name was exported

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-03261
  If handleType is VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT or VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT, the VkSemaphoreCreateInfo::flags field must match that of the semaphore from which handle or name was exported

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-03262
  If handleType is VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT or VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT, the VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo::semaphoreType field must match that of the semaphore from which handle or name was exported

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-flags-03322
  If flags contains VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT, the VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo::semaphoreType field must match that of the semaphore from which handle or name was exported
::semaphoreType field of the semaphore from which handle or name was exported must not be VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL
- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-semaphore-parameter
  semaphore must be a valid VkSemaphore handle
- VUID-VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits values

Host Synchronization

- Host access to semaphore must be externally synchronized

To import a semaphore payload from a POSIX file descriptor, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd
VkResult vkImportSemaphoreFdKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR* pImportSemaphoreFdInfo);
```

- device is the logical device that created the semaphore.
- pImportSemaphoreFdInfo is a pointer to a VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR structure specifying the semaphore and import parameters.

Importing a semaphore payload from a file descriptor transfers ownership of the file descriptor from the application to the Vulkan implementation. The application must not perform any operations on the file descriptor after a successful import.

Applications can import the same semaphore payload into multiple instances of Vulkan, into the same instance from which it was exported, and multiple times into a given Vulkan instance.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkImportSemaphoreFdKHR-semaphore-01142
  semaphore must not be associated with any queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkImportSemaphoreFdKHR-device-parameter**
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkImportSemaphoreFdKHR-pImportSemaphoreFdInfo-parameter**
  - `pImportSemaphoreFdInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR` structure

Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE`

The `VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd
typedef struct VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSemaphore semaphore;
    VkSemaphoreImportFlags flags;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
    int fd;
} VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `semaphore` is the semaphore into which the payload will be imported.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits` specifying additional parameters for the semaphore payload import operation.
- `handleType` is a `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the type of `fd`.
- `fd` is the external handle to import.

The handle types supported by `handleType` are:

Table 9. Handle Types Supported by `VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR`
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handle Type</th>
<th>Transference</th>
<th>Permanence Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary,Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT</td>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR-handleType-01143**
  
  `handleType` must be a value included in the Handle Types Supported by VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR table.

- **VUID-VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR-fd-01544**
  
  `fd` must obey any requirements listed for `handleType` in external semaphore handle types compatibility.

- **VUID-VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR-handleType-03263**
  
  If `handleType` is `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT`, the `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo::flags` field must match that of the semaphore from which `fd` was exported.

- **VUID-VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR-handleType-03264**
  
  If `handleType` is `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT`, the `VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo::semaphoreType` field must match that of the semaphore from which `fd` was exported.

- **VUID-VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR-flags-03323**
  
  If `flags` contains `VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT`, the `VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo::semaphoreType` field of the semaphore from which `fd` was exported must not be `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE`.

If `handleType` is `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT`, the special value `-1` for `fd` is treated like a valid sync file descriptor referring to an object that has already signaled. The import operation will succeed and the `VkSemaphore` will have a temporarily imported payload as if a valid file descriptor had been provided.

**Note**

This special behavior for importing an invalid sync file descriptor allows easier interoperability with other system APIs which use the convention that an invalid sync file descriptor represents work that has already completed and does not need to be waited for. It is consistent with the option for implementations to return a `-1` file descriptor when exporting a `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT` from a `VkSemaphore` which is signaled.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR-sType-sType**

  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_SEMAPHORE_FD_INFO_KHR`
pNext must be NULL

semaphore must be a valid VkSemaphore handle

flags must be a valid combination of VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits values

handleType must be a valid VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits value

Host Synchronization

Host access to semaphore must be externally synchronized

Bits which can be set

- VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR::flags
- VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR::flags

specifying additional parameters of a semaphore import operation are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits {
    VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT = 0x00000001,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore
    VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT_KHR = VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT,
} VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore
typedef VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits VkSemaphoreImportFlagBitsKHR;
```

These bits have the following meanings:

- VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT specifies that the semaphore payload will be imported only temporarily, as described in Importing Semaphore Payloads, regardless of the permanence of handleType.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkSemaphoreImportFlags;
```

or the equivalent
VkSemaphoreImportFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits.

7.5. Events

Events are a synchronization primitive that can be used to insert a fine-grained dependency between commands submitted to the same queue, or between the host and a queue. Events must not be used to insert a dependency between commands submitted to different queues. Events have two states - signaled and unsignaled. An application can signal or unsignal an event either on the host or on the device. A device can be made to wait for an event to become signaled before executing further operations. No command exists to wait for an event to become signaled on the host, but the current state of an event can be queried.

Events are represented by VkEvent handles:

To create an event, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkEvent)
```

```cpp
VkResult vkCreateEvent(
    VkDevice device,
    constVkEventCreateInfo * pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks * pAllocator,
    VkEvent* pEvent);
```

- **device** is the logical device that creates the event.
- **pCreateInfo** is a pointer to a VkEventCreateInfo structure containing information about how the event is to be created.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pEvent** is a pointer to a handle in which the resulting event object is returned.

When created, the event object is in the unsignaled state.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkCreateEvent-events-04468**
  
  If the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::events is VK_FALSE, then the implementation does not support events, and vkCreateEvent must not be used.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateEvent-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateEvent-pCreateInfo-parameter
pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkEventCreateInfo structure

- VUID-vkCreateEvent-pAllocator-parameter
If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateEvent-pEvent-parameter
pEvent must be a valid pointer to a VkEvent handle

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The VkEventCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkEventCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkEventCreateFlags flags;
} VkEventCreateInfo;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- flags is a bitmask of VkEventCreateFlagBits defining additional creation parameters.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkEventCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EVENT_CREATE_INFO

- VUID-VkEventCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkEventCreateInfo-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkEventCreateFlagBits values
typedef enum VkEventCreateFlagBits {
    VK_EVENT_CREATE_DEVICE_ONLY_BIT = 0x00000001,
} VkEventCreateFlagBits;

- **VK_EVENT_CREATE_DEVICE_ONLY_BIT** specifies that host event commands will not be used with this event.

typedef VkFlags VkEventCreateFlags;

**VkEventCreateFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of **VkEventCreateFlagBits**.

To destroy an event, call:

```
void vkDestroyEvent(
    VkDevice device,
    VkEvent event,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- **device** is the logical device that destroys the event.
- **event** is the handle of the event to destroy.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkDestroyEvent-event-01145**
  All submitted commands that refer to **event** must have completed execution

- **VUID-vkDestroyEvent-event-01146**
  If **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **event** was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- **VUID-vkDestroyEvent-event-01147**
  If no **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **event** was created, **pAllocator** must be **NULL**

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkDestroyEvent-device-parameter**
  **device** must be a valid **VkDevice** handle
• VUID-vkDestroyEvent-event-parameter
  If event is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, event must be a valid VkEvent handle

• VUID-vkDestroyEvent-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

• VUID-vkDestroyEvent-event-parent
  If event is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

• Host access to event must be externally synchronized

To query the state of an event from the host, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkGetEventStatus(
    VkDevice device,
    VkEvent event);
```

• device is the logical device that owns the event.
• event is the handle of the event to query.

Upon success, vkGetEventStatus returns the state of the event object with the following return codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_EVENT_SET</td>
<td>The event specified by event is signaled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EVENT_RESET</td>
<td>The event specified by event is unsignaled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10. Event Object Status Codes

If a vkCmdSetEvent or vkCmdResetEvent command is in a command buffer that is in the pending state, then the value returned by this command may immediately be out of date.

The state of an event can be updated by the host. The state of the event is immediately changed, and subsequent calls to vkGetEventStatus will return the new state. If an event is already in the requested state, then updating it to the same state has no effect.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkGetEventStatus-event-03940
  event must not have been created with VK_EVENT_CREATE_DEVICE_ONLY_BIT
Valid Usage ( Implicit )

- VUID-vkGetEventStatus-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetEventStatus-event-parameter
  event must be a valid VkEvent handle

- VUID-vkGetEventStatus-event-parent
  event must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Return Codes

Success
- VK_EVENT_SET
- VK_EVENT_RESET

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST

To set the state of an event to signaled from the host, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkSetEvent(
    VkDevice device,        // device is the logical device that owns the event.
    VkEvent event);         // event is the event to set.
```

When `vkSetEvent` is executed on the host, it defines an event signal operation which sets the event to the signaled state.

If `event` is already in the signaled state when `vkSetEvent` is executed, then `vkSetEvent` has no effect, and no event signal operation occurs.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkSetEvent-event-03941
  event must not have been created with VK_EVENT_CREATE_DEVICE_ONLY_BIT
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkSetEvent-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkSetEvent-event-parameter
event must be a valid VkEvent handle
- VUID-vkSetEvent-event-parent
event must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

- Host access to event must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

To set the state of an event to unsignaled from the host, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkResetEvent(VkDevice device, VkEvent event);
```

- device is the logical device that owns the event.
- event is the event to reset.

When vkResetEvent is executed on the host, it defines an event unsignal operation which resets the event to the unsignaled state.

If event is already in the unsignaled state when vkResetEvent is executed, then vkResetEvent has no effect, and no event unsignal operation occurs.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkResetEvent-event-03821
There must be an execution dependency between vkResetEvent and the execution of any vkCmdWaitEvents that includes event in its pEvents parameter
There must be an execution dependency between \texttt{vkResetEvent} and the execution of any \texttt{vkCmdWaitEvents2} that includes \texttt{event} in its \texttt{pEvents} parameter.

\texttt{event} must not have been created with \texttt{VK_EVENT_CREATE_DEVICE_ONLY_BIT}

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \texttt{VUID-vkResetEvent-device-parameter}
  \texttt{device} must be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle

- \texttt{VUID-vkResetEvent-event-parameter}
  \texttt{event} must be a valid \texttt{VkEvent} handle

- \texttt{VUID-vkResetEvent-event-parent}
  \texttt{event} must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from \texttt{device}

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to \texttt{event} must be externally synchronized

### Return Codes

**Success**

- \texttt{VK_SUCCESS}

**Failure**

- \texttt{VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY}

The state of an event can also be updated on the device by commands inserted in command buffers.

To signal an event from a device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetEvent2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkEvent event,
    const VkDependencyInfo* pDependencyInfo);
```

or the equivalent command:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
void vkCmdSetEvent2KHR(
```
VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer
VkEvent event
const VkDependencyInfo* pDependencyInfo

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- **event** is the event that will be signaled.
- **pDependencyInfo** is a pointer to a VkDependencyInfo structure defining the first scopes of this operation.

When `vkCmdSetEvent2` is submitted to a queue, it defines the first half of memory dependencies defined by `pDependencyInfo`, as well as an event signal operation which sets the event to the signaled state. A memory dependency is defined between the event signal operation and commands that occur earlier in submission order.

The first **synchronization scope** and **access scope** are defined by the union of all the memory dependencies defined by `pDependencyInfo`, and are applied to all operations that occur earlier in submission order. Queue family ownership transfers and image layout transitions defined by `pDependencyInfo` are also included in the first scopes.

The second **synchronization scope** includes only the event signal operation, and any queue family ownership transfers and image layout transitions defined by `pDependencyInfo`.

The second **access scope** includes only queue family ownership transfers and image layout transitions.

Future `vkCmdWaitEvents2` commands rely on all values of each element in `pDependencyInfo` matching exactly with those used to signal the corresponding event. `vkCmdWaitEvents2` **must** not be used to wait on the result of a signal operation defined by `vkCmdSetEvent2`.

**Note**
The extra information provided by `vkCmdSetEvent2` compared to `vkCmdSetEvent` allows implementations to more efficiently schedule the operations required to satisfy the requested dependencies. With `vkCmdSetEvent`, the full dependency information is not known until `vkCmdWaitEvents` is recorded, forcing implementations to insert the required operations at that point and not before.

If event is already in the signaled state when `vkCmdSetEvent2` is executed on the device, then `vkCmdSetEvent2` has no effect, no event signal operation occurs, and no dependency is generated.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-synchronization2-03824
  The **synchronization2** feature **must** be enabled

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-dependencyFlags-03825
  The **dependencyFlags** member of `pDependencyInfo` **must** be 0

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-commandBuffer-03826
The current device mask of \texttt{commandBuffer must} include exactly one physical device

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-srcStageMask-03827
  The \texttt{srcStageMask} member of any element of the \texttt{pMemoryBarriers, pBufferMemoryBarriers, or pImageMemoryBarriers} members of \texttt{pDependencyInfo must} only include pipeline stages valid for the queue family that was used to create the command pool that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-dstStageMask-03828
  The \texttt{dstStageMask} member of any element of the \texttt{pMemoryBarriers, pBufferMemoryBarriers, or pImageMemoryBarriers} members of \texttt{pDependencyInfo must} only include pipeline stages valid for the queue family that was used to create the command pool that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from

\section*{Valid Usage (Implicit)}

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-commandBuffer-parameter
  \texttt{commandBuffer must} be a valid \texttt{VkCommandBuffer} handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-event-parameter
  \texttt{event must} be a valid \texttt{VkEvent} handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-pDependencyInfo-parameter
  \texttt{pDependencyInfo must} be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkDependencyInfo} structure

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-commandBuffer-recording
  \texttt{commandBuffer must} be in the \texttt{recording state}

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from \texttt{must} support graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-renderpass
  This \texttt{command must} only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdSetEvent2-commonparent
  Both of \texttt{commandBuffer, and event must} have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same \texttt{VkDevice}

\section*{Host Synchronization}

- Host access to \texttt{commandBuffer must} be externally synchronized

- Host access to the \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from \texttt{must} be externally synchronized
The `VkDependencyInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkDependencyInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDependencyFlags dependencyFlags;
    uint32_t memoryBarrierCount;
    const VkMemoryBarrier2* pMemoryBarriers;
    uint32_t bufferMemoryBarrierCount;
    const VkBufferMemoryBarrier2* pBufferMemoryBarriers;
    uint32_t imageMemoryBarrierCount;
    const VkImageMemoryBarrier2* pImageMemoryBarriers;
} VkDependencyInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkDependencyInfo VkDependencyInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `dependencyFlags` is a bitmask of `VkDependencyFlagBits` specifying how execution and memory dependencies are formed.
- `memoryBarrierCount` is the length of the `pMemoryBarriers` array.
- `pMemoryBarriers` is a pointer to an array of `VkMemoryBarrier2` structures defining memory dependencies between any memory accesses.
- `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` is the length of the `pBufferMemoryBarriers` array.
- `pBufferMemoryBarriers` is a pointer to an array of `VkBufferMemoryBarrier2` structures defining memory dependencies between buffer ranges.
- `imageMemoryBarrierCount` is the length of the `pImageMemoryBarriers` array.
- `pImageMemoryBarriers` is a pointer to an array of `VkImageMemoryBarrier2` structures defining memory dependencies between image subresources.
This structure defines a set of memory dependencies, as well as queue family transfer operations and image layout transitions.

Each member of pMemoryBarriers, pBufferMemoryBarriers, and pImageMemoryBarriers defines a separate memory dependency.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDependencyInfo-sType-sType**
  - **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEPENDENCY_INFO`
- **VUID-VkDependencyInfo-pNext-pNext**
  - **pNext** must be `NULL`
- **VUID-VkDependencyInfo-dependencyFlags-parameter**
  - **dependencyFlags** must be a valid combination of `VkDependencyFlagBits` values
- **VUID-VkDependencyInfo-pMemoryBarriers-parameter**
  - If `memoryBarrierCount` is not `0`, `pMemoryBarriers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `memoryBarrierCount` valid `VkMemoryBarrier2` structures
- **VUID-VkDependencyInfo-pBufferMemoryBarriers-parameter**
  - If `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` is not `0`, `pBufferMemoryBarriers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` valid `VkBufferMemoryBarrier2` structures
- **VUID-VkDependencyInfo-pImageMemoryBarriers-parameter**
  - If `imageMemoryBarrierCount` is not `0`, `pImageMemoryBarriers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `imageMemoryBarrierCount` valid `VkImageMemoryBarrier2` structures

To set the state of an event to signaled from a device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdSetEvent(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkEvent event,
    VkPipelineStageFlags stageMask);
```

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- **event** is the event that will be signaled.
- **stageMask** specifies the source stage mask used to determine the first synchronization scope.

`vkCmdSetEvent` behaves identically to `vkCmdSetEvent2`, except that it does not define an access scope, and **must** only be used with `vkCmdWaitEvents`, not `vkCmdWaitEvents2`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdSetEvent-stageMask-04090**
  - If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, **stageMask** must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
If the `tessellationShader` feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`.

If the `synchronization2` feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not be 0.

Any pipeline stage included in `stageMask` must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family specified by the `queueFamilyIndex` member of the `VkCommandPoolCreateInfo` structure that was used to create the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from, as specified in the table of supported pipeline stages.

`stageMask` must not include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`.

`commandBuffer`'s current device mask must include exactly one physical device.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.
- `event` must be a valid `VkEvent` handle.
- `stageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values.
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations.
- This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance.
- Both of `commandBuffer`, and `event` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.
## Command Properties

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<td>Decode</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Encode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To unsignal the event from a device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdResetEvent2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkEvent event,
    VkPipelineStageFlags2 stageMask);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
void vkCmdResetEvent2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkEvent event,
    VkPipelineStageFlags2 stageMask);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- `event` is the event that will be unsignaled.
- `stageMask` is a `VkPipelineStageFlags2` mask of pipeline stages used to determine the first synchronization scope.

When `vkCmdResetEvent2` is submitted to a queue, it defines an execution dependency on commands that were submitted before it, and defines an event unsignal operation which resets the event to the unsignaled state.

The first synchronization scope includes all commands that occur earlier in submission order. The synchronization scope is limited to operations by `stageMask` or stages that are logically earlier than `stageMask`.

The second synchronization scope includes only the event unsignal operation.

If `event` is already in the unsignaled state when `vkCmdResetEvent2` is executed on the device, then this command has no effect, no event unsignal operation occurs, and no execution dependency is generated.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-stageMask-03929
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, stageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-stageMask-03930
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, stageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-synchronization2-03829
  The synchronization2 feature must be enabled

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-stageMask-03830
  stageMask must not include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-event-03831
  There must be an execution dependency between vkCmdResetEvent2 and the execution of any vkCmdWaitEvents that includes event in its pEvents parameter

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-event-03832
  There must be an execution dependency between vkCmdResetEvent2 and the execution of any vkCmdWaitEvents2 that includes event in its pEvents parameter

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-commandBuffer-03833
  commandBuffer's current device mask must include exactly one physical device

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-event-parameter
  event must be a valid VkEvent handle

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-stageMask-parameter
  stageMask must be a valid combination of VkPipelineStageFlagBits2 values

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent2-commonparent
  Both of commandBuffer, and event must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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<td></td>
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<td>Encode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To set the state of an event to unsignaled from a device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdResetEvent(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkEvent event,
    VkPipelineStageFlags stageMask);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- `event` is the event that will be unsignaled.
- `stageMask` is a bitmask of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` specifying the source stage mask used to determine when the `event` is unsignaled.

`vkCmdResetEvent` behaves identically to `vkCmdResetEvent2`.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-stageMask-04090
  If the `geometryShader` feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-stageMask-04091
  If the `tessellationShader` feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-stageMask-03937
  If the `synchronization2` feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not be 0

- VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-stageMask-06458
Any pipeline stage included in \texttt{stageMask} must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family specified by the \texttt{queueFamilyIndex} member of the \texttt{VkCommandPoolCreateInfo} structure that was used to create the \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from, as specified in the table of supported pipeline stages.

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-stageMask-01153} \texttt{stageMask} must not include \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT}

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-event-03834} There must be an execution dependency between \texttt{vkCmdResetEvent} and the execution of any \texttt{vkCmdWaitEvents} that includes \texttt{event} in its \texttt{pEvents} parameter

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-event-03835} There must be an execution dependency between \texttt{vkCmdResetEvent} and the execution of any \texttt{vkCmdWaitEvents2} that includes \texttt{event} in its \texttt{pEvents} parameter

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-commandBuffer-01157} \texttt{commandBuffer}’s current device mask must include exactly one physical device

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-commandBuffer-parameter} \texttt{commandBuffer} must be a valid \texttt{VkCommandBuffer} handle

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-event-parameter} \texttt{event} must be a valid \texttt{VkEvent} handle

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-stageMask-parameter} \texttt{stageMask} must be a valid combination of \texttt{VkPipelineStageFlagBits} values

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-commandBuffer-recording} \texttt{commandBuffer} must be in the \texttt{recording} state

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-commandBuffer-cmdpool} The \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from must support graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-renderpass} This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- \texttt{VUID-vkCmdResetEvent-commonparent} Both of \texttt{commandBuffer}, and \texttt{event} must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same \texttt{VkDevice}

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to \texttt{commandBuffer} must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from must be externally synchronized
To wait for one or more events to enter the signaled state on a device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdWaitEvents2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t eventCount,
    const VkEvent* pEvents,
    const VkDependencyInfo* pDependencyInfos);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
void vkCmdWaitEvents2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t eventCount,
    const VkEvent* pEvents,
    const VkDependencyInfo* pDependencyInfos);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- `eventCount` is the length of the `pEvents` array.
- `pEvents` is a pointer to an array of `eventCount` events to wait on.
- `pDependencyInfos` is a pointer to an array of `eventCount` `VkDependencyInfo` structures, defining the second synchronization scope.

When `vkCmdWaitEvents2` is submitted to a queue, it inserts memory dependencies according to the elements of `pDependencyInfos` and each corresponding element of `pEvents`. `vkCmdWaitEvents2` must not be used to wait on event signal operations occurring on other queues, or signal operations executed by `vkCmdSetEvent`.

The first synchronization scope and access scope of each memory dependency defined by any element `i` of `pDependencyInfos` are applied to operations that occurred earlier in submission order than the last event signal operation on element `i` of `pEvents`.

Signal operations for an event at index `i` are only included if:
• The event was signaled by a `vkCmdSetEvent2` command that occurred earlier in submission order with a `dependencyInfo` parameter exactly equal to the element of `pDependencyInfos` at index `i`; or

• The event was created without `VK_EVENT_CREATEDEVICEONLY_BIT`, and the first synchronization scope defined by the element of `pDependencyInfos` at index `i` only includes host operations (`VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT`).

The second synchronization scope and access scope of each memory dependency defined by any element `i` of `pDependencyInfos` are applied to operations that occurred later in submission order than `vkCmdWaitEvents2`.

Note

`vkCmdWaitEvents2` is used with `vkCmdSetEvent2` to define a memory dependency between two sets of action commands, roughly in the same way as pipeline barriers, but split into two commands such that work between the two may execute unhindered.

Note

Applications should be careful to avoid race conditions when using events. There is no direct ordering guarantee between `vkCmdSetEvent2` and `vkCmdResetEvent2`, `vkCmdResetEvent`, or `vkCmdSetEvent`. Another execution dependency (e.g. a pipeline barrier or semaphore with `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`) is needed to prevent such a race condition.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-synchronization2-03836
  The `synchronization2` feature must be enabled

• VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-pEvents-03837
  Members of `pEvents` must not have been signaled by `vkCmdSetEvent`

• VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-pEvents-03838
  For any element `i` of `pEvents`, if that event is signaled by `vkCmdSetEvent2`, that command’s `dependencyInfo` parameter must be exactly equal to the `i`th element of `pDependencyInfos`

• VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-pEvents-03839
  For any element `i` of `pEvents`, if that event is signaled by `vkSetEvent`, barriers in the `i`th element of `pDependencyInfos` must include only host operations in their first synchronization scope

• VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-pEvents-03840
  For any element `i` of `pEvents`, if barriers in the `i`th element of `pDependencyInfos` include only host operations, the `i`th element of `pEvents` must be signaled before `vkCmdWaitEvents2` is executed

• VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-pEvents-03841
  For any element `i` of `pEvents`, if barriers in the `i`th element of `pDependencyInfos` do not include host operations, the `i`th element of `pEvents` must be signaled by a corresponding
vkCmdSetEvent2 that occurred earlier in submission order

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-srcStageMask-03842
  The srcStageMask member of any element of the pMemoryBarriers, pBufferMemoryBarriers, or pImageMemoryBarriers members of pDependencyInfos must either include only pipeline stages valid for the queue family that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from, or include only VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-dstStageMask-03843
  The dstStageMask member of any element of the pMemoryBarriers, pBufferMemoryBarriers, or pImageMemoryBarriers members of pDependencyInfos must only include pipeline stages valid for the queue family that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-dependencyFlags-03844
  The dependencyFlags member of any element of pDependencyInfo must be 0

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-pEvents-03845
  If pEvents includes one or more events that will be signaled by vkSetEvent after commandBuffer has been submitted to a queue, then vkCmdWaitEvents2 must not be called inside a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-commandBuffer-03846
  commandBuffer's current device mask must include exactly one physical device

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-pEvents-parameter
  pEvents must be a valid pointer to an array of eventCount valid VkEvent handles

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-pDependencyInfos-parameter
  pDependencyInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of eventCount valid VkDependencyInfo structures

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-eventCount-arraylength
  eventCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents2-commonparent
  Both of commandBuffer, and the elements of pEvents must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.

Command Properties

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To wait for one or more events to enter the signaled state on a device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdWaitEvents(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t eventCount,
    const VkEvent* pEvents,
    VkPipelineStageFlags srcStageMask,
    VkPipelineStageFlags dstStageMask,
    uint32_t memoryBarrierCount,
    const VkMemoryBarrier* pMemoryBarriers,
    uint32_t bufferMemoryBarrierCount,
    const VkBufferMemoryBarrier* pBufferMemoryBarriers,
    uint32_t imageMemoryBarrierCount,
    const VkImageMemoryBarrier* pImageMemoryBarriers);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- `eventCount` is the length of the `pEvents` array.
- `pEvents` is a pointer to an array of event object handles to wait on.
- `srcStageMask` is a bitmask of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` specifying the source stage mask.
- `dstStageMask` is a bitmask of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` specifying the destination stage mask.
- `memoryBarrierCount` is the length of the `pMemoryBarriers` array.
- `pMemoryBarriers` is a pointer to an array of `VkMemoryBarrier` structures.
- `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` is the length of the `pBufferMemoryBarriers` array.
- `pBufferMemoryBarriers` is a pointer to an array of `VkBufferMemoryBarrier` structures.
- `imageMemoryBarrierCount` is the length of the `pImageMemoryBarriers` array.
• **pImageMemoryBarriers** is a pointer to an array of **VkImageMemoryBarrier** structures.

**vkCmdWaitEvents** is largely similar to **vkCmdWaitEvents2**, but can only wait on signal operations defined by **vkCmdSetEvent**. As **vkCmdSetEvent** does not define any access scopes, **vkCmdWaitEvents** defines the first access scope for each event signal operation in addition to its own access scopes.

**Note**
Since **vkCmdSetEvent** does not have any dependency information beyond a stage mask, implementations do not have the same opportunity to perform availability and visibility operations or image layout transitions in advance as they do with **vkCmdSetEvent2** and **vkCmdWaitEvents2**.

When **vkCmdWaitEvents** is submitted to a queue, it defines a memory dependency between prior event signal operations on the same queue or the host, and subsequent commands. **vkCmdWaitEvents** must not be used to wait on event signal operations occurring on other queues.

The first synchronization scope only includes event signal operations that operate on members of **pEvents**, and the operations that happened-before the event signal operations. Event signal operations performed by **vkCmdSetEvent** that occur earlier in submission order are included in the first synchronization scope, if the logically latest pipeline stage in their **stageMask** parameter is logically earlier than or equal to the logically latest pipeline stage in **srcStageMask**. Event signal operations performed by **vkSetEvent** are only included in the first synchronization scope if **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT** is included in **srcStageMask**.

The second synchronization scope includes all commands that occur later in submission order. The second synchronization scope is limited to operations on the pipeline stages determined by the destination stage mask specified by **dstStageMask**.

The first access scope is limited to accesses in the pipeline stages determined by the source stage mask specified by **srcStageMask**. Within that, the first access scope only includes the first access scopes defined by elements of the **pMemoryBarriers**, ** pBufferMemoryBarriers** and **pImageMemoryBarriers** arrays, which each define a set of memory barriers. If no memory barriers are specified, then the first access scope includes no accesses.

The second access scope is limited to accesses in the pipeline stages determined by the destination stage mask specified by **dstStageMask**. Within that, the second access scope only includes the second access scopes defined by elements of the **pMemoryBarriers**, ** pBufferMemoryBarriers** and **pImageMemoryBarriers** arrays, which each define a set of memory barriers. If no memory barriers are specified, then the second access scope includes no accesses.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-srcStageMask-04090**
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, **srcStageMask** must not contain **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-srcStageMask-04091**
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, **srcStageMask** must not contain **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT** or
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-srcStageMask-03937
  If the synchronization feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not be 0

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-dstStageMask-04090
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-dstStageMask-04091
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-dstStageMask-03937
  If the synchronization feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not be 0

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-srcAccessMask-02815
  The srcAccessMask member of each element of pMemoryBarriers must only include access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in srcStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-dstAccessMask-02816
  The dstAccessMask member of each element of pMemoryBarriers must only include access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in dstStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pBufferMemoryBarriers-02817
  For any element of pBufferMemoryBarriers, if its srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex members are equal, or if its srcQueueFamilyIndex is the queue family index that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from, then its srcAccessMask member must only contain access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in srcStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pBufferMemoryBarriers-02818
  For any element of pBufferMemoryBarriers, if its srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex members are equal, or if its dstQueueFamilyIndex is the queue family index that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from, then its dstAccessMask member must only contain access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in dstStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pImageMemoryBarriers-02819
  For any element of pImageMemoryBarriers, if its srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex members are equal, or if its srcQueueFamilyIndex is the queue family index that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from, then its srcAccessMask member must only contain access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in srcStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pImageMemoryBarriers-02820
  For any element of pImageMemoryBarriers, if its srcQueueFamilyIndex and
dstQueueFamilyIndex members are equal, or if its dstQueueFamilyIndex is the queue family index that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from, then its dstAccessMask member must only contain access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in dstStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-srcStageMask-06459
  Any pipeline stage included in srcStageMask must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family specified by the queueFamilyIndex member of the VkCommandPoolCreateInfo structure that was used to create the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, as specified in the table of supported pipeline stages.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-dstStageMask-06460
  Any pipeline stage included in dstStageMask must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family specified by the queueFamilyIndex member of the VkCommandPoolCreateInfo structure that was used to create the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, as specified in the table of supported pipeline stages.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-srcStageMask-01158
  srcStageMask must be the bitwise OR of the stageMask parameter used in previous calls to vkCmdSetEvent with any of the elements of pEvents and VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT if any of the elements of pEvents was set using vkSetEvent.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pEvents-01163
  If pEvents includes one or more events that will be signaled by vkSetEvent after commandBuffer has been submitted to a queue, then vkCmdWaitEvents must not be called inside a render pass instance.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-srcQueueFamilyIndex-02803
  The srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex members of any element of pBufferMemoryBarriers or pImageMemoryBarriers must be equal.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-commandBuffer-01167
  commandBuffer’s current device mask must include exactly one physical device.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pEvents-03847
  Elements of pEvents must not have been signaled by vkCmdSetEvent2.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pEvents-parameter
  pEvents must be a valid pointer to an array of eventCount valid VkEvent handles.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-srcStageMask-parameter
  srcStageMask must be a valid combination of VkPipelineStageFlagBits values.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-dstStageMask-parameter
  dstStageMask must be a valid combination of VkPipelineStageFlagBits values.

- VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pMemoryBarriers-parameter
  pMemoryBarriers must be a valid pointer to an array of memoryBarrierCount valid VkMemoryBarrier structures.

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If `memoryBarrierCount` is not 0, `pMemoryBarriers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `memoryBarrierCount` valid `VkMemoryBarrier` structures.

- **VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pBufferMemoryBarriers-parameter**
  If `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` is not 0, `pBufferMemoryBarriers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` valid `VkBufferMemoryBarrier` structures.

- **VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-pImageMemoryBarriers-parameter**
  If `imageMemoryBarrierCount` is not 0, `pImageMemoryBarriers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `imageMemoryBarrierCount` valid `VkImageMemoryBarrier` structures.

- **VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-commandBuffer-recording**
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.

- **VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations.

- **VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-eventCount-arraylength**
  `eventCount` must be greater than 0.

- **VUID-vkCmdWaitEvents-commonparent**
  Both of `commandBuffer`, and the elements of `pEvents` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

---

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.

### Command Properties

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### 7.6. Pipeline Barriers

To record a pipeline barrier, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdPipelineBarrier2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
```
const VkDependencyInfo* pDependencyInfo);

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
void vkCmdPipelineBarrier2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer, 
    const VkDependencyInfo* pDependencyInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- `pDependencyInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDependencyInfo` structure defining the scopes of this operation.

When `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2` is submitted to a queue, it defines memory dependencies between commands that were submitted before it, and those submitted after it.

The first synchronization scope and access scope of each memory dependency defined by `pDependencyInfo` are applied to operations that occurred earlier in submission order.

The second synchronization scope and access scope of each memory dependency defined by `pDependencyInfo` are applied to operations that occurred later in submission order.

If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2` is recorded within a render pass instance, the synchronization scopes are limited to operations within the same subpass.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier2-pDependencies-02285
  If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2` is called within a render pass instance, the render pass must have been created with at least one `VkSubpassDependency` instance in `VkRenderPassCreateInfo::pDependencies` that expresses a dependency from the current subpass to itself, with synchronization scopes and access scopes that are all supersets of the scopes defined in this command.

- VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier2-bufferMemoryBarrierCount-01178
  If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2` is called within a render pass instance, it must not include any buffer memory barriers.

- VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier2-image-04073
  If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2` is called within a render pass instance, the image member of any image memory barrier included in this command must be an attachment used in the current subpass both as an input attachment, and as either a color or depth/stencil attachment.

- VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier2-oldLayout-01181
  If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2` is called within a render pass instance, the `oldLayout` and `newLayout` members of any image memory barrier included in this command must be equal.
If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2` is called within a render pass instance, the `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` members of any image memory barrier included in this command **must** be equal.

If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2` is called outside of a render pass instance, `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT` **must** not be included in the dependency flags.

If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2` is called within a render pass instance, the render pass **must** not have been started with `vkCmdBeginRendering`.

The `synchronization2` feature **must** be enabled.

The `srcStageMask` member of any element of the `pMemoryBarriers`, `pBufferMemoryBarriers`, or `pImageMemoryBarriers` members of `pDependencyInfo` **must** only include pipeline stages valid for the queue family that was used to create the command pool that `commandBuffer` was allocated from.

The `dstStageMask` member of any element of the `pMemoryBarriers`, `pBufferMemoryBarriers`, or `pImageMemoryBarriers` members of `pDependencyInfo` **must** only include pipeline stages valid for the queue family that was used to create the command pool that `commandBuffer` was allocated from.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.
- `pDependencyInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDependencyInfo` structure.
- `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state.
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support transfer, graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations.

---

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` **must** be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** be externally synchronized.
To record a pipeline barrier, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdPipelineBarrier(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkPipelineStageFlags srcStageMask,
    VkPipelineStageFlags dstStageMask,
    VkDependencyFlags dependencyFlags,
    uint32_t memoryBarrierCount,
    const VkMemoryBarrier* pMemoryBarriers,
    uint32_t bufferMemoryBarrierCount,
    const VkBufferMemoryBarrier* pBufferMemoryBarriers,
    uint32_t imageMemoryBarrierCount,
    const VkImageMemoryBarrier* pImageMemoryBarriers);
```

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- **srcStageMask** is a bitmask of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` specifying the source stages.
- **dstStageMask** is a bitmask of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` specifying the destination stages.
- **dependencyFlags** is a bitmask of `VkDependencyFlagBits` specifying how execution and memory dependencies are formed.
- **memoryBarrierCount** is the length of the `pMemoryBarriers` array.
- **pMemoryBarriers** is a pointer to an array of `VkMemoryBarrier` structures.
- **bufferMemoryBarrierCount** is the length of the ` pBufferMemoryBarriers` array.
- **pBufferMemoryBarriers** is a pointer to an array of `VkBufferMemoryBarrier` structures.
- **imageMemoryBarrierCount** is the length of the ` pImageMemoryBarriers` array.
- **pImageMemoryBarriers** is a pointer to an array of `VkImageMemoryBarrier` structures.

`vkCmdPipelineBarrier` operates almost identically to `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2`, except that the scopes and barriers are defined as direct parameters rather than being defined by an `VkDependencyInfo`.

When `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` is submitted to a queue, it defines a memory dependency between commands that were submitted before it, and those submitted after it.
If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` was recorded outside a render pass instance, the first synchronization scope includes all commands that occur earlier in submission order. If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` was recorded inside a render pass instance, the first synchronization scope includes only commands that occur earlier in submission order within the same subpass. In either case, the first synchronization scope is limited to operations on the pipeline stages determined by the source stage mask specified by `srcStageMask`.

If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` was recorded outside a render pass instance, the second synchronization scope includes all commands that occur later in submission order. If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` was recorded inside a render pass instance, the second synchronization scope includes only commands that occur later in submission order within the same subpass. In either case, the second synchronization scope is limited to operations on the pipeline stages determined by the destination stage mask specified by `dstStageMask`.

The first access scope is limited to accesses in the pipeline stages determined by the source stage mask specified by `srcStageMask`. Within that, the first access scope only includes the first access scopes defined by elements of the `pMemoryBarriers`, `pBufferMemoryBarriers` and `pImageMemoryBarriers` arrays, which each define a set of memory barriers. If no memory barriers are specified, then the first access scope includes no accesses.

The second access scope is limited to accesses in the pipeline stages determined by the destination stage mask specified by `dstStageMask`. Within that, the second access scope only includes the second access scopes defined by elements of the `pMemoryBarriers`, `pBufferMemoryBarriers` and `pImageMemoryBarriers` arrays, which each define a set of memory barriers. If no memory barriers are specified, then the second access scope includes no accesses.

If `dependencyFlags` includes `VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT`, then any dependency between framebuffer-space pipeline stages is framebuffer-local - otherwise it is framebuffer-global.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-srcStageMask-04090**
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-srcStageMask-04091**
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-srcStageMask-03937**
  If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` must not be 0

- **VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-dstStageMask-04090**
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-dstStageMask-04091**
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or
If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not be 0.

The srcAccessMask member of each element of pMemoryBarriers must only include access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in srcStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types.

The dstAccessMask member of each element of pMemoryBarriers must only include access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in dstStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types.

For any element of pBufferMemoryBarriers, if its srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex members are equal, or if its srcQueueFamilyIndex is the queue family index that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from, then its srcAccessMask member must only contain access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in srcStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types.

For any element of pBufferMemoryBarriers, if its srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex members are equal, or if its dstQueueFamilyIndex is the queue family index that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from, then its dstAccessMask member must only contain access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in dstStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types.

For any element of pImageMemoryBarriers, if its srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex members are equal, or if its srcQueueFamilyIndex is the queue family index that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from, then its srcAccessMask member must only contain access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in srcStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types.

For any element of pImageMemoryBarriers, if its srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex members are equal, or if its dstQueueFamilyIndex is the queue family index that was used to create the command pool that commandBuffer was allocated from, then its dstAccessMask member must only contain access flags that are supported by one or more of the pipeline stages in dstStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types.

If vkCmdPipelineBarrier is called within a render pass instance, the render pass must have been created with at least one VkSubpassDependency instance in VkRenderPassCreateInfo::pDependencies that expresses a dependency from the current subpass to itself, with synchronization scopes and access scopes that are all supersets of the scopes defined in...
this command

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-bufferMemoryBarrierCount-01178
  If vkCmdPipelineBarrier is called within a render pass instance, it must not include any buffer memory barriers

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-image-04073
  If vkCmdPipelineBarrier is called within a render pass instance, the image member of any image memory barrier included in this command must be an attachment used in the current subpass both as an input attachment, and as either a color or depth/stencil attachment

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-oldLayout-01181
  If vkCmdPipelineBarrier is called within a render pass instance, the oldLayout and newLayout members of any image memory barrier included in this command must be equal

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-srcQueueFamilyIndex-01182
  If vkCmdPipelineBarrier is called within a render pass instance, the srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex members of any image memory barrier included in this command must be equal

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-dependencyFlags-01186
  If vkCmdPipelineBarrier is called outside of a render pass instance, VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT must not be included in the dependency flags

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-None-06191
  If vkCmdPipelineBarrier is called within a render pass instance, the render pass must not have been started with vkCmdBeginRendering

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-srcStageMask-06461
  Any pipeline stage included in srcStageMask must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family specified by the queueFamilyIndex member of the VkCommandPoolCreateInfo structure that was used to create the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, as specified in the table of supported pipeline stages

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-dstStageMask-06462
  Any pipeline stage included in dstStageMask must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family specified by the queueFamilyIndex member of the VkCommandPoolCreateInfo structure that was used to create the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from, as specified in the table of supported pipeline stages

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-srcStageMask-parameter
  srcStageMask must be a valid combination of VkPipelineStageFlagBits values

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-dstStageMask-parameter
  dstStageMask must be a valid combination of VkPipelineStageFlagBits values
• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-dependencyFlags-parameter
dependencyFlags must be a valid combination of VkDependencyFlagBits values

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-pMemoryBarriers-parameter
  If memoryBarrierCount is not 0, pMemoryBarriers must be a valid pointer to an array of memoryBarrierCount valid VkMemoryBarrier structures

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-pBufferMemoryBarriers-parameter
  If bufferMemoryBarrierCount is not 0, pBufferMemoryBarriers must be a valid pointer to an array of bufferMemoryBarrierCount valid VkBufferMemoryBarrier structures

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-pImageMemoryBarriers-parameter
  If imageMemoryBarrierCount is not 0, pImageMemoryBarriers must be a valid pointer to an array of imageMemoryBarrierCount valid VkImageMemoryBarrier structures

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

• VUID-vkCmdPipelineBarrier-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations

---

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

---

### Command Properties

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<td>Both</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
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<td>Graphics Compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Encode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bits which can be set in vkCmdPipelineBarrier::dependencyFlags, specifying how execution and memory dependencies are formed, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkDependencyFlagBits {
    VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT = 0x00000001,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT = 0x00000004,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
};
```
VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT = 0x00000002,
// Provided by VK_KHR_multiview
VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT_KHR = VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT_KHR = VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT,
} VkDependencyFlagBits;

• VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT specifies that dependencies will be framebuffer-local.
• VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT specifies that a subpass has more than one view.
• VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT specifies that dependencies are non-device-local.

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkDependencyFlags;

VkDependencyFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkDependencyFlagBits.

### 7.6.1. Subpass Self-dependency

vkCmdPipelineBarrier or vkCmdPipelineBarrier2 must not be called within a render pass instance started with vkCmdBeginRendering.

If vkCmdPipelineBarrier or vkCmdPipelineBarrier2 is called inside a render pass instance, the following restrictions apply. For a given subpass to allow a pipeline barrier, the render pass must declare a self-dependency from that subpass to itself. That is, there must exist a subpass dependency with srcSubpass and dstSubpass both equal to that subpass index. More than one self-dependency can be declared for each subpass.

Self-dependencies must only include pipeline stage bits that are graphics stages. If any of the stages in srcStageMask are framebuffer-space stages, dstStageMask must only contain framebuffer-space stages. This means that pseudo-stages like VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT which include the execution of both framebuffer-space stages and non-framebuffer-space stages must not be used.

If the source and destination stage masks both include framebuffer-space stages, then dependencyFlags must include VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT. If the subpass has more than one view, then dependencyFlags must include VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT.

Each of the synchronization scopes and access scopes of a vkCmdPipelineBarrier2 or vkCmdPipelineBarrier command inside a render pass instance must be a subset of the scopes of one of the self-dependencies for the current subpass.

If the self-dependency has VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT or VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT set, then so must the pipeline barrier. Pipeline barriers within a render pass instance must not include buffer memory barriers. Image memory barriers must only specify image subresources that are used as attachments within the subpass, and must not define an image layout transition or queue family ownership transfer.
7.7. Memory Barriers

Memory barriers are used to explicitly control access to buffer and image subresource ranges. Memory barriers are used to transfer ownership between queue families, change image layouts, and define availability and visibility operations. They explicitly define the access types and buffer and image subresource ranges that are included in the access scopes of a memory dependency that is created by a synchronization command that includes them.

7.7.1. Global Memory Barriers

Global memory barriers apply to memory accesses involving all memory objects that exist at the time of its execution.

The VkMemoryBarrier2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkMemoryBarrier2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineStageFlags2 srcStageMask;
    VkAccessFlags2 srcAccessMask;
    VkPipelineStageFlags2 dstStageMask;
    VkAccessFlags2 dstAccessMask;
} VkMemoryBarrier2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkMemoryBarrier2 VkMemoryBarrier2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **srcStageMask** is a VkPipelineStageFlags2 mask of pipeline stages to be included in the first synchronization scope.
- **srcAccessMask** is a VkAccessFlags2 mask of access flags to be included in the first access scope.
- **dstStageMask** is a VkPipelineStageFlags2 mask of pipeline stages to be included in the second synchronization scope.
- **dstAccessMask** is a VkAccessFlags2 mask of access flags to be included in the second access scope.

This structure defines a memory dependency affecting all device memory.

The first synchronization scope and access scope described by this structure include only operations and memory accesses specified by srcStageMask and srcAccessMask.

The second synchronization scope and access scope described by this structure include only
operations and memory accesses specified by dstStageMask and dstAccessMask.

Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcStageMask-03929**
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not contain
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcStageMask-03930**
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not contain
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSERATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSERATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03900**
  If srcAccessMask includes `VK_ACCESS_2_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT`, srcStageMask must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03901**
  If srcAccessMask includes `VK_ACCESS_2_INDEX_READ_BIT`, srcStageMask must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03902**
  If srcAccessMask includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT`, srcStageMask must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03903**
  If srcAccessMask includes `VK_ACCESS_2_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT`, srcStageMask must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_SUBPASS_SHADING_BIT_HUAWEI`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03904**
  If srcAccessMask includes `VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT`, srcStageMask must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03905**
  If srcAccessMask includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT`, srcStageMask must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03906**
  If srcAccessMask includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT`, srcStageMask must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03907**
  If srcAccessMask includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT`, srcStageMask must
include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03908
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03909
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_WRITE_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03910
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03911
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03912
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03913
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03914
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03915
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03916
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03917
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_WRITE_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03927
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03928
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-06256
  If the rayQuery feature is not enabled and srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must not include any of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages except VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04858
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_READ_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04859
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04860
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_READ_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04861
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstStageMask-03929
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstStageMask-03930
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03900
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03901
If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_INDEX_READ_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_OUTPUT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03902**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03903**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_SUBPASS_SHADING_BIT_HUAWEI, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03904**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03905**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03906**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03907**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03908**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_READ_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03909**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_WRITE_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03910**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT.

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03911**
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT, dstStageMask **must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT.
include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03912
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT, dstStageMask
  must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03913
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT, dstStageMask
  must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03914
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03915
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03916
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03917
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_WRITE_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03927
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR, dstStageMask
  must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03928
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR, dstStageMask
  must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-06256
  If the rayQuery feature is not enabled and dstAccessMask includes
  VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR, dstStageMask must not include any of the
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages except
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04858
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR`.

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04859
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR`.

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04860
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`.

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04861
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2`.

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcStageMask-parameter
  `srcStageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits2` values.

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-parameter
  `srcAccessMask` must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits2` values.

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstStageMask-parameter
  `dstStageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits2` values.

- VUID-VkMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-parameter
  `dstAccessMask` must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits2` values.

The `VkMemoryBarrier` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkMemoryBarrier {
  VkStructureType sType;
  const void* pNext;
  VkAccessFlags srcAccessMask;
  VkAccessFlags dstAccessMask;
} VkMemoryBarrier;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `srcAccessMask` is a bitmask of `VkAccessFlagBits` specifying a source access mask.
- `dstAccessMask` is a bitmask of `VkAccessFlagBits` specifying a destination access mask.
The first access scope is limited to access types in the source access mask specified by \( srcAccessMask \).

The second access scope is limited to access types in the destination access mask specified by \( dstAccessMask \).

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier-sType-sType**
  
  \( sType \) must be \( VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_BARRIER \)

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier-pNext-pNext**
  
  \( pNext \) must be \( NULL \)

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier-srcAccessMask-parameter**
  
  \( srcAccessMask \) must be a valid combination of \( VkAccessFlagBits \) values

- **VUID-VkMemoryBarrier-dstAccessMask-parameter**
  
  \( dstAccessMask \) must be a valid combination of \( VkAccessFlagBits \) values

### 7.7.2. Buffer Memory Barriers

Buffer memory barriers only apply to memory accesses involving a specific buffer range. That is, a memory dependency formed from a buffer memory barrier is scoped to access via the specified buffer range. Buffer memory barriers can also be used to define a queue family ownership transfer for the specified buffer range.

The \( VkBufferMemoryBarrier2 \) structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef structVkBufferMemoryBarrier2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineStageFlags2 srcStageMask;
    VkAccessFlags2 srcAccessMask;
    VkPipelineStageFlags2 dstStageMask;
    VkAccessFlags2 dstAccessMask;
    uint32_t srcQueueFamilyIndex;
    uint32_t dstQueueFamilyIndex;
    VkBuffer buffer;
    VkDeviceSize offset;
    VkDeviceSize size;
} VkBufferMemoryBarrier2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
typedef VkBufferMemoryBarrier2 VkBufferMemoryBarrier2KHR;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **srcStageMask** is a VkPipelineStageFlags2 mask of pipeline stages to be included in the first synchronization scope.
• **srcAccessMask** is a VkAccessFlags2 mask of access flags to be included in the first access scope.
• **dstStageMask** is a VkPipelineStageFlags2 mask of pipeline stages to be included in the second synchronization scope.
• **dstAccessMask** is a VkAccessFlags2 mask of access flags to be included in the second access scope.
• **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is the source queue family for a queue family ownership transfer.
• **dstQueueFamilyIndex** is the destination queue family for a queue family ownership transfer.
• **buffer** is a handle to the buffer whose backing memory is affected by the barrier.
• **offset** is an offset in bytes into the backing memory for **buffer**; this is relative to the base offset as bound to the buffer (see **vkBindBufferMemory**).
• **size** is a size in bytes of the affected area of backing memory for **buffer**, or VK_WHOLE_SIZE to use the range from **offset** to the end of the buffer.

This structure defines a memory dependency limited to a range of a buffer, and can define a queue family transfer operation for that range.

The first synchronization scope and access scope described by this structure include only operations and memory accesses specified by **srcStageMask** and **srcAccessMask**.

The second synchronization scope and access scope described by this structure include only operations and memory accesses specified by **dstStageMask** and **dstAccessMask**.

Both access scopes are limited to only memory accesses to **buffer** in the range defined by **offset** and **size**.

If **buffer** was created with VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE, and **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is not equal to **dstQueueFamilyIndex**, this memory barrier defines a queue family transfer operation. When executed on a queue in the family identified by **srcQueueFamilyIndex**, this barrier defines a queue family release operation for the specified buffer range, and the second synchronization and access scopes do not synchronize operations on that queue. When executed on a queue in the family identified by **dstQueueFamilyIndex**, this barrier defines a queue family acquire operation for the specified buffer range, and the first synchronization and access scopes do not synchronize operations on that queue.

A queue family transfer operation is also defined if the values are not equal, and either is one of the special queue family values reserved for external memory ownership transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer. A queue family release operation is defined when **dstQueueFamilyIndex** is one of those values, and a queue family acquire operation is defined when **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is one of those values.
Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcStageMask-03929**
  If the `geometryShader` feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` must not contain
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcStageMask-03930**
  If the `tessellationShader` feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` must not contain
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT`
  or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03900**
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT`,
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR`,
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03901**
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_INDEX_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT`,
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03902**
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT`,
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03903**
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT`,
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_SUBPASS_SHADING_BIT_HUAWEI`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`,
  or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03904**
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of
  the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03905**
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of
  the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03906**
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of
  the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03907**
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of
  the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages
If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR`

or one of the

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

or

If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

or

If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT`
If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03927
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03928
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-06256
  If the `rayQuery` feature is not enabled and `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `srcStageMask` must not include any of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages except `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04858
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04859
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04860
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04861
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-dstStageMask-03929
  If the `geometryShader` feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-dstStageMask-03930
  If the `tessellationShader` feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03900
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT`, `dstStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03901
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_INDEX_READ_BIT`, `dstStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT`,
If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \).

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_SUBPASS_SHADING_BIT_HUAWEI} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \).

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages.

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages.

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages.

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages.

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages.

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages.

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \).

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \).
If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT} \)

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT} \)

If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages

If the \text{rayQuery} feature is not enabled and \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must not include any of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages except

\( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR} \)
If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_READ_BIT_KHR`, \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04859
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04860
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_READ_BIT_KHR`, \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04861
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-offset-01187
  offset must be less than the size of buffer

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-size-01188
  If size is not equal to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, size must be greater than 0

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-size-01189
  If size is not equal to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, size must be less than or equal to the size of buffer minus offset

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-buffer-01931
  If buffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04087
  If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) is not equal to \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \), at least one must not be a special queue family reserved for external memory ownership transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-buffer-04088
  If buffer was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`, \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) are not equal, and one of \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) is one of the special queue family values reserved for external memory transfers, the other must be `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-buffer-04089
  If buffer was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE`, and \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) are not equal, \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) must both be valid queue families, or one of the special queue family values reserved for external memory transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcStageMask-03851
  If either \( \text{srcStageMask} \) or \( \text{dstStageMask} \) includes `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT`, \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) must be equal
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_BARRIER_2`

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-pNext-pNext**
  
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcStageMask-parameter**
  
  `srcStageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits2` values

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-parameter**
  
  `srcAccessMask` must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits2` values

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-dstStageMask-parameter**
  
  `dstStageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits2` values

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-parameter**
  
  `dstAccessMask` must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits2` values

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier2-buffer-parameter**
  
  `buffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

The `VkBufferMemoryBarrier` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkBufferMemoryBarrier {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    VkAccessFlags       srcAccessMask;
    VkAccessFlags       dstAccessMask;
    uint32_t            srcQueueFamilyIndex;
    uint32_t            dstQueueFamilyIndex;
    VkBuffer            buffer;
    VkDeviceSize        offset;
    VkDeviceSize        size;
} VkBufferMemoryBarrier;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `srcAccessMask` is a bitmask of `VkAccessFlagBits` specifying a source access mask.
- `dstAccessMask` is a bitmask of `VkAccessFlagBits` specifying a destination access mask.
- `srcQueueFamilyIndex` is the source queue family for a queue family ownership transfer.
- `dstQueueFamilyIndex` is the destination queue family for a queue family ownership transfer.
- `buffer` is a handle to the buffer whose backing memory is affected by the barrier.
- `offset` is an offset in bytes into the backing memory for `buffer`; this is relative to the base offset as bound to the buffer (see `vkBindBufferMemory`).
• **size** is a size in bytes of the affected area of backing memory for **buffer**, or **VK_WHOLE_SIZE** to use the range from **offset** to the end of the buffer.

The first **access scope** is limited to access to memory through the specified buffer range, via access types in the **source access mask** specified by **srcAccessMask**. If **srcAccessMask** includes **VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT**, memory writes performed by that access type are also made visible, as that access type is not performed through a resource.

The second **access scope** is limited to access to memory through the specified buffer range, via access types in the **destination access mask** specified by **dstAccessMask**. If **dstAccessMask** includes **VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT** or **VK_ACCESS_HOST_READ_BIT**, available memory writes are also made visible to accesses of those types, as those access types are not performed through a resource.

If **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is not equal to **dstQueueFamilyIndex**, and **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is equal to the current queue family, then the memory barrier defines a **queue family release operation** for the specified buffer range, and the second access scope includes no access, as if **dstAccessMask** was **0**.

If **dstQueueFamilyIndex** is not equal to **srcQueueFamilyIndex**, and **dstQueueFamilyIndex** is equal to the current queue family, then the memory barrier defines a **queue family acquire operation** for the specified buffer range, and the first access scope includes no access, as if **srcAccessMask** was **0**.

---

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-offset-01187**
  
  **offset** must be less than the size of **buffer**

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-size-01188**
  
  If **size** is not equal to **VK_WHOLE_SIZE**, **size** must be greater than **0**

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-size-01189**
  
  If **size** is not equal to **VK_WHOLE_SIZE**, **size** must be less than or equal to than the size of **buffer** minus **offset**

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-buffer-01931**
  
  If **buffer** is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single **VkDeviceMemory** object

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04087**
  
  If **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is not equal to **dstQueueFamilyIndex**, at least one must not be a special queue family reserved for external memory ownership transfers, as described in **Queue Family Ownership Transfer**

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-buffer-04088**
  
  If **buffer** was created with a sharing mode of **VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT**, **srcQueueFamilyIndex** and **dstQueueFamilyIndex** are not equal, and one of **srcQueueFamilyIndex** and **dstQueueFamilyIndex** is one of the special queue family values reserved for external memory transfers, the other must be **VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED**

- **VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-buffer-04089**
  
  If **buffer** was created with a sharing mode of **VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE**, and **srcQueueFamilyIndex** and **dstQueueFamilyIndex** are not equal, **srcQueueFamilyIndex** and **dstQueueFamilyIndex** must both be valid queue families, or one of the special queue family
values reserved for external memory transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-synchronization2-03853
  If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled, and buffer was created with a sharing mode of VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, at least one of srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex must be VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_BARRIER
- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL
- VUID-VkBufferMemoryBarrier-buffer-parameter
  buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

**VK_WHOLE_SIZE** is a special value indicating that the entire remaining length of a buffer following a given offset should be used. It can be specified for VkBufferMemoryBarrier::size and other structures.

```c
#define VK_WHOLE_SIZE (~0ULL)
```

### 7.7.3. Image Memory Barriers

Image memory barriers only apply to memory accesses involving a specific image subresource range. That is, a memory dependency formed from an image memory barrier is scoped to access via the specified image subresource range. Image memory barriers can also be used to define image layout transitions or a queue family ownership transfer for the specified image subresource range.

The VkImageMemoryBarrier2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkImageMemoryBarrier2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineStageFlags2 srcStageMask;
    VkAccessFlags2 srcAccessMask;
    VkPipelineStageFlags2 dstStageMask;
    VkAccessFlags2 dstAccessMask;
    VkImageLayout oldLayout;
    VkImageLayout newLayout;
    uint32_t srcQueueFamilyIndex;
    uint32_t dstQueueFamilyIndex;
    VkImage image;
} VkImageMemoryBarrier2;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **srcStageMask** is a *VkPipelineStageFlags2* mask of pipeline stages to be included in the first synchronization scope.
• **srcAccessMask** is a *VkAccessFlags2* mask of access flags to be included in the first access scope.
• **dstStageMask** is a *VkPipelineStageFlags2* mask of pipeline stages to be included in the second synchronization scope.
• **dstAccessMask** is a *VkAccessFlags2* mask of access flags to be included in the second access scope.
• **oldLayout** is the old layout in an image layout transition.
• **newLayout** is the new layout in an image layout transition.
• **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is the source queue family for a queue family ownership transfer.
• **dstQueueFamilyIndex** is the destination queue family for a queue family ownership transfer.
• **image** is a handle to the image affected by this barrier.
• **subresourceRange** describes the image subresource range within image that is affected by this barrier.

This structure defines a memory dependency limited to an image subresource range, and can define a queue family transfer operation and image layout transition for that subresource range.

The first synchronization scope and access scope described by this structure include only operations and memory accesses specified by **srcStageMask** and **srcAccessMask**.

The second synchronization scope and access scope described by this structure include only operations and memory accesses specified by **dstStageMask** and **dstAccessMask**.

Both access scopes are limited to only memory accesses to **image** in the subresource range defined by **subresourceRange**.

If **image** was created with **VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE**, and **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is not equal to **dstQueueFamilyIndex**, this memory barrier defines a queue family transfer operation. When executed on a queue in the family identified by **srcQueueFamilyIndex**, this barrier defines a queue family release operation for the specified image subresource range, and the second synchronization and access scopes do not synchronize operations on that queue. When executed on a queue in the family identified by **dstQueueFamilyIndex**, this barrier defines a queue family acquire operation for the specified image subresource range, and the first synchronization and access...
scapes do not synchronize operations on that queue.

A queue family transfer operation is also defined if the values are not equal, and either is one of the special queue family values reserved for external memory ownership transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer. A queue family release operation is defined when dstQueueFamilyIndex is one of those values, and a queue family acquire operation is defined when srcQueueFamilyIndex is one of those values.

If oldLayout is not equal to newLayout, then the memory barrier defines an image layout transition for the specified image subresource range. If this memory barrier defines a queue family transfer operation, the layout transition is only executed once between the queues.

Note
When the old and new layout are equal, the layout values are ignored - data is preserved no matter what values are specified, or what layout the image is currently in.

If image has a multi-planar format and the image is disjoint, then including VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT in the aspectMask member of subresourceRange is equivalent to including VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, and (for three-plane formats only) VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcStageMask-03929
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcStageMask-03930
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03900
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03901
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_INDEX_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03902
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03903
If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_SUBPASS_SHADING_BIT_HUAWEI`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03904
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03905
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03906
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03907
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03908
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03909
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03910
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT` `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03911
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT` `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03912
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT`, `srcStageMask` must include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03913
  If `srcAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`, `srcStageMask`
**must** include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT,
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03914**
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT,
  or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03915**
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT, srcStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT,
  or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03916**
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_READ_BIT, srcStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-03917**
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_WRITE_BIT, srcStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-06256**
  If the rayQuery feature is not enabled and srcAccessMask includes
  VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must not include any of
  the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages except VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04858**
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_READ_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04859**
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04860**
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_READ_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must
include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcAccessMask-04861
  If srcAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR, srcStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstStageMask-03929
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstStageMask-03930
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03900
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT,
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR,
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03901
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_INDEX_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_INDEX_INPUT_BIT,
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT,
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03902
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_INPUT_BIT,
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT,
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03903
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_SUBPASS_SHADING_BIT_HUAWEI, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT,
  or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03904
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03905
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_SAMPLED_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_UNIFORM_READ_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03906
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_READ_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03907
  If dstAccessMask includes VK_ACCESS_2_ALL_ACCESS_BIT, dstStageMask must include
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT, or one of
  the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT stages
If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_STORAGE_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03908
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03909
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \), or one of the \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT} \) stages

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03910
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03911
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03912
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03913
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03914
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_READ_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03915
  If \( \text{dstAccessMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_ACCESS_2_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT} \), \( \text{dstStageMask} \) must include \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_COPY_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_BLIT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RESOLVE_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_TRANSFER_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_CLEAR_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03916
If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_READ_BIT`, `dstStageMask` **must** include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT`.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03917
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_HOST_WRITE_BIT`, `dstStageMask` **must** include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT`.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03927
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` **must** include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`, or one of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-03928
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` **must** include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT`.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-06256
  If the rayQuery feature is not enabled and `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` **must** not include any of the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_*_SHADER_BIT` stages except `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR`.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04858
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` **must** include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR`.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04859
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` **must** include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR`.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04860
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_READ_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` **must** include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-dstAccessMask-04861
  If `dstAccessMask` includes `VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`, `dstStageMask` **must** include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-subresourceRange-01486
  `subresourceRange.baseMipLevel` **must** be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `image` was created.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-subresourceRange-01724
  If `subresourceRange.levelCount` is not `VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS`, `subresourceRange.baseMipLevel + subresourceRange.levelCount` **must** be less than or equal to the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `image` was created.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-subresourceRange-01488
  `subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer` **must** be less than the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `image` was created.

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-subresourceRange-01725
  If `subresourceRange.layerCount` is not `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`,
subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer + subresourceRange.layerCount must be less than or equal to the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-image-01932
  If image is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-oldLayout-01208
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-oldLayout-01209
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-oldLayout-01210
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then image must have been created withVK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-oldLayout-01211
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT or VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-oldLayout-01212
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-oldLayout-01213
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-oldLayout-01197
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, oldLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED or the current layout of the image subresources affected by the barrier

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-newLayout-01198
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, newLayout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED
• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-oldLayout-01658
If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-oldLayout-01659
If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04065
If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with at least one of VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04066
If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT set

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04067
If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with at least one of VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04068
If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT set

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-synchronization2-06911
If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled, layout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcQueueFamilyIndex-03938
If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT or VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier2-srcQueueFamilyIndex-03939
If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, image must have been created with at least one of VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT, or
If `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR`, then `image` must have been created with `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR` set.

If `image` has a single-plane color format or is not disjoint, then the `aspectMask` member of `subresourceRange` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`.

If `image` has a multi-planar format and the image is disjoint, then the `aspectMask` member of `subresourceRange` must include either at least one of `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT`, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT`; or must include `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`.

If `image` has a multi-planar format with only two planes, then the `aspectMask` member of `subresourceRange` must not include `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT`.

If `image` has a depth/stencil format with both depth and stencil and the separateDepthStencilLayouts feature is enabled, then the `aspectMask` member of `subresourceRange` must include either or both `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`.

If `image` has a depth/stencil format with both depth and stencil and the separateDepthStencilLayouts feature is not enabled, then the `aspectMask` member of `subresourceRange` must include both `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`.

If `srcQueueFamilyIndex` is not equal to `dstQueueFamilyIndex`, at least one must not be a special queue family reserved for external memory ownership transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer.

If `image` was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`, `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` are not equal, and one of `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` is one of the special queue family values reserved for external memory transfers, the other must be `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`.

If `image` was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE`, and `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` are not equal, `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` must both be valid queue families, or one of the special queue family values reserved for external memory transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer.

If either `srcStageMask` or `dstStageMask` includes `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_HOST_BIT`,
The `VkImageMemoryBarrier` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkImageMemoryBarrier {
    VkStructureType               sType;
    const void*                   pNext;
    VkAccessFlags                 srcAccessMask;
    VkAccessFlags                 dstAccessMask;
    VkImageLayout                 oldLayout;
    VkImageLayout                 newLayout;
    uint32_t                       srcQueueFamilyIndex;
    uint32_t                       dstQueueFamilyIndex;
} VkImageMemoryBarrier;
```
VkImageMemoryBarrier
{
  VkImage image;
  VkImageSubresourceRange subresourceRange;
}

• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **srcAccessMask** is a bitmask of VkAccessFlagBits specifying a source access mask.
• **dstAccessMask** is a bitmask of VkAccessFlagBits specifying a destination access mask.
• **oldLayout** is the old layout in an image layout transition.
• **newLayout** is the new layout in an image layout transition.
• **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is the source queue family for a queue family ownership transfer.
• **dstQueueFamilyIndex** is the destination queue family for a queue family ownership transfer.
• **image** is a handle to the image affected by this barrier.
• **subresourceRange** describes the image subresource range within image that is affected by this barrier.

The first access scope is limited to access to memory through the specified image subresource range, via access types in the source access mask specified by **srcAccessMask**. If **srcAccessMask** includes VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT, memory writes performed by that access type are also made visible, as that access type is not performed through a resource.

The second access scope is limited to access to memory through the specified image subresource range, via access types in the destination access mask specified by **dstAccessMask**. If **dstAccessMask** includes VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT or VK_ACCESS_HOST_READ_BIT, available memory writes are also made visible to accesses of those types, as those access types are not performed through a resource.

If **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is not equal to **dstQueueFamilyIndex**, and **srcQueueFamilyIndex** is equal to the current queue family, then the memory barrier defines a queue family release operation for the specified image subresource range, and the second access scope includes no access, as if **dstAccessMask** was 0.

If **dstQueueFamilyIndex** is not equal to **srcQueueFamilyIndex**, and **dstQueueFamilyIndex** is equal to the current queue family, then the memory barrier defines a queue family acquire operation for the specified image subresource range, and the first access scope includes no access, as if **srcAccessMask** was 0.

If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled or **oldLayout** is not equal to **newLayout**, **oldLayout** and **newLayout** define an image layout transition for the specified image subresource range.

**Note**
If the synchronization2 feature is enabled, when the old and new layout are equal, the layout values are ignored - data is preserved no matter what values are specified, or what layout the image is currently in.

If **image** has a multi-planar format and the image is disjoint, then including
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT in the aspectMask member of subresourceRange is equivalent to including VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, and (for three-plane formats only) VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-subresourceRange-01486**
  subresourceRange.baseMipLevel must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-subresourceRange-01724**
  If subresourceRange.levelCount is not VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS, subresourceRange.baseMipLevel + subresourceRange.levelCount must be less than or equal to the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-subresourceRange-01488**
  subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer must be less than the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-subresourceRange-01725**
  If subresourceRange.layerCount is not VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS, subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer + subresourceRange.layerCount must be less than or equal to the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-image-01932**
  If image is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-oldLayout-01208**
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-oldLayout-01209**
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-oldLayout-01210**
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-oldLayout-01211**
  If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT or VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT.
If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) define a queue family ownership transfer or \( \text{oldLayout} \) and \( \text{newLayout} \) define an image layout transition, and \( \text{oldLayout} \) or \( \text{newLayout} \) is \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL} \) then image must have been created with \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-oldLayout-01213
  If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) define a queue family ownership transfer or \( \text{oldLayout} \) and \( \text{newLayout} \) define an image layout transition, and \( \text{oldLayout} \) or \( \text{newLayout} \) is \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL} \) then image must have been created with \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-oldLayout-01197
  If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) define a queue family ownership transfer or \( \text{oldLayout} \) and \( \text{newLayout} \) define an image layout transition, \( \text{oldLayout} \) must be \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED} \) or the current layout of the image subresources affected by the barrier

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-newLayout-01198
  If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) define a queue family ownership transfer or \( \text{oldLayout} \) and \( \text{newLayout} \) define an image layout transition, \( \text{newLayout} \) must not be \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED} \) or \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-oldLayout-01658
  If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) define a queue family ownership transfer or \( \text{oldLayout} \) and \( \text{newLayout} \) define an image layout transition, and \( \text{oldLayout} \) or \( \text{newLayout} \) is \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL} \) then image must have been created with \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-oldLayout-01659
  If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) define a queue family ownership transfer or \( \text{oldLayout} \) and \( \text{newLayout} \) define an image layout transition, and \( \text{oldLayout} \) or \( \text{newLayout} \) is \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL} \) then image must have been created with \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04065
  If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) define a queue family ownership transfer or \( \text{oldLayout} \) and \( \text{newLayout} \) define an image layout transition, and \( \text{oldLayout} \) or \( \text{newLayout} \) is \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL} \) then image must have been created with \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04066
  If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) define a queue family ownership transfer or \( \text{oldLayout} \) and \( \text{newLayout} \) define an image layout transition, and \( \text{oldLayout} \) or \( \text{newLayout} \) is \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL} \) then image must have been created with at least one of \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04067
  If \( \text{srcQueueFamilyIndex} \) and \( \text{dstQueueFamilyIndex} \) define a queue family ownership transfer or \( \text{oldLayout} \) and \( \text{newLayout} \) define an image layout transition, and \( \text{oldLayout} \) or \( \text{newLayout} \) is \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL} \) then image must have been created with at least one of \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT} \), \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT} \), or \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT} \)
• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-srcQueueFamilyIndex-04068
   If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT set

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-synchronization2-06911
   If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled, layout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-srcQueueFamilyIndex-03938
   If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT or VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-srcQueueFamilyIndex-03939
   If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, image must have been created with at least one of VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-oldLayout-02088
   If srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex define a queue family ownership transfer or oldLayout and newLayout define an image layout transition, and oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR set

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-image-01671
   If image has a single-plane color format or is not disjoint, then the aspectMask member of subresourceRange must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-image-01672
   If image has a multi-planar format and the image is disjoint, then the aspectMask member of subresourceRange must include either at least one of VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, and VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT; or must include VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-image-01673
   If image has a multi-planar format with only two planes, then the aspectMask member of subresourceRange must not include VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-image-03319
   If image has a depth/stencil format with both depth and stencil and the separateDepthStencilLayouts feature is enabled, then the aspectMask member of subresourceRange must include either or both VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT and VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT

• VUID-VkImageMemoryBarrier-image-03320
   If image has a depth/stencil format with both depth and stencil and the separateDepthStencilLayouts feature is not enabled, then the aspectMask member of subresourceRange must include both VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT and
If `srcQueueFamilyIndex` is not equal to `dstQueueFamilyIndex`, at least one must not be a special queue family reserved for external memory ownership transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer.

If `image` was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`, `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` are not equal, and one of `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` is one of the special queue family values reserved for external memory transfers, the other must be `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`.

If `image` was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE`, and `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` are not equal, `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` must both be valid queue families, or one of the special queue family values reserved for external memory transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer.

If the `synchronization2` feature is not enabled, and `image` was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`, at least one of `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` must be `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_BARRIER`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `oldLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value
- `newLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value
- `image` must be a valid `VkImage` handle
- `subresourceRange` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceRange` structure

7.7.4. Queue Family Ownership Transfer

Resources created with a `VkSharingMode` of `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE` must have their ownership explicitly transferred from one queue family to another in order to access their content in a well-defined manner on a queue in a different queue family.

The special queue family index `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED` indicates that a queue family parameter or
Resources shared with external APIs or instances using external memory **must** also explicitly manage ownership transfers between local and external queues (or equivalent constructs in external APIs) regardless of the `VkSharingMode` specified when creating them.

The special queue family index `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_EXTERNAL` represents any queue external to the resource's current Vulkan instance, as long as the queue uses the same underlying device group or physical device, and the same driver version as the resource's `VkDevice`, as indicated by `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::deviceUUID` and `VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::driverUUID`.

If memory dependencies are correctly expressed between uses of such a resource between two queues in different families, but no ownership transfer is defined, the contents of that resource are undefined for any read accesses performed by the second queue family.

**Note**

If an application does not need the contents of a resource to remain valid when transferring from one queue family to another, then the ownership transfer **should** be skipped.

A queue family ownership transfer consists of two distinct parts:

1. Release exclusive ownership from the source queue family
2. Acquire exclusive ownership for the destination queue family

An application **must** ensure that these operations occur in the correct order by defining an execution dependency between them, e.g. using a semaphore.

A *release operation* is used to release exclusive ownership of a range of a buffer or image subresource range. A release operation is defined by executing a buffer memory barrier (for a buffer range) or an image memory barrier (for an image subresource range) using a pipeline barrier command, on a queue from the source queue family. The `srcQueueFamilyIndex` parameter of the barrier **must** be set to the source queue family index, and the `dstQueueFamilyIndex` parameter to the destination queue family index. `dstAccessMask` is ignored for such a barrier, such that no visibility operation is executed - the value of this mask does not affect the validity of the barrier. The release operation happens-after the availability operation, and happens-before operations specified in the second synchronization scope of the calling command.
An acquire operation is used to acquire exclusive ownership of a range of a buffer or image subresource range. An acquire operation is defined by executing a buffer memory barrier (for a buffer range) or an image memory barrier (for an image subresource range) using a pipeline barrier command, on a queue from the destination queue family. The buffer range or image subresource range specified in an acquire operation must match exactly that of a previous release operation. The srcQueueFamilyIndex parameter of the barrier must be set to the source queue family index, and the dstQueueFamilyIndex parameter to the destination queue family index. srcAccessMask is ignored for such a barrier, such that no availability operation is executed - the value of this mask does not affect the validity of the barrier. The acquire operation happens-after operations in the first synchronization scope of the calling command, and happens-before the visibility operation.

**Note**

Whilst it is not invalid to provide destination or source access masks for memory barriers used for release or acquire operations, respectively, they have no practical effect. Access after a release operation has undefined results, and so visibility for those accesses has no practical effect. Similarly, write access before an acquire operation will produce undefined results for future access, so availability of those writes has no practical use. In an earlier version of the specification, these were required to match on both sides - but this was subsequently relaxed. These masks should be set to 0.

If the transfer is via an image memory barrier, and an image layout transition is desired, then the values of oldLayout and newLayout in the release operation's memory barrier must be equal to values of oldLayout and newLayout in the acquire operation's memory barrier. Although the image layout transition is submitted twice, it will only be executed once. A layout transition specified in this way happens-after the release operation and happens-before the acquire operation.

If the values of srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex are equal, no ownership transfer is performed, and the barrier operates as if they were both set to VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED.

Queue family ownership transfers may perform read and write accesses on all memory bound to the image subresource or buffer range, so applications must ensure that all memory writes have been made available before a queue family ownership transfer is executed. Available memory is automatically made visible to queue family release and acquire operations, and writes performed by those operations are automatically made available.

Once a queue family has acquired ownership of a buffer range or image subresource range of a VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE resource, its contents are undefined to other queue families unless ownership is transferred. The contents of any portion of another resource which aliases memory that is bound to the transferred buffer or image subresource range are undefined after a release or acquire operation.

**Note**

Because events cannot be used directly for inter-queue synchronization, and because vkCmdSetEvent does not have the queue family index or memory barrier parameters needed by a release operation, the release and acquire operations of a queue family ownership transfer can only be performed using vkCmdPipelineBarrier.
7.8. Wait Idle Operations

To wait on the host for the completion of outstanding queue operations for a given queue, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkQueueWaitIdle(
    VkQueue queue);
```

- `queue` is the queue on which to wait.

`vkQueueWaitIdle` is equivalent to having submitted a valid fence to every previously executed queue submission command that accepts a fence, then waiting for all of those fences to signal using `vkWaitForFences` with an infinite timeout and `waitAll` set to `VK_TRUE`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkQueueWaitIdle-queue-parameter
  - `queue` must be a valid `VkQueue` handle

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `queue` must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST`

To wait on the host for the completion of outstanding queue operations for all queues on a given logical device, call:
VkResult vkDeviceWaitIdle(
    VkDevice device);

- `device` is the logical device to idle.

`vkDeviceWaitIdle` is equivalent to calling `vkQueueWaitIdle` for all queues owned by `device`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkDeviceWaitIdle-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to all VkQueue objects created from device must be externally synchronized

**Return Codes**

**Success**

- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST

### 7.9. Host Write Ordering Guarantees

When batches of command buffers are submitted to a queue via a queue submission command, it defines a memory dependency with prior host operations, and execution of command buffers submitted to the queue.

The first synchronization scope is defined by the host execution model, but includes execution of `vkQueueSubmit` on the host and anything that happened-before it.

The second synchronization scope includes all commands submitted in the same queue submission, and all commands that occur later in submission order.

The first access scope includes all host writes to mappable device memory that are available to the host memory domain.

The second access scope includes all memory access performed by the device.
7.10. Synchronization and Multiple Physical Devices

If a logical device includes more than one physical device, then fences, semaphores, and events all still have a single instance of the signaled state.

A fence becomes signaled when all physical devices complete the necessary queue operations.

Semaphore wait and signal operations all include a device index that is the sole physical device that performs the operation. These indices are provided in the `VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo` and `VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo` structures. Semaphores are not exclusively owned by any physical device. For example, a semaphore can be signaled by one physical device and then waited on by a different physical device.

An event can only be waited on by the same physical device that signaled it (or the host).
Chapter 8. Render Pass

Draw commands must be recorded within a render pass instance. Each render pass instance defines a set of image resources, referred to as attachments, used during rendering.

To begin a render pass instance, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdBeginRendering(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkRenderingInfo* pRenderingInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
void vkCmdBeginRenderingKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkRenderingInfo* pRenderingInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer in which to record the command.
- `pRenderingInfo` is a pointer to a `VkRenderingInfo` structure specifying details of the render pass instance to begin.

After beginning a render pass instance, the command buffer is ready to record draw commands.

If `pRenderingInfo->flags` includes `VK_RENDERING_RESUMING_BIT` then this render pass is resumed from a render pass instance that has been suspended earlier in submission order.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRendering-dynamicRendering-06446
  The dynamicRendering feature must be enabled

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRendering-commandBuffer-06068
  If `commandBuffer` is a secondary command buffer, `pRenderingInfo->flags` must not include `VK_RENDERING_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS_BIT`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRendering-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRendering-pRenderingInfo-parameter
  `pRenderingInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkRenderingInfo` structure

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRendering-commandBuffer-recording

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**commandBuffer** must be in the **recording state**

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRendering-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The **VkCommandPool** that **commandBuffer** was allocated from **must** support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRendering-renderpass
  This command **must** only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRendering-videocoding
  This command **must** only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to **commandBuffer** **must** be externally synchronized

- Host access to the **VkCommandPool** that **commandBuffer** was allocated from **must** be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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The **VkRenderingInfo** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkRenderingInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkRenderingFlags flags;
    VkRect2D renderArea;
    uint32_t layerCount;
    uint32_t viewMask;
    uint32_t colorAttachmentCount;
    const VkRenderingAttachmentInfo* pColorAttachments;
    const VkRenderingAttachmentInfo* pDepthAttachment;
    const VkRenderingAttachmentInfo* pStencilAttachment;
} VkRenderingInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
typedef VkRenderingInfo VkRenderingInfoKHR;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **flags** is a bitmask of `VkRenderingFlagBits`.
• **renderArea** is the render area that is affected by the render pass instance.
• **layerCount** is the number of layers rendered to in each attachment when **viewMask** is 0.
• **viewMask** is the view mask indicating the indices of attachment layers that will be rendered when it is not 0.
• **colorAttachmentCount** is the number of elements in **pColorAttachments**.
• **pColorAttachments** is a pointer to an array of **colorAttachmentCount** `VkRenderingAttachmentInfo` structures describing any color attachments used.
• **pDepthAttachment** is a pointer to a `VkRenderingAttachmentInfo` structure describing a depth attachment.
• **pStencilAttachment** is a pointer to a `VkRenderingAttachmentInfo` structure describing a stencil attachment.

If **viewMask** is not 0, multiview is enabled.

If there is an instance of `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo` included in the **pNext** chain and its **deviceCount** member is not 0, then **renderArea** is ignored, and the render area is defined per-device by that structure.

Each element of the **pColorAttachments** array corresponds to an output location in the shader, i.e. if the shader declares an output variable decorated with a **Location** value of X, then it uses the attachment provided in **pColorAttachments[X]**. If the **imageView** member of any element of **pColorAttachments** that are not **VK_NULL_HANDLE** must have been created with the same **sampleCount**.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-viewMask-06069**
  If **viewMask** is 0, **layerCount** must not be 0

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-multisampledRenderToSingleSampled-06857**
  If none of the **VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples** extension, the **VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples** extension, or the **multisampledRenderToSingleSampled** feature are enabled, **imageView** members of **pDepthAttachment**, **pStencilAttachment**, and elements of **pColorAttachments** that are not **VK_NULL_HANDLE** must have been created with the same **sampleCount**.

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06077**
  If the **pNext** chain does not contain `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo` or its **deviceRenderAreaCount** member is equal to 0, **renderArea.offset.x** must be greater than or equal to 0.

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06078**
  If the **pNext** chain does not contain `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo` or its...
deviceRenderAreaCount member is equal to 0, renderArea.offset.y must be greater than or equal to 0

- VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06079
  If the pNext chain does not contain VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo or its deviceRenderAreaCount member is equal to 0, the width of the imageView member of any element of pColorAttachments, pDepthAttachment, or pStencilAttachment that is not VK_NULL_HANDLE must be greater than or equal to renderArea.offset.x + renderArea.extent.width

- VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06080
  If the pNext chain does not contain VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo or its deviceRenderAreaCount member is equal to 0, the height of the imageView member of any element of pColorAttachments, pDepthAttachment, or pStencilAttachment that is not VK_NULL_HANDLE must be greater than or equal to renderArea.offset.y + renderArea.extent.height

- VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06083
  If the pNext chain contains VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo, the width of the imageView member of any element of pColorAttachments, pDepthAttachment, or pStencilAttachment that is not VK_NULL_HANDLE must be greater than or equal to the sum of the offset.x and extent.width members of each element of pDeviceRenderAreas

- VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06084
  If the pNext chain contains VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo, the height of the imageView member of any element of pColorAttachments, pDepthAttachment, or pStencilAttachment that is not VK_NULL_HANDLE must be greater than or equal to the sum of the offset.y and extent.height members of each element of pDeviceRenderAreas

- VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-06085
  If neither pDepthAttachment or pStencilAttachment are NULL and the imageView member of either structure is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the imageView member of each structure must be the same

- VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-06086
  If neither pDepthAttachment or pStencilAttachment are NULL, and the resolveMode member of each is not VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, the resolveImageView member of each structure must be the same

- VUID-VkRenderingInfo-colorAttachmentCount-06087
  If colorAttachmentCount is not 0 and the imageView member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, that imageView must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-06547
  If pDepthAttachment is not NULL and pDepthAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pDepthAttachment->imageView must have been created with a format that includes a depth aspect

- VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-06088
  If pDepthAttachment is not NULL and pDepthAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pDepthAttachment->imageView must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT
• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pStencilAttachment-06548
  If pStencilAttachment is not NULL and pStencilAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pStencilAttachment->imageView must have been created with a format that includes a stencil aspect.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pStencilAttachment-06089
  If pStencilAttachment is not NULL and pStencilAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pStencilAttachment->imageView must have been created with a stencil usage including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-colorAttachmentCount-06090
  If colorAttachmentCount is not 0 and the imageView member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the layout member of that element of pColorAttachments must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-colorAttachmentCount-06091
  If colorAttachmentCount is not 0 and the imageView member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, if the resolveMode member of that element of pColorAttachments is not VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, its resolveImageLayout member must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-06092
  If pDepthAttachment is not NULL and pDepthAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pDepthAttachment->layout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-06093
  If pDepthAttachment is not NULL, pDepthAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and pDepthAttachment->resolveMode is not VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, pDepthAttachment->resolveImageLayout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pStencilAttachment-06094
  If pStencilAttachment is not NULL and pStencilAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pStencilAttachment->layout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pStencilAttachment-06095
  If pStencilAttachment is not NULL, pStencilAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and pStencilAttachment->resolveMode is not VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, pStencilAttachment->resolveImageLayout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-colorAttachmentCount-06096
  If colorAttachmentCount is not 0 and the imageView member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the layout member of that element of pColorAttachments must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-colorAttachmentCount-06097
  If colorAttachmentCount is not 0 and the imageView member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, if the resolveMode member of that element of pColorAttachments is not VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, its resolveImageLayout member must not be...
• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-06098
If pDepthAttachment is not NULL, pDepthAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and pDepthAttachment->resolveMode is not VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, pDepthAttachment->resolveImageLayout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pStencilAttachment-06099
If pStencilAttachment is not NULL, pStencilAttachment->imageView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and pStencilAttachment->resolveMode is not VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, pStencilAttachment->resolveImageLayout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-colorAttachmentCount-06100
If colorAttachmentCount is not 0 and the imageView member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the layout member of that element of pColorAttachments must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-colorAttachmentCount-06101
If colorAttachmentCount is not 0 and the imageView member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, if the resolveMode member of that element of pColorAttachments is not VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, its resolveImageLayout member must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-06102
If pDepthAttachment or pStencilAttachment are both not NULL, pDepthAttachment->imageView and pStencilAttachment->imageView are both not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties::independentResolveNone is VK_FALSE, the resolveMode of both structures must be the same value.

• VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-06103
If pDepthAttachment or pStencilAttachment are both not NULL, pDepthAttachment->imageView and pStencilAttachment->imageView are both not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties::independentResolve is VK_FALSE, the resolveMode of neither structure is VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, the resolveMode of both structures must be the same value.
• **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-colorAttachmentCount-06106**

  colorAttachmentCount **must** be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxColorAttachments

• **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06119**

  If the pNext chain does not contain VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo or its deviceRenderAreaCount member is equal to 0 and the imageView member of a VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR structure included in the pNext chain is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, imageView **must** have a width greater than or equal to \[
  \text{renderAreaX + renderAreaY} \times \frac{\text{shadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeX}}{\text{shadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeY}}
\]

  and a height greater than or equal to \[
  \text{renderAreaX + renderAreaY} \times \frac{\text{shadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeY}}{\text{shadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeX}}
\]

• **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06120**

  If the pNext chain contains a VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo structure, its deviceRenderAreaCount member is not 0, and the imageView member of a VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR structure included in the pNext chain is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, imageView **must** have a width greater than or equal to \[
  \text{pDeviceRenderAreas[0].renderAreaX + pDeviceRenderAreas[0].renderAreaY} \times \frac{\text{shadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeX}}{\text{shadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeY}}
\]

  and a height greater than or equal to \[
  \text{pDeviceRenderAreas[0].renderAreaX + pDeviceRenderAreas[0].renderAreaY} \times \frac{\text{shadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeY}}{\text{shadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeX}}
\]

• **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06121**

  If the pNext chain does not contain VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo or its deviceRenderAreaCount member is equal to 0 and the imageView member of a VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR structure included in the pNext chain is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, imageView **must** have a layerCount that is either equal to 1 or greater than or equal to layerCount

• **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-06122**

  If the pNext chain contains a VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo structure, its deviceRenderAreaCount member is not 0, and the imageView member of a VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR structure included in the pNext chain is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, imageView **must** have a layerCount that either equal to 1 or greater than or equal to the index of the most significant bit in viewMask

• **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-imageView-06123**

  If the imageView member of a VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR structure included in the pNext chain is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and viewMask is 0, imageView **must** have a layerCount that is either equal to 1 or greater than or equal to layerCount

• **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-imageView-06124**

  If the imageView member of a VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR structure included in the pNext chain is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and viewMask is 0, imageView **must** have a layerCount that either equal to 1 or greater than or equal to the index of the most significant bit in viewMask

• **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-imageView-06125**

  If the imageView member of a VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR structure included in the pNext chain is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, it **must** not be equal to the imageView or resolveImageView member of pDepthAttachment, pStencilAttachment, or any element of pColorAttachments

• **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-multiview-06127**

  If the multiview feature is not enabled, viewMask **must** be 0
The index of the most significant bit in `viewMask` must be less than `maxMultiviewViewCount`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_INFO`.

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pNext-pNext**
  
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo`, `VkMultiviewPerViewAttributesInfoNVX`, `VkRenderingFragmentDensityMapAttachmentInfoEXT`, or `VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR`.

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-sType-unique**
  
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-flags-parameter**
  
  `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkRenderingFlagBits` values.

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pColorAttachments-parameter**
  
  If `colorAttachmentCount` is not 0, `pColorAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `colorAttachmentCount` valid `VkRenderingAttachmentInfo` structures.

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pDepthAttachment-parameter**
  
  If `pDepthAttachment` is not `NULL`, `pDepthAttachment` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkRenderingAttachmentInfo` structure.

- **VUID-VkRenderingInfo-pStencilAttachment-parameter**
  
  If `pStencilAttachment` is not `NULL`, `pStencilAttachment` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkRenderingAttachmentInfo` structure.

Bits which can be set in `VkRenderingInfo::flags` describing additional properties of the render pass are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef enum VkRenderingFlagBits {
    VK_RENDERING_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_RENDERING_SUSPENDING_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_RENDERING_RESUMING_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_RENDERING_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS_BIT_KHR = vk_rendering_contents_secondary_command_buffers_bit,
    VK_RENDERING_SUSPENDING_BIT_KHR = vk_rendering_suspending_bit,
    VK_RENDERING_RESUMING_BIT_KHR = vk_rendering_resuming_bit,
} VkRenderingFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent
Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering

typedef VkRenderingFlagBits VkRenderingFlagBitsKHR;

- **VK_RENDERING_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS_BIT** specifies that draw calls for the render pass instance will be recorded in secondary command buffers.
- **VK_RENDERING_RESUMING_BIT** specifies that the render pass instance is resuming an earlier suspended render pass instance.
- **VK_RENDERING_SUSPENDING_BIT** specifies that the render pass instance will be suspended.

The contents of `pRenderingInfo` must match between suspended render pass instances and the render pass instances that resume them, other than the presence or absence of the **VK_RENDERING_RESUMING_BIT**, **VK_RENDERING_SUSPENDING_BIT**, and **VK_RENDERING_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS_BIT** flags. No action or synchronization commands, or other render pass instances, are allowed between suspending and resuming render pass instances.

Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3

typedef VkFlags VkRenderingFlags;

or the equivalent

Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering

typedef VkRenderingFlags VkRenderingFlagsKHR;

`VkRenderingFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkRenderingFlagBits`.

The `VkRenderingAttachmentInfo` structure is defined as:

Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3

typedef struct VkRenderingAttachmentInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageView imageView;
    VkImageLayout imageLayout;
    VkResolveModeFlagBits resolveMode;
    VkImageView resolveImageView;
    VkImageLayout resolveImageLayout;
    VkAttachmentLoadOp loadOp;
    VkAttachmentStoreOp storeOp;
    VkClearValue clearValue;
} VkRenderingAttachmentInfo;

or the equivalent
typedef VkRenderingAttachmentInfo VkRenderingAttachmentInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **imageView** is the image view that will be used for rendering.
- **imageLayout** is the layout that **imageView** will be in during rendering.
- **resolveMode** is a VkResolveModeFlagBits value defining how multisampled data written to **imageView** will be resolved.
- **resolveImageView** is an image view used to write resolved multisample data at the end of rendering.
- **resolveImageLayout** is the layout that **resolveImageView** will be in during rendering.
- **loadOp** is a VkAttachmentLoadOp value specifying how the contents of **imageView** are treated at the start of the render pass instance.
- **storeOp** is a VkAttachmentStoreOp value specifying how the contents of **imageView** are treated at the end of the render pass instance.
- **clearValue** is a VkClearColor structure defining values used to clear **imageView** when **loadOp** is VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR.

Values in **imageView** are loaded and stored according to the values of **loadOp** and **storeOp**, within the render area for each device specified in VkRenderingInfo. If **imageView** is VK_NULL_HANDLE, other members of this structure are ignored; writes to this attachment will be discarded, and no load, store, or resolve operations will be performed.

If **resolveMode** is VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, then **resolveImageView** is ignored. If **resolveMode** is not VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE, and **resolveImageView** is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, values in **resolveImageView** within the render area become undefined once rendering begins. At the end of rendering, the color values written to each pixel location in **imageView** will be resolved according to **resolveMode** and stored into the the same location in **resolveImageView**.

**Note**

The resolve mode and store operation are independent; it is valid to write both resolved and unresolved values, and equally valid to discard the unresolved values while writing the resolved ones.

Store and resolve operations are only performed at the end of a render pass instance that does not specify the VK_RENDERING_SUSPENDING_BIT_KHR flag.

Load operations are only performed at the beginning of a render pass instance that does not specify the VK_RENDERING_RESUMING_BIT_KHR flag.

Image contents at the end of a suspended render pass instance remain defined for access by a resuming render pass instance.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06129
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and has a non-integer color format, `resolveMode` must be `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE` or `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06130
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and has an integer color format, `resolveMode` must be `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE` or `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06132
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and `resolveMode` is not `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`, `imageView` must not have a sample count of `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06860
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and `resolveMode` is not `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`, `resolveImageView` must not be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06864
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `resolveImageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and `resolveMode` is not `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`, `resolveImageView` must have a sample count of `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06865
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `resolveImageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and `resolveMode` is not `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`, `imageView` and `resolveImageView` must have the same `VkFormat`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06135
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `imageLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06136
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and `resolveMode` is not `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`, `resolveImageLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06137
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and `resolveMode` is not `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`, `resolveImageLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06142
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and `resolveMode` is not `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`, `resolveImageLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06143
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `imageLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR`

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06144
If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and `resolveMode` is not `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`, `resolveImageLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR`.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06145
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `imageLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR`.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-06146
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and `resolveMode` is not `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`, `resolveImageLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_ATTACHMENT_INFO`.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageView-parameter
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `imageView` must be a valid `VkImageView` handle.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-imageLayout-parameter
  `imageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-resolveMode-parameter
  If `resolveMode` is not 0, `resolveMode` must be a valid `VkResolveModeFlagBits` value.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-resolveImageView-parameter
  If `resolveImageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `resolveImageView` must be a valid `VkImageView` handle.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-resolveImageLayout-parameter
  `resolveImageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-loadOp-parameter
  `loadOp` must be a valid `VkAttachmentLoadOp` value.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-storeOp-parameter
  `storeOp` must be a valid `VkAttachmentStoreOp` value.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-clearValue-parameter
  `clearValue` must be a valid `VkClearValue` union.

- VUID-VkRenderingAttachmentInfo-commonparent
  Both of `imageView`, and `resolveImageView` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

The `VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
typedef struct VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR {
```
VkStructureType sType;
const void* pNext;
VkImageView imageView;
VkImageLayout imageLayout;
VkExtent2D shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize;
} VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **imageView** is the image view that will be used as a fragment shading rate attachment.
- **imageLayout** is the layout that **imageView** will be in during rendering.
- **shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize** specifies the number of pixels corresponding to each texel in **imageView**.

This structure can be included in the **pNext** chain of **VkRenderingInfo** to define a fragment shading rate attachment. If **imageView** is **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, or if this structure is not specified, the implementation behaves as if a valid shading rate attachment was specified with all texels specifying a single pixel per fragment.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06147**
  If **imageView** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, layout must be **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL** or **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR**

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06148**
  If **imageView** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, it must have been created with **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR**

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06149**
  If **imageView** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width must be a power of two value

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06150**
  If **imageView** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width must be less than or equal to maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06151**
  If **imageView** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width must be greater than or equal to minFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06152**
  If **imageView** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height must be a power of two value

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06153**
  If **imageView** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height must be less than or equal to maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06154**
If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height` must be greater than or equal to `minFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height`.

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06155**
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the quotient of `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width` and `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height` must be less than or equal to `maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeAspectRatio`.

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-06156**
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the quotient of `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height` and `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width` must be less than or equal to `maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeAspectRatio`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_INFO_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageView-parameter**
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `imageView` must be a valid `VkImageView` handle.

- **VUID-VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-imageLayout-parameter**
  `imageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.

To end a render pass instance, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdEndRendering( VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
void vkCmdEndRenderingKHR( VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer in which to record the command.

If the value of `pRenderingInfo->flags` used to begin this render pass instance included `VK_RENDERING_SUSPENDING_BIT`, then this render pass is suspended and will be resumed later in submission order.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRendering-None-06161**
  The current render pass instance must have been begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`.

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRendering-commandBuffer-06162**
The current render pass instance **must** have been begun in `commandBuffer`

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRendering-None-06999**
  If `vkCmdBeginQuery*` was called within the render pass, the corresponding `vkCmdEndQuery*` **must** have been called subsequently within the same subpass.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRendering-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRendering-commandBuffer-recording**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRendering-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics operations

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRendering-renderpass**
  This command **must** only be called inside of a render pass instance

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRendering-videocoding**
  This command **must** only be called outside of a video coding scope

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` **must** be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** be externally synchronized

**Command Properties**

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**Note**

For more complex rendering graphs, it is possible to pre-define a static *render pass* object, which as well as allowing draw commands, allows the definition of framebuffer-local dependencies between multiple subpasses. These objects have a lot of setup cost compared to `vkCmdBeginRendering`, but use of subpass dependencies can confer important performance benefits on some devices.

A render pass object represents a collection of attachments, subpasses, and dependencies between
the subpasses, and describes how the attachments are used over the course of the subpasses.

Render passes are represented by `VkRenderPass` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkRenderPass)
```

An attachment description describes the properties of an attachment including its format, sample count, and how its contents are treated at the beginning and end of each render pass instance.

A subpass represents a phase of rendering that reads and writes a subset of the attachments in a render pass. Rendering commands are recorded into a particular subpass of a render pass instance.

A subpass description describes the subset of attachments that is involved in the execution of a subpass. Each subpass can read from some attachments as input attachments, write to some as color attachments or depth/stencil attachments, and perform multisample resolve operations to resolve attachments. A subpass description can also include a set of preserve attachments, which are attachments that are not read or written by the subpass but whose contents must be preserved throughout the subpass.

A subpass uses an attachment if the attachment is a color, depth/stencil, resolve, depth/stencil resolve, fragment shading rate, or input attachment for that subpass (as determined by the `pNextColorAttachments`, `pDepthStencilAttachment`, `pResolveAttachments`, `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve::pDepthStencilResolveAttachment`, `VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR::pFragmentShadingRateAttachment->attachment`, and `pInputAttachments` members of `VkSubpassDescription`, respectively). A subpass does not use an attachment if that attachment is preserved by the subpass. The first use of an attachment is in the lowest numbered subpass that uses that attachment. Similarly, the last use of an attachment is in the highest numbered subpass that uses that attachment.

The subpasses in a render pass all render to the same dimensions, and fragments for pixel `(x,y,layer)` in one subpass can only read attachment contents written by previous subpasses at that same `(x,y,layer)` location. For multi-pixel fragments, the pixel read from an input attachment is selected from the pixels covered by that fragment in an implementation-dependent manner. However, this selection must be made consistently for any fragment with the same shading rate for the lifetime of the `VkDevice`.

**Note**

By describing a complete set of subpasses in advance, render passes provide the implementation an opportunity to optimize the storage and transfer of attachment data between subpasses.

In practice, this means that subpasses with a simple framebuffer-space dependency may be merged into a single tiled rendering pass, keeping the attachment data on-chip for the duration of a render pass instance. However, it is also quite common for a render pass to only contain a single subpass.

**Subpass dependencies** describe execution and memory dependencies between subpasses.
A **subpass dependency chain** is a sequence of subpass dependencies in a render pass, where the source subpass of each subpass dependency (after the first) equals the destination subpass of the previous dependency.

Execution of subpasses **may** overlap or execute out of order with regards to other subpasses, unless otherwise enforced by an execution dependency. Each subpass only respects submission order for commands recorded in the same subpass, and the `vkCmdBeginRenderPass` and `vkCmdEndRenderPass` commands that delimit the render pass - commands within other subpasses are not included. This affects most other **implicit ordering guarantees**.

A render pass describes the structure of subpasses and attachments independent of any specific image views for the attachments. The specific image views that will be used for the attachments, and their dimensions, are specified in `VkFramebuffer` objects. Framebuffers are created with respect to a specific render pass that the framebuffer is compatible with (see **Render Pass Compatibility**). Collectively, a render pass and a framebuffer define the complete render target state for one or more subpasses as well as the algorithmic dependencies between the subpasses.

The various pipeline stages of the drawing commands for a given subpass **may** execute concurrently and/or out of order, both within and across drawing commands, whilst still respecting **pipeline order**. However for a given (x,y,layer,sample) sample location, certain per-sample operations are performed in **rasterization order**.

**VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED** is a constant indicating that a render pass attachment is not used.

```c
#define VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED              (~0U)
```

### 8.1. Render Pass Creation

To create a render pass, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateRenderPass(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkRenderPassCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkRenderPass* pRenderPass);
```

- **device** is the logical device that creates the render pass.
- **pCreateInfo** is a pointer to a `VkRenderPassCreateInfo` structure describing the parameters of the render pass.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the **Memory Allocation** chapter.
- **pRenderPass** is a pointer to a `VkRenderPass` handle in which the resulting render pass object is returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateRenderPass-device-parameter
  
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkCreateRenderPass-pCreateInfo-parameter
  
  `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkRenderPassCreateInfo` structure

- VUID-vkCreateRenderPass-pAllocator-parameter
  
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

- VUID-vkCreateRenderPass-pRenderPass-parameter
  
  `pRenderPass` must be a valid pointer to a `VkRenderPass` handle

Return Codes

**Success**

- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkRenderPassCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkRenderPassCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void*pNext;
    VkRenderPassCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t attachmentCount;
    const VkAttachmentDescription* pAttachments;
    uint32_t subpassCount;
    const VkSubpassDescription* pSubpasses;
    uint32_t dependencyCount;
    const VkSubpassDependency* pDependencies;
} VkRenderPassCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `attachmentCount` is the number of attachments used by this render pass.
- `pAttachments` is a pointer to an array of `attachmentCount` `VkAttachmentDescription` structures describing the attachments used by the render pass.
• `subpassCount` is the number of subpasses to create.
• `pSubpasses` is a pointer to an array of `subpassCount` `VkSubpassDescription` structures describing each subpass.
• `dependencyCount` is the number of memory dependencies between pairs of subpasses.
• `pDependencies` is a pointer to an array of `dependencyCount` `VkSubpassDependency` structures describing dependencies between pairs of subpasses.

**Note**
Care should be taken to avoid a data race here; if any subpasses access attachments with overlapping memory locations, and one of those accesses is a write, a subpass dependency needs to be included between them.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-attachment-00834**
  If the `attachment` member of any element of `pInputAttachments`, `pColorAttachments`, `pResolveAttachments` or `pDepthStencilAttachment`, or any element of `pPreserveAttachments` in any element of `pSubpasses` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, then it must be less than `attachmentCount`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pAttachments-00836**
  For any member of `pAttachments` with a `loadOp` equal to `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR`, the first use of that attachment must not specify a `layout` equal to `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pAttachments-02511**
  For any member of `pAttachments` with a `stencilLoadOp` equal to `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR`, the first use of that attachment must not specify a `layout` equal to `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pAttachments-01566**
  For any member of `pAttachments` with a `loadOp` equal to `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR`, the first use of that attachment must not specify a `layout` equal to `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pAttachments-01567**
  For any member of `pAttachments` with a `stencilLoadOp` equal to `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR`, the first use of that attachment must not specify a `layout` equal to `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-01926**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo` structure, the `subpass` member of each element of its `pAspectReferences` member must be less than `subpassCount`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-01927**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo` structure,
the `inputAttachmentIndex` member of each element of its `pAspectReferences` member must be less than the value of `inputAttachmentCount` in the element of `pSubpasses` identified by its `subpass` member.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-01963**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo` structure, for any element of the `pInputAttachments` member of any element of `pSubpasses` where the `attachment` member is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, the `aspectMask` member of the corresponding element of `VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo`::`pAspectReferences` must only include aspects that are present in images of the format specified by the element of `pAttachments` at `attachment`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-01928**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` structure, and its `subpassCount` member is not zero, that member must be equal to the value of `subpassCount`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-01929**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` structure, if its `dependencyCount` member is not zero, it must be equal to `dependencyCount`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-01930**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` structure, for each non-zero element of `pViewOffsets`, the `srcSubpass` and `dstSubpass` members of `pDependencies` at the same index must not be equal.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-02512**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` structure, for any element of `pDependencies` with a `dependencyFlags` member that does not include `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`, the corresponding element of the `pViewOffsets` member of that `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` instance must be 0.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-02513**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` structure, elements of its `pViewMasks` member must either all be 0, or all not be 0.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-02514**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` structure, and each element of its `pViewMasks` member is 0, the `dependencyFlags` member of each element of `pDependencies` must not include `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-02515**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` structure, and each element of its `pViewMasks` member is 0, its `correlationMaskCount` member must be 0.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pDependencies-00837**
  For any element of `pDependencies`, if the `srcSubpass` is not `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, all stage flags included in the `srcStageMask` member of that dependency must be a pipeline stage supported by the `pipeline` identified by the `pipelineBindPoint` member of the source subpass.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pDependencies-00838**
  For any element of `pDependencies`, if the `dstSubpass` is not `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, all stage flags included in the `dstStageMask` member of that dependency must be a pipeline stage supported by the `pipeline` identified by the `pipelineBindPoint` member of the destination
subpass

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pDependencies-06866
  For any element of pDependencies, if its srcSubpass is not VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL, it must be less than subpassCount

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pDependencies-06867
  For any element of pDependencies, if its dstSubpass is not VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL, it must be less than subpassCount

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType **must** be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain **must** be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo or VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain **must** be unique

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
  flags **must** be 0

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pAttachments-parameter
  If attachmentCount is not 0, pAttachments **must** be a valid pointer to an array of attachmentCount valid VkAttachmentDescription structures

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pSubpasses-parameter
  pSubpasses **must** be a valid pointer to an array of subpassCount valid VkSubpassDescription structures

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-pDependencies-parameter
  If dependencyCount is not 0, pDependencies **must** be a valid pointer to an array of dependencyCount valid VkSubpassDependency structures

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo-subpassCount-arraylength
  subpassCount **must** be greater than 0

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkRenderPassCreateFlags;

**VkRenderPassCreateFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkRenderPassCreateFlagBits**.

If the **VkRenderPassCreateInfo::pNext** chain includes a **VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo** structure, then that structure includes an array of view masks, view offsets, and correlation masks for the render pass.
The `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t subpassCount;
    const uint32_t* pViewMasks;
    uint32_t dependencyCount;
    const int32_t* pViewOffsets;
    uint32_t correlationMaskCount;
    const uint32_t* pCorrelationMasks;
} VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_multiview
typedef VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `subpassCount` is zero or the number of subpasses in the render pass.
- `pViewMasks` is a pointer to an array of `subpassCount` view masks, where each mask is a bitfield of view indices describing which views rendering is broadcast to in each subpass, when multiview is enabled. If `subpassCount` is zero, each view mask is treated as zero.
- `dependencyCount` is zero or the number of dependencies in the render pass.
- `pViewOffsets` is a pointer to an array of `dependencyCount` view offsets, one for each dependency. If `dependencyCount` is zero, each dependency's view offset is treated as zero. Each view offset controls which views in the source subpass the views in the destination subpass depend on.
- `correlationMaskCount` is zero or the number of correlation masks.
- `pCorrelationMasks` is a pointer to an array of `correlationMaskCount` view masks indicating sets of views that may be more efficient to render concurrently.

When a subpass uses a non-zero view mask, **multiview** functionality is considered to be enabled. Multiview is all-or-nothing for a render pass - that is, either all subpasses **must** have a non-zero view mask (though some subpasses **may** have only one view) or all **must** be zero. Multiview causes all drawing and clear commands in the subpass to behave as if they were broadcast to each view, where a view is represented by one layer of the framebuffer attachments. All draws and clears are broadcast to each `view index` whose bit is set in the view mask. The view index is provided in the `ViewIndex` shader input variable, and color, depth/stencil, and input attachments all read/write the layer of the framebuffer corresponding to the view index.

If the view mask is zero for all subpasses, multiview is considered to be disabled and all drawing commands execute normally, without this additional broadcasting.
Some implementations may not support multiview in conjunction with geometry shaders or tessellation shaders.

When multiview is enabled, the `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT` bit in a dependency can be used to express a view-local dependency, meaning that each view in the destination subpass depends on a single view in the source subpass. Unlike pipeline barriers, a subpass dependency can potentially have a different view mask in the source subpass and the destination subpass. If the dependency is view-local, then each view (`dstView`) in the destination subpass depends on the view `dstView + pViewOffsets[dependency]` in the source subpass. If there is not such a view in the source subpass, then this dependency does not affect that view in the destination subpass. If the dependency is not view-local, then all views in the destination subpass depend on all views in the source subpass, and the view offset is ignored. A non-zero view offset is not allowed in a self-dependency.

The elements of `pCorrelationMasks` are a set of masks of views indicating that views in the same mask may exhibit spatial coherency between the views, making it more efficient to render them concurrently. Correlation masks must not have a functional effect on the results of the multiview rendering.

When multiview is enabled, at the beginning of each subpass all non-render pass state is undefined. In particular, each time `vkCmdBeginRenderPass` or `vkCmdNextSubpass` is called the graphics pipeline must be bound, any relevant descriptor sets or vertex/index buffers must be bound, and any relevant dynamic state or push constants must be set before they are used.

---

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo-pCorrelationMasks-00841
  Each view index must not be set in more than one element of `pCorrelationMasks`

- VUID-VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo-multiview-06555
  If the multiview feature is not enabled, each element of `pViewMasks` must be 0

- VUID-VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo-pViewMasks-06697
  The index of the most significant bit in each element of `pViewMasks` must be less than `maxMultiviewViewCount`

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_MULTIVIEW_CREATE_INFO`

- VUID-VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo-pViewMasks-parameter
  If `subpassCount` is not 0, `pViewMasks` must be a valid pointer to an array of `subpassCount uint32_t` values

- VUID-VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo-pViewOffsets-parameter
  If `dependencyCount` is not 0, `pViewOffsets` must be a valid pointer to an array of `dependencyCount int32_t` values

- VUID-VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo-pCorrelationMasks-parameter
  If `correlationMaskCount` is not 0, `pCorrelationMasks` must be a valid pointer to an array of
The **VkAttachmentDescription** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkAttachmentDescription {
    VkAttachmentDescriptionFlags flags;
    VkFormat format;
    VkSampleCountFlagBits samples;
    VkAttachmentLoadOp loadOp;
    VkAttachmentStoreOp storeOp;
    VkAttachmentLoadOp stencilLoadOp;
    VkAttachmentStoreOp stencilStoreOp;
    VkImageLayout initialLayout;
    VkImageLayout finalLayout;
} VkAttachmentDescription;
```

- **flags** is a bitmask of **VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits** specifying additional properties of the attachment.
- **format** is a **VkFormat** value specifying the format of the image view that will be used for the attachment.
- **samples** is a **VkSampleCountFlagBits** value specifying the number of samples of the image.
- **loadOp** is a **VkAttachmentLoadOp** value specifying how the contents of color and depth components of the attachment are treated at the beginning of the subpass where it is first used.
- **storeOp** is a **VkAttachmentStoreOp** value specifying how the contents of color and depth components of the attachment are treated at the end of the subpass where it is last used.
- **stencilLoadOp** is a **VkAttachmentLoadOp** value specifying how the contents of stencil components of the attachment are treated at the beginning of the subpass where it is first used.
- **stencilStoreOp** is a **VkAttachmentStoreOp** value specifying how the contents of stencil components of the attachment are treated at the end of the last subpass where it is used.
- **initialLayout** is the layout the attachment image subresource will be in when a render pass instance begins.
- **finalLayout** is the layout the attachment image subresource will be transitioned to when a render pass instance ends.

If the attachment uses a color format, then **loadOp** and **storeOp** are used, and **stencilLoadOp** and **stencilStoreOp** are ignored. If the format has depth and/or stencil components, **loadOp** and **storeOp** apply only to the depth data, while **stencilLoadOp** and **stencilStoreOp** define how the stencil data is handled. **loadOp** and **stencilLoadOp** define the **load operations** that execute as part of the first subpass that uses the attachment. **storeOp** and **stencilStoreOp** define the **store operations** that execute as part of the last subpass that uses the attachment.

The load operation for each sample in an attachment happens-before any recorded command which accesses the sample in the first subpass where the attachment is used. Load operations for
attachments with a depth/stencil format execute in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` pipeline stage. Load operations for attachments with a color format execute in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT` pipeline stage.

The store operation for each sample in an attachment happens after any recorded command which accesses the sample in the last subpass where the attachment is used. Store operations for attachments with a depth/stencil format execute in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` pipeline stage. Store operations for attachments with a color format execute in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT` pipeline stage.

If an attachment is not used by any subpass, `loadOp`, `storeOp`, `stencilStoreOp`, and `stencilLoadOp` will be ignored for that attachment, and no load or store ops will be performed. However, any transition specified by `initialLayout` and `finalLayout` will still be executed.

The load and store operations apply on the first and last use of each view in the render pass, respectively. If a view index of an attachment is not included in the view mask in any subpass that uses it, then the load and store operations are ignored, and the attachment’s memory contents will not be modified by execution of a render pass instance.

During a render pass instance, input/color attachments with color formats that have a component size of 8, 16, or 32 bits must be represented in the attachment’s format throughout the instance. Attachments with other floating- or fixed-point color formats, or with depth components may be represented in a format with a precision higher than the attachment format, but must be represented with the same range. When such a component is loaded via the `loadOp`, it will be converted into an implementation-dependent format used by the render pass. Such components must be converted from the render pass format, to the format of the attachment, before they are resolved or stored at the end of a render pass instance via `storeOp`. Conversions occur as described in **Numeric Representation and Computation** and **Fixed-Point Data Conversions**.

If `flags` includes `VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT`, then the attachment is treated as if it shares physical memory with another attachment in the same render pass. This information limits the ability of the implementation to reorder certain operations (like layout transitions and the `loadOp`) such that it is not improperly reordered against other uses of the same physical memory via a different attachment. This is described in more detail below.

If a render pass uses multiple attachments that alias the same device memory, those attachments must each include the `VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT` bit in their attachment description flags. Attachments aliasing the same memory occurs in multiple ways:

- Multiple attachments being assigned the same image view as part of framebuffer creation.
- Attachments using distinct image views that correspond to the same image subresource of an image.
- Attachments using views of distinct image subresources which are bound to overlapping memory ranges.

**Note**

Render passes must include subpass dependencies (either directly or via a subpass dependency chain) between any two subpasses that operate on the same
attachment or aliasing attachments and those subpass dependencies **must** include execution and memory dependencies separating uses of the aliases, if at least one of those subpasses writes to one of the aliases. These dependencies **must** not include the `VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT` if the aliases are views of distinct image subresources which overlap in memory.

Multiple attachments that alias the same memory **must** not be used in a single subpass. A given attachment index **must** not be used multiple times in a single subpass, with one exception: two subpass attachments **can** use the same attachment index if at least one use is as an input attachment and neither use is as a resolve or preserve attachment. In other words, the same view **can** be used simultaneously as an input and color or depth/stencil attachment, but **must** not be used as multiple color or depth/stencil attachments nor as resolve or preserve attachments. The precise set of valid scenarios is described in more detail below.

If a set of attachments alias each other, then all except the first to be used in the render pass **must** use an `initialLayout` of `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`, since the earlier uses of the other aliases make their contents undefined. Once an alias has been used and a different alias has been used after it, the first alias **must** not be used in any later subpasses. However, an application **can** assign the same image view to multiple aliasing attachment indices, which allows that image view to be used multiple times even if other aliases are used in between.

---

**Note**

Once an attachment needs the `VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT` bit, there should be no additional cost of introducing additional aliases, and using these additional aliases may allow more efficient clearing of the attachments on multiple uses via `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR`.

---

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-06698**
  
  `format` **must** not be `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-06699**
  
  If `format` includes a color or depth aspect and `loadOp` is `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_LOAD`, then `initialLayout` **must** not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-finalLayout-00843**
  
  `finalLayout` **must** not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-03280**
  
  If `format` is a color format, `initialLayout` **must** not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-03281**
  
  If `format` is a depth/stencil format, `initialLayout` **must** not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-03282**
  
  If `format` is a color format, `finalLayout` **must** not be
VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or
VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-03283
  If format is a depth/stencil format, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-06487
  If format is a color format, initialLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-06488
  If format is a color format, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-separateDepthStencilLayouts-03284
  If the separateDepthStencilLayouts feature is not enabled, initialLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-separateDepthStencilLayouts-03285
  If the separateDepthStencilLayouts feature is not enabled, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-03286
  If format is a color format, initialLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-03287
  If format is a color format, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-06906
  If format is a depth/stencil format which includes both depth and stencil aspects, initialLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-06907
  If format is a depth/stencil format which includes both depth and stencil aspects, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-format-03290
  If format is a depth/stencil format which includes only the depth aspect, initialLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or
If `format` is a depth/stencil format which includes only the depth aspect, `finalLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

If the `synchronization2` feature is not enabled, `initialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`.

If the `synchronization2` feature is not enabled, `finalLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`.

If `format` includes a stencil aspect and `stencilLoadOp` is `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_LOAD`, then `initialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`.

If `format` is a depth/stencil format which includes only the stencil aspect, `initialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

If `format` is a depth/stencil format which includes only the stencil aspect, `finalLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

If `format` is a depth/stencil format which includes both depth and stencil aspects, `initialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

If `format` is a depth/stencil format which includes both depth and stencil aspects, `finalLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits` values.
- `format` must be a valid `VkFormat` value.
- `samples` must be a valid `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value.
- `loadOp` must be a valid `VkAttachmentLoadOp` value.
- `storeOp` must be a valid `VkAttachmentStoreOp` value.
storeOp must be a valid VkAttachmentStoreOp value

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-stencilLoadOp-parameter
  stencilLoadOp must be a valid VkAttachmentLoadOp value

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-stencilStoreOp-parameter
  stencilStoreOp must be a valid VkAttachmentStoreOp value

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-initialLayout-parameter
  initialLayout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription-finalLayout-parameter
  finalLayout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

Bits which can be set in VkAttachmentDescription::flags, describing additional properties of the attachment, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits {
    VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT = 0x00000001,
} VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits;
```

- **VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT** specifies that the attachment aliases the same device memory as other attachments.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkAttachmentDescriptionFlags;
```

VkAttachmentDescriptionFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits.

Possible values of VkAttachmentDescription::loadOp and stencilLoadOp, specifying how the contents of the attachment are treated, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkAttachmentLoadOp {
    VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_LOAD = 0,
    VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR = 1,
    VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE = 2,
} VkAttachmentLoadOp;
```

- **VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_LOAD** specifies that the previous contents of the image within the render area will be preserved. For attachments with a depth/stencil format, this uses the access type VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT. For attachments with a color format, this uses the access type VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT.

- **VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR** specifies that the contents within the render area will be cleared to a uniform value, which is specified when a render pass instance is begun. For attachments with...
a depth/stencil format, this uses the access type `VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`. For attachments with a color format, this uses the access type `VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`.

- **VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE** specifies that the previous contents within the area need not be preserved; the contents of the attachment will be undefined inside the render area. For attachments with a depth/stencil format, this uses the access type `VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`. For attachments with a color format, this uses the access type `VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`.

Possible values of `VkAttachmentDescription::storeOp` and `stencilStoreOp`, specifying how the contents of the attachment are treated, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkAttachmentStoreOp {
    VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_STORE = 0,
    VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE = 1,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
    VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_NONE = 1000301000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
    VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_NONE_KHR = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_NONE,
} VkAttachmentStoreOp;
```

- **VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_STORE** specifies the contents generated during the render pass and within the render area are written to memory. For attachments with a depth/stencil format, this uses the access type `VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`. For attachments with a color format, this uses the access type `VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`.

- **VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE** specifies the contents within the render area are not needed after rendering, and may be discarded; the contents of the attachment will be undefined inside the render area. For attachments with a depth/stencil format, this uses the access type `VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`. For attachments with a color format, this uses the access type `VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`.

- **VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_NONE** specifies the contents within the render area are not accessed by the store operation. However, if the attachment was written to during the render pass, the contents of the attachment will be undefined inside the render area.

**Note**

`VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE` can cause contents generated during previous render passes to be discarded before reaching memory, even if no write to the attachment occurs during the current render pass.

The `VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
};
```
uint32_t aspectReferenceCount;
const VkInputAttachmentAspectReference* pAspectReferences;
} VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
typedef VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo
VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfoKHR;

• 

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **aspectReferenceCount** is the number of elements in the **pAspectReferences** array.
- **pAspectReferences** is a pointer to an array of **aspectReferenceCount**
  VkInputAttachmentAspectReference structures containing a mask describing which aspect(s)
  can be accessed for a given input attachment within a given subpass.

To specify which aspects of an input attachment can be read, add a
VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo structure to the **pNext** chain of the
VkRenderPassCreateInfo structure:

An application can access any aspect of an input attachment that does not have a specified aspect
mask in the **pAspectReferences** array. Otherwise, an application must not access aspect(s) of an
input attachment other than those in its specified aspect mask.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_ASPECT_CREATE_INFO

- VUID-VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo-pAspectReferences-parameter
  pAspectReferences must be a valid pointer to an array of aspectReferenceCount valid
  VkInputAttachmentAspectReference structures

- VUID-VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo-aspectReferenceCount-arraylength
  aspectReferenceCount must be greater than 0

The VkInputAttachmentAspectReference structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkInputAttachmentAspectReference {
    uint32_t subpass;
    uint32_t inputAttachmentIndex;
    VkImageAspectFlags aspectMask;
} VkInputAttachmentAspectReference;
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
typedef VkInputAttachmentAspectReference VkInputAttachmentAspectReferenceKHR;
```

- **subpass** is an index into the `pSubpasses` array of the parent `VkRenderPassCreateInfo` structure.
- **inputAttachmentIndex** is an index into the `pInputAttachments` of the specified subpass.
- **aspectMask** is a mask of which aspect(s) **can** be accessed within the specified subpass.

This structure specifies an aspect mask for a specific input attachment of a specific subpass in the render pass.

`subpass` and `inputAttachmentIndex` index into the render pass as:

```c
pCreateInfo->pSubpasses[subpass].pInputAttachments[inputAttachmentIndex]
```

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkInputAttachmentAspectReference-aspectMask-01964
  
  **aspectMask** must not include `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkInputAttachmentAspectReference-aspectMask-parameter
  
  **aspectMask** must be a valid combination of `VkImageAspectFlagBits` values
- VUID-VkInputAttachmentAspectReference-aspectMask-requiredbitmask
  
  **aspectMask** must not be 0

The `VkSubpassDescription` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSubpassDescription {
    VkSubpassDescriptionFlags flags;
    VkPipelineBindPoint pipelineBindPoint;
    uint32_t inputAttachmentCount;
    const VkAttachmentReference* pInputAttachments;
    uint32_t colorAttachmentCount;
    const VkAttachmentReference* pColorAttachments;
    const VkAttachmentReference* pResolveAttachments;
    const VkAttachmentReference* pDepthStencilAttachment;
    uint32_t preserveAttachmentCount;
    const uint32_t* pPreserveAttachments;
} VkSubpassDescription;
```
• **flags** is a bitmask of `VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits` specifying usage of the subpass.

• **pipelineBindPoint** is a `VkPipelineBindPoint` value specifying the pipeline type supported for this subpass.

• **inputAttachmentCount** is the number of input attachments.

• **pInputAttachments** is a pointer to an array of `VkAttachmentReference` structures defining the input attachments for this subpass and their layouts.

• **colorAttachmentCount** is the number of color attachments.

• **pColorAttachments** is a pointer to an array of `VkAttachmentReference` structures defining the color attachments for this subpass and their layouts.

• **pResolveAttachments** is `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkAttachmentReference` structures defining the resolve attachments for this subpass and their layouts.

• **pDepthStencilAttachment** is a pointer to a `VkAttachmentReference` structure specifying the depth/stencil attachment for this subpass and its layout.

• **preserveAttachmentCount** is the number of preserved attachments.

• **pPreserveAttachments** is a pointer to an array of `VkAttachmentReference` structures defining the resolve attachments for this subpass and their layouts.

Each element of the **pInputAttachments** array corresponds to an input attachment index in a fragment shader, i.e. if a shader declares an image variable decorated with a `InputAttachmentIndex` value of X, then it uses the attachment provided in `pInputAttachments[X]`. Input attachments **must** also be bound to the pipeline in a descriptor set. If the **attachment** member of any element of **pInputAttachments** is **VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED**, the application **must** not read from the corresponding input attachment index. Fragment shaders **can** use subpass input variables to access the contents of an input attachment at the fragment's (x, y, layer) framebuffer coordinates.

Each element of the **pColorAttachments** array corresponds to an output location in the shader, i.e. if the shader declares an output variable decorated with a `Location` value of X, then it uses the attachment provided in `pColorAttachments[X]`. If the **attachment** member of any element of **pColorAttachments** is **VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED**, then writes to the corresponding location by a fragment shader are discarded.

If **pResolveAttachments** is not `NULL`, each of its elements corresponds to a color attachment (the element in **pColorAttachments** at the same index), and a multisample resolve operation is defined for each attachment. At the end of each subpass, multisample resolve operations read the subpass’s color attachments, and resolve the samples for each pixel within the render area to the same pixel location in the corresponding resolve attachments, unless the resolve attachment index is **VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED**.

Similarly, if `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve::pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not `NULL` and does not have the value **VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED**, it corresponds to the depth/stencil attachment in **pDepthStencilAttachment**, and multisample resolve operations for depth and stencil are defined by `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve::depthResolveMode` and `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve::stencilResolveMode`, respectively. At the end of each
subpass, multisample resolve operations read the subpass’s depth/stencil attachment, and resolve
the samples for each pixel to the same pixel location in the corresponding resolve attachment. If
\( \text{VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve}::\text{depthResolveMode} \) is \( \text{VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE} \), then the
depth component of the resolve attachment is not written to and its contents are preserved.
Similarly, if \( \text{VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve}::\text{stencilResolveMode} \) is \( \text{VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE} \),
then the stencil component of the resolve attachment is not written to and its contents are
preserved. \( \text{VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve}::\text{depthResolveMode} \) is ignored if the \( \text{VkFormat} \)
of the \( \text{pDepthStencilResolveAttachment} \) does not have a depth component. Similarly, \( \text{VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve}::\text{stencilResolveMode} \) is ignored if the \( \text{VkFormat} \) of the
\( \text{pDepthStencilResolveAttachment} \) does not have a stencil component.

If \( \text{pDepthStencilAttachment} \) is \( \text{NULL} \), or if its attachment index is \( \text{VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED} \), it indicates that
no depth/stencil attachment will be used in the subpass.

The contents of an attachment within the render area become undefined at the start of a subpass \( S \)
if all of the following conditions are true:

- The attachment is used as a color, depth/stencil, or resolve attachment in any subpass in the
  render pass.
- There is a subpass \( S_1 \) that uses or preserves the attachment, and a subpass dependency from \( S_1 \)
to \( S \).
- The attachment is not used or preserved in subpass \( S \).

Once the contents of an attachment become undefined in subpass \( S \), they remain undefined for
subpasses in subpass dependency chains starting with subpass \( S \) until they are written again. However,
they remain valid for subpasses in other subpass dependency chains starting with subpass \( S_1 \), if those subpasses use or preserve the attachment.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06912**
  - If the attachment member of an element of \( \text{pInputAttachments} \) is not \( \text{VK_ATTACHMENTUNUSED} \),
    its layout member must not be \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL} \) or
    \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL} \).

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06913**
  - If the attachment member of an element of \( \text{pColorAttachments} \) is not \( \text{VK_ATTACHMENTUNUSED} \),
    its layout member must not be \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL} \) or
    \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL} \).

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06914**
  - If the attachment member of an element of \( \text{pResolveAttachments} \) is not
    \( \text{VK_ATTACHMENTUNUSED} \), its layout member must not be
    \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL} \) or
    \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL} \).

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06915**
  - If the attachment member of \( \text{pDepthStencilAttachment} \) is not \( \text{VK_ATTACHMENTUNUSED} \), its layout
    member must not be \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL} \) or
VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06916**
  If the attachment member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member **must not be** VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06917**
  If the attachment member of an element of pResolveAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member **must not be** VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06918**
  If the attachment member of an element of pInputAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member **must not be** VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06919**
  If the attachment member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member **must not be** VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06920**
  If the attachment member of an element of pResolveAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member **must not be** VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06921**
  If the attachment member of an element of pInputAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member **must not be** VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-06922**
  If the attachment member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member **must not be** VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pipelineBindPoint-00844**
  pipelineBindPoint **must be** VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-colorAttachmentCount-00845**
  colorAttachmentCount **must be** less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxColorAttachments.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription-loadOp-00846**
  If the first use of an attachment in this render pass is as an input attachment, and the
attachment is not also used as a color or depth/stencil attachment in the same subpass, then loadOp must not be VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pResolveAttachments-00847
  If pResolveAttachments is not NULL, for each resolve attachment that is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, the corresponding color attachment must not be VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pResolveAttachments-00848
  If pResolveAttachments is not NULL, for each resolve attachment that is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, the corresponding color attachment must not have a sample count of VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pResolveAttachments-00849
  If pResolveAttachments is not NULL, each resolve attachment that is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED must have a sample count of VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pResolveAttachments-00850
  If pResolveAttachments is not NULL, each resolve attachment that is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED must have the same VkFormat as its corresponding color attachment

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pColorAttachments-06868
  If neither the VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples extension nor the VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples extension is enabled, all attachments in pColorAttachments that are not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED must have the same sample count

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pInputAttachments-02647
  All attachments in pInputAttachments that are not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED must have image formats whose potential format features contain at least VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT or VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pColorAttachments-02648
  All attachments in pColorAttachments that are not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED must have image formats whose potential format features contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pResolveAttachments-02649
  All attachments in pResolveAttachments that are not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED must have image formats whose potential format features contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pDepthStencilAttachment-02650
  If pDepthStencilAttachment is not NULL and the attachment is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED then it must have an image format whose potential format features contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pDepthStencilAttachment-01418
  If neither the VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples nor the VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples extensions are enabled, and if pDepthStencilAttachment is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED and any attachments in pColorAttachments are not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, they must have the same sample count

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription-attachment-00853
Each element of \texttt{pPreserveAttachments} must not be \texttt{VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED}

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pPreserveAttachments-00854}  
  Each element of \texttt{pPreserveAttachments} must not also be an element of any other member of the subpass description

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-layout-02519}  
  If any attachment is used by more than one \texttt{VkAttachmentReference} member, then each use must use the same layout

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pDepthStencilAttachment-04438}  
  \texttt{pDepthStencilAttachment} and \texttt{pColorAttachments} must not contain references to the same attachment

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-flags-zerobitmask}  
  flags must be 0

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pipelineBindPoint-parameter}  
  \texttt{pipelineBindPoint} must be a valid \texttt{VkPipelineBindPoint} value

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pInputAttachments-parameter}  
  If \texttt{inputAttachmentCount} is not 0, \texttt{pInputAttachments} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{inputAttachmentCount} valid \texttt{VkAttachmentReference} structures

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pColorAttachments-parameter}  
  If \texttt{colorAttachmentCount} is not 0, \texttt{pColorAttachments} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{colorAttachmentCount} valid \texttt{VkAttachmentReference} structures

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pResolveAttachments-parameter}  
  If \texttt{colorAttachmentCount} is not 0, and \texttt{pResolveAttachments} is not NULL, \texttt{pResolveAttachments} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{colorAttachmentCount} valid \texttt{VkAttachmentReference} structures

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pDepthStencilAttachment-parameter}  
  If \texttt{pDepthStencilAttachment} is not NULL, \texttt{pDepthStencilAttachment} must be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkAttachmentReference} structure

- \textbf{VUID-VkSubpassDescription-pPreserveAttachments-parameter}  
  If \texttt{preserveAttachmentCount} is not 0, \texttt{pPreserveAttachments} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{preserveAttachmentCount} uint32_t values

Bits which can be set in \texttt{VkSubpassDescription::flags}, specifying usage of the subpass, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits {
} VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits;
```

\textbf{Note}
All bits for this type are defined by extensions, and none of those extensions are enabled in this build of the specification.

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkSubpassDescriptionFlags;
```

`VkSubpassDescriptionFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits`.

The `VkAttachmentReference` structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkAttachmentReference {
    uint32_t attachment;
    VkImageLayout layout;
} VkAttachmentReference;
```

- `attachment` is either an integer value identifying an attachment at the corresponding index in `VkRenderPassCreateInfo::pAttachments`, or `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` to signify that this attachment is not used.
- `layout` is a `VkImageLayout` value specifying the layout the attachment uses during the subpass.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkAttachmentReference-layout-03077**
  If `attachment` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, `layout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentReference-separateDepthStencilLayouts-03313**
  If the `separateDepthStencilLayouts` feature is not enabled, and `attachment` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, `layout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentReference-synchronization2-06910**
  If the `synchronization2` feature is not enabled, `layout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkAttachmentReference-layout-parameter**
  `layout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.

`VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL` is a special subpass index value expanding synchronization scope outside a subpass. It is described in more detail by `VkSubpassDependency`. 
#define VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL (-0U)

The **VkSubpassDependency** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSubpassDependency {
    uint32_t srcSubpass;
    uint32_t dstSubpass;
    VkPipelineStageFlags srcStageMask;
    VkPipelineStageFlags dstStageMask;
    VkAccessFlags srcAccessMask;
    VkAccessFlags dstAccessMask;
    VkDependencyFlags dependencyFlags;
} VkSubpassDependency;
```

- **srcSubpass** is the subpass index of the first subpass in the dependency, or **VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL**.
- **dstSubpass** is the subpass index of the second subpass in the dependency, or **VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL**.
- **srcStageMask** is a bitmask of **VkPipelineStageFlagBits** specifying the source stage mask.
- **dstStageMask** is a bitmask of **VkPipelineStageFlagBits** specifying the destination stage mask.
- **srcAccessMask** is a bitmask of **VkAccessFlagBits** specifying a source access mask.
- **dstAccessMask** is a bitmask of **VkAccessFlagBits** specifying a destination access mask.
- **dependencyFlags** is a bitmask of **VkDependencyFlagBits**.

If **srcSubpass** is equal to **dstSubpass** then the **VkSubpassDependency** describes a subpass self-dependency, and only constrains the pipeline barriers allowed within a subpass instance. Otherwise, when a render pass instance which includes a subpass dependency is submitted to a queue, it defines a memory dependency between the subpasses identified by **srcSubpass** and **dstSubpass**.

If **srcSubpass** is equal to **VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL**, the first synchronization scope includes commands that occur earlier in submission order than the **vkCmdBeginRenderPass** used to begin the render pass instance. Otherwise, the first set of commands includes all commands submitted as part of the subpass instance identified by **srcSubpass** and any load, store or multisample resolve operations on attachments used in **srcSubpass**. In either case, the first synchronization scope is limited to operations on the pipeline stages determined by the source stage mask specified by **srcStageMask**.

If **dstSubpass** is equal to **VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL**, the second synchronization scope includes commands that occur later in submission order than the **vkCmdEndRenderPass** used to end the render pass instance. Otherwise, the second set of commands includes all commands submitted as part of the subpass instance identified by **dstSubpass** and any load, store or multisample resolve operations on attachments used in **dstSubpass**. In either case, the second synchronization scope is limited to operations on the pipeline stages determined by the destination stage mask specified by **dstStageMask**.
The first access scope is limited to accesses in the pipeline stages determined by the source stage mask specified by srcStageMask. It is also limited to access types in the source access mask specified by srcAccessMask.

The second access scope is limited to accesses in the pipeline stages determined by the destination stage mask specified by dstStageMask. It is also limited to access types in the destination access mask specified by dstAccessMask.

The availability and visibility operations defined by a subpass dependency affect the execution of image layout transitions within the render pass.

**Note**

For non-attachment resources, the memory dependency expressed by subpass dependency is nearly identical to that of a VkMemoryBarrier (with matching srcAccessMask and dstAccessMask parameters) submitted as a part of a vkCmdPipelineBarrier (with matching srcStageMask and dstStageMask parameters). The only difference being that its scopes are limited to the identified subpasses rather than potentially affecting everything before and after.

For attachments however, subpass dependencies work more like a VkImageMemoryBarrier defined similarly to the VkMemoryBarrier above, the queue family indices set to VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED, and layouts as follows:

- The equivalent to oldLayout is the attachment's layout according to the subpass description for srcSubpass.
- The equivalent to newLayout is the attachment's layout according to the subpass description for dstSubpass.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcStageMask-04090
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcStageMask-04091
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not contain
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcStageMask-03937
  If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not be 0

- VUID-VkSubpassDependency-dstStageMask-04090
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDependency-dstStageMask-04091
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain
  VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or
• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-dstStageMask-03937
  If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not be 0

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcSubpass-00864
  srcSubpass must be less than or equal to dstSubpass, unless one of them is VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL, to avoid cyclic dependencies and ensure a valid execution order

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcSubpass-00865
  srcSubpass and dstSubpass must not both be equal to VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcSubpass-06809
  If srcSubpass is equal to dstSubpass and srcStageMask includes a framebuffer-space stage, dstStageMask must only contain framebuffer-space stages

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcAccessMask-00868
  Any access flag included in srcAccessMask must be supported by one of the pipeline stages in srcStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-dstAccessMask-00869
  Any access flag included in dstAccessMask must be supported by one of the pipeline stages in dstStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcSubpass-02243
  If srcSubpass equals dstSubpass, and srcStageMask and dstStageMask both include a framebuffer-space stage, then dependencyFlags must include VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-dependencyFlags-02520
  If dependencyFlags includes VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT, srcSubpass must not be equal to VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-dependencyFlags-02521
  If dependencyFlags includes VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT, dstSubpass must not be equal to VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcSubpass-00872
  If srcSubpass equals dstSubpass and that subpass has more than one bit set in the view mask, then dependencyFlags must include VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcStageMask-parameter
  srcStageMask must be a valid combination of VkPipelineStageFlagBits values

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-dstStageMask-parameter
  dstStageMask must be a valid combination of VkPipelineStageFlagBits values

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-srcAccessMask-parameter
  srcAccessMask must be a valid combination of VkAccessFlagBits values

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-dstAccessMask-parameter
  dstAccessMask must be a valid combination of VkAccessFlagBits values

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency-dependencyFlags-parameter
When multiview is enabled, the execution of the multiple views of one subpass may not occur simultaneously or even back-to-back, and rather may be interleaved with the execution of other subpasses. The load and store operations apply to attachments on a per-view basis. For example, an attachment using VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR will have each view cleared on first use, but the first use of one view may be temporally distant from the first use of another view.

**Note**

A good mental model for multiview is to think of a multiview subpass as if it were a collection of individual (per-view) subpasses that are logically grouped together and described as a single multiview subpass in the API. Similarly, a multiview attachment can be thought of like several individual attachments that happen to be layers in a single image. A view-local dependency between two multiview subpasses acts like a set of one-to-one dependencies between corresponding pairs of per-view subpasses. A view-global dependency between two multiview subpasses acts like a set of \( N \times M \) dependencies between all pairs of per-view subpasses in the source and destination. Thus, it is a more compact representation which also makes clear the commonality and reuse that is present between views in a subpass. This interpretation motivates the answers to questions like “when does the load op apply” - it is on the first use of each view of an attachment, as if each view was a separate attachment.

If there is no subpass dependency from VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL to the first subpass that uses an attachment, then an implicit subpass dependency exists from VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL to the first subpass it is used in. The implicit subpass dependency only exists if there exists an automatic layout transition away from initialLayout. The subpass dependency operates as if defined with the following parameters:

```cpp
VkSubpassDependency implicitDependency = {
    .srcSubpass = VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL;
    .dstSubpass = firstSubpass; // First subpass attachment is used in
    .srcStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_NONE;
    .dstStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT;
    .srcAccessMask = 0;
    .dstAccessMask = VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT |
        VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT |
        VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT |
        VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT |
        VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT;
    .dependencyFlags = 0;
};
```

Similarly, if there is no subpass dependency from the last subpass that uses an attachment to VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL, then an implicit subpass dependency exists from the last subpass it is used in to VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL. The implicit subpass dependency only exists if there exists an automatic layout transition into finalLayout. The subpass dependency operates as if defined with the
following parameters:

```
VkSubpassDependency implicitDependency = {
    .srcSubpass = lastSubpass; // Last subpass attachment is used in
    .dstSubpass = VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL;
    .srcStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT;
    .dstStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_NONE;
    .srcAccessMask = VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT |
                     VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT;
    .dstAccessMask = 0;
    .dependencyFlags = 0;
};
```

As subpasses **may** overlap or execute out of order with regards to other subpasses unless a subpass dependency chain describes otherwise, the layout transitions required between subpasses **cannot** be known to an application. Instead, an application provides the layout that each attachment **must** be in at the start and end of a render pass, and the layout it **must** be in during each subpass it is used in. The implementation then **must** execute layout transitions between subpasses in order to guarantee that the images are in the layouts required by each subpass, and in the final layout at the end of the render pass.

Automatic layout transitions apply to the entire image subresource attached to the framebuffer. If multiview is not enabled and the attachment is a view of a 1D or 2D image, the automatic layout transitions apply to the number of layers specified by `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::layers`. If multiview is enabled and the attachment is a view of a 1D or 2D image, the automatic layout transitions apply to the layers corresponding to views which are used by some subpass in the render pass, even if that subpass does not reference the given attachment. If the attachment view is a 2D or 2D array view of a 3D image, even if the attachment view only refers to a subset of the slices of the selected mip level of the 3D image, automatic layout transitions apply to the entire subresource referenced which is the entire mip level in this case.

Automatic layout transitions away from the layout used in a subpass happen-after the availability operations for all dependencies with that subpass as the `srcSubpass`.

Automatic layout transitions into the layout used in a subpass happen-before the visibility operations for all dependencies with that subpass as the `dstSubpass`.

Automatic layout transitions away from `initialLayout` happen-after the availability operations for all dependencies with a `srcSubpass` equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, where `dstSubpass` uses the attachment that will be transitioned. For attachments created with `VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT`, automatic layout transitions away from `initialLayout` happen-after the availability operations for all dependencies with a `srcSubpass` equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, where `dstSubpass` uses any aliased attachment.

Automatic layout transitions into `finalLayout` happen-before the visibility operations for all dependencies with a `dstSubpass` equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, where `srcSubpass` uses the attachment that will be transitioned. For attachments created with `VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT`, automatic layout transitions into `finalLayout` happen-before the visibility operations for all dependencies with a `dstSubpass` equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, where `srcSubpass` uses any aliased attachment.
If two subpasses use the same attachment, and both subpasses use the attachment in a read-only layout, no subpass dependency needs to be specified between those subpasses. If an implementation treats those layouts separately, it must insert an implicit subpass dependency between those subpasses to separate the uses in each layout. The subpass dependency operates as if defined with the following parameters:

```cpp
// Used for input attachments
VkPipelineStageFlags inputAttachmentStages = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT;
VkAccessFlags inputAttachmentDstAccess = VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT;

// Used for depth/stencil attachments
VkPipelineStageFlags depthStencilAttachmentStages = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT |
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT;
VkAccessFlags depthStencilAttachmentDstAccess = VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT;

VkSubpassDependency implicitDependency = {
    .srcSubpass = firstSubpass;
    .dstSubpass = secondSubpass;
    .srcStageMask = inputAttachmentStages | depthStencilAttachmentStages;
    .dstStageMask = inputAttachmentStages | depthStencilAttachmentStages;
    .srcAccessMask = 0;
    .dstAccessMask = inputAttachmentDstAccess | depthStencilAttachmentDstAccess;
    .dependencyFlags = 0;
};
```

A subpass may access the same subresource for both a color or depth/stencil attachment and as an input resource in one of the following ways:

- As an input attachment

In these situations, writes via the color or depth/stencil attachment are not automatically made visible to reads via the input resource, causing a feedback loop, except in any of the following conditions:

- If the color components or depth/stencil components read are mutually exclusive with the components written by the color or depth/stencil attachments, then there is no feedback loop. This requires the graphics pipelines used by the subpass to disable writes to color components that are read as inputs via the colorWriteMask, and to disable writes to depth/stencil components that are read as inputs via depthWriteEnable or stencilTestEnable.
- If the attachment is used as an input attachment and depth/stencil attachment only, and the depth/stencil attachment is not written to.

Rendering within a subpass containing a feedback loop creates a data race, except in the following cases:
• If a memory dependency is inserted between when the attachment is written and when it is subsequently read by later fragments. Pipeline barriers expressing a subpass self-dependency are the only way to achieve this, and one must be inserted every time a fragment will read values at a particular sample (x, y, layer, sample) coordinate, if those values have been written since the most recent pipeline barrier; or since the start of the subpass, if there have been no pipeline barriers since the start of the subpass.

An attachment must not be used as both a depth/stencil attachment and a color attachment.

A more extensible version of render pass creation is also defined below.

To create a render pass, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VkResult vkCreateRenderPass2(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkRenderPassCreateInfo2* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkRenderPass* pRenderPass);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
VkResult vkCreateRenderPass2KHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkRenderPassCreateInfo2* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkRenderPass* pRenderPass);
```

• device is the logical device that creates the render pass.

• pCreateInfo is a pointer to a VkRenderPassCreateInfo2 structure describing the parameters of the render pass.

• pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

• pRenderPass is a pointer to a VkRenderPass handle in which the resulting render pass object is returned.

This command is functionally identical to vkCreateRenderPass, but includes extensible substructures that include sType and pNext parameters, allowing them to be more easily extended.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• VUID-vkCreateRenderPass2-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

• VUID-vkCreateRenderPass2-pCreateInfo-parameter
pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkRenderPassCreateInfo2 structure
• **VUID-vkCreateRenderPass2-pAllocator-parameter**
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator must` be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

• **VUID-vkCreateRenderPass2-pRenderPass-parameter**
  `pRenderPass must` be a valid pointer to a `VkRenderPass` handle

## Return Codes

### Success
- **VK_SUCCESS**

### Failure
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY**

The `VkRenderPassCreateInfo2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkRenderPassCreateInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkRenderPassCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t attachmentCount;
    const VkAttachmentDescription2* pAttachments;
    uint32_t subpassCount;
    const VkSubpassDescription2* pSubpasses;
    uint32_t dependencyCount;
    const VkSubpassDependency2* pDependencies;
    uint32_t correlatedViewMaskCount;
    const uint32_t* pCorrelatedViewMasks;
} VkRenderPassCreateInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
typedef VkRenderPassCreateInfo2 VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
- **attachmentCount** is the number of attachments used by this render pass.
- **pAttachments** is a pointer to an array of `attachmentCount` `VkAttachmentDescription2` structures describing the attachments used by the render pass.
- `subpassCount` is the number of subpasses to create.
- `pSubpasses` is a pointer to an array of `subpassCount` `VkSubpassDescription2` structures describing each subpass.
- `dependencyCount` is the number of dependencies between pairs of subpasses.
- `pDependencies` is a pointer to an array of `dependencyCount` `VkSubpassDependency2` structures describing dependencies between pairs of subpasses.
- `correlatedViewMaskCount` is the number of correlation masks.
- `pCorrelatedViewMasks` is a pointer to an array of view masks indicating sets of views that may be more efficient to render concurrently.

Parameters defined by this structure with the same name as those in `VkRenderPassCreateInfo` have the identical effect to those parameters; the child structures are variants of those used in `VkRenderPassCreateInfo` which add `sType` and `pNext` parameters, allowing them to be extended.

If the `VkSubpassDescription2::viewMask` member of any element of `pSubpasses` is not zero, multiview functionality is considered to be enabled for this render pass. `correlatedViewMaskCount` and `pCorrelatedViewMasks` have the same effect as `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo::correlationMaskCount` and `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo::pCorrelationMasks`, respectively.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-None-03049**
  If any two subpasses operate on attachments with overlapping ranges of the same `VkDeviceMemory` object, and at least one subpass writes to that area of `VkDeviceMemory`, a subpass dependency must be included (either directly or via some intermediate subpasses) between them.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-attachment-03050**
  If the `attachment` member of any element of `pInputAttachments`, `pColorAttachments`, `pResolveAttachments` or `pDepthStencilAttachment`, or the attachment indexed by any element of `pPreserveAttachments` in any given element of `pSubpasses` is bound to a range of a `VkDeviceMemory` object that overlaps with any other attachment in any subpass (including the same subpass), the `VkAttachmentDescription2` structures describing them must include `VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT` in `flags`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-attachment-03051**
  If the `attachment` member of any element of `pInputAttachments`, `pColorAttachments`, `pResolveAttachments` or `pDepthStencilAttachment`, or any element of `pPreserveAttachments` in any given element of `pSubpasses` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, then it must be less than `attachmentCount`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pSubpasses-06473**
  If the `pSubpasses` `pNext` chain includes a `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve` structure and the `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` member is not `NULL` and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, then `attachment` must be less than `attachmentCount`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pAttachments-02522**
  If the `pAttachments` `pNext` chain includes a `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve` structure and the `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` member is not `NULL` and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, then `attachment` must be less than `attachmentCount`.
For any member of `pAttachments` with a `loadOp` equal to `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR`, the first use of that attachment must not specify a layout equal to `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

- VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pAttachments-02523
  For any member of `pAttachments` with a `stencilLoadOp` equal to `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR`, the first use of that attachment must not specify a layout equal to `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

- VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pDependencies-03054
  For any element of `pDependencies`, if the `srcSubpass` is not `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, all stage flags included in the `srcStageMask` member of that dependency must be a pipeline stage supported by the pipeline identified by the `pipelineBindPoint` member of the source subpass.

- VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pDependencies-03055
  For any element of `pDependencies`, if the `dstSubpass` is not `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, all stage flags included in the `dstStageMask` member of that dependency must be a pipeline stage supported by the pipeline identified by the `pipelineBindPoint` member of the destination subpass.

- VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pCorrelatedViewMasks-03056
  The set of bits included in any element of `pCorrelatedViewMasks` must not overlap with the set of bits included in any other element of `pCorrelatedViewMasks`.

- VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-viewMask-03057
  If the `VkSubpassDescription2::viewMask` member of all elements of `pSubpasses` is 0, `correlatedViewMaskCount` must be 0.

- VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-viewMask-03058
  The `VkSubpassDescription2::viewMask` member of all elements of `pSubpasses` must either all be 0, or all not be 0.

- VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-viewMask-03059
  If the `VkSubpassDescription2::viewMask` member of all elements of `pSubpasses` is 0, the `dependencyFlags` member of any element of `pDependencies` must not include `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`.

- VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pDependencies-03060
  For any element of `pDependencies` where its `srcSubpass` member equals its `dstSubpass` member, if the `viewMask` member of the corresponding element of `pSubpasses` includes more than one bit, its `dependencyFlags` member must include `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`.

- VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-attachment-02525
  If the `attachment` member of any element of the `pInputAttachments` member of any element of `pSubpasses` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, the `aspectMask` member of that element of `pInputAttachments` must only include aspects that are present in images of the format specified by the element of `pAttachments` specified by `attachment`. 
The srcSubpass member of each element of pDependencies must be less than subpassCount.

The dstSubpass member of each element of pDependencies must be less than subpassCount.

If any element of pAttachments is used as a fragment shading rate attachment in any subpass, it must not be used as any other attachment in the render pass.

If any element of pAttachments is used as a fragment shading rate attachment in any subpass, it must have an image format whose potential format features contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR.

If the attachment member of the pDepthStencilAttachment member of an element of pSubpasses is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, the layout member of that same structure is either VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, and the pNext chain of that structure does not include a VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout structure, then the element of pAttachments with an index equal to attachment must not have a format that includes both depth and stencil aspects.

If the attachment member of the pDepthStencilAttachment member of an element of pSubpasses is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED and the layout member of that same structure is either VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, then the element of pAttachments with an index equal to attachment must have a format that includes only a stencil aspect.

If the attachment member of the pDepthStencilAttachment member of an element of pSubpasses is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED and the layout member of that same structure is either VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, then the element of pAttachments with an index equal to attachment must not have a format that includes only a stencil aspect.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO_2.

pNext must be NULL.

flags must be 0.

If attachmentCount is not 0, pAttachments must be a valid pointer to an array of attachmentCount valid VkAttachmentDescription2 structures.
• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pSubpasses-parameter
  pSubpasses must be a valid pointer to an array of subpassCount valid VkSubpassDescription2 structures

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pDependencies-parameter
  If dependencyCount is not 0, pDependencies must be a valid pointer to an array of dependencyCount valid VkSubpassDependency2 structures

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-pCorrelatedViewMasks-parameter
  If correlatedViewMaskCount is not 0, pCorrelatedViewMasks must be a valid pointer to an array of correlatedViewMaskCount uint32_t values

• VUID-VkRenderPassCreateInfo2-subpassCount-arraylength
  subpassCount must be greater than 0

The VkAttachmentDescription2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkAttachmentDescription2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkAttachmentDescriptionFlags flags;
    VkFormat format;
    VkSampleCountFlagBits samples;
    VkAttachmentLoadOp loadOp;
    VkAttachmentStoreOp storeOp;
    VkAttachmentLoadOp stencilLoadOp;
    VkAttachmentStoreOp stencilStoreOp;
    VkImageLayout initialLayout;
    VkImageLayout finalLayout;
} VkAttachmentDescription2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
typedef VkAttachmentDescription2 VkAttachmentDescription2KHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.

• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• flags is a bitmask of VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits specifying additional properties of the attachment.

• format is a VkFormat value specifying the format of the image that will be used for the attachment.

• samples is a VkSampleCountFlagBits value specifying the number of samples of the image.

• loadOp is a VkAttachmentLoadOp value specifying how the contents of color and depth components of the attachment are treated at the beginning of the subpass where it is first used.
• **storeOp** is a **VkAttachmentStoreOp** value specifying how the contents of color and depth components of the attachment are treated at the end of the subpass where it is last used.

• **stencilLoadOp** is a **VkAttachmentLoadOp** value specifying how the contents of stencil components of the attachment are treated at the beginning of the subpass where it is first used.

• **stencilStoreOp** is a **VkAttachmentStoreOp** value specifying how the contents of stencil components of the attachment are treated at the end of the last subpass where it is used.

• **initialLayout** is the layout the attachment image subresource will be in when a render pass instance begins.

• **finalLayout** is the layout the attachment image subresource will be transitioned to when a render pass instance ends.

Parameters defined by this structure with the same name as those in **VkAttachmentDescription** have the identical effect to those parameters.

If the **separateDepthStencilLayouts** feature is enabled, and **format** is a depth/stencil format, **initialLayout** and **finalLayout** can be set to a layout that only specifies the layout of the depth aspect.

If the **pNext** chain includes a **VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout** structure, then the **stencilInitialLayout** and **stencilFinalLayout** members specify the initial and final layouts of the stencil aspect of a depth/stencil format, and **initialLayout** and **finalLayout** only apply to the depth aspect. For depth-only formats, the **VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout** structure is ignored. For stencil-only formats, the initial and final layouts of the stencil aspect are taken from the **VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout** structure if present, or **initialLayout** and **finalLayout** if not present.

If **format** is a depth/stencil format, and either **initialLayout** or **finalLayout** does not specify a layout for the stencil aspect, then the application **must** specify the initial and final layouts of the stencil aspect by including a **VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout** structure in the **pNext** chain.

---

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06698**  
  **format** **must** not be **VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED**

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06699**  
  If **format** includes a color or depth aspect and **loadOp** is **VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_LOAD**, then **initialLayout** **must** not be **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED**

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-finalLayout-00843**  
  **finalLayout** **must** not be **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED** or **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED**

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-03280**  
  If **format** is a color format, **initialLayout** **must** not be **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL** or **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL**

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-03281**  
  If **format** is a depth/stencil format, **initialLayout** **must** not be

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VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-03282
  If format is a color format, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-03283
  If format is a depth/stencil format, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06487
  If format is a color format, initialLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06488
  If format is a color format, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-separateDepthStencilLayouts-03284
  If the separateDepthStencilLayouts feature is not enabled, initialLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-separateDepthStencilLayouts-03285
  If the separateDepthStencilLayouts feature is not enabled, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-03286
  If format is a color format, initialLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-03287
  If format is a color format, finalLayout must not be
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06906
  If format is a depth/stencil format which includes both depth and stencil aspects,
  initialLayout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06907
  If format is a depth/stencil format which includes both depth and stencil aspects,
  finalLayout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-03290
  If `format` is a depth/stencil format which includes only the depth aspect, `initialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-03291
  If `format` is a depth/stencil format which includes only the depth aspect, `finalLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-synchronization2-06908
  If the `synchronization2` feature is not enabled, `initialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`.

• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-synchronization2-06909
  If the `synchronization2` feature is not enabled, `finalLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`.

• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-pNext-06704
  If the `pNext` chain does not include a `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout` structure, `format` includes a stencil aspect, and `stencilLoadOp` is `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_LOAD`, then `initialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`.

• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-pNext-06705
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout` structure, `format` includes a stencil aspect, and `stencilLoadOp` is `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_LOAD`, then `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout::stencilInitialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`.

• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06249
  If `format` is a depth/stencil format which includes both depth and stencil aspects, and `initialLayout` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, the `pNext` chain must include a `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout` structure.

• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06250
  If `format` is a depth/stencil format which includes both depth and stencil aspects, and `finalLayout` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, the `pNext` chain must include a `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout` structure.

• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06247
  If the `pNext` chain does not include a `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout` structure and `format` only includes a stencil aspect, `initialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

• VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-06248
  If the `pNext` chain does not include a `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout` structure and `format` only includes a stencil aspect, `finalLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`. 
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-sType-sType**
  The `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_2`.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-pNext-pNext**
  The `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout`.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-sType-unique**
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-flags-parameter**
  The `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits` values.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-format-parameter**
  The `format` must be a valid `VkFormat` value.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-samples-parameter**
  The `samples` must be a valid `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-loadOp-parameter**
  The `loadOp` must be a valid `VkAttachmentLoadOp` value.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-storeOp-parameter**
  The `storeOp` must be a valid `VkAttachmentStoreOp` value.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-stencilLoadOp-parameter**
  The `stencilLoadOp` must be a valid `VkAttachmentLoadOp` value.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-stencilStoreOp-parameter**
  The `stencilStoreOp` must be a valid `VkAttachmentStoreOp` value.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-initialLayout-parameter**
  The `initialLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescription2-finalLayout-parameter**
  The `finalLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.

The `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkImageLayout stencilInitialLayout;
    VkImageLayout stencilFinalLayout;
} VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_separate_depth_stencil_layouts
```
typedef VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayoutKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **stencilInitialLayout** is the layout the stencil aspect of the attachment image subresource will be in when a render pass instance begins.
- **stencilFinalLayout** is the layout the stencil aspect of the attachment image subresource will be transitioned to when a render pass instance ends.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout-stencilInitialLayout-03308**
  - `stencilInitialLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout-stencilFinalLayout-03309**
  - `stencilFinalLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout-stencilFinalLayout-03310**
  - `stencilFinalLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout-sType-sType**
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_STENCIL_LAYOUT`

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout-stencilInitialLayout-parameter**
  - `stencilInitialLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

- **VUID-VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout-stencilFinalLayout-parameter**
  - `stencilFinalLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

The `VkSubpassDescription2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkSubpassDescription2 {
```
VkStructureType
    const void*
P
const VkSubpassDescriptionFlags
VkPipelineBindPoint
uint32_t
uint32_t
const VkAttachmentReference2*
uint32_t
const VkAttachmentReference2*
const VkAttachmentReference2*
const uint32_t
} VkSubpassDescription2;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
typedef VkSubpassDescription2 VkSubpassDescription2KHR;

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits` specifying usage of the subpass.
- `pipelineBindPoint` is a `VkPipelineBindPoint` value specifying the pipeline type supported for this subpass.
- `viewMask` is a bitfield of view indices describing which views rendering is broadcast to in this subpass, when multiview is enabled.
- `inputAttachmentCount` is the number of input attachments.
- `pInputAttachments` is a pointer to an array of `VkAttachmentReference2` structures defining the input attachments for this subpass and their layouts.
- `colorAttachmentCount` is the number of color attachments.
- `pColorAttachments` is a pointer to an array of `colorAttachmentCount` `VkAttachmentReference2` structures defining the color attachments for this subpass and their layouts.
- `pResolveAttachments` is `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `colorAttachmentCount` `VkAttachmentReference2` structures defining the resolve attachments for this subpass and their layouts.
- `pDepthStencilAttachment` is a pointer to a `VkAttachmentReference2` structure specifying the depth/stencil attachment for this subpass and its layout.
- `preserveAttachmentCount` is the number of preserved attachments.
- `pPreserveAttachments` is a pointer to an array of `preserveAttachmentCount` render pass attachment indices identifying attachments that are not used by this subpass, but whose contents must be preserved throughout the subpass.
Parameters defined by this structure with the same name as those in `VkSubpassDescription` have the identical effect to those parameters.

`viewMask` has the same effect for the described subpass as `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo::pViewMasks` has on each corresponding subpass.

If a `VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain, `pFragmentShadingRateAttachment` is not `NULL`, and its `attachment` member is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, the identified attachment defines a fragment shading rate attachment for that subpass.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06912**
  If the `attachment` member of an element of `pInputAttachments` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06913**
  If the `attachment` member of an element of `pColorAttachments` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06914**
  If the `attachment` member of an element of `pResolveAttachments` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06915**
  If the `attachment` member of `pDepthStencilAttachment` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06916**
  If the `attachment` member of an element of `pColorAttachments` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06917**
  If the `attachment` member of an element of `pResolveAttachments` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06918**
  If the `attachment` member of an element of `pInputAttachments` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06919**
  If the `attachment` member of an element of `pColorAttachments` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06920**
  If the `attachment` member of an element of `pResolveAttachments` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`.
its layout member must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06920
  If the attachment member of an element of pResolveAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06921
  If the attachment member of an element of pInputAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-06922
  If the attachment member of an element of pColorAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, its layout member must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-colorAttachmentCount-03063
  colorAttachmentCount must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxColorAttachments

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-loadOp-03064
  If the first use of an attachment in this render pass is as an input attachment, and the attachment is not also used as a color or depth/stencil attachment in the same subpass, then loadOp must not be VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pResolveAttachments-03065
  If pResolveAttachments is not NULL, for each resolve attachment that does not have the value VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, the corresponding color attachment must not have the value VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pResolveAttachments-03066
  If pResolveAttachments is not NULL, for each resolve attachment that is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, the corresponding color attachment must not have a sample count of VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pResolveAttachments-03067
If `pResolveAttachments` is not NULL, each resolve attachment that is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have a sample count of `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pResolveAttachments-03068**
  Any given element of `pResolveAttachments` must have the same `VkFormat` as its corresponding color attachment.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-multisampledRenderToSingleSampled-06869**
  If none of the `VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples` extension, the `VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples` extension, or the `multisampledRenderToSingleSampled` feature are enabled, all attachments in `pColorAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have the same sample count.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pInputAttachments-02897**
  All attachments in `pInputAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have image formats whose potential format features contain at least `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT` or `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pColorAttachments-02898**
  All attachments in `pColorAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have image formats whose potential format features contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pResolveAttachments-02899**
  All attachments in `pResolveAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have image formats whose potential format features contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pDepthStencilAttachment-02900**
  If `pDepthStencilAttachment` is not NULL and the attachment is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` then it must have an image format whose potential format features contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-multisampledRenderToSingleSampled-06872**
  If none of the `VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples` extension, the `VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples` extension, or the `multisampledRenderToSingleSampled` feature are enabled, all attachments in `pDepthStencilAttachment` or `pColorAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have the same sample count.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-03073**
  Each element of `pPreserveAttachments` must not be `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pPreserveAttachments-03074**
  Any given element of `pPreserveAttachments` must not also be an element of any other member of the subpass description.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-layout-02528**
  If any attachment is used by more than one `VkAttachmentReference2` member, then each use must use the same layout.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-02799**
  If the `attachment` member of any element of `pInputAttachments` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, then the `aspectMask` member must be a valid combination of `VkImageAspectFlagBits`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-02800**
  Each input attachment of any element of `pInputAttachments` must have an image format whose potential format features contain at least `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT` or `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pInputAttachments-02897**
  All input attachments of all elements of `pInputAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have image formats whose potential format features contain at least `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT` or `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pColorAttachments-02898**
  All color attachments of all elements of `pColorAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have image formats whose potential format features contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pResolveAttachments-02899**
  All resolve attachments of all elements of `pResolveAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have image formats whose potential format features contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pDepthStencilAttachment-02900**
  If `pDepthStencilAttachment` is not NULL and the attachment is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` then it must have an image format whose potential format features contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-multisampledRenderToSingleSampled-06872**
  If none of the `VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples` extension, the `VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples` extension, or the `multisampledRenderToSingleSampled` feature are enabled, all attachments in `pDepthStencilAttachment` or `pColorAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have the same sample count.
If the attachment member of any element of pInputAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, then the aspectMask member must not be 0

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-attachment-02801
  If the attachment member of any element of pInputAttachments is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, then the aspectMask member must not include VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pDepthStencilAttachment-04440
  An attachment must not be used in both pDepthStencilAttachment and pColorAttachments

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-multiview-06558
  If the multiview feature is not enabled, viewMask must be 0

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-viewMask-06706
  The index of the most significant bit in viewMask must be less than maxMultiviewViewCount

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_2

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR or VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-flags-zerobitmask
  flags must be 0

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pipelineBindPoint-parameter
  pipelineBindPoint must be a valid VkPipelineBindPoint value

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pInputAttachments-parameter
  If inputAttachmentCount is not 0, pInputAttachments must be a valid pointer to an array of inputAttachmentCount valid VkAttachmentReference2 structures

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pColorAttachments-parameter
  If colorAttachmentCount is not 0, pColorAttachments must be a valid pointer to an array of colorAttachmentCount valid VkAttachmentReference2 structures

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pResolveAttachments-parameter
  If colorAttachmentCount is not 0, and pResolveAttachments is not NULL, pResolveAttachments must be a valid pointer to an array of colorAttachmentCount valid VkAttachmentReference2 structures

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pDepthStencilAttachment-parameter
  If pDepthStencilAttachment is not NULL, pDepthStencilAttachment must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAttachmentReference2 structure

- VUID-VkSubpassDescription2-pPreserveAttachments-parameter
  If preserveAttachmentCount is not 0, pPreserveAttachments must be a valid pointer to an array of preserveAttachmentCount uint32_t values
If the `pNext` chain of `VkSubpassDescription2` includes a `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve` structure, then that structure describes multisample resolve operations for the depth/stencil attachment in a subpass.

The `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkResolveModeFlagBits depthResolveMode;
    VkResolveModeFlagBits stencilResolveMode;
    const VkAttachmentReference2* pDepthStencilResolveAttachment;
} VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_depth_stencil_resolve
typedef VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `depthResolveMode` is a `VkResolveModeFlagBits` value describing the depth resolve mode.
- `stencilResolveMode` is a `VkResolveModeFlagBits` value describing the stencil resolve mode.
- `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is `NULL` or a pointer to a `VkAttachmentReference2` structure defining the depth/stencil resolve attachment for this subpass and its layout.

If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is `NULL`, or if its attachment index is `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, it indicates that no depth/stencil resolve attachment will be used in the subpass.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve-pDepthStencilResolveAttachment-03177**
  If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not `NULL` and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, `pDepthStencilAttachment` must not be `NULL` or have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve-pDepthStencilResolveAttachment-03179**
  If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not `NULL` and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, `pDepthStencilAttachment` must not have a sample count of `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve-pDepthStencilResolveAttachment-03180**
  If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not `NULL` and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` must have a sample count of
If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not NULL and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` then it must have an image format whose potential format features contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not NULL and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` and `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` has a depth component, then the `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilAttachment` must have a depth component with the same number of bits and numerical type.

If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not NULL and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, and `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` has a stencil component, then the `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilAttachment` must have a stencil component with the same number of bits and numerical type.

If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not NULL and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, depthResolveMode and stencilResolveMode must not both be `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`.

If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not NULL and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` and the `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` has a depth component, then the value of depthResolveMode must be one of the bits set in `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties::supportedDepthResolveModes` or `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`.

If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not NULL and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` and the `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` has a stencil component, then the value of stencilResolveMode must be one of the bits set in `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties::supportedStencilResolveModes` or `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`.

If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not NULL and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, the `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` has both depth and stencil components, `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties::independentResolve` is `VK_FALSE`, and `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties::independentResolveNone` is `VK_FALSE`, then the values of depthResolveMode and stencilResolveMode must be identical.

If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not NULL and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, the `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` has both depth and stencil components, `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties::independentResolve` is `VK_FALSE` and `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties::independentResolveNone` is `VK_TRUE`, then the values of depthResolveMode and stencilResolveMode must be identical or one of them must be `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve-sType-sType**
  *sType* must be *VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_DEPTH_STENCIL.Resolve*

- **VUID-VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve-pDepthStencilResolveAttachment-parameter**
  If *pDepthStencilResolveAttachment* is not *NULL*, *pDepthStencilResolveAttachment* must be a valid pointer to a valid *VkAttachmentReference2* structure

Possible values of *VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve::depthResolveMode* and *stencilResolveMode*, specifying the depth and stencil resolve modes, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef enum VkResolveModeFlagBits {
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE = 0,
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MIN_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MAX_BIT = 0x00000008,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_depthStencilResolve
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE_KHR = VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_depthStencilResolve
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT_KHR = VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_depthStencilResolve
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT_KHR = VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_depthStencilResolve
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MIN_BIT_KHR = VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MIN_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_depthStencilResolve
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MAX_BIT_KHR = VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MAX_BIT,
} VkResolveModeFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_depthStencilResolve
typedef VkResolveModeFlagBits VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR;
```

- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE** indicates that no resolve operation is done.
- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT** indicates that result of the resolve operation is equal to the value of sample 0.
- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT** indicates that result of the resolve operation is the average of the sample values.
- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MIN_BIT** indicates that result of the resolve operation is the minimum of the sample values.
- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MAX_BIT** indicates that result of the resolve operation is the maximum of the sample values.
sample values.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef VkFlags VkResolveModeFlags;
```
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_depth_stencil_resolve
typedef VkResolveModeFlags VkResolveModeFlagsKHR;
```

`VkResolveModeFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkResolveModeFlagBits`.

The `VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
typedef struct VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    const VkAttachmentReference2* pFragmentShadingRateAttachment;
    VkExtent2D shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize;
} VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `pFragmentShadingRateAttachment` is `NULL` or a pointer to a `VkAttachmentReference2` structure defining the fragment shading rate attachment for this subpass.
- `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize` specifies the size of the portion of the framebuffer corresponding to each texel in `pFragmentShadingRateAttachment`.

If no shading rate attachment is specified, or if this structure is not specified, the implementation behaves as if a valid shading rate attachment was specified with all texels specifying a single pixel per fragment.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-04524**
  If `pFragmentShadingRateAttachment` is not `NULL` and its `attachment` member is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, its `layout` member must be equal to `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-04525**
  If `pFragmentShadingRateAttachment` is not `NULL` and its `attachment` member is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width` must be a power of two.
value

- VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-04526
  If pFragmentShadingRateAttachment is not NULL and its attachment member is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width must be less than or equal to maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width

- VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-04527
  If pFragmentShadingRateAttachment is not NULL and its attachment member is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width must be greater than or equal to minFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width

- VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-04528
  If pFragmentShadingRateAttachment is not NULL and its attachment member is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height must be a power of two value

- VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-04529
  If pFragmentShadingRateAttachment is not NULL and its attachment member is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height must be less than or equal to maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height

- VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-04530
  If pFragmentShadingRateAttachment is not NULL and its attachment member is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height must be greater than or equal to minFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height

- VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-04531
  If pFragmentShadingRateAttachment is not NULL and its attachment member is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, the quotient of shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width and shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height must be less than or equal to maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeAspectRatio

- VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-04532
  If pFragmentShadingRateAttachment is not NULL and its attachment member is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, the quotient of shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height and shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width must be less than or equal to maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeAspectRatio

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_INFO_KHR
• **VUID-VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR-pFragmentShadingRateAttachment-**
  If `pFragmentShadingRateAttachment` is not `NULL`, `pFragmentShadingRateAttachment` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAttachmentReference2` structure.

The `VkAttachmentReference2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkAttachmentReference2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t attachment;
    VkImageLayout layout;
    VkImageAspectFlags aspectMask;
} VkAttachmentReference2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
typedef VkAttachmentReference2 VkAttachmentReference2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **attachment** is either an integer value identifying an attachment at the corresponding index in `VkRenderPassCreateInfo2::pAttachments`, or `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` to signify that this attachment is not used.
- **layout** is a `VkImageLayout` value specifying the layout the attachment uses during the subpass.
- **aspectMask** is a mask of which aspect(s) **can** be accessed within the specified subpass as an input attachment.

Parameters defined by this structure with the same name as those in `VkAttachmentReference` have the identical effect to those parameters.

**aspectMask** is ignored when this structure is used to describe anything other than an input attachment reference.

If the `separateDepthStencilLayouts` feature is enabled, and `attachment` has a depth/stencil format, `layout` **can** be set to a layout that only specifies the layout of the depth aspect.

If `layout` only specifies the layout of the depth aspect of the attachment, the layout of the stencil aspect is specified by the `stencilLayout` member of a `VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout` structure included in the `pNext` chain. Otherwise, `layout` describes the layout for all relevant image aspects.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkAttachmentReference2-layout-03077
  If `attachment` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, layout must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR`

- VUID-VkAttachmentReference2-separateDepthStencilLayouts-03313
  If the `separateDepthStencilLayouts` feature is not enabled, and `attachment` is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, layout must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`

- VUID-VkAttachmentReference2-synchronization2-06910
  If the `synchronization2` feature is not enabled, layout must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkAttachmentReference2-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_2`

- VUID-VkAttachmentReference2-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout`

- VUID-VkAttachmentReference2-sType-unique
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique

- VUID-VkAttachmentReference2-layout-parameter
  `layout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

The `VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkImageLayout stencilLayout;
} VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_separate_depth_stencil_layouts
typedef VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayoutKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **stencilLayout** is a `VkImageLayout` value specifying the layout the stencil aspect of the attachment uses during the subpass.

## Valid Usage

- VUID-VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout-stencilLayout-03318
  
  `stencilLayout` must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR`

## Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_STENCIL_LAYOUT`

- VUID-VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout-stencilLayout-parameter
  
  `stencilLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

The `VkSubpassDependency2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkSubpassDependency2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t srcSubpass;
    uint32_t dstSubpass;
    VkPipelineStageFlags srcStageMask;
    VkPipelineStageFlags dstStageMask;
    VkAccessFlags srcAccessMask;
    VkAccessFlags dstAccessMask;
    VkDependencyFlags dependencyFlags;
    int32_t viewOffset;
} VkSubpassDependency2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
typedef VkSubpassDependency2 VkSubpassDependency2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• srcSubpass is the subpass index of the first subpass in the dependency, or VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL.
• dstSubpass is the subpass index of the second subpass in the dependency, or VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL.
• srcStageMask is a bitmask of VkPipelineStageFlagBits specifying the source stage mask.
• dstStageMask is a bitmask of VkPipelineStageFlagBits specifying the destination stage mask.
• srcAccessMask is a bitmask of VkAccessFlagBits specifying a source access mask.
• dstAccessMask is a bitmask of VkAccessFlagBits specifying a destination access mask.
• dependencyFlags is a bitmask of VkDependencyFlagBits.
• viewOffset controls which views in the source subpass the views in the destination subpass depend on.

Parameters defined by this structure with the same name as those in VkSubpassDependency have the identical effect to those parameters.

viewOffset has the same effect for the described subpass dependency as VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo::pViewOffsets has on each corresponding subpass dependency.

If a VkMemoryBarrier2 is included in the pNext chain, srcStageMask, dstStageMask, srcAccessMask, and dstAccessMask parameters are ignored. The synchronization and access scopes instead are defined by the parameters of VkMemoryBarrier2.

### Valid Usage

- **Valid Usage**

  - VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcStageMask-04090
    
    If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

  - VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcStageMask-04091
    
    If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

  - VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcStageMask-03937
    
    If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled, srcStageMask must not be 0

  - VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dstStageMask-04090
    
    If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

  - VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dstStageMask-04091
    
    If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

  - VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dstStageMask-03937
    
    If the synchronization2 feature is not enabled, dstStageMask must not be 0
• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcSubpass-03084
  srcSubpass must be less than or equal to dstSubpass, unless one of them is VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL, to avoid cyclic dependencies and ensure a valid execution order

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcSubpass-03085
  srcSubpass and dstSubpass must not both be equal to VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcSubpass-06810
  If srcSubpass is equal to dstSubpass and srcStageMask includes a framebuffer-space stage, dstStageMask must only contain framebuffer-space stages

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcAccessMask-03088
  Any access flag included in srcAccessMask must be supported by one of the pipeline stages in srcStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dstAccessMask-03089
  Any access flag included in dstAccessMask must be supported by one of the pipeline stages in dstStageMask, as specified in the table of supported access types

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dependencyFlags-03090
  If dependencyFlags includes VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT, srcSubpass must not be equal to VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dependencyFlags-03091
  If dependencyFlags includes VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT, dstSubpass must not be equal to VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcSubpass-02245
  If srcSubpass equals dstSubpass, and srcStageMask and dstStageMask both include a framebuffer-space stage, then dependencyFlags must include VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-viewOffset-02530
  If viewOffset is not equal to 0, srcSubpass must not be equal to dstSubpass

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dependencyFlags-03092
  If dependencyFlags does not include VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT, viewOffset must be 0

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DEPENDENCY_2

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkMemoryBarrier2

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcStageMask-parameter
  srcStageMask must be a valid combination of VkPipelineStageFlagBits values

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dstStageMask-parameter
  dstStageMask must be a valid combination of VkPipelineStageFlagBits values

• VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-srcAccessMask-parameter
**srcAccessMask must** be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits` values

- VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dstAccessMask-parameter
  **dstAccessMask must** be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits` values

- VUID-VkSubpassDependency2-dependencyFlags-parameter
  **dependencyFlags must** be a valid combination of `VkDependencyFlagBits` values

To destroy a render pass, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyRenderPass(
    VkDevice device,
    VkRenderPass renderPass,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the logical device that destroys the render pass.
- `renderPass` is the handle of the render pass to destroy.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkDestroyRenderPass-renderPass-00873
  All submitted commands that refer to `renderPass must` have completed execution

- VUID-vkDestroyRenderPass-renderPass-00874
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `renderPass` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- VUID-vkDestroyRenderPass-renderPass-00875
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `renderPass` was created, `pAllocator must` be NULL

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkDestroyRenderPass-device-parameter
  `device must` be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkDestroyRenderPass-renderPass-parameter
  If `renderPass` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE, renderPass must` be a valid `VkRenderPass` handle

- VUID-vkDestroyRenderPass-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL, pAllocator must` be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

- VUID-vkDestroyRenderPass-renderPass-parent
  If `renderPass` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`
8.2. Render Pass Compatibility

Framebuffers and graphics pipelines are created based on a specific render pass object. They must only be used with that render pass object, or one compatible with it.

Two attachment references are compatible if they have matching format and sample count, or are both VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED or the pointer that would contain the reference is NULL.

Two arrays of attachment references are compatible if all corresponding pairs of attachments are compatible. If the arrays are of different lengths, attachment references not present in the smaller array are treated as VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED.

Two render passes are compatible if their corresponding color, input, resolve, and depth/stencil attachment references are compatible and if they are otherwise identical except for:

- Initial and final image layout in attachment descriptions
- Load and store operations in attachment descriptions
- Image layout in attachment references

As an additional special case, if two render passes have a single subpass, the resolve attachment reference and depth/stencil resolve mode compatibility requirements are ignored.

A framebuffer is compatible with a render pass if it was created using the same render pass or a compatible render pass.

8.3. Framebuffers

Render passes operate in conjunction with framebuffers. Framebuffers represent a collection of specific memory attachments that a render pass instance uses.

Framebuffers are represented by VkFramebuffer handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkFramebuffer)
```

To create a framebuffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateFramebuffer(  
    VkDevice device,  
    const VkFramebufferCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,  
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator)
```
VkFramebuffer* pFramebuffer);

- `device` is the logical device that creates the framebuffer.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkFramebufferCreateInfo` structure describing additional information about framebuffer creation.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pFramebuffer` is a pointer to a `VkFramebuffer` handle in which the resulting framebuffer object is returned.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCreateFramebuffer-pCreateInfo-02777**
  If `pCreateInfo->flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, and `attachmentCount` is not 0, each element of `pCreateInfo->pAttachments` must have been created on `device`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCreateFramebuffer-device-parameter**
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.

- **VUID-vkCreateFramebuffer-pCreateInfo-parameter**
  `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkFramebufferCreateInfo` structure.

- **VUID-vkCreateFramebuffer-pAllocator-parameter**
  If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.

- **VUID-vkCreateFramebuffer-pFramebuffer-parameter**
  `pFramebuffer` must be a valid pointer to a `VkFramebuffer` handle.

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkFramebufferCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkFramebufferCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    // other members ...
} VkFramebufferCreateInfo;
```
const void* pNext;
VkFramebufferCreateFlags flags;
VkRenderPass renderPass;
uint32_t attachmentCount;
const VkImageView* pAttachments;
uint32_t width;
uint32_t height;
uint32_t layers;
} VkFramebufferCreateInfo;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of VkFramebufferCreateFlagBits
- **renderPass** is a render pass defining what render passes the framebuffer will be compatible with. See Render Pass Compatibility for details.
- **attachmentCount** is the number of attachments.
- **pAttachments** is a pointer to an array of VkImageView handles, each of which will be used as the corresponding attachment in a render pass instance. If **flags** includes VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, this parameter is ignored.
- **width**, **height** and **layers** define the dimensions of the framebuffer. If the render pass uses multiview, then **layers must** be one and each attachment requires a number of layers that is greater than the maximum bit index set in the view mask in the subpasses in which it is used.

Applications **must** ensure that all non-attachment writes to memory backing image subresources that are used as attachments in a render pass instance happen-before or happen-after the render pass instance. If an image subresource is written during a render pass instance by anything other than load operations, store operations, and layout transitions, applications **must** ensure that all non-attachment reads from memory backing that image subresource happen-before or happen-after the render pass instance. For depth/stencil images, the aspects are not treated independently for the above guarantees - writes to either aspect **must** be synchronized with accesses to the other aspect.

**Note**
An image subresource can be used as read-only as both an attachment and a non-attachment during a render pass instance, but care must still be taken to avoid data races with load/store operations and layout transitions. The simplest way to achieve this is to keep the non-attachment and attachment accesses within the same subpass, or to avoid layout transitions and load/store operations that perform writes.

It is legal for a subpass to use no color or depth/stencil attachments, either because it has no attachment references or because all of them are VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED. This kind of subpass can use shader side effects such as image stores and atomics to produce an output. In this case, the subpass continues to use the **width**, **height**, and **layers** of the framebuffer to define the dimensions of the rendering area, and the **rasterizationSamples** from each pipeline’s
VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo to define the number of samples used in rasterization; however, if VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures::variableMultisampleRate is VK_FALSE, then all pipelines to be bound with the subpass must have the same value for VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-attachmentCount-00876
  attachmentCount must be equal to the attachment count specified in renderPass

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-02778
  If flags does not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT and attachmentCount is not 0, pAttachments must be a valid pointer to an array of attachmentCount valid VkImageView handles

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pAttachments-00877
  If flags does not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of pAttachments that is used as a color attachment or resolve attachment by renderPass must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pAttachments-02633
  If flags does not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of pAttachments that is used as a depth/stencil attachment by renderPass must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pAttachments-02634
  If flags does not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of pAttachments that is used as a depth/stencil resolve attachment by renderPass must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pAttachments-00879
  If renderpass is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, flags does not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of pAttachments that is used as an input attachment by renderPass must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pAttachments-00880
  If flags does not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of pAttachments must have been created with a VkFormat value that matches the VkFormat specified by the corresponding VkAttachmentDescription in renderPass

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pAttachments-00881
  If flags does not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of pAttachments must have been created with a samples value that matches the samples value specified by the corresponding VkAttachmentDescription in renderPass

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04533
  If flags does not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of pAttachments that is used as an input, color, resolve, or depth/stencil attachment by renderPass must have been created with a VkCreateInfo::extent.width greater than or equal to width

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04534
If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of `pAttachments` that is used as an input, color, resolve, or depth/stencil attachment by `renderPass` must have been created with a `VkImageCreateInfo`::`extent.height` greater than or equal to `height`.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04535**
  
  If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of `pAttachments` that is used as an input, color, resolve, or depth/stencil attachment by `renderPass` must have been created with a `VkImageViewCreateInfo`::`subresourceRange.layerCount` greater than or equal to `layers`.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-renderPass-04536**
  
  If `renderPass` was specified with non-zero view masks, each element of `pAttachments` that is used as an input, color, resolve, or depth/stencil attachment by `renderPass` must have a `layerCount` greater than the index of the most significant bit set in any of those view masks.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04537**
  
  If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, and `renderPass` was specified with non-zero view masks, each element of `pAttachments` that is used as a fragment shading rate attachment by `renderPass` must have a `layerCount` that is either 1, or greater than the index of the most significant bit set in any of those view masks.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04538**
  
  If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, and `renderPass` was not specified with non-zero view masks, each element of `pAttachments` that is used as a fragment shading rate attachment by `renderPass` must have a `layerCount` that is either 1, or greater than `layers`.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04539**
  
  If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, an element of `pAttachments` that is used as a fragment shading rate attachment must have a width at least as large as `⌈width / texelWidth⌉`, where `texelWidth` is the largest value of `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width` in a `VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR` which references that attachment.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04540**
  
  If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, an element of `pAttachments` that is used as a fragment shading rate attachment must have a height at least as large as `⌈height / texelHeight⌉`, where `texelHeight` is the largest value of `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height` in a `VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR` which references that attachment.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pAttachments-00883**
  
  If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of `pAttachments` must only specify a single mip level.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pAttachments-00884**
  
  If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of `pAttachments` must have been created with the identity swizzle.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-width-00885**
  
  `width` must be greater than 0.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-width-00886**
  
  `width` must be greater than 0.
width must be less than or equal to maxFramebufferWidth

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-height-00887
  height must be greater than 0

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-height-00888
  height must be less than or equal to maxFramebufferHeight

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-layers-00889
  layers must be greater than 0

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-layers-00890
  layers must be less than or equal to maxFramebufferLayers

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-renderPass-02531
  If renderPass was specified with non-zero view masks, layers must be 1

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pAttachments-00891
  If flags does not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of pAttachments that is a 2D or 2D array image view taken from a 3D image must not be a depth/stencil format

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-03189
  If the imagelessFramebuffer feature is not enabled, flags must not include VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-03190
  If flags includes VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, the pNext chain must include a VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo structure

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-03191
  If flags includes VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, the attachmentImageInfoCount member of a VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo structure in the pNext chain must be equal to either zero or attachmentCount

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04541
  If flags includes VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, the width member of any element of the pAttachmentImageInfos member of a VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo structure in the pNext chain that is used as an input, color, resolve or depth/stencil attachment in renderPass must be greater than or equal to width

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04542
  If flags includes VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, the height member of any element of the pAttachmentImageInfos member of a VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo structure in the pNext chain that is used as an input, color, resolve or depth/stencil attachment in renderPass must be greater than or equal to height

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04543
  If flags includes VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, the width member of any element of the pAttachmentImageInfos member of a VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo structure in the pNext chain that is used as a fragment shading rate attachment must be greater than or equal to ⌈width / texelWidth⌉, where texelWidth is the largest value of shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width in a VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentCreateInfoKHR which references that attachment

• VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04544
If `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, the `height` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure in the `pNext` chain that is used as a fragment shading rate attachment must be greater than or equal to ⌈height / texelHeight⌉, where `texelHeight` is the largest value of `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height` in a `VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR` which references that attachment.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04545**
  If `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, the `layerCount` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure in the `pNext` chain that is used as a fragment shading rate attachment must be either 1, or greater than or equal to `layers`.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04587**
  If `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT` and `renderPass` was specified with non-zero view masks, each element of `pAttachments` that is used as a fragment shading rate attachment by `renderPass` must have a `layerCount` that is either 1, or greater than the index of the most significant bit set in any of those view masks.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-renderPass-03198**
  If multiview is enabled for `renderPass` and `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, the `layerCount` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain used as an input, color, resolve, or depth/stencil attachment in `renderPass` must be greater than the maximum bit index set in the view mask in the subpasses in which it is used in `renderPass`.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-renderPass-04546**
  If multiview is not enabled for `renderPass` and `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, the `layerCount` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain used as an input, color, resolve, or depth/stencil attachment in `renderPass` must be greater than or equal to `layers`.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-03201**
  If `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, the `usage` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain that refers to an attachment used as a color attachment or resolve attachment by `renderPass` must include `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-03202**
  If `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, the `usage` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain that refers to an attachment used as a depth/stencil attachment by `renderPass` must include `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-03203**
  If `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, the `usage` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain that refers to an attachment used as a depth/stencil resolve attachment by `renderPass` must include...
VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-03204**
  If `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, the `usage` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain that refers to an attachment used as an input attachment by `renderPass` must include `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-03205**
  If `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, at least one element of the `pViewFormats` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain must be equal to the corresponding value of `VkAttachmentDescription::format` used to create `renderPass`

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04113**
  If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of `pAttachments` must have been created with `VkImageViewCreateInfo::viewType` not equal to `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04548**
  If `flags` does not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of `pAttachments` that is used as a fragment shading rate attachment by `renderPass` must have been created with a `usage` value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-04549**
  If `flags` includes `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, the `usage` member of any element of the `pAttachmentImageInfos` member of a `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain that refers to an attachment used as a fragment shading rate attachment by `renderPass` must include `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_INFO`

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo`

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-sType-unique**
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-flags-parameter**
  `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkFramebufferCreateFlagBits` values

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-renderPass-parameter**
  `renderPass` must be a valid `VkRenderPass` handle

- **VUID-VkFramebufferCreateInfo-commonparent**
  Both of `renderPass`, and the elements of `pAttachments` that are valid handles of non-ignored
The `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t attachmentImageInfoCount;
    const VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo* pAttachmentImageInfos;
} VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
typedef VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `attachmentImageInfoCount` is the number of attachments being described.
- `pAttachmentImageInfos` is a pointer to an array of `VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo` structures, each structure describing a number of parameters of the corresponding attachment in a render pass instance.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo-sType-sType` 
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENTS_CREATE_INFO`

- `VUID-VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo-pAttachmentImageInfos-parameter` 
  If `attachmentImageInfoCount` is not `0`, `pAttachmentImageInfos` must be a valid pointer to an array of `attachmentImageInfoCount` valid `VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo` structures

The `VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageCreateFlags flags;
    VkImageUsageFlags usage;
    uint32_t width;
    uint32_t height;
    uint32_t layerCount;
    uint32_t viewFormatCount;
} VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo;
```
const VkFormat* pViewFormats;
} VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
typedef VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of VkImageCreateFlagBits, matching the value of VkImageCreateInfo::flags used to create an image that will be used with this framebuffer.
- **usage** is a bitmask of VkImageUsageFlagBits, matching the value of VkImageCreateInfo::usage used to create an image used with this framebuffer.
- **width** is the width of the image view used for rendering.
- **height** is the height of the image view used for rendering.
- **layerCount** is the number of array layers of the image view used for rendering.
- **viewFormatCount** is the number of entries in the pViewFormats array, matching the value of VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::viewFormatCount used to create an image used with this framebuffer.
- **pViewFormats** is a pointer to an array of VkFormat values specifying all of the formats which can be used when creating views of the image, matching the value of VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::pViewFormats used to create an image used with this framebuffer.

Images that **can** be used with the framebuffer when beginning a render pass, as specified by VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo, **must** be created with parameters that are identical to those specified here.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENT_IMAGE_INFO**

- **VUID-VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo-pNext-pNext**
  
  **pNext** **must** be **NULL**

- **VUID-VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo-flags-parameter**
  
  **flags** **must** be a valid combination of VkImageCreateFlagBits values

- **VUID-VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo-usage-parameter**
  
  **usage** **must** be a valid combination of VkImageUsageFlagBits values

- **VUID-VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo-usage-requiredbitmask**
  
  **usage** **must** not be 0
If `viewFormatCount` is not 0, `pViewFormats` must be a valid pointer to an array of `viewFormatCount` valid `VkFormat` values.

Bits which can be set in `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags`, specifying options for framebuffers, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkFramebufferCreateFlagBits {  
  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
  VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT = 0x00000001,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
  VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT_KHR = VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT,
} VkFramebufferCreateFlagBits;
```

- `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT` specifies that image views are not specified, and only attachment compatibility information will be provided via a `VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo` structure.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkFramebufferCreateFlags;
```

`VkFramebufferCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkFramebufferCreateFlagBits`.

To destroy a framebuffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyFramebuffer(  
  VkDevice device,  
  VkFramebuffer framebuffer,  
  const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the logical device that destroys the framebuffer.
- `framebuffer` is the handle of the framebuffer to destroy.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyFramebuffer-framebuffer-00892
  All submitted commands that refer to `framebuffer` must have completed execution.

- VUID-vkDestroyFramebuffer-framebuffer-00893
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `framebuffer` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.

- VUID-vkDestroyFramebuffer-framebuffer-00894
If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `framebuffer` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkDestroyFramebuffer-device-parameter
  
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkDestroyFramebuffer-framebuffer-parameter
  
  If `framebuffer` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `framebuffer` must be a valid `VkFramebuffer` handle

- VUID-vkDestroyFramebuffer-pAllocator-parameter
  
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

- VUID-vkDestroyFramebuffer-framebuffer-parent
  
  If `framebuffer` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `framebuffer` must be externally synchronized

### 8.4. Render Pass Commands

An application records the commands for a render pass instance one subpass at a time, by beginning a render pass instance, iterating over the subpasses to record commands for that subpass, and then ending the render pass instance.

To begin a render pass instance, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0

void vkCmdBeginRenderPass(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    const VkRenderPassBeginInfo* pRenderPassBegin,  
    VkSubpassContents contents);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer in which to record the command.
- `pRenderPassBegin` is a pointer to a `VkRenderPassBeginInfo` structure specifying the render pass to begin an instance of, and the framebuffer the instance uses.
- `contents` is a `VkSubpassContents` value specifying how the commands in the first subpass will be provided.

After beginning a render pass instance, the command buffer is ready to record the commands for
the first subpass of that render pass.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-initialLayout-00895**
  If any of the `initialLayout` or `finalLayout` member of the `VkAttachmentDescription` structures or the `layout` member of the `VkAttachmentReference` structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the `renderPass` member of `pRenderPassBegin` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL` then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the `framebuffer` member of `pRenderPassBegin` must have been created with a usage value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-initialLayout-01758**
  If any of the `initialLayout` or `finalLayout` member of the `VkAttachmentDescription` structures or the `layout` member of the `VkAttachmentReference` structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the `renderPass` member of `pRenderPassBegin` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the `framebuffer` member of `pRenderPassBegin` must have been created with a usage value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-initialLayout-02842**
  If any of the `initialLayout` or `finalLayout` member of the `VkAttachmentDescription` structures or the `layout` member of the `VkAttachmentReference` structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the `renderPass` member of `pRenderPassBegin` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the `framebuffer` member of `pRenderPassBegin` must have been created with a usage value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-stencilInitialLayout-02843**
  If any of the `stencilInitialLayout` or `stencilFinalLayout` member of the `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout` structures or the `stencilLayout` member of the `VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout` structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the `renderPass` member of `pRenderPassBegin` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the `framebuffer` member of `pRenderPassBegin` must have been created with a usage value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-initialLayout-00897**
  If any of the `initialLayout` or `finalLayout` member of the `VkAttachmentDescription` structures or the `layout` member of the `VkAttachmentReference` structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the `renderPass` member of `pRenderPassBegin` is
VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT or VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-initialLayout-00898
  If any of the initialLayout or finallayout member of the VkAttachmentDescription structures or the layout member of the VkAttachmentReference structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-initialLayout-00899
  If any of the initialLayout or finallayout member of the VkAttachmentDescription structures or the layout member of the VkAttachmentReference structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-initialLayout-00900
  If the initialLayout member of any of the VkAttachmentDescription structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is not VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED, then each such initialLayout must be equal to the current layout of the corresponding attachment image subresource of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-srcStageMask-06451
  The srcStageMask members of any element of the pDependencies member of VkRenderPassCreateInfo used to create renderPass must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family identified by the queueFamilyIndex member of the VkCommandPoolCreateInfo used to create the command pool which commandBuffer was allocated from

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-dstStageMask-06452
  The dstStageMask members of any element of the pDependencies member of VkRenderPassCreateInfo used to create renderPass must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family identified by the queueFamilyIndex member of the VkCommandPoolCreateInfo used to create the command pool which commandBuffer was allocated from

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-framebuffer-02532
  For any attachment in framebuffer that is used by renderPass and is bound to memory locations that are also bound to another attachment used by renderPass, and if at least one of those uses causes either attachment to be written to, both attachments must have had the VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT set
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-pRenderPassBegin-parameter
  `pRenderPassBegin` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkRenderPassBeginInfo` structure
- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-contents-parameter
  `contents` must be a valid `VkSubpassContents` value
- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations
- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope
- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass-bufferlevel
  `commandBuffer` must be a primary `VkCommandBuffer`

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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Alternatively to begin a render pass, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
void vkCmdBeginRenderPass2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkRenderPassBeginInfo* pRenderPassBegin,
    const VkSubpassBeginInfo* pSubpassBeginInfo);
```
or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
void vkCmdBeginRenderPass2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkRenderPassBeginInfo* pRenderPassBegin,
    const VkSubpassBeginInfo* pSubpassBeginInfo);
```

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer in which to record the command.
- **pRenderPassBegin** is a pointer to a VkRenderPassBeginInfo structure specifying the render pass to begin an instance of, and the framebuffer the instance uses.
- **pSubpassBeginInfo** is a pointer to a VkSubpassBeginInfo structure containing information about the subpass which is about to begin rendering.

After beginning a render pass instance, the command buffer is ready to record the commands for the first subpass of that render pass.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-framebuffer-02779**
  Both the framebuffer and renderPass members of pRenderPassBegin must have been created on the same VkDevice that commandBuffer was allocated on.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-initialLayout-03094**
  If any of the initialLayout or finalLayout member of the VkAttachmentDescription structures or the layout member of the VkAttachmentReference structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-initialLayout-03096**
  If any of the initialLayout or finalLayout member of the VkAttachmentDescription structures or the layout member of the VkAttachmentReference structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-initialLayout-02844**
  If any of the initialLayout or finalLayout member of the VkAttachmentDescription structures or the layout member of the VkAttachmentReference structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL,
VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-stencilInitialLayout-02845**
  If any of the stencilInitialLayout or stencilFinalLayout member of the VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout structures or the stencilLayout member of the VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-initialLayout-03097**
  If any of the initialLayout or finalLayout member of the VkAttachmentDescription structures or the layout member of the VkAttachmentReference structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT or VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-initialLayout-03098**
  If any of the initialLayout or finalLayout member of the VkAttachmentDescription structures or the layout member of the VkAttachmentReference structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL then the corresponding attachment image view of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin must have been created with a usage value including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-initialLayout-03100**
  If the initialLayout member of any of the VkAttachmentDescription structures specified when creating the render pass specified in the renderPass member of pRenderPassBegin is not VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED, then each such initialLayout must be equal to the current layout of the corresponding attachment image subresource of the framebuffer specified in the framebuffer member of pRenderPassBegin

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-srcStageMask-06453**
  The srcStageMask members of any element of the pDependencies member of
VkRenderPassCreateInfo used to create renderPass must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family identified by the queueFamilyIndex member of the VkCommandPoolCreateInfo used to create the command pool which commandBuffer was allocated from.

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-dstStageMask-06454
  The dstStageMask members of any element of the pDependencies member of VkRenderPassCreateInfo used to create renderPass must be supported by the capabilities of the queue family identified by the queueFamilyIndex member of the VkCommandPoolCreateInfo used to create the command pool which commandBuffer was allocated from.

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-framebuffer-02533
  For any attachment in framebuffer that is used by renderPass and is bound to memory locations that are also bound to another attachment used by renderPass, and if at least one of those uses causes either attachment to be written to, both attachments must have had the VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT set.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle.

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-pRenderPassBegin-parameter
  pRenderPassBegin must be a valid pointer to a valid VkRenderPassBeginInfo structure.

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-pSubpassBeginInfo-parameter
  pSubpassBeginInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkSubpassBeginInfo structure.

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state.

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations.

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance.

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope.

- VUID-vkCmdBeginRenderPass2-bufferlevel
  commandBuffer must be a primary VkCommandBuffer.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized.
The `VkRenderPassBeginInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkRenderPassBeginInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkRenderPass renderPass;
    VkFramebuffer framebuffer;
    VkRect2D renderArea;
    uint32_t clearValueCount;
    const VkClearValue* pClearValues;
} VkRenderPassBeginInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `renderPass` is the render pass to begin an instance of.
- `framebuffer` is the framebuffer containing the attachments that are used with the render pass.
- `renderArea` is the render area that is affected by the render pass instance, and is described in more detail below.
- `clearValueCount` is the number of elements in `pClearValues`.
- `pClearValues` is a pointer to an array of `clearValueCount` `VkClearValue` structures containing clear values for each attachment, if the attachment uses a `loadOp` value of `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR` or if the attachment has a depth/stencil format and uses a `stencilLoadOp` value of `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR`. The array is indexed by attachment number. Only elements corresponding to cleared attachments are used. Other elements of `pClearValues` are ignored.

`renderArea` is the render area that is affected by the render pass instance. The effects of attachment load, store and multisample resolve operations are restricted to the pixels whose x and y coordinates fall within the render area on all attachments. The render area extends to all layers of `framebuffer`. The application must ensure (using scissor if necessary) that all rendering is contained within the render area. The render area must be contained within the framebuffer dimensions.

When multiview is enabled, the resolve operation at the end of a subpass applies to all views in the view mask.

**Note**
There **may** be a performance cost for using a render area smaller than the framebuffer, unless it matches the render area granularity for the render pass.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-clearValueCount-00902**
  
  `clearValueCount` **must** be greater than the largest attachment index in `renderPass` specifying a `loadOp` (or `stencilLoadOp`, if the attachment has a depth/stencil format) of `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-clearValueCount-04962**
  
  If `clearValueCount` is not 0, `pClearValues` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `clearValueCount` `VkClearValue` unions.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-renderPass-00904**
  
  `renderPass` **must** be compatible with the `renderPass` member of the `VkFramebufferCreateInfo` structure specified when creating `framebuffer`.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-pNext-02850**
  
  If the `pNext` chain does not contain `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo` or its `deviceRenderAreaCount` member is equal to 0, `renderArea.offset.x` **must** be greater than or equal to 0.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-pNext-02851**
  
  If the `pNext` chain does not contain `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo` or its `deviceRenderAreaCount` member is equal to 0, `renderArea.offset.y` **must** be greater than or equal to 0.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-pNext-02852**
  
  If the `pNext` chain does not contain `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo` or its `deviceRenderAreaCount` member is equal to 0, `renderArea.extent.width` **must** be less than or equal to `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::width` the `framebuffer` was created with.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-pNext-02853**
  
  If the `pNext` chain does not contain `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo` or its `deviceRenderAreaCount` member is equal to 0, `renderArea.extent.height` **must** be less than or equal to `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::height` the `framebuffer` was created with.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-pNext-02856**
  
  If the `pNext` chain contains `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo`, `offset.x + extent.width` of each element of `pDeviceRenderAreas` **must** be less than or equal to `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::width` the `framebuffer` was created with.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-pNext-02857**
  
  If the `pNext` chain contains `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo`, `offset.y + extent.height` of each element of `pDeviceRenderAreas` **must** be less than or equal to `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::height` the `framebuffer` was created with.

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03207**
  
  If `framebuffer` was created with a `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags` value that did not include `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, and the `pNext` chain includes a
VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo structure, its attachmentCount must be zero

- VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03208
  If framebuffer was created with a VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags value that included
  VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, the attachmentCount of a
  VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo structure included in the pNext chain must be equal
to the value of VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo::attachmentImageInfoCount used to
  create framebuffer

- VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-02780
  If framebuffer was created with a VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags value that included
  VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of the pAttachments member of a
  VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo structure included in the pNext chain must have been
  created on the same VkDevice as framebuffer and renderPass

- VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03209
  If framebuffer was created with a VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags value that included
  VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of the pAttachments member of a
  VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo structure included in the pNext chain must be a
  VkImageView of an image created with a value of VkImageCreateInfo::flags equal to the
  flags member of the corresponding element of VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo::
pAttachmentImageInfos used to create framebuffer

- VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-04627
  If framebuffer was created with a VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags value that included
  VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of the pAttachments member of a
  VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo structure included in the pNext chain must be a
  VkImageView with an inherited usage equal to the usage member of the corresponding
element of VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo::pAttachmentImageInfos used to create
  framebuffer

- VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03211
  If framebuffer was created with a VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags value that included
  VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of the pAttachments member of a
  VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo structure included in the pNext chain must be a
  VkImageView with a width equal to the width member of the corresponding element of
  VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo::pAttachmentImageInfos used to create framebuffer

- VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03212
  If framebuffer was created with a VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags value that included
  VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of the pAttachments member of a
  VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo structure included in the pNext chain must be a
  VkImageView with a height equal to the height member of the corresponding element of
  VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo::pAttachmentImageInfos used to create framebuffer

- VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03213
  If framebuffer was created with a VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags value that included
  VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT, each element of the pAttachments member of a
  VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo structure included in the pNext chain must be a
  VkImageView of an image created with a value of VkImageViewCreateInfo::
  subresourceRange.layerCount equal to the layerCount member of the corresponding
  element of VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo::pAttachmentImageInfos used to create
framebuffer

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03214**
  If framebuffer was created with a `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags` value that included `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of the `pAttachments` member of a `VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain must be a `VkImageView` of an image created with a value of `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::viewFormatCount` equal to the `viewFormatCount` member of the corresponding element of `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo::pAttachmentImageInfos` used to create framebuffer

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03215**
  If framebuffer was created with a `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags` value that included `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of the `pAttachments` member of a `VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain must be a `VkImageView` of an image created with a set of elements in `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::pViewFormats` equal to the set of elements in the `pViewFormats` member of the corresponding element of `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo::pAttachmentImageInfos` used to create framebuffer

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03216**
  If framebuffer was created with a `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags` value that included `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of the `pAttachments` member of a `VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain must be a `VkImageView` of an image created with a value of `VkImageViewCreateInfo::format` equal to the corresponding value of `VkAttachmentDescription::format` in `renderPass`

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-03217**
  If framebuffer was created with a `VkFramebufferCreateInfo::flags` value that included `VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT`, each element of the `pAttachments` member of a `VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain must be a `VkImageView` of an image created with a value of `VkImageCreateInfo::samples` equal to the corresponding value of `VkAttachmentDescription::samples` in `renderPass`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO`

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-pNext-pNext**
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo` or `VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo`

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-sType-unique**
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-renderPass-parameter**
  `renderPass` must be a valid `VkRenderPass` handle

- **VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-framebuffer-parameter**
  `framebuffer` must be a valid `VkFramebuffer` handle
• VUID-VkRenderPassBeginInfo-commonparent
  Both of framebuffer, and renderPass must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from
  the same VkDevice

The VkSubpassBeginInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkSubpassBeginInfo {
  VkStructureType sType;
  const void* pNext;
  VkSubpassContents contents;
} VkSubpassBeginInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
typedef VkSubpassBeginInfo VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• contents is a VkSubpassContents value specifying how the commands in the next subpass will
  be provided.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• VUID-VkSubpassBeginInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_BEGIN_INFO

• VUID-VkSubpassBeginInfo-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

• VUID-VkSubpassBeginInfo-contents-parameter
  contents must be a valid VkSubpassContents value

Possible values of vkCmdBeginRenderPass::contents, specifying how the commands in the first
subpass will be provided, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSubpassContents {
  VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_INLINE = 0,
  VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS = 1,
} VkSubpassContents;
```

• VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_INLINE specifies that the contents of the subpass will be recorded inline in
  the primary command buffer, and secondary command buffers must not be executed within
the subpass.

- **VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS** specifies that the contents are recorded in secondary command buffers that will be called from the primary command buffer, and **vkCmdExecuteCommands** is the only valid command on the command buffer until **vkCmdNextSubpass** or **vkCmdEndRenderPass**.

If the **pNext** chain of **VkRenderPassBeginInfo** or **VkRenderingInfo** includes a **VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo** structure, then that structure includes a device mask and set of render areas for the render pass instance.

The **VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t deviceMask;
    uint32_t deviceRenderAreaCount;
    const VkRect2D* pDeviceRenderAreas;
} VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
typedef VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **deviceMask** is the device mask for the render pass instance.
- **deviceRenderAreaCount** is the number of elements in the **pDeviceRenderAreas** array.
- **pDeviceRenderAreas** is a pointer to an array of **VkRect2D** structures defining the render area for each physical device.

The **deviceMask** serves several purposes. It is an upper bound on the set of physical devices that **can** be used during the render pass instance, and the initial device mask when the render pass instance begins. In addition, commands transitioning to the next subpass in a render pass instance and commands ending the render pass instance, and, accordingly render pass attachment load, store, and resolve operations and subpass dependencies corresponding to the render pass instance, are executed on the physical devices included in the device mask provided here.

If **deviceRenderAreaCount** is not zero, then the elements of **pDeviceRenderAreas** override the value of **VkRenderPassBeginInfo::renderArea**, and provide a render area specific to each physical device. These render areas serve the same purpose as **VkRenderPassBeginInfo::renderArea**, including controlling the region of attachments that are cleared by **VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR** and that are resolved into resolve attachments.
If this structure is not present, the render pass instance’s device mask is the value of `VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo::deviceMask`. If this structure is not present or if `deviceRenderAreaCount` is zero, `VkRenderPassBeginInfo::renderArea` is used for all physical devices.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-deviceMask-00905**
  
  `deviceMask` **must** be a valid device mask value

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-deviceMask-00906**
  
  `deviceMask` **must** not be zero

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-deviceMask-00907**
  
  `deviceMask` **must** be a subset of the command buffer’s initial device mask

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-deviceRenderAreaCount-00908**
  
  `deviceRenderAreaCount` **must** either be zero or equal to the number of physical devices in the logical device

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-offset-06166**
  
  The `offset.x` member of any element of `pDeviceRenderAreas` **must** be greater than or equal to 0

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-offset-06167**
  
  The `offset.y` member of any element of `pDeviceRenderAreas` **must** be greater than or equal to 0

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-offset-06168**
  
  The sum of the `offset.x` and `extent.width` members of any element of `pDeviceRenderAreas` **must** be less than or equal to `maxFramebufferWidth`

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-offset-06169**
  
  The sum of the `offset.y` and `extent.height` members of any element of `pDeviceRenderAreas` **must** be less than or equal to `maxFramebufferHeight`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO`

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo-pDeviceRenderAreas-parameter**
  
  If `deviceRenderAreaCount` is not 0, `pDeviceRenderAreas` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `deviceRenderAreaCount` `VkRect2D` structures

The `VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
} VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo;
```
```c
uint32_t attachmentCount;
const VkImageView* pAttachments;
}
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
typedef VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **attachmentCount** is the number of attachments.
- **pAttachments** is a pointer to an array of `VkImageView` handles, each of which will be used as the corresponding attachment in the render pass instance.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo-pAttachments-03218
  Each element of `pAttachments` must only specify a single mip level
- VUID-VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo-pAttachments-03219
  Each element of `pAttachments` must have been created with the identity swizzle
- VUID-VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo-pAttachments-04114
  Each element of `pAttachments` must have been created with `VkImageViewCreateInfo`:
  viewType not equal to VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_ATTACHMENT_BEGIN_INFO
- VUID-VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo-pAttachments-parameter
  If `attachmentCount` is not 0, `pAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `attachmentCount` valid `VkImageView` handles

To query the render area granularity, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetRenderAreaGranularity(  
   VkDevice device,  
    VkRenderPass renderPass,  
    VkExtent2D* pGranularity);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the render pass.
- renderPass is a handle to a render pass.
- pGranularity is a pointer to a VkExtent2D structure in which the granularity is returned.

The conditions leading to an optimal renderArea are:

- the offset.x member in renderArea is a multiple of the width member of the returned VkExtent2D (the horizontal granularity).
- the offset.y member in renderArea is a multiple of the height member of the returned VkExtent2D (the vertical granularity).
- either the extent.width member in renderArea is a multiple of the horizontal granularity or offset.x+extent.width is equal to the width of the framebuffer in the VkRenderPassBeginInfo.
- either the extent.height member in renderArea is a multiple of the vertical granularity or offset.y+extent.height is equal to the height of the framebuffer in the VkRenderPassBeginInfo.

Subpass dependencies are not affected by the render area, and apply to the entire image subresources attached to the framebuffer as specified in the description of automatic layout transitions. Similarly, pipeline barriers are valid even if their effect extends outside the render area.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetRenderAreaGranularity-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetRenderAreaGranularity-renderPass-parameter
  renderPass must be a valid VkRenderPass handle
- VUID-vkGetRenderAreaGranularity-pGranularity-parameter
  pGranularity must be a valid pointer to a VkExtent2D structure
- VUID-vkGetRenderAreaGranularity-renderPass-parent
  renderPass must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

To transition to the next subpass in the render pass instance after recording the commands for a subpass, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdNextSubpass(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkSubpassContents contents);
```

- commandBuffer is the command buffer in which to record the command.
- contents specifies how the commands in the next subpass will be provided, in the same fashion as the corresponding parameter of vkCmdBeginRenderPass.

The subpass index for a render pass begins at zero when vkCmdBeginRenderPass is recorded, and increments each time vkCmdNextSubpass is recorded.
Moving to the next subpass automatically performs any multisample resolve operations in the subpass being ended. End-of-subpass multisample resolves are treated as color attachment writes for the purposes of synchronization. This applies to resolve operations for both color and depth/stencil attachments. That is, they are considered to execute in the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT` pipeline stage and their writes are synchronized with `VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT`. Synchronization between rendering within a subpass and any resolve operations at the end of the subpass occurs automatically, without need for explicit dependencies or pipeline barriers. However, if the resolve attachment is also used in a different subpass, an explicit dependency is needed.

After transitioning to the next subpass, the application can record the commands for that subpass.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass-None-00909**
  The current subpass index must be less than the number of subpasses in the render pass minus one

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass-commandBuffer-parameter**
  commandBuffer must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass-contents-parameter**
  contents must be a valid `VkSubpassContents` value

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass-commandBuffer-recording**
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass-renderpass**
  This command must only be called inside of a render pass instance

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass-videocoding**
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass-bufferlevel**
  commandBuffer must be a primary `VkCommandBuffer`

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized
To transition to the next subpass in the render pass instance after recording the commands for a subpass, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
void vkCmdNextSubpass2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkSubpassBeginInfo* pSubpassBeginInfo,
    const VkSubpassEndInfo* pSubpassEndInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
void vkCmdNextSubpass2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkSubpassBeginInfo* pSubpassBeginInfo,
    const VkSubpassEndInfo* pSubpassEndInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer in which to record the command.
- `pSubpassBeginInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSubpassBeginInfo` structure containing information about the subpass which is about to begin rendering.
- `pSubpassEndInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSubpassEndInfo` structure containing information about how the previous subpass will be ended.

`vkCmdNextSubpass2` is semantically identical to `vkCmdNextSubpass`, except that it is extensible, and that contents is provided as part of an extensible structure instead of as a flat parameter.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass2-None-03102**
  The current subpass index **must** be less than the number of subpasses in the render pass minus one

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass2-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
• VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass2-pSubpassBeginInfo-parameter
  pSubpassBeginInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkSubpassBeginInfo structure

• VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass2-pSubpassEndInfo-parameter
  pSubpassEndInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkSubpassEndInfo structure

• VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass2-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

• VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

• VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass2-renderpass
  This command must only be called inside of a render pass instance

• VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass2-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

• VUID-vkCmdNextSubpass2-bufferlevel
  commandBuffer must be a primary VkCommandBuffer

### Host Synchronization

• Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

• Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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To record a command to end a render pass instance after recording the commands for the last subpass, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdEndRenderPass(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer);
```

• commandBuffer is the command buffer in which to end the current render pass instance.

Ending a render pass instance performs any multisample resolve operations on the final subpass.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass-None-00910
  The current subpass index must be equal to the number of subpasses in the render pass minus one

- VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass-None-06170
  The current render pass instance must not have been begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering}

- VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass-None-07004
  If \texttt{vkCmdBeginQuery*} was called within a subpass of the render pass, the corresponding \texttt{vkCmdEndQuery*} must have been called subsequently within the same subpass.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass-commandBuffer-parameter
  \texttt{commandBuffer} must be a valid \texttt{VkCommandBuffer} handle

- VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass-commandBuffer-recording
  \texttt{commandBuffer} must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass-renderpass
  This command must only be called inside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass-bufferlevel
  \texttt{commandBuffer} must be a primary \texttt{VkCommandBuffer}

Host Synchronization

- Host access to \texttt{commandBuffer} must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To record a command to end a render pass instance after recording the commands for the last subpass, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
void vkCmdEndRenderPass2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkSubpassEndInfo* pSubpassEndInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
void vkCmdEndRenderPass2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkSubpassEndInfo* pSubpassEndInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer in which to end the current render pass instance.
- `pSubpassEndInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSubpassEndInfo` structure containing information about how the previous subpass will be ended.

`vkCmdEndRenderPass2` is semantically identical to `vkCmdEndRenderPass`, except that it is extensible.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass2-None-03103**
  The current subpass index **must** be equal to the number of subpasses in the render pass minus one

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass2-None-06171**
  The current render pass instance **must** not have been begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass2-None-07005**
  If `vkCmdBeginQuery*` was called within a subpass of the render pass, the corresponding `vkCmdEndQuery*` **must** have been called subsequently within the same subpass.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass2-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass2-pSubpassEndInfo-parameter**
  `pSubpassEndInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSubpassEndInfo` structure

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass2-commandBuffer-recording**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state

- **VUID-vkCmdEndRenderPass2-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics operations
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.

Command Properties

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</table>

The `VkSubpassEndInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkSubpassEndInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
} VkSubpassEndInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
typedef VkSubpassEndInfo VkSubpassEndInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSubpassEndInfo-sType-sType `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_END_INFO`
- VUID-VkSubpassEndInfo-pNext-pNext `pNext` must be `NULL`
Chapter 9. Shaders

A shader specifies programmable operations that execute for each vertex, control point, tessellated vertex, primitive, fragment, or workgroup in the corresponding stage(s) of the graphics and compute pipelines.

Graphics pipelines include vertex shader execution as a result of primitive assembly, followed, if enabled, by tessellation control and evaluation shaders operating on patches, geometry shaders, if enabled, operating on primitives, and fragment shaders, if present, operating on fragments generated by Rasterization. In this specification, vertex, tessellation control, tessellation evaluation and geometry shaders are collectively referred to as pre-rasterization shader stages and occur in the logical pipeline before rasterization. The fragment shader occurs logically after rasterization.

Only the compute shader stage is included in a compute pipeline. Compute shaders operate on compute invocations in a workgroup.

Shaders can read from input variables, and read from and write to output variables. Input and output variables can be used to transfer data between shader stages, or to allow the shader to interact with values that exist in the execution environment. Similarly, the execution environment provides constants describing capabilities.

Shader variables are associated with execution environment-provided inputs and outputs using built-in decorations in the shader. The available decorations for each stage are documented in the following subsections.

9.1. Shader Modules

Shader modules contain shader code and one or more entry points. Shaders are selected from a shader module by specifying an entry point as part of pipeline creation. The stages of a pipeline can use shaders that come from different modules. The shader code defining a shader module must be in the SPIR-V format, as described by the Vulkan Environment for SPIR-V appendix.

Shader modules are represented by VkShaderModule handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkShaderModule)
```

To create a shader module, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateShaderModule(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkShaderModuleCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkShaderModule* pShaderModule);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the shader module.
• `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkShaderModuleCreateInfo` structure.
• `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
• `pShaderModule` is a pointer to a `VkShaderModule` handle in which the resulting shader module object is returned.

Once a shader module has been created, any entry points it contains can be used in pipeline shader stages as described in Compute Pipelines and Graphics Pipelines.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCreateShaderModule-pCreateInfo-06905
  If `pCreateInfo` is not NULL, `pCreateInfo->pNext` must be NULL

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateShaderModule-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkCreateShaderModule-pCreateInfo-parameter
  `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkShaderModuleCreateInfo` structure
- VUID-vkCreateShaderModule-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- VUID-vkCreateShaderModule-pShaderModule-parameter
  `pShaderModule` must be a valid pointer to a `VkShaderModule` handle

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkShaderModuleCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkShaderModuleCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;    
    const void*    pNext;    
    VkShaderModuleCreateFlags flags;    
    size_t codeSize;    
    const uint32_t* pCode;
} VkShaderModuleCreateInfo;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.

• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **flags** is reserved for future use.

• **codeSize** is the size, in bytes, of the code pointed to by **pCode**.

• **pCode** is a pointer to code that is used to create the shader module. The type and format of the code is determined from the content of the memory addressed by **pCode**.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-codeSize-01085**  
  `codeSize must` be greater than 0

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-codeSize-01086**  
  `codeSize must` be a multiple of 4

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-pCode-01087**  
  `pCode must` point to valid SPIR-V code, formatted and packed as described by the Khronos SPIR-V Specification

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-pCode-01088**  
  `pCode must` adhere to the validation rules described by the Validation Rules within a Module section of the SPIR-V Environment appendix

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-pCode-01089**  
  `pCode must` declare the Shader capability for SPIR-V code

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-pCode-01090**  
  `pCode must` not declare any capability that is not supported by the API, as described by the Capabilities section of the SPIR-V Environment appendix

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-pCode-01091**  
  If **pCode** declares any of the capabilities listed in the SPIR-V Environment appendix, one of the corresponding requirements **must** be satisfied

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-pCode-04146**  
  `pCode must` not declare any SPIR-V extension that is not supported by the API, as described by the Extension section of the SPIR-V Environment appendix

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-pCode-04147**  
  If **pCode** declares any of the SPIR-V extensions listed in the SPIR-V Environment appendix, one of the corresponding requirements **must** be satisfied

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-sType-sType**  
  `sType must` be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SHADER_MODULE_CREATE_INFO**

- **VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask**
flags must be 0

- VUID-VkShaderModuleCreateInfo-pCode-parameter
  pCode must be a valid pointer to an array of \( \frac{\text{codeSize}}{4} \) uint32_t values

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkShaderModuleCreateFlags;

VkShaderModuleCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

To destroy a shader module, call:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyShaderModule(
    VkDevice device,
    VkShaderModule shaderModule,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);

- device is the logical device that destroys the shader module.
- shaderModule is the handle of the shader module to destroy.
- pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

A shader module can be destroyed while pipelines created using its shaders are still in use.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyShaderModule-shaderModule-01092
  If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when shaderModule was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- VUID-vkDestroyShaderModule-shaderModule-01093
  If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when shaderModule was created, pAllocator must be NULL

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyShaderModule-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkDestroyShaderModule-shaderModule-parameter
  If shaderModule is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, shaderModule must be a valid VkShaderModule handle

- VUID-vkDestroyShaderModule-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid
9.2. Shader Execution

At each stage of the pipeline, multiple invocations of a shader may execute simultaneously. Further, invocations of a single shader produced as the result of different commands may execute simultaneously. The relative execution order of invocations of the same shader type is undefined. Shader invocations may complete in a different order than that in which the primitives they originated from were drawn or dispatched by the application. However, fragment shader outputs are written to attachments in rasterization order.

The relative execution order of invocations of different shader types is largely undefined. However, when invoking a shader whose inputs are generated from a previous pipeline stage, the shader invocations from the previous stage are guaranteed to have executed far enough to generate input values for all required inputs.

9.3. Shader Memory Access Ordering

The order in which image or buffer memory is read or written by shaders is largely undefined. For some shader types (vertex, tessellation evaluation, and in some cases, fragment), even the number of shader invocations that may perform loads and stores is undefined.

In particular, the following rules apply:

- **Vertex** and tessellation evaluation shaders will be invoked at least once for each unique vertex, as defined in those sections.
- **Fragment** shaders will be invoked zero or more times, as defined in that section.
- The relative execution order of invocations of the same shader type is undefined. A store issued by a shader when working on primitive B might complete prior to a store for primitive A, even if primitive A is specified prior to primitive B. This applies even to fragment shaders; while fragment shader outputs are always written to the framebuffer in rasterization order, stores executed by fragment shader invocations are not.
- The relative execution order of invocations of different shader types is largely undefined.

Note

The above limitations on shader invocation order make some forms of synchronization between shader invocations within a single set of primitives...
unimplementable. For example, having one invocation poll memory written by another invocation assumes that the other invocation has been launched and will complete its writes in finite time.

The Memory Model appendix defines the terminology and rules for how to correctly communicate between shader invocations, such as when a write is Visible-To a read, and what constitutes a Data Race.

Applications must not cause a data race.

The SPIR-V SubgroupMemory, CrossWorkgroupMemory, and AtomicCounterMemory memory semantics are ignored. Sequentially consistent atomics and barriers are not supported and SequentiallyConsistent is treated as AcquireRelease. SequentiallyConsistent should not be used.

9.4. Shader Inputs and Outputs

Data is passed into and out of shaders using variables with input or output storage class, respectively. User-defined inputs and outputs are connected between stages by matching their Location decorations. Additionally, data can be provided by or communicated to special functions provided by the execution environment using BuiltIn decorations.

In many cases, the same BuiltIn decoration can be used in multiple shader stages with similar meaning. The specific behavior of variables decorated as BuiltIn is documented in the following sections.

9.5. Vertex Shaders

Each vertex shader invocation operates on one vertex and its associated vertex attribute data, and outputs one vertex and associated data. Graphics pipelines must include a vertex shader, and the vertex shader stage is always the first shader stage in the graphics pipeline.

9.5.1. Vertex Shader Execution

A vertex shader must be executed at least once for each vertex specified by a drawing command. If the subpass includes multiple views in its view mask, the shader may be invoked separately for each view. During execution, the shader is presented with the index of the vertex and instance for which it has been invoked. Input variables declared in the vertex shader are filled by the implementation with the values of vertex attributes associated with the invocation being executed.

If the same vertex is specified multiple times in a drawing command (e.g. by including the same index value multiple times in an index buffer) the implementation may reuse the results of vertex shading if it can statically determine that the vertex shader invocations will produce identical results.

Note

It is implementation-dependent when and if results of vertex shading are reused, and thus how many times the vertex shader will be executed. This is true also if
the vertex shader contains stores or atomic operations (see vertexPipelineStoresAndAtomics).

9.6. Tessellation Control Shaders

The tessellation control shader is used to read an input patch provided by the application and to produce an output patch. Each tessellation control shader invocation operates on an input patch (after all control points in the patch are processed by a vertex shader) and its associated data, and outputs a single control point of the output patch and its associated data, and can also output additional per-patch data. The input patch is sized according to the patchControlPoints member of VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo, as part of input assembly.

The size of the output patch is controlled by the OpExecutionMode OutputVertices specified in the tessellation control or tessellation evaluation shaders, which must be specified in at least one of the shaders. The size of the input and output patches must each be greater than zero and less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.maxTessellationPatchSize.

9.6.1. Tessellation Control Shader Execution

A tessellation control shader is invoked at least once for each output vertex in a patch. If the subpass includes multiple views in its view mask, the shader may be invoked separately for each view.

Inputs to the tessellation control shader are generated by the vertex shader. Each invocation of the tessellation control shader can read the attributes of any incoming vertices and their associated data. The invocations corresponding to a given patch execute logically in parallel, with undefined relative execution order. However, the OpControlBarrier instruction can be used to provide limited control of the execution order by synchronizing invocations within a patch, effectively dividing tessellation control shader execution into a set of phases. Tessellation control shaders will read undefined values if one invocation reads a per-vertex or per-patch output written by another invocation at any point during the same phase, or if two invocations attempt to write different values to the same per-patch output in a single phase.

9.7. Tessellation Evaluation Shaders

The Tessellation Evaluation Shader operates on an input patch of control points and their associated data, and a single input barycentric coordinate indicating the invocation’s relative position within the subdivided patch, and outputs a single vertex and its associated data.

9.7.1. Tessellation Evaluation Shader Execution

A tessellation evaluation shader is invoked at least once for each unique vertex generated by the tessellator. If the subpass includes multiple views in its view mask, the shader may be invoked separately for each view.
9.8. Geometry Shaders

The geometry shader operates on a group of vertices and their associated data assembled from a single input primitive, and emits zero or more output primitives and the group of vertices and their associated data required for each output primitive.

9.8.1. Geometry Shader Execution

A geometry shader is invoked at least once for each primitive produced by the tessellation stages, or at least once for each primitive generated by primitive assembly when tessellation is not in use. A shader can request that the geometry shader runs multiple instances. A geometry shader is invoked at least once for each instance. If the subpass includes multiple views in its view mask, the shader may be invoked separately for each view.

9.9. Fragment Shaders

Fragment shaders are invoked as a fragment operation in a graphics pipeline. Each fragment shader invocation operates on a single fragment and its associated data. With few exceptions, fragment shaders do not have access to any data associated with other fragments and are considered to execute in isolation of fragment shader invocations associated with other fragments.

9.10. Compute Shaders

Compute shaders are invoked via `vkCmdDispatch` and `vkCmdDispatchIndirect` commands. In general, they have access to similar resources as shader stages executing as part of a graphics pipeline.

Compute workloads are formed from groups of work items called workgroups and processed by the compute shader in the current compute pipeline. A workgroup is a collection of shader invocations that execute the same shader, potentially in parallel. Compute shaders execute in global workgroups which are divided into a number of local workgroups with a size that can be set by assigning a value to the `LocalSize` or `LocalSizeId` execution mode or via an object decorated by the `WorkgroupSize` decoration. An invocation within a local workgroup can share data with other members of the local workgroup through shared variables and issue memory and control flow barriers to synchronize with other members of the local workgroup.

9.11. Ray Generation Shaders

A ray generation shader is similar to a compute shader. Its main purpose is to execute ray tracing queries using `OpTraceRayKHR` instructions and process the results.

9.11.1. Ray Generation Shader Execution

One ray generation shader is executed per ray tracing dispatch. Its location in the shader binding table (see Shader Binding Table for details) is passed directly into `vkCmdTraceRaysKHR` using the `pRaygenShaderBindingTable` parameter or .
9.12. Intersection Shaders

Intersection shaders enable the implementation of arbitrary, application defined geometric primitives. An intersection shader for a primitive is executed whenever its axis-aligned bounding box is hit by a ray.

Like other ray tracing shader domains, an intersection shader operates on a single ray at a time. It also operates on a single primitive at a time. It is therefore the purpose of an intersection shader to compute the ray-primitive intersections and report them. To report an intersection, the shader calls the `OpReportIntersectionKHR` instruction.

An intersection shader communicates with any-hit and closest shaders by generating attribute values that they can read. Intersection shaders cannot read or modify the ray payload.

9.12.1. Intersection Shader Execution

The order in which intersections are found along a ray, and therefore the order in which intersection shaders are executed, is unspecified.

The intersection shader of the closest AABB which intersects the ray is guaranteed to be executed at some point during traversal, unless the ray is forcibly terminated.

9.13. Any-Hit Shaders

The any-hit shader is executed after the intersection shader reports an intersection that lies within the current \([t_{\text{min}}, t_{\text{max}}]\) of the ray. The main use of any-hit shaders is to programmatically decide whether or not an intersection will be accepted. The intersection will be accepted unless the shader calls the `OpIgnoreIntersectionKHR` instruction. Any-hit shaders have read-only access to the attributes generated by the corresponding intersection shader, and can read or modify the ray payload.

9.13.1. Any-Hit Shader Execution

The order in which intersections are found along a ray, and therefore the order in which any-hit shaders are executed, is unspecified.

The any-hit shader of the closest hit is guaranteed to be executed at some point during traversal, unless the ray is forcibly terminated.


Closest hit shaders have read-only access to the attributes generated by the corresponding intersection shader, and can read or modify the ray payload. They also have access to a number of system-generated values. Closest hit shaders can call `OpTraceRayKHR` to recursively trace rays.


Exactly one closest hit shader is executed when traversal is finished and an intersection has been
9.15. Miss Shaders

Miss shaders can access the ray payload and can trace new rays through the `OpTraceRayKHR` instruction, but cannot access attributes since they are not associated with an intersection.

9.15.1. Miss Shader Execution

A miss shader is executed instead of a closest hit shader if no intersection was found during traversal.

9.16. Callable Shaders

Callable shaders can access a callable payload that works similarly to ray payloads to do subroutine work.

9.16.1. Callable Shader Execution

A callable shader is executed by calling `OpExecuteCallableKHR` from an allowed shader stage.

9.17. Interpolation decorations

Variables in the `Input` storage class in a fragment shader's interface are interpolated from the values specified by the primitive being rasterized.

An undecorated input variable will be interpolated with perspective-correct interpolation according to the primitive type being rasterized. Lines and polygons are interpolated in the same way as the primitive’s clip coordinates. If the `NoPerspective` decoration is present, linear interpolation is instead used for lines and polygons. For points, as there is only a single vertex, input values are never interpolated and instead take the value written for the single vertex.

If the `Flat` decoration is present on an input variable, the value is not interpolated, and instead takes its value directly from the `provoking vertex`. Fragment shader inputs that are signed or unsigned integers, integer vectors, or any double-precision floating-point type must be decorated with `Flat`.

Interpolation of input variables is performed at an implementation-defined position within the fragment area being shaded. The position is further constrained as follows:

- If the `Centroid` decoration is used, the interpolation position used for the variable must also fall within the bounds of the primitive being rasterized.
- If the `Sample` decoration is used, the interpolation position used for the variable must be at the position of the sample being shaded by the current fragment shader invocation.
- If a sample count of 1 is used, the interpolation position must be at the center of the fragment area.
Note

As **Centroid** restricts the possible interpolation position to the covered area of the primitive, the position can be forced to vary between neighboring fragments when it otherwise would not. Derivatives calculated based on these differing locations can produce inconsistent results compared to undecorated inputs. It is recommended that input variables used in derivative calculations are not decorated with **Centroid**.

If the **PerVertexKHR** decoration is present on an input variable, the value is not interpolated, and instead values from all input vertices are available in an array. Each index of the array corresponds to one of the vertices of the primitive that produced the fragment.

### 9.18. Static Use

A SPIR-V module declares a global object in memory using the **OpVariable** instruction, which results in a pointer \( x \) to that object. A specific entry point in a SPIR-V module is said to *statically use* that object if that entry point's call tree contains a function containing a instruction with \( x \) as an **id** operand.

Static use is not used to control the behavior of variables with **Input** and **Output** storage. The effects of those variables are applied based only on whether they are present in a shader entry point's interface.

### 9.19. Scope

A **scope** describes a set of shader invocations, where each such set is a *scope instance*. Each invocation belongs to one or more scope instances, but belongs to no more than one scope instance for each scope.

The operations available between invocations in a given scope instance vary, with smaller scopes generally able to perform more operations, and with greater efficiency.

#### 9.19.1. Cross Device

All invocations executed in a Vulkan instance fall into a single *cross device scope instance*.

Whilst the **CrossDevice** scope is defined in SPIR-V, it is disallowed in Vulkan. API synchronization commands **can** be used to communicate between devices.

#### 9.19.2. Device

All invocations executed on a single device form a *device scope instance*.

If the **vulkanMemoryModel** and **vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope** features are enabled, this scope is represented in SPIR-V by the **Device Scope**, which **can** be used as a **Memory Scope** for barrier and atomic operations.

If both the **shaderDeviceClock** and **vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope** features are enabled, using the
Device Scope with the OpReadClockKHR instruction will read from a clock that is consistent across invocations in the same device scope instance.

There is no method to synchronize the execution of these invocations within SPIR-V, and this can only be done with API synchronization primitives.

Invocations executing on different devices in a device group operate in separate device scope instances.

### 9.19.3. Queue Family

Invocations executed by queues in a given queue family form a *queue family scope instance*.

This scope is identified in SPIR-V as the QueueFamily Scope if the vulkanMemoryModel feature is enabled, or if not, the Device Scope, which can be used as a Memory Scope for barrier and atomic operations.

If the shaderDeviceClock feature is enabled, but the vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope feature is not enabled, using the Device Scope with the OpReadClockKHR instruction will read from a clock that is consistent across invocations in the same queue family scope instance.

There is no method to synchronize the execution of these invocations within SPIR-V, and this can only be done with API synchronization primitives.

Each invocation in a queue family scope instance must be in the same *device scope instance*.

### 9.19.4. Command

Any shader invocations executed as the result of a single command such as vkCmdDispatch or vkCmdDraw form a *command scope instance*. For indirect drawing commands with drawCount greater than one, invocations from separate draws are in separate command scope instances. For ray tracing shaders, an invocation group is an implementation-dependent subset of the set of shader invocations of a given shader stage which are produced by a single trace rays command.

There is no specific Scope for communication across invocations in a command scope instance. As this has a clear boundary at the API level, coordination here can be performed in the API, rather than in SPIR-V.

Each invocation in a command scope instance must be in the same queue-family scope instance.

For shaders without defined workgroups, this set of invocations forms an *invocation group* as defined in the SPIR-V specification.

### 9.19.5. Primitive

Any fragment shader invocations executed as the result of rasterization of a single primitive form a *primitive scope instance*.

There is no specific Scope for communication across invocations in a primitive scope instance.

Any generated helper invocations are included in this scope instance.
Each invocation in a primitive scope instance must be in the same command scope instance.

Any input variables decorated with Flat are uniform within a primitive scope instance.

### 9.19.6. Shader Call

Any shader-call-related invocations that are executed in one or more ray tracing execution models form a shader call scope instance.

The ShaderCallKHR Scope can be used as Memory Scope for barrier and atomic operations.

Each invocation in a shader call scope instance must be in the same queue family scope instance.

### 9.19.7. Workgroup

A local workgroup is a set of invocations that can synchronize and share data with each other using memory in the Workgroup storage class.

The Workgroup Scope can be used as both an Execution Scope and Memory Scope for barrier and atomic operations.

Each invocation in a local workgroup must be in the same command scope instance.

Only compute shaders have defined workgroups - other shader types cannot use workgroup functionality. For shaders that have defined workgroups, this set of invocations forms an invocation group as defined in the SPIR-V specification.

### 9.19.8. Subgroup

A subgroup (see the subsection “Control Flow” of section 2 of the SPIR-V 1.3 Revision 1 specification) is a set of invocations that can synchronize and share data with each other efficiently.

The Subgroup Scope can be used as both an Execution Scope and Memory Scope for barrier and atomic operations. Other subgroup features allow the use of group operations with subgroup scope.

If the shaderSubgroupClock feature is enabled, using the Subgroup Scope with the OpReadClockKHR instruction will read from a clock that is consistent across invocations in the same subgroup.

For shaders that have defined workgroups, each invocation in a subgroup must be in the same local workgroup.

In other shader stages, each invocation in a subgroup must be in the same device scope instance.

Only shader stages that support subgroup operations have defined subgroups.

### 9.19.9. Quad

A quad scope instance is formed of four shader invocations.

In a fragment shader, each invocation in a quad scope instance is formed of invocations in neighboring framebuffer locations \((x_i, y_i)\), where:
• i is the index of the invocation within the scope instance.
• w and h are the number of pixels the fragment covers in the x and y axes.
• w and h are identical for all participating invocations.
• \((x_0) = (x_1 - w) = (x_2) = (x_3 - w)\)
• \((y_0) = (y_1) = (y_2 - h) = (y_3 - h)\)
• Each invocation has the same layer and sample indices.

In all shaders, each invocation in a quad scope instance is formed of invocations in adjacent subgroup invocation indices \((s_i)\), where:

• i is the index of the invocation within the quad scope instance.
• \((s_0) = (s_1 - 1) = (s_2 - 2) = (s_3 - 3)\)
• \(s_j\) is an integer multiple of 4.

Each invocation in a quad scope instance must be in the same subgroup.

In a fragment shader, each invocation in a quad scope instance must be in the same primitive scope instance.

Fragment and compute shaders have defined quad scope instances. If the quadOperationsInAllStages limit is supported, any shader stages that support subgroup operations also have defined quad scope instances.

9.19.10. Invocation

The smallest scope is a single invocation; this is represented by the Invocation Scope in SPIR-V.

Fragment shader invocations must be in a primitive scope instance.

Invocations in shaders that have defined workgroups must be in a local workgroup.

Invocations in shaders that have a defined subgroup scope must be in a subgroup.

Invocations in shaders that have a defined quad scope must be in a quad scope instance.

All invocations in all stages must be in a command scope instance.

9.20. Group Operations

Group operations are executed by multiple invocations within a scope instance; with each invocation involved in calculating the result. This provides a mechanism for efficient communication between invocations in a particular scope instance.

Group operations all take a Scope defining the desired scope instance to operate within. Only the Subgroup scope can be used for these operations; the subgroupSupportedOperations limit defines which types of operation can be used.
9.20.1. Basic Group Operations

Basic group operations include the use of OpGroupNonUniformElect, OpControlBarrier, OpMemoryBarrier, and atomic operations.

OpGroupNonUniformElect can be used to choose a single invocation to perform a task for the whole group. Only the invocation with the lowest id in the group will return true.

The Memory Model appendix defines the operation of barriers and atomics.

9.20.2. Vote Group Operations

The vote group operations allow invocations within a group to compare values across a group. The types of votes enabled are:

- Do all active group invocations agree that an expression is true?
- Do any active group invocations evaluate an expression to true?
- Do all active group invocations have the same value of an expression?

**Note**

These operations are useful in combination with control flow in that they allow for developers to check whether conditions match across the group and choose potentially faster code-paths in these cases.

9.20.3. Arithmetic Group Operations

The arithmetic group operations allow invocations to perform scans and reductions across a group. The operators supported are add, mul, min, max, and, or, xor.

For reductions, every invocation in a group will obtain the cumulative result of these operators applied to all values in the group. For exclusive scans, each invocation in a group will obtain the cumulative result of these operators applied to all values in invocations with a lower index in the group. Inclusive scans are identical to exclusive scans, except the cumulative result includes the operator applied to the value in the current invocation.

The order in which these operators are applied is implementation-dependent.

9.20.4. Ballot Group Operations

The ballot group operations allow invocations to perform more complex votes across the group. The ballot functionality allows all invocations within a group to provide a boolean value and get as a result what each invocation provided as their boolean value. The broadcast functionality allows values to be broadcast from an invocation to all other invocations within the group.

9.20.5. Shuffle Group Operations

The shuffle group operations allow invocations to read values from other invocations within a group.
9.20.6. Shuffle Relative Group Operations

The shuffle relative group operations allow invocations to read values from other invocations within the group relative to the current invocation in the group. The relative operations supported allow data to be shifted up and down through the invocations within a group.

9.20.7. Clustered Group Operations

The clustered group operations allow invocations to perform an operation among partitions of a group, such that the operation is only performed within the group invocations within a partition. The partitions for clustered group operations are consecutive power-of-two size groups of invocations and the cluster size must be known at pipeline creation time. The operations supported are add, mul, min, max, and, or, xor.

9.21. Quad Group Operations

Quad group operations (OpGroupNonUniformQuad*) are a specialized type of group operations that only operate on quad scope instances. Whilst these instructions do include a Scope parameter, this scope is always overridden; only the quad scope instance is included in its execution scope.

Fragment shaders that statically execute quad group operations must launch sufficient invocations to ensure their correct operation; additional helper invocations are launched for framebuffer locations not covered by rasterized fragments if necessary.

The index used to select participating invocations is i, as described for a quad scope instance, defined as the quad index in the SPIR-V specification.

For OpGroupNonUniformQuadBroadcast this value is equal to Index. For OpGroupNonUniformQuadSwap, it is equal to the implicit Index used by each participating invocation.

9.22. Derivative Operations

Derivative operations calculate the partial derivative for an expression P as a function of an invocation’s x and y coordinates.

Derivative operations operate on a set of invocations known as a derivative group as defined in the SPIR-V specification. A derivative group is equivalent to the primitive scope instance for a fragment shader invocation.

Derivatives are calculated assuming that P is piecewise linear and continuous within the derivative group. All dynamic instances of explicit derivative instructions (OpDPdx*, OpDPdy*, and OpFwidth*) must be executed in control flow that is uniform within a derivative group. For other derivative operations, results are undefined if a dynamic instance is executed in control flow that is not uniform within the derivative group.

Fragment shaders that statically execute derivative operations must launch sufficient invocations to ensure their correct operation; additional helper invocations are launched for framebuffer locations not covered by rasterized fragments if necessary.
Derivative operations calculate their results as the difference between the result of \( P \) across invocations in the quad. For fine derivative operations (\( \text{OpDPdxFine} \) and \( \text{OpDPdyFine} \)), the values of \( \text{DPdx}(P_i) \) are calculated as

\[
\text{DPdx}(P_0) = \text{DPdx}(P_1) = P_1 - P_0
\]

\[
\text{DPdx}(P_2) = \text{DPdx}(P_3) = P_3 - P_2
\]

and the values of \( \text{DPdy}(P_i) \) are calculated as

\[
\text{DPdy}(P_0) = \text{DPdy}(P_2) = P_2 - P_0
\]

\[
\text{DPdy}(P_1) = \text{DPdy}(P_3) = P_3 - P_1
\]

where \( i \) is the index of each invocation as described in \( \text{Quad} \).

Coarse derivative operations (\( \text{OpDPdxCoarse} \) and \( \text{OpDPdyCoarse} \)), calculate their results in roughly the same manner, but \textit{may} only calculate two values instead of four (one for each of \( \text{DPdx} \) and \( \text{DPdy} \)), reusing the same result no matter the originating invocation. If an implementation does this, it \textbf{should} use the fine derivative calculations described for \( P_0 \).

\begin{note}

**Note**

Derivative values are calculated between fragments rather than pixels. If the fragment shader invocations involved in the calculation cover multiple pixels, these operations cover a wider area, resulting in larger derivative values. This in turn will result in a coarser level of detail being selected for image sampling operations using derivatives.

Applications may want to account for this when using multi-pixel fragments; if pixel derivatives are desired, applications should use explicit derivative operations and divide the results by the size of the fragment in each dimension as follows:

\[
\text{DPdx}(P_i)' = \frac{\text{DPdx}(P_i)}{w}
\]

\[
\text{DPdy}(P_i)' = \frac{\text{DPdy}(P_i)}{h}
\]

where \( w \) and \( h \) are the size of the fragments in the quad, and \( \text{DPdx}(P_i)' \) and \( \text{DPdy}(P_i)' \) are the pixel derivatives.

The results for \( \text{OpDPdx} \) and \( \text{OpDPdy} \) \textbf{may} be calculated as either fine or coarse derivatives, with implementations favouring the most efficient approach. Implementations \textbf{must} choose coarse or fine consistently between the two.
Executing `OpFwidthFine`, `OpFwidthCoarse`, or `OpFwidth` is equivalent to executing the corresponding `OpDPdx*` and `OpDPdy*` instructions, taking the absolute value of the results, and summing them.

Executing an `OpImage*Sample*ImplicitLod` instruction is equivalent to executing `OpDPdx(Coordinate)` and `OpDPdy(Coordinate)`, and passing the results as the `Grad` operands `dx` and `dy`.

*Note*

It is expected that using the `ImplicitLod` variants of sampling functions will be substantially more efficient than using the `ExplicitLod` variants with explicitly generated derivatives.

### 9.23. Helper Invocations

When performing derivative or quad group operations in a fragment shader, additional invocations *may* be spawned in order to ensure correct results. These additional invocations are known as *helper invocations* and *can* be identified by a non-zero value in the `HelperInvocation` built-in. Stores and atomics performed by helper invocations *must* not have any effect on memory except for the `Function` and `Private` storage classes, and values returned by atomic instructions in helper invocations are undefined.

For group operations other than derivative and quad group operations, helper invocations *may* be treated as inactive even if they would be considered otherwise active.

Helper invocations *may* become permanently inactive if all invocations in a quad scope instance become helper invocations.
Chapter 10. Pipelines

The following figure shows a block diagram of the Vulkan pipelines. Some Vulkan commands specify geometric objects to be drawn or computational work to be performed, while others specify state controlling how objects are handled by the various pipeline stages, or control data transfer between memory organized as images and buffers. Commands are effectively sent through a processing pipeline, either a graphics pipeline, a ray tracing pipeline, or a compute pipeline.

The first stage of the graphics pipeline (Input Assembler) assembles vertices to form geometric primitives such as points, lines, and triangles, based on a requested primitive topology. In the next stage (Vertex Shader) vertices can be transformed, computing positions and attributes for each vertex. If tessellation and/or geometry shaders are supported, they can then generate multiple primitives from a single input primitive, possibly changing the primitive topology or generating additional attribute data in the process.

The final resulting primitives are clipped to a clip volume in preparation for the next stage, Rasterization. The rasterizer produces a series of fragments associated with a region of the framebuffer, from a two-dimensional description of a point, line segment, or triangle. These fragments are processed by fragment operations to determine whether generated values will be written to the framebuffer. Fragment shading determines the values to be written to the framebuffer attachments. Framebuffer operations then read and write the color and depth/stencil attachments of the framebuffer for a given subpass of a render pass instance. The attachments can be used as input attachments in the fragment shader in a later subpass of the same render pass.

The compute pipeline is a separate pipeline from the graphics pipeline, which operates on one-, two-, or three-dimensional workgroups which can read from and write to buffer and image memory.

This ordering is meant only as a tool for describing Vulkan, not as a strict rule of how Vulkan is implemented, and we present it only as a means to organize the various operations of the pipelines. Actual ordering guarantees between pipeline stages are explained in detail in the synchronization chapter.
Each pipeline is controlled by a monolithic object created from a description of all of the shader stages and any relevant fixed-function stages. Linking the whole pipeline together allows the optimization of shaders based on their input/outputs and eliminates expensive draw time state validation.

A pipeline object is bound to the current state using `vkCmdBindPipeline`. Any pipeline object state that is specified as dynamic is not applied to the current state when the pipeline object is bound, but is instead set by dynamic state setting commands.

No state, including dynamic state, is inherited from one command buffer to another.

Compute, ray tracing, and graphics pipelines are each represented by `VkPipeline` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkPipeline)
```

## 10.1. Compute Pipelines

Compute pipelines consist of a single static compute shader stage and the pipeline layout.

The compute pipeline represents a compute shader and is created by calling `vkCreateComputePipelines` with `module` and `pName` selecting an entry point from a shader module, where that entry point defines a valid compute shader, in the `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structure contained within the `VkComputePipelineCreateInfo` structure.

To create compute pipelines, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
VkResult vkCreateComputePipelines(
    VkDevice                     device,
    VkPipelineCache             pipelineCache,
    uint32_t                     createInfoCount,
    const VkComputePipelineCreateInfo* pCreateInfos,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkPipeline*                  pPipelines);

- **device** is the logical device that creates the compute pipelines.
- **pipelineCache** is either VK_NULL_HANDLE, indicating that pipeline caching is disabled; or the handle of a valid pipeline cache object, in which case use of that cache is enabled for the duration of the command.
- **createInfoCount** is the length of the pCreateInfos and pPipelines arrays.
- **pCreateInfos** is a pointer to an array of VkComputePipelineCreateInfo structures.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pPipelines** is a pointer to an array of VkPipeline handles in which the resulting compute pipeline objects are returned.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCreateComputePipelines-flags-00695**
  If the flags member of any element of pCreateInfos contains the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT flag, and the basePipelineIndex member of that same element is not -1, basePipelineIndex must be less than the index into pCreateInfos that corresponds to that element

- **VUID-vkCreateComputePipelines-flags-00696**
  If the flags member of any element of pCreateInfos contains the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT flag, the base pipeline must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_ALLOW_DERIVATIVES_BIT flag set

- **VUID-vkCreateComputePipelines-pipelineCache-02873**
  If pipelineCache was created with VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT, host access to pipelineCache must be externally synchronized

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCreateComputePipelines-device-parameter**
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- **VUID-vkCreateComputePipelines-pipelineCache-parameter**
  If pipelineCache is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pipelineCache must be a valid VkPipelineCache handle

- **VUID-vkCreateComputePipelines-pCreateInfos-parameter**
  pCreateInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of createInfoCount valid VkComputePipelineCreateInfo structures
If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.

`pPipelines` must be a valid pointer to an array of `createInfoCount` `VkPipeline` handles.

`createInfoCount` must be greater than 0.

If `pipelineCache` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device.

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkComputePipelineCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkComputePipelineCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineCreateFlags flags;
    VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo stage;
    VkPipelineLayout layout;
    VkPipeline basePipelineHandle;
    int32_t basePipelineIndex;
} VkComputePipelineCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits` specifying how the pipeline will be generated.
- `stage` is a `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structure describing the compute shader.
- `layout` is the description of binding locations used by both the pipeline and descriptor sets used with the pipeline.
- `basePipelineHandle` is a pipeline to derive from.
- `basePipelineIndex` is an index into the `pCreateInfos` parameter to use as a pipeline to derive from.
The parameters `basePipelineHandle` and `basePipelineIndex` are described in more detail in *Pipeline Derivatives*.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-00697**
  If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineIndex` is -1, `basePipelineHandle` **must** be a valid handle to a compute `VkPipeline`

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-00698**
  If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineHandle` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `basePipelineIndex` **must** be a valid index into the calling command's `pCreateInfos` parameter

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-00699**
  If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineIndex` is not -1, `basePipelineHandle` **must** be `VK_NULL_HANDLE

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-00700**
  If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineHandle` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `basePipelineIndex` **must** be -1

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-stage-00701**
  The `stage` member of `stage` **must** be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-stage-00702**
  The shader code for the entry point identified by `stage` and the rest of the state identified by this structure **must** adhere to the pipeline linking rules described in the *Shader Interfaces* chapter

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-layout-00703**
  `layout` **must** be consistent with the layout of the compute shader specified in `stage`

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-layout-01687**
  The number of resources in `layout` accessible to the compute shader stage **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageResources`

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-03364**
  `flags` **must** not include `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-03365**
  `flags` **must** not include `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-03366**
  `flags` **must** not include `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-03367**
  `flags` **must** not include `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_MISS_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-03368**
  `flags` **must** not include `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-03369**
  `flags` **must** not include `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`
flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-03370
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-03576
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-pipelineCreationCacheControl-02875
  If the pipelineCreationCacheControl feature is not enabled, flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FAIL_ON_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount-06566
  If VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo::pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount is not 0, it must be 1

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMPUTE_PIPELINE_CREATE_INFO

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkPipelineCreateFlagBits values

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-stage-parameter
  stage must be a valid VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo structure

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-layout-parameter
  layout must be a valid VkPipelineLayout handle

- VUID-VkComputePipelineCreateInfo-commonparent
  Both of basePipelineHandle, and layout that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

The VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlags flags;
    VkShaderStageFlagBits stage;
    VkShaderModule module;
};
```
const char* pName;
const VkSpecializationInfo* pSpecializationInfo;
} VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlagBits` specifying how the pipeline shader stage will be generated.
- **stage** is a `VkShaderStageFlagBits` value specifying a single pipeline stage.
- **module** is a `VkShaderModule` object containing the shader code for this stage.
- **pName** is a pointer to a null-terminated UTF-8 string specifying the entry point name of the shader for this stage.
- **pSpecializationInfo** is a pointer to a `VkSpecializationInfo` structure, as described in Specialization Constants, or NULL.

The shader code used by the pipeline is defined by `module`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-stage-00704**
  If the geometryShader feature is not enabled, stage must not be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_GEOMETRY_BIT`

- **VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-stage-00705**
  If the tessellationShader feature is not enabled, stage must not be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_BIT` or `VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_BIT`

- **VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-stage-00706**
  stage must not be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS`, or `VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL`

- **VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-pName-00707**
  pName must be the name of an OpEntryPoint in module with an execution model that matches stage

- **VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-maxClipDistances-00708**
  If the identified entry point includes any variable in its interface that is declared with the ClipDistance BuiltIn decoration, that variable must not have an array size greater than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxClipDistances

- **VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-maxCullDistances-00709**
  If the identified entry point includes any variable in its interface that is declared with the CullDistance BuiltIn decoration, that variable must not have an array size greater than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxCullDistances

- **VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-maxCombinedClipAndCullDistances-00710**
  If the identified entry point includes any variables in its interface that are declared with the ClipDistance or CullDistance BuiltIn decoration, those variables must not have array sizes which sum to more than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxCombinedClipAndCullDistances
If the identified entry point includes any variable in its interface that is declared with the SampleMask BuiltIn decoration, that variable must not have an array size greater than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxSampleMaskWords.

If stage is VK_SHADER_STAGE_VERTEX_BIT, the identified entry point must not include any input variable in its interface that is decorated with CullDistance.

If stage is VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_BIT or VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_BIT, and the identified entry point has an OpExecutionMode instruction specifying a patch size with OutputVertices, the patch size must be greater than 0 and less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxTessellationPatchSize.

If stage is VK_SHADER_STAGE_GEOMETRY_BIT, the identified entry point must have an OpExecutionMode instruction specifying a maximum output vertex count that is greater than 0 and less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxGeometryOutputVertices.

If stage is VK_SHADER_STAGE_GEOMETRY_BIT, the identified entry point must have an OpExecutionMode instruction specifying an invocation count that is greater than 0 and less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxGeometryShaderInvocations.

If stage is a pre-rasterization shader stage, and the identified entry point writes to Layer for any primitive, it must write the same value to Layer for all vertices of a given primitive.

If stage is a pre-rasterization shader stage, and the identified entry point writes to ViewportIndex for any primitive, it must write the same value to ViewportIndex for all vertices of a given primitive.

If stage is VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT, the identified entry point must not include any output variables in its interface decorated with CullDistance.

If stage is VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT, and the identified entry point writes to FragDepth in any execution path, all execution paths that are not exclusive to helper invocations must either discard the fragment, or write or initialize the value of FragDepth.

If flags has the VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT flag set, the subgroupSizeControl feature must be enabled.

If flags has the VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT flag set, the computeFullSubgroups feature must be enabled.

If stage is VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT, and the identified entry point writes to FragDepth in any execution path, all execution paths that are not exclusive to helper invocations must either discard the fragment, or write or initialize the value of FragDepth.
If a `VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo` structure is included in the `pNext` chain, the `flags` must not have the `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT` flag set.

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-pNext-02755
  If a `VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo` structure is included in the `pNext` chain, the `subgroupSizeControl` feature must be enabled, and `stage` must be a valid bit specified in `requiredSubgroupSizeStages`.

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-pNext-02756
  If a `VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo` structure is included in the `pNext` chain and `stage` is `VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT`, the local workgroup size of the shader must be less than or equal to the product of `VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo::requiredSubgroupSize` and `maxComputeWorkgroupSubgroups`.

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-flags-02758
  If `flags` has both the `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT` and `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT` flags set, the local workgroup size in the X dimension of the pipeline must be a multiple of `maxSubgroupSize`.

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-module-06716
  The `module` must be a valid `VkShaderModule`.

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-pSpecializationInfo-06719
  The shader code used by the pipeline must be valid as described by the Khronos SPIR-V Specification after applying the specializations provided in `pSpecializationInfo`, if any, and then converting all specialization constants into fixed constants.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_INFO`.

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of
VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo or VkShaderModuleCreateInfo

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlagBits values

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-stage-parameter
  stage must be a valid VkShaderStageFlagBits value

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-module-parameter
  If module is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, module must be a valid VkShaderModule handle

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-pName-parameter
  pName must be a null-terminated UTF-8 string

- VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo-pSpecializationInfo-parameter
  If pSpecializationInfo is not NULL, pSpecializationInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkSpecializationInfo structure

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlags;

VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlagBits.

Possible values of the flags member of VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo specifying how a pipeline shader stage is created, are:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlagBits {
  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
  VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT = 0x00000001,
  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
  VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT = 0x00000002,
} VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlagBits;

- **VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT** specifies that the SubgroupSize may vary in the shader stage.

- **VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT** specifies that the subgroup sizes must be launched with all invocations active in the compute stage.

**Note**

If **VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT_EXT** and **VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT_EXT** are specified and minSubgroupSize does not equal maxSubgroupSize and no required subgroup size is specified, then the only way to guarantee that the 'X' dimension of the local workgroup size is a multiple of SubgroupSize is to make it a multiple of
maxSubgroupSize. Under these conditions, you are guaranteed full subgroups but not any particular subgroup size.

Bits which can be set by commands and structures, specifying one or more shader stages, are:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkShaderStageFlagBits {
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_VERTEX_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_GEOMETRY_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS = 0x0000001F,
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL = 0x7FFFFFFF,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_RAYGEN_BIT_KHR = 0x00000100,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_ANY_HIT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000200,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_CLOSEST_HIT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000400,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_MISS_BIT_KHR = 0x00000800,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_INTERSECTION_BIT_KHR = 0x00001000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_CALLABLE_BIT_KHR = 0x00002000,
} VkShaderStageFlagBits;
```

- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_VERTEX_BIT** specifies the vertex stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_BIT** specifies the tessellation control stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_BIT** specifies the tessellation evaluation stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_GEOMETRY_BIT** specifies the geometry stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT** specifies the fragment stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT** specifies the compute stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS** is a combination of bits used as shorthand to specify all graphics stages defined above (excluding the compute stage).
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL** is a combination of bits used as shorthand to specify all shader stages supported by the device, including all additional stages which are introduced by extensions.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_RAYGEN_BIT_KHR** specifies the ray generation stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_ANY_HIT_BIT_KHR** specifies the any-hit stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_CLOSEST_HIT_BIT_KHR** specifies the closest hit stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_MISS_BIT_KHR** specifies the miss stage.
- **VK_SHADER_STAGE_INTERSECTION_BIT_KHR** specifies the intersection stage.
VK_SHADER_STAGE_CALLABLE_BIT_KHR specifies the callable stage.

Note

VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS only includes the original five graphics stages included in Vulkan 1.0, and not any stages added by extensions. Thus, it may not have the desired effect in all cases.

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkShaderStageFlags;

VkShaderStageFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkShaderStageFlagBits.

The VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t requiredSubgroupSize;
} VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• requiredSubgroupSize is an unsigned integer value specifying the required subgroup size for the newly created pipeline shader stage.

If a VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo structure is included in the pNext chain of VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo, it specifies that the pipeline shader stage being compiled has a required subgroup size.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo-requiredSubgroupSize-02760
  requiredSubgroupSize must be a power-of-two integer
• VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo-requiredSubgroupSize-02761
  requiredSubgroupSize must be greater or equal to minSubgroupSize
• VUID-VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo-requiredSubgroupSize-02762
  requiredSubgroupSize must be less than or equal to maxSubgroupSize
10.2. Graphics Pipelines

Graphics pipelines consist of multiple shader stages, multiple fixed-function pipeline stages, and a pipeline layout.

To create graphics pipelines, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateGraphicsPipelines(
    VkDevice device,
    VkPipelineCache pipelineCache,
    uint32_t createInfoCount,
    const VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo* pCreateInfos,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkPipeline* pPipelines);
```

- **device** is the logical device that creates the graphics pipelines.
- **pipelineCache** is either VK_NULL_HANDLE, indicating that pipeline caching is disabled; or the handle of a valid pipeline cache object, in which case use of that cache is enabled for the duration of the command.
- **createInfoCount** is the length of the **pCreateInfos** and **pPipelines** arrays.
- **pCreateInfos** is a pointer to an array of **VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo** structures.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pPipelines** is a pointer to an array of **VkPipeline** handles in which the resulting graphics pipeline objects are returned.

The **VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo** structure includes an array of **VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo** structures for each of the desired active shader stages, as well as creation information for all relevant fixed-function stages, and a pipeline layout.

Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCreateGraphicsPipelines-flags-00720**
  If the **flags** member of any element of **pCreateInfos** contains the **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT** flag, and the **basePipelineIndex** member of that same element is not -1, **basePipelineIndex** must be less than the index into **pCreateInfos** that corresponds to that element.
If the flags member of any element of pCreateInfos contains the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT flag, the base pipeline must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_ALLOW_DERIVATIVES_BIT flag set.

If pipelineCache was created with VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT, host access to pipelineCache must be externally synchronized.

Note
An implicit cache may be provided by the implementation or a layer. For this reason, it is still valid to set VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FAIL_ON_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED_BIT on flags for any element of pCreateInfos while passing VK_NULL_HANDLE for pipelineCache.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateGraphicsPipelines-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateGraphicsPipelines-pipelineCache-parameter
If pipelineCache is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pipelineCache must be a valid VkPipelineCache handle

- VUID-vkCreateGraphicsPipelines-pCreateInfos-parameter
pCreateInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of createInfoCount valid VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo structures

- VUID-vkCreateGraphicsPipelines-pAllocator-parameter
If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateGraphicsPipelines-pPipelines-parameter
pPipelines must be a valid pointer to an array of createInfoCount VkPipeline handles

- VUID-vkCreateGraphicsPipelines-createInfoCount-arraylength
createInfoCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCreateGraphicsPipelines-pipelineCache-parent
If pipelineCache is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
The `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t stageCount;
    const VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo* pStages;
    const VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo* pVertexInputState;
    const VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo* pInputAssemblyState;
    const VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo* pTessellationState;
    const VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo* pViewportState;
    const VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo* pRasterizationState;
    const VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo* pMultisampleState;
    const VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo* pDepthStencilState;
    const VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo* pColorBlendState;
    const VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo* pDynamicState;
    VkPipelineLayout layout;
    VkRenderPass renderPass;
    uint32_t subpass;
    VkPipeline basePipelineHandle;
    int32_t basePipelineIndex;
} VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits` specifying how the pipeline will be generated.
- `stageCount` is the number of entries in the `pStages` array.
- `pStages` is a pointer to an array of `stageCount` `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structures describing the set of the shader stages to be included in the graphics pipeline.
- `pVertexInputState` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo` structure defining vertex input state for use with vertex shading.
- `pInputAssemblyState` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo` structure which determines input assembly behavior for vertex shading, as described in Drawing Commands.
- `pTessellationState` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo` structure defining tessellation state used by tessellation shaders.
- `pViewportState` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo` structure defining viewport state used when rasterization is enabled.
- `pRasterizationState` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` structure defining rasterization state.
- `pMultisampleState` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo` structure defining
multisample state used when rasterization is enabled.

- pDepthStencilState is a pointer to a VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo structure defining depth/stencil state used when rasterization is enabled for depth or stencil attachments accessed during rendering.

- pColorBlendState is a pointer to a VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo structure defining color blend state used when rasterization is enabled for any color attachments accessed during rendering.

- pDynamicState is a pointer to a VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo structure defining which properties of the pipeline state object are dynamic and can be changed independently of the pipeline state. This can be NULL, which means no state in the pipeline is considered dynamic.

- layout is the description of binding locations used by both the pipeline and descriptor sets used with the pipeline.

- renderPass is a handle to a render pass object describing the environment in which the pipeline will be used. The pipeline must only be used with a render pass instance compatible with the one provided. See Render Pass Compatibility for more information.

- subpass is the index of the subpass in the render pass where this pipeline will be used.

- basePipelineHandle is a pipeline to derive from.

- basePipelineIndex is an index into the pCreateInfos parameter to use as a pipeline to derive from.

The parameters basePipelineHandle and basePipelineIndex are described in more detail in Pipeline Derivatives.

The state required for a graphics pipeline is divided into vertex input state, pre-rasterization shader state, fragment shader state, and fragment output state.

Vertex input state is defined by:

- VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo
- VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo

Pre-rasterization shader state is defined by:

- VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo entries for:
  - Vertex shaders
  - Tessellation control shaders
  - Tessellation evaluation shaders
  - Geometry shaders

- Within the VkPipelineLayout, all descriptor sets with pre-rasterization shader bindings if VK_PIPELINE_LAYOUT_CREATE_INDEPENDENT_SETS_BIT_EXT was specified.
  - If VK_PIPELINE_LAYOUT_CREATE_INDEPENDENT_SETS_BIT_EXT was not specified, the full pipeline layout must be specified.

- VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo
- `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo`
- `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo`
- `VkRenderPass` and `subpass` parameter
- The `viewMask` parameter of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo` (formats are ignored)
- `VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR`

Fragment shader state is defined by:

- A `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` entry for the fragment shader
- Within the `VkPipelineLayout`, all descriptor sets with fragment shader bindings if `VK_PIPELINE_LAYOUT_CREATE_INDEPENDENT_SETS_BIT_EXT` was specified.
  - If `VK_PIPELINE_LAYOUT_CREATE_INDEPENDENT_SETS_BIT_EXT` was not specified, the full pipeline layout must be specified.
- `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo` if sample shading is enabled or `renderpass` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`
- `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo`
- `VkRenderPass` and `subpass` parameter
- The `viewMask` parameter of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo` (formats are ignored)
- `VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR`

- Inclusion/omission of the `VK_PIPELINE_RASTERIZATION_STATE_CREATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR` flag

Fragment output state is defined by:

- `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo`
- `VkRenderPass` and `subpass` parameter
- `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo`
- `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`

A complete graphics pipeline always includes pre-rasterization shader state, with other subsets included depending on that state. If the pre-rasterization shader state includes a vertex shader, then vertex input state is included in a complete graphics pipeline. If the value of `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::rasterizerDiscardEnable` in the pre-rasterization shader state is `VK_FALSE` or the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE` dynamic state is enabled fragment shader state and fragment output interface state is included in a complete graphics pipeline.

Pipelines must be created with a complete set of pipeline state.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-00722
  
  If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineIndex` is `-1`,
**basePipelineHandle** must be a valid handle to a graphics `VkPipeline`

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-00723**
  If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineHandle` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `basePipelineIndex` must be a valid index into the calling command’s `pCreateInfos` parameter.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-00724**
  If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineIndex` is not -1, `basePipelineHandle` must be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-00725**
  If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineHandle` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `basePipelineIndex` must be -1.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-stage-00727**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state the `stage` member of one element of `pStages` must be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_VERTEX_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-00729**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and `pStages` includes a tessellation control shader stage, it must include a tessellation evaluation shader stage.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-00730**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and `pStages` includes a tessellation evaluation shader stage, it must include a tessellation control shader stage.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-00731**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and `pStages` includes a tessellation control shader stage and a tessellation evaluation shader stage, `pTessellationState` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo` structure.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-00732**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and `pStages` includes tessellation shader stages, the shader code of at least one stage must contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction specifying the type of subdivision in the pipeline.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-00733**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and `pStages` includes tessellation shader stages, and the shader code of both stages contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction specifying the type of subdivision in the pipeline, they must both specify the same subdivision mode.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-00734**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and `pStages` includes tessellation shader stages, the shader code of at least one stage must contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction specifying the output patch size in the pipeline.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-00735**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and `pStages` includes tessellation shader stages, and the shader code of both stages contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction specifying the output patch size in the pipeline, they must both specify the same patch size.
If the pipeline is being created with *pre-rasterization shader state* and *pStages* includes tessellation shader stages, the topology member of *pInputAssembly* must be **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST**

If the pipeline is being created with *pre-rasterization shader state* and the topology member of *pInputAssembly* is **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST**, *pStages* must include tessellation shader stages

If the pipeline is being created with *pre-rasterization shader state* and *pStages* includes a geometry shader stage, and does not include any tessellation shader stages, its shader code must contain an *OpExecutionMode* instruction specifying an input primitive type that is compatible with the primitive topology specified in *pInputAssembly*

If the pipeline is being created with *pre-rasterization shader state* and *pStages* includes a geometry shader stage, and also includes tessellation shader stages, its shader code must contain an *OpExecutionMode* instruction specifying an input primitive type that is compatible with the primitive topology that is output by the tessellation stages

If the pipeline is being created with *pre-rasterization shader state* and *pStages* includes a geometry shader stage, and does not include any tessellation shader stages, its shader code must contain an *OpExecutionMode* instruction specifying an input primitive type that is compatible with the primitive topology specified in *pInputAssembly*

If renderPass is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE** and the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state, the fragment shader must not read from any input attachment that is defined as **VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED** in subpass

If renderPass is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, and the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, then for each color attachment in the subpass, if the potential format features of the format of the corresponding attachment description do not contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT**, then the blendEnable member of the corresponding element of the *pAttachments* member of *pColorBlendState* must be **VK_FALSE**

If renderPass is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, and the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, then for each color attachment in the subpass, if the potential format features of the format of the corresponding attachment description do not contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT**, then the blendEnable member of the corresponding element of the *pAttachments* member of *pColorBlendState* must be **VK_FALSE**

If renderPass is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, and the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, then for each color attachment in the subpass, if the potential format features of the format of the corresponding attachment description do not contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT**, then the blendEnable member of the corresponding element of the *pAttachments* member of *pColorBlendState* must be **VK_FALSE**
If \texttt{renderPass} is not \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, and the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and the subpass uses color attachments, the attachmentCount member of \texttt{pColorBlendState} must be equal to the colorAttachmentCount used to create subpass.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-04130**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and no element of the \texttt{pDynamicStates} member of \texttt{pDynamicState} is \texttt{VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT} or \texttt{VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT}, the \texttt{pViewports} member of \texttt{pViewportState} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{pViewportState->viewportCount} valid \texttt{VkViewport} structures.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-04131**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and no element of the \texttt{pDynamicStates} member of \texttt{pDynamicState} is \texttt{VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR} or \texttt{VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT}, the \texttt{pScissors} member of \texttt{pViewportState} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{pViewportState->scissorCount} \texttt{VkRect2D} structures.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-00749**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and the widelines feature is not enabled, and no element of the \texttt{pDynamicStates} member of \texttt{pDynamicState} is \texttt{VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LINE_WIDTH}, the lineWidth member of \texttt{pRasterizationState} must be \(1.0\).

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-rasterizerDiscardEnable-00750**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and the rasterizerDiscardEnable member of \texttt{pRasterizationState} is \texttt{VK_FALSE}, \texttt{pViewportState} must be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo} structure.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pViewportState-04892**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and the graphics pipeline state was created with the \texttt{VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE} dynamic state enabled, \texttt{pViewportState} must be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo} structure.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-rasterizerDiscardEnable-00751**
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, \texttt{pMultisampleState} must be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo} structure.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06043**
  If \texttt{renderPass} is not \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state, and subpass uses a depth/stencil attachment, \texttt{pDepthStencilState} must be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo} structure.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06044**
  If \texttt{renderPass} is not \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and subpass uses color attachments, \texttt{pColorBlendState} must be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo} structure.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-00754**
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, the \texttt{depthBiasClamp} feature is not enabled, no element of the \texttt{pDynamicStates} member of \texttt{pDynamicState} is \texttt{VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS}, and the \texttt{depthBiasEnable} member of \texttt{pRasterizationState} is \texttt{VK_TRUE}, the \texttt{depthBiasClamp} member of \texttt{pRasterizationState} must be \(0.0\).

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-00755**
If the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state, and no element of the pDynamicStates member of pDynamicState is VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS, and the depthBoundsTestEnable member of pDepthStencilState is VK_TRUE, the minDepthBounds and maxDepthBounds members of pDepthStencilState must be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive.

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-layout-00756
  layout must be consistent with all shaders specified in pStages

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-multisampledRenderToSingleSampled-06853
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and none of the VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples extension, the VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples extension, or the multisampledRenderToSingleSampled feature are enabled, and if subpass uses color and/or depth/stencil attachments, then the rasterizationSamples member of pMultisampleState must be the same as the sample count for those subpass attachments

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-subpass-00758
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and subpass does not use any color and/or depth/stencil attachments, then the rasterizationSamples member of pMultisampleState must follow the rules for a zero-attachment subpass

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06046
  If renderPass is a valid renderPass, subpass must be a valid subpass within renderPass

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06047
  If renderPass is a valid renderPass, the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and the renderPass has multiview enabled and subpass has more than one bit set in the view mask and multiviewTessellationShader is not enabled, then pStages must not include tessellation shaders

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06048
  If renderPass is a valid renderPass, the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and the renderPass has multiview enabled and subpass has more than one bit set in the view mask and multiviewGeometryShader is not enabled, then pStages must not include a geometry shader

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06049
  If renderPass is a valid renderPass, the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and the renderPass has multiview enabled and subpass has more than one bit set in the view mask, shaders in the pipeline must not write to the Layer built-in output

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06050
  If renderPass is a valid renderPass and the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and the renderPass has multiview enabled, then all shaders must not include variables decorated with the Layer built-in decoration in their interfaces

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-00764
  flags must not contain the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE flag

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-01565
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state and an input attachment was referenced by an aspectMask at renderPass creation time, the fragment shader must only read from the aspects that were specified for that input attachment

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-layout-01688
The number of resources in layout accessible to each shader stage that is used by the pipeline must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageResources

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-02097
  If the pipeline is being created with vertex input state, pVertexInputState must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo structure

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-02098
  If the pipeline is being created with vertex input state, pInputAssemblyState must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo structure

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-03371
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-03372
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-03373
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-03374
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_MISS_SHADERS_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-03375
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-03376
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-03377
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-03378
  flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-03379
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT is included in the pDynamicStates array then viewportCount must be zero

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-03380
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT is included in the pDynamicStates array then scissorCount must be zero

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-04132
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT is included in the pDynamicStates array then VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT must not be present

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-04133
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT is included in the pDynamicStates array then VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR must be present
**VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR** **must** not be present

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-04869**
  If the **extendedDynamicState2LogicOp** feature is not enabled, there **must** be no element of the `pDynamicStates` member of `pDynamicState` set to **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LOGIC_OP_EXT**

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-04870**
  If the **extendedDynamicState2PatchControlPoints** feature is not enabled, there **must** be no element of the `pDynamicStates` member of `pDynamicState` set to **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PATCH_CONTROL_POINTS_EXT**

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pipelineCreationCacheControl-02878**
  If the **pipelineCreationCacheControl** feature is not enabled, **flags** **must** not include **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FAIL_ON_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED_BIT** or **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT**

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-04494**
  If the pipeline is being created with **pre-rasterization shader state** or **fragment shader state** and **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR** is not included in `pDynamicStates`, `VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::fragmentSize.width` **must** be greater than or equal to 1

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-04495**
  If the pipeline is being created with **pre-rasterization shader state** or **fragment shader state** and **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR** is not included in `pDynamicStates`, `VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::fragmentSize.height` **must** be greater than or equal to 1

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-04496**
  If the pipeline is being created with **pre-rasterization shader state** or **fragment shader state** and **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR** is not included in `pDynamicStates`, `VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::fragmentSize.width` **must** be a power-of-two value

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-04497**
  If the pipeline is being created with **pre-rasterization shader state** or **fragment shader state** and **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR** is not included in `pDynamicStates`, `VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::fragmentSize.height` **must** be a power-of-two value

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-04498**
  If the pipeline is being created with **pre-rasterization shader state** or **fragment shader state** and **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR** is not included in `pDynamicStates`, `VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::fragmentSize.width` **must** be less than or equal to 4

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-04499**
  If the pipeline is being created with **pre-rasterization shader state** or **fragment shader state** and **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR** is not included in `pDynamicStates`, `VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::fragmentSize.height` **must** be less than or equal to 4

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-04500**
  If the pipeline is being created with **pre-rasterization shader state** or **fragment shader state** and **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR** is not included in `pDynamicStates`, **flags** **must** not include **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FAIL_ON_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED_BIT** or **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT**
state and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR is not included in pDynamicState->pDynamicStates, and the pipelineFragmentShadingRate feature is not enabled, VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::fragmentSize.width and VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::fragmentSize.height must both be equal to 1

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-06567
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state or fragment shader state and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR is not included in pDynamicState->pDynamicStates, VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::combinerOps[0] must be a valid VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR value

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-06568
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state or fragment shader state and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR is not included in pDynamicState->pDynamicStates, VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::combinerOps[1] must be a valid VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR value

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-04501
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state or fragment shader state and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR is not included in pDynamicState->pDynamicStates, and the primitiveFragmentShadingRate feature is not enabled, VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::combinerOps[0] must be VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-04502
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state or fragment shader state and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR is not included in pDynamicState->pDynamicStates, and the attachmentFragmentShadingRate feature is not enabled, VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR::combinerOps[1] must be VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports-04503
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and the primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports limit is not supported, VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT is not included in pDynamicState->pDynamicStates, and VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount is greater than 1, entry points specified in pStages must not write to the PrimitiveShadingRateKHR built-in

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports-04504
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state and the primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports limit is not supported, and entry points specified in pStages write to the ViewportIndex built-in, they must not also write to the PrimitiveShadingRateKHR built-in

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-fragmentShadingRateNonTrivialCombinerOps-04506
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state or fragment shader state, the fragmentShadingRateNonTrivialCombinerOps limit is not supported, and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR is not included in pDynamicState->pDynamicStates, elements of VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR
::combinerOps must be VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR or VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_REPLACE_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-03578
  All elements of the pDynamicStates member of pDynamicState must not be VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_STACK_SIZE_KHR

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-None-06573
  The pipeline must be created with a complete set of state

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06575
  If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, fragment shader state, or fragment output interface state, renderPass must be VK_NULL_HANDLE or a valid render pass object

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-dynamicRendering-06576
  If the dynamicRendering feature is not enabled and the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, fragment shader state, or fragment output interface state, renderPass must not be VK_NULL_HANDLE

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-multiview-06577
  If the multiview feature is not enabled, the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, fragment shader state, or fragment output interface state, and renderPass is VK_NULL_HANDLE, VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::viewMask must be 0

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06578
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and renderPass is VK_NULL_HANDLE, the index of the most significant bit in VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::viewMask must be less than maxMultiviewViewCount

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06579
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and renderPass is VK_NULL_HANDLE, and VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::colorAttachmentCount is not 0, VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pColorAttachmentFormats must be a valid pointer to an array of colorAttachmentCount valid VkFormat values

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06580
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and renderPass is VK_NULL_HANDLE, each element of VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pColorAttachmentFormats must be a valid VkFormat value

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06581
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, renderPass is VK_NULL_HANDLE, and any element of VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pColorAttachmentFormats is not VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED, that format must be a format with potential format features that include VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06583
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and renderPass is VK_NULL_HANDLE, VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::depthAttachmentFormat must be a valid VkFormat value

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06584
If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::stencilAttachmentFormat` must be a valid `VkFormat` value.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06585**
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::depthAttachmentFormat` is not `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`, it must be a format with potential format features that include `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06586**
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::stencilAttachmentFormat` is not `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`, it must be a format with potential format features that include `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06587**
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::depthAttachmentFormat` is not `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`, it must be a format that includes a depth aspect.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06588**
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::stencilAttachmentFormat` is not `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`, it must be a format that includes a stencil aspect.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06589**
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::depthAttachmentFormat` is not `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`, and `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::stencilAttachmentFormat` is not `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`, `depthAttachmentFormat` must equal `stencilAttachmentFormat`.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06053**
  If `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state and fragment output interface state, and either of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::depthAttachmentFormat` or `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::stencilAttachmentFormat` are not `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`, `pDepthStencilState` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` structure.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06054**
  If `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, and `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::colorAttachmentCount` is not equal to 0, `pColorBlendState` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo` structure.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06055**
  If `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state, `pColorBlendState->attachmentCount` must be equal to `colorAttachmentCount`.

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06056**
  If `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state and fragment output interface state, `pColorBlendState->attachmentCount` must be equal to `colorAttachmentCount`.
the fragment shader must not read from any input attachment

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06057**
  If `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, the `viewMask` member of a `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain is not 0, and the `multiviewTessellationShader` feature is not enabled, then `pStages` must not include tessellation shaders

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06058**
  If `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state, the `viewMask` member of a `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain is not 0, and the `multiviewGeometryShader` feature is not enabled, then `pStages` must not include a geometry shader

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06059**
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state and `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, fragment shaders in `pStages` must not include the `InputAttachment` capability

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06060**
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment output interface state and `renderPass` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, for each color attachment format defined by the `pColorAttachmentFormats` member of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`, if its `potentialFormatFeatures` do not contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT`, then the `blendEnable` member of the corresponding element of the `pAttachments` member of `pColorBlendState` must be `VK_FALSE`

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount-06594**
  If `VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo::pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount` is not 0, it must be equal to `stageCount`

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-06600**
  `pStages` must be a valid pointer to an array of `stageCount` valid `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structures

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pRasterizationState-06601**
  `pRasterizationState` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` structure

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-layout-06602**
  `layout` must be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-renderPass-06603**
  If `renderPass` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `renderPass` must be a valid `VkRenderPass` handle

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-stageCount-06604**
  `stageCount` must be greater than 0

- **VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-06894**
If the pipeline is being created with pre-rasterization shader state but not fragment shader state, elements of pStages must not have stage set to VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-06895
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state but not pre-rasterization shader state, elements of pStages must not have stage set to a shader stage which participates in pre-rasterization

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pStages-06896
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state and/or pre-rasterization shader state, all elements of pStages must have a stage set to a shader stage which participates in fragment shader state or pre-rasterization shader state

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-stage-06897
  If the pipeline is being created with fragment shader state and/or pre-rasterization shader state, any value of stage must not be set in more than one element of pStages

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GRAPHICS_PIPELINE_CREATE_INFO

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkAttachmentSampleCountInfoAMD, VkMultiviewPerViewAttributesInfoNVX, VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo, VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR, VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR, or VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkPipelineCreateFlagBits values

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-pDynamicState-parameter
  If pDynamicState is not NULL, pDynamicState must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo structure

- VUID-VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo-commonparent
  Each of basePipelineHandle, layout, and renderPass that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

The VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t viewMask;
    uint32_t colorAttachmentCount;
};
```


```c
const VkFormat* pColorAttachmentFormats;
VkFormat depthAttachmentFormat;
VkFormat stencilAttachmentFormat;
} VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
typedef VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfoVkPipelineRenderingCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `viewMask` is the viewMask used for rendering.
- `colorAttachmentCount` is the number of entries in `pColorAttachmentFormats`
- `pColorAttachmentFormats` is a pointer to an array of `VkFormat` values defining the format of color attachments used in this pipeline.
- `depthAttachmentFormat` is a `VkFormat` value defining the format of the depth attachment used in this pipeline.
- `stencilAttachmentFormat` is a `VkFormat` value defining the format of the stencil attachment used in this pipeline.

When a pipeline is created without a `VkRenderPass`, if this structure is present in the `pNext` chain of `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo`, it specifies the view mask and format of attachments used for rendering. If this structure is not specified, and the pipeline does not include a `VkRenderPass`, `viewMask` and `colorAttachmentCount` are 0, and `depthAttachmentFormat` and `stencilAttachmentFormat` are `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`. If a graphics pipeline is created with a valid `VkRenderPass`, parameters of this structure are ignored.

If `depthAttachmentFormat`, `stencilAttachmentFormat`, or any element of `pColorAttachmentFormats` is `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`, it indicates that the corresponding attachment is unused within the render pass. Valid formats indicate that an attachment can be used - but it is still valid to set the attachment to `NULL` when beginning rendering.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo-sType-sType

  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_RENDERING_CREATE_INFO`

Bits which can be set in

- `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo::flags`
- `VkComputePipelineCreateInfo::flags`
- `VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::flags`
specify how a pipeline is created, and are:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkPipelineCreateFlagBits {
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISABLE_OPTIMIZATION_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_ALLOW_DERIVATIVES_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT = 0x00000004,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_VIEW_INDEX_FROM_DEVICE_INDEX_BIT = 0x00000008,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE_BIT = 0x00000010,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT = 0x00000200,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR = 0x00200000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_PIPELINE_RASTERIZATION_STATE_CREATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR = 0x00400000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR = 0x00000800,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE = VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_PIPELINE_RASTERIZATION_STATE_CREATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR = 0x00002000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering with VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_PIPELINE_RASTERIZATION_STATE_CREATE_FRAGMENT_DENSITY_MAP_ATTACHMENT_BIT_EXT = 0x00004000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
```
• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISABLE_OPTIMIZATION_BIT** specifies that the created pipeline will not be optimized. Using this flag may reduce the time taken to create the pipeline.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_ALLOW_DERIVATIVES_BIT** specifies that the pipeline to be created is allowed to be the parent of a pipeline that will be created in a subsequent pipeline creation call.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT** specifies that the pipeline to be created will be a child of a previously created parent pipeline.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_VIEW_INDEX_FROM_DEVICE_INDEX_BIT** specifies that any shader input variables decorated as `ViewIndex` will be assigned values as if they were decorated as `DeviceIndex`.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE** specifies that a compute pipeline can be used with `vkCmdDispatchBase` with a non-zero base workgroup.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_CAPTURE_STATISTICS_BIT_KHR** specifies that the shader compiler should capture statistics for the pipeline executables produced by the compile process which can later be retrieved by calling `vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR`. Enabling this flag must not affect the final compiled pipeline but may disable pipeline caching or otherwise affect pipeline creation time.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_CAPTURE_INTERNAL_REPRESENTATIONS_BIT_KHR** specifies that the shader compiler should capture the internal representations of pipeline executables produced by the compile process which can later be retrieved by calling `vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR`. Enabling this flag must not affect the final compiled pipeline but may disable pipeline caching or otherwise affect pipeline creation time. When capturing IR from pipelines created with pipeline libraries, there is no guarantee that IR from libraries can be retrieved from the linked pipeline. Applications should retrieve IR from each library, and any linked pipelines, separately.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR** specifies that the pipeline cannot be used directly, and instead defines a pipeline library that can be combined with other pipelines using the `VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR` structure. This is available in ray tracing pipelines.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR** specifies that an any-hit shader will always be present when an any-hit shader would be executed. A NULL any-hit shader is an any-hit shader which is effectively `VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR`, such as from a shader group consisting entirely of zeros.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR** specifies that a closest hit shader will always be present when a closest hit shader would be executed. A NULL closest hit shader is a closest hit shader which is effectively `VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR`, such as from a shader group consisting entirely of zeros.

• **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_MISS_SHADERS_BIT_KHR** specifies that a miss shader will always be present when a miss shader would be executed. A NULL miss shader is a miss shader which is effectively `VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR`, such as from a shader group consisting entirely of zeros.
• `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR` specifies that an intersection shader will always be present when an intersection shader would be executed. A NULL intersection shader is an intersection shader which is effectively `VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR`, such as from a shader group consisting entirely of zeros.

• `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR` specifies that triangle primitives will be skipped during traversal using `OpTraceRayKHR`.

• `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR` specifies that AABB primitives will be skipped during traversal using `OpTraceRayKHR`.

• `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR` specifies that the shader group handles can be saved and reused on a subsequent run (e.g. for trace capture and replay).

• `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FAIL_ON_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED_BIT` specifies that pipeline creation will fail if a compile is required for creation of a valid `VkPipeline` object; `VK_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED` will be returned by pipeline creation, and the `VkPipeline` will be set to `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

• When creating multiple pipelines, `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT` specifies that control will be returned to the application on failure of the corresponding pipeline rather than continuing to create additional pipelines.

• `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR` specifies that the pipeline will be used with a fragment shading rate attachment.

It is valid to set both `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_ALLOW_DERIVATIVES_BIT` and `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT`. This allows a pipeline to be both a parent and possibly a child in a pipeline hierarchy. See `Pipeline Derivatives` for more information.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineCreateFlags;
```

`VkPipelineCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits`.

The `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t dynamicStateCount;
    const VkDynamicState* pDynamicStates;
} VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo;
```

• `sType` is the type of this structure.

• `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **flags** is reserved for future use.
• **dynamicStateCount** is the number of elements in the **pDynamicStates** array.
• **pDynamicStates** is a pointer to an array of **VkDynamicState** values specifying which pieces of pipeline state will use the values from dynamic state commands rather than from pipeline state creation information.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-01442
  Each element of **pDynamicStates** **must** be unique

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo-sType-sType
  **sType** **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_DYNAMIC_STATE_CREATE_INFO**
- VUID-VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  **pNext** **must** be **NULL**
- VUID-VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
  **flags** **must** be **0**
- VUID-VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo-pDynamicStates-parameter
  If **dynamicStateCount** is not **0**, **pDynamicStates** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **dynamicStateCount** valid **VkDynamicState** values

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateFlags;
```

**VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

The source of different pieces of dynamic state is specified by the **VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates** property of the currently active pipeline, each of whose elements **must** be one of the values:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkDynamicState {
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT = 0,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR = 1,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LINE_WIDTH = 2,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS = 3,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_BLEND_CONSTANTS = 4,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS = 5,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_COMPARE_MASK = 6,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_WRITE_MASK = 7,
};
```
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_REFERENCE = 8,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_CULL_MODE = 1000267000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRONT_FACE = 1000267001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY = 1000267002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT = 1000267003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT = 1000267004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE = 1000267005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_TEST_ENABLE = 1000267006,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_WRITE_ENABLE = 1000267007,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_COMPARE_OP = 1000267008,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS_TEST_ENABLE = 1000267009,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_TEST_ENABLE = 1000267010,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_OP = 1000267011,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE = 1000377001,
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_STACK_SIZE_KHR = 1000347000,
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR = 1000226000,
}

VkDynamicState;

• **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT** specifies that the `pViewports` state in `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and **must** be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetViewport` before any drawing commands. The number of viewports used by a pipeline is still specified by the `viewportCount` member of `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo`.

• **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR** specifies that the `pScissors` state in `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and **must** be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetScissor` before any drawing commands. The number of scissor rectangles used by a pipeline is still specified by the `scissorCount` member of `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo`.

• **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LINE_WIDTH** specifies that the `lineWidth` state in `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and **must** be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetLineWidth` before any drawing commands that generate line primitives for the rasterizer.
- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS** specifies that the `depthBiasConstantFactor`, `depthBiasClamp` and `depthBiasSlopeFactor` states in `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetDepthBias` before any draws are performed with `depthBiasEnable` in `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` set to `VK_TRUE`.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_BLEND_CONSTANTS** specifies that the `blendConstants` state in `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetBlendConstants` before any draws are performed with a pipeline state with `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` member `blendEnable` set to `VK_TRUE` and any of the blend functions using a constant blend color.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS** specifies that the `minDepthBounds` and `maxDepthBounds` states of `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetDepthBounds` before any draws are performed with a pipeline state with `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` member `depthBoundsTestEnable` set to `VK_TRUE`.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_COMPARE_MASK** specifies that the `compareMask` state in `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` for both `front` and `back` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask` before any draws are performed with a pipeline state with `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` member `stencilTestEnable` set to `VK_TRUE`.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_WRITE_MASK** specifies that the `writeMask` state in `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` for both `front` and `back` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask` before any draws are performed with a pipeline state with `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` member `stencilTestEnable` set to `VK_TRUE`.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_REFERENCE** specifies that the `reference` state in `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` for both `front` and `back` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetStencilReference` before any draws are performed with a pipeline state with `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` member `stencilTestEnable` set to `VK_TRUE`.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_CULL_MODE** specifies that the `cullMode` state in `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetCullMode` before any drawing commands.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRONT_FACE** specifies that the `frontFace` state in `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetFrontFace` before any drawing commands.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY** specifies that the `topology` state in `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo` only specifies the topology class, and the specific topology order and adjacency must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology` before any drawing commands.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT** specifies that the `viewportCount` and `pViewports` state in `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` before any draw call.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT** specifies that the `scissorCount` and `pScissors` state in `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo` will be ignored and must be set dynamically with `vkCmdSetScissorWithCount` before any draw call.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE** specifies that the `stride` state in
VkVertexInputBindingDescription will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2 before any draw call.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_TEST_ENABLE** specifies that the depthTestEnable state in VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable before any draw call.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_WRITE_ENABLE** specifies that the depthWriteEnable state in VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable before any draw call.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTHCOMPARE_OP** specifies that the depthCompareOp state in VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp before any draw call.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS_TEST_ENABLE** specifies that the depthBoundsTestEnable state in VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable before any draw call.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_TEST_ENABLE** specifies that the stencilTestEnable state in VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable before any draw call.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_OP** specifies that the failOp, passOp, depthFailOp, and compareOp states in VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo for both front and back will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetStencilOp for both front and back before any draws are performed with a pipeline state with VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo member stencilTestEnable set to VK_TRUE.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PATCH_CONTROL_POINTS_EXT** specifies that the patchControlPoints state in VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetPatchControlPointsEXT before any drawing commands.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE** specifies that the rasterizerDiscardEnable state in VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable before any drawing commands.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS_ENABLE** specifies that the depthBiasEnable state in VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable before any drawing commands.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LOGIC_OP_EXT** specifies that the logicOp state in VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetLogicOpEXT before any drawing commands.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_RESTART_ENABLE** specifies that the primitiveRestartEnable state in VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnable before any drawing commands.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR** specifies that state in VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR before any drawing commands.

- **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_STACK_SIZE_KHR** specifies that the default stack size computation for the pipeline will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR before any ray tracing calls are performed.
10.3. Ray Tracing Pipelines

Ray tracing pipelines consist of multiple shader stages, fixed-function traversal stages, and a pipeline layout.

**VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR** is a special shader index used to indicate that a ray generation, miss, or callable shader member is not used.

```c
#define VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR (~0U)
```

To create ray tracing pipelines, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
VkResult vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR(
    VkDevice device,                  // Logical device
    VkDeferredOperationKHR deferredOperation, // Request deferral object
    VkPipelineCache pipelineCache,    // Pipeline cache
    uint32_t createInfoCount,         // Number of create info structures
    const VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfos, // Pointer to array of create info structures
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator, // Controls host memory allocation
    VkPipeline* pPipelines);             // Pointer to array of resulting pipeline objects
```

- **device** is the logical device that creates the ray tracing pipelines.
- **deferredOperation** is **VK_NULL_HANDLE** or the handle of a valid **VkDeferredOperationKHR** request deferral object for this command.
- **pipelineCache** is either **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, indicating that pipeline caching is disabled, or the handle of a valid pipeline cache object, in which case use of that cache is enabled for the duration of the command.
- **createInfoCount** is the length of the **pCreateInfos** and **pPipelines** arrays.
- **pCreateInfos** is a pointer to an array of **VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR** structures.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pPipelines** is a pointer to an array in which the resulting ray tracing pipeline objects are returned.

The **VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS** error is returned if the implementation is unable to re-use the shader group handles provided in **VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR::pShaderGroupCaptureReplayHandle** when **VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR::rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay** is enabled.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-flags-03415**
  If the **flags** member of any element of **pCreateInfos** contains the **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT** flag, and the **basePipelineIndex** member of that same
element is not -1, basePipelineIndex must be less than the index into pCreateInfos that corresponds to that element

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-flags-03416
  If the flags member of any element of pCreateInfos contains the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT flag, the base pipeline must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_ALLOW_DERIVATIVES_BIT flag set

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-flags-03816
  flags must not contain the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE flag

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-pipelineCache-02903
  If pipelineCache was created with VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT, host access to pipelineCache must be externally synchronized

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-deferredOperation-03677
  If deferredOperation is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, it must be a valid VkDeferredOperationKHR object

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-deferredOperation-03678
  Any previous deferred operation that was associated with deferredOperation must be complete

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-rayTracingPipeline-03586
  The rayTracingPipeline feature must be enabled

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-deferredOperation-03587
  If deferredOperation is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the flags member of elements of pCreateInfos must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-deferredOperation-parameter
  If deferredOperation is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, deferredOperation must be a valid VkDeferredOperationKHR handle

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-pipelineCache-parameter
  If pipelineCache is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pipelineCache must be a valid VkPipelineCache handle

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-pCreateInfos-parameter
  pCreateInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of createInfoCount valid VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR structures

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-pPipelines-parameter
  pPipelines must be a valid pointer to an array of createInfoCount VkPipeline handles
• VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-createInfoCount-arraylength
createInfoCount must be greater than 0
• VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-deferredOperation-parent
  If deferredOperation is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device
• VUID-vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR-pipelineCache-parent
  If pipelineCache is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Return Codes

Success

• VK_SUCCESS
• VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR
• VK_OPERATION_NOT_DEFERRED_KHR

Failure

• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS

The VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
typedef struct VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR {
  VkStructureType sType;
  const void*pNext;
  VkPipelineCreateFlags flags;
  uint32_t stageCount;
  const VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo*pStages;
  uint32_t groupCount;
  const VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR*pGroups;
  uint32_t maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth;
  const VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR*pLibraryInfo;
  const VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR*pLibraryInterface;
  const VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo*pDynamicState;
  VkPipelineLayout layout;
  VkPipeline basePipelineHandle;
  int32_t basePipelineIndex;
} VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **flags** is a bitmask of `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits` specifying how the pipeline will be generated.

• **stageCount** is the number of entries in the `pStages` array.

• **pStages** is a pointer to an array of `stageCount` `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structures describing the set of the shader stages to be included in the ray tracing pipeline.

• **groupCount** is the number of entries in the `pGroups` array.

• **pGroups** is a pointer to an array of `groupCount` `VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR` structures describing the set of the shader stages to be included in each shader group in the ray tracing pipeline.

• **maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth** is the maximum recursion depth of shaders executed by this pipeline.

• **pLibraryInfo** is a pointer to a `VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR` structure defining pipeline libraries to include.

• **pLibraryInterface** is a pointer to a `VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure defining additional information when using pipeline libraries.

• **pDynamicState** is a pointer to a `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo` structure, and is used to indicate which properties of the pipeline state object are dynamic and can be changed independently of the pipeline state. This can be `NULL`, which means no state in the pipeline is considered dynamic.

• **layout** is the description of binding locations used by both the pipeline and descriptor sets used with the pipeline.

• **basePipelineHandle** is a pipeline to derive from.

• **basePipelineIndex** is an index into the `pCreateInfos` parameter to use as a pipeline to derive from.

The parameters `basePipelineHandle` and `basePipelineIndex` are described in more detail in Pipeline Derivatives.

When `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR` is specified, this pipeline defines a pipeline library which cannot be bound as a ray tracing pipeline directly. Instead, pipeline libraries define common shaders and shader groups which can be included in future pipeline creation.

If pipeline libraries are included in `pLibraryInfo`, shaders defined in those libraries are treated as if they were defined as additional entries in `pStages`, appended in the order they appear in the `pLibraries` array and in the `pStages` array when those libraries were defined.

When referencing shader groups in order to obtain a shader group handle, groups defined in those libraries are treated as if they were defined as additional entries in `pGroups`, appended in the order they appear in the `pLibraries` array and in the `pGroups` array when those libraries were defined. The shaders these groups reference are set when the pipeline library is created, referencing those specified in the pipeline library, not in the pipeline that includes it.

The default stack size for a pipeline if `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_STACK_SIZE_KHR` is not provided is computed as described in Ray Tracing Pipeline Stack.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-03421
  If flags contains the Vk_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT flag, and basePipelineIndex is -1, basePipelineHandle must be a valid handle to a ray tracing VkPipeline

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-03422
  If flags contains the Vk_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT flag, and basePipelineHandle is VK_NULL_HANDLE, basePipelineIndex must be a valid index into the calling command's pCreateInfos parameter

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-03423
  If flags contains the Vk_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT flag, and basePipelineIndex is not -1, basePipelineHandle must be VK_NULL_HANDLE

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-03424
  If flags contains the Vk_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT flag, and basePipelineHandle is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, basePipelineIndex must be -1

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pStages-03426
  The shader code for the entry points identified by pStages, and the rest of the state identified by this structure must adhere to the pipeline linking rules described in the Shader Interfaces chapter

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-layout-03427
  layout must be consistent with all shaders specified in pStages

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-layout-03428
  The number of resources in layout accessible to each shader stage that is used by the pipeline must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageResources

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pipelineCreationCacheControl-02905
  If the pipelineCreationCacheControl feature is not enabled, flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FAIL_ON_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-stage-03425
  If flags does not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR, the stage member of at least one element of pStages, including those implicitly added by pLibraryInfo, must be VK_SHADER_STAGE_RAYGEN_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth-03589
  maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxRayRecursionDepth

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-03465
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR, pLibraryInterface must not be NULL

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pLibraryInfo-03590
  If pLibraryInfo is not NULL and its libraryCount member is greater than 0, its pLibraryInterface member must not be NULL

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pLibraries-03591
  Each element of pLibraryInfo->pLibraries must have been created with the value of
maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth equal to that in this pipeline

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pLibraryInfo-03592
  If pLibraryInfo is not NULL, each element of its pLibraries member must have been created with a layout that is compatible with the layout in this pipeline

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pLibraryInfo-03593
  If pLibraryInfo is not NULL, each element of its pLibraries member must have been created with values of the maxPipelineRayPayloadSize and maxPipelineRayHitAttributeSize members of pLibraryInterface equal to those in this pipeline

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-03594
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR, each element of pLibraryInfo->pLibraries must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR bit set

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-04718
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR, each element of pLibraryInfo->pLibraries must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR bit set

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-04719
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR, each element of pLibraryInfo->pLibraries must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR bit set

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-04720
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, each element of pLibraryInfo->pLibraries must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR bit set

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-04721
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, each element of pLibraryInfo->pLibraries must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR bit set

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-04722
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, each element of pLibraryInfo->pLibraries must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR bit set

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-04723
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_MISS_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, each element of pLibraryInfo->pLibraries must have been created with the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_MISS_SHADERS_BIT_KHR bit set

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pLibraryInfo-03595
  If the VK_KHR_pipeline_library extension is not enabled, pLibraryInfo and pLibraryInterface must be NULL

• VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-03470
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, for any element of pGroups with a type of
VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR or VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR, the anyHitShader of that element must not be VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-03471
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, for any element of pGroups with a type of VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR or VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR, the closestHitShader of that element must not be VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-rayTraversalPrimitiveCulling-03596
  If the rayTraversalPrimitiveCulling feature is not enabled, flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-rayTraversalPrimitiveCulling-03597
  If the rayTraversalPrimitiveCulling feature is not enabled, flags must not include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-06546
  flags must not include both VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR and VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-03598
  If flags includes VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR, rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay must be enabled

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay-03599
  If VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR::rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay is VK_TRUE and the pShaderGroupCaptureReplayHandle member of any element of pGroups is not NULL, flags must include VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pLibraryInfo-03600
  If pLibraryInfo is not NULL and its libraryCount is 0, stageCount must not be 0

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pLibraryInfo-03601
  If pLibraryInfo is not NULL and its libraryCount is 0, groupCount must not be 0

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pDynamicStates-03602
  Any element of the pDynamicStates member of pDynamicState must be VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_STACK_SIZE_KHR

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount-06652
  If VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo::pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount is not 0, it must be equal to stageCount

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-stage-06899
  The stage value in all pStages elements must be one of VK_SHADER_STAGE_RAYGEN_BIT_KHR, VK_SHADER_STAGE_ANY_HIT_BIT_KHR, VK_SHADER_STAGE_CLOSEST_HIT_BIT_KHR, VK_SHADER_STAGE_MISS_BIT_KHR, VK_SHADER_STAGE_INTERSECTION_BIT_KHR, or
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  pNext must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo`

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-sType-unique**
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-flags-parameter**
  flags must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits` values

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pStages-parameter**
  If stageCount is not 0, pStages must be a valid pointer to an array of stageCount valid `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structures

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pGroups-parameter**
  If groupCount is not 0, pGroups must be a valid pointer to an array of groupCount valid `VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR` structures

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pLibraryInfo-parameter**
  If pLibraryInfo is not `NULL`, pLibraryInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR` structure

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pLibraryInterface-parameter**
  If pLibraryInterface is not `NULL`, pLibraryInterface must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-pDynamicState-parameter**
  If pDynamicState is not `NULL`, pDynamicState must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo` structure

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-layout-parameter**
  layout must be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle

- **VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR-commonparent**
  Both of basePipelineHandle, and layout that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

The `VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
typedef struct VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkRayTracingShaderGroupTypeKHR type;
    uint32_t generalShader;
} VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR;
```
uint32_t closestHitShader;
uint32_t anyHitShader;
uint32_t intersectionShader;
const void* pShaderGroupCaptureReplayHandle;

VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.

• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• type is the type of hit group specified in this structure.

• generalShader is the index of the ray generation, miss, or callable shader from VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pStages in the group if the shader group has type of VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_GENERAL_KHR, and VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR otherwise.

• closestHitShader is the optional index of the closest hit shader from VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pStages in the group if the shader group has type of VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR or VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR, and VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR otherwise.

• anyHitShader is the optional index of the any-hit shader from VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pStages in the group if the shader group has type of VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR or VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR, and VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR otherwise.

• intersectionShader is the index of the intersection shader from VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pStages in the group if the shader group has type of VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR, and VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR otherwise.

• pShaderGroupCaptureReplayHandle is NULL or a pointer to replay information for this shader group. Ignored if VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR::rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay is VK_FALSE.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-type-03474
  If type is VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_GENERAL_KHR then generalShader must be a valid index into VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pStages referring to a shader of VK_SHADER_STAGE_RAYGEN_BIT_KHR, VK_SHADER_STAGE_MISS_BIT_KHR, or VK_SHADER_STAGE_CALLABLE_BIT_KHR.

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-type-03475
  If type is VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_GENERAL_KHR then closestHitShader, anyHitShader, and intersectionShader must be VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR.

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-type-03476
  If type is VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR then intersectionShader must be a valid index into VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pStages referring to a shader of VK_SHADER_STAGE_INTERSECTION_BIT_KHR.
• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-type-03477
  If `type` is `VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR` then `intersectionShader` must be `VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR`.

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-closestHitShader-03478
  `closestHitShader` must be either `VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR` or a valid index into `VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pStages` referring to a shader of `VK_SHADER_STAGE_CLOSEST_HIT_BIT_KHR`.

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-anyHitShader-03479
  `anyHitShader` must be either `VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR` or a valid index into `VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pStages` referring to a shader of `VK_SHADER_STAGE_ANY_HIT_BIT_KHR`.

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplayMixed-03603
  If `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR::rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplayMixed` is `VK_FALSE` then `pShaderGroupCaptureReplayHandle` must not be provided if it has not been provided on a previous call to ray tracing pipeline creation.

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplayMixed-03604
  If `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR::rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplayMixed` is `VK_FALSE` then the caller must guarantee that no ray tracing pipeline creation commands with `pShaderGroupCaptureReplayHandle` provided execute simultaneously with ray tracing pipeline creation commands without `pShaderGroupCaptureReplayHandle` provided.

## Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_CREATE_INFO_KHR`.

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`.

• VUID-VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR-type-parameter
  `type` must be a valid `VkRayTracingShaderGroupTypeKHR` value.

Possible values of `type` in `VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR` are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
typedef enum VkRayTracingShaderGroupTypeKHR {
    VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_GENERAL_KHR = 0,
    VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR = 1,
    VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR = 2,
} VkRayTracingShaderGroupTypeKHR;
```
VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_GENERAL_KHR indicates a shader group with a single
VK_SHADER_STAGE_RAYGEN_BIT_KHR, VK_SHADER_STAGE_MISS_BIT_KHR, or
VK_SHADER_STAGE_CALLABLE_BIT_KHR shader in it.

VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR specifies a shader group that only
hits triangles and must not contain an intersection shader, only closest hit and any-hit shaders.

VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR specifies a shader group that only
intersects with custom geometry and must contain an intersection shader and may contain
closest hit and any-hit shaders.

Note
For current group types, the hit group type could be inferred from the presence or
absence of the intersection shader, but we provide the type explicitly for future hit
groups that do not have that property.

The VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
#include <vk_types.h>

typedef struct VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t maxPipelineRayPayloadSize;
    uint32_t maxPipelineRayHitAttributeSize;
} VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **maxPipelineRayPayloadSize** is the maximum payload size in bytes used by any shader in the
  pipeline.
- **maxPipelineRayHitAttributeSize** is the maximum attribute structure size in bytes used by any
  shader in the pipeline.

maxPipelineRayPayloadSize is calculated as the maximum number of bytes used by any block
declared in the RayPayloadKHR or IncomingRayPayloadKHR storage classes.

maxPipelineRayHitAttributeSize is calculated as the maximum number of bytes used by any block
declared in the HitAttributeKHR storage class. As variables in these storage classes do not have
explicit offsets, the size should be calculated as if each variable has a scalar alignment equal to the
largest scalar alignment of any of the block’s members.

Note
There is no explicit upper limit for maxPipelineRayPayloadSize, but in practice it
should be kept as small as possible. Similar to invocation local memory, it must be
allocated for each shader invocation and for devices which support many
simultaneous invocations, this storage can rapidly be exhausted, resulting in
failure.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR-maxPipelineRayHitAttributeSize-03605
  \textit{maxPipelineRayHitAttributeSize} \textbf{must} be less than or equal to \textit{VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxRayHitAttributeSize}

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType \textit{sType} \textbf{must} be \texttt{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_INTERFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR}
- VUID-VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext \textit{pNext} \textbf{must} be NULL

To query the opaque handles of shaders in the ray tracing pipeline, call:

\begin{verbatim}
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
VkResult vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR(  
    VkDevice device,  
    VkPipeline pipeline,  
    uint32_t firstGroup,  
    uint32_t groupCount,  
    size_t dataSize,  
    void* pData);
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{device} is the logical device containing the ray tracing pipeline.
- \texttt{pipeline} is the ray tracing pipeline object containing the shaders.
- \texttt{firstGroup} is the index of the first group to retrieve a handle for from the \texttt{VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pGroups} array.
- \texttt{groupCount} is the number of shader handles to retrieve.
- \texttt{dataSize} is the size in bytes of the buffer pointed to by \texttt{pData}.
- \texttt{pData} is a pointer to a user-allocated buffer where the results will be written.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pipeline-04619 \textit{pipeline} \textbf{must} be a ray tracing pipeline
- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-firstGroup-04050 \textit{firstGroup} \textbf{must} be less than the number of shader groups in \textit{pipeline}
- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-firstGroup-02419 The sum of \textit{firstGroup} and \textit{groupCount} \textbf{must} be less than or equal to the number of shader groups in \textit{pipeline}
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-dataSize-02420
dataSize must be at least VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleSize × groupCount

- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pipeline-03482
pipeline must not have been created with VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pipeline-parameter
pipeline must be a valid VkPipeline handle

- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pData-parameter
pData must be a valid pointer to an array of dataSize bytes

- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-dataSize-arraylength
dataSize must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pipeline-parent
pipeline must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

To query the optional capture handle information of shaders in the ray tracing pipeline, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
VkResult vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkPipeline pipeline,
    uint32_t firstGroup,
    uint32_t groupCount,
    size_t dataSize,
    void* pData);
```

- device is the logical device containing the ray tracing pipeline.
- pipeline is the ray tracing pipeline object containing the shaders.
- firstGroup is the index of the first group to retrieve a handle for from the
VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pGroups array.

- **groupCount** is the number of shader handles to retrieve.
- **dataSize** is the size in bytes of the buffer pointed to by **pData**.
- **pData** is a pointer to a user-allocated buffer where the results will be written.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pipeline-04620**
  pipeline must be a ray tracing pipeline

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-firstGroup-04051**
  firstGroup must be less than the number of shader groups in pipeline

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-firstGroup-03483**
  The sum of firstGroup and groupCount must be less than or equal to the number of shader groups in pipeline

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-dataSize-03484**
  dataSize must be at least VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleCaptureReplaySize × groupCount

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay-03606**
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR::rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay must be enabled to call this function

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pipeline-03607**
  pipeline must have been created with a flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pipeline-06720**
  pipeline must not have been created with VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-device-parameter**
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pipeline-parameter**
  pipeline must be a valid VkPipeline handle

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pData-parameter**
  pData must be a valid pointer to an array of dataSize bytes

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-dataSize-arraylength**
  dataSize must be greater than 0

- **VUID-vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR-pipeline-parent**
  pipeline must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device
Return Codes

Success
• VK_SUCCESS

Failure
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

To query the pipeline stack size of shaders in a shader group in the ray tracing pipeline, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
VkDeviceSize vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkPipeline pipeline,
    uint32_t group,
    VkShaderGroupShaderKHR groupShader);
```

• `device` is the logical device containing the ray tracing pipeline.
• `pipeline` is the ray tracing pipeline object containing the shaders groups.
• `group` is the index of the shader group to query.
• `groupShader` is the type of shader from the group to query.

The return value is the ray tracing pipeline stack size in bytes for the specified shader as called from the specified shader group.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR-pipeline-04622
  `pipeline` must be a ray tracing pipeline

• VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR-group-03608
  The value of `group` must be less than the number of shader groups in `pipeline`

• VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR-groupShader-03609
  The shader identified by `groupShader` in `group` must not be VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

• VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR-pipeline-parameter
  `pipeline` must be a valid `VkPipeline` handle

• VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR-groupShader-parameter
**groupShader** must be a valid `VkShaderGroupShaderKHR` value

- VUID-vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR-pipeline-parent

**pipeline must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**

Possible values of **groupShader** in `vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR` are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
typedef enum VkShaderGroupShaderKHR {
    VK_SHADER_GROUP_SHADER_GENERAL_KHR = 0,
    VK_SHADER_GROUP_SHADER_CLOSEST_HIT_KHR = 1,
    VK_SHADER_GROUP_SHADER_ANY_HIT_KHR = 2,
    VK_SHADER_GROUP_SHADER_INTERSECTION_KHR = 3,
} VkShaderGroupShaderKHR;
```

- **VK_SHADER_GROUP_SHADER_GENERAL_KHR** uses the shader specified in the group with `VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR::generalShader`
- **VK_SHADER_GROUP_SHADER_CLOSEST_HIT_KHR** uses the shader specified in the group with `VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR::closestHitShader`
- **VK_SHADER_GROUP_SHADER_ANY_HIT_KHR** uses the shader specified in the group with `VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR::anyHitShader`
- **VK_SHADER_GROUP_SHADER_INTERSECTION_KHR** uses the shader specified in the group with `VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR::intersectionShader`

To **dynamically set** the stack size for a ray tracing pipeline, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
void vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t pipelineStackSize);
```

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- **pipelineStackSize** is the stack size to use for subsequent ray tracing trace commands.

This command sets the stack size for subsequent ray tracing commands when the ray tracing pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_STACK_SIZE_KHR` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, the stack size is computed as described in Ray Tracing Pipeline Stack.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR-pipelineStackSize-03610

**pipelineStackSize must** be large enough for any dynamic execution through the shaders in the ray tracing pipeline used by a subsequent trace call.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR-renderpass
  
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR-videocoding
  
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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10.4. Pipeline Destruction

To destroy a pipeline, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0

void vkDestroyPipeline(
    VkDevice device,
    VkPipeline pipeline,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- device is the logical device that destroys the pipeline.
- pipeline is the handle of the pipeline to destroy.
- pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyPipeline-pipeline-00765
  All submitted commands that refer to pipeline must have completed execution

- VUID-vkDestroyPipeline-pipeline-00766
  If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when pipeline was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- VUID-vkDestroyPipeline-pipeline-00767
  If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when pipeline was created, pAllocator must be NULL

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyPipeline-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkDestroyPipeline-pipeline-parameter
  If pipeline is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pipeline must be a valid VkPipeline handle

- VUID-vkDestroyPipeline-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkDestroyPipeline-pipeline-parent
  If pipeline is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

- Host access to pipeline must be externally synchronized

10.5. Multiple Pipeline Creation

Multiple pipelines can be created simultaneously by passing an array of VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo, VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR, or VkComputePipelineCreateInfo structures into the vkCreateGraphicsPipelines, vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR, and vkCreateComputePipelines commands, respectively. Applications can group together similar pipelines to be created in a single call, and implementations are encouraged to look for reuse opportunities within a group-create.

When an application attempts to create many pipelines in a single command, it is possible that some subset may fail creation. In that case, the corresponding entries in the pPipelines output array will be filled with VK_NULL_HANDLE values. If any pipeline fails creation despite valid arguments (for example, due to out of memory errors), the VkResult code returned by vkCreate*Pipelines will indicate why. The implementation will attempt to create all pipelines, and only return VK_NULL_HANDLE values for those that actually failed.
If creation fails for a pipeline that had `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT` set, pipelines at an index in the `pPipelines` array greater than or equal to that of the failing pipeline must be set to `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

### 10.6. Pipeline Derivatives

A pipeline derivative is a child pipeline created from a parent pipeline, where the child and parent are expected to have much commonality. The goal of derivative pipelines is that they be cheaper to create using the parent as a starting point, and that it be more efficient (on either host or device) to switch/bind between children of the same parent.

A derivative pipeline is created by setting the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag in the `Vk*PipelineCreateInfo` structure. If this is set, then exactly one of `basePipelineHandle` or `basePipelineIndex` members of the structure must have a valid handle/index, and specifies the parent pipeline. If `basePipelineHandle` is used, the parent pipeline must have already been created. If `basePipelineIndex` is used, then the parent is being created in the same command. `VK_NULL_HANDLE` acts as the invalid handle for `basePipelineHandle`, and -1 is the invalid index for `basePipelineIndex`. If `basePipelineIndex` is used, the base pipeline must appear earlier in the array. The base pipeline must have been created with the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_ALLOW_DERIVATIVES_BIT` flag set.

### 10.7. Pipeline Cache

Pipeline cache objects allow the result of pipeline construction to be reused between pipelines and between runs of an application. Reuse between pipelines is achieved by passing the same pipeline cache object when creating multiple related pipelines. Reuse across runs of an application is achieved by retrieving pipeline cache contents in one run of an application, saving the contents, and using them to preinitialize a pipeline cache on a subsequent run. The contents of the pipeline cache objects are managed by the implementation. Applications can manage the host memory consumed by a pipeline cache object and control the amount of data retrieved from a pipeline cache object.

Pipeline cache objects are represented by `VkPipelineCache` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkPipelineCache)
```

#### 10.7.1. Creating a Pipeline Cache

To create pipeline cache objects, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreatePipelineCache(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,

```
VkPipelineCache* pPipelineCache);

- **device** is the logical device that creates the pipeline cache object.
- **pCreateInfo** is a pointer to a VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo structure containing initial parameters for the pipeline cache object.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pPipelineCache** is a pointer to a VkPipelineCache handle in which the resulting pipeline cache object is returned.

**Note**

Applications *can* track and manage the total host memory size of a pipeline cache object using the **pAllocator**. Applications *can* limit the amount of data retrieved from a pipeline cache object in vkGetPipelineCacheData. Implementations *should* not internally limit the total number of entries added to a pipeline cache object or the total host memory consumed.

Once created, a pipeline cache *can* be passed to the vkCreateGraphicsPipelines, vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR, and vkCreateComputePipelines commands. If the pipeline cache passed into these commands is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, the implementation will query it for possible reuse opportunities and update it with new content. The use of the pipeline cache object in these commands is internally synchronized, and the same pipeline cache object *can* be used in multiple threads simultaneously.

If **flags** of **pCreateInfo** includes **VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT**, all commands that modify the returned pipeline cache object *must* be externally synchronized.

**Note**

Implementations *should* make every effort to limit any critical sections to the actual accesses to the cache, which is expected to be significantly shorter than the duration of the vkCreate*Pipelines commands.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCreatePipelineCache-device-parameter**
  - **device** *must* be a valid VkDevice handle
- **VUID-vkCreatePipelineCache-pCreateInfo-parameter**
  - **pCreateInfo** *must* be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo structure
- **VUID-vkCreatePipelineCache-pAllocator-parameter**
  - If **pAllocator** is not **NULL**, **pAllocator** *must* be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- **VUID-vkCreatePipelineCache-pPipelineCache-parameter**
  - **pPipelineCache** *must* be a valid pointer to a VkPipelineCache handle
Return Codes

Success
• VK_SUCCESS

Failure
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineCacheCreateFlags flags;
    size_t initialDataSize;
    const void* pInitialData;
} VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo;
```

• `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• `flags` is a bitmask of VkPipelineCacheCreateFlagBits specifying the behavior of the pipeline cache.
• `initialDataSize` is the number of bytes in `pInitialData`. If `initialDataSize` is zero, the pipeline cache will initially be empty.
• `pInitialData` is a pointer to previously retrieved pipeline cache data. If the pipeline cache data is incompatible (as defined below) with the device, the pipeline cache will be initially empty. If `initialDataSize` is zero, `pInitialData` is ignored.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo-initialDataSize-00768
If `initialDataSize` is not 0, it must be equal to the size of `pInitialData`, as returned by `vkGetPipelineCacheData` when `pInitialData` was originally retrieved

• VUID-VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo-initialDataSize-00769
If `initialDataSize` is not 0, `pInitialData` must have been retrieved from a previous call to `vkGetPipelineCacheData`

• VUID-VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo-pipelineCreationCacheControl-02892
If the pipelineCreationCacheControl feature is not enabled, `flags` must not include VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo-sType-sType**  
  `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_INFO`

- **VUID-VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**  
  `pNext` **must** be `NULL`

- **VUID-VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo-flags-parameter**  
  `flags` **must** be a valid combination of `VkPipelineCacheCreateFlagBits` values

- **VUID-VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo-pInitialData-parameter**  
  If `initialDataSize` is not 0, `pInitialData` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `initialDataSize` bytes

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineCacheCreateFlags;
```

`VkPipelineCacheCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkPipelineCacheCreateFlagBits`.

Bits which **can** be set in `VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo::flags`, specifying behavior of the pipeline cache, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef enum VkPipelineCacheCreateFlagBits {  
    VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT = 0x00000001,
} VkPipelineCacheCreateFlagBits;
```

- **VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT** specifies that all commands that modify the created `VkPipelineCache` will be externally synchronized. When set, the implementation **may** skip any unnecessary processing needed to support simultaneous modification from multiple threads where allowed.

### 10.7.2. Merging Pipeline Caches

Pipeline cache objects **can** be merged using the command:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkMergePipelineCaches(  
    VkDevice device,  
    VkPipelineCache dstCache,  
    uint32_t srcCacheCount,  
    const VkPipelineCache* pSrcCaches);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the pipeline cache objects.
• `dstCache` is the handle of the pipeline cache to merge results into.
• `srcCacheCount` is the length of the `pSrcCaches` array.
• `pSrcCaches` is a pointer to an array of pipeline cache handles, which will be merged into `dstCache`. The previous contents of `dstCache` are included after the merge.

Note
The details of the merge operation are implementation-dependent, but implementations should merge the contents of the specified pipelines and prune duplicate entries.

Valid Usage
- VUID-vkMergePipelineCaches-dstCache-00770
  `dstCache must` not appear in the list of source caches

Valid Usage (Implicit)
- VUID-vkMergePipelineCaches-device-parameter
  `device must` be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkMergePipelineCaches-dstCache-parameter
  `dstCache must` be a valid `VkPipelineCache` handle
- VUID-vkMergePipelineCaches-pSrcCaches-parameter
  `pSrcCaches must` be a valid pointer to an array of `srcCacheCount` valid `VkPipelineCache` handles
- VUID-vkMergePipelineCaches-srcCacheCount-arraylength
  `srcCacheCount must` be greater than 0
- VUID-vkMergePipelineCaches-dstCache-parent
  `dstCache must` have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`
- VUID-vkMergePipelineCaches-pSrcCaches-parent
  Each element of `pSrcCaches must` have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

Host Synchronization
- Host access to `dstCache must` be externally synchronized

Return Codes
Success
- `VK_SUCCESS`
10.7.3. Retrieving Pipeline Cache Data

Data can be retrieved from a pipeline cache object using the command:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkGetPipelineCacheData(
    VkDevice device,
    VkPipelineCache pipelineCache,
    size_t* pDataSize,
    void* pData);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the pipeline cache.
- `pipelineCache` is the pipeline cache to retrieve data from.
- `pDataSize` is a pointer to a `size_t` value related to the amount of data in the pipeline cache, as described below.
- `pData` is either `NULL` or a pointer to a buffer.

If `pData` is `NULL`, then the maximum size of the data that can be retrieved from the pipeline cache, in bytes, is returned in `pDataSize`. Otherwise, `pDataSize` must point to a variable set by the user to the size of the buffer, in bytes, pointed to by `pData`, and on return the variable is overwritten with the amount of data actually written to `pData`. If `pDataSize` is less than the maximum size that can be retrieved by the pipeline cache, at most `pDataSize` bytes will be written to `pData`, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all of the pipeline cache was returned.

Any data written to `pData` is valid and can be provided as the `pInitialData` member of the `VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo` structure passed to `vkCreatePipelineCache`.

Two calls to `vkGetPipelineCacheData` with the same parameters must retrieve the same data unless a command that modifies the contents of the cache is called between them.

The initial bytes written to `pData` must be a header as described in the Pipeline Cache Header section.

If `pDataSize` is less than what is necessary to store this header, nothing will be written to `pData` and zero will be written to `pDataSize`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPipelineCacheData-device-parameter `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPipelineCacheData-pipelineCache-parameter

---

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
pipelineCache must be a valid VkPipelineCache handle

- VUID-vkGetPipelineCacheData-pDataSize-parameter
  pDataSize must be a valid pointer to a size_t value

- VUID-vkGetPipelineCacheData-pData-parameter
  If the value referenced by pDataSize is not 0, and pData is not NULL, pData must be a valid pointer to an array of pDataSize bytes

- VUID-vkGetPipelineCacheData-pipelineCache-parent
  pipelineCache must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

### Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

### 10.7.4. Pipeline Cache Header

Applications can store the data retrieved from the pipeline cache, and use these data, possibly in a future run of the application, to populate new pipeline cache objects. The results of pipeline compiles, however, may depend on the vendor ID, device ID, driver version, and other details of the device. To enable applications to detect when previously retrieved data is incompatible with the device, the pipeline cache data must begin with a valid pipeline cache header.

Version one of the pipeline cache header is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersionOne {
    uint32_t headerSize;
    VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion headerVersion;
    uint32_t vendorID;
    uint32_t deviceID;
    uint8_t pipelineCacheUUID[VK_UUID_SIZE];
} VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersionOne;
```

- headerSize is the length in bytes of the pipeline cache header.
- headerVersion is a VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion enum value specifying the version of the header. A consumer of the pipeline cache should use the cache version to interpret the remainder of the cache header.
- vendorID is the VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::vendorID of the implementation.
• **deviceID** is the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::deviceID` of the implementation.

• **pipelineCacheUUID** is the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::pipelineCacheUUID` of the implementation.

Unlike most structures declared by the Vulkan API, all fields of this structure are written with the least significant byte first, regardless of host byte-order.

The C language specification does not define the packing of structure members. This layout assumes tight structure member packing, with members laid out in the order listed in the structure, and the intended size of the structure is 32 bytes. If a compiler produces code that diverges from that pattern, applications **must** employ another method to set values at the correct offsets.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersionOne-headerSize-04967
  
  `headerSize` **must** be 32

- VUID-VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersionOne-headerVersion-04968
  
  `headerVersion` **must** be `VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_HEADER_VERSION_ONE`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersionOne-headerVersion-parameter
  
  `headerVersion` **must** be a valid `VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion` value

Possible values of the `headerVersion` value of the pipeline cache header are:

```c
typedef enum VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion {
    VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_HEADER_VERSION_ONE = 1,
} VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion;
```

• **`VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_HEADER_VERSION_ONE`** specifies version one of the pipeline cache.

### 10.7.5. Destroying a Pipeline Cache

To destroy a pipeline cache, call:

```c
void vkDestroyPipelineCache(
    VkDevice device,
    VkPipelineCache pipelineCache,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

• **device** is the logical device that destroys the pipeline cache object.

• **pipelineCache** is the handle of the pipeline cache to destroy.
• pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkDestroyPipelineCache-pipelineCache-00771
  If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when pipelineCache was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

• VUID-vkDestroyPipelineCache-pipelineCache-00772
  If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when pipelineCache was created, pAllocator must be NULL

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkDestroyPipelineCache-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

• VUID-vkDestroyPipelineCache-pipelineCache-parameter
  If pipelineCache is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pipelineCache must be a valid VkPipelineCache handle

• VUID-vkDestroyPipelineCache-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

• VUID-vkDestroyPipelineCache-pipelineCache-parent
  If pipelineCache is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

• Host access to pipelineCache must be externally synchronized

10.8. Specialization Constants

Specialization constants are a mechanism whereby constants in a SPIR-V module can have their constant value specified at the time the VkPipeline is created. This allows a SPIR-V module to have constants that can be modified while executing an application that uses the Vulkan API.

Note
Specialization constants are useful to allow a compute shader to have its local workgroup size changed at runtime by the user, for example.

Each VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo structure contains a pSpecializationInfo member, which can be NULL to indicate no specialization constants, or point to a VkSpecializationInfo structure.
The `VkSpecializationInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSpecializationInfo {
    uint32_t mapEntryCount;
    const VkSpecializationMapEntry* pMapEntries;
    size_t dataSize;
    const void* pData;
} VkSpecializationInfo;
```

- `mapEntryCount` is the number of entries in the `pMapEntries` array.
- `pMapEntries` is a pointer to an array of `VkSpecializationMapEntry` structures which map constant IDs to offsets in `pData`.
- `dataSize` is the byte size of the `pData` buffer.
- `pData` contains the actual constant values to specialize with.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkSpecializationInfo-offset-00773
  The `offset` member of each element of `pMapEntries` must be less than `dataSize`

- VUID-VkSpecializationInfo-pMapEntries-00774
  The `size` member of each element of `pMapEntries` must be less than or equal to `dataSize` minus `offset`

- VUID-VkSpecializationInfo-constantID-04911
  The `constantID` value of each element of `pMapEntries` must be unique within `pMapEntries`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkSpecializationInfo-pMapEntries-parameter
  If `mapEntryCount` is not 0, `pMapEntries` must be a valid pointer to an array of `mapEntryCount` valid `VkSpecializationMapEntry` structures

- VUID-VkSpecializationInfo-pData-parameter
  If `dataSize` is not 0, `pData` must be a valid pointer to an array of `dataSize` bytes

The `VkSpecializationMapEntry` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSpecializationMapEntry {
    uint32_t constantID;
    uint32_t offset;
    size_t size;
} VkSpecializationMapEntry;
```
• **constantID** is the ID of the specialization constant in SPIR-V.
• **offset** is the byte offset of the specialization constant value within the supplied data buffer.
• **size** is the byte size of the specialization constant value within the supplied data buffer.

If a **constantID** value is not a specialization constant ID used in the shader, that map entry does not affect the behavior of the pipeline.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSpecializationMapEntry-constantID-00776**
  For a **constantID** specialization constant declared in a shader, **size must** match the byte size of the **constantID**. If the specialization constant is of type **boolean**, **size must** be the byte size of **VkBool32**

In human readable SPIR-V:

```spirv
OpDecorate %x SpecId 13 ; decorate .x component of WorkgroupSize with ID 13
OpDecorate %y SpecId 42 ; decorate .y component of WorkgroupSize with ID 42
OpDecorate %z SpecId 3 ; decorate .z component of WorkgroupSize with ID 3
OpDecorate %wgsz BuiltIn WorkgroupSize ; decorate WorkgroupSize onto constant
%32 = OpTypeInt 32 0 ; declare an **unsigned** 32-bit type
%uvec3 = OpTypeVector %32 3 ; declare a 3 element vector type of **unsigned** 32-bit
%x = OpSpecConstant %32 1 ; declare the .x component of WorkgroupSize
%y = OpSpecConstant %32 1 ; declare the .y component of WorkgroupSize
%z = OpSpecConstant %32 1 ; declare the .z component of WorkgroupSize
%wgsz = OpSpecConstantComposite %uvec3 %x %y %z ; declare WorkgroupSize
```

From the above we have three specialization constants, one for each of the x, y & z elements of the WorkgroupSize vector.

Now to specialize the above via the specialization constants mechanism:

```c
const VkSpecializationMapEntry entries[] =
{
    {
        13, // constantID
        0 * sizeof(uint32_t), // offset
        sizeof(uint32_t) // size
    },
    {
        42, // constantID
        1 * sizeof(uint32_t), // offset
        sizeof(uint32_t) // size
    },
    {
        3, // constantID
        2 * sizeof(uint32_t), // offset
```
```c
sizeof(uint32_t) // size
}
};

const uint32_t data[] = { 16, 8, 4 }; // our workgroup size is 16x8x4

const VkSpecializationInfo info =
{
    3, // mapEntryCount
    entries, // pMapEntries
    3 * sizeof(uint32_t), // dataSize
    data, // pData
};
```

Then when calling `vkCreateComputePipelines`, and passing the `VkSpecializationInfo` we defined as the `pSpecializationInfo` parameter of `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo`, we will create a compute pipeline with the runtime specified local workgroup size.

Another example would be that an application has a SPIR-V module that has some platform-dependent constants they wish to use.

In human readable SPIR-V:

```
OpDecorate %1 SpecId 0 ; decorate our signed 32-bit integer constant
OpDecorate %2 SpecId 12 ; decorate our 32-bit floating-point constant
%32 = OpTypeInt 32 1 ; declare a signed 32-bit type
%float = OpTypeFloat 32 ; declare a 32-bit floating-point type
%1 = OpSpecConstant %i32 -1 ; some signed 32-bit integer constant
%2 = OpSpecConstant %float 0.5 ; some 32-bit floating-point constant
```

From the above we have two specialization constants, one is a signed 32-bit integer and the second is a 32-bit floating-point value.

Now to specialize the above via the specialization constants mechanism:

```c
struct SpecializationData {
    int32_t data0;
    float data1;
};

const VkSpecializationMapEntry entries[] =
{
    { 0, offsetof(SpecializationData, data0), sizeof(SpecializationData::data0) },
    { 12, },
};
```
It is legal for a SPIR-V module with specializations to be compiled into a pipeline where no specialization information was provided. SPIR-V specialization constants contain default values such that if a specialization is not provided, the default value will be used. In the examples above, it would be valid for an application to only specialize some of the specialization constants within the SPIR-V module, and let the other constants use their default values encoded within the OpSpecConstant declarations.

10.9. Pipeline Libraries

A pipeline library is a special pipeline that was created using the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR and cannot be bound, instead it defines a set of pipeline state which can be linked into other pipelines. For ray tracing pipelines this includes shaders and shader groups. The application must maintain the lifetime of a pipeline library based on the pipelines that link with it.

This linkage is achieved by using the following structure within the appropriate creation mechanisms:

The VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t libraryCount;
    const VkPipeline* pLibraries;
} VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• libraryCount is the number of pipeline libraries in pLibraries.
• pLibraries is a pointer to an array of VkPipeline structures specifying pipeline libraries to use when creating a pipeline.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR-pLibraries-03381
  Each element of pLibraries must have been created with VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_LIBRARY_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- VUID-VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR-pLibraries-parameter
  If libraryCount is not 0, pLibraries must be a valid pointer to an array of libraryCount valid VkPipeline handles

Pipelines created with VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR libraries can depend on other pipeline libraries in VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR.

A pipeline library is considered in-use, as long as one of the linking pipelines is in-use. This applies recursively if a pipeline library includes other pipeline libraries.

10.10. Pipeline Binding

Once a pipeline has been created, it can be bound to the command buffer using the command:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
define vkCmdBindPipeline

void vkCmdBindPipeline(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkPipelineBindPoint pipelineBindPoint,
    VkPipeline pipeline);

• commandBuffer is the command buffer that the pipeline will be bound to.
• pipelineBindPoint is a VkPipelineBindPoint value specifying to which bind point the pipeline is bound. Binding one does not disturb the others.
• pipeline is the pipeline to be bound.

Once bound, a pipeline binding affects subsequent commands that interact with the given pipeline type in the command buffer until a different pipeline of the same type is bound to the bind point. Commands that do not interact with the given pipeline type must not be affected by the pipeline state.
• The pipeline bound to VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE controls the behavior of all dispatching commands.

• The pipeline bound to VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS controls the behavior of all drawing commands.

• The pipeline bound to VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_RAY_TRACING_KHR controls the behavior of vkCmdTraceRaysKHR and vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR.

**Valid Usage**

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipelineBindPoint-00777
  If pipelineBindPoint is VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE, the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipelineBindPoint-00778
  If pipelineBindPoint is VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS, the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipelineBindPoint-00779
  If pipelineBindPoint is VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE, pipeline must be a compute pipeline

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipelineBindPoint-00780
  If pipelineBindPoint is VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS, pipeline must be a graphics pipeline

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipeline-00781
  If the variableMultisampleRate feature is not supported, pipeline is a graphics pipeline, the current subpass uses no attachments, and this is not the first call to this function with a graphics pipeline after transitioning to the current subpass, then the sample count specified by this pipeline must match that set in the previous pipeline

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipelineBindPoint-02391
  If pipelineBindPoint is VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_RAY_TRACING_KHR, the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipelineBindPoint-02392
  If pipelineBindPoint is VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_RAY_TRACING_KHR, pipeline must be a ray tracing pipeline

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipelineBindPoint-06721
  If pipelineBindPoint is VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_RAY_TRACING_KHR, commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipeline-03382
  pipeline must not have been created with VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR set

• VUID-vkCmdBindPipeline-pipeline-06195
  If pipeline is a graphics pipeline, this command has been called inside a render pass instance started with vkCmdBeginRendering, and commands using the previously bound graphics pipeline have been recorded within the render pass instance, then the value of VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::colorAttachmentCount specified by this pipeline must match that set in the previous pipeline
If `pipeline` is a graphics pipeline, this command has been called inside a render pass instance started with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, and commands using the previously bound graphics pipeline have been recorded within the render pass instance, then the elements of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pColorAttachmentFormats` specified by this pipeline must match that set in the previous pipeline.

If `pipeline` is a graphics pipeline, this command has been called inside a render pass instance started with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, and commands using the previously bound graphics pipeline have been recorded within the render pass instance, then the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::depthAttachmentFormat` specified by this pipeline must match that set in the previous pipeline.

If `pipeline` is a graphics pipeline, this command has been called inside a render pass instance started with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, and commands using the previously bound graphics pipeline have been recorded within the render pass instance, then the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::stencilAttachmentFormat` specified by this pipeline must match that set in the previous pipeline.

```
Valid Usage (Implicit)
```

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `pipelineBindPoint` must be a valid `VkPipelineBindPoint` value
- `pipeline` must be a valid `VkPipeline` handle
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics, or compute operations
- This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope
- Both of `commandBuffer`, and `pipeline` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

```
Host Synchronization
```

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
synchronized

## Command Properties

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Possible values of `vkCmdBindPipeline::pipelineBindPoint`, specifying the bind point of a pipeline object, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkPipelineBindPoint {
    VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS = 0,
    VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE = 1,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
    VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_RAY_TRACING_KHR = 1000165000,
} VkPipelineBindPoint;
```

- `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE` specifies binding as a compute pipeline.
- `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS` specifies binding as a graphics pipeline.
- `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_RAY_TRACING_KHR` specifies binding as a ray tracing pipeline.

### 10.11. Dynamic State

When a pipeline object is bound, any pipeline object state that is not specified as dynamic is applied to the command buffer state. Pipeline object state that is specified as dynamic is not applied to the command buffer state at this time. Instead, dynamic state can be modified at any time and persists for the lifetime of the command buffer, or until modified by another dynamic state setting command, or made invalid by another pipeline bind with that state specified as static.

When a pipeline object is bound, the following applies to each state parameter:

- If the state is not specified as dynamic in the new pipeline object, then that command buffer state is overwritten by the state in the new pipeline object. Before any draw or dispatch call with this pipeline there must not have been any calls to any of the corresponding dynamic state setting commands after this pipeline was bound.

- If the state is specified as dynamic in the new pipeline object, then that command buffer state is not disturbed. Before any draw or dispatch call with this pipeline there must have been at least one call to each of the corresponding dynamic state setting commands. The state-setting commands must be recorded after command buffer recording was begun, or after the last command binding a pipeline object with that state specified as static, whichever was the latter.
Dynamic state that does not affect the result of operations can be left undefined.

Note

For example, if blending is disabled by the pipeline object state then the dynamic color blend constants do not need to be specified in the command buffer, even if this state is specified as dynamic in the pipeline object.

10.12. Pipeline Properties and Shader Information

When a pipeline is created, its state and shaders are compiled into zero or more device-specific executables, which are used when executing commands against that pipeline. To query the properties of these pipeline executables, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
VkResult vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkPipelineInfoKHR* pPipelineInfo,
    uint32_t* pExecutableCount,
    VkPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR* pProperties);
```

- `device` is the device that created the pipeline.
- `pPipelineInfo` describes the pipeline being queried.
- `pExecutableCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of pipeline executables available or queried, as described below.
- `pProperties` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR` structures.

If `pProperties` is `NULL`, then the number of pipeline executables associated with the pipeline is returned in `pExecutableCount`. Otherwise, `pExecutableCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pProperties` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pProperties`. If `pExecutableCount` is less than the number of pipeline executables associated with the pipeline, at most `pExecutableCount` structures will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available properties were returned.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR-pipelineExecutableInfo-03270
  The `pipelineExecutableInfo` feature must be enabled
- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR-pipeline-03271
  The `pipeline` member of `pPipelineInfo` must have been created with `device`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR-device-parameter
  *device must be a valid *VkDevice* handle*

- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR-pPipelineInfo-parameter
  *pPipelineInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid *VkPipelineInfoKHR* structure*

- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR-pExecutableCount-parameter
  *pExecutableCount must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value*

- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR-pProperties-parameter
  *If the value referenced by pExecutableCount is not 0, and pProperties is not NULL, pProperties must be a valid pointer to an array of pExecutableCount *VkPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR* structures*

Return Codes

Success

- **VK_SUCCESS**
- **VK_INCOMPLETE**

Failure

- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY**

The *VkPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR* structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
typedef struct VkPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkShaderStageFlags stages;
    char name[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
    char description[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
    uint32_t subgroupSize;
} VkPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **stages** is a bitmask of zero or more *VkShaderStageFlagBits* indicating which shader stages (if any) were principally used as inputs to compile this pipeline executable.
- **name** is an array of *VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE* char containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which is a short human readable name for this pipeline executable.
- **description** is an array of *VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE* char containing a null-terminated UTF-8
string which is a human readable description for this pipeline executable.

- **subgroupSize** is the subgroup size with which this pipeline executable is dispatched.

Not all implementations have a 1:1 mapping between shader stages and pipeline executables and some implementations **may** reduce a given shader stage to fixed function hardware programming such that no pipeline executable is available. No guarantees are provided about the mapping between shader stages and pipeline executables and **stages** should be considered a best effort hint. Because the application **cannot** rely on the **stages** field to provide an exact description, **name** and **description** provide a human readable name and description which more accurately describes the given pipeline executable.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR-sType-sType**
  
  * **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_PROPERTIES_KHR**
  
- **VUID-VkPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR-pNext-pNext**
  
  * **pNext** must be **NULL**

The **VkPipelineInfoKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
typedef struct VkPipelineInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipeline pipeline;
} VkPipelineInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **pipeline** is a **VkPipeline** handle.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkPipelineInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  
  * **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_INFO_KHR**
  
- **VUID-VkPipelineInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  
  * **pNext** must be **NULL**
  
- **VUID-VkPipelineInfoKHR-pipeline-parameter**
  
  * **pipeline** must be a valid **VkPipeline** handle

Each pipeline executable **may** have a set of statistics associated with it that are generated by the pipeline compilation process. These statistics **may** include things such as instruction counts, amount of spilling (if any), maximum number of simultaneous threads, or anything else which **may**
aid developers in evaluating the expected performance of a shader. To query the compile-time
statistics associated with a pipeline executable, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
VkResult vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR* pExecutableInfo,
    uint32_t* pStatisticCount,
    VkPipelineExecutableStatisticKHR* pStatistics);
```

- `device` is the device that created the pipeline.
- `pExecutableInfo` describes the pipeline executable being queried.
- `pStatisticCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of statistics available or
  queried, as described below.
- `pStatistics` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkPipelineExecutableStatisticKHR`
  structures.

If `pStatistics` is `NULL`, then the number of statistics associated with the pipeline executable is
returned in `pStatisticCount`. Otherwise, `pStatisticCount` must point to a variable set by the user to
the number of elements in the `pStatistics` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the
number of structures actually written to `pStatistics`. If `pStatisticCount` is less than the number of
statistics associated with the pipeline executable, at most `pStatisticCount` structures will be written,
and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available
statistics were returned.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR-pipelineExecutableInfo-03272
  The `pipelineExecutableInfo` feature must be enabled
- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR-pipeline-03273
  The `pipeline` member of `pExecutableInfo` must have been created with `device`
- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR-pipeline-03274
  The `pipeline` member of `pExecutableInfo` must have been created with
  `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_CAPTURE_STATISTICS_BIT_KHR`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR-pExecutableInfo-parameter
  `pExecutableInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR`
  structure
- VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR-pStatisticCount-parameter
**pStatisticCount** must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

- **VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR-pStatistics-parameter**
  If the value referenced by `pStatisticCount` is not 0, and `pStatistics` is not NULL, `pStatistics` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pStatisticCount` `VkPipelineExecutableStatisticKHR` structures

---

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- **VK_SUCCESS**
- **VK_INCOMPLETE**

**Failure**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY**

The `VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
typedef struct VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipeline pipeline;
    uint32_t executableIndex;
} VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **pipeline** is the pipeline to query.
- **executableIndex** is the index of the pipeline executable to query in the array of executable properties returned by `vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR`.

---

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR-executableIndex-03275**
  `executableIndex` must be less than the number of pipeline executables associated with `pipeline` as returned in the `pExecutableCount` parameter of `vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR`.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR-sType-sType**
sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_INFO_KHR

• VUID-VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

• VUID-VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR-pipeline-parameter
  pipeline must be a valid VkPipeline handle

The VkPipelineExecutableStatisticKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
typedef struct VkPipelineExecutableStatisticKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    char name[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
    char description[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
    VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR format;
    VkPipelineExecutableStatisticValueKHR value;
} VkPipelineExecutableStatisticKHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• name is an array of VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE char containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which is a short human readable name for this statistic.
• description is an array of VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE char containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which is a human readable description for this statistic.
• format is a VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR value specifying the format of the data found in value.
• value is the value of this statistic.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPipelineExecutableStatisticKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_STATISTIC_KHR

• VUID-VkPipelineExecutableStatisticKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

The VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR enum is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
typedef enum VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR {
    VK_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_STATISTIC_FORMAT_BOOL32_KHR = 0,
    VK_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_STATISTIC_FORMAT_INT64_KHR = 1,
    VK_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_STATISTIC_FORMAT_UINT64_KHR = 2,
    VK_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_STATISTIC_FORMAT_FLOAT64_KHR = 3,
} VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR;
```
• VK_PIPELINE_EXECutable_STATISTIC_FORMAT_BOOL32_KHR specifies that the statistic is returned as a 32-bit boolean value which must be either VK_TRUE or VK_FALSE and should be read from the b32 field of VkPipelineExecutableStatisticValueKHR.

• VK_PIPELINE_EXECutable_STATISTIC_FORMAT_INT64_KHR specifies that the statistic is returned as a signed 64-bit integer and should be read from the i64 field of VkPipelineExecutableStatisticValueKHR.

• VK_PIPELINE_EXECutable_STATISTIC_FORMAT_UINT64_KHR specifies that the statistic is returned as an unsigned 64-bit integer and should be read from the u64 field of VkPipelineExecutableStatisticValueKHR.

• VK_PIPELINE_EXECutable_STATISTIC_FORMAT_FLOAT64_KHR specifies that the statistic is returned as a 64-bit floating-point value and should be read from the f64 field of VkPipelineExecutableStatisticValueKHR.

The VkPipelineExecutableStatisticValueKHR union is defined as:

```c
typedef union VkPipelineExecutableStatisticValueKHR {
    VkBool32 b32;
    int64_t i64;
    uint64_t u64;
    double f64;
} VkPipelineExecutableStatisticValueKHR;
```

• b32 is the 32-bit boolean value if the VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR is VK_PIPELINE_EXECutable_STATISTIC_FORMAT_BOOL32_KHR.

• i64 is the signed 64-bit integer value if the VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR is VK_PIPELINE_EXECutable_STATISTIC_FORMAT_INT64_KHR.

• u64 is the unsigned 64-bit integer value if the VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR is VK_PIPELINE_EXECutable_STATISTIC_FORMAT_UINT64_KHR.

• f64 is the 64-bit floating-point value if the VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR is VK_PIPELINE_EXECutable_STATISTIC_FORMAT_FLOAT64_KHR.

Each pipeline executable may have one or more text or binary internal representations associated with it which are generated as part of the compile process. These may include the final shader assembly, a binary form of the compiled shader, or the shader compiler's internal representation at any number of intermediate compile steps. To query the internal representations associated with a pipeline executable, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
VkResult vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR(
    VkDevice device, 
    const VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR* pExecutableInfo, 
    uint32_t* pInternalRepresentationCount,
);```

544
- **device** is the device that created the pipeline.
- **pExecutableInfo** describes the pipeline executable being queried.
- **pInternalRepresentationCount** is a pointer to an integer related to the number of internal representations available or queried, as described below.
- **pInternalRepresentations** is either **NULL** or a pointer to an array of `VkPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationKHR` structures.

If `pInternalRepresentations` is **NULL**, then the number of internal representations associated with the pipeline executable is returned in `pInternalRepresentationCount`. Otherwise, `pInternalRepresentationCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pInternalRepresentations` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pInternalRepresentations`. If `pInternalRepresentationCount` is less than the number of internal representations associated with the pipeline executable, at most `pInternalRepresentationCount` structures will be written, and **VK_INCOMPLETE** will be returned instead of **VK_SUCCESS**, to indicate that not all the available representations were returned.

While the details of the internal representations remain implementation-dependent, the implementation **should** order the internal representations in the order in which they occur in the compiled pipeline with the final shader assembly (if any) last.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR-pipelineExecutableInfo-03276**
  The `pipelineExecutableInfo` feature must be enabled
- **VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR-pipeline-03277**
  The `pipeline` member of `pExecutableInfo` must have been created with `device`
- **VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR-pipeline-03278**
  The `pipeline` member of `pExecutableInfo` must have been created with `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_CAPTURE_INTERNAL_REPRESENTATIONS_BIT_KHR`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR-device-parameter**
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR-pExecutableInfo-parameter**
  `pExecutableInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR` structure
- **VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR-pInternalRepresentationCount-parameter**
  `pInternalRepresentationCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- **VUID-vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR-pInternalRepresentations-**
If the value referenced by `pInternalRepresentationCount` is not 0, and `pInternalRepresentations` is not NULL, `pInternalRepresentations` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pInternalRepresentationCount` `VkPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationKHR` structures.

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    char name[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
    char description[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
    VkBool32 isText;
    size_t dataSize;
    void* pData;
} VkPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `name` is an array of `VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE` char containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which is a short human readable name for this internal representation.
- `description` is an array of `VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE` char containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which is a human readable description for this internal representation.
- `isText` specifies whether the returned data is text or opaque data. If `isText` is `VK_TRUE` then the data returned in `pData` is text and is guaranteed to be a null-terminated UTF-8 string.
- `dataSize` is an integer related to the size, in bytes, of the internal representation's data, as described below.
- `pData` is either `NULL` or a pointer to a block of data into which the implementation will write the internal representation.

If `pData` is `NULL`, then the size, in bytes, of the internal representation data is returned in `dataSize`. 
Otherwise, `dataSize` must be the size of the buffer, in bytes, pointed to by `pData` and on return `dataSize` is overwritten with the number of bytes of data actually written to `pData` including any trailing null character. If `dataSize` is less than the size, in bytes, of the internal representation’s data, at most `dataSize` bytes of data will be written to `pData`, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available representation was returned.

If `isText` is `VK_TRUE` and `pData` is not `NULL` and `dataSize` is not zero, the last byte written to `pData` will be a null character.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationKHR-sType-sType `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_INTERNAL_REPRESENTATION_KHR`
- VUID-VkPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationKHR-pNext-pNext `pNext` **must** be `NULL`

### 10.13. Pipeline Creation Feedback

Feedback about the creation of a particular pipeline object **can** be obtained by adding a `VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo`, `VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR`, or `VkComputePipelineCreateInfo`. The `VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineCreationFeedback* pPipelineCreationFeedback;
    uint32_t pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount;
    VkPipelineCreationFeedback* pPipelineStageCreationFeedbacks;
} VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `pPipelineCreationFeedback` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineCreationFeedback` structure.
- `pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount` is the number of elements in `pPipelineStageCreationFeedbacks`.
- `pPipelineStageCreationFeedbacks` is a pointer to an array of `pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount` `VkPipelineCreationFeedback` structures.

An implementation **should** write pipeline creation feedback to `pPipelineCreationFeedback` and **may** write pipeline stage creation feedback to `pPipelineStageCreationFeedbacks`. An implementation **must** set or clear the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_VALID_BIT` in `VkPipelineCreationFeedback::flags` for `pPipelineCreationFeedback` and every element of `pPipelineStageCreationFeedbacks`.
One common scenario for an implementation to skip per-stage feedback is when `VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_APPLICATION_PIPELINE_CACHE_HIT_BIT` is set in `pPipelineCreationFeedback`.

When chained to `VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR`, or `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo`, the `i` element of `pPipelineStageCreationFeedbacks` corresponds to the `i` element of `VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR::pStages`, or `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo::pStages`. When chained to `VkComputePipelineCreateInfo`, the first element of `pPipelineStageCreationFeedbacks` corresponds to `VkComputePipelineCreateInfo::stage`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo-sType-sType
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_CREATE_INFO`
- VUID-VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo-pPipelineCreationFeedback-parameter
  - `pPipelineCreationFeedback` must be a valid pointer to a `VkPipelineCreationFeedback` structure
- VUID-VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo-pPipelineStageCreationFeedbacks-parameter
  - If `pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount` is not 0, `pPipelineStageCreationFeedbacks` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pipelineStageCreationFeedbackCount` `VkPipelineCreationFeedback` structures

The `VkPipelineCreationFeedback` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPipelineCreationFeedback {
    VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlags flags;  
    uint64_t duration;
} VkPipelineCreationFeedback;
```

- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlagBits` providing feedback about the creation of a pipeline or of a pipeline stage.
- `duration` is the duration spent creating a pipeline or pipeline stage in nanoseconds.

If the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_VALID_BIT` is not set in `flags`, an implementation must not set any other bits in `flags`, and the values of all other `VkPipelineCreationFeedback` data members are undefined.

Possible values of the `flags` member of `VkPipelineCreationFeedback` are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef enum VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlagBits {
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_VALID_BIT = 0x00000001,
} VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlagBits;
```
VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_APPLICATION_PIPELINE_CACHE_HIT_BIT = 0x00000002,
VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_BASE_PIPELINE_ACCELERATION_BIT = 0x00000004,
VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_VALID_BIT_EXT =
VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_APPLICATION_PIPELINE_CACHE_HIT_BIT_EXT =
VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_BASE_PIPELINE_ACCELERATION_BIT_EXT =
VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_BASE_PIPELINE_ACCELERATION_BIT,
} VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlagBits;

- **VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_VALID_BIT** indicates that the feedback information is valid.

- **VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_APPLICATION_PIPELINE_CACHE_HIT_BIT** indicates that a readily usable pipeline or pipeline stage was found in the pipelineCache specified by the application in the pipeline creation command.

  An implementation **should** set the **VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_APPLICATION_PIPELINE_CACHE_HIT_BIT** bit if it was able to avoid the large majority of pipeline or pipeline stage creation work by using the pipelineCache parameter of vkCreateGraphicsPipelines, vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR, or vkCreateComputePipelines. When an implementation sets this bit for the entire pipeline, it may leave it unset for any stage.

  **Note**

  Implementations are encouraged to provide a meaningful signal to applications using this bit. The intention is to communicate to the application that the pipeline or pipeline stage was created “as fast as it gets” using the pipeline cache provided by the application. If an implementation uses an internal cache, it is discouraged from setting this bit as the feedback would be unactionable.

- **VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_BASE_PIPELINE_ACCELERATION_BIT** indicates that the base pipeline specified by the basePipelineHandle or basePipelineIndex member of the Vk*PipelineCreateInfo structure was used to accelerate the creation of the pipeline.

  An implementation **should** set the **VK_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_BASE_PIPELINE_ACCELERATION_BIT** bit if it was able to avoid a significant amount of work by using the base pipeline.

  **Note**

  While “significant amount of work” is subjective, implementations are encouraged to provide a meaningful signal to applications using this bit. For example, a 1% reduction in duration may not warrant setting this bit, while a 50% reduction would.

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlags;
VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlags is a bitmask type for providing zero or more VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlagBits.
Chapter 11. Memory Allocation

Vulkan memory is broken up into two categories, host memory and device memory.

11.1. Host Memory

Host memory is memory needed by the Vulkan implementation for non-device-visible storage.

**Note**

This memory may be used to store the implementation's representation and state of Vulkan objects.

Vulkan provides applications the opportunity to perform host memory allocations on behalf of the Vulkan implementation. If this feature is not used, the implementation will perform its own memory allocations. Since most memory allocations are off the critical path, this is not meant as a performance feature. Rather, this can be useful for certain embedded systems, for debugging purposes (e.g. putting a guard page after all host allocations), or for memory allocation logging.

Allocators are provided by the application as a pointer to a `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkAllocationCallbacks {
    void* pUserData;
    PFN_vkAllocationFunction pfnAllocation;
    PFN_vkReallocationFunction pfnReAllocation;
    PFN_vkFreeFunction pfnFree;
    PFN_vkInternalAllocationNotification pfnInternalAllocation;
    PFN_vkInternalFreeNotification pfnInternalFree;
} VkAllocationCallbacks;
```

- **pUserData** is a value to be interpreted by the implementation of the callbacks. When any of the callbacks in `VkAllocationCallbacks` are called, the Vulkan implementation will pass this value as the first parameter to the callback. This value can vary each time an allocator is passed into a command, even when the same object takes an allocator in multiple commands.

- **pfnAllocation** is a `PFN_vkAllocationFunction` pointer to an application-defined memory allocation function.

- **pfnReallocation** is a `PFN_vkReallocationFunction` pointer to an application-defined memory reallocation function.

- **pfnFree** is a `PFN_vkFreeFunction` pointer to an application-defined memory free function.

- **pfnInternalAllocation** is a `PFN_vkInternalAllocationNotification` pointer to an application-defined function that is called by the implementation when the implementation makes internal allocations.

- **pfnInternalFree** is a `PFN_vkInternalFreeNotification` pointer to an application-defined function that is called by the implementation when the implementation frees internal allocations.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkAllocationCallbacks-pfnAllocation-00632
  `pfnAllocation` must be a valid pointer to a valid user-defined `PFN_vkAllocationFunction`

- VUID-VkAllocationCallbacks-pfnReallocation-00633
  `pfnReallocation` must be a valid pointer to a valid user-defined `PFN_vkReallocationFunction`

- VUID-VkAllocationCallbacks-pfnFree-00634
  `pfnFree` must be a valid pointer to a valid user-defined `PFN_vkFreeFunction`

- VUID-VkAllocationCallbacks-pfnInternalAllocation-00635
  If either of `pfnInternalAllocation` or `pfnInternalFree` is not `NULL`, both must be valid callbacks.

The type of `pfnAllocation` is:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef void* (VKAPI_PTR *PFN_vkAllocationFunction)(
    void* pUserData,
    size_t size,
    size_t alignment,
    VkSystemAllocationScope allocationScope);
```

- `pUserData` is the value specified for `VkAllocationCallbacks::pUserData` in the allocator specified by the application.
- `size` is the size in bytes of the requested allocation.
- `alignment` is the requested alignment of the allocation in bytes and must be a power of two.
- `allocationScope` is a `VkSystemAllocationScope` value specifying the allocation scope of the lifetime of the allocation, as described here.

If `pfnAllocation` is unable to allocate the requested memory, it must return `NULL`. If the allocation was successful, it must return a valid pointer to memory allocation containing at least `size` bytes, and with the pointer value being a multiple of `alignment`.

**Note**
Correct Vulkan operation cannot be assumed if the application does not follow these rules.

For example, `pfnAllocation` (or `pfnReallocation`) could cause termination of running Vulkan instance(s) on a failed allocation for debugging purposes, either directly or indirectly. In these circumstances, it cannot be assumed that any part of any affected `VkInstance` objects are going to operate correctly (even `vkDestroyInstance`), and the application must ensure it cleans up properly via other means (e.g. process termination).
If `pfnAllocation` returns NULL, and if the implementation is unable to continue correct processing of the current command without the requested allocation, it must treat this as a runtime error, and generate `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY` at the appropriate time for the command in which the condition was detected, as described in Return Codes.

If the implementation is able to continue correct processing of the current command without the requested allocation, then it may do so, and must not generate `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY` as a result of this failed allocation.

The type of `pfnReallocation` is:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef void* (VKAPI_PTR *PFN_vkReallocationFunction)(
    void* pUserData,
    void* pOriginal,
    size_t size,
    size_t alignment,
    VkSystemAllocationScope allocationScope);
```

- `pUserData` is the value specified for `VkAllocationCallbacks::pUserData` in the allocator specified by the application.
- `pOriginal` must be either NULL or a pointer previously returned by `pfnReallocation` or `pfnAllocation` of a compatible allocator.
- `size` is the size in bytes of the requested allocation.
- `alignment` is the requested alignment of the allocation in bytes and must be a power of two.
- `allocationScope` is a `VkSystemAllocationScope` value specifying the allocation scope of the lifetime of the allocation, as described here.

`pfnReallocation` must return an allocation with enough space for `size` bytes, and the contents of the original allocation from bytes zero to min(original size, new size) - 1 must be preserved in the returned allocation. If `size` is larger than the old size, the contents of the additional space are undefined. If satisfying these requirements involves creating a new allocation, then the old allocation should be freed.

If `pOriginal` is NULL, then `pfnReallocation` must behave equivalently to a call to `PFN_vkAllocationFunction` with the same parameter values (without `pOriginal`).

If `size` is zero, then `pfnReallocation` must behave equivalently to a call to `PFN_vkFreeFunction` with the same `pUserData` parameter value, and `pMemory` equal to `pOriginal`.

If `pOriginal` is non-NULL, the implementation must ensure that `alignment` is equal to the `alignment` used to originally allocate `pOriginal`.

If this function fails and `pOriginal` is non-NULL the application must not free the old allocation.

`pfnReallocation` must follow the same rules for return values as `PFN_vkAllocationFunction`.

The type of `pfnFree` is:
typedef void (VKAPI_PTR *PFN_vkFreeFunction)(
    void* pUserData,
    void* pMemory);

• **pUserData** is the value specified for VkAllocationCallbacks::pUserData in the allocator specified by the application.

• **pMemory** is the allocation to be freed.

*pMemory* may be NULL, which the callback must handle safely. If *pMemory* is non-NULL, it must be a pointer previously allocated by *PFN_allocation* or *PFN_reallocation*. The application should free this memory.

The type of *PFN_INTERNAL_ALLOCATION* is:

typedef void (VKAPI_PTR *PFN_vkInternalAllocationNotification)(
    void* pUserData,
    size_t size,
    VkInternalAllocationType allocationType,
    VkSystemAllocationScope allocationScope);

• **pUserData** is the value specified for VkAllocationCallbacks::pUserData in the allocator specified by the application.

• **size** is the requested size of an allocation.

• **allocationType** is a VkInternalAllocationType value specifying the requested type of an allocation.

• **allocationScope** is a VkSystemAllocationScope value specifying the allocation scope of the lifetime of the allocation, as described here.

This is a purely informational callback.

The type of *PFN_INTERNAL_FREE* is:

typedef void (VKAPI_PTR *PFN_vkInternalFreeNotification)(
    void* pUserData,
    size_t size,
    VkInternalAllocationType allocationType,
    VkSystemAllocationScope allocationScope);

• **pUserData** is the value specified for VkAllocationCallbacks::pUserData in the allocator specified by the application.

• **size** is the requested size of an allocation.
• allocationType is a VkInternalAllocationType value specifying the requested type of an allocation.

• allocationScope is a VkSystemAllocationScope value specifying the allocation scope of the lifetime of the allocation, as described here.

Each allocation has an allocation scope defining its lifetime and which object it is associated with. Possible values passed to the allocationScope parameter of the callback functions specified by VkAllocationCallbacks, indicating the allocation scope, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSystemAllocationScope {
    VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_COMMAND = 0,
    VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_OBJECT = 1,
    VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_CACHE = 2,
    VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_DEVICE = 3,
    VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_INSTANCE = 4,
} VkSystemAllocationScope;
```

• VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_COMMAND specifies that the allocation is scoped to the duration of the Vulkan command.

• VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_OBJECT specifies that the allocation is scoped to the lifetime of the Vulkan object that is being created or used.

• VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_CACHE specifies that the allocation is scoped to the lifetime of a VkPipelineCache object.

• VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_DEVICE specifies that the allocation is scoped to the lifetime of the Vulkan device.

• VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_INSTANCE specifies that the allocation is scoped to the lifetime of the Vulkan instance.

Most Vulkan commands operate on a single object, or there is a sole object that is being created or manipulated. When an allocation uses an allocation scope of VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_OBJECT or VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_CACHE, the allocation is scoped to the object being created or manipulated.

When an implementation requires host memory, it will make callbacks to the application using the most specific allocator and allocation scope available:

• If an allocation is scoped to the duration of a command, the allocator will use the VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_COMMAND allocation scope. The most specific allocator available is used: if the object being created or manipulated has an allocator, that object's allocator will be used, else if the parent VkDevice has an allocator it will be used, else if the parent VkInstance has an allocator it will be used. Else,

• If an allocation is associated with a VkPipelineCache object, the allocator will use the VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_CACHE allocation scope. The most specific allocator available is used (cache, else device, else instance). Else,
• If an allocation is scoped to the lifetime of an object, that object is being created or manipulated by the command, and that object’s type is not VkDevice or VkInstance, the allocator will use an allocation scope of VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_OBJECT. The most specific allocator available is used (object, else device, else instance). Else,

• If an allocation is scoped to the lifetime of a device, the allocator will use an allocation scope of VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_DEVICE. The most specific allocator available is used (device, else instance). Else,

• If the allocation is scoped to the lifetime of an instance and the instance has an allocator, its allocator will be used with an allocation scope of VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_INSTANCE.

• Otherwise an implementation will allocate memory through an alternative mechanism that is unspecified.

Objects that are allocated from pools do not specify their own allocator. When an implementation requires host memory for such an object, that memory is sourced from the object’s parent pool’s allocator.

The application is not expected to handle allocating memory that is intended for execution by the host due to the complexities of differing security implementations across multiple platforms. The implementation will allocate such memory internally and invoke an application provided informational callback when these internal allocations are allocated and freed. Upon allocation of executable memory, pfnInternalAllocation will be called. Upon freeing executable memory, pfnInternalFree will be called. An implementation will only call an informational callback for executable memory allocations and frees.

The allocationType parameter to the pfnInternalAllocation and pfnInternalFree functions may be one of the following values:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkInternalAllocationType {
    VK_INTERNAL_ALLOCATION_TYPE_EXECUTABLE = 0,
} VkInternalAllocationType;
```

• VK_INTERNAL_ALLOCATION_TYPE_EXECUTABLE specifies that the allocation is intended for execution by the host.

An implementation must only make calls into an application-provided allocator during the execution of an API command. An implementation must only make calls into an application-provided allocator from the same thread that called the provoking API command. The implementation should not synchronize calls to any of the callbacks. If synchronization is needed, the callbacks must provide it themselves. The informational callbacks are subject to the same restrictions as the allocation callbacks.

If an implementation intends to make calls through a VkAllocationCallbacks structure between the time a vkCreate* command returns and the time a corresponding vkDestroy* command begins, that implementation must save a copy of the allocator before the vkCreate* command returns. The callback functions and any data structures they rely upon must remain valid for the lifetime of the object they are associated with.
If an allocator is provided to a `vkCreate*` command, a *compatible* allocator **must** be provided to the corresponding `vkDestroy*` command. Two `VkAllocationCallbacks` structures are compatible if memory allocated with `pfnAllocation` or `pfnReallocation` in each can be freed with `pfnReallocation` or `pfnFree` in the other. An allocator **must** not be provided to a `vkDestroy*` command if an allocator was not provided to the corresponding `vkCreate*` command.

If a non-NULL allocator is used, the `pfnAllocation`, `pfnReallocation` and `pfnFree` members **must** be non-NULL and point to valid implementations of the callbacks. An application can choose to not provide informational callbacks by setting both `pfnInternalAllocation` and `pfnInternalFree` to NULL. `pfnInternalAllocation` and `pfnInternalFree` **must** either both be NULL or both be non-NULL.

If `pfnAllocation` or `pfnReallocation` fail, the implementation **may** fail object creation and/or generate a `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY` error, as appropriate.

Allocation callbacks **must** not call any Vulkan commands.

The following sets of rules define when an implementation is permitted to call the allocator callbacks.

`pfnAllocation` or `pfnReallocation` **may** be called in the following situations:

- Allocations scoped to a `VkDevice` or `VkInstance` **may** be allocated from any API command.
- Allocations scoped to a command **may** be allocated from any API command.
- Allocations scoped to a `VkPipelineCache` **may** only be allocated from:
  - `vkCreatePipelineCache`
  - `vkMergePipelineCaches` for `dstCache`
  - `vkCreateGraphicsPipelines` for `pipelineCache`
  - `vkCreateComputePipelines` for `pipelineCache`
- Allocations scoped to a `VkDescriptorPool` **may** only be allocated from:
  - any command that takes the pool as a direct argument
  - `vkAllocateDescriptorSets` for the `descriptorPool` member of its `pAllocateInfo` parameter
  - `vkCreateDescriptorPool`
- Allocations scoped to a `VkCommandPool` **may** only be allocated from:
  - any command that takes the pool as a direct argument
  - `vkCreateCommandPool`
  - `vkAllocateCommandBuffers` for the `commandPool` member of its `pAllocateInfo` parameter
  - any `vkCmd*` command whose `commandBuffer` was allocated from that `VkCommandPool`
- Allocations scoped to any other object **may** only be allocated in that object's `vkCreate*` command.

`pfnFree`, or `pfnReallocation` with zero size, **may** be called in the following situations:

- Allocations scoped to a `VkDevice` or `VkInstance` **may** be freed from any API command.
• Allocations scoped to a command must be freed by any API command which allocates such memory.

• Allocations scoped to a VkPipelineCache may be freed from vkDestroyPipelineCache.

• Allocations scoped to a VkDescriptorPool may be freed from:
  ◦ any command that takes the pool as a direct argument

• Allocations scoped to a VkCommandPool may be freed from:
  ◦ any command that takes the pool as a direct argument
  ◦ vkResetCommandBuffer whose commandBuffer was allocated from that VkCommandPool

• Allocations scoped to any other object may be freed in that object’s vkDestroy* command.

• Any command that allocates host memory may also free host memory of the same scope.

11.2. Device Memory

Device memory is memory that is visible to the device—for example the contents of the image or buffer objects, which can be natively used by the device.

11.2.1. Device Memory Properties

Memory properties of a physical device describe the memory heaps and memory types available.

To query memory properties, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties* pMemoryProperties);
```

• physicalDevice is the handle to the device to query.

• pMemoryProperties is a pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties structure in which the properties are returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties-physicalDevice-parameter
  physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle

• VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties-pMemoryProperties-parameter
  pMemoryProperties must be a valid pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties structure

The VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties {
    uint32_t memoryTypeCount;
    VkMemoryType memoryTypes[VK_MAX_MEMORY_TYPES];
    uint32_t memoryHeapCount;
    VkMemoryHeap memoryHeaps[VK_MAX_MEMORY_HEAPS];
} VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties;

- `memoryTypeCount` is the number of valid elements in the `memoryTypes` array.
- `memoryTypes` is an array of `VK_MAX_MEMORY_TYPES` `VkMemoryType` structures describing the memory types that can be used to access memory allocated from the heaps specified by `memoryHeaps`.
- `memoryHeapCount` is the number of valid elements in the `memoryHeaps` array.
- `memoryHeaps` is an array of `VK_MAX_MEMORY_HEAPS` `VkMemoryHeap` structures describing the memory heaps from which memory can be allocated.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties` structure describes a number of memory heaps as well as a number of memory types that can be used to access memory allocated in those heaps. Each heap describes a memory resource of a particular size, and each memory type describes a set of memory properties (e.g. host cached vs uncached) that can be used with a given memory heap. Allocations using a particular memory type will consume resources from the heap indicated by that memory type's heap index. More than one memory type may share each heap, and the heaps and memory types provide a mechanism to advertise an accurate size of the physical memory resources while allowing the memory to be used with a variety of different properties.

The number of memory heaps is given by `memoryHeapCount` and is less than or equal to `VK_MAX_MEMORY_HEAPS`. Each heap is described by an element of the `memoryHeaps` array as a `VkMemoryHeap` structure. The number of memory types available across all memory heaps is given by `memoryTypeCount` and is less than or equal to `VK_MAX_MEMORY_TYPES`. Each memory type is described by an element of the `memoryTypes` array as a `VkMemoryType` structure.

At least one heap must include `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT` in `VkMemoryHeap::flags`. If there are multiple heaps that all have similar performance characteristics, they may all include `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT`. In a unified memory architecture (UMA) system there is often only a single memory heap which is considered to be equally “local” to the host and to the device, and such an implementation must advertise the heap as device-local.

Each memory type returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties` must have its `propertyFlags` set to one of the following values:

- 0
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT`
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT`
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT` | `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_CACHED_BIT`
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT` | `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_CACHED_BIT` |
VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT
• VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT

• VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT

• VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_HOST_CACHED_BIT

• VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_HOST_CACHED_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT

• VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT

• VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT
• VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT

There must be at least one memory type with both the VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT and VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT bits set in its propertyFlags. There must be at least one memory type with the VK_MEMORYPROPERTYDEVICE_LOCAL_BIT bit set in its propertyFlags.

For each pair of elements X and Y returned in memoryTypes, X must be placed at a lower index position than Y if:

• the set of bit flags returned in the propertyFlags member of X is a strict subset of the set of bit flags returned in the propertyFlags member of Y; or

• the propertyFlags members of X and Y are equal, and X belongs to a memory heap with greater performance (as determined in an implementation-specific manner)

Note

There is no ordering requirement between X and Y elements for the case their propertyFlags members are not in a subset relation. That potentially allows more than one possible way to order the same set of memory types. Notice that the list of all allowed memory property flag combinations is written in a valid order. But if instead VK_MEMORYPROPERTYDEVICE_LOCAL_BIT was before VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT | VK_MEMORYPROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT, the list would still be in a valid order.

This ordering requirement enables applications to use a simple search loop to select the desired memory type along the lines of:

```c
int32_t findProperties(const VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties* pMemoryProperties,
                        uint32_t memoryTypeBitsRequirement,
```
int32_t findProperties(const VkMemoryPropertyFlags requiredProperties) {
    const uint32_t memoryCount = pMemoryProperties->memoryTypeCount;
    for (uint32_t memoryIndex = 0; memoryIndex < memoryCount; ++memoryIndex) {
        const uint32_t memoryTypeBits = (1 << memoryIndex);
        const bool isRequiredMemoryType = memoryTypeBitsRequirement & memoryTypeBits;

        const VkMemoryPropertyFlags properties = pMemoryProperties->memoryTypes[memoryIndex].propertyFlags;
        const bool hasRequiredProperties = (properties & requiredProperties) == requiredProperties;

        if (isRequiredMemoryType && hasRequiredProperties) {
            return static_cast<int32_t>(memoryIndex);
        }
    }

    return -1;
}

// Try to find an optimal memory type, or if it does not exist try fallback memory type
// 'device' is the VkDevice
// 'image' is the VkImage that requires memory to be bound
// 'memoryProperties' properties as returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties
// 'requiredProperties' are the property flags that must be present
// 'optimalProperties' are the property flags that are preferred by the application

VkMemoryRequirements memoryRequirements;
vkGetImageMemoryRequirements(device, image, &memoryRequirements);
int32_t memoryType = findProperties(&memoryProperties, memoryRequirements.memoryTypeBits, optimalProperties);
if (memoryType == -1) // not found; try fallback properties
    memoryType = findProperties(&memoryProperties, memoryRequirements.memoryTypeBits, requiredProperties);

VK_MAX_MEMORY_TYPES is the length of an array of VkMemoryType structures describing memory types, as returned in VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties::memoryTypes.

#define VK_MAX_MEMORY_TYPES 32U

VK_MAX_MEMORY_HEAPS is the length of an array of VkMemoryHeap structures describing memory heaps, as returned in VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties::memoryHeaps.

#define VK_MAX_MEMORY_HEAPS 16U

To query memory properties, call:
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2* pMemoryProperties);

or the equivalent command

void vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2* pMemoryProperties);

- **physicalDevice** is the handle to the device to query.
- **pMemoryProperties** is a pointer to a **VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2** structure in which the properties are returned.

**vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2** behaves similarly to **vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties**, with the ability to return extended information in a **pNext** chain of output structures.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2-physicalDevice-parameter
  **physicalDevice** must be a valid **VkPhysicalDevice** handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2-pMemoryProperties-parameter
  **pMemoryProperties** must be a valid pointer to a **VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2** structure

The **VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2** structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties memoryProperties;
} VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2 VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `memoryProperties` is a `VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties` structure which is populated with the same values as in `vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2-sType-sType
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MEMORY_PROPERTIES_2`
- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2-pNext-pNext
  - `pNext` must be `NULL`

The `VkMemoryHeap` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkMemoryHeap {
    VkDeviceSize size;
    VkMemoryHeapFlags flags;
} VkMemoryHeap;
```

- `size` is the total memory size in bytes in the heap.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkMemoryHeapFlagBits` specifying attribute flags for the heap.

Bits which may be set in `VkMemoryHeap::flags`, indicating attribute flags for the heap, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkMemoryHeapFlagBits {
    VK_MEMORY_HEAP_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT = 0x00000001,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_device_group_creation
    VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT_KHR = VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT,
} VkMemoryHeapFlagBits;
```

- `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT` specifies that the heap corresponds to device-local memory. Device-local memory may have different performance characteristics than host-local memory, and may support different memory property flags.
- `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT` specifies that in a logical device representing more than one physical device, there is a per-physical device instance of the heap memory. By default, an allocation from such a heap will be replicated to each physical device’s instance of the heap.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkMemoryHeapFlags;
```

`VkMemoryHeapFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkMemoryHeapFlagBits`. 
The `VkMemoryType` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkMemoryType {
    VkMemoryPropertyFlags propertyFlags;
    uint32_t heapIndex;
} VkMemoryType;
```

- `heapIndex` describes which memory heap this memory type corresponds to, and **must** be less than `memoryHeapCount` from the `VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties` structure.
- `propertyFlags` is a bitmask of `VkMemoryPropertyFlagBits` of properties for this memory type.

Bits which **may** be set in `VkMemoryType::propertyFlags`, indicating properties of a memory heap, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkMemoryPropertyFlagBits {
    VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_CACHED_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT = 0x00000010,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT = 0x00000020,
} VkMemoryPropertyFlagBits;
```

- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT` bit specifies that memory allocated with this type is the most efficient for device access. This property will be set if and only if the memory type belongs to a heap with the `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT` set.
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT` bit specifies that memory allocated with this type can be mapped for host access using `vkMapMemory`.
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT` bit specifies that the host cache management commands `vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges` and `vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges` are not needed to flush host writes to the device or make device writes visible to the host, respectively.
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_CACHED_BIT` bit specifies that memory allocated with this type is cached on the host. Host memory accesses to uncached memory are slower than to cached memory, however uncached memory is always host coherent.
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT` bit specifies that the memory type only allows device access to the memory. Memory types **must** not have both `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT` and `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT` set. Additionally, the object's backing memory **may** be provided by the implementation lazily as specified in `Lazily Allocated Memory`.
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT` bit specifies that the memory type only allows device access to the memory, and allows protected queue operations to access the memory. Memory types **must** not have `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT` set and any of
VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT set, or VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT set, or VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_CACHED_BIT set.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkMemoryPropertyFlags;
```

VkMemoryPropertyFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkMemoryPropertyFlagBits.

### 11.2.2. Device Memory Objects

A Vulkan device operates on data in device memory via memory objects that are represented in the API by a VkDeviceMemory handle:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDeviceMemory)
```

### 11.2.3. Device Memory Allocation

To allocate memory objects, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkAllocateMemory(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkMemoryAllocateInfo* pAllocateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkDeviceMemory* pMemory);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the memory.
- **pAllocateInfo** is a pointer to a VkMemoryAllocateInfo structure describing parameters of the allocation. A successfully returned allocation **must** use the requested parameters—no substitution is permitted by the implementation.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pMemory** is a pointer to a VkDeviceMemory handle in which information about the allocated memory is returned.

Allocations returned by vkAllocateMemory are guaranteed to meet any alignment requirement of the implementation. For example, if an implementation requires 128 byte alignment for images and 64 byte alignment for buffers, the device memory returned through this mechanism would be 128-byte aligned. This ensures that applications **can** correctly suballocate objects of different types (with potentially different alignment requirements) in the same memory object.

When memory is allocated, its contents are undefined with the following constraint:

- The contents of unprotected memory **must** not be a function of the contents of data protected
memory objects, even if those memory objects were previously freed.

**Note**
The contents of memory allocated by one application should not be a function of data from protected memory objects of another application, even if those memory objects were previously freed.

The maximum number of valid memory allocations that can exist simultaneously within a VkDevice may be restricted by implementation- or platform-dependent limits. The maxMemoryAllocationCount feature describes the number of allocations that can exist simultaneously before encountering these internal limits.

**Note**
For historical reasons, if maxMemoryAllocationCount is exceeded, some implementations may return VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS. Exceeding this limit will result in undefined behavior, and an application should not rely on the use of the returned error code in order to identify when the limit is reached.

**Note**
Many protected memory implementations involve complex hardware and system software support, and often have additional and much lower limits on the number of simultaneous protected memory allocations (from memory types with the VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT property) than for non-protected memory allocations. These limits can be system-wide, and depend on a variety of factors outside of the Vulkan implementation, so they cannot be queried in Vulkan. Applications should use as few allocations as possible from such memory types by suballocating aggressively, and be prepared for allocation failure even when there is apparently plenty of capacity remaining in the memory heap. As a guideline, the Vulkan conformance test suite requires that at least 80 minimum-size allocations can exist concurrently when no other uses of protected memory are active in the system.

Some platforms may have a limit on the maximum size of a single allocation. For example, certain systems may fail to create allocations with a size greater than or equal to 4GB. Such a limit is implementation-dependent, and if such a failure occurs then the error VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY must be returned. This limit is advertised in VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties::maxMemoryAllocationSize.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkAllocateMemory-pAllocateInfo-01713**
  
  pAllocateInfo->allocationSize must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties::memoryHeaps[memindex].size where memindex = VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties::memoryTypes[pAllocateInfo->memoryTypeIndex].heapIndex as returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties for the VkPhysicalDevice that device was created from
• VUID-vkAllocateMemory-pAllocateInfo-01714
  pAllocateInfo->memoryTypeIndex must be less than VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties::memoryTypeCount as returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties for the VkPhysicalDevice that device was created from

• VUID-vkAllocateMemory-maxMemoryAllocationCount-04101
  There must be less than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxMemoryAllocationCount device memory allocations currently allocated on the device

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkAllocateMemory-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

• VUID-vkAllocateMemory-pAllocateInfo-parameter
  pAllocateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkMemoryAllocateInfo structure

• VUID-vkAllocateMemory-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

• VUID-vkAllocateMemory-pMemory-parameter
  pMemory must be a valid pointer to a VkDeviceMemory handle

Return Codes

Success
  • VK_SUCCESS

Failure
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
  • VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE
  • VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_KHR

The VkMemoryAllocateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkMemoryAllocateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceSize allocationSize;
    uint32_t memoryTypeIndex;
} VkMemoryAllocateInfo;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **allocationSize** is the size of the allocation in bytes.

• **memoryTypeIndex** is an index identifying a memory type from the **memoryTypes** array of the **VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties** structure.

The internal data of an allocated device memory object **must** include a reference to implementation-specific resources, referred to as the memory object’s **payload**. Applications **can** also import and export that internal data to and from device memory objects to share data between Vulkan instances and other compatible APIs. A **VkMemoryAllocateInfo** structure defines a memory import operation if its **pNext** chain includes one of the following structures:

- **VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR** with a non-zero **handleType** value
- **VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR** with a non-zero **handleType** value

If the parameters define an import operation and the external handle type is **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT**, **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT**, or **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT**, **allocationSize** is ignored. The implementation **must** query the size of these allocations from the OS.

Whether device memory objects constructed via a memory import operation hold a reference to their payload depends on the properties of the handle type used to perform the import, as defined below for each valid handle type. Importing memory **must not** modify the content of the memory. Implementations **must** ensure that importing memory does not enable the importing Vulkan instance to access any memory or resources in other Vulkan instances other than that corresponding to the memory object imported. Implementations **must** also ensure accessing imported memory which has not been initialized does not allow the importing Vulkan instance to obtain data from the exporting Vulkan instance or vice-versa.

**Note**

How exported and imported memory is isolated is left to the implementation, but applications should be aware that such isolation **may** prevent implementations from placing multiple exportable memory objects in the same physical or virtual page. Hence, applications **should** avoid creating many small external memory objects whenever possible.

Importing memory **must not** increase overall heap usage within a system. However, it **must** affect the following per-process values:

- **VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties::maxMemoryAllocationCount**

When performing a memory import operation, it is the responsibility of the application to ensure the external handles and their associated payloads meet all valid usage requirements. However, implementations **must** perform sufficient validation of external handles and payloads to ensure that the operation results in a valid memory object which will not cause program termination, device loss, queue stalls, or corruption of other resources when used as allowed according to its allocation parameters. If the external handle provided does not meet these requirements, the implementation **must** fail the memory import operation with the error code 568.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-None-06657
  The parameters must not define more than one import operation.

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-allocationSize-00638
  allocationSize must be greater than 0.

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-pNext-00639
  If the pNext chain includes a VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo structure, and any of the handle types specified in VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes require a dedicated allocation, as reported by VkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2 in VkExternalImageFormatProperties::externalMemoryProperties.externalMemoryFeatures or VkExternalBufferProperties::externalMemoryProperties.externalMemoryFeatures, the pNext chain must include a VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo or VkDedicatedAllocationMemoryAllocateInfoNV structure with either its image or buffer member set to a value other than VK_NULL_HANDLE.

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-allocationSize-01742
  If the parameters define an import operation, the external handle specified was created by the Vulkan API, and the external handle type is VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT, then the values of allocationSize and memoryTypeIndex must match those specified when the payload being imported was created.

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-None-00643
  If the parameters define an import operation and the external handle specified was created by the Vulkan API, the device mask specified by VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo must match the mask specified when the payload being imported was allocated.

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-None-00644
  If the parameters define an import operation and the external handle specified was created by the Vulkan API, the list of physical devices that comprise the logical device passed to vkAllocateMemory must match the list of physical devices that comprise the logical device on which the payload was originally allocated.

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-memoryTypeIndex-00645
  If the parameters define an import operation and the external handle is an NT handle or a global share handle created outside of the Vulkan API, the value of memoryTypeIndex must be one of those returned by vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR.

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-allocationSize-01743
  If the parameters define an import operation, the external handle was created by the Vulkan API, and the external handle type is VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT or VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT, then the values of allocationSize and memoryTypeIndex must match those specified when the payload being imported was created.

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-allocationSize-00647
If the parameters define an import operation and the external handle type is `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT`, `allocationSize` must match the size specified when creating the Direct3D 12 heap from which the payload was extracted.

- **VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-memoryTypeIndex-00648**
  If the parameters define an import operation and the external handle is a POSIX file descriptor created outside of the Vulkan API, the value of `memoryTypeIndex` must be one of those returned by `vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR`.

- **VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-memoryTypeIndex-01872**
  If the `protectedMemory` feature is not enabled, the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo::memoryTypeIndex` must not indicate a memory type that reports `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-opaqueCaptureAddress-03329**
  If `VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo::opaqueCaptureAddress` is not zero, `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo::flags` must include `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-flags-03330**
  If `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo::flags` includes `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT`, the `bufferDeviceAddressCaptureReplay` feature must be enabled.

- **VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-flags-03331**
  If `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo::flags` includes `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT`, the `bufferDeviceAddress` feature must be enabled.

- **VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-opaqueCaptureAddress-03333**
  If the parameters define an import operation, `VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo::opaqueCaptureAddress` must be zero.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-sType-sType**
  The `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO`.

- **VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo`, `VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR`, `VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR`, `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo`, `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo`, or `VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo`.

- **VUID-VkMemoryAllocateInfo-sType-unique**
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo` structure, then that structure includes a handle of the sole buffer or image resource that the memory can be bound to.

The `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImage image;
    VkBuffer buffer;
} VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo;

or the equivalent

typedef VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **image** is **VK_NULL_HANDLE** or a handle of an image which this memory will be bound to.
- **buffer** is **VK_NULL_HANDLE** or a handle of a buffer which this memory will be bound to.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-image-01432**
  At least one of **image** and **buffer** **must be** **VK_NULL_HANDLE**

- **VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-image-01433**
  If **image** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **VkMemoryAllocateInfo::allocationSize** **must equal** the **VkMemoryRequirements::size** of the image

- **VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-image-01434**
  If **image** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **image** **must have been created without** **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT** set in **VkImageCreateInfo::flags**

- **VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-buffer-01435**
  If **buffer** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **VkMemoryAllocateInfo::allocationSize** **must equal** the **VkMemoryRequirements::size** of the buffer

- **VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-buffer-01436**
  If **buffer** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **buffer** **must have been created without** **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT** set in **VkBufferCreateInfo::flags**

- **VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-image-01876**
  If **image** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE** and **VkMemoryAllocateInfo** **defines a memory import** operation with handle type **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT**, **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT**, **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT**, **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT**, **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT**, or **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT**, and the external handle was created by the Vulkan API, then the memory being imported **must** also be a dedicated image
allocation and image must be identical to the image associated with the imported memory

- VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-buffer-01877
  If buffer is not VK_NULL_HANDLE and VkMemoryAllocateInfo defines a memory import operation with handle type VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT, VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT, VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT, VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT, VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT, or VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT, and the external handle was created by the Vulkan API, then the memory being imported must also be a dedicated buffer allocation and buffer must be identical to the buffer associated with the imported memory

- VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-image-01878
  If image is not VK_NULL_HANDLE and VkMemoryAllocateInfo defines a memory import operation with handle type VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT, the memory being imported must also be a dedicated image allocation and image must be identical to the image associated with the imported memory

- VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-buffer-01879
  If buffer is not VK_NULL_HANDLE and VkMemoryAllocateInfo defines a memory import operation with handle type VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT, the memory being imported must also be a dedicated buffer allocation and buffer must be identical to the buffer associated with the imported memory

- VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-image-01797
  If image is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, image must not have been created with VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT set in VkImageCreateInfo::flags

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_ALLOCATE_INFO

- VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-image-parameter
  If image is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, image must be a valid VkImage handle

- VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-buffer-parameter
  If buffer is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

- VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo-commonparent
  Both of buffer, and image that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

When allocating memory whose payload may be exported to another process or Vulkan instance, add a VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo structure to the pNext chain of the VkMemoryAllocateInfo structure, specifying the handle types that may be exported.

The VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo structure is defined as:
```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags handleTypes;
} VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo;
```
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory
typedef VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo VkExportMemoryAllocateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **handleTypes** is zero or a bitmask of **VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits** specifying one or more memory handle types the application can export from the resulting allocation. The application can request multiple handle types for the same allocation.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo-handleTypes-00656**
  The bits in **handleTypes** must be supported and compatible, as reported by **VkExternalImageFormatProperties** or **VkExternalBufferProperties**

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo-sType-sType**
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO**

- **VUID-VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo-handleTypes-parameter**
  **handleTypes** must be a valid combination of **VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits** values

### 11.2.4. Win32 External Memory

To specify additional attributes of NT handles exported from a memory object, add a **VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR** structure to the **pNext** chain of the **VkMemoryAllocateInfo** structure. The **VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
typedef struct VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    const SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES* pAttributes;
} VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```
DWORD dwAccess;
LPCWSTR name;
} VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **pAttributes** is a pointer to a Windows SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES structure specifying security attributes of the handle.
- **dwAccess** is a DWORD specifying access rights of the handle.
- **name** is a null-terminated UTF-16 string to associate with the payload referenced by NT handles exported from the created memory.

If **VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo** is not included in the same **pNext** chain, this structure is ignored.

If **VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo** is included in the **pNext** chain of **VkMemoryAllocateInfo** with a Windows **handleType**, but either **VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR** is not included in the **pNext** chain, or if it is but **pAttributes** is set to NULL, default security descriptor values will be used, and child processes created by the application will not inherit the handle, as described in the MSDN documentation for “Synchronization Object Security and Access Rights”. Further, if the structure is not present, the access rights used depend on the handle type.

For handles of the following types:

- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT**

The implementation must ensure the access rights allow read and write access to the memory.


**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleTypes-00657
  If **VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes** does not include **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT**, a **VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR** structure must not be included in the **pNext** chain of **VkMemoryAllocateInfo**

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-sType-sType
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR**

- VUID-VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-pAttributes-parameter
  If **pAttributes** is not NULL, **pAttributes** must be a valid pointer to a valid **SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES** value
To import memory from a Windows handle, add a `VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` structure.

The `VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
typedef struct VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
    HANDLE handle;
    LPCWSTR name;
} VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `handleType` is a `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the type of `handle` or `name`.
- `handle` is `NULL` or the external handle to import.
- `name` is `NULL` or a null-terminated UTF-16 string naming the payload to import.

Importing memory object payloads from Windows handles does not transfer ownership of the handle to the Vulkan implementation. For handle types defined as NT handles, the application must release handle ownership using the `CloseHandle` system call when the handle is no longer needed. For handle types defined as NT handles, the imported memory object holds a reference to its payload.

**Note**

Non-NT handle import operations do not add a reference to their associated payload. If the original object owning the payload is destroyed, all resources and handles sharing that payload will become invalid.

Applications can import the same payload into multiple instances of Vulkan, into the same instance from which it was exported, and multiple times into a given Vulkan instance. In all cases, each import operation must create a distinct `VkDeviceMemory` object.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-00658
  If `handleType` is not 0, it must be supported for import, as reported by `VkExternalImageFormatProperties` or `VkExternalBufferProperties`

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handle-00659
  The memory from which `handle` was exported, or the memory named by `name` must have been created on the same underlying physical device as `device`

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-00660
If \( \text{handleType} \) is not 0, it **must** be defined as an NT handle or a global share handle.

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01439
  - If \( \text{handleType} \) is not `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT`, `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT`, `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT`, or `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT`, name **must** be NULL

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-01440
  - If \( \text{handleType} \) is not 0 and handle is NULL, name **must** name a valid memory resource of the type specified by \( \text{handleType} \)

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-00661
  - If \( \text{handleType} \) is not 0 and name is NULL, handle **must** be a valid handle of the type specified by \( \text{handleType} \)

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handle-01441
  - If handle is not NULL, name **must** be NULL

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handle-01518
  - If handle is not NULL, it **must** obey any requirements listed for \( \text{handleType} \) in external memory handle types compatibility

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-name-01519
  - If name is not NULL, it **must** obey any requirements listed for \( \text{handleType} \) in external memory handle types compatibility

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-sType-sType
  - \( \text{sType} \) **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`

- VUID-VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-parameter
  - If \( \text{handleType} \) is not 0, \( \text{handleType} \) **must** be a valid `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value

To export a Windows handle representing the payload of a Vulkan device memory object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
VkResult vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR* pGetWin32HandleInfo,
    HANDLE* pHandle);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the device memory being exported.

- `pGetWin32HandleInfo` is a pointer to a `VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure containing parameters of the export operation.

- `pHandle` will return the Windows handle representing the payload of the device memory object.
For handle types defined as NT handles, the handles returned by `vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR` are owned by the application and hold a reference to their payload. To avoid leaking resources, the application **must** release ownership of them using the `CloseHandle` system call when they are no longer needed.

**Note**
Non-NT handle types do not add a reference to their associated payload. If the original object owning the payload is destroyed, all resources and handles sharing that payload will become invalid.

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR-device-parameter**
  ```
  device **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle
  ```

- **VUID-vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR-pGetWin32HandleInfo-parameter**
  ```
  pGetWin32HandleInfo **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure
  ```

- **VUID-vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR-pHandle-parameter**
  ```
  pHandle **must** be a valid pointer to a `HANDLE` value
  ```

---

### Return Codes

**Success**
- **VK_SUCCESS**

**Failure**
- **VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**

The `VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
typedef struct VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR {
  VkStructureType          sType;   
  const void*              pNext;   
  VkDeviceMemory           memory;
  VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **memory** is the memory object from which the handle will be exported.
- **handleType** is a `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the type of handle...
The properties of the handle returned depend on the value of `handleType`. See `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` for a description of the properties of the defined external memory handle types.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-00662
  
  `handleType must` have been included in `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes` when `memory` was created.

- VUID-VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-00663
  
  If `handleType` is defined as an NT handle, `vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR` must be called no more than once for each valid unique combination of `memory` and `handleType`.

- VUID-VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-00664
  
  `handleType must` be defined as an NT handle or a global share handle.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-sType-sType
  
  `sType must` be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`.

- VUID-VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  
  `pNext must` be `NULL`.

- VUID-VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-memory-parameter
  
  `memory must` be a valid `VkDeviceMemory` handle.

- VUID-VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR-handleType-parameter
  
  `handleType must` be a valid `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value.

Windows memory handles compatible with Vulkan may also be created by non-Vulkan APIs using methods beyond the scope of this specification. To determine the correct parameters to use when importing such handles, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
VkResult vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR(
    VkDevice device, VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType, HANDLE handle, VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR* pMemoryWin32HandleProperties);
```

- `device` is the logical device that will be importing `handle`.
- `handleType` is a `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the type of the handle `handle`.
- `handle` is the handle which will be imported.
• **pMemoryWin32HandleProperties** is a pointer to a **VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR** structure in which properties of **handle** are returned.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR-handle-00665**
  - **handle** must be an external memory handle created outside of the Vulkan API
- **VUID-vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR-handleType-00666**
  - **handleType** must not be one of the handle types defined as opaque

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR-device-parameter**
  - **device** must be a valid **VkDevice** handle
- **VUID-vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR-handleType-parameter**
  - **handleType** must be a valid **VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits** value
- **VUID-vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR-pMemoryWin32HandleProperties-parameter**
  - **pMemoryWin32HandleProperties** must be a valid pointer to a **VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR** structure

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- **VK_SUCCESS**

**Failure**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE**

The **VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR** structure returned is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
typedef struct VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t memoryTypeBits;
} VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **memoryTypeBits** is a bitmask containing one bit set for every memory type which the specified
windows handle can be imported as.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_PROPERTIES_KHR`

- VUID-VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR-pNext-pNext
  
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

### 11.2.5. File Descriptor External Memory

To import memory from a POSIX file descriptor handle, add a `VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` structure. The `VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_fd
typedef struct VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
    int fd;
} VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `handleType` is a `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the handle type of `fd`.
- `fd` is the external handle to import.

Importing memory from a file descriptor transfers ownership of the file descriptor from the application to the Vulkan implementation. The application must not perform any operations on the file descriptor after a successful import. The imported memory object holds a reference to its payload.

Applications can import the same payload into multiple instances of Vulkan, into the same instance from which it was exported, and multiple times into a given Vulkan instance. In all cases, each import operation must create a distinct `VkDeviceMemory` object.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR-handleType-00667
  
  If `handleType` is not `0`, it must be supported for import, as reported by `VkExternalImageFormatProperties` or `VkExternalBufferProperties`

- VUID-VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR-fd-00668
  
  The memory from which `fd` was exported must have been created on the same
underlying physical device as `device`

- VUID-VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR-handleType-00669
  If `handleType` is not 0, it must be `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT` or `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_DMA_BUF_BIT_EXT`

- VUID-VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR-handleType-00670
  If `handleType` is not 0, `fd` must be a valid handle of the type specified by `handleType`

- VUID-VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR-fd-01746
  The memory represented by `fd` must have been created from a physical device and driver that is compatible with `device` and `handleType`, as described in External memory handle types compatibility

- VUID-VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR-fd-01520
  `fd` must obey any requirements listed for `handleType` in External memory handle types compatibility

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_MEMORY_FD_INFO_KHR`

- VUID-VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR-handleType-parameter
  If `handleType` is not 0, `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value

To export a POSIX file descriptor referencing the payload of a Vulkan device memory object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_fd
VkResult vkGetMemoryFdKHR(
  VkDevice device,
  const VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR* pGetFdInfo,
  int* pFd);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the device memory being exported.
- `pGetFdInfo` is a pointer to a `VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR` structure containing parameters of the export operation.
- `pFd` will return a file descriptor referencing the payload of the device memory object.

Each call to `vkGetMemoryFdKHR` must create a new file descriptor holding a reference to the memory object's payload and transfer ownership of the file descriptor to the application. To avoid leaking resources, the application must release ownership of the file descriptor using the `close` system call when it is no longer needed, or by importing a Vulkan memory object from it. Where supported by the operating system, the implementation must set the file descriptor to be closed automatically when an `execve` system call is made.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetMemoryFdKHR-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetMemoryFdKHR-pGetFdInfo-parameter
  pGetFdInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR structure
- VUID-vkGetMemoryFdKHR-pFd-parameter
  pFd must be a valid pointer to an int value

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY

The VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_fd
typedef struct VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceMemory memory;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **memory** is the memory object from which the handle will be exported.
- **handleType** is a VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits value specifying the type of handle requested.

The properties of the file descriptor exported depend on the value of handleType. See VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits for a description of the properties of the defined external memory handle types.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-00671
  handleType must have been included in VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes when memory was created
• **VUID-VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-00672**
  
  handleType must be `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT` or `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_DMA_BUF_BIT_EXT`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• **VUID-VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  
  sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_GET_FD_INFO_KHR`.

• **VUID-VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  
  pNext must be NULL.

• **VUID-VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR-memory-parameter**
  
  memory must be a valid `VkDeviceMemory` handle.

• **VUID-VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR-handleType-parameter**
  
  handleType must be a valid `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value.

POSIX file descriptor memory handles compatible with Vulkan may also be created by non-Vulkan APIs using methods beyond the scope of this specification. To determine the correct parameters to use when importing such handles, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_fd
VkResult vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR(
    VkDevice device,                     
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType,  
    int fd,                               
    VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR* pMemoryFdProperties);
```

• device is the logical device that will be importing `fd`.

• handleType is a `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the type of the handle `fd`.

• `fd` is the handle which will be imported.

• pMemoryFdProperties is a pointer to a `VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR` structure in which the properties of the handle `fd` are returned.

**Valid Usage**

• **VUID-vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR-fd-00673**
  
  fd must be an external memory handle created outside of the Vulkan API.

• **VUID-vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR-handleType-00674**
  
  handleType must not be `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT`.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR-handleType-parameter
  handleType must be a valid VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits value

- VUID-vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR-pMemoryFdProperties-parameter
  pMemoryFdProperties must be a valid pointer to a VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR structure

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE

The VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR structure returned is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_fd
typedef struct VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t memoryTypeBits;
} VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- memoryTypeBits is a bitmask containing one bit set for every memory type which the specified file descriptor can be imported as.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_FD_PROPERTIES_KHR

- VUID-VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

11.2.6. Device Group Memory Allocations

If the pNext chain of VkMemoryAllocateInfo includes a VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo structure, then
that structure includes flags and a device mask controlling how many instances of the memory will be allocated.

The `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
ttypedef struct VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkMemoryAllocateFlags flags;
    uint32_t deviceMask;
} VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
ttypedef VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits` controlling the allocation.
- `deviceMask` is a mask of physical devices in the logical device, indicating that memory must be allocated on each device in the mask, if `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT` is set in `flags`.

If `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT` is not set, the number of instances allocated depends on whether `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT` is set in the memory heap. If `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT` is set, then memory is allocated for every physical device in the logical device (as if `deviceMask` has bits set for all device indices). If `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT` is not set, then a single instance of memory is allocated (as if `deviceMask` is set to one).

On some implementations, allocations from a multi-instance heap may consume memory on all physical devices even if the `deviceMask` excludes some devices. If `VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties::subsetAllocation` is `VK_TRUE`, then memory is only consumed for the devices in the device mask.

**Note**
In practice, most allocations on a multi-instance heap will be allocated across all physical devices. Unicast allocation support is an optional optimization for a minority of allocations.

```
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo-deviceMask-00675
  If `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT` is set, `deviceMask` must be a valid device mask
```
If VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT is set, deviceMask must not be zero.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_FLAGS_INFO

- VUID-VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits values

Bits which can be set in VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo::flags, controlling device memory allocation, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits {
    VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT = 0x00000001,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
    VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT = 0x00000002,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
    VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT = 0x00000004,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
    VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT_KHR = VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
    VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT_KHR = VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
    VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR = VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT,
} VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
typedef VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits VkMemoryAllocateFlagBitsKHR;
```

- VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT specifies that memory will be allocated for the devices in VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo::deviceMask.

- VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT specifies that the memory can be attached to a buffer object created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT bit set in usage, and that the memory handle can be used to retrieve an opaque address via vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress.

- VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT specifies that the memory’s address can be saved and reused on a subsequent run (e.g. for trace capture and replay), see VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo for more detail.
VkMemoryAllocateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits.

11.2.7. Opaque Capture Address Allocation

To request a specific device address for a memory allocation, add a VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo structure to the pNext chain of the VkMemoryAllocateInfo structure. The VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint64_t opaqueCaptureAddress;
} VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **opaqueCaptureAddress** is the opaque capture address requested for the memory allocation.

If opaqueCaptureAddress is zero, no specific address is requested.

If opaqueCaptureAddress is not zero, it should be an address retrieved from vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress on an identically created memory allocation on the same implementation.

**Note**

In most cases, it is expected that a non-zero opaqueAddress is an address retrieved from vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress on an identically created
memory allocation. If this is not the case, it is likely that \texttt{VK\_ERROR\_INVALID\_OPAQUE\_CAPTURE\_ADDRESS} errors will occur.

This is, however, not a strict requirement because trace capture/replay tools may need to adjust memory allocation parameters for imported memory.

If this structure is not present, it is as if \texttt{opaqueCaptureAddress} is zero.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \texttt{VUID-VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo-sType-sType} \texttt{sType must be VK\_STRUCTURE\_TYPE\_MEMORY\_OPAQUE\_CAPTURE\_ADDRESS\_ALLOCATE\_INFO}

#### 11.2.8. Freeing Device Memory

To free a memory object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK\_VERSION\_1\_0
void vkFreeMemory(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDeviceMemory memory,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- \texttt{device} is the logical device that owns the memory.
- \texttt{memory} is the \texttt{VkDeviceMemory} object to be freed.
- \texttt{pAllocator} controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

Before freeing a memory object, an application \textbf{must} ensure the memory object is no longer in use by the device — for example by command buffers in the \textit{pending state}. Memory \textbf{can} be freed whilst still bound to resources, but those resources \textbf{must} not be used afterwards. Freeing a memory object releases the reference it held, if any, to its payload. If there are still any bound images or buffers, the memory object’s payload \textbf{may} not be immediately released by the implementation, but \textbf{must} be released by the time all bound images and buffers have been destroyed. Once all references to a payload are released, it is returned to the heap from which it was allocated.

How memory objects are bound to Images and Buffers is described in detail in the Resource Memory Association section.

If a memory object is mapped at the time it is freed, it is implicitly unmapped.

---

\textbf{Note}

As described below, host writes are not implicitly flushed when the memory object is unmapped, but the implementation \textbf{must} guarantee that writes that have not been flushed do not affect any other memory.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkFreeMemory-memory-00677
  All submitted commands that refer to memory (via images or buffers) must have completed execution

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkFreeMemory-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkFreeMemory-memory-parameter
If memory is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle

- VUID-vkFreeMemory-pAllocator-parameter
If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkFreeMemory-memory-parent
If memory is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

- Host access to memory must be externally synchronized

11.2.9. Host Access to Device Memory Objects

Memory objects created with vkAllocateMemory are not directly host accessible.

Memory objects created with the memory property VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT are considered mappable. Memory objects must be mappable in order to be successfully mapped on the host.

To retrieve a host virtual address pointer to a region of a mappable memory object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkMapMemory(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDeviceMemory memory,
    VkDeviceSize offset,
    VkDeviceSize size,
    VkMemoryMapFlags flags,
    void** ppData);
```

- device is the logical device that owns the memory.
- memory is the VkDeviceMemory object to be mapped.
• **offset** is a zero-based byte offset from the beginning of the memory object.

• **size** is the size of the memory range to map, or **VK_WHOLE_SIZE** to map from **offset** to the end of the allocation.

• **flags** is reserved for future use.

• **ppData** is a pointer to a **void** * variable in which is returned a host-accessible pointer to the beginning of the mapped range. This pointer minus **offset** must be aligned to at least **VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minMemoryMapAlignment**.

After a successful call to **vkMapMemory** the memory object **memory** is considered to be currently **host mapped**.

**Note**

It is an application error to call **vkMapMemory** on a memory object that is already **host mapped**.

**Note**

**vkMapMemory** will fail if the implementation is unable to allocate an appropriately sized contiguous virtual address range, e.g. due to virtual address space fragmentation or platform limits. In such cases, **vkMapMemory** must return **VK_ERROR_MEMORY_MAP_FAILED**. The application can improve the likelihood of success by reducing the size of the mapped range and/or removing unneeded mappings using **vkUnmapMemory**.

**vkMapMemory** does not check whether the device memory is currently in use before returning the host-accessible pointer. The application must guarantee that any previously submitted command that writes to this range has completed before the host reads from or writes to that range, and that any previously submitted command that reads from that range has completed before the host writes to that region (see here for details on fulfilling such a guarantee). If the device memory was allocated without the **VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT** set, these guarantees must be made for an extended range: the application must round down the start of the range to the nearest multiple of **VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::nonCoherentAtomSize**, and round the end of the range up to the nearest multiple of **VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::nonCoherentAtomSize**.

While a range of device memory is host mapped, the application is responsible for synchronizing both device and host access to that memory range.

**Note**

It is important for the application developer to become meticulously familiar with all of the mechanisms described in the chapter on **Synchronization and Cache Control** as they are crucial to maintaining memory access ordering.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkMapMemory-memory-00678**
  
  **memory** must not be currently host mapped
• VUID-vkMapMemory-offset-00679
offset must be less than the size of memory

• VUID-vkMapMemory-size-00680
If size is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, size must be greater than 0

• VUID-vkMapMemory-size-00681
If size is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, size must be less than or equal to the size of the memory minus offset

• VUID-vkMapMemory-memory-00682
memory must have been created with a memory type that reports VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT

• VUID-vkMapMemory-memory-00683
memory must not have been allocated with multiple instances

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkMapMemory-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

• VUID-vkMapMemory-memory-parameter
memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle

• VUID-vkMapMemory-flags-zerobitmask
flags must be 0

• VUID-vkMapMemory-ppData-parameter
ppData must be a valid pointer to a pointer value

• VUID-vkMapMemory-memory-parent
memory must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

• Host access to memory must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

Success
  • VK_SUCCESS

Failure
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
  • VK_ERROR_MEMORY_MAP_FAILED
**VkMemoryMapFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

Two commands are provided to enable applications to work with non-coherent memory allocations: **vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges** and **vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges**.

**Note**

If the memory object was created with the **VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT** set, **vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges** and **vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges** are unnecessary and may have a performance cost. However, **availability and visibility operations** still need to be managed on the device. See the description of **host access types** for more information.

To flush ranges of non-coherent memory from the host caches, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkMemoryMapFlags;

VkResult vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t memoryRangeCount,
    const VkMappedMemoryRange* pMemoryRanges);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the memory ranges.
- **memoryRangeCount** is the length of the **pMemoryRanges** array.
- **pMemoryRanges** is a pointer to an array of **VkMappedMemoryRange** structures describing the memory ranges to flush.

**vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges** guarantees that host writes to the memory ranges described by **pMemoryRanges** are made available to the host memory domain, such that they can be made available to the device memory domain via **memory domain operations** using the **VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT** access type.

Within each range described by **pMemoryRanges**, each set of **nonCoherentAtomSize** bytes in that range is flushed if any byte in that set has been written by the host since it was first host mapped, or the last time it was flushed. If **pMemoryRanges** includes sets of **nonCoherentAtomSize** bytes where no bytes have been written by the host, those bytes must not be flushed.

Unmapping non-coherent memory does not implicitly flush the host mapped memory, and host writes that have not been flushed may not ever be visible to the device. However, implementations must ensure that writes that have not been flushed do not become visible to any other memory.

**Note**

The above guarantee avoids a potential memory corruption in scenarios where host writes to a mapped memory object have not been flushed before the memory is unmapped (or freed), and the virtual address range is subsequently reused for a
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges-device-parameter
  
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle.

- VUID-vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges-pMemoryRanges-parameter
  
  `pMemoryRanges` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `memoryRangeCount` valid `VkMappedMemoryRange` structures.

- VUID-vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges-memoryRangeCount-arraylength
  
  `memoryRangeCount` **must** be greater than 0.

Return Codes

**Success**

- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

To invalidate ranges of non-coherent memory from the host caches, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges(
    VkDevice device, 
    uint32_t memoryRangeCount, 
    const VkMappedMemoryRange* pMemoryRanges);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the memory ranges.
- `memoryRangeCount` is the length of the `pMemoryRanges` array.
- `pMemoryRanges` is a pointer to an array of `VkMappedMemoryRange` structures describing the memory ranges to invalidate.

`vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges` guarantees that device writes to the memory ranges described by `pMemoryRanges`, which have been made available to the host memory domain using the `VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT` and `VK_ACCESS_HOST_READ_BIT` access types, are made visible to the host. If a range of non-coherent memory is written by the host and then invalidated without first being flushed, its contents are undefined.

Within each range described by `pMemoryRanges`, each set of `nonCoherentAtomSize` bytes in that range is invalidated if any byte in that set has been written by the device since it was first host mapped, or the last time it was invalidated.
Mapping non-coherent memory does not implicitly invalidate that memory.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges-device-parameter
  
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges-pMemoryRanges-parameter
  
  pMemoryRanges must be a valid pointer to an array of memoryRangeCount valid VkMappedMemoryRange structures

- VUID-vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges-memoryRangeCount-arraylength
  
  memoryRangeCount must be greater than 0

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The VkMappedMemoryRange structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkMappedMemoryRange {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceMemory memory;
    VkDeviceSize offset;
    VkDeviceSize size;
} VkMappedMemoryRange;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **memory** is the memory object to which this range belongs.
- **offset** is the zero-based byte offset from the beginning of the memory object.
- **size** is either the size of range, or VK_WHOLE_SIZE to affect the range from offset to the end of the current mapping of the allocation.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkMappedMemoryRange-memory-00684
  memory must be currently host mapped

- VUID-VkMappedMemoryRange-size-00685
  If size is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, offset and size must specify a range contained within the currently mapped range of memory

- VUID-VkMappedMemoryRange-size-00686
  If size is equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, offset must be within the currently mapped range of memory

- VUID-VkMappedMemoryRange-offset-00687
  offset must be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::nonCoherentAtomSize

- VUID-VkMappedMemoryRange-size-01389
  If size is equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, the end of the current mapping of memory must either be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::nonCoherentAtomSize bytes from the beginning of the memory object, or be equal to the end of the memory object

- VUID-VkMappedMemoryRange-size-01390
  If size is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, size must either be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::nonCoherentAtomSize, or offset plus size must equal the size of memory

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkMappedMemoryRange-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MAPPED_MEMORY_RANGE

- VUID-VkMappedMemoryRange-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkMappedMemoryRange-memory-parameter
  memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle

To unmapped a memory object once host access to it is no longer needed by the application, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkUnmapMemory(
    VkDevice device,  // device is the logical device that owns the memory.
    VkDeviceMemory memory);  // memory is the memory object to be unmapped.
```
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkUnmapMemory-memory-00689
  memory must be currently host mapped

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkUnmapMemory-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkUnmapMemory-memory-parameter
  memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle

- VUID-vkUnmapMemory-memory-parent
  memory must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

- Host access to memory must be externally synchronized

11.2.10. Lazily Allocated Memory

If the memory object is allocated from a heap with the VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT bit set, that object's backing memory may be provided by the implementation lazily. The actual committed size of the memory may initially be as small as zero (or as large as the requested size), and monotonically increases as additional memory is needed.

A memory type with this flag set is only allowed to be bound to a VkImage whose usage flags include VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT.

Note

Using lazily allocated memory objects for framebuffer attachments that are not needed once a render pass instance has completed may allow some implementations to never allocate memory for such attachments.

To determine the amount of lazily-allocated memory that is currently committed for a memory object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetDeviceMemoryCommitment(
  VkDevice device,
  VkDeviceMemory memory,
  VkDeviceSize* pCommittedMemoryInBytes);
```

- device is the logical device that owns the memory.
• memory is the memory object being queried.
• pCommittedMemoryInBytes is a pointer to a VkDeviceSize value in which the number of bytes currently committed is returned, on success.

The implementation may update the commitment at any time, and the value returned by this query may be out of date.

The implementation guarantees to allocate any committed memory from the heapIndex indicated by the memory type that the memory object was created with.

### Valid Usage

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkGetDeviceMemoryCommitment-memory-00690
  memory must have been created with a memory type that reports VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDeviceMemoryCommitment-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetDeviceMemoryCommitment-memory-parameter
  memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle

- VUID-vkGetDeviceMemoryCommitment-pCommittedMemoryInBytes-parameter
  pCommittedMemoryInBytes must be a valid pointer to a VkDeviceSize value

- VUID-vkGetDeviceMemoryCommitment-memory-parent
  memory must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

### 11.2.11. Protected Memory

Protected memory divides device memory into protected device memory and unprotected device memory.

Protected memory adds the following concepts:

**Memory:**

- Unprotected device memory, which can be visible to the device and can be visible to the host
- Protected device memory, which can be visible to the device but must not be visible to the host

**Resources:**

- Unprotected images and unprotected buffers, to which unprotected memory can be bound
- Protected images and protected buffers, to which protected memory can be bound

**Command buffers:**
Unprotected command buffers, which can be submitted to a device queue to execute unprotected queue operations

Protected command buffers, which can be submitted to a protected-capable device queue to execute protected queue operations

• Device queues:
  ◦ Unprotected device queues, to which unprotected command buffers can be submitted
  ◦ Protected-capable device queues, to which unprotected command buffers or protected command buffers can be submitted

• Queue submissions
  ◦ Unprotected queue submissions, through which unprotected command buffers can be submitted
  ◦ Protected queue submissions, through which protected command buffers can be submitted

• Queue operations
  ◦ Unprotected queue operations
  ◦ Protected queue operations

Protected Memory Access Rules

If VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties::protectedNoFault is VK_FALSE, applications must not perform any of the following operations:

• Write to unprotected memory within protected queue operations.

• Access protected memory within protected queue operations other than in framebuffer-space pipeline stages, the compute shader stage, or the transfer stage.

• Perform a query within protected queue operations.

If VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties::protectedNoFault is VK_TRUE, these operations are valid, but reads will return undefined values, and writes will either be dropped or store undefined values.

Additionally, indirect operations must not be performed within protected queue operations.

Whether these operations are valid or not, or if any other invalid usage is performed, the implementation must guarantee that:

• Protected device memory must never be visible to the host.

• Values written to unprotected device memory must not be a function of values from protected memory.

11.2.12. Peer Memory Features

Peer memory is memory that is allocated for a given physical device and then bound to a resource and accessed by a different physical device, in a logical device that represents multiple physical devices. Some ways of reading and writing peer memory may not be supported by a device.
To determine how peer memory **can** be accessed, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t heapIndex,
    uint32_t localDeviceIndex,
    uint32_t remoteDeviceIndex,
    VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags* pPeerMemoryFeatures);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
void vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeaturesKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t heapIndex,
    uint32_t localDeviceIndex,
    uint32_t remoteDeviceIndex,
    VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags* pPeerMemoryFeatures);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the memory.
- **heapIndex** is the index of the memory heap from which the memory is allocated.
- **localDeviceIndex** is the device index of the physical device that performs the memory access.
- **remoteDeviceIndex** is the device index of the physical device that the memory is allocated for.
- **pPeerMemoryFeatures** is a pointer to a **VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags** bitmask indicating which types of memory accesses are supported for the combination of heap, local, and remote devices.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures-heapIndex-00691
  heapIndex **must** be less than **memoryHeapCount**

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures-localDeviceIndex-00692
  localDeviceIndex **must** be a valid device index

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures-remoteDeviceIndex-00693
  remoteDeviceIndex **must** be a valid device index

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures-localDeviceIndex-00694
  localDeviceIndex **must** not equal remoteDeviceIndex

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures-device-parameter
  device **must** be a valid **VkDevice** handle
Bits which **may** be set in `vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures::pPeerMemoryFeatures`, indicating supported peer memory features, are:

```plaintext
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits {
    VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_SRC_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_DST_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_SRC_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_DST_BIT = 0x00000008,
} VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```plaintext
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
typedef VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBitsKHR;
```

- **VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_SRC_BIT** specifies that the memory can be accessed as the source of any `vkCmdCopy*` command.
- **VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_DST_BIT** specifies that the memory can be accessed as the destination of any `vkCmdCopy*` command.
- **VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_SRC_BIT** specifies that the memory can be read as any memory access type.
- **VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_DST_BIT** specifies that the memory can be written as any memory access type. Shader atomics are considered to be writes.

**Note**
The peer memory features of a memory heap also apply to any accesses that **may** be performed during image layout transitions.

**VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_DST_BIT** must be supported for all host local heaps and for at least one device-local memory heap.
If a device does not support a peer memory feature, it is still valid to use a resource that includes both local and peer memory bindings with the corresponding access type as long as only the local bindings are actually accessed. For example, an application doing split-frame rendering would use framebuffer attachments that include both local and peer memory bindings, but would scissor the rendering to only update local memory.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
typedef VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagsKHR;
```

`VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits`.

### 11.2.13. Opaque Capture Address Query

To query a 64-bit opaque capture address value from a memory object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
uint64_t vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo* pInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
uint64_t vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo* pInfo);
```

- `device` is the logical device that the memory object was allocated on.
- `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo` structure specifying the memory object to retrieve an address for.

The 64-bit return value is an opaque address representing the start of `pInfo->memory`.

If the memory object was allocated with a non-zero value of `VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo::opaqueCaptureAddress`, the return value must be the same address.

**Note**

The expected usage for these opaque addresses is only for trace capture/replay.
tools to store these addresses in a trace and subsequently specify them during replay.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress-None-03334
  The `bufferDeviceAddress` feature **must** be enabled

- VUID-vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress-device-03335
  If `device` was created with multiple physical devices, then the `bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice` feature **must** be enabled

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress-device-parameter
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress-pInfo-parameter
  `pInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo` structure

The `VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceMemory memory;
} VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
typedef VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo
VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `memory` specifies the memory whose address is being queried.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo-memory-03336
  `memory` **must** have been allocated with `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo-sType-sType
  
  *sType must be* `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_INFO`

- VUID-VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo-pNext-pNext
  
  *pNext must be NULL*

- VUID-VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo-memory-parameter
  
  *memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle*
Chapter 12. Resource Creation

Vulkan supports two primary resource types: buffers and images. Resources are views of memory with associated formatting and dimensionality. Buffers provide access to raw arrays of bytes, whereas images can be multidimensional and may have associated metadata.

12.1. Buffers

Buffers represent linear arrays of data which are used for various purposes by binding them to a graphics or compute pipeline via descriptor sets or via certain commands, or by directly specifying them as parameters to certain commands.

Buffers are represented by VkBuffer handles:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkBuffer)
```

To create buffers, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateBuffer(
    VkDevice device,        // device is the logical device that creates the buffer object.
    const VkBufferCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,  // pCreateInfo is a pointer to a VkBufferCreateInfo structure containing parameters affecting creation of the buffer.
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,  // pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
    VkBuffer* pBuffer);  // pBuffer is a pointer to a VkBuffer handle in which the resulting buffer object is returned.
```

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCreateBuffer-flags-00911
  If the flags member of pCreateInfo includes VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT, creating this VkBuffer must not cause the total required sparse memory for all currently valid sparse resources on the device to exceed VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::sparseAddressSpaceSize

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateBuffer-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateBuffer-pCreateInfo-parameter
  pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkBufferCreateInfo structure

- VUID-vkCreateBuffer-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateBuffer-pBuffer-parameter
  pBuffer must be a valid pointer to a VkBuffer handle

Return Codes

Success
  • VK_SUCCESS

Failure
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
  • VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_KHR

The VkBufferCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkBufferCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBufferCreateFlags flags;
    VkDeviceSize size;
    VkBufferUsageFlags usage;
    VkSharingMode sharingMode;
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndexCount;
    const uint32_t* pQueueFamilyIndices;
} VkBufferCreateInfo;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- flags is a bitmask of VkBufferCreateFlagBits specifying additional parameters of the buffer.
- size is the size in bytes of the buffer to be created.
- usage is a bitmask of VkBufferUsageFlagBits specifying allowed usages of the buffer.
- sharingMode is a VkSharingMode value specifying the sharing mode of the buffer when it will be accessed by multiple queue families.
- queueFamilyIndexCount is the number of entries in the pQueueFamilyIndices array.
- pQueueFamilyIndices is a pointer to an array of queue families that will access this buffer. It is ignored if sharingMode is not VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT.

## Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-size-00912**
  - `size` **must** be greater than 0

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-sharingMode-00913**
  - If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, pQueueFamilyIndices **must** be a valid pointer to an array of queueFamilyIndexCount uint32_t values

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-sharingMode-00914**
  - If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, queueFamilyIndexCount **must** be greater than 1

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-sharingMode-01419**
  - If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, each element of pQueueFamilyIndices **must** be unique and **must** be less than pQueueFamilyPropertyCount returned by either `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` or `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2` for the physicalDevice that was used to create device

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-flags-00915**
  - If the sparseBinding feature is not enabled, flags **must** not contain `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-flags-00916**
  - If the sparseResidencyBuffer feature is not enabled, flags **must** not contain `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-flags-00917**
  - If the sparseResidencyAliased feature is not enabled, flags **must** not contain `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-flags-00918**
  - If flags contains `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` or `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT`, it **must** also contain `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-pNext-00920**
  - If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo` structure, its `handleTypes` member **must** only contain bits that are also in `VkExternalBufferProperties::externalMemoryProperties.compatibleHandleTypes`, as returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferProperties` with `pExternalBufferInfo->handleType` equal to any one of the handle types specified in `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes`

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-flags-01887**
  - If the protectedMemory feature is not enabled, flags **must** not contain `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-None-01888**
If any of the bits VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT, VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT, or VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT are set, VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT must not also be set.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-opaqueCaptureAddress-03337
  If VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo::opaqueCaptureAddress is not zero, flags must include VK_BUFFER_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-flags-06549
  If flags includes VK_BUFFER_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT, the bufferDeviceAddressCaptureReplay feature must be enabled.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-usage-04813
  If usage includes VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_SRC_BIT_KHR, VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR, then the pNext chain must include a valid VkVideoProfilesKHR structure with profileCount greater than 0 and pProfiles including at least one VkVideoProfileKHR::videoCodecOperation specifying a decode operation.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-usage-04814
  If usage includes VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR, VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_BIT_KHR, then the pNext chain must include a valid VkVideoProfilesKHR structure with profileCount greater than 0 and pProfiles including at least one VkVideoProfileKHR::videoCodecOperation specifying an encode operation.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-size-06409
  size must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties::maxBufferSize.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo, VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo, or VkVideoProfilesKHR.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkBufferCreateFlagBits values.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-usage-parameter
  usage must be a valid combination of VkBufferUsageFlagBits values.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-usage-requiredbitmask
  usage must not be 0.

- VUID-VkBufferCreateInfo-sharingMode-parameter
  sharingMode must be a valid VkSharingMode value.
Bits which can be set in VkBufferCreateInfo::usage, specifying usage behavior of a buffer, are:

```c
typedef enum VK_VERSION_1_0
    VkBufferUsageFlagBits {
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT = 0x00000001,
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT = 0x00000002,
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000004,
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000008,
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000010,
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000020,
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDEX_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000040,
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000080,
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000100,
        // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT = 0x00020000,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_SRC_BIT_KHR = 0x00002000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR = 0x00004000,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_INPUT_READ_ONLY_BIT_KHR = 0x00080000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_STORAGE_BIT_KHR = 0x00100000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_rasterization_pipeline
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000400,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_BIT_KHR = 0x00008000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR = 0x00010000,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
        VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT_KHR = VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT,
    } VkBufferUsageFlagBits;
```

- **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT** specifies that the buffer can be used as the source of a transfer command (see the definition of VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT).
- **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT** specifies that the buffer can be used as the destination of a transfer command.
- **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the buffer can be used to create a VkBufferView suitable for occupying a VkDescriptorSet slot of type
• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the buffer can be used to create a VkBufferView suitable for occupying a VkDescriptorSet slot of type VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the buffer can be used in a VkDescriptorBufferInfo suitable for occupying a VkDescriptorSet slot either of type VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the buffer can be used in a VkDescriptorBufferInfo suitable for occupying a VkDescriptorSet slot either of type VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDEX_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the buffer is suitable for passing as the buffer parameter to vkCmdBindIndexBuffer.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the buffer is suitable for passing as an element of the pBuffers array to vkCmdBindVertexBuffers.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the buffer is suitable for passing as the buffer parameter to vkCmdDrawIndirect, vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect, or vkCmdDispatchIndirect.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR** specifies that the buffer is suitable for use as a Shader Binding Table.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_INPUT_READ_ONLY_BIT_KHR** specifies that the buffer is suitable for use as a read-only input to an acceleration structure build.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_STORAGE_BIT_KHR** specifies that the buffer is suitable for storage space for a VkAccelerationStructureKHR.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT** specifies that the buffer can be used to retrieve a buffer device address via vkGetBufferDeviceAddress and use that address to access the buffer’s memory from a shader.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_SRC_BIT_KHR** specifies that the buffer can be used as the source bitstream buffer in a video decode operation.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR** specifies that the buffer can be used as the destination status buffer in a video decode operation.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_BIT_KHR** specifies that the buffer can be used as the destination bitstream buffer in a video encode operation.

• **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_BIT_KHR** specifies that the buffer can be used as the destination status buffer in a video encode operation.

---

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkBufferUsageFlags;
```

**VkBufferUsageFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkBufferUsageFlagBits.

Bits which can be set in VkBufferCreateInfo::flags, specifying additional parameters of a buffer, are:
typedef enum VkBufferCreateFlagBits {
    VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_BUFFER_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR = VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT
} VkBufferCreateFlagBits;

- **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT** specifies that the buffer will be backed using sparse memory binding.
- **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT** specifies that the buffer can be partially backed using sparse memory binding. Buffers created with this flag must also be created with the **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT** flag.
- **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT** specifies that the buffer will be backed using sparse memory binding with memory ranges that might also simultaneously be backing another buffer (or another portion of the same buffer). Buffers created with this flag must also be created with the **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT** flag.
- **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT** specifies that the buffer is a protected buffer.
- **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT** specifies that the buffer's address can be saved and reused on a subsequent run (e.g. for trace capture and replay), see VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo for more detail.

See Sparse Resource Features and Physical Device Features for details of the sparse memory features supported on a device.

typedef VkFlags VkBufferCreateFlags;

VkBufferCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkBufferCreateFlagBits.

To define a set of external memory handle types that may be used as backing store for a buffer, add a VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo structure to the pNext chain of the VkBufferCreateInfo structure. The VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags handleTypes;
} VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo;
VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo; or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory
typedef VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfoKHR;
```

**Note**

A `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo` structure with a non-zero `handleTypes` field must be included in the creation parameters for a buffer that will be bound to memory that is either exported or imported.

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `handleTypes` is zero or a bitmask of `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` specifying one or more external memory handle types.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO`

- VUID-VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo-handleTypes-parameter
  
  `handleTypes` must be a valid combination of `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` values

To request a specific device address for a buffer, add a `VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkBufferCreateInfo` structure. The `VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint64_t opaqueCaptureAddress;
} VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
typedef VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• opaqueCaptureAddress is the opaque capture address requested for the buffer.

If opaqueCaptureAddress is zero, no specific address is requested.

If opaqueCaptureAddress is not zero, then it should be an address retrieved from vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddress for an identically created buffer on the same implementation.

If this structure is not present, it is as if opaqueCaptureAddress is zero.

Apps should avoid creating buffers with app-provided addresses and implementation-provided addresses in the same process, to reduce the likelihood of VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS errors.

**Note**

The expected usage for this is that a trace capture/replay tool will add the VK_BUFFER_CREATEDEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT flag to all buffers that use VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT, and during capture will save the queried opaque device addresses in the trace. During replay, the buffers will be created specifying the original address so any address values stored in the trace data will remain valid.

Implementations are expected to separate such buffers in the GPU address space so normal allocations will avoid using these addresses. Apps/tools should avoid mixing app-provided and implementation-provided addresses for buffers created with VK_BUFFER_CREATEDEVICEADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT, to avoid address space allocation conflicts.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo-sType-sType
  
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_OPAQUE_CAPTUREADDRESS_CREATE_INFO

To destroy a buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyBuffer(
    VkDevice device,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

• device is the logical device that destroys the buffer.

• buffer is the buffer to destroy.

• pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyBuffer-buffer-00922
  All submitted commands that refer to `buffer`, either directly or via a `VkBufferView`, must have completed execution

- VUID-vkDestroyBuffer-buffer-00923
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `buffer` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- VUID-vkDestroyBuffer-buffer-00924
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `buffer` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyBuffer-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkDestroyBuffer-buffer-parameter
  If `buffer` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `buffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkDestroyBuffer-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

- VUID-vkDestroyBuffer-buffer-parent
  If `buffer` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `buffer` must be externally synchronized

12.2. Buffer Views

A buffer view represents a contiguous range of a buffer and a specific format to be used to interpret the data. Buffer views are used to enable shaders to access buffer contents using image operations. In order to create a valid buffer view, the buffer must have been created with at least one of the following usage flags:

- `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT`
- `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT`

Buffer views are represented by `VkBufferView` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
To create a buffer view, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateBufferView(
    VkDevice device,                  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    const VkBufferViewCreateInfo* pCreateInfo, // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    VkBufferView* pView);               // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```

- **device** is the logical device that creates the buffer view.
- **pCreateInfo** is a pointer to a `VkBufferViewCreateInfo` structure containing parameters to be used to create the buffer view.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pView** is a pointer to a `VkBufferView` handle in which the resulting buffer view object is returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateBufferView-device-parameter
  - **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkCreateBufferView-pCreateInfo-parameter
  - **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkBufferViewCreateInfo` structure
- VUID-vkCreateBufferView-pAllocator-parameter
  - If **pAllocator** is not `NULL`, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- VUID-vkCreateBufferView-pView-parameter
  - **pView** must be a valid pointer to a `VkBufferView` handle

### Return Codes

**Success**
- **VK_SUCCESS**

**Failure**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY**

The `VkBufferViewCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
typedef struct VkBufferViewCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBufferViewCreateFlags flags;
    VkBuffer buffer;
    VkFormat format;
    VkDeviceSize offset;
    VkDeviceSize range;
} VkBufferViewCreateInfo;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• flags is reserved for future use.
• buffer is a VkBuffer on which the view will be created.
• format is a VkFormat describing the format of the data elements in the buffer.
• offset is an offset in bytes from the base address of the buffer. Accesses to the buffer view from shaders use addressing that is relative to this starting offset.
• range is a size in bytes of the buffer view. If range is equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, the range from offset to the end of the buffer is used. If VK_WHOLE_SIZE is used and the remaining size of the buffer is not a multiple of the texel block size of format, the nearest smaller multiple is used.

**Valid Usage**

• VUID-VkBufferViewCreateInfo-offset-00925
  offset must be less than the size of buffer

• VUID-VkBufferViewCreateInfo-range-00928
  If range is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, range must be greater than 0

• VUID-VkBufferViewCreateInfo-range-00929
  If range is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, range must be an integer multiple of the texel block size of format

• VUID-VkBufferViewCreateInfo-range-00930
  If range is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, the number of texel buffer elements given by (floor(range / (texel block size)) × (texels per block)) where texel block size and texels per block are as defined in the Compatible Formats table for format, must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxTexelBufferElements

• VUID-VkBufferViewCreateInfo-offset-00931
  If range is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, the sum of offset and range must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

• VUID-VkBufferViewCreateInfo-range-04059
  If range is equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, the number of texel buffer elements given by (floor((size - offset) / (texel block size)) × (texels per block)) where size is the size of buffer, and texel block size and texels per block are as defined in the Compatible Formats table for format, must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxTexelBufferElements
buffer must have been created with a usage value containing at least one of VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT or VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT

If buffer was created with usage containing VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT, format must be supported for uniform texel buffers, as specified by the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT flag in VkFormatProperties::bufferFeatures returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties

If buffer was created with usage containing VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT, format must be supported for storage texel buffers, as specified by the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT flag in VkFormatProperties::bufferFeatures returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties

If buffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

If the texelBufferAlignment feature is not enabled, offset must be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minTexelBufferOffsetAlignment

If the texelBufferAlignment feature is enabled and if buffer was created with usage containing VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT, offset must be a multiple of the lesser of VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties::storageTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes or, if VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties::storageTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment is VK_TRUE, the size of a texel of the requested format. If the size of a texel is a multiple of three bytes, then the size of a single component of format is used instead

If the texelBufferAlignment feature is enabled and if buffer was created with usage containing VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT, offset must be a multiple of the lesser of VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties::uniformTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes or, if VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties::uniformTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment is VK_TRUE, the size of a texel of the requested format. If the size of a texel is a multiple of three bytes, then the size of a single component of format is used instead

Valid Usage (Implicit)

sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_VIEW_CREATE_INFO

pNext must be NULL

flags-zerobitmask
flags must be 0
- VUID-VkBufferViewCreateInfo-buffer-parameter
  buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle
- VUID-VkBufferViewCreateInfo-format-parameter
  format must be a valid VkFormat value

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkBufferViewCreateFlags;

VkBufferViewCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

To destroy a buffer view, call:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyBufferView(
    VkDevice              device,           
    VkBufferView         bufferView,       
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);

- device is the logical device that destroys the buffer view.
- bufferView is the buffer view to destroy.
- pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyBufferView-bufferView-00936
  All submitted commands that refer to bufferView must have completed execution

- VUID-vkDestroyBufferView-bufferView-00937
  If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when bufferView was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- VUID-vkDestroyBufferView-bufferView-00938
  If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when bufferView was created, pAllocator must be NULL

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyBufferView-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkDestroyBufferView-bufferView-parameter
  If bufferView is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, bufferView must be a valid VkBufferView handle
• VUID-vkDestroyBufferView-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

• VUID-vkDestroyBufferView-bufferView-parent
  If `bufferView` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the device

Host Synchronization

• Host access to `bufferView` must be externally synchronized

12.3. Images

Images represent multidimensional – up to 3 – arrays of data which can be used for various purposes (e.g. attachments, textures), by binding them to a graphics or compute pipeline via descriptor sets, or by directly specifying them as parameters to certain commands.

Images are represented by `VkImage` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkImage)
```

To create images, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateImage(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImageCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkImage* pImage);
```

• `device` is the logical device that creates the image.
• `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkImageCreateInfo` structure containing parameters to be used to create the image.
• `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
• `pImage` is a pointer to a `VkImage` handle in which the resulting image object is returned.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkCreateImage-flags-00939
  If the `flags` member of `pCreateInfo` includes `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT`, creating this `VkImage` must not cause the total required sparse memory for all currently valid sparse resources on the device to exceed `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::sparseAddressSpaceSize`. 
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateImage-device-parameter
  
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateImage-pCreateInfo-parameter
  
  pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkImageCreateInfo structure

- VUID-vkCreateImage-pAllocator-parameter
  
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateImage-pImage-parameter
  
  pImage must be a valid pointer to a VkImage handle

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The VkImageCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkImageCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageCreateFlags flags;
    VkImageType imageType;
    VkFormat format;
    VkExtent3D extent;
    uint32_t mipLevels;
    uint32_t arrayLayers;
    VkSampleCountFlagBits samples;
    VkImageTiling tiling;
    VkImageUsageFlags usage;
    VkSharingMode sharingMode;
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndexCount;
    const uint32_t* pQueueFamilyIndices;
    VkImageLayout initialLayout;
} VkImageCreateInfo;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **flags** is a bitmask of *VkImageCreateFlagBits* describing additional parameters of the image.

• **imageType** is a *VkImageType* value specifying the basic dimensionality of the image. Layers in array textures do not count as a dimension for the purposes of the image type.

• **format** is a *VkFormat* describing the format and type of the texel blocks that will be contained in the image.

• **extent** is a *VkExtent3D* describing the number of data elements in each dimension of the base level.

• **mipLevels** describes the number of levels of detail available for minified sampling of the image.

• **arrayLayers** is the number of layers in the image.

• **samples** is a *VkSampleCountFlagBits* value specifying the number of *samples per texel*.

• **tiling** is a *VkImageTiling* value specifying the tiling arrangement of the texel blocks in memory.

• **usage** is a bitmask of *VkImageUsageFlagBits* describing the intended usage of the image.

• **sharingMode** is a *VkSharingMode* value specifying the sharing mode of the image when it will be accessed by multiple queue families.

• **queueFamilyIndexCount** is the number of entries in the *pQueueFamilyIndices* array.

• **pQueueFamilyIndices** is a pointer to an array of queue families that will access this image. It is ignored if **sharingMode** is not *VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT*.

• **initialLayout** is a *VkImageLayout* value specifying the initial *VkImageLayout* of all image subresources of the image. See *Image Layouts*.

Images created with **tiling** equal to *VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR* have further restrictions on their limits and capabilities compared to images created with **tiling** equal to *VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL*. Creation of images with tiling **VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR** may not be supported unless other parameters meet all of the constraints:

• **imageType** is *VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D*

• **format** is not a depth/stencil format

• **mipLevels** is 1

• **arrayLayers** is 1

• **samples** is *VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT*

• usage only includes *VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT* and/or *VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT*

Images created with one of the **formats that require a sampler YCbCr conversion**, have further restrictions on their limits and capabilities compared to images created with other formats. Creation of images with a format requiring **YCbCr conversion** may not be supported unless other parameters meet all of the constraints:

• **imageType** is *VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D*

• **mipLevels** is 1

• **arrayLayers** is 1, unless otherwise indicated by *VkImageFormatProperties::maxArrayLayers*, as returned by *vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties*
• samples is VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

Implementations may support additional limits and capabilities beyond those listed above. To determine the set of valid usage bits for a given format, call vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties.

If the size of the resultant image would exceed maxResourceSize, then vkCreateImage must fail and return VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY. This failure may occur even when all image creation parameters satisfy their valid usage requirements.

Note
For images created without VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT a usage bit is valid if it is supported for the format the image is created with.

For images created with VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT a usage bit is valid if it is supported for at least one of the formats a VkImageView created from the image can have (see Image Views for more detail).

Image Creation Limits

Valid values for some image creation parameters are limited by a numerical upper bound or by inclusion in a bitset. For example, VkImageCreateInfo::arrayLayers is limited by imageCreateMaxArrayLayers, defined below; and VkImageCreateInfo::samples is limited by imageCreateSampleCounts, also defined below.

Several limiting values are defined below, as well as assisting values from which the limiting values are derived. The limiting values are referenced by the relevant valid usage statements of VkImageCreateInfo.

• Let VkBool32 imageCreateMaybeLinear indicate if the resultant image may be linear. (The definition below is trivial because certain extensions are disabled in this build of the specification).
  ◦ If tiling is VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR, then imageCreateMaybeLinear is VK_TRUE.
  ◦ If tiling is VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL, then imageCreateMaybeLinear is VK_FALSE.

• Let VkFormatFeatureFlags imageCreateFormatFeatures be the set of valid format features available during image creation.
  ◦ If tiling is VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR, then imageCreateFormatFeatures is the value of VkFormatProperties::linearTilingFeatures found by calling vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties with parameter format equal to VkImageCreateInfo::format.
  ◦ If tiling is VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL, then imageCreateFormatFeatures is the value of VkFormatProperties::optimalTilingFeatures found by calling vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties with parameter format equal to VkImageCreateInfo::format.

• Let VkImageFormatProperties2 imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList[] be the list of...
structures obtained by calling \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2}, possibly multiple times, as follows:

- The parameters \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::format}, \texttt{imageType}, \texttt{tiling}, \texttt{usage}, and \texttt{flags} \textbf{must} be equal to those in \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo}.

- If \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo::pNext} contains a \texttt{VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo} structure whose \texttt{handleTypes} is not 0, then \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::pNext} \textbf{must} contain a \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo} structure whose \texttt{handleType} is not 0; and \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2} \textbf{must} be called for each handle type in \texttt{VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes}, successively setting \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo::handleType} on each call.

- If \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo::pNext} contains no \texttt{VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo} structure, or contains a structure whose \texttt{handleTypes} is 0, then \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::pNext} \textbf{must} either contain no \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo} structure, or contain a structure whose \texttt{handleType} is 0.

- If \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo::pNext} contains a \texttt{VkVideoProfilesKHR} structure then \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::pNext} \textbf{must} also contain the same \texttt{VkVideoProfilesKHR} structure on each call.

- If any call to \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2} returns an error, then \texttt{imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList} is defined to be the empty list.

- Let \texttt{uint32_t imageCreateMaxMipLevels} be the minimum value of \texttt{VkImageFormatProperties::maxMipLevels} in \texttt{imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList}. The value is undefined if \texttt{imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList} is empty.

- Let \texttt{uint32_t imageCreateMaxArrayLayers} be the minimum value of \texttt{VkImageFormatProperties::maxArrayLayers} in \texttt{imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList}. The value is undefined if \texttt{imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList} is empty.

- Let \texttt{VkExtent3D imageCreateMaxExtent} be the component-wise minimum over all \texttt{VkImageFormatProperties::maxExtent} values in \texttt{imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList}. The value is undefined if \texttt{imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList} is empty.

- Let \texttt{VkSampleCountFlags imageCreateSampleCounts} be the intersection of each \texttt{VkImageFormatProperties::sampleCounts} in \texttt{imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList}. The value is undefined if \texttt{imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList} is empty.

- Let \texttt{VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR videoFormatProperties[]} be defined as follows.

  - If \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo::pNext} contains a \texttt{VkVideoProfilesKHR} structure, then \texttt{videoFormatProperties} is the list of structures obtained by calling \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR} with \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR::imageUsage} equal to the \texttt{usage} member of \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo} and \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR::pNext} containing the same \texttt{VkVideoProfilesKHR} structure chained to \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo}.

  - If \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo::pNext} contains no \texttt{VkVideoProfilesKHR} structure, then \texttt{videoFormatProperties} is an empty list.

- Let \texttt{VkBool32 supportedVideoFormat} indicate if the image parameters are supported by the specified video profiles.
• supportedVideoFormat is VK_TRUE if there exists an element in the videoFormatProperties list for which all of the following conditions are true:
  ▪ VkImageCreateInfo::format equals VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR::format.
  ▪ VkImageCreateInfo::flags only contains bits also set in VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR::imageCreateFlags.
  ▪ VkImageCreateInfo::imageType equals VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR::imageType.
  ▪ VkImageCreateInfo::tiling equals VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR::imageTiling.
  ▪ VkImageCreateInfo::usage only contains bits also set in VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR::imageUsageFlags.
• Otherwise supportedVideoFormat is VK_FALSE.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-imageCreateMaxMipLevels-02251
  Each of the following values (as described in Image Creation Limits) must not be undefined: imageCreateMaxMipLevels, imageCreateMaxArrayLayers, imageCreateMaxExtent, and imageCreateSampleCounts

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-sharingMode-00941
  If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, pQueueFamilyIndices must be a valid pointer to an array of queueFamilyIndexCount uint32_t values

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-sharingMode-00942
  If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, queueFamilyIndexCount must be greater than 1

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-sharingMode-01420
  If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, each element of pQueueFamilyIndices must be unique and must be less than pQueueFamilyPropertyCount returned by either vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties or vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2 for the physicalDevice that was used to create device

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-00943
  format must not be VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-extent-00944
  extent.width must be greater than 0

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-extent-00945
  extent.height must be greater than 0

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-extent-00946
  extent.depth must be greater than 0

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-mipLevels-00947
  mipLevels must be greater than 0

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-arrayLayers-00948
  arrayLayers must be greater than 0
If `flags` contains `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT`, `imageType` must be `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`.

If `flags` contains `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT`, `imageType` must be `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D`.

If `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` and `flags` contains `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT`, `extent.width` and `extent.height` must be equal and `arrayLayers` must be greater than or equal to 6.

If `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, both `extent.height` and `extent.depth` must be 1.

If `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, `extent.depth` must be 1.

Mip levels must be less than or equal to the number of levels in the complete mipmap chain based on `extent.width`, `extent.height`, and `extent.depth`.

If `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D`, `arrayLayers` must be 1.

If `samples` is not `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`, then `imageType` must be `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT`, `mipLevels` must be equal to 1, and `imageCreateMaybeLinear` (as defined in Image Creation Limits) must be `VK_FALSE`.

If `usage` includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, then bits other than `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGEDEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, and `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT` must not be set.
If `usage` includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `extent.width` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxFramebufferWidth`.

If `usage` includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `extent.height` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxFramebufferHeight`.

If `usage` includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `usage` must also contain at least one of `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

`samples` must be a bit value that is set in `imageCreateSampleCounts` (as defined in Image Creation Limits).

If the `shaderStorageImageMultisample` feature is not enabled, and `usage` contains `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT`, `samples` must be `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`.

If the `sparseBinding` feature is not enabled, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT`.

If the `sparseResidencyAliased` feature is not enabled, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT`.

If `tiling` is `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

If `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

If the `sparseResidencyImage2D` feature is not enabled, and `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

If the `sparseResidencyImage3D` feature is not enabled, and `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

If the `sparseResidency2Samples` feature is not enabled, `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, and `samples` is `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

If the `sparseResidency2Samples` feature is not enabled, `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, and `samples` is `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

If the `sparseResidency2Samples` feature is not enabled, `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, and `samples` is `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
If the `sparseResidency4Samples` feature is not enabled, `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, and `samples` is `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-imageType-00975
  If the `sparseResidency8Samples` feature is not enabled, `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, and `samples` is `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_8_BIT`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-imageType-00976
  If the `sparseResidency16Samples` feature is not enabled, `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, and `samples` is `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_16_BIT`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-flags-00987
  If `flags` contains `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT`, it must also contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT`

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-None-01891
  If any of the bits `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT` are set, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT` must not also be set

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-pNext-00990
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo` structure, its `handleTypes` member must only contain bits that are also in `VkExternalImageFormatProperties::externalMemoryProperties.compatibleHandleTypes`, as returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` with `format`, `imageType`, `tiling`, `usage`, and `flags` equal to those in this structure, and with a `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain, with a `handleType` equal to any one of the handle types specified in `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes`

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-physicalDeviceCount-01421
  If the logical device was created with `VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo::physicalDeviceCount` equal to 1, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT`

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-flags-02259
  If `flags` contains `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT`, then `mipLevels` must be one, `arrayLayers` must be one, `imageType` must be `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, and `imageCreateMaybeLinear` (as defined in Image Creation Limits) must be `VK_FALSE`

• VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-flags-01572
If flags contains VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT, then format must be a compressed image format

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-flags-01573
  If flags contains VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT, then flags must also contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-initialLayout-00993
  initialLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-pNext-01443
  If the pNext chain includes a VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo or VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfoNV structure whose handleTypes member is not 0, initialLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-06410
  If the image format is one of the formats that require a sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion, mipmapLevels must be 1

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-06411
  If the image format is one of the formats that require a sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion, samples must be VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-06412
  If the image format is one of the formats that require a sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion, imageType must be VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-imageCreateFormatFeatures-02260
  If format is a multi-planar format, and if imageCreateFormatFeatures (as defined in Image Creation Limits) does not contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DISJOINT_BIT, then flags must not contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-04712
  If format has a _422 or _420 suffix, width must be a multiple of 2

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-04713
  If format has a _420 suffix, height must be a multiple of 2

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-02795
  If format is a depth-stencil format, usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT, and the pNext chain includes a VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure, then its VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage member must also include VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-02796
  If format is a depth-stencil format, usage does not include VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT, and the pNext chain includes a VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure, then its VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage member must also not include VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT
If format is a depth-stencil format, usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT, and the pNext chain includes a VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure, then its VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage member must also include VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-02798
If format is a depth-stencil format, usage does not include VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT, and the pNext chain includes a VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure, then its VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage member must also not include VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-Format-02536
If Format is a depth-stencil format and the pNext chain includes a VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure with its stencilUsage member including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT, extent.width must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxFramebufferWidth

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-02537
If format is a depth-stencil format and the pNext chain includes a VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure with its stencilUsage member including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT, extent.height must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxFramebufferHeight

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-02538
If the shaderStorageImageMultisample feature is not enabled, format is a depth-stencil format and the pNext chain includes a VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure with its stencilUsage including VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT, samples must be VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-imageType-02082
If usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR, imageType must be VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-samples-02083
If usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR, samples must be VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-imageView2DOn3DImage-04459
If the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::imageView2DOn3DImage is VK_FALSE, flags must not contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-multisampleArrayImage-04460
If the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::multisampleArrayImage is VK_FALSE, and samples is not VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT, then arrayLayers must be 1

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-pNext-06722
If a VkImageFormatListCreateInfo structure was included in the pNext chain and VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::viewFormatCount is not zero, then each format in VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::pViewFormats must either be compatible with the format as described in the compatibility table or, if flags contains VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT, be an uncompressed format that is
size-compatible with format

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-flags-04738
  If flags does not contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT and the pNext chain includes a VkImageFormatListCreateInfo structure, then VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::viewFormatCount must be 0 or 1

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-usage-04815
  If usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR, then the pNext chain must include a valid VkVideoProfilesKHR structure with profileCount greater than 0 and pProfiles including at least one VkVideoProfileKHR::videoCodecOperation specifying a decode operation

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-usage-04816
  If usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR, then the pNext chain must include a valid VkVideoProfilesKHR structure with profileCount greater than 0 and pProfiles including at least one VkVideoProfileKHR::videoCodecOperation specifying an encode operation

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-pNext-06811
  If the pNext chain includes a VkVideoProfilesKHR structure then supportedVideoFormat must be VK_TRUE

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo, VkImageFormatListCreateInfo, VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo, VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR, or VkVideoProfilesKHR

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkImageCreateFlagBits values

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-imageType-parameter
  imageType must be a valid VkImageType value

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-format-parameter
  format must be a valid VkFormat value

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-samples-parameter
  samples must be a valid VkSampleCountFlagBits value

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-tiling-parameter
  tiling must be a valid VkImageTiling value

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-usage-parameter
 usage must be a valid combination of VkImageUsageFlagBits values

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-usage-requiredbitmask
  usage must not be 0

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-sharingMode-parameter
  sharingMode must be a valid VkSharingMode value

- VUID-VkImageCreateInfo-initialLayout-parameter
  initialLayout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

The VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void*pNext;
    VkImageUsageFlags stencilUsage;
} VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `stencilUsage` is a bitmask of VkImageUsageFlagBits describing the intended usage of the stencil aspect of the image.

If the `pNext` chain of VkImageCreateInfo includes a VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure, then that structure includes the usage flags specific to the stencil aspect of the image for an image with a depth-stencil format.

This structure specifies image usages which only apply to the stencil aspect of a depth/stencil format image. When this structure is included in the `pNext` chain of VkImageCreateInfo, the stencil aspect of the image must only be used as specified by `stencilUsage`. When this structure is not included in the `pNext` chain of VkImageCreateInfo, the stencil aspect of an image must only be used as specified by VkImageCreateInfo::usage. Use of other aspects of an image are unaffected by this structure.

This structure can also be included in the `pNext` chain of VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 to query additional capabilities specific to image creation parameter combinations including a separate set of usage flags for the stencil aspect of the image using vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2. When this structure is not included in the `pNext` chain of VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 then the implicit value of `stencilUsage` matches that of VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::usage.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo-stencilUsage-02539
  If `stencilUsage` includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT, it must not include bits other than VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT or
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo-sType-sType
  
  - sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_STENCIL_USAGE_CREATE_INFO
- VUID-VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo-stencilUsage-parameter
  
  - stencilUsage must be a valid combination of VkImageUsageFlagBits values
- VUID-VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo-stencilUsage-requiredbitmask
  
  - stencilUsage must not be 0

To define a set of external memory handle types that may be used as backing store for an image, add a VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo structure to the pNext chain of the VkImageCreateInfo structure. The VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags handleTypes;
} VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory
typedef VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo KHR;
```

**Note**

A VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo structure with a non-zero handleTypes field must be included in the creation parameters for an image that will be bound to memory that is either exported or imported.

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- handleTypes is zero or a bitmask of VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits specifying one or more external memory handle types.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo-sType-sType
  
  - sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO
- VUID-VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo-handleTypes-parameter
  
  - handleTypes must be a valid combination of VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits values.
**handleTypes** must be a valid combination of `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` values.

If the **pNext** chain of **VkImageCreateInfo** includes a **VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR** structure, then that structure includes a swapchain handle indicating that the image will be bound to memory from that swapchain.

The **VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSwapchainKHR swapchain;
} VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **swapchain** is **VK_NULL_HANDLE** or a handle of a swapchain that the image will be bound to.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-swapchain-00995
  If **swapchain** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, the fields of ** VkImageCreateInfo** must match the implied image creation parameters of the swapchain.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR**

- VUID-VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-swapchain-parameter
  If **swapchain** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **swapchain** must be a valid **VkSwapchainKHR** handle.

If the **pNext** chain of **VkImageCreateInfo** includes a **VkImageFormatListCreateInfo** structure, then that structure contains a list of all formats that can be used when creating views of this image.

The ** VkImageFormatListCreateInfo** structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkImageFormatListCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
} VkImageFormatListCreateInfo;
```
uint32_t viewFormatCount;
const VkFormat* pViewFormats;
} VkImageFormatListCreateInfo;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_image_format_list
typedef VkImageFormatListCreateInfo VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• viewFormatCount is the number of entries in the pViewFormats array.
• pViewFormats is a pointer to an array of VkFormat values specifying all formats which can be used when creating views of this image.

If viewFormatCount is zero, pViewFormats is ignored and the image is created as if the VkImageFormatListCreateInfo structure were not included in the pNext chain of VkImageCreateInfo.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkImageFormatListCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_CREATE_INFO

• VUID-VkImageFormatListCreateInfo-pViewFormats-parameter
  If viewFormatCount is not 0, pViewFormats must be a valid pointer to an array of viewFormatCount valid VkFormat values

Bits which can be set in

• VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo::usage
• VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage
• VkImageCreateInfo::usage

specify intended usage of an image, and are:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkImageUsageFlagBits {
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT = 0x00000040,
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT = 0x00000080,
}
• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT** specifies that the image can be used as the source of a transfer command.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT** specifies that the image can be used as the destination of a transfer command.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT** specifies that the image can be used to create a VkImageView suitable for occupying a VkDescriptorSet slot either of type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, and be sampled by a shader.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT** specifies that the image can be used to create a VkImageView suitable for occupying a VkDescriptorSet slot of type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT** specifies that the image can be used to create a VkImageView suitable for use as a color or resolve attachment in a VkFramebuffer.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT** specifies that the image can be used to create a VkImageView suitable for use as a depth/stencil or depth/stencil resolve attachment in a VkFramebuffer.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT** specifies that implementations may support using memory allocations with the `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT` to back an image with this usage. This bit can be set for any image that can be used to create a VkImageView suitable for use as a color, resolve, depth/stencil, or input attachment.
• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT** specifies that the image can be used to create a VkImageView suitable for occupying VkDescriptorSet slot of type VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT; be read from a shader as an input attachment; and be used as an input attachment in a framebuffer.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR** specifies that the image can be used to create a VkImageView suitable for use as a fragment shading rate attachment.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR** specifies that video decode operations can use the image as an output picture for video decode operations.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_SRC_BIT_KHR** is reserved for future use.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR** specifies that video decode operations can use the image as a DPB Video Picture Resource, representing a reference picture. If an implementation requires separate allocations for DPB and decode output, indicating this by returning VK_ERROR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED to any vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR call with both VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR and VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR usage bits, then VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR must not be combined with any other VK_IMAGE_USAGE_* flags. Otherwise, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR must be combined with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR, if the DPB image is required to coincide with the decoded output picture. In the case where DPB coincides with the decoded output picture, image resources can be used as reference pictures only after acting as targets for video decode operations, where its image view must be set to both VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pSetupReferenceSlot->pPictureResource->imageViewBinding and VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::dstPictureResource.imageViewBinding.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR** specifies that the image can be used as an input picture for video encode operations.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_BIT_KHR** is reserved for future use.

• **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR** specifies that video encode operations can use the image as an output to hold a reconstructed picture that can subsequently act as an input reference picture.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkImageUsageFlags;
```

**VkImageUsageFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkImageUsageFlagBits.

When creating a VkImageView one of the following VkImageUsageFlagBits must be set:

- **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT**
- **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT**
- **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT**
- **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT**
- **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT**
- **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT**
• VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR
• VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR
• VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR
• VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR
• VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR

Bits which can be set in VkImageCreateInfo::flags, specifying additional parameters of an image, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkImageCreateFlagBits {
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT = 0x00000010,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT = 0x00000400,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT = 0x00000040,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT = 0x00000020,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT = 0x00000080,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT = 0x00000100,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT = 0x00000800,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT = 0x00000200,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2 with VK_KHR_device_group
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance1
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT,
} VkImageCreateFlagBits;
```

• VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT specifies that the image will be backed using sparse
memory binding.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_Residency_BIT** specifies that the image can be partially backed using sparse memory binding. Images created with this flag must also be created with the **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_Sparse_BINDING_BIT** flag.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_Aliased_BIT** specifies that the image will be backed using sparse memory binding with memory ranges that might also simultaneously be backing another image (or another portion of the same image). Images created with this flag must also be created with the **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT** flag.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_Mutable_FORMAT_BIT** specifies that the image can be used to create a VkImageView with a different format from the image. For multi-planar formats, **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_Mutable_FORMAT_BIT** specifies that a VkImageView can be created of a plane of the image.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT** specifies that the image can be used to create a VkImageView of type **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE** or **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY**.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT** specifies that the image can be used to create a VkImageView of type **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D** or **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY**.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT** specifies that the image is a protected image.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT** specifies that the image can be used with a non-zero value of the `splitInstanceBindRegionCount` member of a `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure passed into `vkBindImageMemory2`. This flag also has the effect of making the image use the standard sparse image block dimensions.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT** specifies that the image having a compressed format can be used to create a VkImageView with an uncompressed format where each texel in the image view corresponds to a compressed texel block of the image.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT** specifies that the image can be created with usage flags that are not supported for the format the image is created with but are supported for at least one format a VkImageView created from the image can have.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT** specifies that an image with a multi-planar format must have each plane separately bound to memory, rather than having a single memory binding for the whole image; the presence of this bit distinguishes a disjoint image from an image without this bit set.

- **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT** specifies that two images created with the same creation parameters and aliased to the same memory can interpret the contents of the memory consistently with each other, subject to the rules described in the Memory Aliasing section. This flag further specifies that each plane of a disjoint image can share an in-memory non-linear representation with single-plane images, and that a single-plane image can share an in-memory non-linear representation with a plane of a multi-planar disjoint image, according to the rules in Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats. If the pNext chain includes a VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo structure whose `handleTypes` member is not 0, it is as if **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT** is set.

See Sparse Resource Features and Sparse Physical Device Features for more details.
typedef VkFlags VkImageCreateFlags;

VkImageCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkImageCreateFlagBits.

Possible values of VkImageCreateInfo::imageType, specifying the basic dimensionality of an image, are:

- VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D specifies a one-dimensional image.
- VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D specifies a two-dimensional image.
- VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D specifies a three-dimensional image.

Possible values of VkImageCreateInfo::tiling, specifying the tiling arrangement of texel blocks in an image, are:

- VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL specifies optimal tiling (texels are laid out in an implementation-dependent arrangement, for more efficient memory access).
- VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR specifies linear tiling (texels are laid out in memory in row-major order, possibly with some padding on each row).

To query the memory layout of an image subresource, call:

```c
void vkGetImageSubresourceLayout(
    VkDevice device,           // device,  
    VkImage image,             // image,   
    const VkImageSubresource* pSubresource,  
    VkSubresourceLayout* pLayout);  
```

- device is the logical device that owns the image.
- image is the image whose layout is being queried.
• pSubresource is a pointer to a VkImageSubresource structure selecting a specific image subresource from the image.

• pLayout is a pointer to a VkSubresourceLayout structure in which the layout is returned.

The image must be linear. The returned layout is valid for host access.

If the image’s format is a multi-planar format, then vkGetImageSubresourceLayout describes one plane of the image.

vkGetImageSubresourceLayout is invariant for the lifetime of a single image.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-image-00996
  image must have been created with tiling equal to VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-aspectMask-00997
  The aspectMask member of pSubresource must only have a single bit set

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-mipLevel-01716
  The mipLevel member of pSubresource must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-arrayLayer-01717
  The arrayLayer member of pSubresource must be less than the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-format-04461
  If format is a color format, the aspectMask member of pSubresource must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-format-04462
  If format has a depth component, the aspectMask member of pSubresource must contain VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-format-04463
  If format has a stencil component, the aspectMask member of pSubresource must contain VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-format-04464
  If format does not contain a stencil or depth component, the aspectMask member of pSubresource must not contain VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-format-01581
  If the tiling of the image is VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR and its format is a multi-planar format with two planes, the aspectMask member of pSubresource must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT

• VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-format-01582
  If the tiling of the image is VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR and its format is a multi-planar format with three planes, the aspectMask member of pSubresource must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-image-parameter
image must be a valid VkImage handle

- VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-pSubresource-parameter
pSubresource must be a valid pointer to a valid VkImageSubresource structure

- VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-pLayout-parameter
pLayout must be a valid pointer to a VkSubresourceLayout structure

- VUID-vkGetImageSubresourceLayout-image-parent
image must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

The VkImageSubresource structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkImageSubresource {
    VkImageAspectFlags aspectMask;
    uint32_t      mipLevel;
    uint32_t      arrayLayer;
} VkImageSubresource;
```

- aspectMask is a VkImageAspectFlags value selecting the image aspect.
- mipLevel selects the mipmap level.
- arrayLayer selects the array layer.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkImageSubresource-aspectMask-parameter
aspectMask must be a valid combination of VkImageAspectFlagBits values

- VUID-VkImageSubresource-aspectMask-requiredbitmask
aspectMask must not be 0

Information about the layout of the image subresource is returned in a VkSubresourceLayout structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSubresourceLayout {
    VkDeviceSize       offset;
    VkDeviceSize       size;
    VkDeviceSize       rowPitch;
    VkDeviceSize       arrayPitch;
} VkSubresourceLayout;
```
• **offset** is the byte offset from the start of the image or the plane where the image subresource begins.

• **size** is the size in bytes of the image subresource. **size** includes any extra memory that is required based on **rowPitch**.

• **rowPitch** describes the number of bytes between each row of texels in an image.

• **arrayPitch** describes the number of bytes between each array layer of an image.

• **depthPitch** describes the number of bytes between each slice of 3D image.

If the image is **linear**, then **rowPitch**, **arrayPitch** and **depthPitch** describe the layout of the image subresource in linear memory. For uncompressed formats, **rowPitch** is the number of bytes between texels with the same x coordinate in adjacent rows (y coordinates differ by one). **arrayPitch** is the number of bytes between texels with the same x and y coordinate in adjacent array layers of the image (array layer values differ by one). **depthPitch** is the number of bytes between texels with the same x and y coordinate in adjacent slices of a 3D image (z coordinates differ by one). Expressed as an addressing formula, the starting byte of a texel in the image subresource has address:

```
// (x,y,z,layer) are in texel coordinates
address(x,y,z,layer) = layer*arrayPitch + z*depthPitch + y*rowPitch + x*elementSize + offset
```

For compressed formats, the **rowPitch** is the number of bytes between compressed texel blocks in adjacent rows. **arrayPitch** is the number of bytes between compressed texel blocks in adjacent array layers. **depthPitch** is the number of bytes between compressed texel blocks in adjacent slices of a 3D image.

```
// (x,y,z,layer) are in compressed texel block coordinates
address(x,y,z,layer) = layer*arrayPitch + z*depthPitch + y*rowPitch + x
*compressedTexelBlockByteSize + offset;
```

The value of **arrayPitch** is undefined for images that were not created as arrays. **depthPitch** is defined only for 3D images.

If the image has a **single-plane** color format, then the **aspectMask** member of **VkImageSubresource** must be **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT**.

If the image has a depth/stencil format, then **aspectMask** must be either **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT** or **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT**. On implementations that store depth and stencil aspects separately, querying each of these image subresource layouts will return a different **offset** and **size** representing the region of memory used for that aspect. On implementations that store depth and stencil aspects interleaved, the same **offset** and **size** are returned and represent the interleaved memory allocation.
If the image has a multi-planar format, then the aspectMask member of VkImageSubresource must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or (for 3-plane formats only) VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT. Querying each of these image subresource layouts will return a different offset and size representing the region of memory used for that plane. If the image is disjoint, then the offset is relative to the base address of the plane. If the image is non-disjoint, then the offset is relative to the base address of the image.

To destroy an image, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyImage(  
    VkDevice device,  
    VkImage image,  
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- **device** is the logical device that destroys the image.
- **image** is the image to destroy.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyImage-image-01000  
  All submitted commands that refer to **image**, either directly or via a **VkImageView**, must have completed execution

- VUID-vkDestroyImage-image-01001  
  If **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **image** was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- VUID-vkDestroyImage-image-01002  
  If no **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **image** was created, **pAllocator** must be NULL

- VUID-vkDestroyImage-image-04882  
  **image** must not have been acquired from **vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR**

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyImage-device-parameter  
  **device** must be a valid **VkDevice** handle

- VUID-vkDestroyImage-image-parameter  
  If **image** is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, **image** must be a valid **VkImage** handle

- VUID-vkDestroyImage-pAllocator-parameter  
  If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid **VkAllocationCallbacks** structure

- VUID-vkDestroyImage-image-parent
If `image` is a valid handle, it **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

### Host Synchronization
- Host access to `image` **must** be externally synchronized.

#### 12.3.1. Image Format Features

Valid uses of a `VkImage` **may** depend on the image's *format features*, defined below. Such constraints are documented in the affected valid usage statement.

- If the image was created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`, then its set of *format features* is the value of `VkFormatProperties::linearTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` on the same `format` as `VkImageCreateInfo::format`.
- If the image was created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, then its set of *format features* is the value of `VkFormatProperties::optimalTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` on the same `format` as `VkImageCreateInfo::format`.

#### 12.3.2. Image Miplevel Sizing

A *complete mipmap chain* is the full set of mipmap levels, from the largest mipmap level provided, down to the minimum mipmap size.

**Conventional Images**

For conventional images, the dimensions of each successive mipmap level, $n+1$, are:

\[
\text{width}_{n+1} = \max(\lfloor \text{width}_n/2 \rfloor, 1)
\]

\[
\text{height}_{n+1} = \max(\lfloor \text{height}_n/2 \rfloor, 1)
\]

\[
\text{depth}_{n+1} = \max(\lfloor \text{depth}_n/2 \rfloor, 1)
\]

where $\text{width}_n$, $\text{height}_n$, and $\text{depth}_n$ are the dimensions of the next larger mipmap level, $n$.

The minimum mipmap size is:

- 1 for one-dimensional images,
- 1x1 for two-dimensional images, and
- 1x1x1 for three-dimensional images.

The number of levels in a complete mipmap chain is:
\[ \log_2(\max(\text{width}_0, \text{height}_0, \text{depth}_0)) + 1 \]

where \( \text{width}_0, \text{height}_0, \) and \( \text{depth}_0 \) are the dimensions of the largest (most detailed) mipmap level, 0.

# 12.4. Image Layouts

Images are stored in implementation-dependent opaque layouts in memory. Each layout has limitations on what kinds of operations are supported for image subresources using the layout. At any given time, the data representing an image subresource in memory exists in a particular layout which is determined by the most recent layout transition that was performed on that image subresource. Applications have control over which layout each image subresource uses, and can transition an image subresource from one layout to another. Transitions can happen with an image memory barrier, included as part of a \( \text{vkCmdPipelineBarrier} \) or a \( \text{vkCmdWaitEvents} \) command buffer command (see Image Memory Barriers), or as part of a subpass dependency within a render pass (see VkSubpassDependency).

Image layout is per-image subresource. Separate image subresources of the same image can be in different layouts at the same time, with the exception that depth and stencil aspects of a given image subresource can only be in different layouts if the separateDepthStencilLayouts feature is enabled.

**Note**

Each layout may offer optimal performance for a specific usage of image memory. For example, an image with a layout of VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL may provide optimal performance for use as a color attachment, but be unsupported for use in transfer commands. Applications can transition an image subresource from one layout to another in order to achieve optimal performance when the image subresource is used for multiple kinds of operations. After initialization, applications need not use any layout other than the general layout, though this may produce suboptimal performance on some implementations.

Upon creation, all image subresources of an image are initially in the same layout, where that layout is selected by the VkImageCreateInfo::initialLayout member. The initialLayout must be either VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED. If it is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED, then the image data can be preinitialized by the host while using this layout, and the transition away from this layout will preserve that data. If it is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED, then the contents of the data are considered to be undefined, and the transition away from this layout is not guaranteed to preserve that data. For either of these initial layouts, any image subresources must be transitioned to another layout before they are accessed by the device.

Host access to image memory is only well-defined for linear images and for image subresources of those images which are currently in either the VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL layout. Calling vkGetImageSubresourceLayout for a linear image returns a subresource layout mapping that is valid for either of those image layouts.

The set of image layouts consists of:
typedef enum VkImageLayout {
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED = 0,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL = 1,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL = 2,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL = 3,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL = 4,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL = 5,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL = 6,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL = 7,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED = 8,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL = 1000117000,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL = 1000117001,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL = 1000241000,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL = 1000241001,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL = 1000241002,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL = 1000241003,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL = 1000314000,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL = 1000314001,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR = 1000001002,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_KHR = 1000024000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_SRC_KHR = 1000024001,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_KHR = 1000024002,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR = 1000111000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR = 1000164003,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_KHR = 1000299000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR = 1000299001,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR = 1000164003,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_KHR = 1000299000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR = 1000299001,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR = 1000164003,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
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    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_KHR = 1000299000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
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    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR = 1000164003,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_KHR = 1000299000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR = 1000299001,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR = 1000164003,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_KHR = 1000299000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR = 1000299001,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR = 1000164003,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_KHR = 1000299000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR = 1000299001,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR = 1000164003,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_KHR = 1000299000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR = 1000299001,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR = 1000164003,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_KHR = 1000299000,
    #endif
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR = 1000299001,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR = 1000164003,
The type(s) of device access supported by each layout are:

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED** specifies that the layout is unknown. Image memory cannot be transitioned into this layout. This layout can be used as the initialLayout member of VkImageCreateInfo. This layout can be used in place of the current image layout in a layout transition, but doing so will cause the contents of the image's memory to be undefined.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED** specifies that an image's memory is in a defined layout and can be populated by data, but that it has not yet been initialized by the driver. Image memory cannot be transitioned into this layout. This layout can be used as the initialLayout member of VkImageCreateInfo. This layout is intended to be used as the initial layout for an image whose contents are written by the host, and hence the data can be written to memory immediately, without first executing a layout transition. Currently, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED is only useful with linear images because there is not a standard layout defined for VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL images.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL** supports all types of device access.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL** specifies a layout that must only be used with attachment accesses in the graphics pipeline.
- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL** specifies a layout allowing read only access as an attachment, or in shaders as a sampled image, combined image/sampler, or input attachment.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL** must only be used as a color or resolve attachment in a VkFramebuffer. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT** usage bit enabled.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL** specifies a layout for both the depth and stencil aspects of a depth/stencil format image allowing read and write access as a depth/stencil attachment. It is equivalent to **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL** and **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL**.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL** specifies a layout for both the depth and stencil aspects of a depth/stencil format image allowing read only access as a depth/stencil attachment or in shaders as a sampled image, combined image/sampler, or input attachment. It is equivalent to **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL** and **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL**.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL** specifies a layout for depth/stencil format images allowing read and write access to the stencil aspect as a stencil attachment, and read only access to the depth aspect as a depth attachment or in shaders as a sampled image, combined image/sampler, or input attachment. It is equivalent to **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL**.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL** must only be used as a source image of a transfer command (see the definition of **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT**). This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT** usage bit enabled.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL** must only be used as a destination image of a transfer command. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT** usage bit enabled.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL** specifies a layout allowing read-only access in a shader as a sampled image, combined image/sampler, or input attachment. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SHADER_READ_ONLY_BIT** usage bit enabled.
command. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT` usage bit enabled.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR** must only be used for presenting a presentable image for display. A swapchain’s image must be transitioned to this layout before calling `vkQueuePresentKHR`, and must be transitioned away from this layout after calling `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR** is valid only for shared presentable images, and must be used for any usage the image supports.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR** must only be used as a fragment shading rate attachment or This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR` usage bit enabled.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_KHR** must only be used as a decode output image of a video decode operation. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR` usage bit enabled.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_KHR** must only be used as a decode source or destination image of a video decode operation. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR` usage bit enabled.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_KHR** must only be used as a encode source or destination image of a video encode operation. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR` usage bit enabled.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR** must only be used as a encode source image of a video encode operation. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR` usage bit enabled.

The layout of each image subresource is not a state of the image subresource itself, but is rather a property of how the data in memory is organized, and thus for each mechanism of accessing an image in the API the application must specify a parameter or structure member that indicates which image layout the image subresource(s) are considered to be in when the image will be accessed. For transfer commands, this is a parameter to the command (see Clear Commands and Copy Commands). For use as a framebuffer attachment, this is a member in the substructures of the `VkRenderPassCreateInfo` (see Render Pass). For use in a descriptor set, this is a member in the `VkDescriptorImageInfo` structure (see Descriptor Set Updates).

### 12.4.1. Image Layout Matching Rules

At the time that any command buffer command accessing an image executes on any queue, the layouts of the image subresources that are accessed must all match exactly the layout specified via the API controlling those accesses, except in case of accesses to an image with a depth/stencil format performed through descriptors referring to only a single aspect of the image, where the following relaxed matching rules apply:

- Descriptors referring just to the depth aspect of a depth/stencil image only need to match in the image layout of the depth aspect, thus `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` and
Descriptors referring just to the stencil aspect of a depth/stencil image only need to match in the image layout of the stencil aspect, thus `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` and `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` are considered to match.

When performing a layout transition on an image subresource, the old layout value must either equal the current layout of the image subresource (at the time the transition executes), or else be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` (implying that the contents of the image subresource need not be preserved). The new layout used in a transition must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`.

### 12.5. Image Views

Image objects are not directly accessed by pipeline shaders for reading or writing image data. Instead, *image views* representing contiguous ranges of the image subresources and containing additional metadata are used for that purpose. Views must be created on images of compatible types, and must represent a valid subset of image subresources.

Image views are represented by `VkImageView` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkImageView)
```

`VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS` is a special constant value used for image views to indicate that all remaining array layers in an image after the base layer should be included in the view.

```c
#define VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS (~0U)
```

`VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS` is a special constant value used for image views to indicate that all remaining mipmap levels in an image after the base level should be included in the view.

```c
#define VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS (~0U)
```

The types of image views that can be created are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkImageViewType {
    VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D = 0,
    VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D = 1,
    VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D = 2,
    VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE = 3,
    VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY = 4,
    VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY = 5,
    VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY = 6,
};
```
To create an image view, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateImageView(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImageViewCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkImageView* pView);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the image view.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkImageViewCreateInfo` structure containing parameters to be used to create the image view.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pView` is a pointer to a `VkImageView` handle in which the resulting image view object is returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCreateImageView-device-parameter
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkCreateImageView-pCreateInfo-parameter
  - `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkImageViewCreateInfo` structure
- VUID-vkCreateImageView-pAllocator-parameter
  - If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- VUID-vkCreateImageView-pView-parameter
  - `pView` must be a valid pointer to a `VkImageView` handle

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkImageViewCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
typedef struct VkImageViewCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageViewCreateFlags flags;
    VkImage image;
    VkImageViewType viewType;
    VkFormat format;
    VkComponentMapping components;
    VkImageSubresourceRange subresourceRange;
} VkImageViewCreateInfo;

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- flags is a bitmask of VkImageViewCreateFlagBits describing additional parameters of the image view.
- image is a VkImage on which the view will be created.
- viewType is a VkImageViewType value specifying the type of the image view.
- format is a VkFormat describing the format and type used to interpret texel blocks in the image.
- components is a VkComponentMapping structure specifying a remapping of color components (or of depth or stencil components after they have been converted into color components).
- subresourceRange is a VkImageSubresourceRange structure selecting the set of mipmap levels and array layers to be accessible to the view.

Some of the image creation parameters are inherited by the view. In particular, image view creation inherits the implicit parameter usage specifying the allowed usages of the image view that, by default, takes the value of the corresponding usage parameter specified in VkImageCreateInfo at image creation time. The implicit usage can be overridden by adding a VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo structure to the pNext chain, but the view usage must be a subset of the image usage. If image has a depth-stencil format and was created with a VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo structure included in the pNext chain of VkImageCreateInfo, the usage is calculated based on the subresource.aspectMask provided:

- If aspectMask includes only VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT, the implicit usage is equal to VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage.
- If aspectMask includes only VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT, the implicit usage is equal to VkImageCreateInfo::usage.
- If both aspects are included in aspectMask, the implicit usage is equal to the intersection of VkImageCreateInfo::usage and VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage.

If image was created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT flag, and if the format of the image is not multi-planar, format can be different from the image’s format, but if image was created without the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT flag and they are not equal they must be compatible. Image format compatibility is defined in the Format Compatibility Classes section. Views of compatible formats will have the same mapping between texel coordinates and memory locations irrespective of the format, with only the interpretation of the bit pattern changing.
Values intended to be used with one view format may not be exactly preserved when written or read through a different format. For example, an integer value that happens to have the bit pattern of a floating point denorm or NaN may be flushed or canonicalized when written or read through a view with a floating point format. Similarly, a value written through a signed normalized format that has a bit pattern exactly equal to \(-2^b\) may be changed to \(-2^b + 1\) as described in Conversion from Normalized Fixed-Point to Floating-Point.

If image was created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT flag, format must be compatible with the image's format as described above, or must be an uncompressed format in which case it must be size-compatible with the image's format, as defined for copying data between images. In this case, the resulting image view's texel dimensions equal the dimensions of the selected mip level divided by the compressed texel block size and rounded up.

The VkComponentMapping components member describes a remapping from components of the image to components of the vector returned by shader image instructions. This remapping must be the identity swizzle for storage image descriptors, input attachment descriptors, framebuffer attachments, and any VkImageView used with a combined image sampler that enables sampler Y’CbCr conversion.

If the image view is to be used with a sampler which supports sampler Y’CbCr conversion, an identically defined object of type VkSamplerYcbcrConversion to that used to create the sampler must be passed to vkCreateImageView in a VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo included in the pNext chain of VkImageViewCreateInfo. Conversely, if a VkSamplerYcbcrConversion object is passed to vkCreateImageView, an identically defined VkSamplerYcbcrConversion object must be used when sampling the image.

If the image has a multi-planar format and subresourceRange.aspectMask is VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT, and it was created with usage value containing flags other than VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_DST_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_DPB_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_SRC_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_DPB_BIT_KHR, then the format must be identical to the image format, and the sampler to be used with the image view must enable sampler Y’CbCr conversion.

If the image has a multi-planar format and the image has been created with a usage value containing any of the VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_DST_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_SRC_BIT_KHR, and VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_DPB_BIT_KHR flags, then all of the video decode operations would ignore the VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo structure and/or sampler Y’CbCr conversion object, associated with the image view. If the image has a multi-planar format and the image has been created with a usage value containing any of the VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_DST_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_SRC_BIT_KHR, and VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_CODEC_DPB_BIT_KHR flags, then all of the video encode operations would ignore the VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo structure and/or sampler Y’CbCr conversion object, associated with the image view.

If image was created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT and the image has a multi-planar format, and if subresourceRange.aspectMask is VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLAN0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLAN1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLAN2_BIT, format must be compatible with the...
corresponding plane of the image, and the sampler to be used with the image view must not enable sampler Y’C_6C_b conversion. The width and height of the single-plane image view must be derived from the multi-planar image’s dimensions in the manner listed for plane compatibility for the plane.

Any view of an image plane will have the same mapping between texel coordinates and memory locations as used by the components of the color aspect, subject to the formulae relating texel coordinates to lower-resolution planes as described in Chroma Reconstruction. That is, if an R or B plane has a reduced resolution relative to the G plane of the multi-planar image, the image view operates using the \((u_{\text{plane}}, v_{\text{plane}})\) unnormalized coordinates of the reduced-resolution plane, and these coordinates access the same memory locations as the \((u_{\text{color}}, v_{\text{color}})\) unnormalized coordinates of the color aspect for which chroma reconstruction operations operate on the same \((u_{\text{plane}}, v_{\text{plane}})\) or \((i_{\text{plane}}, j_{\text{plane}})\) coordinates.

Table 11. Image type and image view type compatibility requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image View Type</th>
<th>Compatible Image Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-01003**
  If image was not created with VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT then viewType must not be VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE or VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-viewType-01004**
  If the imageCubeArray feature is not enabled, viewType must not be VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-06723**
  If image was created with VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D but without VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT set then viewType must not be VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-06727**
  If image was created with VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D but without VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT set then viewType must not be VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-04970**
  If image was created with VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D and viewType is VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D or VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY then subresourceRange.levelCount must be 1
If image was created with `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D` and viewType is `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY` then `VkImageCreateInfo::flags` must not contain any of `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`, and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT`.

If image was created with a `samples` value not equal to `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT` then viewType must be either `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY`.

If image must have been created with a usage value containing at least one of the usages defined in the valid image usage list for image views.

The format features of the resultant image view must contain at least one bit.

If usage contains `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT`, then the format features of the resultant image view must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT`.

If usage contains `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT`, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT`.

If usage contains `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

If usage contains `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

If usage contains `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, then the image view's format features must contain at least one of `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT` or `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

If subresourceRange.baseMipLevel must be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when image was created.

If subresourceRange.levelCount is not `VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS`, subresourceRange.baseMipLevel + subresourceRange.levelCount must be less than or equal to the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when image was created.

If image is not a 3D image created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT` set, or viewType is not `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY`, subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer must be less than the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when image was created.

If subresourceRange.layerCount is not `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, image is not a 3D image.
If `image` is a 3D image created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT` set, or `viewType` is not `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY`, `subresourceRange.layerCount` must be non-zero and `subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer + subresourceRange.layerCount` must be less than or equal to the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `image` was created.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-02724**
  If `image` is a 3D image created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT` set, and `viewType` is `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY`, `subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer` must be less than the depth computed from `baseMipLevel` and `extent.depth` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `image` was created, according to the formula defined in Image Miplevel Sizing.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-subresourceRange-02725**
  If `subresourceRange.layerCount` is not `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, `image` is a 3D image created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT` set, and `viewType` is `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY`, `subresourceRange.layerCount` must be non-zero and `subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer + subresourceRange.layerCount` must be less than or equal to the depth computed from `baseMipLevel` and `extent.depth` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `image` was created, according to the formula defined in Image Miplevel Sizing.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-01761**
  If `image` was created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT` flag, but without the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT` flag, and if the format of the `image` is not a multi-planar format, format must be compatible with the format used to create `image`, as defined in Format Compatibility Classes.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-01583**
  If `image` was created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT` flag, format must be compatible with, or must be an uncompressed format that is size-compatible with, the format used to create `image`.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-01584**
  If `image` was created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT` flag, the `levelCount` and `layerCount` members of `subresourceRange` must both be 1.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-01585**
  If a `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo` structure was included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure used when creating `image` and `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::viewFormatCount` is not zero then format must be one of the formats in `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::pViewFormats`.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-01586**
  If `image` was created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT` flag, if the format of the `image` is a multi-planar format, and if `subresourceRange.aspectMask` is one of `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT`, then format must be compatible with the `VkFormat` for the plane of the `image` format indicated by `subresourceRange.aspectMask`, as defined in
Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-01762**
  If `image` was not created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT` flag, or if the format of the `image` is a multi-planar format and if `subresourceRange.aspectMask` is `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`, format must be identical to the format used to create `image`.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-format-06415**
  If the image view requires a sampler YC_{b}C_{r} conversion and `usage` contains `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT`, then the `pNext` chain must include a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo` structure with a conversion value other than `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-format-04714**
  If `format` has a `_422` or `_420` suffix then `image` must have been created with a width that is a multiple of 2.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-format-04715**
  If `format` has a `_420` suffix then `image` must have been created with a height that is a multiple of 2.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-01970**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo` structure with a conversion value other than `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, all members of `components` must have the identity swizzle.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-06658**
  If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo` structure with a conversion value other than `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `format` must be the same used in `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo::format`.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-01020**
  If `image` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-subResourceRange-01021**
  `viewType` must be compatible with the type of `image` as shown in the `view type compatibility table`.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-02086**
  If `image` was created with `usage` containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`, `viewType` must be `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY`.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-usage-04550**
  If the `attachmentFragmentShadingRate` feature is enabled, and the `usage` for the image view includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`, then the image view's `format features` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-usage-04551**
  If the `attachmentFragmentShadingRate` feature is enabled, the `usage` for the image view includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`, and `layeredShadingRateAttachments` is `VK_FALSE`, `subresourceRange.layerCount` must be 1.
If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo` structure, and image was not created with a `VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkImageCreateInfo`, its `usage` member **must** not include any bits that were not set in the `usage` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure used to create image.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo` structure, image was created with a `VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkImageCreateInfo`, and `subresourceRange.aspectMask` includes `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`, the `usage` member of the `VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo` structure **must** not include any bits that were not set in the `usage` member of the `VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo` structure used to create image.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo` structure, image was created with a `VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkImageCreateInfo`, and `subresourceRange.aspectMask` includes bits other than `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`, the `usage` member of the `VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo` structure **must** not include any bits that were not set in the `usage` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure used to create image.

If viewType is `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D`, or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`; and `subresourceRange.layerCount` is not `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, then `subresourceRange.layerCount` **must** be 1.

If viewType is `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D`, or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`; and `subresourceRange.layerCount` is `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, then the remaining number of layers **must** be 1.

If viewType is `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE` and `subresourceRange.layerCount` is not `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, `subresourceRange.layerCount` **must** be 6.

If viewType is `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY` and `subresourceRange.layerCount` is not `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, `subresourceRange.layerCount` **must** be a multiple of 6.

If viewType is `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE` and `subresourceRange.layerCount` is `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, the remaining number of layers **must** be 6.

If viewType is `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY` and `subresourceRange.layerCount` is `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, the remaining number of layers **must** be a multiple of 6.

If the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled, and `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::imageViewFormatSwizzle` is `VK_FALSE`, all elements of `components` **must** have the identity swizzle.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-02662` structure, and image was not created with a `VkImageCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkImageCreateInfo`, its `usage` member **must** not include any bits that were not set in the `usage` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure used to create image.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-02663` structure, image was created with a `VkImageCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkImageCreateInfo`, and `subresourceRange.aspectMask` includes `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`, the `usage` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure used to create image.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-02664` structure, image was created with a `VkImageCreateInfo` structure included in the `pNext` chain of `VkImageCreateInfo`, and `subresourceRange.aspectMask` includes bits other than `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`, the `usage` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure used to create image.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-02665` structure, the remaining number of layers **must** be 1.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-02666` structure, the remaining number of layers **must** be 6.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-02667` structure, the remaining number of layers **must** be a multiple of 6.
If the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and 
VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::imageViewFormatReinterpretation is 
VK_FALSE, the VkFormat in format must not contain a different number of components, or 
a different number of bits in each component, than the format of the VkImage in image

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-04817**
  If image was created with usage containing VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR, 
  VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_SRC_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR, then 
  the viewType must be VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D or VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY and all 
  members of components must have the identity swizzle

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-04818**
  If image was created with usage containing VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_BIT_KHR, 
  VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR, then 
  the viewType must be VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D or VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY and all 
  members of components must have the identity swizzle

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_CREATE_INFO

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either 
  NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo or 
  VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-sType-unique**
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask**
  flags must be 0

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-image-parameter**
  image must be a valid VkImage handle

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-viewType-parameter**
  viewType must be a valid VkImageViewType value

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-format-parameter**
  format must be a valid VkFormat value

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-components-parameter**
  components must be a valid VkComponentMapping structure

- **VUID-VkImageViewCreateInfo-subresourceRange-parameter**
  subresourceRange must be a valid VkImageSubresourceRange structure

Bits which can be set in VkImageViewCreateInfo::flags, specifying additional parameters of an 
image view, are:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
typedef enum VkImageViewCreateFlagBits {
} VkImageViewCreateFlagBits;

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkImageViewCreateFlags;

VkImageViewCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkImageViewCreateFlagBits.

The set of usages for the created image view can be restricted compared to the parent image’s usage flags by adding a VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo structure to the pNext chain of VkImageViewCreateInfo.

The VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageUsageFlags usage;
} VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
typedef VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo VkImageViewUsageCreateInfoKHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• usage is a bitmask of VkImageUsageFlagBits specifying allowed usages of the image view.

When this structure is chained to VkImageViewCreateInfo the usage field overrides the implicit usage parameter inherited from image creation time and its value is used instead for the purposes of determining the valid usage conditions of VkImageViewCreateInfo.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_USAGE_CREATE_INFO

• VUID-VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo-usage-parameter
  usage must be a valid combination of VkImageUsageFlagBits values

• VUID-VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo-usage-required bitmask
  usage must not be 0
The `VkImageSubresourceRange` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkImageSubresourceRange {
    VkImageAspectFlags aspectMask;
    uint32_t baseMipLevel;
    uint32_t levelCount;
    uint32_t baseArrayLayer;
    uint32_t layerCount;
} VkImageSubresourceRange;
```

- `aspectMask` is a bitmask of `VkImageAspectFlagBits` specifying which aspect(s) of the image are included in the view.
- `baseMipLevel` is the first mipmap level accessible to the view.
- `levelCount` is the number of mipmap levels (starting from `baseMipLevel`) accessible to the view.
- `baseArrayLayer` is the first array layer accessible to the view.
- `layerCount` is the number of array layers (starting from `baseArrayLayer`) accessible to the view.

The number of mipmap levels and array layers **must** be a subset of the image subresources in the image. If an application wants to use all mipmap levels or layers in an image after the `baseMipLevel` or `baseArrayLayer`, it can set `levelCount` and `layerCount` to the special values `VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS` and `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS` without knowing the exact number of mipmap levels or layers.

For cube and cube array image views, the layers of the image view starting at `baseArrayLayer` correspond to faces in the order +X, -X, +Y, -Y, +Z, -Z. For cube arrays, each set of six sequential layers is a single cube, so the number of cube maps in a cube map array view is `layerCount / 6`, and image array layer (`baseArrayLayer + i`) is face index `(i mod 6)` of cube `i / 6`. If the number of layers in the view, whether set explicitly in `layerCount` or implied by `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, is not a multiple of 6, the last cube map in the array **must** not be accessed.

`aspectMask` **must** be only `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT` if `format` is a color, depth-only or stencil-only format, respectively, except if `format` is a multi-planar format. If using a depth/stencil format with both depth and stencil components, `aspectMask` **must** include at least one of `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`, and **can** include both.

When the `VkImageSubresourceRange` structure is used to select a subset of the slices of a 3D image’s mip level in order to create a 2D or 2D array image view of a 3D image created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT`, `baseArrayLayer` and `layerCount` specify the first slice index and the number of slices to include in the created image view. Such an image view **can** be used as a framebuffer attachment that refers only to the specified range of slices of the selected mip level. However, any layout transitions performed on such an attachment view during a render pass instance still apply to the entire subresource referenced which includes all the slices of the selected mip level.

When using an image view of a depth/stencil image to populate a descriptor set (e.g. for sampling in the shader, or for use as an input attachment), the `aspectMask` **must** only include one bit, which
selects whether the image view is used for depth reads (i.e. using a floating-point sampler or input attachment in the shader) or stencil reads (i.e. using an unsigned integer sampler or input attachment in the shader). When an image view of a depth/stencil image is used as a depth/stencil framebuffer attachment, the aspectMask is ignored and both depth and stencil image subresources are used.

When creating a VkImageView, if sampler Y’C_aC_r conversion is enabled in the sampler, the aspectMask of a subresourceRange used by the VkImageView must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT.

When creating a VkImageView, if sampler Y’C_aC_r conversion is not enabled in the sampler and the image format is multi-planar, the image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT, and the aspectMask of the VkImageView’s subresourceRange must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkImageSubresourceRange-levelCount-01720
  If levelCount is not VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS, it must be greater than 0
- VUID-VkImageSubresourceRange-layerCount-01721
  If layerCount is not VK_REMAINING_ARRAY LAYERS, it must be greater than 0
- VUID-VkImageSubresourceRange-aspectMask-01670
  If aspectMask includes VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT, then it must not include any of VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkImageSubresourceRange-aspectMask-parameter
  aspectMask must be a valid combination of VkImageAspectFlagBits values
- VUID-VkImageSubresourceRange-aspectMask-requiredbitmask
  aspectMask must not be 0

Bits which can be set in an aspect mask to specify aspects of an image for purposes such as identifying a subresource, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkImageAspectFlagBits {
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT = 0x00000008,
} VkImageAspectFlagBits;

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT = 0x00000010,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT = 0x00000020,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT = 0x00000040,
```
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT = 0x00000040,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_NONE = 0,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbcr_conversion
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbcr_conversion
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbcr_conversion
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_NONE_KHR = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_NONE,
} VkImageAspectFlagBits;

- **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_NONE** specifies no image aspect, or the image aspect is not applicable.
- **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT** specifies the color aspect.
- **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT** specifies the depth aspect.
- **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT** specifies the stencil aspect.
- **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT** specifies the metadata aspect, used for sparse resource operations.
- **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT** specifies plane 0 of a multi-planar image format.
- **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT** specifies plane 1 of a multi-planar image format.
- **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT** specifies plane 2 of a multi-planar image format.

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkImageAspectFlags;

`VkImageAspectFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkImageAspectFlagBits`.

The `VkComponentMapping` structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkComponentMapping {
    VkComponentSwizzle r;
    VkComponentSwizzle g;
    VkComponentSwizzle b;
    VkComponentSwizzle a;
} VkComponentMapping;

- `r` is a `VkComponentSwizzle` specifying the component value placed in the R component of the output vector.
- `g` is a `VkComponentSwizzle` specifying the component value placed in the G component of the output vector.
- `b` is a `VkComponentSwizzle` specifying the component value placed in the B component of the output vector.
output vector.

• a is a `VkComponentSwizzle` specifying the component value placed in the A component of the output vector.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkComponentMapping-r-parameter`  
  `r` **must** be a valid `VkComponentSwizzle` value
- `VUID-VkComponentMapping-g-parameter`  
  `g` **must** be a valid `VkComponentSwizzle` value
- `VUID-VkComponentMapping-b-parameter`  
  `b` **must** be a valid `VkComponentSwizzle` value
- `VUID-VkComponentMapping-a-parameter`  
  `a` **must** be a valid `VkComponentSwizzle` value

Possible values of the members of `VkComponentMapping`, specifying the component values placed in each component of the output vector, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkComponentSwizzle {  
    VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY = 0,
    VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ZERO = 1,
    VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ONE = 2,
    VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_R = 3,
    VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_G = 4,
    VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_B = 5,
    VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_A = 6,
} VkComponentSwizzle;
```

- `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY` specifies that the component is set to the identity swizzle.
- `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ZERO` specifies that the component is set to zero.
- `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ONE` specifies that the component is set to either 1 or 1.0, depending on whether the type of the image view format is integer or floating-point respectively, as determined by the Format Definition section for each `VkFormat`.
- `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_R` specifies that the component is set to the value of the R component of the image.
- `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_G` specifies that the component is set to the value of the G component of the image.
- `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_B` specifies that the component is set to the value of the B component of the image.
- `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_A` specifies that the component is set to the value of the A component of the image.
Setting the identity swizzle on a component is equivalent to setting the identity mapping on that component. That is:

Table 12. Component Mappings Equivalent To VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Identity Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>components.r</td>
<td>VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>components.g</td>
<td>VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>components.b</td>
<td>VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>components.a</td>
<td>VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To destroy an image view, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyImageView(
    VkDevice device,
    VkImageView imageView,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the logical device that destroys the image view.
- `imageView` is the image view to destroy.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyImageView-imageView-01026
  All submitted commands that refer to `imageView` must have completed execution
- VUID-vkDestroyImageView-imageView-01027
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `imageView` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- VUID-vkDestroyImageView-imageView-01028
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `imageView` was created, `pAllocator` must be NULL

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyImageView-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkDestroyImageView-imageView-parameter
  If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `imageView` must be a valid `VkImageView` handle
- VUID-vkDestroyImageView-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
If `imageView` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device.

**Host Synchronization**

Host access to `imageView` must be externally synchronized.

### 12.5.1. Image View Format Features

Valid uses of a `VkImageView` may depend on the image view’s format features, defined below. Such constraints are documented in the affected valid usage statement.

- If Vulkan 1.3 is supported or the `VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2` extension is enabled, and `VkImageViewCreateInfo::image` was created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`, then the image view’s set of format features is the value of `VkFormatProperties3::linearTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2` on the same format as `VkImageViewCreateInfo::format`.

- If Vulkan 1.3 is not supported and the `VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2` extension is not enabled, and `VkImageViewCreateInfo::image` was created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`, then the image view’s set of format features is the union of the value of `VkFormatProperties::linearTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` on the same format as `VkImageViewCreateInfo::format`, with:
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT` if the format is a depth/stencil format and the image view features also contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT`.
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT` if the format is one of the extended storage formats and `shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat` is enabled on the device.
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT` if the format is one of the extended storage formats and `shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat` is enabled on the device.

- If Vulkan 1.3 is supported or the `VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2` extension is enabled, and `VkImageViewCreateInfo::image` was created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, then the image view’s set of format features is the value of `VkFormatProperties::optimalTilingFeatures` or `VkFormatProperties3::optimalTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` or `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` on the same format as `VkImageViewCreateInfo::format`.

- If Vulkan 1.3 is not supported and the `VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2` extension is not enabled, and `VkImageViewCreateInfo::image` was created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, then the image view’s set of format features is the union of the value of `VkFormatProperties::optimalTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` or `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` on the same format as `VkImageViewCreateInfo::format`, with:
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT` if the format is a depth/stencil format and the image view features also contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT`.
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT` if the format is one of the extended
storage formats and shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat is enabled on the device.

- VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT if the format is one of the extended storage formats and shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat is enabled on the device.

12.6. Acceleration Structures

Acceleration structures are opaque data structures that are built by the implementation to more efficiently perform spatial queries on the provided geometric data. For this extension, an acceleration structure is either a top-level acceleration structure containing a set of bottom-level acceleration structures or a bottom-level acceleration structure containing either a set of axis-aligned bounding boxes for custom geometry or a set of triangles.

Each instance in the top-level acceleration structure contains a reference to a bottom-level acceleration structure as well as an instance transform plus information required to index into the shader bindings. The top-level acceleration structure is what is bound to the acceleration descriptor, for example to trace inside the shader in the ray tracing pipeline.

Acceleration structures are represented by VkAccelerationStructureKHR handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkAccelerationStructureKHR)
```

To create an acceleration structure, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
VkResult vkCreateAccelerationStructureKHR(
    VkDevice device, const VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo, const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator, VkAccelerationStructureKHR* pAccelerationStructure);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the acceleration structure object.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR structure containing parameters affecting creation of the acceleration structure.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pAccelerationStructure` is a pointer to a VkAccelerationStructureKHR handle in which the resulting acceleration structure object is returned.

Similar to other objects in Vulkan, the acceleration structure creation merely creates an object with a specific “shape”. The type and quantity of geometry that can be built into an acceleration structure is determined by the parameters of VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR.

Populating the data in the object after allocating and binding memory is done with commands such as `vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR`, `vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR`, `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR`, and `vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR`.
The input buffers passed to acceleration structure build commands will be referenced by the implementation for the duration of the command. After the command completes, the acceleration structure may hold a reference to any acceleration structure specified by an active instance contained therein. Apart from this referencing, acceleration structures must be fully self-contained. The application may re-use or free any memory which was used by the command as an input or as scratch without affecting the results of ray traversal.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCreateAccelerationStructureKHR-accelerationStructure-03611
  The accelerationStructure feature must be enabled

- VUID-vkCreateAccelerationStructureKHR-deviceAddress-03488
  If VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::deviceAddress is not zero, the accelerationStructureCaptureReplay feature must be enabled

- VUID-vkCreateAccelerationStructureKHR-device-03489
  If device was created with multiple physical devices, then the bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice feature must be enabled

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateAccelerationStructureKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateAccelerationStructureKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter
  pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR structure

- VUID-vkCreateAccelerationStructureKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateAccelerationStructureKHR-pAccelerationStructure-parameter
  pAccelerationStructure must be a valid pointer to a VkAccelerationStructureKHR handle

### Return Codes

**Success**

- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_KHR

The VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagsKHR createFlags;
    VkBuffer buffer;
    VkDeviceSize offset;
    VkDeviceSize size;
    VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR type;
    VkDeviceAddress deviceAddress;
} VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **createFlags** is a bitmask of `VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagBitsKHR` specifying additional creation parameters of the acceleration structure.
- **buffer** is the buffer on which the acceleration structure will be stored.
- **offset** is an offset in bytes from the base address of the buffer at which the acceleration structure will be stored, and must be a multiple of 256.
- **size** is the size required for the acceleration structure.
- **type** is a `VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR` value specifying the type of acceleration structure that will be created.
- **deviceAddress** is the device address requested for the acceleration structure if the `accelerationStructureCaptureReplay` feature is being used.

If `deviceAddress` is zero, no specific address is requested.

If `deviceAddress` is not zero, `deviceAddress` must be an address retrieved from an identically created acceleration structure on the same implementation. The acceleration structure must also be placed on an identically created `buffer` and at the same `offset`.

Applications should avoid creating acceleration structures with application-provided addresses and implementation-provided addresses in the same process, to reduce the likelihood of `VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_KHR` errors.

**Note**

The expected usage for this is that a trace capture/replay tool will add the `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT` flag to all buffers that use `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT`, and will add `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT` to all buffers used as storage for an acceleration structure where `deviceAddress` is not zero. This also means that the tool will need to add `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT` to memory allocations to allow the flag to be set where the application may not have otherwise required it. During capture the tool will save the queried opaque device addresses in the trace. During replay, the buffers will be created specifying the original address so
any address values stored in the trace data will remain valid.

Implementations are expected to separate such buffers in the GPU address space so normal allocations will avoid using these addresses. Apps/tools should avoid mixing app-provided and implementation-provided addresses for buffers created with `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT`, to avoid address space allocation conflicts.

Applications **should** create an acceleration structure with a specific `VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR` other than `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR`.

If the acceleration structure will be the target of a build operation, the required size for an acceleration structure **can** be queried with `vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR`. If the acceleration structure is going to be the target of a compacting copy, `vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR` or `vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR` **can** be used to obtain the compacted size required.

---

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-deviceAddress-03612**
  If `deviceAddress` is not zero, `createFlags` must include `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-createFlags-03613**
  If `createFlags` includes `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR`, `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR::accelerationStructureCaptureReplay` must be `VK_TRUE`

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-buffer-03614**
  `buffer` must have been created with a usage value containing `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_STORAGE_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-buffer-03615**
  `buffer` must not have been created with `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-offset-03616**
  The sum of `offset` and `size` must be less than the size of `buffer`

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-offset-03734**
  `offset` must be a multiple of 256 bytes

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-createFlags-parameter**
createFlags must be a valid combination of VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagBitsKHR values

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-buffer-parameter
  buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR-type-parameter
  type must be a valid VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR value

To get the build sizes for an acceleration structure, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
void vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkAccelerationStructureBuildTypeKHR buildType,
    const VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR* pBuildInfo,
    const uint32_t* pMaxPrimitiveCounts,
    VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR* pSizeInfo);
```

- device is the logical device that will be used for creating the acceleration structure.
- buildType defines whether host or device operations (or both) are being queried for.
- pBuildInfo is a pointer to a VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR structure describing parameters of a build operation.
- pMaxPrimitiveCounts is a pointer to an array of pBuildInfo->geometryCount uint32_t values defining the number of primitives built into each geometry.
- pSizeInfo is a pointer to a VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR structure which returns the size required for an acceleration structure and the sizes required for the scratch buffers, given the build parameters.

The srcAccelerationStructure, dstAccelerationStructure, and mode members of pBuildInfo are ignored. Any VkDeviceOrHostAddressKHR members of pBuildInfo are ignored by this command, except that the hostAddress member of VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::transformData will be examined to check if it is NULL.

An acceleration structure created with the accelerationStructureSize returned by this command supports any build or update with a VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR structure and array of VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR structures subject to the following properties:

- The build command is a host build command, and buildType is
  VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_HOST_KHR
  or
  VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_HOST_OR_DEVICE_KHR

- The build command is a device build command, and buildType is
  VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_DEVICE_KHR
  or
  VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_HOST_OR_DEVICE_KHR

- For VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR:
  - Its type, and flags members are equal to pBuildInfo->type and pBuildInfo->flags,
respectively.

- `geometryCount` is less than or equal to `pBuildInfo->geometryCount`.
- For each element of either `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` at a given index, its `geometryType` member is equal to `pBuildInfo->geometryType`.
- For each element of either `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` at a given index, its `flags` member is equal to the corresponding member of the same element in `pBuildInfo`.
- For each element of either `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` at a given index, with a `geometryType` member equal to `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, the `vertexFormat` and `indexType` members of `geometry.triangles` are equal to the corresponding members of the same element in `pBuildInfo`.
- For each element of either `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` at a given index, with a `geometryType` member equal to `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, the `maxVertex` member of `geometry.triangles` is less than or equal to the corresponding member of the same element in `pBuildInfo`.
- For each element of either `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` at a given index, with a `geometryType` member equal to `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if the applicable address in the `transformData` member of `geometry.triangles` is not `NULL`, the corresponding `transformData.hostAddress` parameter in `pBuildInfo` is not `NULL`.

- For each `VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR` corresponding to the `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR`:
  - Its `primitiveCount` member is less than or equal to the corresponding element of `pMaxPrimitiveCounts`.

Similarly, the `updateScratchSize` value will support any build command specifying the `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR` mode under the above conditions, and the `buildScratchSize` value will support any build command specifying the `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_BUILD_KHR` mode under the above conditions.

---

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR-rayTracingPipeline-03617**
  The `rayTracingPipeline` or `rayQuery` feature must be enabled
- **VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR-device-03618**
  If `device` was created with multiple physical devices, then the `bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice` feature must be enabled
- **VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR-pBuildInfo-03619**
  If `pBuildInfo->geometryCount` is not 0, `pMaxPrimitiveCounts` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pBuildInfo->geometryCount` `uint32_t` values
- **VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR-pBuildInfo-03785**
  If `pBuildInfo->pGeometries` or `pBuildInfo->ppGeometries` has a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, each `pMaxPrimitiveCounts[i]` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxInstanceCount`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR-device-parameter**
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- **VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR-buildType-parameter**
  buildType must be a valid VkAccelerationStructureBuildTypeKHR value

- **VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR-pBuildInfo-parameter**
  pBuildInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR structure

- **VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR-pMaxPrimitiveCounts-parameter**
  If pMaxPrimitiveCounts is not NULL, pMaxPrimitiveCounts must be a valid pointer to an array of pBuildInfo->geometryCount uint32_t values

- **VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR-pSizeInfo-parameter**
  pSizeInfo must be a valid pointer to a VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR structure

The VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR structure describes the required build sizes for an acceleration structure and scratch buffers and is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceSize accelerationStructureSize;
    VkDeviceSize updateScratchSize;
    VkDeviceSize buildScratchSize;
} VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **accelerationStructureSize** is the size in bytes required in a VkAccelerationStructureKHR for a build or update operation.
- **updateScratchSize** is the size in bytes required in a scratch buffer for an update operation.
- **buildScratchSize** is the size in bytes required in a scratch buffer for a build operation.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_SIZES_INFO_KHR

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  pNext must be NULL
Values which can be set in `VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::type` specifying the type of acceleration structure, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef enum VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR {
    VK ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR = 0,
    VK ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR = 1,
    VK ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR = 2,
} VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR;
```

- `VK ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR` is a top-level acceleration structure containing instance data referring to bottom-level acceleration structures.
- `VK ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR` is a bottom-level acceleration structure containing the AABBs or geometry to be intersected.
- `VK ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR` is an acceleration structure whose type is determined at build time used for special circumstances.

Bits which can be set in `VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::createFlags`, specifying additional creation parameters for acceleration structures, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef enum VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagBitsKHR {
    VK ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
} VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagBitsKHR;
```

- `VK ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR` specifies that the acceleration structure's address can be saved and reused on a subsequent run.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef VkFlags VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagsKHR;
```

`VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagBitsKHR`.

Bits which can be set in `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR::flags` specifying additional parameters for acceleration structure builds, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef enum VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_UPDATE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_COMPACTION_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
    VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_PREFER_FAST_TRACE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
    VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_PREFER_FAST_BUILD_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008,
    VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_LOW_MEMORY_BIT_KHR = 0x00000010,
} VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagBitsKHR;
```
• **VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_UPDATE_BIT_KHR** indicates that the specified acceleration structure can be updated with a mode of **VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR** in *VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR*.

• **VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_COMPACTION_BIT_KHR** indicates that the specified acceleration structure can act as the source for a copy acceleration structure command with mode of **VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_COMPACT_KHR** to produce a compacted acceleration structure.

• **VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_PREFER_FAST_TRACE_BIT_KHR** indicates that the given acceleration structure build should prioritize trace performance over build time.

• **VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_PREFER_FAST_BUILD_BIT_KHR** indicates that the given acceleration structure build should prioritize build time over trace performance.

• **VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_LOW_MEMORY_BIT_KHR** indicates that this acceleration structure should minimize the size of the scratch memory and the final result acceleration structure, potentially at the expense of build time or trace performance.

**Note**

**VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_UPDATE_BIT_KHR** and **VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_COMPACTION_BIT_KHR** may take more time and memory than a normal build, and so should only be used when those features are needed.

```cpp
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef VkFlags VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagsKHR;
```

**VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagsKHR** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagBitsKHR**.

Geometry types are specified by **VkGeometryTypeKHR**, which takes values:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef enum VkGeometryTypeKHR {
    VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR = 0,
    VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR = 1,
    VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR = 2,
} VkGeometryTypeKHR;
```

• **VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR** specifies a geometry type consisting of triangles.

• **VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR** specifies a geometry type consisting of axis-aligned bounding boxes.

• **VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR** specifies a geometry type consisting of acceleration structure instances.

Bits specifying additional parameters for geometries in acceleration structure builds, are:
• **VK_GEOMETRY_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR** indicates that this geometry does not invoke the any-hit shaders even if present in a hit group.

• **VK_GEOMETRY_NO_DUPLICATE_ANY_HIT_INVOCATION_BIT_KHR** indicates that the implementation **must** only call the any-hit shader a single time for each primitive in this geometry. If this bit is absent an implementation **may** invoke the any-hit shader more than once for this geometry.

**VkGeometryFlagsKHR** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkGeometryFlagBitsKHR**.

To destroy an acceleration structure, call:

```c
void vkDestroyAccelerationStructureKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkAccelerationStructureKHR accelerationStructure,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

• **device** is the logical device that destroys the acceleration structure.

• **accelerationStructure** is the acceleration structure to destroy.

• **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

**Valid Usage**

• **VUID-vkDestroyAccelerationStructureKHR-accelerationStructure-02442**
  All submitted commands that refer to **accelerationStructure** **must** have completed execution.

• **VUID-vkDestroyAccelerationStructureKHR-accelerationStructure-02443**
  If **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **accelerationStructure** was created, a compatible set of callbacks **must** be provided here.

• **VUID-vkDestroyAccelerationStructureKHR-accelerationStructure-02444**
  If no **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **accelerationStructure** was created, **pAllocator must be NULL**.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyAccelerationStructureKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkDestroyAccelerationStructureKHR-accelerationStructure-parameter
If accelerationStructure is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, accelerationStructure must be a valid VkAccelerationStructureKHR handle

- VUID-vkDestroyAccelerationStructureKHR-pAllocator-parameter
If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkDestroyAccelerationStructureKHR-accelerationStructure-parent
If accelerationStructure is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

- Host access to accelerationStructure must be externally synchronized

Possible values of buildType in vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef enum VkAccelerationStructureBuildTypeKHR {
    VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_HOST_KHR = 0,
    VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_DEVICE_KHR = 1,
    VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_HOST_OR_DEVICE_KHR = 2,
} VkAccelerationStructureBuildTypeKHR;
```

- VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_HOST_KHR requests the memory requirement for operations performed by the host.

- VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_DEVICE_KHR requests the memory requirement for operations performed by the device.

- VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_TYPE_HOST_OR_DEVICE_KHR requests the memory requirement for operations performed by either the host, or the device.

To query the 64-bit device address for an acceleration structure, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
VkDeviceAddress vkGetAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR* pInfo);
```

- device is the logical device that the acceleration structure was created on.
• pInfo is a pointer to a VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR structure specifying the acceleration structure to retrieve an address for.

The 64-bit return value is an address of the acceleration structure, which can be used for device and shader operations that involve acceleration structures, such as ray traversal and acceleration structure building.

If the acceleration structure was created with a non-zero value of VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::deviceAddress, the return value will be the same address.

If the acceleration structure was created with a type of VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR, the returned address must be consistent with the relative offset to other acceleration structures with type VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR allocated with the same VkBuffer. That is, the difference in returned addresses between the two must be the same as the difference in offsets provided at acceleration structure creation.

```
Note

The acceleration structure device address may be different from the buffer device address corresponding to the acceleration structure's start offset in its storage buffer for acceleration structure types other than VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR.
```

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressKHR-device-03504
  If device was created with multiple physical devices, then the bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice feature must be enabled

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

• VUID-vkGetAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressKHR-pInfo-parameter
pInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR structure

The VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType                      sType;
    const void*                          pNext;
    VkAccelerationStructureKHR           accelerationStructure;
} VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **accelerationStructure** specifies the acceleration structure whose address is being queried.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR-sType-sType
  - **sType** **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_INFO_KHR`
- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  - **pNext** **must** be **NULL**
- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR-accelerationStructure-parameter
  - **accelerationStructure** **must** be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handle

### 12.7. Resource Memory Association

Resources are initially created as *virtual allocations* with no backing memory. Device memory is allocated separately (see **Device Memory**) and then associated with the resource. This association is done differently for sparse and non-sparse resources.

Resources created with any of the sparse creation flags are considered sparse resources. Resources created without these flags are non-sparse. The details on resource memory association for sparse resources is described in **Sparse Resources**.

Non-sparse resources **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object before the resource is passed as a parameter to any of the following operations:

- creating image or buffer views
- updating descriptor sets
- recording commands in a command buffer

Once bound, the memory binding is immutable for the lifetime of the resource.

In a logical device representing more than one physical device, buffer and image resources exist on all physical devices but **can** be bound to memory differently on each. Each such replicated resource is an *instance* of the resource. For sparse resources, each instance **can** be bound to memory arbitrarily differently. For non-sparse resources, each instance **can** either be bound to the local or a peer instance of the memory, or for images **can** be bound to rectangular regions from the local and/or peer instances. When a resource is used in a descriptor set, each physical device interprets the descriptor according to its own instance’s binding to memory.

**Note**

There are no new copy commands to transfer data between physical devices. Instead, an application **can** create a resource with a peer mapping and use it as the source or destination of a transfer command executed by a single physical device to copy the data from one physical device to another.
To determine the memory requirements for a buffer resource, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements(
    VkDevice device,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    VkMemoryRequirements* pMemoryRequirements);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the buffer.
- **buffer** is the buffer to query.
- **pMemoryRequirements** is a pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements` structure in which the memory requirements of the buffer object are returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements-device-parameter
  device must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements-buffer-parameter
  buffer must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements-pMemoryRequirements-parameter
  pMemoryRequirements must be a valid pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements` structure
- VUID-vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements-buffer-parent
  buffer must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

To determine the memory requirements for an image resource which is not created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` flag set, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetImageMemoryRequirements(
    VkDevice device,
    VkImage image,
    VkMemoryRequirements* pMemoryRequirements);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the image.
- **image** is the image to query.
- **pMemoryRequirements** is a pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements` structure in which the memory requirements of the image object are returned.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetImageMemoryRequirements-image-01588
  image must not have been created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` flag set
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetImageMemoryRequirements-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetImageMemoryRequirements-image-parameter
image must be a valid VkImage handle

- VUID-vkGetImageMemoryRequirements-pMemoryRequirements-parameter
pMemoryRequirements must be a valid pointer to a VkMemoryRequirements structure

- VUID-vkGetImageMemoryRequirements-image-parent
image must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

The VkMemoryRequirements structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkMemoryRequirements {
    VkDeviceSize    size;
    VkDeviceSize    alignment;
    uint32_t        memoryTypeBits;
} VkMemoryRequirements;
```

- size is the size, in bytes, of the memory allocation required for the resource.

- alignment is the alignment, in bytes, of the offset within the allocation required for the resource.

- memoryTypeBits is a bitmask and contains one bit set for every supported memory type for the resource. Bit $i$ is set if and only if the memory type $i$ in the VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties structure for the physical device is supported for the resource.

If the resource being queried was created with the VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT, VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT, or VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12RESOURCE_BIT external memory handle type, the value of size has no meaning and should be ignored.

The implementation guarantees certain properties about the memory requirements returned by vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2, vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2, vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements, vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirements, vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements and vkGetImageMemoryRequirements:

- The memoryTypeBits member always contains at least one bit set.

- If buffer is a VkBuffer not created with the VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT bit set, or if image is linear image, then the memoryTypeBits member always contains at least one bit set corresponding to a VkMemoryType with a propertyFlags that has both the VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT bit and the VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT bit set. In other words, mappable coherent memory can always be attached to these objects.
• If `buffer` was created with `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes` set to 0 or `image` was created with `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes` set to 0, the `memoryTypeBits` member always contains at least one bit set corresponding to a `VkMemoryType` with a `propertyFlags` that has the `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTYDEVICE_LOCAL_BIT` bit set.

• The `memoryTypeBits` member is identical for all `VkBuffer` objects created with the same value for the `flags` and `usage` members in the `VkBufferCreateInfo` structure and the `handleTypes` member of the `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo` structure passed to `vkCreateBuffer`. Further, if `usage1` and `usage2` of type `VkBufferUsageFlags` are such that the bits set in `usage2` are a subset of the bits set in `usage1`, and they have the same `flags` and `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes`, then the bits set in `memoryTypeBits` returned for `usage1` must be a subset of the bits set in `memoryTypeBits` returned for `usage2`, for all values of `flags`.

• The `alignment` member is a power of two.

• The `alignment` member is identical for all `VkBuffer` objects created with the same combination of values for the `usage` and `flags` members in the `VkBufferCreateInfo` structure passed to `vkCreateBuffer`.

• If the `maintenance4` feature is enabled, then the `alignment` member is identical for all `VkImage` objects created with the same combination of values for the `flags`, `imageType`, `format`, `extent`, `mipLevels`, `arrayLayers`, `samples`, `tiling` and `usage` members in the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure passed to `vkCreateImage`.

• The `alignment` member satisfies the buffer descriptor offset alignment requirements associated with the `VkBuffer`'s `usage`:
  - If `usage` included `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT` or `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT`, `alignment` must be an integer multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minTexelBufferOffsetAlignment`.
  - If `usage` included `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_BIT`, `alignment` must be an integer multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minUniformBufferOffsetAlignment`.
  - If `usage` included `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_BUFFER_BIT`, `alignment` must be an integer multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minStorageBufferOffsetAlignment`.

• For images created with a color format, the `memoryTypeBits` member is identical for all `VkImage` objects created with the same combination of values for the `tiling` member, the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` bit of the `flags` member, the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT` bit of the `flags` member, `handleTypes` member of `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo`, and the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT` of the `usage` member in the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure passed to `vkCreateImage`.

• For images created with a depth/stencil format, the `memoryTypeBits` member is identical for all `VkImage` objects created with the same combination of values for the `format` member, the `tiling` member, the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` bit of the `flags` member, the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT` bit of the `flags` member, `handleTypes` member of `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo`, and the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT` of the `usage` member in the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure passed to `vkCreateImage`.

• If the memory requirements are for a `VkImage`, the `memoryTypeBits` member must not refer to a `VkMemoryType` with a `propertyFlags` that has the `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT` bit set if the `image` did not have `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT` bit set in the `usage` member of
the \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo} structure passed to \texttt{vkCreateImage}.

- If the memory requirements are for a \texttt{VkBuffer}, the \texttt{memoryTypeBits} member \textbf{must} not refer to a \texttt{VkMemoryType} with a \texttt{propertyFlags} that has the \texttt{VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT} bit set.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Note}
  
  The implication of this requirement is that lazily allocated memory is disallowed for buffers in all cases.
\end{itemize}

- The \texttt{size} member is identical for all \texttt{VkBuffer} objects created with the same combination of creation parameters specified in \texttt{VkBufferCreateInfo} and its \texttt{pNext} chain.

- The \texttt{size} member is identical for all \texttt{VkImage} objects created with the same combination of creation parameters specified in \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo} and its \texttt{pNext} chain.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Note}
  
  This, however, does not imply that they interpret the contents of the bound memory identically with each other. That additional guarantee, however, \textbf{can} be explicitly requested using \texttt{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT}.
\end{itemize}

- If the \texttt{maintenance4} feature is enabled, these additional guarantees apply:

  \begin{itemize}
    \item For a \texttt{VkBuffer}, the \texttt{size} memory requirement is never greater than that of another \texttt{VkBuffer} created with a greater or equal \texttt{size} specified in \texttt{VkBufferCreateInfo}, all other creation parameters being identical.
    
    \item For a \texttt{VkBuffer}, the \texttt{size} memory requirement is never greater than the result of aligning \texttt{VkBufferCreateInfo::size} with the \texttt{alignment} memory requirement.
    
    \item For a \texttt{VkImage}, the \texttt{size} memory requirement is never greater than that of another \texttt{VkImage} created with a greater or equal value in each of \texttt{extent.width}, \texttt{extent.height}, and \texttt{extent.depth}; all other creation parameters being identical.
    
    \item The memory requirements returned by \texttt{vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements} are identical to those that would be returned by \texttt{vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2} if it were called with a \texttt{VkBuffer} created with the same \texttt{VkBufferCreateInfo} values.
    
    \item The memory requirements returned by \texttt{vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirements} are identical to those that would be returned by \texttt{vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2} if it were called with a \texttt{VkImage} created with the same \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo} values.
  \end{itemize}

To determine the memory requirements for a buffer resource, call:

\begin{verbatim}
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2(
  VkDevice device,
  const VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2* pInfo,
  VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements);
\end{verbatim}

or the equivalent command
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
void vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2KHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2* pInfo,
    VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements);

• `device` is the logical device that owns the buffer.

• `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure containing parameters required for the memory requirements query.

• `pMemoryRequirements` is a pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure in which the memory requirements of the buffer object are returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

• VUID-vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2-pInfo-parameter
  `pInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure

• VUID-vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2-pMemoryRequirements-parameter
  `pMemoryRequirements` must be a valid pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure

To determine the memory requirements for a buffer resource without creating an object, call:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements* pInfo,
    VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements);

or the equivalent command

// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
void vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirementsKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements* pInfo,
    VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements);

• `device` is the logical device intended to own the buffer.

• `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements` structure containing parameters required for the memory requirements query.

• `pMemoryRequirements` is a pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure in which the memory requirements of the buffer object are returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements-pInfo-parameter
pInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements structure

- VUID-vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements-pMemoryRequirements-parameter
pMemoryRequirements must be a valid pointer to a VkMemoryRequirements2 structure

The VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBuffer buffer;
} VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
typedef VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2 VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `buffer` is the buffer to query.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2-sType-sType
sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2-pNext-pNext
pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2-buffer-parameter
buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

The VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
} VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements;
```
```c
const VkBufferCreateInfo * pCreateInfo;
} VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
typedef VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirementsKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkBufferCreateInfo` structure containing parameters affecting creation of the buffer to query.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements-sType-sType` 
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS`
- `VUID-VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements-pNext-pNext` 
  `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `VUID-VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements-pCreateInfo-parameter` 
  `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkBufferCreateInfo` structure

To determine the memory requirements for an image resource, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2* pInfo,
    VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
void vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2KHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2* pInfo,
    VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the image.
- `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure containing parameters required for the memory requirements query.
- `pMemoryRequirements` is a pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure in which the memory
requirements of the image object are returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2-device-parameter**
  - `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2-pInfo-parameter**
  - `pInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure

- **VUID-vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2-pMemoryRequirements-parameter**
  - `pMemoryRequirements` **must** be a valid pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure

To determine the memory requirements for an image resource without creating an object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirements(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements* pInfo,
    VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
void vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirementsKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements* pInfo,
    VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements);
```

- `device` is the logical device intended to own the image.

- `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements` structure containing parameters required for the memory requirements query.

- `pMemoryRequirements` is a pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure in which the memory requirements of the image object are returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirements2-device-parameter**
  - `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirements2-pInfo-parameter**
  - `pInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements` structure

- **VUID-vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirements2-pMemoryRequirements-parameter**
  - `pMemoryRequirements` **must** be a valid pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure
The `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImage image;
} VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
typedef VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2 VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `image` is the image to query.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2-image-01589**
  If `image` was created with a *multi-planar* format and the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` flag, there **must** be a `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2-image-01590**
  If `image` was not created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` flag, there **must** not be a `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2-image-01591**
  If `image` was created with a single-plane format, there **must** not be a `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2-sType-sType**
  `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2`.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2-pNext-pNext**
  `pNext` **must** be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo`.

- **VUID-VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2-sType-unique**
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain **must** be unique.
The `VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    const VkImageCreateInfo* pCreateInfo;
    VkImageAspectFlagBits planeAspect;
} VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
typedef VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirementsKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkImageCreateInfo` structure containing parameters affecting creation of the image to query.
- `planeAspect` is a `VkImageAspectFlagBits` value specifying the aspect corresponding to the image plane to query. This parameter is ignored unless `pCreateInfo::flags` has `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` set.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirementsKHR-pCreateInfo-06416**
  The `pCreateInfo::pNext` chain must not contain a `VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structure.

- **VUID-VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirementsKHR-pCreateInfo-06417**
  If `pCreateInfo::format` specifies a multi-planar format and `pCreateInfo::flags` has `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` set then `planeAspect` must not be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_NONE_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirementsKHR-pCreateInfo-06419**
  If `pCreateInfo::flags` has `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` set and if the `pCreateInfo::tiling` is `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR` or `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, then `planeAspect` must be a single valid `format plane` for the image (that is, for a two-plane image `planeAspect` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` and for a three-plane image `planeAspect` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT`).
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS

- VUID-VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements-pCreateInfo-parameter
  pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkImageCreateInfo structure

- VUID-VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements-planeAspect-parameter
  If planeAspect is not 0, planeAspect must be a valid VkImageAspectFlagBits value

To determine the memory requirements for a plane of a disjoint image, add a VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo structure to the pNext chain of the VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2 structure.

The VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageAspectFlagBits planeAspect;
} VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
typedef VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfoKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- planeAspect is a VkImageAspectFlagBits value specifying the aspect corresponding to the image plane to query.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo-planeAspect-02281
  If the image’s tiling is VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR or VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL, then planeAspect must be a single valid format plane for the image (that is, for a two-plane image planeAspect must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, and for a three-plane image planeAspect must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT)
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO

- VUID-VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo-planeAspect-parameter
  planeAspect must be a valid VkImageAspectFlagBits value

The VkMemoryRequirements2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkMemoryRequirements2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkMemoryRequirements memoryRequirements;
} VkMemoryRequirements2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
typedef VkMemoryRequirements2 VkMemoryRequirements2KHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- memoryRequirements is a VkMemoryRequirements structure describing the memory requirements of the resource.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkMemoryRequirements2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2

- VUID-VkMemoryRequirements2-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements

- VUID-VkMemoryRequirements2-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

The VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 prefersDedicatedAllocation;
} VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements;
```
VkBool32 requiresDedicatedAllocation;
} VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_dedicated_allocation
typedef VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements VkMemoryDedicatedRequirementsKHR;

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- prefersDedicatedAllocation specifies that the implementation would prefer a dedicated allocation for this resource. The application is still free to suballocate the resource but it may get better performance if a dedicated allocation is used.
- requiresDedicatedAllocation specifies that a dedicated allocation is required for this resource.

To determine the dedicated allocation requirements of a buffer or image resource, add a VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements structure to the pNext chain of the VkMemoryRequirements2 structure passed as the pMemoryRequirements parameter of vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2 or vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2, respectively.

Constraints on the values returned for buffer resources are:

- requiresDedicatedAllocation may be VK_TRUE if the pNext chain of VkBufferCreateInfo for the call to vkCreateBuffer used to create the buffer being queried included a VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo structure, and any of the handle types specified in VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes requires dedicated allocation, as reported by vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferProperties in VkExternalBufferProperties::externalMemoryProperties.externalMemoryFeatures. Otherwise, requiresDedicatedAllocation will be VK_FALSE.

- When the implementation sets requiresDedicatedAllocation to VK_TRUE, it must also set prefersDedicatedAllocation to VK_TRUE.

- If VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT was set in VkBufferCreateInfo::flags when buffer was created, then both prefersDedicatedAllocation and requiresDedicatedAllocation will be VK_FALSE.

Constraints on the values returned for image resources are:

- requiresDedicatedAllocation may be VK_TRUE if the pNext chain of VkImageCreateInfo for the call to vkCreateImage used to create the image being queried included a VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo structure, and any of the handle types specified in VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes requires dedicated allocation, as reported by vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2 in VkExternalImageFormatProperties2::externalMemoryProperties.externalMemoryFeatures. Otherwise, requiresDedicatedAllocation will be VK_FALSE.

- If VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT was set in VkImageCreateInfo::flags when image was created, then both prefersDedicatedAllocation and requiresDedicatedAllocation will be VK_FALSE.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements-sType-sType**
  - `sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORYDEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS`

To attach memory to a buffer object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkBindBufferMemory(
    VkDevice device,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    VkDeviceMemory memory,
    VkDeviceSize memoryOffset);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the buffer and memory.
- `buffer` is the buffer to be attached to memory.
- `memory` is a `VkDeviceMemory` object describing the device memory to attach.
- `memoryOffset` is the start offset of the region of `memory` which is to be bound to the buffer. The number of bytes returned in the `VkMemoryRequirements::size` member in `memory`, starting from `memoryOffset` bytes, will be bound to the specified buffer.

`vkBindBufferMemory` is equivalent to passing the same parameters through `VkBindBufferMemoryInfo` to `vkBindBufferMemory2`.

Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-buffer-01029**
  - `buffer must not already be backed by a memory object`

- **VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-buffer-01030**
  - `buffer must not have been created with any sparse memory binding flags`

- **VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-memoryOffset-01031**
  - `memoryOffset must be less than the size of `memory``

- **VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-memory-01035**
  - `memory must have been allocated using one of the memory types allowed in the memoryTypeBits member of the VkMemoryRequirements structure returned from a call to vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements with `buffer``

- **VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-memoryOffset-01036**
  - `memoryOffset must be an integer multiple of the alignment member of the VkMemoryRequirements structure returned from a call to vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements with `buffer``

- **VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-size-01037**
  - The `size` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements with `buffer must be less than or equal to the size of `memory`"
minus memoryOffset

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-buffer-01444
  If buffer requires a dedicated allocation (as reported by vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2 in VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements::requiresDedicatedAllocation for buffer), memory must have been allocated with VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::buffer equal to buffer

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-memory-01508
  If the VkMemoryAllocateInfo provided when memory was allocated included a VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo structure in its pNext chain, and VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::buffer was not VK_NULL_HANDLE, then buffer must equal VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::buffer, and memoryOffset must be zero

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-None-01898
  If buffer was created with the VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT bit set, the buffer must be bound to a memory object allocated with a memory type that reports VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-None-01899
  If buffer was created with the VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT bit not set, the buffer must not be bound to a memory object allocated with a memory type that reports VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-memory-02726
  If the value of VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes used to allocate memory is not 0, it must include at least one of the handles set in VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes when buffer was created

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-memory-02727
  If memory was allocated by a memory import operation, the external handle type of the imported memory must also have been set in VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes when buffer was created

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-bufferDeviceAddress-03339
  If the VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures::bufferDeviceAddress feature is enabled and buffer was created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT bit set, memory must have been allocated with the VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT bit set

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-buffer-parameter
  buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-memory-parameter
  memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle

• VUID-vkBindBufferMemory-buffer-parent
  buffer must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device
Host Synchronization

- Host access to buffer must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_KHR

To attach memory to buffer objects for one or more buffers at a time, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VkResult vkBindBufferMemory2(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t bindInfoCount,
    const VkBindBufferMemoryInfo* pBindInfos);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2
VkResult vkBindBufferMemory2KHR(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t bindInfoCount,
    const VkBindBufferMemoryInfo* pBindInfos);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the buffers and memory.
- `bindInfoCount` is the number of elements in `pBindInfos`.
- `pBindInfos` is a pointer to an array of `bindInfoCount` `VkBindBufferMemoryInfo` structures describing buffers and memory to bind.

On some implementations, it may be more efficient to batch memory bindings into a single command.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkBindBufferMemory2-device-parameter
devicemust be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkBindBufferMemory2-pBindInfos-parameter
pBindInfosmust be a valid pointer to an array of bindInfoCount valid
VkBindBufferMemoryInfostructures

- VUID-vkBindBufferMemory2-bindInfoCount-arraylength
bindInfoCountmust be greater than 0

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OFDEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_KHR

VkBindBufferMemoryInfocontains members corresponding to the parameters of
vkBindBufferMemory.

The VkBindBufferMemoryInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkBindBufferMemoryInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBuffer buffer;
    VkDeviceMemory memory;
    VkDeviceSize memoryOffset;
} VkBindBufferMemoryInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2
typedef VkBindBufferMemoryInfo VkBindBufferMemoryInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **buffer** is the buffer to be attached to memory.
- **memory** is a *VkDeviceMemory* object describing the device memory to attach.
- **memoryOffset** is the start offset of the region of **memory** which is to be bound to the buffer. The number of bytes returned in the *VkMemoryRequirements::size* member in **memory**, starting from **memoryOffset** bytes, will be bound to the specified buffer.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-buffer-01029**
  - **buffer must** not already be backed by a memory object

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-buffer-01030**
  - **buffer must** not have been created with any sparse memory binding flags

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-memoryOffset-01031**
  - **memoryOffset must** be less than the size of **memory**

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-memory-01035**
  - **memory must** have been allocated using one of the memory types allowed in the **memoryTypeBits** member of the *VkMemoryRequirements* structure returned from a call to `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements` with **buffer**

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-memoryOffset-01036**
  - **memoryOffset must** be an integer multiple of the **alignment** member of the *VkMemoryRequirements* structure returned from a call to `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements` with **buffer**

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-size-01037**
  - The **size** member of the *VkMemoryRequirements* structure returned from a call to `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements` with **buffer must** be less than or equal to the size of **memory** minus **memoryOffset**

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-memory-01444**
  - If **buffer** requires a dedicated allocation (as reported by `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2` in *VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements* ::requiresDedicatedAllocation for **buffer**), **memory must** have been allocated with *VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::buffer* equal to **buffer**

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-memory-01508**
  - If the *VkMemoryAllocateInfo* provided when **memory** was allocated included a *VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo* structure in its **pNext** chain, and *VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::buffer* was not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, then **buffer must** equal *VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::buffer*, and **memoryOffset must** be zero

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-None-01898**
  - If **buffer** was created with the **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT** bit set, the **buffer must** be bound to a memory object allocated with a memory type that reports **VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT**

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-None-01899**
  - If **buffer** was created with the **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT** bit not set, the **buffer must** not be bound to a memory object allocated with a memory type that reports **VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT**
• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-memory-02726
If the value of VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes used to allocate memory is not 0, it must include at least one of the handles set in VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo ::handleTypes when buffer was created.

• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-memory-02727
If memory was allocated by a memory import operation, the external handle type of the imported memory must also have been set in VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo ::handleTypes when buffer was created.

• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-bufferDeviceAddress-03339
If the VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures::bufferDeviceAddress feature is enabled and buffer was created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT bit set, memory must have been allocated with the VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT bit set.

• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-pNext-01605
If the pNext chain includes a VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo structure, all instances of memory specified by VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pDeviceIndices must have been allocated.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-sType-sType
sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_INFO.

• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-pNext-pNext
pNext must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo.

• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-sType-unique
The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique.

• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-buffer-parameter
buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle.

• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-memory-parameter
memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle.

• VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryInfo-commonparent
Both of buffer, and memory must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice.

The VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t deviceIndexCount;
    const uint32_t* pDeviceIndices;
} VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo;
```
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2 with VK_KHR_device_group
typedef VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `deviceIndexCount` is the number of elements in `pDeviceIndices`.
- `pDeviceIndices` is a pointer to an array of device indices.

If the `pNext` chain of `VkBindBufferMemoryInfo` includes a `VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure, then that structure determines how memory is bound to buffers across multiple devices in a device group.

If `deviceIndexCount` is greater than zero, then on device index `i` the buffer is attached to the instance of memory on the physical device with device index `pDeviceIndices[i]`.

If `deviceIndexCount` is zero and memory comes from a memory heap with the `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT` bit set, then it is as if `pDeviceIndices` contains consecutive indices from zero to the number of physical devices in the logical device, minus one. In other words, by default each physical device attaches to its own instance of memory.

If `deviceIndexCount` is zero and memory comes from a memory heap without the `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT` bit set, then it is as if `pDeviceIndices` contains an array of zeros. In other words, by default each physical device attaches to instance zero.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-deviceIndexCount-01606**
  - `deviceIndexCount` must either be zero or equal to the number of physical devices in the logical device

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-pDeviceIndices-01607**
  - All elements of `pDeviceIndices` must be valid device indices

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-sType-sType**
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORYDEVICE_GROUP_INFO`

- **VUID-VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-pDeviceIndices-parameter**
  - If `deviceIndexCount` is not 0, `pDeviceIndices` must be a valid pointer to an array of `deviceIndexCount uint32_t` values
To attach memory to a VkImage object created without the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT set, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkBindImageMemory(
    VkDevice device,
    VkImage image,
    VkDeviceMemory memory,
    VkDeviceSize memoryOffset);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the image and memory.
- **image** is the image.
- **memory** is the VkDeviceMemory object describing the device memory to attach.
- **memoryOffset** is the start offset of the region of memory which is to be bound to the image. The number of bytes returned in the VkMemoryRequirements::size member in memory, starting from memoryOffset bytes, will be bound to the specified image.

vkBindImageMemory is equivalent to passing the same parameters through VkBindImageMemoryInfo to vkBindImageMemory2.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkBindImageMemory-image-01044**
  - image **must** not already be backed by a memory object

- **VUID-vkBindImageMemory-image-01045**
  - image **must** not have been created with any sparse memory binding flags

- **VUID-vkBindImageMemory-memoryOffset-01046**
  - memoryOffset **must** be less than the size of memory

- **VUID-vkBindImageMemory-image-01445**
  - If image requires a dedicated allocation (as reported by vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2 in VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements::requiresDedicatedAllocation for image), memory **must** have been created with VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image equal to image

- **VUID-vkBindImageMemory-memory-01509**
  - If the VkMemoryAllocateInfo provided when memory was allocated included a VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo structure in its pNext chain, and VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image was not VK_NULL_HANDLE, then image **must** equal VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image and memoryOffset **must** be zero

- **VUID-vkBindImageMemory-None-01901**
  - If image was created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT bit set, the image **must** be bound to a memory object allocated with a memory type that reports VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT

- **VUID-vkBindImageMemory-None-01902**
  - If image was created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT bit not set, the image **must** not be bound to a memory object created with a memory type that reports
If the value of `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes` used to allocate `memory` is not 0, it must include at least one of the handles set in `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes` when `image` was created.

If `memory` was created by a memory import operation, the external handle type of the imported memory must also have been set in `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes` when `image` was created.

`image` must not have been created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` set.

`memory` must have been allocated using one of the memory types allowed in the `memoryTypeBits` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements` with `image`.

`memoryOffset` must be an integer multiple of the `alignment` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements` with `image`.

The difference of the size of `memory` and `memoryOffset` must be greater than or equal to the `size` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements` with the same `image`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.
- `image` must be a valid `VkImage` handle.
- `memory` must be a valid `VkDeviceMemory` handle.
- `image` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.
- `memory` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `image` must be externally synchronized.
Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

To attach memory to image objects for one or more images at a time, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VkResult vkBindImageMemory2(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t bindInfoCount,
    const VkBindImageMemoryInfo* pBindInfos);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2
VkResult vkBindImageMemory2KHR(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t bindInfoCount,
    const VkBindImageMemoryInfo* pBindInfos);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the images and memory.
- `bindInfoCount` is the number of elements in `pBindInfos`.
- `pBindInfos` is a pointer to an array of `VkBindImageMemoryInfo` structures, describing images and memory to bind.

On some implementations, it may be more efficient to batch memory bindings into a single command.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkBindImageMemory2-pBindInfos-02858
  If any `VkBindImageMemoryInfo::image` was created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` then all planes of `VkBindImageMemoryInfo::image` must be bound individually in separate `pBindInfos`
- VUID-vkBindImageMemory2-pBindInfos-04006
  `pBindInfos` must not refer to the same image subresource more than once
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkBindImageMemory2-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkBindImageMemory2-pBindInfos-parameter
  pBindInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of bindInfoCount valid VkBindImageMemoryInfo structures

- VUID-vkBindImageMemory2-bindInfoCount-arraylength
  bindInfoCount must be greater than 0

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

VkBindImageMemoryInfo contains members corresponding to the parameters of vkBindImageMemory.

The VkBindImageMemoryInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkBindImageMemoryInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImage image;
    VkDeviceMemory memory;
    VkDeviceSize memoryOffset;
} VkBindImageMemoryInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_bind_memory2
typedef VkBindImageMemoryInfo VkBindImageMemoryInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `image` is the image to be attached to memory.
- `memory` is a VkDeviceMemory object describing the device memory to attach.
• `memoryOffset` is the start offset of the region of `memory` which is to be bound to the image. The number of bytes returned in the `VkMemoryRequirements::size` member in `memory`, starting from `memoryOffset` bytes, will be bound to the specified image.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-image-01044**
  - `image` must not already be backed by a memory object

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-image-01045**
  - `image` must not have been created with any sparse memory binding flags

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-memoryOffset-01046**
  - `memoryOffset` must be less than the size of `memory`

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-image-01445**
  - If `image` requires a dedicated allocation (as reported by `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2` in `VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements::requiresDedicatedAllocation` for `image`), `memory` must have been created with `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image` equal to `image`

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-memory-01509**
  - If the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` provided when `memory` was allocated included a `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo` structure in its `pNext` chain, and `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, then `image` must equal `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image` and `memoryOffset` must be zero

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-None-01901**
  - If `image` was created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT` bit set, the image must be bound to a memory object allocated with a memory type that reports `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-None-01902**
  - If `image` was created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT` bit not set, the image must not be bound to a memory object created with a memory type that reports `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT`

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-memory-02728**
  - If the value of `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes` used to allocate `memory` is not `0`, it must include at least one of the handles set in `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes` when `image` was created

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-memory-02729**
  - If `memory` was created by a memory import operation, the external handle type of the imported `memory` must also have been set in `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes` when `image` was created

- **VUID-VkBindImageMemoryInfo-pNext-01615**
  - If the `pNext` chain does not include a `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo` structure, `memory` must have been allocated using one of the memory types allowed in the `memoryTypeBits` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2` with `image`
If the `pNext` chain does not include a `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo` structure, `memoryOffset` must be an integer multiple of the `alignment` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2` with `image`.

If the `pNext` chain does not include a `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo` structure, the difference of the size of `memory` and `memoryOffset` must be greater than or equal to the `size` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2` with the same `image`.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo` structure, `image` must have been created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` bit set.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo` structure, `memory` must have been allocated using one of the memory types allowed in the `memoryTypeBits` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2` with `image` and where `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo::planeAspect` corresponds to the `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo::planeAspect` in the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure's `pNext` chain.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo` structure, `memoryOffset` must be an integer multiple of the `alignment` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2` with `image` and where `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo::planeAspect` corresponds to the `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo::planeAspect` in the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure's `pNext` chain.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo` structure, the difference of the size of `memory` and `memoryOffset` must be greater than or equal to the `size` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2` with the same `image` and where `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo::planeAspect` corresponds to the `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo::planeAspect` in the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure's `pNext` chain.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure, all instances of `memory` specified by `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pDeviceIndices` must have been allocated.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure, and `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::splitInstanceBindRegionCount` is not zero, then `image` must have been created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT` bit set.
If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure, all elements of `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pSplitInstanceBindRegions` must be valid rectangles contained within the dimensions of `image`.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure, the union of the areas of all elements of `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pSplitInstanceBindRegions` that correspond to the same instance of `image` must cover the entire image.

If `image` was created with a valid swapchain handle in `VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR::swapchain`, then the `pNext` chain must include a `VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR` structure containing the same swapchain handle.

If the `pNext` chain includes a `VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR` structure, memory must be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

If the `pNext` chain does not include a `VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR` structure, memory must be a valid `VkDeviceMemory` handle.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO`.
- Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo`, `VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR`, or `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo`.
- The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.
- `image` must be a valid `VkImage` handle.
- Both of `image`, and `memory` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

The `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    const void*         pNext;
} VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo;
```
typedef VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfoKHR

* sType is the type of this structure.
* pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
* deviceIndexCount is the number of elements in pDeviceIndices.
* pDeviceIndices is a pointer to an array of device indices.
* splitInstanceBindRegionCount is the number of elements in pSplitInstanceBindRegions.
* pSplitInstanceBindRegions is a pointer to an array of VkRect2D structures describing which regions of the image are attached to each instance of memory.

If the pNext chain of VkBindImageMemoryInfo includes a VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo structure, then that structure determines how memory is bound to images across multiple devices in a device group.

If deviceIndexCount is greater than zero, then on device index i image is attached to the instance of the memory on the physical device with device index pDeviceIndices[i].

Let N be the number of physical devices in the logical device. If splitInstanceBindRegionCount is greater than zero, then pSplitInstanceBindRegions is a pointer to an array of N^2 rectangles, where the image region specified by the rectangle at element i*N+j in resource instance i is bound to the memory instance j. The blocks of the memory that are bound to each sparse image block region use an offset in memory, relative to memoryOffset, computed as if the whole image was being bound to a contiguous range of memory. In other words, horizontally adjacent image blocks use consecutive blocks of memory, vertically adjacent image blocks are separated by the number of bytes per block multiplied by the width in blocks of image, and the block at (0,0) corresponds to memory starting at memoryOffset.

If splitInstanceBindRegionCount and deviceIndexCount are zero and the memory comes from a memory heap with the VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT bit set, then it is as if pDeviceIndices contains consecutive indices from zero to the number of physical devices in the logical device, minus one. In other words, by default each physical device attaches to its own instance of the memory.

If splitInstanceBindRegionCount and deviceIndexCount are zero and the memory comes from a memory heap without the VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT bit set, then it is as if pDeviceIndices contains an array of zeros. In other words, by default each physical device attaches to instance zero.
Valid Usage

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-deviceIndexCount-01633
  At least one of `deviceIndexCount` and `splitInstanceBindRegionCount` must be zero

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-deviceIndexCount-01634
  `deviceIndexCount` must either be zero or equal to the number of physical devices in the logical device

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-pDeviceIndices-01635
  All elements of `pDeviceIndices` must be valid device indices

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-splitInstanceBindRegionCount-01636
  `splitInstanceBindRegionCount` must either be zero or equal to the number of physical devices in the logical device squared

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-pSplitInstanceBindRegions-01637
  Elements of `pSplitInstanceBindRegions` that correspond to the same instance of an image must not overlap

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-offset-01638
  The `offset.x` member of any element of `pSplitInstanceBindRegions` must be a multiple of the sparse image block width (`VkSparseImageFormatProperties::imageGranularity.width`) of all non-metadata aspects of the image

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-offset-01639
  The `offset.y` member of any element of `pSplitInstanceBindRegions` must be a multiple of the sparse image block height (`VkSparseImageFormatProperties::imageGranularity.height`) of all non-metadata aspects of the image

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-extent-01640
  The `extent.width` member of any element of `pSplitInstanceBindRegions` must either be a multiple of the sparse image block width of all non-metadata aspects of the image, or else `extent.width + offset.x` must equal the width of the image subresource

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-extent-01641
  The `extent.height` member of any element of `pSplitInstanceBindRegions` must either be a multiple of the sparse image block height of all non-metadata aspects of the image, or else `extent.height + offset.y` must equal the height of the image subresource

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO`

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-pDeviceIndices-parameter
  If `deviceIndexCount` is not 0, `pDeviceIndices` must be a valid pointer to an array of `deviceIndexCount uint32_t` values

• VUID-VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo-pSplitInstanceBindRegions-parameter
  If `splitInstanceBindRegionCount` is not 0, `pSplitInstanceBindRegions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `splitInstanceBindRegionCount VkRect2D` structures
If the `pNext` chain of `VkBindImageMemoryInfo` includes a `VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR` structure, then that structure includes a swapchain handle and image index indicating that the image will be bound to memory from that swapchain.

The `VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_swapchain
typedef struct VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSwapchainKHR swapchain;
    uint32_t imageIndex;
} VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `swapchain` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE` or a swapchain handle.
- `imageIndex` is an image index within `swapchain`.

If `swapchain` is not `NULL`, the `swapchain` and `imageIndex` are used to determine the memory that the image is bound to, instead of `memory` and `memoryOffset`.

Memory can be bound to a swapchain and use the `pDeviceIndices` or `pSplitInstanceBindRegions` members of `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo`.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR-imageIndex-01644
  `imageIndex` must be less than the number of images in `swapchain`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_SWAPCHAIN_INFO_KHR`
- VUID-VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR-swapchain-parameter
  `swapchain` must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `swapchain` must be externally synchronized

In order to bind planes of a disjoint image, add a `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo` structure to the `pNext`
chain of VkBindImageMemoryInfo.

The VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageAspectFlagBits planeAspect;
} VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
typedef VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **planeAspect** is a VkImageAspectFlagBits value specifying the aspect of the disjoint image plane to bind.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo-planeAspect-02283**
  If the image's tiling is VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR or VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL, then planeAspect must be a single valid format plane for the image (that is, for a two-plane image planeAspect must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, and for a three-plane image planeAspect must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT)

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo-sType-sType**
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_INFO
- **VUID-VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo-planeAspect-parameter**
  planeAspect must be a valid VkImageAspectFlagBits value

### Buffer-Image Granularity

The implementation-dependent limit bufferImageGranularity specifies a page-like granularity at which linear and non-linear resources must be placed in adjacent memory locations to avoid aliasing. Two resources which do not satisfy this granularity requirement are said to alias. bufferImageGranularity is specified in bytes, and must be a power of two. Implementations which do not impose a granularity restriction may report a bufferImageGranularity value of one.
Note

Despite its name, `bufferImageGranularity` is really a granularity between “linear” and “non-linear” resources.

Given resourceA at the lower memory offset and resourceB at the higher memory offset in the same `VkDeviceMemory` object, where one resource is linear and the other is non-linear (as defined in the Glossary), and the following:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{resourceA.end} & = \text{resourceA.memoryOffset} + \text{resourceA.size} - 1 \\
\text{resourceA.endPage} & = \text{resourceA.end} \& \sim (\text{bufferImageGranularity} - 1) \\
\text{resourceB.start} & = \text{resourceB.memoryOffset} \\
\text{resourceB.startPage} & = \text{resourceB.start} \& \sim (\text{bufferImageGranularity} - 1)
\end{align*}
\]

The following property **must** hold:

\[
\text{resourceA.endPage} < \text{resourceB.startPage}
\]

That is, the end of the first resource (A) and the beginning of the second resource (B) **must** be on separate “pages” of size `bufferImageGranularity`. `bufferImageGranularity` **may** be different than the physical page size of the memory heap. This restriction is only needed when a linear resource and a non-linear resource are adjacent in memory and will be used simultaneously. The memory ranges of adjacent resources **can** be closer than `bufferImageGranularity`, provided they meet the alignment requirement for the objects in question.

Sparse block size in bytes and sparse image and buffer memory alignments **must** all be multiples of the `bufferImageGranularity`. Therefore, memory bound to sparse resources naturally satisfies the `bufferImageGranularity`.

### 12.8. Resource Sharing Mode

Buffer and image objects are created with a *sharing mode* controlling how they **can** be accessed from queues. The supported sharing modes are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSharingMode {
    VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE = 0,
    VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT = 1,
} VkSharingMode;
```

- **VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE** specifies that access to any range or image subresource of the object will be exclusive to a single queue family at a time.
- **VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT** specifies that concurrent access to any range or image subresource of the object from multiple queue families is supported.
**VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT** may result in lower performance access to the buffer or image than **VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE**.

Ranges of buffers and image subresources of image objects created using **VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE** must only be accessed by queues in the queue family that has ownership of the resource. Upon creation, such resources are not owned by any queue family; ownership is implicitly acquired upon first use within a queue. Once a resource using **VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE** is owned by some queue family, the application must perform a queue family ownership transfer to make the memory contents of a range or image subresource accessible to a different queue family.

**Note**
Images still require a layout transition from **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED** or **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED** before being used on the first queue.

A queue family can take ownership of an image subresource or buffer range of a resource created with **VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE**, without an ownership transfer, in the same way as for a resource that was just created; however, taking ownership in this way has the effect that the contents of the image subresource or buffer range are undefined.

Ranges of buffers and image subresources of image objects created using **VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT** must only be accessed by queues from the queue families specified through the `queueFamilyIndexCount` and `pQueueFamilyIndices` members of the corresponding create info structures.

### 12.8.1. External Resource Sharing

Resources should only be accessed in the Vulkan instance that has exclusive ownership of their underlying memory. Only one Vulkan instance has exclusive ownership of a resource’s underlying memory at a given time, regardless of whether the resource was created using **VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE** or **VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT**. Applications can transfer ownership of a resource’s underlying memory only if the memory has been imported from or exported to another instance or external API using external memory handles. The semantics for transferring ownership outside of the instance are similar to those used for transferring ownership of **VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE** resources between queues, and is also accomplished using `VkBufferMemoryBarrier` or `VkImageMemoryBarrier` operations. To make the contents of the underlying memory accessible in the destination instance or API, applications must

1. Release exclusive ownership from the source instance or API.
2. Ensure the release operation has completed using semaphores or fences.
3. Acquire exclusive ownership in the destination instance or API.

Unlike queue ownership transfers, the destination instance or API is not specified explicitly when releasing ownership, nor is the source instance or API specified when acquiring ownership. Instead, the image or memory barrier's `dstQueueFamilyIndex` or `srcQueueFamilyIndex` parameters are set to the reserved queue family index **VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_EXTERNAL** to represent the external destination or source respectively.

Binding a resource to a memory object shared between multiple Vulkan instances or other APIs
does not change the ownership of the underlying memory. The first entity to access the resource implicitly acquires ownership. An entity can also implicitly take ownership from another entity in the same way without an explicit ownership transfer. However, taking ownership in this way has the effect that the contents of the underlying memory are undefined.

Accessing a resource backed by memory that is owned by a particular instance or API has the same semantics as accessing a `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE` resource, with one exception: Implementations must ensure layout transitions performed on one member of a set of identical subresources of identical images that alias the same range of an underlying memory object affect the layout of all the subresources in the set.

As a corollary, writes to any image subresources in such a set must not make the contents of memory used by other subresources in the set undefined. An application can define the content of a subresource of one image by performing device writes to an identical subresource of another image provided both images are bound to the same region of external memory. Applications may also add resources to such a set after the content of the existing set members has been defined without making the content undefined by creating a new image with the initial layout `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` and binding it to the same region of external memory as the existing images.

Note
Because layout transitions apply to all identical images aliasing the same region of external memory, the actual layout of the memory backing a new image as well as an existing image with defined content will not be undefined. Such an image is not usable until it acquires ownership of its memory from the existing owner. Therefore, the layout specified as part of this transition will be the true initial layout of the image. The undefined layout specified when creating it is a placeholder to simplify valid usage requirements.

12.9. Memory Aliasing

A range of a `VkDeviceMemory` allocation is aliased if it is bound to multiple resources simultaneously, as described below, via `vkBindImageMemory`, `vkBindBufferMemory`, via sparse memory bindings, or by binding the memory to resources in multiple Vulkan instances or external APIs using external memory handle export and import mechanisms.

Consider two resources, resource\textsubscript{A} and resource\textsubscript{B}, bound respectively to memory range\textsubscript{A} and range\textsubscript{B}. Let paddedRange\textsubscript{A} and paddedRange\textsubscript{B} be, respectively, range\textsubscript{A} and range\textsubscript{B} aligned to `bufferImageGranularity`. If the resources are both linear or both non-linear (as defined in the Glossary), then the resources alias the memory in the intersection of range\textsubscript{A} and range\textsubscript{B}. If one resource is linear and the other is non-linear, then the resources alias the memory in the intersection of paddedRange\textsubscript{A} and paddedRange\textsubscript{B}.

Applications can alias memory, but use of multiple aliases is subject to several constraints.

Note
Memory aliasing can be useful to reduce the total device memory footprint of an
application, if some large resources are used for disjoint periods of time.

When a non-linear, non-VK_IMAGE_CREATE SPARSE RESIDENCY_BIT image is bound to an aliased range, all image subresources of the image overlap the range. When a linear image is bound to an aliased range, the image subresources that (according to the image's advertised layout) include bytes from the aliased range overlap the range. When a VK_IMAGE_CREATE SPARSE RESIDENCY_BIT image has sparse image blocks bound to an aliased range, only image subresources including those sparse image blocks overlap the range, and when the memory bound to the image's mip tail overlaps an aliased range all image subresources in the mip tail overlap the range.

Buffers, and linear image subresources in either the VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT PREINITIALIZED or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT GENERAL layouts, are host-accessible subresources. That is, the host has a well-defined addressing scheme to interpret the contents, and thus the layout of the data in memory can be consistently interpreted across aliases if each of those aliases is a host-accessible subresource. Non-linear images, and linear image subresources in other layouts, are not host-accessible.

If two aliases are both host-accessible, then they interpret the contents of the memory in consistent ways, and data written to one alias can be read by the other alias.

If two aliases are both images that were created with identical creation parameters, both were created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT flag set, and both are bound identically to memory except for VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pDeviceIndices and VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pSplitInstanceBindRegions, then they interpret the contents of the memory in consistent ways, and data written to one alias can be read by the other alias.

Additionally, if an individual plane of a multi-planar image and a single-plane image alias the same memory, then they also interpret the contents of the memory in consistent ways under the same conditions, but with the following modifications:

- Both must have been created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT flag.
- The single-plane image must have a VkFormat that is equivalent to that of the multi-planar image's individual plane.
- The single-plane image and the individual plane of the multi-planar image must be bound identically to memory except for VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pDeviceIndices and VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pSplitInstanceBindRegions.
- The width and height of the single-plane image are derived from the multi-planar image's dimensions in the manner listed for plane compatibility for the aliased plane.
- All other creation parameters must be identical

Aliases created by binding the same memory to resources in multiple Vulkan instances or external APIs using external memory handle export and import mechanisms interpret the contents of the memory in consistent ways, and data written to one alias can be read by the other alias.

Otherwise, the aliases interpret the contents of the memory differently, and writes via one alias make the contents of memory partially or completely undefined to the other alias. If the first alias is a host-accessible subresource, then the bytes affected are those written by the memory operations according to its addressing scheme. If the first alias is not host-accessible, then the bytes affected are those overlapped by the image subresources that were written. If the second alias is a host-
accessible subresource, the affected bytes become undefined. If the second alias is not host-accessible, all sparse image blocks (for sparse partially-resident images) or all image subresources (for non-sparse image and fully resident sparse images) that overlap the affected bytes become undefined.

If any image subresources are made undefined due to writes to an alias, then each of those image subresources **must** have its layout transitioned from `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` to a valid layout before it is used, or from `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED` if the memory has been written by the host. If any sparse blocks of a sparse image have been made undefined, then only the image subresources containing them **must** be transitioned.

Use of an overlapping range by two aliases **must** be separated by a memory dependency using the appropriate access types if at least one of those uses performs writes, whether the aliases interpret memory consistently or not. If buffer or image memory barriers are used, the scope of the barrier **must** contain the entire range and/or set of image subresources that overlap.

If two aliasing image views are used in the same framebuffer, then the render pass **must** declare the attachments using the `VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT`, and follow the other rules listed in that section.

---

**Note**

Memory recycled via an application suballocator (i.e. without freeing and reallocating the memory objects) is not substantially different from memory aliasing. However, a suballocator usually waits on a fence before recycling a region of memory, and signaling a fence involves sufficient implicit dependencies to satisfy all the above requirements.
Chapter 13. Samplers

VkSampler objects represent the state of an image sampler which is used by the implementation to read image data and apply filtering and other transformations for the shader.

Samplers are represented by VkSampler handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkSampler)
```

To create a sampler object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateSampler(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSamplerCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSampler* pSampler);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the sampler.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a VkSamplerCreateInfo structure specifying the state of the sampler object.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pSampler` is a pointer to a VkSampler handle in which the resulting sampler object is returned.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCreateSampler-maxSamplerAllocationCount-04110
  There must be less than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxSamplerAllocationCount VkSampler objects currently created on the device

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCreateSampler-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateSampler-pCreateInfo-parameter
  `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid VkSamplerCreateInfo structure

- VUID-vkCreateSampler-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateSampler-pSampler-parameter
  `pSampler` must be a valid pointer to a VkSampler handle
Return Codes

Success
• VK_SUCCESS

Failure
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkSamplerCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSamplerCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSamplerCreateFlags flags;
    VkFilter magFilter;
    VkFilter minFilter;
    VkSamplerMipmapMode mipmapMode;
    VkSamplerAddressMode addressModeU;
    VkSamplerAddressMode addressModeV;
    VkSamplerAddressMode addressModeW;
    float mipLodBias;
    VkBool32 anisotropyEnable;
    float maxAnisotropy;
    VkBool32 compareEnable;
    VkCompareOp compareOp;
    float minLod;
    float maxLod;
    VkBorderColor borderColor;
    VkBool32 unnormalizedCoordinates;
} VkSamplerCreateInfo;
```

• `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• `flags` is a bitmask of `VkSamplerCreateFlagBits` describing additional parameters of the sampler.
• `magFilter` is a `VkFilter` value specifying the magnification filter to apply to lookups.
• `minFilter` is a `VkFilter` value specifying the minification filter to apply to lookups.
• `mipmapMode` is a `VkSamplerMipmapMode` value specifying the mipmap filter to apply to lookups.
• `addressModeU` is a `VkSamplerAddressMode` value specifying the addressing mode for U coordinates outside [0,1).
• `addressModeV` is a `VkSamplerAddressMode` value specifying the addressing mode for V coordinates outside [0,1).
• `addressModeW` is a `VkSamplerAddressMode` value specifying the addressing mode for W coordinates outside [0,1).
coordinates outside [0,1).

- **mipLodBias** is the bias to be added to mipmap LOD (level-of-detail) calculation and bias provided by image sampling functions in SPIR-V, as described in the *Level-of-Detail Operation* section.

- **anisotropyEnable** is **VK_TRUE** to enable anisotropic filtering, as described in the *Texel Anisotropic Filtering* section, or **VK_FALSE** otherwise.

- **maxAnisotropy** is the anisotropy value clamp used by the sampler when **anisotropyEnable** is **VK_TRUE**. If **anisotropyEnable** is **VK_FALSE**, **maxAnisotropy** is ignored.

- **compareEnable** is **VK_TRUE** to enable comparison against a reference value during lookups, or **VK_FALSE** otherwise.
  - Note: Some implementations will default to shader state if this member does not match.

- **compareOp** is a *VkCompareOp* value specifying the comparison operator to apply to fetched data before filtering as described in the *Depth Compare Operation* section.

- **minLod** is used to clamp the minimum of the computed LOD value.

- **maxLod** is used to clamp the maximum of the computed LOD value. To avoid clamping the maximum value, set **maxLod** to the constant **VK_LOD_CLAMP_NONE**.

- **borderColor** is a *VkBorderColor* value specifying the predefined border color to use.

- **unnormalizedCoordinates** controls whether to use unnormalized or normalized texel coordinates to address texels of the image. When set to **VK_TRUE**, the range of the image coordinates used to lookup the texel is in the range of zero to the image size in each dimension. When set to **VK_FALSE** the range of image coordinates is zero to one.

  When **unnormalizedCoordinates** is **VK_TRUE**, images the sampler is used with in the shader have the following requirements:

  - The **viewType** must be either **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D** or **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D**.
  - The image view must have a single layer and a single mip level.

  When **unnormalizedCoordinates** is **VK_TRUE**, image built-in functions in the shader that use the sampler have the following requirements:

  - The functions must not use projection.
  - The functions must not use offsets.

---

**Mapping of OpenGL to Vulkan filter modes**

*magFilter* values of **VK_FILTER_NEAREST** and **VK_FILTER_LINEAR** directly correspond to *GL_NEAREST* and *GL_LINEAR* magnification filters. *minFilter* and *mipmapMode* combine to correspond to the similarly named OpenGL minification filter of *GL_minFilter_MIPMAP_mipmapMode* (e.g. *minFilter* of **VK_FILTER_LINEAR** and *mipmapMode* of **VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST** correspond to **GL_LINEAR_MIPMAP_NEAREST**).

There are no Vulkan filter modes that directly correspond to OpenGL minification filters of *GL_LINEAR* or *GL_NEAREST*, but they can be emulated using **VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST**, **minLod = 0**, and **maxLod = 0.25**, and using **minFilter = VK_FILTER_LINEAR** or **minFilter = VK_FILTER_NEAREST**, respectively.
Note that using a maxLod of zero would cause magnification to always be performed, and the magFilter to always be used. This is valid, just not an exact match for OpenGL behavior. Clamping the maximum LOD to 0.25 allows the \( \lambda \) value to be non-zero and minification to be performed, while still always rounding down to the base level. If the minFilter and magFilter are equal, then using a maxLod of zero also works.

The maximum number of sampler objects which can be simultaneously created on a device is implementation-dependent and specified by the maxSamplerAllocationCount member of the VkPhysicalDeviceLimits structure.

Note

For historical reasons, if maxSamplerAllocationCount is exceeded, some implementations may return VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS. Exceeding this limit will result in undefined behavior, and an application should not rely on the use of the returned error code in order to identify when the limit is reached.

Since VkSampler is a non-dispatchable handle type, implementations may return the same handle for sampler state vectors that are identical. In such cases, all such objects would only count once against the maxSamplerAllocationCount limit.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-mipLodBias-01069
  The absolute value of mipLodBias must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxSamplerLodBias

- VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-samplerMipLodBias-04467
  If the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::samplerMipLodBias is VK_FALSE, mipLodBias must be zero

- VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-maxLod-01973
  maxLod must be greater than or equal to minLod

- VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-anisotropyEnable-01070
  If the samplerAnisotropy feature is not enabled, anisotropyEnable must be VK_FALSE

- VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-anisotropyEnable-01071
  If anisotropyEnable is VK_TRUE, maxAnisotropy must be between 1.0 and VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxSamplerAnisotropy, inclusive

- VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-minFilter-01645
  If sampler Y'CbCr conversion is enabled and the potential format features of the sampler Y'CbCr conversion do not support VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT, minFilter and magFilter must be equal to the sampler Y'CbCr conversion's chromaFilter

- VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-unnormalizedCoordinates-01072
  If unnormalizedCoordinates is VK_TRUE, minFilter and magFilter must be equal
• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-unnormalizedCoordinates-01073
  If unnormalizedCoordinates is VK_TRUE, mipmapMode must be VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-unnormalizedCoordinates-01074
  If unnormalizedCoordinates is VK_TRUE, minLod and maxLod must be zero

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-unnormalizedCoordinates-01075
  If unnormalizedCoordinates is VK_TRUE, addressModeU and addressModeV must each be either VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_EDGE or VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_BORDER

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-unnormalizedCoordinates-01076
  If unnormalizedCoordinates is VK_TRUE, anisotropyEnable must be VK_FALSE

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-unnormalizedCoordinates-01077
  If unnormalizedCoordinates is VK_TRUE, compareEnable must be VK_FALSE

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-addressModeU-01078
  If any of addressModeU, addressModeV or addressModeW are VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_BORDER, borderColor must be a valid VkBorderColor value

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-addressModeU-01646
  If sampler Y’C_bC_R conversion is enabled, addressModeU, addressModeV, and addressModeW must be VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_EDGE, anisotropyEnable must be VK_FALSE, and unnormalizedCoordinates must be VK_FALSE

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-None-01647
  if sampler Y’C_bC_R conversion is enabled and the pNext chain includes a VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo structure, then the sampler reduction mode must be set to VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-pNext-06726
  If samplerFilterMinmax is not enabled and the pNext chain includes a VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo structure, then the sampler reduction mode must be set to VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-addressModeU-01079
  If samplerMirrorClampToEdge is not enabled, and if the VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge extension is not enabled, addressModeU, addressModeV and addressModeW must not be VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-compareEnable-01080
  If compareEnable is VK_TRUE, compareOp must be a valid VkCompareOp value

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-compareEnable-01423
  If compareEnable is VK_TRUE, the reductionMode member of VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo must be VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_CREATE_INFO
Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo` or `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo`.

VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-sType-unique
The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
`flags` must be 0.

VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-magFilter-parameter
`magFilter` must be a valid `VkFilter` value.

VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-minFilter-parameter
`minFilter` must be a valid `VkFilter` value.

VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-mipmapMode-parameter
`mipmapMode` must be a valid `VkSamplerMipmapMode` value.

VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-addressModeU-parameter
`addressModeU` must be a valid `VkSamplerAddressMode` value.

VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-addressModeV-parameter
`addressModeV` must be a valid `VkSamplerAddressMode` value.

VUID-VkSamplerCreateInfo-addressModeW-parameter
`addressModeW` must be a valid `VkSamplerAddressMode` value.

VK_LOD_CLAMP_NONE is a special constant value used for `VkSamplerCreateInfo::maxLod` to indicate that maximum LOD clamping should not be performed.

```c
#define VK_LOD_CLAMP_NONE 1000.0F
```

Bits which can be set in `VkSamplerCreateInfo::flags`, specifying additional parameters of a sampler, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSamplerCreateFlagBits {
} VkSamplerCreateFlagBits;
```

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkSamplerCreateFlags;
```

`VkSamplerCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkSamplerCreateFlagBits`.

The `VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
```
typedef struct VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSamplerReductionMode reductionMode;
} VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo;

• `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• `reductionMode` is a `VkSamplerReductionMode` value controlling how texture filtering combines texel values.

If the `pNext` chain of `VkSamplerCreateInfo` includes a `VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo` structure, then that structure includes a mode controlling how texture filtering combines texel values.

If this structure is not present, `reductionMode` is considered to be `VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo-sType-sType `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_CREATE_INFO`
- VUID-VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo-reductionMode-parameter `reductionMode` must be a valid `VkSamplerReductionMode` value

Reduction modes are specified by `VkSamplerReductionMode`, which takes values:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef enum VkSamplerReductionMode {
    VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE = 0,
    VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_MIN = 1,
    VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_MAX = 2,
} VkSamplerReductionMode;
```

- `VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE` specifies that texel values are combined by computing a weighted average of values in the footprint, using weights as specified in the image operations chapter.
- `VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_MIN` specifies that texel values are combined by taking the component-wise minimum of values in the footprint with non-zero weights.
- `VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_MAX` specifies that texel values are combined by taking the component-wise maximum of values in the footprint with non-zero weights.

Possible values of the `VkSamplerCreateInfo::magFilter` and `minFilter` parameters, specifying filters used for texture lookups, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
typedef enum VkFilter {
    VK_FILTER_NEAREST = 0,
    VK_FILTER_LINEAR = 1,
} VkFilter;

- **VK_FILTER_NEAREST** specifies nearest filtering.
- **VK_FILTER_LINEAR** specifies linear filtering.

These filters are described in detail in *Texel Filtering*.

Possible values of the `VkSamplerCreateInfo::mipmapMode`, specifying the mipmap mode used for texture lookups, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSamplerMipmapMode {
    VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST = 0,
    VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR = 1,
} VkSamplerMipmapMode;
```

- **VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST** specifies nearest filtering.
- **VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR** specifies linear filtering.

These modes are described in detail in *Texel Filtering*.

Possible values of the `VkSamplerCreateInfo::addressMode*` parameters, specifying the behavior of sampling with coordinates outside the range [0,1] for the respective u, v, or w coordinate as defined in the *Wrapping Operation* section, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSamplerAddressMode {
    VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_REPEAT = 0,
    VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRRORED_REPEAT = 1,
    VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_EDGE = 2,
    VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_BORDER = 3,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2, VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge
    VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE = 4,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge
    VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE_KHR =
    VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE,
} VkSamplerAddressMode;
```

- **VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_REPEAT** specifies that the repeat wrap mode will be used.
- **VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRRORED_REPEAT** specifies that the mirrored repeat wrap mode will be used.
- **VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_EDGE** specifies that the clamp to edge wrap mode will be used.
- **VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_BORDER** specifies that the clamp to border wrap mode will be used.
used.

- **VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE** specifies that the mirror clamp to edge wrap mode will be used. This is only valid if `samplerMirrorClampToEdge` is enabled, or if the `VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge` extension is enabled.

**Comparison operators** compare a reference and a test value, and return a true (“passed”) or false (“failed”) value depending on the comparison operator chosen. The supported operators are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkCompareOp {
    VK_COMPARE_OP_NEVER = 0,
    VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS = 1,
    VK_COMPARE_OP_EQUAL = 2,
    VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS_OR_EQUAL = 3,
    VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER = 4,
    VK_COMPARE_OP_NOT_EQUAL = 5,
    VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER_OR_EQUAL = 6,
    VK_COMPARE_OP_ALWAYS = 7,
} VkCompareOp;
```

- **VK_COMPARE_OP_NEVER** specifies that the comparison always evaluates false.
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS** specifies that the comparison evaluates `reference < test`.
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_EQUAL** specifies that the comparison evaluates `reference = test`.
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS_OR_EQUAL** specifies that the comparison evaluates `reference ≤ test`.
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER** specifies that the comparison evaluates `reference > test`.
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_NOT_EQUAL** specifies that the comparison evaluates `reference ≠ test`.
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER_OR_EQUAL** specifies that the comparison evaluates `reference ≥ test`.
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_ALWAYS** specifies that the comparison always evaluates true.

Comparison operators are used for:

- The **Depth Compare Operation** operator for a sampler, specified by `VkSamplerCreateInfo::compareOp`.
- The stencil comparison operator for the **stencil test**, specified by `vkCmdSetStencilOp::compareOp` or `VkStencilOpState::compareOp`.
- The **Depth Comparison** operator for the **depth test**, specified by `vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp::depthCompareOp` or `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthCompareOp`.

Each such use describes how the reference and test values for that comparison are determined.

Possible values of `VkSamplerCreateInfo::borderColor`, specifying the border color used for texture lookups, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
typedef enum VkBorderColor {
    VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_TRANSPARENT_BLACK = 0,
    VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_TRANSPARENT_BLACK = 1,
    VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_OPAQUE_BLACK = 2,
    VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_BLACK = 3,
    VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_OPAQUE_WHITE = 4,
    VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_WHITE = 5,
} VkBorderColor;

• **VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_TRANSPARENT_BLACK** specifies a transparent, floating-point format, black color.
• **VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_TRANSPARENT_BLACK** specifies a transparent, integer format, black color.
• **VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_OPAQUE_BLACK** specifies an opaque, floating-point format, black color.
• **VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_BLACK** specifies an opaque, integer format, black color.
• **VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_OPAQUE_WHITE** specifies an opaque, floating-point format, white color.
• **VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_WHITE** specifies an opaque, integer format, white color.

These colors are described in detail in [Texel Replacement](#).

To destroy a sampler, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroySampler(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSampler sampler,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

• **device** is the logical device that destroys the sampler.
• **sampler** is the sampler to destroy.
• **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the [Memory Allocation](#) chapter.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkDestroySampler-sampler-01082**
  All submitted commands that refer to **sampler** must have completed execution

- **VUID-vkDestroySampler-sampler-01083**
  If **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **sampler** was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- **VUID-vkDestroySampler-sampler-01084**
  If no **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **sampler** was created, **pAllocator** must be NULL
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkDestroySampler-device-parameter**
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **VUID-vkDestroySampler-sampler-parameter**
  If `sampler` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `sampler` must be a valid `VkSampler` handle
- **VUID-vkDestroySampler-pAllocator-parameter**
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- **VUID-vkDestroySampler-sampler-parent**
  If `sampler` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `sampler` must be externally synchronized

13.1. Sampler \( Y'C_B C_R \) conversion

To create a sampler with \( Y'C_B C_R \) conversion enabled, add a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkSamplerCreateInfo` structure. To create a sampler \( Y'C_B C_R \) conversion, the `samplerYcbcrConversion` feature must be enabled. Conversion must be fixed at pipeline creation time, through use of a combined image sampler with an immutable sampler in `VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding`.

A `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo` must be provided for samplers to be used with image views that access `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT` if the format is one of the formats that require a sampler \( Y'C_B C_R \) conversion.

The `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSamplerYcbcrConversion conversion;
} VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• `conversion` is a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion` handle created with `vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversion`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_INFO`

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo-conversion-parameter
  `conversion` must be a valid `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion` handle

A sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion is an opaque representation of a device-specific sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion description, represented as a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion` handle:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkSamplerYcbcrConversion)
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrConversion VkSamplerYcbcrConversionKHR;
```

To create a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion`, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VkResult vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversion(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSamplerYcbcrConversion* pYcbcrConversion);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VkResult vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversionKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSamplerYcbcrConversion* pYcbcrConversion);
```

• `device` is the logical device that creates the sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion.

• `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo` structure specifying the requested sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion.
• `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the [Memory Allocation](#) chapter.

• `pYcbcrConversion` is a pointer to a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion` handle in which the resulting sampler \( Y'C_B'C_R \) conversion is returned.

The interpretation of the configured sampler \( Y'C_B'C_R \) conversion is described in more detail in the description of sampler \( Y'C_B'C_R \) conversion in the [Image Operations](#) chapter.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversion-None-01648**
  
The `samplerYcbcrConversion` feature **must** be enabled

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversion-device-parameter**
  
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversion-pCreateInfo-parameter**
  
  `pCreateInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo` structure

- **VUID-vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversion-pAllocator-parameter**
  
  If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

- **VUID-vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversion-pYcbcrConversion-parameter**
  
  `pYcbcrConversion` **must** be a valid pointer to a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion` handle

### Return Codes

**Success**

- **VK_SUCCESS**

**Failure**

- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY**

The `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkFormat format;
    VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion ycbcrModel;
    VkSamplerYcbcrRange ycbcrRange;
} VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo;
```
or the equivalent

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `format` is the format of the image from which color information will be retrieved.
- `ycbcrModel` describes the color matrix for conversion between color models.
- `ycbcrRange` describes whether the encoded values have headroom and foot room, or whether the encoding uses the full numerical range.
- `components` applies a swizzle based on `VkComponentSwizzle` enums prior to range expansion and color model conversion.
- `xChromaOffset` describes the sample location associated with downsampled chroma components in the x dimension. `xChromaOffset` has no effect for formats in which chroma components are not downsampled horizontally.
- `yChromaOffset` describes the sample location associated with downsampled chroma components in the y dimension. `yChromaOffset` has no effect for formats in which the chroma components are not downsampled vertically.
- `chromaFilter` is the filter for chroma reconstruction.
- `forceExplicitReconstruction` can be used to ensure that reconstruction is done explicitly, if supported.

**Note**

Setting `forceExplicitReconstruction` to `VK_TRUE` may have a performance penalty on implementations where explicit reconstruction is not the default mode of operation.

If `format` supports

```
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT
```

the `forceExplicitReconstruction` value behaves as if it was set to `VK_TRUE`.

Sampler Y’C₈₉C₆ conversion objects do not support *external format conversion* without additional extensions defining *external formats*. 
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-format-04060
  format must represent unsigned normalized values (i.e. the format must be a UNORM format)

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-format-01650
  The potential format features of the sampler Y'CbCr conversion must support
  VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT or
  VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-xChromaOffset-01651
  If the potential format features of the sampler Y'CbCr conversion do not support
  VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT, xChromaOffset and yChromaOffset must not
  be VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN if the corresponding components are downsampled

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-xChromaOffset-01652
  If the potential format features of the sampler Y'CbCr conversion do not support
  VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT, xChromaOffset and yChromaOffset must
  not be VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT if the corresponding components are downsampled

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-components-02581
  If the format has a _422 or _420 suffix, then components.g must be the identity swizzle

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-components-02582
  If the format has a _422 or _420 suffix, then components.a must be the identity swizzle,
  VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ONE, or VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ZERO

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-components-02583
  If the format has a _422 or _420 suffix, then components.r must be the identity swizzle or
  VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_B

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-components-02584
  If the format has a _422 or _420 suffix, then components.b must be the identity swizzle or
  VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_R

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-components-02585
  If the format has a _422 or _420 suffix, and if either components.r or components.b is the
  identity swizzle, both values must be the identity swizzle

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-ycbcrModel-01655
  If ycbcrModel is not VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY, then components.r,
  components.g, and components.b must correspond to components of the format; that is,
  components.r, components.g, and components.b must not be VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ZERO or
  VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ONE, and must not correspond to a component containing zero or
  one as a consequence of conversion to RGBA

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-ycbcrRange-02748
  If ycbcrRange is VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW then the R, G and B components
  obtained by applying the component swizzle to format must each have a bit-depth greater
  than or equal to 8

- VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-forceExplicitReconstruction-01656
  If the potential format features of the sampler Y'CbCr conversion do not support
If the potential format features of the sampler YC₆C₈ conversion do not support `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT`, chromaFilter must not be `VK_FILTER_LINEAR`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-sType-sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CREATE_INFO`.
- **VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-pNext-pNext** must be NULL.
- **VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-format-parameter** format must be a valid `VkFormat` value.
- **VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-ycbcrModel-parameter** ycbcrModel must be a valid `VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion` value.
- **VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-ycbcrRange-parameter** ycbcrRange must be a valid `VkSamplerYcbcrRange` value.
- **VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-components-parameter** components must be a valid `VkComponentMapping` structure.
- **VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-xChromaOffset-parameter** xChromaOffset must be a valid `VkChromaLocation` value.
- **VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-yChromaOffset-parameter** yChromaOffset must be a valid `VkChromaLocation` value.
- **VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo-chromaFilter-parameter** chromaFilter must be a valid `VkFilter` value.

If chromaFilter is `VK_FILTER_NEAREST`, chroma samples are reconstructed to luma component resolution using nearest-neighbour sampling. Otherwise, chroma samples are reconstructed using interpolation. More details can be found in the description of sampler YC₆C₈ conversion in the Image Operations chapter.

`VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion` defines the conversion from the source color model to the shader color model. Possible values are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion {
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY = 0,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_IDENTITY = 1,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_709 = 2,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_601 = 3,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_2020 = 4,
};
```
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversionKHR;
```

- `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY` specifies that the input values to the conversion are unmodified.
- `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_IDENTITY` specifies no model conversion but the inputs are range expanded as for Y'C'B'R.
- `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_709` specifies the color model conversion from Y'C'B'R to R'G'B' defined in BT.709 and described in the “BT.709 Y'C'B'R conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.
- `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_601` specifies the color model conversion from Y'C'B'R to R'G'B' defined in BT.601 and described in the “BT.601 Y'C'B'R conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.
- `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_2020` specifies the color model conversion from Y'C'B'R to R'G'B' defined in BT.2020 and described in the “BT.2020 Y'C'B'R conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

In the `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_*` color models, for the input to the sampler Y'C'B'R range expansion and model conversion:

- the Y (Y' luma) component corresponds to the G component of an RGB image.
- the CB (C_b or “U” blue color difference) component corresponds to the B component of an RGB image.
- the CR (C_r or “V” red color difference) component corresponds to the R component of an RGB image.
- the alpha component, if present, is not modified by color model conversion.
These rules reflect the mapping of components after the component swizzle operation (controlled by `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo::components`).

**Note**

For example, an “YUVA” 32-bit format comprising four 8-bit components can be implemented as `VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM` with a component mapping:

- `components.a = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY`
- `components.r = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_B`
- `components.g = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_R`
- `components.b = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_G`

The `VkSamplerYcbcrRange` enum describes whether color components are encoded using the full range of numerical values or whether values are reserved for headroom and foot room. `VkSamplerYcbcrRange` is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkSamplerYcbcrRange {
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_FULL = 0,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW = 1,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_FULL_KHR = VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_FULL,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW_KHR = VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW,
} VkSamplerYcbcrRange;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrRange VkSamplerYcbcrRangeKHR;
```

- `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_FULL` specifies that the full range of the encoded values are valid and interpreted according to the ITU “full range” quantization rules.
- `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW` specifies that headroom and foot room are reserved in the numerical range of encoded values, and the remaining values are expanded according to the ITU “narrow range” quantization rules.

The formulae for these conversions is described in the Sampler Y′C_bC_r Range Expansion section of the Image Operations chapter.

No range modification takes place if `ycbcrModel` is `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY`; the `ycbcrRange` field of `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo` is ignored in this case.

The `VkChromaLocation` enum defines the location of downsampled chroma component samples relative to the luma samples, and is defined as:
typedef enum VkChromaLocation {
    VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN = 0,
    VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT = 1,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
    VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN_KHR = VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
    VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT_KHR = VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT,
} VkChromaLocation;

or the equivalent

typedef VkChromaLocation VkChromaLocationKHR;

- **VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN** specifies that downsampled chroma samples are aligned with luma samples with even coordinates.
- **VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT** specifies that downsampled chroma samples are located half way between each even luma sample and the nearest higher odd luma sample.

To destroy a sampler Y’C₉C₈ conversion, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversion(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSamplerYcbcrConversion ycbcrConversion,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
void vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversionKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSamplerYcbcrConversion ycbcrConversion,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- **device** is the logical device that destroys the Y’C₉C₈ conversion.
- **ycbcrConversion** is the conversion to destroy.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversion-device-parameter**
  
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle
• VUID-vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversion-ycbcrConversion-parameter
  If \texttt{ycbcrConversion} is not \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, \texttt{ycbcrConversion} \textbf{must} be a valid \texttt{VkSamplerYcbcrConversion} handle

• VUID-vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversion-pAllocator-parameter
  If \texttt{pAllocator} is not NULL, \texttt{pAllocator} \textbf{must} be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkAllocationCallbacks} structure

• VUID-vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversion-ycbcrConversion-parent
  If \texttt{ycbcrConversion} is a valid handle, it \textbf{must} have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

---

**Host Synchronization**

• Host access to \texttt{ycbcrConversion} \textbf{must} be externally synchronized
Chapter 14. Resource Descriptors

A descriptor is an opaque data structure representing a shader resource such as a buffer, buffer view, image view, sampler, or combined image sampler. Descriptors are organized into descriptor sets, which are bound during command recording for use in subsequent drawing commands. The arrangement of content in each descriptor set is determined by a descriptor set layout, which determines what descriptors can be stored within it. The sequence of descriptor set layouts that can be used by a pipeline is specified in a pipeline layout. Each pipeline object can use up to maxBoundDescriptorSets (see Limits) descriptor sets.

Shaders access resources via variables decorated with a descriptor set and binding number that link them to a descriptor in a descriptor set. The shader interface mapping to bound descriptor sets is described in the Shader Resource Interface section.

Shaders can also access buffers without going through descriptors by using Physical Storage Buffer Access to access them through 64-bit addresses.

14.1. Descriptor Types

There are a number of different types of descriptor supported by Vulkan, corresponding to different resources or usage. The following sections describe the API definitions of each descriptor type. The mapping of each type to SPIR-V is listed in the Shader Resource and Descriptor Type Correspondence and Shader Resource and Storage Class Correspondence tables in the Shader Interfaces chapter.

14.1.1. Storage Image

A storage image (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE) is a descriptor type associated with an image resource via an image view that load, store, and atomic operations can be performed on.

Storage image loads are supported in all shader stages for image views whose format features contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT.

Stores to storage images are supported in compute shaders for image views whose format features contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT.

Atomic operations on storage images are supported in compute shaders for image views whose format features contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT.

When the fragmentStoresAndAtomics feature is enabled, stores and atomic operations are also supported for storage images in fragment shaders with the same set of image formats as supported in compute shaders. When the vertexPipelineStoresAndAtomics feature is enabled, stores and atomic operations are also supported in vertex, tessellation, and geometry shaders with the same set of image formats as supported in compute shaders.

The image subresources for a storage image must be in the VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL layout in order to access its data in a shader.
14.1.2. Sampler

A sampler descriptor (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER) is a descriptor type associated with a sampler object, used to control the behavior of sampling operations performed on a sampled image.

14.1.3. Sampled Image

A sampled image (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE) is a descriptor type associated with an image resource via an image view that sampling operations can be performed on.

Shaders combine a sampled image variable and a sampler variable to perform sampling operations.

Sampled images are supported in all shader stages for image views whose format features contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT.

An image subresources for a sampled image must be in one of the following layouts:

- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR

14.1.4. Combined Image Sampler

A combined image sampler (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER) is a single descriptor type associated with both a sampler and an image resource, combining both a sampler and sampled image descriptor into a single descriptor.

If the descriptor refers to a sampler that performs YCbCr conversion, the sampler must only be used to sample the image in the same descriptor. Otherwise, the sampler and image in this type of descriptor can be used freely with any other samplers and images.

An image subresources for a combined image sampler must be in one of the following layouts:

- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL
• VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
• VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
• VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
• VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR

Note
On some implementations, it may be more efficient to sample from an image using a combination of sampler and sampled image that are stored together in the descriptor set in a combined descriptor.

14.1.5. Uniform Texel Buffer

A uniform texel buffer (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER) is a descriptor type associated with a buffer resource via a buffer view that image sampling operations can be performed on.

Uniform texel buffers define a tightly-packed 1-dimensional linear array of texels, with texels going through format conversion when read in a shader in the same way as they are for an image.

Load operations from uniform texel buffers are supported in all shader stages for image formats which report support for the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT feature bit via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties in VkFormatProperties::bufferFeatures.

14.1.6. Storage Texel Buffer

A storage texel buffer (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER) is a descriptor type associated with a buffer resource via a buffer view that image load, store, and atomic operations can be performed on.

Storage texel buffers define a tightly-packed 1-dimensional linear array of texels, with texels going through format conversion when read in a shader in the same way as they are for an image. Unlike uniform texel buffers, these buffers can also be written to in the same way as for storage images.

Storage texel buffer loads are supported in all shader stages for texel buffer formats which report support for the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT feature bit via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties in VkFormatProperties::bufferFeatures.

Stores to storage texel buffers are supported in compute shaders for texel buffer formats which report support for the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT feature via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties in VkFormatProperties::bufferFeatures.

Atomic operations on storage texel buffers are supported in compute shaders for texel buffer formats which report support for the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT feature via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties in VkFormatProperties::bufferFeatures.

When the fragmentStoresAndAtomics feature is enabled, stores and atomic operations are also supported for storage texel buffers in fragment shaders with the same set of texel buffer formats as supported in compute shaders. When the vertexPipelineStoresAndAtomics feature is enabled, stores and atomic operations are also supported in vertex, tessellation, and geometry shaders with the
same set of texel buffer formats as supported in compute shaders.

14.1.7. Storage Buffer

A storage buffer (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER) is a descriptor type associated with a buffer resource directly, described in a shader as a structure with various members that load, store, and atomic operations can be performed on.

**Note**
Atomic operations can only be performed on members of certain types as defined in the SPIR-V environment appendix.

14.1.8. Uniform Buffer

A uniform buffer (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER) is a descriptor type associated with a buffer resource directly, described in a shader as a structure with various members that load operations can be performed on.

14.1.9. Dynamic Uniform Buffer

A dynamic uniform buffer (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC) is almost identical to a uniform buffer, and differs only in how the offset into the buffer is specified. The base offset calculated by the VkDescriptorBufferInfo when initially updating the descriptor set is added to a dynamic offset when binding the descriptor set.

14.1.10. Dynamic Storage Buffer

A dynamic storage buffer (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC) is almost identical to a storage buffer, and differs only in how the offset into the buffer is specified. The base offset calculated by the VkDescriptorBufferInfo when initially updating the descriptor set is added to a dynamic offset when binding the descriptor set.

14.1.11. Inline Uniform Block

An inline uniform block (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK) is almost identical to a uniform buffer, and differs only in taking its storage directly from the encompassing descriptor set instead of being backed by buffer memory. It is typically used to access a small set of constant data that does not require the additional flexibility provided by the indirection enabled when using a uniform buffer where the descriptor and the referenced buffer memory are decoupled. Compared to push constants, they allow reusing the same set of constant data across multiple disjoint sets of drawing and dispatching commands.

Inline uniform block descriptors cannot be aggregated into arrays. Instead, the array size specified for an inline uniform block descriptor binding specifies the binding’s capacity in bytes.

14.1.12. Input Attachment

An input attachment (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT) is a descriptor type associated with an
image resource via an image view that can be used for framebuffer local load operations in fragment shaders.

All image formats that are supported for color attachments (VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT) or depth/stencil attachments (VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT) for a given image tiling mode are also supported for input attachments.

An image view used as an input attachment must be in one of the following layouts:

- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR

14.1.13. Acceleration Structure

An acceleration structure (VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR) is a descriptor type that is used to retrieve scene geometry from within shaders that are used for ray traversal. Shaders have read-only access to the memory.

14.2. Descriptor Sets

Descriptors are grouped together into descriptor set objects. A descriptor set object is an opaque object containing storage for a set of descriptors, where the types and number of descriptors is defined by a descriptor set layout. The layout object may be used to define the association of each descriptor binding with memory or other implementation resources. The layout is used both for determining the resources that need to be associated with the descriptor set, and determining the interface between shader stages and shader resources.

14.2.1. Descriptor Set Layout

A descriptor set layout object is defined by an array of zero or more descriptor bindings. Each individual descriptor binding is specified by a descriptor type, a count (array size) of the number of descriptors in the binding, a set of shader stages that can access the binding, and (if using immutable samplers) an array of sampler descriptors.

Descriptor set layout objects are represented by VkDescriptorSetLayout handles:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDescriptorSetLayout)
```
To create descriptor set layout objects, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateDescriptorSetLayout(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkDescriptorSetLayout* pSetLayout);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the descriptor set layout.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo` structure specifying the state of the descriptor set layout object.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pSetLayout` is a pointer to a `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handle in which the resulting descriptor set layout object is returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCreateDescriptorSetLayout-device-parameter
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkCreateDescriptorSetLayout-pCreateInfo-parameter
  - `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo` structure
- VUID-vkCreateDescriptorSetLayout-pAllocator-parameter
  - If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- VUID-vkCreateDescriptorSetLayout-pSetLayout-parameter
  - `pSetLayout` must be a valid pointer to a `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handle

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

Information about the descriptor set layout is passed in a `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo` structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo {
```
VkStructureType sType;
const void* pNext;
VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlags flags;
uint32_t bindingCount;
const VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding* pBindings;
} VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits specifying options for descriptor set layout creation.
- **bindingCount** is the number of elements in **pBindings**.
- **pBindings** is a pointer to an array of VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding structures.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-binding-00279
  The VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding::binding members of the elements of the **pBindings** array must each have different values.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-flags-00280
  If **flags** contains VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR, then all elements of **pBindings** must not have a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-flags-02208
  If **flags** contains VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR, then all elements of **pBindings** must not have a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-flags-00281
  If **flags** contains VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR, then the total number of elements of all bindings must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR::maxPushDescriptors.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-flags-03000
  If any binding has the VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT bit set, **flags** must include VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03001
  If any binding has the VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT bit set, then all bindings must not have descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-sType-sType
  **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO.
- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo`.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-sType-unique
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-flags-parameter
  `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits` values.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo-pBindings-parameter
  If `bindingCount` is not 0, `pBindings` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindingCount` valid `VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding` structures.

Bits which can be set in `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo::flags`, specifying options for descriptor set layout, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits {
  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
  VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT = 0x00000002,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_push_descriptor
  VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
} VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits;
```

- `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR` specifies that descriptor sets must not be allocated using this layout, and descriptors are instead pushed by `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR`.

- `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` specifies that descriptor sets using this layout must be allocated from a descriptor pool created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` bit set. Descriptor set layouts created with this bit set have alternate limits for the maximum number of descriptors per-stage and per-pipeline layout. The non-UpdateAfterBind limits only count descriptors in sets created without this flag. The UpdateAfterBind limits count all descriptors, but the limits may be higher than the non-UpdateAfterBind limits.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlags;
```

`VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits`.

The `VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding {
  uint32_t binding;
};
```
 VkDescriptorType descriptorType;
uint32_t descriptorCount;
VkShaderStageFlags stageFlags;
const VkSampler* pImmutableSamplers;
} VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding;

- **binding** is the binding number of this entry and corresponds to a resource of the same binding number in the shader stages.

- **descriptorType** is a VkDescriptorType specifying which type of resource descriptors are used for this binding.

- **descriptorCount** is the number of descriptors contained in the binding, accessed in a shader as an array, except if descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK in which case descriptorCount is the size in bytes of the inline uniform block. If descriptorCount is zero this binding entry is reserved and the resource must not be accessed from any stage via this binding within any pipeline using the set layout.

- **stageFlags** member is a bitmask of VkShaderStageFlagBits specifying which pipeline shader stages can access a resource for this binding. VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL is a shorthand specifying that all defined shader stages, including any additional stages defined by extensions, can access the resource.

If a shader stage is not included in stageFlags, then a resource must not be accessed from that stage via this binding within any pipeline using the set layout. Other than input attachments which are limited to the fragment shader, there are no limitations on what combinations of stages can use a descriptor binding, and in particular a binding can be used by both graphics stages and the compute stage.

- **pImmutableSamplers** affects initialization of samplers. If descriptorType specifies a VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER type descriptor, then pImmutableSamplers can be used to initialize a set of immutable samplers. Immutable samplers are permanently bound into the set layout and must not be changed; updating a VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER descriptor with immutable samplers is not allowed and updates to a VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER descriptor with immutable samplers does not modify the samplers (the image views are updated, but the sampler updates are ignored). If pImmutableSamplers is not NULL, then it is a pointer to an array of sampler handles that will be copied into the set layout and used for the corresponding binding. Only the sampler handles are copied; the sampler objects must not be destroyed before the final use of the set layout and any descriptor pools and sets created using it. If pImmutableSamplers is NULL, then the sampler slots are dynamic and sampler handles must be bound into descriptor sets using this layout. If descriptorType is not one of these descriptor types, then pImmutableSamplers is ignored.

The above layout definition allows the descriptor bindings to be specified sparsely such that not all binding numbers between 0 and the maximum binding number need to be specified in the pBindings array. Bindings that are not specified have a descriptorCount and stageFlags of zero, and the value of descriptorType is undefined. However, all binding numbers between 0 and the maximum binding number in the VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo::pBindings array may consume memory in the descriptor set layout even if not all descriptor bindings are used, though it should not consume additional memory from the descriptor pool.
Note
The maximum binding number specified should be as compact as possible to avoid wasted memory.

Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding-descriptorType-00282**
  If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, and descriptorCount is not 0 and pImmutableSamplers is not NULL, pImmutableSamplers must be a valid pointer to an array of descriptorCount valid VkSampler handles.

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding-descriptorType-04604**
  If the inlineUniformBlock feature is not enabled, descriptorType must not be VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK.

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding-descriptorType-02209**
  If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK then descriptorCount must be a multiple of 4.

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding-descriptorType-02210**
  If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK then descriptorCount must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties::maxInlineUniformBlockSize.

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding-descriptorCount-00283**
  If descriptorCount is not 0, stageFlags must be a valid combination of VkShaderStageFlagBits values.

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding-descriptorType-01510**
  If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT and descriptorCount is not 0, then stageFlags must be 0 or VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding-descriptorType-parameter**
  descriptorType must be a valid VkDescriptorType value.

If the pNext chain of a VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo structure includes a VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo structure, then that structure includes an array of flags, one for each descriptor set layout binding.

The VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
} VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo;
```


```c
uint32_t bindingCount;
const VkDescriptorBindingFlags* pBindingFlags;
} VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **bindingCount** is zero or the number of elements in **pBindingFlags**.
- **pBindingFlags** is a pointer to an array of VkDescriptorBindingFlags bitfields, one for each descriptor set layout binding.

If **bindingCount** is zero or if this structure is not included in the **pNext** chain, the VkDescriptorBindingFlags for each descriptor set layout binding is considered to be zero. Otherwise, the descriptor set layout binding at VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo::pBindings[i] uses the flags in **pBindingFlags[i]**.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-bindingCount-03002**
  If **bindingCount** is not zero, **bindingCount** must equal VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo::bindingCount

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-flags-03003**
  If VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo::flags includes VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR, then all elements of pBindingFlags must not include VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT, VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT, or VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_BIT

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-pBindingFlags-03004**
  If an element of pBindingFlags includes VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_BIT, then all other elements of VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo::pBindings must have a smaller value of binding

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-descriptorBindingUniformBufferUpdateAfterBind-03005**
  If VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures::descriptorBindingUniformBufferUpdateAfterBind is not enabled, all bindings with descriptor type VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER must not use VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-descriptorBindingSampledImageUpdateAfterBind-03006**
  If VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures::descriptorBindingSampledImageUpdateAfterBind is not enabled, all bindings with descriptor type VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE must not use VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT
If \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures} :: \text{descriptorBindingStorageImageUpdateAfterBind} \) is not enabled, all bindings with descriptor type \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE} \) must not use \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind-03008
  If \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures} :: \text{descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind} \) is not enabled, all bindings with descriptor type \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER} \) must not use \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind-03009
  If \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures} :: \text{descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind} \) is not enabled, all bindings with descriptor type \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER} \) must not use \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind-03010
  If \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures} :: \text{descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind} \) is not enabled, all bindings with descriptor type \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER} \) must not use \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-descriptorBindingInlineUniformBlockUpdateAfterBind-02211
  If \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures} :: \text{descriptorBindingInlineUniformBlockUpdateAfterBind} \) is not enabled, all bindings with descriptor type \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK} \) must not use \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-descriptorBindingAccelerationStructureUpdateAfterBind-03570
  If \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR} :: \text{descriptorBindingAccelerationStructureUpdateAfterBind} \) is not enabled, all bindings with descriptor type \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR} \) or \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_NV} \) must not use \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-None-03011
  All bindings with descriptor type \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT}, \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC}, \text{or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC} \) must not use \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT} \)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo-descriptorBindingUpdateUnusedWhilePending-03012
  If \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures} :: \text{descriptorBindingUpdateUnusedWhilePending} \) is not enabled, all elements of \( \text{pBindingFlags} \) must not include \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT} \)
If `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures::descriptorBindingPartiallyBound` is not enabled, all elements of `pBindingFlags` must not include `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_PARTIALLY_BOUND_BIT`.

If `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures::descriptorBindingVariableDescriptorCount` is not enabled, all elements of `pBindingFlags` must not include `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_BIT`.

If an element of `pBindingFlags` includes `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_BIT`, that element's `descriptorType` must not be `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_BINDING_FLAGS_CREATE_INFO`.
- If `bindingCount` is not 0, `pBindingFlags` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindingCount` valid combinations of `VkDescriptorBindingFlagBits` values.

Bits which can be set in each element of `VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo::pBindingFlags`, specifying options for the corresponding descriptor set layout binding, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef enum VkDescriptorBindingFlagBits {
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_PARTIALLY_BOUND_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_BIT = 0x00000008,
} VkDescriptorBindingFlagBits;
```

- `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` indicates that if descriptors in this binding are updated between when the descriptor set is bound in a command buffer and when that command buffer is submitted to a queue, then the submission will use the most recently set descriptors for this binding and the updates do not invalidate the command buffer. Descriptor bindings created with this flag are also partially exempt from the external synchronization requirement in `vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR` and `vkUpdateDescriptorSets`. Multiple descriptors with this flag set can be updated concurrently in different threads, though the same descriptor must not be updated concurrently by two threads. Descriptors with this flag set can be updated concurrently with the set being bound to a command buffer in another thread, but
not concurrently with the set being reset or freed.

- **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_PARTIALLY_BOUND_BIT** indicates that descriptors in this binding that are not *dynamically used* need not contain valid descriptors at the time the descriptors are consumed. A descriptor is dynamically used if any shader invocation executes an instruction that performs any memory access using the descriptor. If a descriptor is not dynamically used, any resource referenced by the descriptor is not considered to be referenced during command execution.

- **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT** indicates that descriptors in this binding can be updated after a command buffer has bound this descriptor set, or while a command buffer that uses this descriptor set is pending execution, as long as the descriptors that are updated are not used by those command buffers. Descriptor bindings created with this flag are also partially exempt from the external synchronization requirement in `vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR` and `vkUpdateDescriptorSets` in the same way as for **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT**. If **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_PARTIALLY_BOUND_BIT** is also set, then descriptors can be updated as long as they are not dynamically used by any shader invocations. If **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_PARTIALLY_BOUND_BIT** is not set, then descriptors can be updated as long as they are not statically used by any shader invocations.

- **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_BIT** indicates that this is a *variable-sized descriptor binding* whose size will be specified when a descriptor set is allocated using this layout. The value of `descriptorCount` is treated as an upper bound on the size of the binding. This must only be used for the last binding in the descriptor set layout (i.e. the binding with the largest value of `binding`). For the purposes of counting against limits such as `maxDescriptorSet` and `maxPerStageDescriptor`, the full value of `descriptorCount` is counted, except for descriptor bindings with a descriptor type of **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK**. In this case, `descriptorCount` specifies the upper bound on the byte size of the binding; thus it counts against the `maxInlineUniformTotalSize` limit instead.

---

**Note**

Note that while **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT** and **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT** both involve updates to descriptor sets after they are bound, **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT** is a weaker requirement since it is only about descriptors that are not used, whereas **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT** requires the implementation to observe updates to descriptors that are used.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef VkFlags VkDescriptorBindingFlags;
```

**VkDescriptorBindingFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkDescriptorBindingFlagBits**.

To query information about whether a descriptor set layout can be created, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
```
```c
void vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupport(
    VkDevice device, 
    const VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport* pSupport);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance3
void vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupportKHR(
    VkDevice device, 
    const VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport* pSupport);
```

- `device` is the logical device that would create the descriptor set layout.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo` structure specifying the state of the descriptor set layout object.
- `pSupport` is a pointer to a `VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport` structure, in which information about support for the descriptor set layout object is returned.

Some implementations have limitations on what fits in a descriptor set which are not easily expressible in terms of existing limits like `maxDescriptorSet*`, for example if all descriptor types share a limited space in memory but each descriptor is a different size or alignment. This command returns information about whether a descriptor set satisfies this limit. If the descriptor set layout satisfies the `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties::maxPerSetDescriptors` limit, this command is guaranteed to return `VK_TRUE` in `VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport::supported`. If the descriptor set layout exceeds the `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties::maxPerSetDescriptors` limit, whether the descriptor set layout is supported is implementation-dependent and may depend on whether the descriptor sizes and alignments cause the layout to exceed an internal limit.

This command does not consider other limits such as `maxPerStageDescriptor*`, and so a descriptor set layout that is supported according to this command must still satisfy the pipeline layout limits such as `maxPerStageDescriptor*` in order to be used in a pipeline layout.

**Note**
This is a `VkDevice` query rather than `VkPhysicalDevice` because the answer may depend on enabled features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupport-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupport-pCreateInfo-parameter
  `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo` structure
- VUID-vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupport-pSupport-parameter
  `pSupport` must be a valid pointer to a `VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport` structure
Information about support for the descriptor set layout is returned in a `VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport` structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 supported;
} VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance3
typedef VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupportKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **supported** specifies whether the descriptor set layout can be created.

**supported** is set to **VK_TRUE** if the descriptor set can be created, or else is set to **VK_FALSE**.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_SUPPORT**

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport-pNext-pNext**
  
  **pNext** must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountLayoutSupport`

- **VUID-VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport-sType-unique**
  
  The **sType** value of each struct in the **pNext** chain must be unique

If the **pNext** chain of a `VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport` structure includes a `VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountLayoutSupport` structure, then that structure returns additional information about whether the descriptor set layout is supported.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountLayoutSupport {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t maxVariableDescriptorCount;
} VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountLayoutSupport;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

maxVariableDescriptorCount indicates the maximum number of descriptors supported in the highest numbered binding of the layout, if that binding is variable-sized. If the highest numbered binding of the layout has a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK then maxVariableDescriptorCount indicates the maximum byte size supported for the binding, if that binding is variable-sized.

If the VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo structure specified in vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupport::pCreateInfo includes a variable-sized descriptor, then supported is determined assuming the requested size of the variable-sized descriptor, and maxVariableDescriptorCount is set to the maximum size of that descriptor that can be successfully created (which is greater than or equal to the requested size passed in). If the VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo structure does not include a variable-sized descriptor, or if the VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures::descriptorBindingVariableDescriptorCount feature is not enabled, then maxVariableDescriptorCount is set to zero. For the purposes of this command, a variable-sized descriptor binding with a descriptorCount of zero is treated as if the descriptorCount is one, and thus the binding is not ignored and the maximum descriptor count will be returned. If the layout is not supported, then the value written to maxVariableDescriptorCount is undefined.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountLayoutSupport-sType-sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_LAYOUT_SUPPORT

The following examples show a shader snippet using two descriptor sets, and application code that creates corresponding descriptor set layouts.

**GLSL example**

```glsl
// binding to a single sampled image descriptor in set 0
//
layout (set=0, binding=0) uniform texture2D mySampledImage;

// binding to an array of sampled image descriptors in set 0
//
layout (set=0, binding=1) uniform texture2D myArrayOfSampledImages[12];

// binding to a single uniform buffer descriptor in set 1
//
layout (set=1, binding=0) uniform myUniformBuffer
{
    vec4 myElement[32];
};
```
SPIR-V example

```assembly
...%1 = OpExtInstImport "GLSL.std.450"
...
OpName %9 "mySampledImage"
OpName %14 "myArrayOfSampledImages"
OpName %18 "myUniformBuffer"
OpMemberName %18 0 "myElement"
OpName %20 ""
OpDecorate %9 DescriptorSet 0
OpDecorate %9 Binding 0
OpDecorate %14 DescriptorSet 0
OpDecorate %14 Binding 1
OpDecorate %17 ArrayStride 16
OpMemberDecorate %18 0 Offset 0
OpDecorate %18 Block
OpDecorate %20 DescriptorSet 1
OpDecorate %20 Binding 0
%2 = OpTypeVoid
%3 = OpTypeFunction %2
%6 = OpTypeFloat 32
%7 = OpTypeImage %6 2D 0 0 0 1 Unknown
%8 = OpTypePointer UniformConstant %7
%9 = OpVariable %8 UniformConstant
%10 = OpTypeInt 32 0
%11 = OpConstant %10 12
%12 = OpTypeArray %7 %11
%13 = OpTypePointer UniformConstant %12
%14 = OpVariable %13 UniformConstant
%15 = OpTypeVector %6 4
%16 = OpConstant %10 32
%17 = OpTypeArray %15 %16
%18 = OpTypeStruct %17
%19 = OpTypePointer Uniform %18
%20 = OpVariable %19 Uniform
...
```

API example

```c
VkResult myResult;

const VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding myDescriptorSetLayoutBinding[] = {
    // binding to a single image descriptor
    { 0, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE, 1, VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT, },
...```
VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE, // descriptorType
12, // descriptorCount
VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT, // stageFlags
NULL // pImmutableSamplers
},

// binding to a single uniform buffer descriptor
{
0, // binding
VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER, // descriptorType
1, // descriptorCount
VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT, // stageFlags
NULL // pImmutableSamplers
}
};

const VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo myDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo[] = {
// Information for first descriptor set with two descriptor bindings
{
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO, // sType
NULL, // pNext
0, // flags
2, // bindingCount
&mmyDescriptorSetLayoutBinding[0] // pBindings
},

// Information for second descriptor set with one descriptor binding
{
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO, // sType
NULL, // pNext
0, // flags
1, // bindingCount
}
};

VkDescriptorSetLayout myDescriptorSetLayout[2];

// // Create first descriptor set layout
//
myResult = vkCreateDescriptorSetLayout(
myDevice,
&mmyDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo[0],
To destroy a descriptor set layout, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDescriptorSetLayout descriptorSetLayout,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the logical device that destroys the descriptor set layout.
- `descriptorSetLayout` is the descriptor set layout to destroy.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout-descriptorSetLayout-00284
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `descriptorSetLayout` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout-descriptorSetLayout-00285
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `descriptorSetLayout` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout-descriptorSetLayout-parameter
  If `descriptorSetLayout` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `descriptorSetLayout` must be a valid `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handle.

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout-descriptorSetLayout-parent
  If `descriptorSetLayout` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `descriptorSetLayout` must be a valid `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handle.
If `descriptorSetLayout` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `descriptorSetLayout` must be externally synchronized.

#### 14.2.2. Pipeline Layouts

Access to descriptor sets from a pipeline is accomplished through a *pipeline layout*. Zero or more descriptor set layouts and zero or more push constant ranges are combined to form a pipeline layout object describing the complete set of resources that can be accessed by a pipeline. The pipeline layout represents a sequence of descriptor sets with each having a specific layout. This sequence of layouts is used to determine the interface between shader stages and shader resources. Each pipeline is created using a pipeline layout.

Pipeline layout objects are represented by `VkPipelineLayout` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkPipelineLayout)
```

To create a pipeline layout, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreatePipelineLayout(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkPipelineLayout* pPipelineLayout);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the pipeline layout.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo` structure specifying the state of the pipeline layout object.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pPipelineLayout` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineLayout` handle in which the resulting pipeline layout object is returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreatePipelineLayout-device-parameter
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkCreatePipelineLayout-pCreateInfo-parameter
  - `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo` structure
If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.

`pPipelineLayout` must be a valid pointer to a `VkPipelineLayout` handle.

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_tsetLayoutCount;
    const VkDescriptorSetLayout* pSetLayouts;
    uint32_t pushConstantRangeCount;
    const VkPushConstantRange* pPushConstantRanges;
} VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlagBits` specifying options for pipeline layout creation.
- `setLayoutCount` is the number of descriptor sets included in the pipeline layout.
- `pSetLayouts` is a pointer to an array of `VkDescriptorSetLayout` objects.
- `pushConstantRangeCount` is the number of push constant ranges included in the pipeline layout.
- `pPushConstantRanges` is a pointer to an array of `VkPushConstantRange` structures defining a set of push constant ranges for use in a single pipeline layout. In addition to descriptor set layouts, a pipeline layout also describes how many push constants can be accessed by each stage of the pipeline.

**Note**
Push constants represent a high speed path to modify constant data in
pipelines that is expected to outperform memory-backed resource updates.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-setLayoutCount-00286**
  
  `setLayoutCount` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxBoundDescriptorSets`

- **VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03016**
  
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers`

- **VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03017**
  
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers`

- **VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03018**
  
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers`

- **VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03019**
  
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages`

- **VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03020**
  
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages`

- **VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03021**
  
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorInputAttachments`
The total number of bindings in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties::maxPerStageDescriptorInlineUniformBlocks`.

The total number of descriptors with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSamplers`.

The total number of descriptors with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers`.

The total number of descriptors with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers`.

The total number of descriptors with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSamplerImages`.

The total number of descriptors with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageImages`.

The total number of descriptors with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments`.

The total number of bindings with a `descriptorType` of...
VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of pSetLayouts must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties::maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03028
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set with a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER and VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of pSetLayouts must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetSamplers

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03029
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set with a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of pSetLayouts must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03030
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set with a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of pSetLayouts must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffersDynamic

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03031
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set with a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of pSetLayouts must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03032
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set with a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of pSetLayouts must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffersDynamic

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03033
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set with a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE, and VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of pSetLayouts must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetSampledImages

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03034
  The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set with a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE, and VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER
The total number of descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetStorageImages`.

The total number of bindings in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties::maxDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlocks`.

The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSamplers`.

The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers`.

The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers`.

The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffersDynamic`.

The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffersDynamic`.

The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSampledImages`.
• VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-pSetLayouts-03042
  The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageImages`.

• VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-pSetLayouts-03043
  The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments`.

• VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-02217
  The total number of bindings with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks`.

• VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-pPushConstantRanges-00292
  Any two elements of `pPushConstantRanges` must not include the same stage in `stageFlags`.

• VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-pSetLayouts-00293
  `pSetLayouts` must not contain more than one descriptor set layout that was created with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR` set.

• VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03571
  The total number of bindings in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxPerStageDescriptorAccelerationStructures`.

• VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03572
  The total number of bindings with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR` accessible to any given shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures`.

• VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03573
  The total number of bindings in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR` accessible across all shader stages and across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxDescriptorSetAccelerationStructures`.

• VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-descriptorType-03574
  The total number of bindings with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR` accessible across all shader stages and
across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures`

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-pSetLayouts-06561
  Elements of `pSetLayouts` must be valid `VkDescriptorSetLayout` objects

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO`

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
  `flags` must be `0`

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-pSetLayouts-parameter
  If `setLayoutCount` is not `0`, `pSetLayouts` must be a valid pointer to an array of `setLayoutCount` valid or `VK_NULL_HANDLE` `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handles

- VUID-VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo-pPushConstantRanges-parameter
  If `pushConstantRangeCount` is not `0`, `pPushConstantRanges` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pushConstantRangeCount` valid `VkPushConstantRange` structures

```c
typedef enum VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlagBits {
} VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlagBits;
```

All values for this enum are defined by extensions.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlags;
```

`VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of `VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlagBits`.

The `VkPushConstantRange` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPushConstantRange {
    VkShaderStageFlags stageFlags;
    uint32_t offset;
    uint32_t size;
} VkPushConstantRange;
```

- `stageFlags` is a set of stage flags describing the shader stages that will access a range of push constants. If a particular stage is not included in the range, then accessing members of that
range of push constants from the corresponding shader stage will return undefined values.

- offset and size are the start offset and size, respectively, consumed by the range. Both offset and size are in units of bytes and must be a multiple of 4. The layout of the push constant variables is specified in the shader.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkPushConstantRange-offset-00294
  offset must be less than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPushConstantsSize

- VUID-VkPushConstantRange-offset-00295
  offset must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-VkPushConstantRange-size-00296
  size must be greater than 0

- VUID-VkPushConstantRange-size-00297
  size must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-VkPushConstantRange-size-00298
  size must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPushConstantsSize minus offset

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPushConstantRange-stageFlags-parameter
  stageFlags must be a valid combination of VkShaderStageFlagBits values

- VUID-VkPushConstantRange-stageFlags-requiredbitmask
  stageFlags must not be 0

Once created, pipeline layouts are used as part of pipeline creation (see Pipelines), as part of binding descriptor sets (see Descriptor Set Binding), and as part of setting push constants (see Push Constant Updates). Pipeline creation accepts a pipeline layout as input, and the layout may be used to map (set, binding, arrayElement) tuples to implementation resources or memory locations within a descriptor set. The assignment of implementation resources depends only on the bindings defined in the descriptor sets that comprise the pipeline layout, and not on any shader source.

All resource variables statically used in all shaders in a pipeline must be declared with a (set, binding, arrayElement) that exists in the corresponding descriptor set layout and is of an appropriate descriptor type and includes the set of shader stages it is used by in stageFlags. The pipeline layout can include entries that are not used by a particular pipeline, or that are dead-code eliminated from any of the shaders. The pipeline layout allows the application to provide a consistent set of bindings across multiple pipeline compiles, which enables those pipelines to be compiled in a way that the implementation may cheaply switch pipelines without reprogramming the bindings.

Similarly, the push constant block declared in each shader (if present) must only place variables at offsets that are each included in a push constant range with stageFlags including the bit
corresponding to the shader stage that uses it. The pipeline layout can include ranges or portions of ranges that are not used by a particular pipeline, or for which the variables have been dead-code eliminated from any of the shaders.

There is a limit on the total number of resources of each type that can be included in bindings in all descriptor set layouts in a pipeline layout as shown in Pipeline Layout Resource Limits. The “Total Resources Available” column gives the limit on the number of each type of resource that can be included in bindings in all descriptor sets in the pipeline layout. Some resource types count against multiple limits. Additionally, there are limits on the total number of each type of resource that can be used in any pipeline stage as described in Shader Resource Limits.

Table 13. Pipeline Layout Resource Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Resources Available</th>
<th>Resource Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetSamplers or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSamplers</td>
<td>sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetSampledImages or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSampledImages</td>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageImages or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageImages</td>
<td>sampled image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetSampledImages or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSampledImages</td>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers</td>
<td>uniform texel buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffersDynamic or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffersDynamic</td>
<td>uniform buffer dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers</td>
<td>uniform buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffersDynamic or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffersDynamic</td>
<td>uniform buffer dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffersDynamic or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffersDynamic</td>
<td>storage buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetInputAttachments or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments</td>
<td>input attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlocks or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks</td>
<td>inline uniform block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetAccelerationStructures or maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures</td>
<td>acceleration structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To destroy a pipeline layout, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
void vkDestroyPipelineLayout(
    VkDevice device,
    VkPipelineLayout pipelineLayout,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);

- **device** is the logical device that destroys the pipeline layout.
- **pipelineLayout** is the pipeline layout to destroy.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroyPipelineLayout-pipelineLayout-00299
  If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when pipelineLayout was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- VUID-vkDestroyPipelineLayout-pipelineLayout-00300
  If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when pipelineLayout was created, pAllocator must be NULL
- VUID-vkDestroyPipelineLayout-pipelineLayout-02004
  pipelineLayout must not have been passed to any vkCmd* command for any command buffers that are still in the recording state when vkDestroyPipelineLayout is called

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyPipelineLayout-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkDestroyPipelineLayout-pipelineLayout-parameter
  If pipelineLayout is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pipelineLayout must be a valid VkPipelineLayout handle
- VUID-vkDestroyPipelineLayout-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- VUID-vkDestroyPipelineLayout-pipelineLayout-parent
  If pipelineLayout is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to pipelineLayout must be externally synchronized

### Pipeline Layout Compatibility

Two pipeline layouts are defined to be “compatible for push constants” if they were created with
identical push constant ranges. Two pipeline layouts are defined to be “compatible for set N” if they were created with identically defined descriptor set layouts for sets zero through N, and if they were created with identical push constant ranges.

When binding a descriptor set (see Descriptor Set Binding) to set number N, if the previously bound descriptor sets for sets zero through N-1 were all bound using compatible pipeline layouts, then performing this binding does not disturb any of the lower numbered sets. If, additionally, the previously bound descriptor set for set N was bound using a pipeline layout compatible for set N, then the bindings in sets numbered greater than N are also not disturbed.

Similarly, when binding a pipeline, the pipeline can correctly access any previously bound descriptor sets which were bound with compatible pipeline layouts, as long as all lower numbered sets were also bound with compatible layouts.

Layout compatibility means that descriptor sets can be bound to a command buffer for use by any pipeline created with a compatible pipeline layout, and without having bound a particular pipeline first. It also means that descriptor sets can remain valid across a pipeline change, and the same resources will be accessible to the newly bound pipeline.

### Implementor’s Note

A consequence of layout compatibility is that when the implementation compiles a pipeline layout and maps pipeline resources to implementation resources, the mechanism for set N should only be a function of sets [0..N].

**Note**

Place the least frequently changing descriptor sets near the start of the pipeline layout, and place the descriptor sets representing the most frequently changing resources near the end. When pipelines are switched, only the descriptor set bindings that have been invalidated will need to be updated and the remainder of the descriptor set bindings will remain in place.

The maximum number of descriptor sets that can be bound to a pipeline layout is queried from physical device properties (see maxBoundDescriptorSets in Limits).

### API example

```c
const VkDescriptorSetLayout layouts[] = { layout1, layout2 };  
const VkPushConstantRange ranges[] =  
{
    
    {            // stageFlags
        VK_SHADER_STAGE_VERTEX_BIT,
        0,
        4        // offset
    },

    
};
```
14.2.3. Allocation of Descriptor Sets

A descriptor pool maintains a pool of descriptors, from which descriptor sets are allocated. Descriptor pools are externally synchronized, meaning that the application must not allocate and/or free descriptor sets from the same pool in multiple threads simultaneously.

Descriptor pools are represented by VkDescriptorPool handles:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDescriptorPool)
```

To create a descriptor pool object, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateDescriptorPool(  
  VkDevice device,  
  const VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,  
  const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,  
  VkDescriptorPool* pDescriptorPool);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the descriptor pool.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo structure specifying the state of the descriptor pool object.
• `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
• `pDescriptorPool` is a pointer to a VkDescriptorPool handle in which the resulting descriptor pool object is returned.

The created descriptor pool is returned in `pDescriptorPool`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCreateDescriptorPool-device-parameter**
  - `device` must be a valid VkDevice handle
- **VUID-vkCreateDescriptorPool-pCreateInfo-parameter**
  - `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo structure
- **VUID-vkCreateDescriptorPool-pAllocator-parameter**
  - If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- **VUID-vkCreateDescriptorPool-pDescriptorPool-parameter**
  - `pDescriptorPool` must be a valid pointer to a VkDescriptorPool handle

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

Additional information about the pool is passed in a VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t maxSets;
    uint32_t poolSizeCount;
    const VkDescriptorPoolSize* pPoolSizes;
} VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits specifying certain supported operations on the pool.
• **maxSets** is the maximum number of descriptor sets that can be allocated from the pool.

• **poolSizeCount** is the number of elements in **pPoolSizes**.

• **pPoolSizes** is a pointer to an array of VkDescriptorPoolSize structures, each containing a descriptor type and number of descriptors of that type to be allocated in the pool.

If multiple VkDescriptorPoolSize structures containing the same descriptor type appear in the **pPoolSizes** array then the pool will be created with enough storage for the total number of descriptors of each type.

Fragmentation of a descriptor pool is possible and may lead to descriptor set allocation failures. A failure due to fragmentation is defined as failing a descriptor set allocation despite the sum of all outstanding descriptor set allocations from the pool plus the requested allocation requiring no more than the total number of descriptors requested at pool creation. Implementations provide certain guarantees of when fragmentation must not cause allocation failure, as described below.

If a descriptor pool has not had any descriptor sets freed since it was created or most recently reset then fragmentation must not cause an allocation failure (note that this is always the case for a pool created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_FREE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_BIT bit set). Additionally, if all sets allocated from the pool since it was created or most recently reset use the same number of descriptors (of each type) and the requested allocation also uses that same number of descriptors (of each type), then fragmentation must not cause an allocation failure.

If an allocation failure occurs due to fragmentation, an application can create an additional descriptor pool to perform further descriptor set allocations.

If **flags** has the VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT bit set, descriptor pool creation may fail with the error VK_ERROR_FRAGMENTATION if the total number of descriptors across all pools (including this one) created with this bit set exceeds maxUpdateAfterBindDescriptorsInAllPools, or if fragmentation of the underlying hardware resources occurs.

---

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo-maxSets-00301**
  - **maxSets must** be greater than 0

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  - **sType must** be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_INFO

- **VUID-VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  - **pNext must** be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkDescriptorPoolInlineUniformBlockCreateInfo

- **VUID-VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo-sType-unique**
  - The **sType** value of each struct in the **pNext** chain must be unique

- **VUID-VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo-flags-parameter**
flags must be a valid combination of VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits values

- VUID-VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo-pPoolSizes-parameter
  If poolSizeCount is not 0, pPoolSizes must be a valid pointer to an array of poolSizeCount valid VkDescriptorPoolSize structures

In order to be able to allocate descriptor sets having inline uniform block bindings the descriptor pool must be created with specifying the inline uniform block binding capacity of the descriptor pool, in addition to the total inline uniform data capacity in bytes which is specified through a VkDescriptorPoolSize structure with a descriptorType value of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK. This can be done by adding a VkDescriptorPoolInlineUniformBlockCreateInfo structure to the pNext chain of VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo.

The VkDescriptorPoolInlineUniformBlockCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkDescriptorPoolInlineUniformBlockCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType      sType;  
    const void*          pNext;  
    uint32_t              maxInlineUniformBlockBindings;
} VkDescriptorPoolInlineUniformBlockCreateInfo;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- maxInlineUniformBlockBindings is the number of inline uniform block bindings to allocate.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDescriptorPoolInlineUniformBlockCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK_CREATE_INFO

Bits which can be set in VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo::flags, enabling operations on a descriptor pool, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits {
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_FREE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_BIT  = 0x00000001,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT = 0x00000002,
} VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits;
```

- VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_FREE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_BIT specifies that descriptor sets can return their individual allocations to the pool, i.e. all of vkAllocateDescriptorSets, vkFreeDescriptorSets, and vkResetDescriptorPool are allowed. Otherwise, descriptor sets
allocated from the pool **must** not be individually freed back to the pool, i.e. only `vkAllocateDescriptorSets` and `vkResetDescriptorPool` are allowed.

- **VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT** specifies that descriptor sets allocated from this pool can include bindings with the **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT** bit set. It is valid to allocate descriptor sets that have bindings that do not set the **VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT** bit from a pool that has **VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT** set.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlags;
```

`VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits`.

The `VkDescriptorPoolSize` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDescriptorPoolSize {
    VkDescriptorType type;
    uint32_t descriptorCount;
} VkDescriptorPoolSize;
```

- **type** is the type of descriptor.
- **descriptorCount** is the number of descriptors of that type to allocate. If **type** is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` then **descriptorCount** is the number of bytes to allocate for descriptors of this type.

**Note**

When creating a descriptor pool that will contain descriptors for combined image samplers of multi-planar formats, an application needs to account for non-trivial descriptor consumption when choosing the **descriptorCount** value, as indicated by `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties::combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount`.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkDescriptorPoolSize-descriptorCount-00302**
  - **descriptorCount** **must** be greater than 0

- **VUID-VkDescriptorPoolSize-type-02218**
  - If **type** is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` then **descriptorCount** **must** be a multiple of 4
Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkDescriptorPoolSize-type-parameter
type must be a valid VkDescriptorType value

To destroy a descriptor pool, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyDescriptorPool(
  VkDevice device,
  VkDescriptorPool descriptorPool,
  const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

• device is the logical device that destroys the descriptor pool.
• descriptorPool is the descriptor pool to destroy.
• pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

When a pool is destroyed, all descriptor sets allocated from the pool are implicitly freed and become invalid. Descriptor sets allocated from a given pool do not need to be freed before destroying that descriptor pool.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorPool-descriptorPool-00303
All submitted commands that refer to descriptorPool (via any allocated descriptor sets) must have completed execution

• VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorPool-descriptorPool-00304
If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when descriptorPool was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

• VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorPool-descriptorPool-00305
If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when descriptorPool was created, pAllocator must be NULL

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorPool-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

• VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorPool-descriptorPool-parameter
If descriptorPool is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, descriptorPool must be a valid VkDescriptorPool handle

• VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorPool-pAllocator-parameter
If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid
**VkAllocationCallbacks** structure

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorPool-descriptorPool-parent
  If `descriptorPool` is a valid handle, it **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

---

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `descriptorPool` **must** be externally synchronized.

Descriptor sets are allocated from descriptor pool objects, and are represented by `VkDescriptorSet` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDescriptorSet)
```

To allocate descriptor sets from a descriptor pool, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkAllocateDescriptorSets(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo* pAllocateInfo,
    VkDescriptorSet* pDescriptorSets);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the descriptor pool.
- `pAllocateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo` structure describing parameters of the allocation.
- `pDescriptorSets` is a pointer to an array of `VkDescriptorSet` handles in which the resulting descriptor set objects are returned.

The allocated descriptor sets are returned in `pDescriptorSets`.

When a descriptor set is allocated, the initial state is largely uninitialized and all descriptors are undefined. Descriptors also become undefined if the underlying resource is destroyed. Descriptor sets containing undefined descriptors **can** still be bound and used, subject to the following conditions:

- For descriptor set bindings created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_PARTIALLY_BOUND_BIT` bit set, all descriptors in that binding that are dynamically used **must** have been populated before the descriptor set is consumed.
- For descriptor set bindings created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_PARTIALLY_BOUND_BIT` bit set, all descriptors in that binding that are statically used **must** have been populated before the descriptor set is consumed.
- Descriptor bindings with descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` **can** be
The descriptor set is consumed; though values in that block will be undefined.

- Entries that are not used by a pipeline can have undefined descriptors.

If a call to `vkAllocateDescriptorSets` would cause the total number of descriptor sets allocated from the pool to exceed the value of `VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo::maxSets` used to create `pAllocateInfo->descriptorPool`, then the allocation may fail due to lack of space in the descriptor pool. Similarly, the allocation may fail due to lack of space if the call to `vkAllocateDescriptorSets` would cause the number of any given descriptor type to exceed the sum of all the `descriptorCount` members of each element of `VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo::pPoolSizes` with a type equal to that type.

Additionally, the allocation may also fail if a call to `vkAllocateDescriptorSets` would cause the total number of inline uniform block bindings allocated from the pool to exceed the value of `VkDescriptorPoolInlineUniformBlockCreateInfo::maxInlineUniformBlockBindings` used to create the descriptor pool.

If the allocation fails due to no more space in the descriptor pool, and not because of system or device memory exhaustion, then `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY` must be returned.

`vkAllocateDescriptorSets` can be used to create multiple descriptor sets. If the creation of any of those descriptor sets fails, then the implementation must destroy all successfully created descriptor set objects from this command, set all entries of the `pDescriptorSets` array to `VK_NULL_HANDLE` and return the error.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkAllocateDescriptorSets-device-parameter
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkAllocateDescriptorSets-pAllocateInfo-parameter
  - `pAllocateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo` structure

- VUID-vkAllocateDescriptorSets-pDescriptorSets-parameter
  - `pDescriptorSets` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pAllocateInfo->descriptorSetCount` `VkDescriptorSet` handles

- VUID-vkAllocateDescriptorSets-pAllocateInfo::descriptorSetCount-arraylength
  - `pAllocateInfo->descriptorSetCount` must be greater than 0

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `pAllocateInfo->descriptorPool` must be externally synchronized

### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`
Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_FRAGMENTED_POOL
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY

The `VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDescriptorPool descriptorPool;
    uint32_t descriptorSetCount;
    const VkDescriptorSetLayout* pSetLayouts;
} VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `descriptorPool` is the pool which the sets will be allocated from.
- `descriptorSetCount` determines the number of descriptor sets to be allocated from the pool.
- `pSetLayouts` is a pointer to an array of descriptor set layouts, with each member specifying how the corresponding descriptor set is allocated.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo-pSetLayouts-00308
  Each element of `pSetLayouts` must not have been created with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR` set.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo-pSetLayouts-03044
  If any element of `pSetLayouts` was created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set, `descriptorPool` must have been created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` flag set.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_ALLOCATE_INFO`.

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo`. 
The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique.

descriptorPool must be a valid VkDescriptorPool handle.

pSetLayouts must be a valid pointer to an array of descriptorSetCount valid VkDescriptorSetLayout handles.

descriptorSetCount must be greater than 0.

Both of descriptorPool, and the elements of pSetLayouts must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice.

If the pNext chain of a VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo structure includes a VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo structure, then that structure includes an array of descriptor counts for variable-sized descriptor bindings, one for each descriptor set being allocated.

The VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t descriptorSetCount;
    const uint32_t* pDescriptorCounts;
} VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- descriptorSetCount is zero or the number of elements in pDescriptorCounts.
- pDescriptorCounts is a pointer to an array of descriptor counts, with each member specifying the number of descriptors in a variable-sized descriptor binding in the corresponding descriptor set being allocated.

If descriptorSetCount is zero or this structure is not included in the pNext chain, then the variable lengths are considered to be zero. Otherwise, pDescriptorCounts[i] is the number of descriptors in the variable-sized descriptor binding in the corresponding descriptor set layout. If the variable-sized descriptor binding in the corresponding descriptor set layout has a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK then pDescriptorCounts[i] specifies the binding's capacity in bytes. If VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo::pSetLayouts[i] does not include a variable-sized descriptor binding, then pDescriptorCounts[i] is ignored.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo-descriptorSetCount-03045
  If descriptorSetCount is not zero, descriptorSetCount must equal VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo::descriptorSetCount

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo-pSetLayouts-03046
  If VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo::pSetLayouts[i] has a variable-sized descriptor binding, then pDescriptorCounts[i] must be less than or equal to the descriptor count specified for that binding when the descriptor set layout was created

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo-sType-sType sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_ALLOCATE_INFO

- VUID-VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo-pDescriptorCounts-parameter
  If descriptorSetCount is not 0, pDescriptorCounts must be a valid pointer to an array of descriptorSetCount uint32_t values

To free allocated descriptor sets, call:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkFreeDescriptorSets(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDescriptorPool descriptorPool,
    uint32_t descriptorSetCount,
    const VkDescriptorSet* pDescriptorSets);
```

- device is the logical device that owns the descriptor pool.
- descriptorPool is the descriptor pool from which the descriptor sets were allocated.
- descriptorSetCount is the number of elements in the pDescriptorSets array.
- pDescriptorSets is a pointer to an array of handles to VkDescriptorSet objects.

After calling vkFreeDescriptorSets, all descriptor sets in pDescriptorSets are invalid.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkFreeDescriptorSets-pDescriptorSets-00309
  All submitted commands that refer to any element of pDescriptorSets must have completed execution

- VUID-vkFreeDescriptorSets-pDescriptorSets-00310
  pDescriptorSets must be a valid pointer to an array of descriptorSetCount VkDescriptorSet handles, each element of which must either be a valid handle or VK_NULL_HANDLE
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkFreeDescriptorSets-device-parameter
  
  **device** must be a valid **VkDevice** handle

- VUID-vkFreeDescriptorSets-descriptorPool-parameter
  
  **descriptorPool** must be a valid **VkDescriptorPool** handle

- VUID-vkFreeDescriptorSets-descriptorSetCount-arraylength
  
  **descriptorSetCount** must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkFreeDescriptorSets-descriptorPool-parent
  
  **descriptorPool** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**

- VUID-vkFreeDescriptorSets-pDescriptorSets-parent
  
  Each element of **pDescriptorSets** that is a valid handle must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **descriptorPool**

Host Synchronization

- Host access to **descriptorPool** must be externally synchronized

- Host access to each member of **pDescriptorSets** must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

**Success**

- **VK_SUCCESS**

To return all descriptor sets allocated from a given pool to the pool, rather than freeing individual descriptor sets, call:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1.0

```c
VkResult vkResetDescriptorPool(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDescriptorPool descriptorPool,
    VkDescriptorPoolResetFlags flags);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the descriptor pool.
- **descriptorPool** is the descriptor pool to be reset.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
Resetting a descriptor pool recycles all of the resources from all of the descriptor sets allocated from the descriptor pool back to the descriptor pool, and the descriptor sets are implicitly freed.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkResetDescriptorPool-descriptorPool-00313**
  All uses of `descriptorPool` (via any allocated descriptor sets) **must** have completed execution

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkResetDescriptorPool-device-parameter**
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkResetDescriptorPool-descriptorPool-parameter**
  `descriptorPool` **must** be a valid `VkDescriptorPool` handle

- **VUID-vkResetDescriptorPool-flags-zerobitmask**
  `flags` **must** be 0

- **VUID-vkResetDescriptorPool-descriptorPool-parent**
  `descriptorPool` **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `descriptorPool` **must** be externally synchronized

- Host access to any `VkDescriptorSet` objects allocated from `descriptorPool` **must** be externally synchronized

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkDescriptorPoolResetFlags;
```

`VkDescriptorPoolResetFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

### 14.2.4. Descriptor Set Updates

Once allocated, descriptor sets **can** be updated with a combination of write and copy operations. To update descriptor sets, call:
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0

```c
void vkUpdateDescriptorSets(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t descriptorWriteCount,
    const VkWriteDescriptorSet* pDescriptorWrites,
    uint32_t descriptorCopyCount,
    const VkCopyDescriptorSet* pDescriptorCopies);
```

- `device` is the logical device that updates the descriptor sets.
- `descriptorWriteCount` is the number of elements in the `pDescriptorWrites` array.
- `pDescriptorWrites` is a pointer to an array of `VkWriteDescriptorSet` structures describing the descriptor sets to write to.
- `descriptorCopyCount` is the number of elements in the `pDescriptorCopies` array.
- `pDescriptorCopies` is a pointer to an array of `VkCopyDescriptorSet` structures describing the descriptor sets to copy between.

The operations described by `pDescriptorWrites` are performed first, followed by the operations described by `pDescriptorCopies`. Within each array, the operations are performed in the order they appear in the array.

Each element in the `pDescriptorWrites` array describes an operation updating the descriptor set using descriptors for resources specified in the structure.

Each element in the `pDescriptorCopies` array is a `VkCopyDescriptorSet` structure describing an operation copying descriptors between sets.

If the `dstSet` member of any element of `pDescriptorWrites` or `pDescriptorCopies` is bound, accessed, or modified by any command that was recorded to a command buffer which is currently in the recording or executable state, and any of the descriptor bindings that are updated were not created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT` bits set, that command buffer becomes invalid.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkUpdateDescriptorSets-pDescriptorWrites-06236**
  For each element `i` where `pDescriptorWrites[i].descriptorType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER`, elements of the `pTexelBufferView` member of `pDescriptorWrites[i]` **must** have been created on `device`.

- **VUID-vkUpdateDescriptorSets-pDescriptorWrites-06237**
  For each element `i` where `pDescriptorWrites[i].descriptorType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC`, the `buffer` member of any element of the `pBufferInfo` member of `pDescriptorWrites[i]` **must** have been created on `device`.

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For each element \( i \) where \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i].\text{descriptorType} \) is \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER} \) or \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER} \), and \( \text{dstSet} \) was not allocated with a layout that included immutable samplers for \( \text{dstBinding} \) with \( \text{descriptorType} \), the sampler member of any element of the \( \text{pImageInfo} \) member of \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i] \) must have been created on device.

For each element \( i \) where \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i].\text{descriptorType} \) is \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE} \), \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE} \), \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT} \), or \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER} \), the imageView member of any element of \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i] \) must have been created on device.

For each element \( i \) where \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i].\text{descriptorType} \) is \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR} \), elements of the \( \text{pAccelerationStructures} \) member of a \( \text{VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR} \) structure in the \( \text{pNext} \) chain of \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i] \) must have been created on device.

For each element \( i \) where \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i].\text{descriptorType} \) is \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER} \), \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER} \), \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE} \), \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE} \), or \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT} \), \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i].\text{pImageInfo} \) must be a valid pointer to an array of \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i].\text{descriptorCount} \) valid \( \text{VkDescriptorImageInfo} \) structures.

Descriptor bindings updated by this command which were created without the \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT} \) or \( \text{VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT} \) bits set must not be used by any command that was recorded to a command buffer which is in the pending state.

Host access to \( \text{pDescriptorWrites}[i].\text{dstSet} \) and \( \text{pDescriptorCopies}[i].\text{dstSet} \) must be externally synchronized unless explicitly denoted otherwise for specific flags.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VK-UDS-device-parameter**
  - \( \text{device} \) must be a valid \( \text{VkDevice} \) handle

- **VK-UDS-pDescriptorWrites-parameter**
  - If \( \text{descriptorWriteCount} \) is not 0, \( \text{pDescriptorWrites} \) must be a valid pointer to an array of \( \text{descriptorWriteCount} \) valid \( \text{VkWriteDescriptorSet} \) structures

- **VK-UDS-pDescriptorCopies-parameter**
  - If \( \text{descriptorCopyCount} \) is not 0, \( \text{pDescriptorCopies} \) must be a valid pointer to an array of \( \text{descriptorCopyCount} \) valid \( \text{VkCopyDescriptorSet} \) structures
The `VkWriteDescriptorSet` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkWriteDescriptorSet {
    VkStructureType   sType;
    const void*       pNext;
    VkDescriptorSet   dstSet;
    uint32_t          dstBinding;
    uint32_t          dstArrayElement;
    uint32_t          descriptorCount;
    VkDescriptorType  descriptorType;
    const VkDescriptorImageInfo* pImageInfo;
    const VkDescriptorBufferInfo* pBufferInfo;
    const VkBufferView*     pTexelBufferView;
} VkWriteDescriptorSet;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `dstSet` is the destination descriptor set to update.
- `dstBinding` is the descriptor binding within that set.
- `dstArrayElement` is the starting element in that array. If the descriptor binding identified by `dstSet` and `dstBinding` has a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` then `dstArrayElement` specifies the starting byte offset within the binding.
- `descriptorCount` is the number of descriptors to update. If the descriptor binding identified by `dstSet` and `dstBinding` has a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK`, then `descriptorCount` specifies the number of bytes to update. Otherwise, `descriptorCount` is one of:
  - the number of elements in `pImageInfo`
  - the number of elements in `pBufferInfo`
  - the number of elements in `pTexelBufferView`
  - a value matching the `dataSize` member of a `VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock` structure in the `pNext` chain
  - a value matching the `accelerationStructureCount` of a `VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR` structure in the `pNext` chain
- `descriptorType` is a `VkDescriptorType` specifying the type of each descriptor in `pImageInfo`, `pBufferInfo`, or `pTexelBufferView`, as described below. It must be the same type as the `descriptorType` specified in `VkDescriptorsetLayoutBinding` for `dstSet` at `dstBinding`. The type of the descriptor also controls which array the descriptors are taken from.
- `pImageInfo` is a pointer to an array of `VkDescriptorImageInfo` structures or is ignored, as described below.
- `pBufferInfo` is a pointer to an array of `VkDescriptorBufferInfo` structures or is ignored, as described below.
- `pTexelBufferView` is a pointer to an array of `VkBufferView` handles as described in the `Buffer`
Views section or is ignored, as described below.

Only one of pImageInfo, pBufferInfo, or pTexelBufferView members is used according to the descriptor type specified in the descriptorType member of the containing VkWriteDescriptorSet structure, or none of them in case descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK, in which case the source data for the descriptor writes is taken from the VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock structure included in the pNext chain of VkWriteDescriptorSet, or if descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR, in which case the source data for the descriptor writes is taken from the VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR structure in the pNext chain of VkWriteDescriptorSet, as specified below.

If the dstBinding has fewer than descriptorCount array elements remaining starting from dstArrayElement, then the remainder will be used to update the subsequent binding - dstBinding+1 starting at array element zero. If a binding has a descriptorCount of zero, it is skipped. This behavior applies recursively, with the update affecting consecutive bindings as needed to update all descriptorCount descriptors. Consecutive bindings must have identical VkDescriptorType, VkShaderStageFlags, VkDescriptorBindingFlagBits, and immutable samplers references.

Note
The same behavior applies to bindings with a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK where descriptorCount specifies the number of bytes to update while dstArrayElement specifies the starting byte offset, thus in this case if the dstBinding has a smaller byte size than the sum of dstArrayElement and descriptorCount, then the remainder will be used to update the subsequent binding - dstBinding+1 starting at offset zero. This falls out as a special case of the above rule.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-dstBinding-00315
dstBinding must be less than or equal to the maximum value of binding of all VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding structures specified when dstSet's descriptor set layout was created

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-dstBinding-00316
dstBinding must be a binding with a non-zero descriptorCount

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorCount-00317
All consecutive bindings updated via a single VkWriteDescriptorSet structure, except those with a descriptorCount of zero, must have identical descriptorType and stageFlags

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorCount-00318
All consecutive bindings updated via a single VkWriteDescriptorSet structure, except those with a descriptorCount of zero, must all either use immutable samplers or must all not use immutable samplers

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-00319
descriptorType must match the type of dstBinding within dstSet
• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-dstSet-00320
dstSet must be a valid VkDescriptorSet handle

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-dstArrayElement-00321
The sum of dstArrayElement and descriptorCount must be less than or equal to the number of array elements in the descriptor set binding specified by dstBinding, and all applicable consecutive bindings, as described by consecutive binding updates

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-02219
If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK, dstArrayElement must be an integer multiple of 4

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-02220
If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK, descriptorCount must be an integer multiple of 4

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-02994
If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER, each element of pTexelBufferView must be either a valid VkBufferView handle or VK_NULL_HANDLE

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-02995
If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER and the nullDescriptor feature is not enabled, each element of pTexelBufferView must not be VK_NULL_HANDLE

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-02996
If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE, or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE, the imageView member of each element of pImageInfo must be either a valid VkImageView handle or VK_NULL_HANDLE

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-02997
If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE, or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT and the nullDescriptor feature is not enabled, the imageView member of each element of pImageInfo must not be VK_NULL_HANDLE

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-02221
If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK, the pNext chain must include a VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock structure whose dataSize member equals descriptorCount
If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR, the pNext chain must include a VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR structure whose accelerationStructureCount member equals descriptorCount.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE, then the imageView member of each pImageInfo element must have been created without a VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo structure in its pNext chain.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, and if any element of pImageInfo has a imageView member that was created with a VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo structure in its pNext chain, then dstSet must have been allocated with a layout that included immutable samplers for dstBinding, and the corresponding immutable sampler must have been created with an identically defined VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo object.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, and dstSet was allocated with a layout that included immutable samplers for dstBinding, then the imageView member of each element of pImageInfo which corresponds to an immutable sampler that enables sampler Y’CbCr conversion must have been created with a VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo structure in its pNext chain with an identically defined VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo object to the corresponding immutable sampler.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, the offset member of each element of pBufferInfo must be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minUniformBufferOffsetAlignment.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, the offset member of each element of pBufferInfo must be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minStorageBufferOffsetAlignment.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER, or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, and the buffer member of any element of pBufferInfo is the handle of a non-sparse buffer, then that buffer must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, the buffer member of each element of pBufferInfo must have been created with VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_BIT set.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, the buffer member of each element of pBufferInfo must have been created with VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_BUFFER_BIT set.
If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, the range member of each element of pBufferInfo, or the effective range if range is VK_WHOLE_SIZE, must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxUniformBufferRange.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, the range member of each element of pBufferInfo, or the effective range if range is VK_WHOLE_SIZE, must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxStorageBufferRange.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER, the VkBuffer that each element of pTexelBufferView was created from must have been created with VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT set.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER, the VkBuffer that each element of pTexelBufferView was created from must have been created with VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT set.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT, the imageView member of each element of pImageInfo must have been created with the identity swizzle.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, the imageView member of each element of pImageInfo must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT set.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE, the imageLayout member of each element of pImageInfo must be a member of the list given in Sampled Image.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, the imageLayout member of each element of pImageInfo must be a member of the list given in Combined Image Sampler.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT, the imageView member of each element of pImageInfo must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT set.

If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE, the imageLayout member of each element of pImageInfo must be a member of the list given in Storage Image.
• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-00339
If `descriptorType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, the `imageView` member of each element of `pImageInfo` must have been created with `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT` set.

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-02752
If `descriptorType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER`, then `dstSet` must not have been allocated with a layout that included immutable samplers for `dstBinding`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WRITE_DESCRIPTOR_SET`.

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-pNext-pNext
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR` or `VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock`.

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-sType-unique
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorType-parameter
  `descriptorType` must be a valid `VkDescriptorType` value.

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-descriptorCount-arraylength
  `descriptorCount` must be greater than 0.

• VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSet-commonparent
  Both of `dstSet`, and the elements of `pTexelBufferView` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

The type of descriptors in a descriptor set is specified by `VkWriteDescriptorSet::descriptorType`, which must be one of the values:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkDescriptorType {
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER = 0,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER = 1,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE = 2,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE = 3,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER = 4,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER = 5,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER = 6,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER = 7,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC = 8,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC = 9,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT = 10,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK = 1000138000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
}\n```
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER specifies a sampler descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER specifies a combined image sampler descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE specifies a sampled image descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE specifies a storage image descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER specifies a uniform texel buffer descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER specifies a storage texel buffer descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER specifies a uniform buffer descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER specifies a storage buffer descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC specifies a dynamic uniform buffer descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC specifies a dynamic storage buffer descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT specifies an input attachment descriptor.
* VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK specifies an inline uniform block.

When a descriptor set is updated via elements of VkWriteDescriptorSet, members of pImageInfo, pBufferInfo and pTexelBufferView are only accessed by the implementation when they correspond to descriptor type being defined - otherwise they are ignored. The members accessed are as follows for each descriptor type:

- For VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER, only the sampler member of each element of VkWriteDescriptorSet::pImageInfo is accessed.
- For VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE, or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT, only the imageView and imageLayout members of each element of VkWriteDescriptorSet::pImageInfo are accessed.
- For VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, all members of each element of VkWriteDescriptorSet::pImageInfo are accessed.
- For VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC, all members of each element of VkWriteDescriptorSet::pBufferInfo are accessed.
- For VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER, each element of VkWriteDescriptorSet::pTexelBufferView is accessed.

When updating descriptors with a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK, none of the pImageInfo, pBufferInfo, or pTexelBufferView members are accessed, instead the source data of the descriptor update operation is taken from the VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock structure in the pNext chain of VkWriteDescriptorSet. When updating descriptors with a descriptorType of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR, none of the pImageInfo, pBufferInfo, or pTexelBufferView members are accessed, instead the source data of the descriptor update operation is taken from the VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR structure in the pNext chain of VkWriteDescriptorSet.
The `VkDescriptorBufferInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDescriptorBufferInfo {
    VkBuffer buffer;
    VkDeviceSize offset;
    VkDeviceSize range;
} VkDescriptorBufferInfo;
```

- `buffer` is the buffer resource.
- `offset` is the offset in bytes from the start of `buffer`. Access to buffer memory via this descriptor uses addressing that is relative to this starting offset.
- `range` is the size in bytes that is used for this descriptor update, or `VK_WHOLE_SIZE` to use the range from `offset` to the end of the buffer.

When setting `range` to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, the effective range must not be larger than the maximum range for the descriptor type (`maxUniformBufferRange` or `maxStorageBufferRange`). This means that `VK_WHOLE_SIZE` is not typically useful in the common case where uniform buffer descriptors are suballocated from a buffer that is much larger than `maxUniformBufferRange`.

For `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` descriptor types, `offset` is the base offset from which the dynamic offset is applied and `range` is the static size used for all dynamic offsets.

When `range` is `VK_WHOLE_SIZE` the effective range is calculated at `vkUpdateDescriptorSets` is by taking the size of `buffer` minus the `offset`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDescriptorBufferInfo-offset-00340**
  
  `offset` must be less than the size of `buffer`

- **VUID-VkDescriptorBufferInfo-range-00341**
  If `range` is not equal to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, `range` must be greater than 0

- **VUID-VkDescriptorBufferInfo-range-00342**
  If `range` is not equal to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, `range` must be less than or equal to the size of `buffer` minus `offset`

- **VUID-VkDescriptorBufferInfo-buffer-02998**
  If the nullDescriptor feature is not enabled, `buffer` must not be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDescriptorBufferInfo-buffer-parameter**
  If `buffer` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `buffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
The `VkDescriptorImageInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDescriptorImageInfo {
    VkSampler sampler;
    VkImageView imageView;
    VkImageLayout imageLayout;
} VkDescriptorImageInfo;
```

- `sampler` is a sampler handle, and is used in descriptor updates for types `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER` if the binding being updated does not use immutable samplers.
- `imageView` is an image view handle, and is used in descriptor updates for types `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT`.
- `imageLayout` is the layout that the image subresources accessible from `imageView` will be in at the time this descriptor is accessed. `imageLayout` is used in descriptor updates for types `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT`.

Members of `VkDescriptorImageInfo` that are not used in an update (as described above) are ignored.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDescriptorImageInfo-imageView-06711**
  `imageView` must not be 2D image view created from a 3D image

- **VUID-VkDescriptorImageInfo-imageView-06712**
  `imageView` must not be a 2D array image view created from a 3D image

- **VUID-VkDescriptorImageInfo-imageView-01976**
  If `imageView` is created from a depth/stencil image, the aspectMask used to create the `imageView` must include either `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT` but not both

- **VUID-VkDescriptorImageInfo-imageLayout-00344**
  `imageLayout` must match the actual `VkImageLayout` of each subresource accessible from `imageView` at the time this descriptor is accessed as defined by the `image layout matching rules`

- **VUID-VkDescriptorImageInfo-sampler-01564**
  If `sampler` is used and the `VkFormat` of the image is a multi-planar format, the image must have been created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT`, and the aspectMask of the `imageView` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` or (for three-plane formats only) `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT`

- **VUID-VkDescriptorImageInfo-mutableComparisonSamplers-04450**
  If the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled, and `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::mutableComparisonSamplers` is `VK_FALSE`,
then sampler must have been created with VkSamplerCreateInfo::compareEnable set to VK_FALSE.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkDescriptorImageInfo-commonparent
  
  Both of imageView, and sampler that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice.

If the descriptorType member of VkWriteDescriptorSet is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK then the data to write to the descriptor set is specified through a VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock structure included in the pNext chain of VkWriteDescriptorSet.

The VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t dataSize;
    const void* pData;
} VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `dataSize` is the number of bytes of inline uniform block data pointed to by `pData`.
- `pData` is a pointer to `dataSize` number of bytes of data to write to the inline uniform block.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock-dataSize-02222
  
  `dataSize must` be an integer multiple of 4.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock-sType-sType
  
  `sType must` be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WRITE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK.

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock-pData-parameter
  
  `pData must` be a valid pointer to an array of `dataSize` bytes.

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock-dataSize-arraylength
  
  `dataSize must` be greater than 0.
The `VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR {
    VkStructureType   sType;
    const void*       pNext;
    uint32_t          accelerationStructureCount;
    const VkAccelerationStructureKHR* pAccelerationStructures;
} VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `accelerationStructureCount` is the number of elements in `pAccelerationStructures`.
- `pAccelerationStructures` is a pointer to an array of `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` structures specifying the acceleration structures to update.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR-accelerationStructureCount-02236 accelerationStructureCount must be equal to descriptorCount in the extended structure
- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR-pAccelerationStructures-03579 Each acceleration structure in `pAccelerationStructures` must have been created with a type of `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR` or `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR`
- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR-pAccelerationStructures-03580 If the `nullDescriptor` feature is not enabled, each element of `pAccelerationStructures` must not be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR-sType-sType `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WRITE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR`
- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR-pAccelerationStructures-parameter `pAccelerationStructures` must be a valid pointer to an array of `accelerationStructureCount` valid or `VK_NULL_HANDLE` `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handles
- VUID-VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR-accelerationStructureCount-arraylength `accelerationStructureCount` must be greater than 0

The `VkCopyDescriptorSet` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkCopyDescriptorSet {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDescriptorSet srcSet;
    uint32_t srcBinding;
    uint32_t srcArrayElement;
    VkDescriptorSet dstSet;
    uint32_t dstBinding;
    uint32_t dstArrayElement;
    uint32_t descriptorCount;
} VkCopyDescriptorSet;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• srcSet, srcBinding, and srcArrayElement are the source set, binding, and array element, respectively. If the descriptor binding identified by srcSet and srcBinding has a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK then srcArrayElement specifies the starting byte offset within the binding to copy from.
• dstSet, dstBinding, and dstArrayElement are the destination set, binding, and array element, respectively. If the descriptor binding identified by dstSet and dstBinding has a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK then dstArrayElement specifies the starting byte offset within the binding to copy to.
• descriptorCount is the number of descriptors to copy from the source to destination. If descriptorCount is greater than the number of remaining array elements in the source or destination binding, those affect consecutive bindings in a manner similar to VkWriteDescriptorSet above. If the descriptor binding identified by srcSet and srcBinding has a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK then descriptorCount specifies the number of bytes to copy and the remaining array elements in the source or destination binding refer to the remaining number of bytes in those.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcBinding-00345
  srcBinding must be a valid binding within srcSet

• VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcArrayElement-00346
  The sum of srcArrayElement and descriptorCount must be less than or equal to the number of array elements in the descriptor set binding specified by srcBinding, and all applicable consecutive bindings, as described by consecutive binding updates

• VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-dstBinding-00347
  dstBinding must be a valid binding within dstSet

• VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-dstArrayElement-00348
  The sum of dstArrayElement and descriptorCount must be less than or equal to the number of array elements in the descriptor set binding specified by dstBinding, and all applicable
consecutive bindings, as described by consecutive binding updates

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-dstBinding-02632**
The type of `dstBinding` within `dstSet` **must** be equal to the type of `srcBinding` within `srcSet`.

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcSet-00349**
  If `srcSet` is equal to `dstSet`, then the source and destination ranges of descriptors **must** not overlap, where the ranges **may** include array elements from consecutive bindings as described by consecutive binding updates.

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcBinding-02223**
  If the descriptor type of the descriptor set binding specified by `srcBinding` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK`, `srcArrayElement` **must** be an integer multiple of 4.

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-dstBinding-02224**
  If the descriptor type of the descriptor set binding specified by `dstBinding` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK`, `dstArrayElement` **must** be an integer multiple of 4.

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcBinding-02225**
  If the descriptor type of the descriptor set binding specified by either `srcBinding` or `dstBinding` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK`, `descriptorCount` **must** be an integer multiple of 4.

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcSet-01918**
  If `srcSet`’s layout was created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` flag set, then `dstSet`’s layout **must** also have been created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` flag set.

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcSet-04886**
  If `srcSet`’s layout was created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` flag set, then `dstSet`’s layout **must** also have been created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` flag set.

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcSet-01920**
  If the descriptor pool from which `srcSet` was allocated was created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` flag set, then the descriptor pool from which `dstSet` was allocated **must** also have been created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` flag set.

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcSet-04888**
  If the descriptor pool from which `srcSet` was allocated was created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` flag set, then the descriptor pool from which `dstSet` was allocated **must** also have been created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` flag set.

- **VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-dstBinding-02753**
  If the descriptor type of the descriptor set binding specified by `dstBinding` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER`, then `dstSet` **must** not have been allocated with a layout that included immutable samplers for `dstBinding`.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_DESCRIPTOR_SET`

- VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-pNext-pNext
  
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-srcSet-parameter
  
  `srcSet` must be a valid `VkDescriptorSet` handle

- VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-dstSet-parameter
  
  `dstSet` must be a valid `VkDescriptorSet` handle

- VUID-VkCopyDescriptorSet-commonparent
  
  Both of `dstSet`, and `srcSet` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

14.2.5. Descriptor Update Templates

A descriptor update template specifies a mapping from descriptor update information in host memory to descriptors in a descriptor set. It is designed to avoid passing redundant information to the driver when frequently updating the same set of descriptors in descriptor sets.

Descriptor update template objects are represented by `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate)
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
typedef VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR;
```

14.2.6. Descriptor Set Updates with Templates

Updating a large `VkDescriptorSet` array can be an expensive operation since an application must specify one `VkWriteDescriptorSet` structure for each descriptor or descriptor array to update, each of which re-specifies the same state when updating the same descriptor in multiple descriptor sets. For cases when an application wishes to update the same set of descriptors in multiple descriptor sets allocated using the same `VkDescriptorSetLayout`, `vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate` can be used as a replacement for `vkUpdateDescriptorSets`.

`VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate` allows implementations to convert a set of descriptor update operations on a single descriptor set to an internal format that, in conjunction with `vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate` or `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR`, can be more efficient compared to calling `vkUpdateDescriptorSets` or `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR`. The descriptors themselves are not specified in the `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate`, rather, offsets into an
application provided pointer to host memory are specified, which are combined with a pointer passed to `vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate` or `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR`. This allows large batches of updates to be executed without having to convert application data structures into a strictly-defined Vulkan data structure.

To create a descriptor update template, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VkResult vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate* pDescriptorUpdateTemplate);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
VkResult vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate* pDescriptorUpdateTemplate);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the descriptor update template.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo` structure specifying the set of descriptors to update with a single call to `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR` or `vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate`.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pDescriptorUpdateTemplate` is a pointer to a `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate` handle in which the resulting descriptor update template object is returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate-device-parameter `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate-pCreateInfo-parameter `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo` structure
- VUID-vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate-pAllocator-parameter If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- VUID-vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate-pDescriptorUpdateTemplate-parameter `pDescriptorUpdateTemplate` must be a valid pointer to a `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate` handle
Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t descriptorUpdateEntryCount;
    const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry* pDescriptorUpdateEntries;
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType templateType;
    VkDescriptorSetLayout descriptorSetLayout;
    VkPipelineBindPoint pipelineBindPoint;
    VkPipelineLayout pipelineLayout;
    uint32_t set;
} VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
typedef VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
- **descriptorUpdateEntryCount** is the number of elements in the `pDescriptorUpdateEntries` array.
- **pDescriptorUpdateEntries** is a pointer to an array of `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry` structures describing the descriptors to be updated by the descriptor update template.
- **templateType** Specifies the type of the descriptor update template. If set to `VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET` it can only be used to update descriptor sets with a fixed `descriptorSetLayout`. If set to `VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR` it can only be used to push descriptor sets using the provided `pipelineBindPoint`, `pipelineLayout`, and `set` number.
- **descriptorSetLayout** is the descriptor set layout used to build the descriptor update template. All descriptor sets which are going to be updated through the newly created descriptor update
template must be created with a layout that matches (is the same as, or defined identically to) this layout. This parameter is ignored if templateType is not VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET.

- pipelineBindPoint is a VkPipelineBindPoint indicating the type of the pipeline that will use the descriptors. This parameter is ignored if templateType is not VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR

- pipelineLayout is a VkPipelineLayout object used to program the bindings. This parameter is ignored if templateType is not VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR

- set is the set number of the descriptor set in the pipeline layout that will be updated. This parameter is ignored if templateType is not VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-templateType-00350
  If templateType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET, descriptorSetLayout must be a valid VkDescriptorSetLayout handle

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-templateType-00351
  If templateType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR, pipelineBindPoint must be a valid VkPipelineBindPoint value

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-templateType-00352
  If templateType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR, pipelineLayout must be a valid VkPipelineLayout handle

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-templateType-00353
  If templateType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR, set must be the unique set number in the pipeline layout that uses a descriptor set layout that was created with VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
  flags must be 0

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-pDescriptorUpdateEntries-parameter
  pDescriptorUpdateEntries must be a valid pointer to an array of descriptorUpdateEntryCount valid VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry structures

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-templateType-parameter
  templateType must be a valid VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType value

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-descriptorUpdateEntryCount-arraylength
descriptorUpdateEntryCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo-commonparent
  Both of descriptorSetLayout, and pipelineLayout that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateFlags;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
typedef VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateFlags VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateFlagsKHR;

VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

The descriptor update template type is determined by the VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo::templateType property, which takes the following values:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType {
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET = 0,
    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_push_descriptor,
    // VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template with VK_KHR_push_descriptor
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR = 1,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_KHR =
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET,
} VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
typedef VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateTypeKHR;

- VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET specifies that the descriptor update template will be used for descriptor set updates only.
- VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR specifies that the descriptor update template will be used for push descriptor updates only.

The VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry {
    uint32_t dstBinding;
    uint32_t dstArrayElement;
    uint32_t descriptorCount;
    VkDescriptorType descriptorType;
    size_t offset;
    size_t stride;
} VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
typedef VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntryKHR;

- **dstBinding** is the descriptor binding to update when using this descriptor update template.
- **dstArrayElement** is the starting element in the array belonging to **dstBinding**. If the descriptor binding identified by **dstBinding** has a descriptor type of **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK** then **dstArrayElement** specifies the starting byte offset to update.
- **descriptorCount** is the number of descriptors to update. If **descriptorCount** is greater than the number of remaining array elements in the destination binding, those affect successive bindings in a manner similar to **VkWriteDescriptorSet** above. If the descriptor binding identified by **dstBinding** has a descriptor type of **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK** then **descriptorCount** specifies the number of bytes to update and the remaining array elements in the destination binding refer to the remaining number of bytes in it.
- **descriptorType** is a **VkDescriptorType** specifying the type of the descriptor.
- **offset** is the offset in bytes of the first binding in the raw data structure.
- **stride** is the stride in bytes between two consecutive array elements of the descriptor update information in the raw data structure. The actual pointer ptr for each array element j of update entry i is computed using the following formula:

\[
\text{const char *} \text{ptr} = (\text{const char *}) \text{pData} + \text{pDescriptorUpdateEntries[i].offset} + j \times \text{pDescriptorUpdateEntries[i].stride}
\]

The stride is useful in case the bindings are stored in structs along with other data. If **descriptorType** is **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK** then the value of **stride** is ignored and the stride is assumed to be 1, i.e. the descriptor update information for them is always specified as a contiguous range.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry-dstBinding-00354

  **dstBinding** must be a valid binding in the descriptor set layout implicitly specified when using a descriptor update template to update descriptors.
• VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry-dstArrayElement-00355
dstArrayElement and descriptorCount must be less than or equal to the number of array
elements in the descriptor set binding implicitly specified when using a descriptor update
template to update descriptors, and all applicable consecutive bindings, as described by
consecutive binding updates

• VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry-descriptor-02226
If descriptor type is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK, dstArrayElement must be an
integer multiple of 4

• VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry-descriptor-02227
If descriptor type is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK, descriptorCount must be an
integer multiple of 4

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry-descriptorType-parameter
descriptorType must be a valid VkDescriptorType value

To destroy a descriptor update template, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplate(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate descriptorUpdateTemplate,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```
or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
void vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate descriptorUpdateTemplate,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

• device is the logical device that has been used to create the descriptor update template
• descriptorUpdateTemplate is the descriptor update template to destroy.
• pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplate-descriptorSetLayout-00356
If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when descriptorUpdateTemplate was created, a
compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
• VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplate-descriptorSetLayout-00357
If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when descriptorUpdateTemplate was created, pAllocator must be NULL.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplate-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplate-descriptorUpdateTemplate-parameter
If descriptorUpdateTemplate is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, descriptorUpdateTemplate must be a valid VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate handle

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplate-pAllocator-parameter
If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplate-parent
If descriptorUpdateTemplate is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Host Synchronization

- Host access to descriptorUpdateTemplate must be externally synchronized

Once a VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate has been created, descriptor sets can be updated by calling:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDescriptorSet descriptorSet,
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate descriptorUpdateTemplate,
    const void* pData);
```
or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
void vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDescriptorSet descriptorSet,
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate descriptorUpdateTemplate,
    const void* pData);
```

- device is the logical device that updates the descriptor set.
- descriptorSet is the descriptor set to update
- descriptorUpdateTemplate is a VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate object specifying the update
mapping between pData and the descriptor set to update.

- **pData** is a pointer to memory containing one or more VkDescriptorImageInfo, VkDescriptorBufferInfo, or VkBufferView structures or VkAccelerationStructureKHR handles used to write the descriptors.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate-pData-01685: pData **must** be a valid pointer to a memory containing one or more valid instances of VkDescriptorImageInfo, VkDescriptorBufferInfo, or VkBufferView in a layout defined by descriptorUpdateTemplate when it was created with vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate

- VUID-vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate-descriptorSet-06995: Host access to descriptorSet **must** be externally synchronized unless explicitly denoted otherwise for specific flags

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate-device-parameter: device **must** be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate-descriptorSet-parameter: descriptorSet **must** be a valid VkDescriptorSet handle

- VUID-vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate-descriptorUpdateTemplate-parameter: descriptorUpdateTemplate **must** be a valid VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate handle

- VUID-vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate-descriptorUpdateTemplate-parent: descriptorUpdateTemplate **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

**API example**

```c
struct AppBufferView {
    VkBufferView bufferView;
    uint32_t applicationRelatedInformation;
};

struct AppDataStructure {
    VkDescriptorImageInfo imageInfo; // a single image info
    VkDescriptorBufferInfo bufferInfoArray[3]; // 3 buffer infos in an array
    AppBufferView bufferView[2]; // An application defined structure containing a bufferView
    // ... some more application related data
};

const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry descriptorUpdateTemplateEntries[] = {
    // binding to a single image descriptor
```
// binding to an array of buffer descriptors
{
    1, // binding
    0, // dstArrayElement
    3, // descriptorCount
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER, // descriptorType
    offsetof(AppDataStructure, bufferInfoArray), // offset
    (sizeof(VkDescriptorBufferInfo) * descriptorCount) // stride, descriptor buffer infos are compact
},

// binding to an array of buffer views
{
    2, // binding
    0, // dstArrayElement
    2, // descriptorCount
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER, // descriptorType
    offsetof(AppDataStructure, bufferView) +
    offsetof(AppBufferView, bufferView), // offset
    sizeof(AppBufferView) // stride, bufferViews do not have to be compact
},

// create a descriptor update template for descriptor set updates
const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo createInfo =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO, // sType
    NULL, // pNext
    3, // flags
    descriptorUpdateEntryCount // descriptorUpdateTemplateEntries,
    &descriptorUpdateEntries, // templateType
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET, // descriptorSetLayout
    myLayout, // pipelineBindPoint,
    0, // pipelineLayout,
    0, // set, ignored by
given templateType
};

VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate myDescriptorUpdateTemplate;
myResult = vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate(
    myDevice,
    &createInfo,
    NULL,
    &myDescriptorUpdateTemplate);

AppDataStructure appData;

// fill appData here or cache it in your engine
vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate(myDevice, myDescriptorSet,
    myDescriptorUpdateTemplate, &appData);

14.2.7. Descriptor Set Binding

To bind one or more descriptor sets to a command buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdBindDescriptorSets(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkPipelineBindPoint pipelineBindPoint,
    VkPipelineLayout layout,
    uint32_t firstSet,
    uint32_t descriptorSetCount,
    const VkDescriptorSet* pDescriptorSets,
    uint32_t dynamicOffsetCount,
    const uint32_t* pDynamicOffsets);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer that the descriptor sets will be bound to.
- `pipelineBindPoint` is a `VkPipelineBindPoint` indicating the type of the pipeline that will use the descriptors. There is a separate set of bind points for each pipeline type, so binding one does not disturb the others.
- `layout` is a `VkPipelineLayout` object used to program the bindings.
- `firstSet` is the set number of the first descriptor set to be bound.
- `descriptorSetCount` is the number of elements in the `pDescriptorSets` array.
- `pDescriptorSets` is a pointer to an array of handles to `VkDescriptorSet` objects describing the descriptor sets to bind to.
- `dynamicOffsetCount` is the number of dynamic offsets in the `pDynamicOffsets` array.
- `pDynamicOffsets` is a pointer to an array of `uint32_t` values specifying dynamic offsets.

`vkCmdBindDescriptorSets` binds descriptor sets `pDescriptorSets[0..descriptorSetCount-1]` to set numbers `[firstSet..firstSet+descriptorSetCount-1]` for subsequent bound pipeline commands set
by pipelineBindPoint. Any bindings that were previously applied via these sets are no longer valid.

Once bound, a descriptor set affects rendering of subsequent commands that interact with the given pipeline type in the command buffer until either a different set is bound to the same set number, or the set is disturbed as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

A compatible descriptor set must be bound for all set numbers that any shaders in a pipeline access, at the time that a drawing or dispatching command is recorded to execute using that pipeline. However, if none of the shaders in a pipeline statically use any bindings with a particular set number, then no descriptor set need be bound for that set number, even if the pipeline layout includes a non-trivial descriptor set layout for that set number.

If any of the sets being bound include dynamic uniform or storage buffers, then pDynamicOffsets includes one element for each array element in each dynamic descriptor type binding in each set. Values are taken from pDynamicOffsets in an order such that all entries for set N come before set N+1; within a set, entries are ordered by the binding numbers in the descriptor set layouts; and within a binding array, elements are in order. dynamicOffsetCount must equal the total number of dynamic descriptors in the sets being bound.

The effective offset used for dynamic uniform and storage buffer bindings is the sum of the relative offset taken from pDynamicOffsets, and the base address of the buffer plus base offset in the descriptor set. The range of the dynamic uniform and storage buffer bindings is the buffer range as specified in the descriptor set.

Each of the pDescriptorSets must be compatible with the pipeline layout specified by layout. The layout used to program the bindings must also be compatible with the pipeline used in subsequent bound pipeline commands with that pipeline type, as defined in the Pipeline Layout Compatibility section.

The descriptor set contents bound by a call to vkCmdBindDescriptorSets may be consumed at the following times:

- For descriptor bindings created with the VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT bit set, the contents may be consumed when the command buffer is submitted to a queue, or during shader execution of the resulting draws and dispatches, or any time in between. Otherwise,
- during host execution of the command, or during shader execution of the resulting draws and dispatches, or any time in between.

Thus, the contents of a descriptor set binding must not be altered (overwritten by an update command, or freed) between the first point in time that it may be consumed, and when the command completes executing on the queue.

The contents of pDynamicOffsets are consumed immediately during execution of vkCmdBindDescriptorSets. Once all pending uses have completed, it is legal to update and reuse a descriptor set.

---

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-pDescriptorSets-00358
Each element of `pDescriptorSets` must have been allocated with a `VkDescriptorSetLayout` that matches (is the same as, or identically defined as) the `VkDescriptorSetLayout` at set `n` in `layout`, where `n` is the sum of `firstSet` and the index into `pDescriptorSets`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-dynamicOffsetCount-00359**
  
  `dynamicOffsetCount` must be equal to the total number of dynamic descriptors in `pDescriptorSets`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-firstSet-00360**
  
  The sum of `firstSet` and `descriptorSetCount` must be less than or equal to `VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo::setLayoutCount` provided when `layout` was created.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-pipelineBindPoint-00361**
  
  `pipelineBindPoint` must be supported by the `commandBuffer`'s parent `VkCommandPool`'s queue family.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-pDynamicOffsets-01971**
  
  Each element of `pDynamicOffsets` which corresponds to a descriptor binding with type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` must be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minUniformBufferOffsetAlignment`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-pDynamicOffsets-01972**
  
  Each element of `pDynamicOffsets` which corresponds to a descriptor binding with type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` must be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minStorageBufferOffsetAlignment`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-pDescriptorSets-01979**
  
  For each dynamic uniform or storage buffer binding in `pDescriptorSets`, the sum of the effective offset and the range of the binding must be less than or equal to the size of the buffer.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-pDescriptorSets-06715**
  
  For each dynamic uniform or storage buffer binding in `pDescriptorSets`, if the range was set with `VK_WHOLE_SIZE` then `pDynamicOffsets` which corresponds to the descriptor binding must be 0.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-pDescriptorSets-06563**
  
  Each element of `pDescriptorSets` must be a valid `VkDescriptorSet`.

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-commandBuffer-parameter**
  
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-pipelineBindPoint-parameter**
  
  `pipelineBindPoint` must be a valid `VkPipelineBindPoint` value.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-layout-parameter**
  
  `layout` must be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindDescriptorSets-pDescriptorSets-parameter**
  
  `pDescriptorSets` must be a valid pointer to an array of `descriptorSetCount` valid or `VK_NULL_HANDLE` `VkDescriptorSet` handles.
Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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14.2.8. Push Descriptor Updates

In addition to allocating descriptor sets and binding them to a command buffer, an application can record descriptor updates into the command buffer.

To push descriptor updates into a command buffer, call:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_push_descriptor
void vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkPipelineBindPoint pipelineBindPoint,
    VkPipelineLayout layout,
```

808
uint32_t set,
uint32_t descriptorWriteCount,
const VkWriteDescriptorSet* pDescriptorWrites);

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer that the descriptors will be recorded in.
- **pipelineBindPoint** is a VkPipelineBindPoint indicating the type of the pipeline that will use the descriptors. There is a separate set of push descriptor bindings for each pipeline type, so binding one does not disturb the others.
- **layout** is a VkPipelineLayout object used to program the bindings.
- **set** is the set number of the descriptor set in the pipeline layout that will be updated.
- **descriptorWriteCount** is the number of elements in the pDescriptorWrites array.
- **pDescriptorWrites** is a pointer to an array of VkWriteDescriptorSet structures describing the descriptors to be updated.

**Push descriptors** are a small bank of descriptors whose storage is internally managed by the command buffer rather than being written into a descriptor set and later bound to a command buffer. Push descriptors allow for incremental updates of descriptors without managing the lifetime of descriptor sets.

When a command buffer begins recording, all push descriptors are undefined. Push descriptors can be updated incrementally and cause shaders to use the updated descriptors for subsequent bound pipeline commands with the pipeline type set by pipelineBindPoint until the descriptor is overwritten, or else until the set is disturbed as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility. When the set is disturbed or push descriptors with a different descriptor set layout are set, all push descriptors are undefined.

Push descriptors that are statically used by a pipeline must not be undefined at the time that a drawing or dispatching command is recorded to execute using that pipeline. This includes immutable sampler descriptors, which must be pushed before they are accessed by a pipeline (the immutable samplers are pushed, rather than the samplers in pDescriptorWrites). Push descriptors that are not statically used can remain undefined.

Push descriptors do not use dynamic offsets. Instead, the corresponding non-dynamic descriptor types can be used and the offset member of VkDescriptorBufferInfo can be changed each time the descriptor is written.

Each element of pDescriptorWrites is interpreted as in VkWriteDescriptorSet, except the dstSet member is ignored.

To push an immutable sampler, use a VkWriteDescriptorSet with dstBinding and dstArrayElement selecting the immutable sampler's binding. If the descriptor type is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER, the pImageInfo parameter is ignored and the immutable sampler is taken from the push descriptor set layout in the pipeline layout. If the descriptor type is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, the sampler member of the pImageInfo parameter is ignored and the immutable sampler is taken from the push descriptor set layout in the pipeline layout.
Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-pipelineBindPoint-00363**
  
  `pipelineBindPoint` **must** be supported by the `commandBuffer`'s parent `VkCommandPool`'s queue family

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-set-00364**
  
  `set` **must** be less than `VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo::setLayoutCount` provided when `layout` was created

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-set-00365**
  
  `set` **must** be the unique set number in the pipeline layout that uses a descriptor set layout that was created with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-pDescriptorWrites-06494**
  
  For each element `i` where `pDescriptorWrites[i].descriptorType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT`, `pDescriptorWrites[i].pImageInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `pDescriptorWrites[i].descriptorCount` valid `VkDescriptorImageInfo` structures

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-commandBuffer-parameter**
  
  `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-pipelineBindPoint-parameter**
  
  `pipelineBindPoint` **must** be a valid `VkPipelineBindPoint` value

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-layout-parameter**
  
  `layout` **must** be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-pDescriptorWrites-parameter**
  
  `pDescriptorWrites` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `descriptorWriteCount` valid `VkWriteDescriptorSet` structures

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-commandBuffer-recording**
  
  `commandBuffer` **must** be in the **recording** state

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics, or compute operations

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-videocoding**
  
  This command **must** only be called outside of a video coding scope

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-descriptorWriteCount-arraylength**
  
  `descriptorWriteCount` **must** be greater than `0`

- **VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR-commonparent**
  
  Both of `commandBuffer`, and `layout` **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.2.9. Push Descriptor Updates with Descriptor Update Templates

It is also possible to use a descriptor update template to specify the push descriptors to update. To do so, call:

```c
void vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_push_descriptor,
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate descriptorUpdateTemplate,  // VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template with VK_KHR_push_descriptor
    VkPipelineLayout layout,  // must be compatible with the layout used to create the descriptorUpdateTemplate handle.
    uint32_t set,  // set is the set number of the descriptor set in the pipeline layout that will be updated. This must be the same number used to create the descriptorUpdateTemplate handle.
    const void* pData);  // pData is a pointer to memory containing descriptors for the templated update.
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer that the descriptors will be recorded in.
- `descriptorUpdateTemplate` is a descriptor update template defining how to interpret the descriptor information in `pData`.
- `layout` is a `VkPipelineLayout` object used to program the bindings. It must be compatible with the layout used to create the `descriptorUpdateTemplate` handle.
- `set` is the set number of the descriptor set in the pipeline layout that will be updated. This must be the same number used to create the `descriptorUpdateTemplate` handle.
- `pData` is a pointer to memory containing descriptors for the templated update.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR-commandBuffer-00366
  The `pipelineBindPoint` specified during the creation of the descriptor update template must be supported by the `commandBuffer`’s parent `VkCommandPool`’s queue family
- VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR-pData-01686

811
pData must be a valid pointer to a memory containing one or more valid instances of VkDescriptorImageInfo, VkDescriptorBufferInfo, or VkBufferView in a layout defined by descriptorUpdateTemplate when it was created with vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR-descriptorUpdateTemplate-parameter
  descriptorUpdateTemplate must be a valid VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate handle

- VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR-layout-parameter
  layout must be a valid VkPipelineLayout handle

- VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics, or compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR-commonparent
  Each of commandBuffer, descriptorUpdateTemplate, and layout must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Secondary</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Graphics Compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

API example

```c
struct AppDataStructure
{
    VkDescriptorImageInfo imageInfo;   // a single image info
}  ```
const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry descriptorUpdateTemplateEntries[] = {
  // binding to a single image descriptor
  {0, 0, 1, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, offsetof(AppDataStructure, imageInfo), 0} // descriptorCount is 1
};

const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo createInfo = {
  VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO, // sType
  NULL, // pNext
  0, // flags
  descriptorUpdateEntryCount, // descriptorUpdateEntryCount
  descriptorUpdateTemplateEntries, // pDescriptorUpdateEntries
  VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR, // templateType
  0, // descriptorSetLayout,
  VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS, // pipelineBindPoint
  myPipelineLayout, // pipelineLayout
  0 // set
};

VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate myDescriptorUpdateTemplate;
myResult = vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate(
  myDevice,
  &createInfo,
  NULL,
  &myDescriptorUpdateTemplate);

AppDataStructure appData;
// fill appData here or cache it in your engine
vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR(myCmdBuffer, myDescriptorUpdateTemplate, myPipelineLayout, 0, &appData);

### 14.2.10. Push Constant Updates

As described above in section **Pipeline Layouts**, the pipeline layout defines shader push constants
which are updated via Vulkan commands rather than via writes to memory or copy commands.

**Note**

Push constants represent a high speed path to modify constant data in pipelines that is expected to outperform memory-backed resource updates.

To update push constants, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdPushConstants(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    VkPipelineLayout layout,
    VkShaderStageFlags stageFlags,
    uint32_t offset,
    uint32_t size,
    const void* pValues);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer in which the push constant update will be recorded.
- `layout` is the pipeline layout used to program the push constant updates.
- `stageFlags` is a bitmask of `VkShaderStageFlagBits` specifying the shader stages that will use the push constants in the updated range.
- `offset` is the start offset of the push constant range to update, in units of bytes.
- `size` is the size of the push constant range to update, in units of bytes.
- `pValues` is a pointer to an array of `size` bytes containing the new push constant values.

When a command buffer begins recording, all push constant values are undefined. Reads of undefined push constant values by the executing shader return undefined values.

Push constant values can be updated incrementally, causing shader stages in `stageFlags` to read the new data from `pValues` for push constants modified by this command, while still reading the previous data for push constants not modified by this command. When a bound pipeline command is issued, the bound pipeline's layout must be compatible with the layouts used to set the values of all push constants in the pipeline layout's push constant ranges, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility. Binding a pipeline with a layout that is not compatible with the push constant layout does not disturb the push constant values.

**Note**

As `stageFlags` needs to include all flags the relevant push constant ranges were created with, any flags that are not supported by the queue family that the `VkCommandPool` used to allocate `commandBuffer` was created on are ignored.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-offset-01795
  For each byte in the range specified by `offset` and `size` and for each shader stage in
**stageFlags**, there must be a push constant range in layout that includes that byte and that stage

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-offset-01796
  For each byte in the range specified by offset and size and for each push constant range that overlaps that byte, stageFlags must include all stages in that push constant range’s VkPushConstantRange::stageFlags

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-offset-00368
  offset must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-size-00369
  size must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-offset-00370
  offset must be less than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPushConstantsSize

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-size-00371
  size must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPushConstantsSize minus offset

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-layout-parameter
  layout must be a valid VkPipelineLayout handle

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-stageFlags-parameter
  stageFlags must be a valid combination of VkShaderStageFlagBits values

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-stageFlags-requiredbitmask
  stageFlags must not be 0

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-pValues-parameter
  pValues must be a valid pointer to an array of size bytes

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics, or compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-size-arraylength
  size must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdPushConstants-commonparent
  Both of commandBuffer, and layout must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14.3. Physical Storage Buffer Access

To query a 64-bit buffer device address value through which buffer memory can be accessed in a shader, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
VkDeviceAddress vkGetBufferDeviceAddress(VkDevice device,
                                        const VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo* pInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
VkDeviceAddress vkGetBufferDeviceAddressKHR(VkDevice device,
                                          const VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo* pInfo);
```

- `device` is the logical device that the buffer was created on.
- `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo` structure specifying the buffer to retrieve an address for.

The 64-bit return value is an address of the start of `pInfo->buffer`. The address range starting at this value and whose size is the size of the buffer can be used in a shader to access the memory bound to that buffer, using the `SPV_KHR_physical_storage_buffer` extension and the `PhysicalStorageBuffer` storage class. For example, this value can be stored in a uniform buffer, and the shader can read the value from the uniform buffer and use it to do a dependent read/write to this buffer. A value of zero is reserved as a “null” pointer and must not be returned as a valid buffer device address. All loads, stores, and atomics in a shader through `PhysicalStorageBuffer` pointers must access addresses in the address range of some buffer.
If the buffer was created with a non-zero value of `VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo::opaqueCaptureAddress`, the return value will be the same address that was returned at capture time.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkGetBufferDeviceAddress-None-06542**
  The `bufferDeviceAddress` feature **must** be enabled

- **VUID-vkGetBufferDeviceAddress-device-06543**
  If `device` was created with multiple physical devices, then the `bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice` feature **must** be enabled

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetBufferDeviceAddress-device-parameter**
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkGetBufferDeviceAddress-pInfo-parameter**
  `pInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo` structure

The `VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBuffer buffer;
} VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
typedef VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo VkBufferDeviceAddressInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `buffer` specifies the buffer whose address is being queried.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo-buffer-02600**
  If `buffer` is non-sparse and was not created with the `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT` flag, then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object
To query a 64-bit buffer opaque capture address, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
uint64_t vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddress(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo* pInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
uint64_t vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo* pInfo);
```

- `device` is the logical device that the buffer was created on.
- `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo` structure specifying the buffer to retrieve an address for.

The 64-bit return value is an opaque capture address of the start of `pInfo->buffer`.

If the buffer was created with a non-zero value of `VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo::opaqueCaptureAddress` the return value must be the same address.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddress-None-03326
  The `bufferDeviceAddress` feature must be enabled

- VUID-vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddress-device-03327
  If `device` was created with multiple physical devices, then the `bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice` feature must be enabled
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddress-device-parameter  
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddress-pInfo-parameter  
  pInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo structure
Chapter 15. Shader Interfaces

When a pipeline is created, the set of shaders specified in the corresponding `Vk*PipelineCreateInfo` structure are implicitly linked at a number of different interfaces.

- Shader Input and Output Interface
- Vertex Input Interface
- Fragment Output Interface
- Fragment Input Attachment Interface
- Ray Tracing Pipeline Interface
- Shader Resource Interface

This chapter describes valid uses for a set of SPIR-V decorations. Any other use of one of these decorations is invalid, with the exception that, when using SPIR-V versions 1.4 and earlier: `Block`, `BufferBlock`, `Offset`, `ArrayStride`, and `MatrixStride` can also decorate types and type members used by variables in the `Private` and `Function` storage classes.

Note

In this chapter, there are references to SPIR-V terms such as the `MeshNV` execution model. These terms will appear even in a build of the specification which does not support any extensions. This is as intended, since these terms appear in the unified SPIR-V specification without such qualifiers.

15.1. Shader Input and Output Interfaces

When multiple stages are present in a pipeline, the outputs of one stage form an interface with the inputs of the next stage. When such an interface involves a shader, shader outputs are matched against the inputs of the next stage, and shader inputs are matched against the outputs of the previous stage.

All the variables forming the shader input and output interfaces are listed as operands to the `OpEntryPoint` instruction and are declared with the `Input` or `Output` storage classes, respectively, in the SPIR-V module. These generally form the interfaces between consecutive shader stages, regardless of any non-shader stages between the consecutive shader stages.

There are two classes of variables that can be matched between shader stages, built-in variables and user-defined variables. Each class has a different set of matching criteria.

Output variables of a shader stage have undefined values until the shader writes to them or uses the `Initializer` operand when declaring the variable.

15.1.1. Built-in Interface Block

Shader built-in variables meeting the following requirements define the *built-in interface block*. They must
• be explicitly declared (there are no implicit built-ins),
• be identified with a `BuiltIn` decoration,
• form object types as described in the `Built-in Variables` section, and
• be declared in a block whose top-level members are the built-ins.

There **must** be no more than one built-in interface block per shader per interface.

Built-ins **must** not have any `Location` or `Component` decorations.

**15.1.2. User-defined Variable Interface**

The non-built-in variables listed by `OpEntryPoint` with the `Input` or `Output` storage class form the **user-defined variable interface**. These **must** have SPIR-V numerical types or, recursively, composite types of such types. By default, the components of such types have a width of 32 or 64 bits. If an implementation supports `storageInputOutput16`, components **can** also have a width of 16 bits. These variables **must** be identified with a `Location` decoration and **can** also be identified with a `Component` decoration.

**15.1.3. Interface Matching**

An output variable, block, or structure member in a given shader stage has an interface match with an input variable, block, or structure member in a subsequent shader stage if they both adhere to the following conditions:

• They have equivalent decorations, other than:
  ◦ one is not decorated with `Component` and the other is declared with a `Component` of 0
  ◦ `Interpolation` decorations
  ◦ `RelaxedPrecision` if one is an input variable and the other an output variable

• Their types match as follows:
  ◦ if the input is declared in a tessellation control or geometry shader as an `OpTypeArray` with an `Element Type` equivalent to the `OpType*` declaration of the output, and neither is a structure member; or
  ◦ if the `maintenance4` feature is enabled, they are declared as `OpTypeVector` variables, and the output has a `Component Count` value higher than that of the input but the same `Component Type`; or
  ◦ if the input is decorated with `PerVertexKHR`, and is declared in a fragment shader as an `OpTypeArray` with an `Element Type` equivalent to the `OpType*` declaration of the output, and neither the input nor the output is a structure member; or
  ◦ if in any other case they are declared with an equivalent `OpType*` declaration.

• If both are structures and every member has an interface match.

**Note**

The word “structure” above refers to both variables that have an `OpTypeStruct` type and interface blocks (which are also declared as `OpTypeStruct`).
All input variables and blocks must have an interface match in the preceding shader stage, except for built-in variables in fragment shaders. Shaders can declare and write to output variables that are not declared or read by the subsequent stage.

The value of an input variable is undefined if the preceding stage does not write to a matching output variable, as described above.

15.1.4. Location Assignment

This section describes location assignments for user-defined variables and how many locations are consumed by a given user-variable type. As mentioned above, some inputs and outputs have an additional level of arrayness relative to other shader inputs and outputs. This outer array level is removed from the type before considering how many locations the type consumes.

The Location value specifies an interface slot comprised of a 32-bit four-component vector conveyed between stages. The Component specifies components within these vector locations. Only types with widths of 16, 32 or 64 are supported in shader interfaces.

Inputs and outputs of the following types consume a single interface location:

- 16-bit scalar and vector types, and
- 32-bit scalar and vector types, and
- 64-bit scalar and 2-component vector types.

64-bit three- and four-component vectors consume two consecutive locations.

If a declared input or output is an array of size $n$ and each element takes $m$ locations, it will be assigned $m \times n$ consecutive locations starting with the location specified.

If the declared input or output is an $n \times m$ 16-, 32- or 64-bit matrix, it will be assigned multiple locations starting with the location specified. The number of locations assigned for each matrix will be the same as for an $n$-element array of $m$-component vectors.

An OpVariable with a structure type that is not a block must be decorated with a Location.

When an OpVariable with a structure type (either block or non-block) is decorated with a Location, the members in the structure type must not be decorated with a Location. The OpVariable’s members are assigned consecutive locations in declaration order, starting from the first member, which is assigned the location decoration from the OpVariable.

When a block-type OpVariable is declared without a Location decoration, each member in its structure type must be decorated with a Location. Types nested deeper than the top-level members must not have Location decorations.

The locations consumed by block and structure members are determined by applying the rules above in a depth-first traversal of the instantiated members as though the structure or block member were declared as an input or output variable of the same type.

Any two inputs listed as operands on the same OpEntryPoint must not be assigned the same location, either explicitly or implicitly. Any two outputs listed as operands on the same OpEntryPoint
must not be assigned the same location, either explicitly or implicitly.

The number of input and output locations available for a shader input or output interface are limited, and dependent on the shader stage as described in Shader Input and Output Locations. All variables in both the built-in interface block and the user-defined variable interface count against these limits. Each effective Location must have a value less than the number of locations available for the given interface, as specified in the “Locations Available” column in Shader Input and Output Locations.

Table 14. Shader Input and Output Locations

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<td>maxVertexInputAttributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertex output</td>
<td>maxVertexOutputComponents / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tessellation control input</td>
<td>maxTessellationControlPerVertexInputComponents / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tessellation control output</td>
<td>maxTessellationControlPerVertexOutputComponents / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tessellation evaluation input</td>
<td>maxTessellationEvaluationInputComponents / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tessellation evaluation output</td>
<td>maxTessellationEvaluationOutputComponents / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geometry input</td>
<td>maxGeometryInputComponents / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geometry output</td>
<td>maxGeometryOutputComponents / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment input</td>
<td>maxFragmentInputComponents / 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment output</td>
<td>maxFragmentOutputAttachments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.1.5. Component Assignment

The Component decoration allows the Location to be more finely specified for scalars and vectors, down to the individual components within a location that are consumed. The components within a location are 0, 1, 2, and 3. A variable or block member starting at component N will consume components N, N+1, N+2, ... up through its size. For 16-, and 32-bit types, it is invalid if this sequence of components gets larger than 3. A scalar 64-bit type will consume two of these components in sequence, and a two-component 64-bit vector type will consume all four components available within a location. A three- or four-component 64-bit vector type must not specify a Component decoration. A three-component 64-bit vector type must not specify a Component decoration of 1 or 3. A Component decoration must not be specified for any type that is not a scalar or vector.

A scalar or two-component 64-bit data type must not specify a Component decoration of 1 or 3. A Component decoration must not be specified for any type that is not a scalar or vector.

15.2. Vertex Input Interface

When the vertex stage is present in a pipeline, the vertex shader input variables form an interface with the vertex input attributes. The vertex shader input variables are matched by the Location and
Component decorations to the vertex input attributes specified in the pVertexInputState member of the VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo structure.

The vertex shader input variables listed by OpEntryPoint with the Input storage class form the vertex input interface. These variables must be identified with a Location decoration and can also be identified with a Component decoration.

For the purposes of interface matching: variables declared without a Component decoration are considered to have a Component decoration of zero. The number of available vertex input locations is given by the maxVertexInputAttributes member of the VkPhysicalDeviceLimits structure.

See Attribute Location and Component Assignment for details.

All vertex shader inputs declared as above must have a corresponding attribute and binding in the pipeline.

15.3. Fragment Output Interface

When the fragment stage is present in a pipeline, the fragment shader outputs form an interface with the output attachments defined by a render pass instance. The fragment shader output variables are matched by the Location and Component decorations to specified color attachments.

The fragment shader output variables listed by OpEntryPoint with the Output storage class form the fragment output interface. These variables must be identified with a Location decoration. They can also be identified with a Component decoration and/or an Index decoration. For the purposes of interface matching: variables declared without a Component decoration are considered to have a Component decoration of zero, and variables declared without an Index decoration are considered to have an Index decoration of zero.

A fragment shader output variable identified with a Location decoration of i is associated with the element of VkRenderingInfo::pColorAttachments with a location equal to i. When using render pass objects, it is associated with the color attachment indicated by pColorAttachments[i]. Values are written to those attachments after passing through the blending unit as described in Blending, if enabled. Locations are consumed as described in Location Assignment. The number of available fragment output locations is given by the maxFragmentOutputAttachments member of the Vk PhysicalDeviceLimits structure.

Components of the output variables are assigned as described in Component Assignment. Output components identified as 0, 1, 2, and 3 will be directed to the R, G, B, and A inputs to the blending unit, respectively, or to the output attachment if blending is disabled. If two variables are placed within the same location, they must have the same underlying type (floating-point or integer). The input values to blending or color attachment writes are undefined for components which do not correspond to a fragment shader output.

Fragment outputs identified with an Index of zero are directed to the first input of the blending unit associated with the corresponding Location. Outputs identified with an Index of one are directed to the second input of the corresponding blending unit.

No component aliasing of output variables is allowed, that is there must not be two output variables
which have the same location, component, and index, either explicitly declared or implied.

Output values written by a fragment shader must be declared with either OpTypeFloat or OpTypeInt, and a Width of 32. If storageInputOutput16 is supported, output values written by a fragment shader can be also declared with either OpTypeFloat or OpTypeInt and a Width of 16. Composites of these types are also permitted. If the color attachment has a signed or unsigned normalized fixed-point format, color values are assumed to be floating-point and are converted to fixed-point as described in Conversion from Floating-Point to Normalized Fixed-Point; If the color attachment has an integer format, color values are assumed to be integers and converted to the bit-depth of the target. Any value that cannot be represented in the attachment’s format is undefined. For any other attachment format no conversion is performed. If the type of the values written by the fragment shader do not match the format of the corresponding color attachment, the resulting values are undefined for those components.

### 15.4. Fragment Input Attachment Interface

When a fragment stage is present in a pipeline, the fragment shader subpass inputs form an interface with the input attachments of the current subpass. The fragment shader subpass input variables are matched by InputAttachmentIndex decorations to the input attachments specified in the pInputAttachments array of the VkSubpassDescription structure describing the subpass that the fragment shader is executed in.

The fragment shader subpass input variables with the UniformConstant storage class and a decoration of InputAttachmentIndex that are statically used by OpEntryPoint form the fragment input attachment interface. These variables must be declared with a type of OpTypeImage, a Dim operand of SubpassData, an Arrayed operand of 0, and a Sampled operand of 2. The MS operand of the OpTypeImage must be 0 if the samples field of the corresponding VkAttachmentDescription is VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT and 1 otherwise.

A subpass input variable identified with an InputAttachmentIndex decoration of i reads from the input attachment indicated by pInputAttachments[i] member of VkSubpassDescription. If the subpass input variable is declared as an array of size N, it consumes N consecutive input attachments, starting with the index specified. There must not be more than one input variable with the same InputAttachmentIndex whether explicitly declared or implied by an array declaration. The number of available input attachment indices is given by the maxPerStageDescriptorInputAttachments member of the VkPhysicalDeviceLimits structure.

Variables identified with the InputAttachmentIndex must only be used by a fragment stage. The basic data type (floating-point, integer, unsigned integer) of the subpass input must match the basic format of the corresponding input attachment, or the values of subpass loads from these variables are undefined.

See Input Attachment for more details.

### 15.5. Ray Tracing Pipeline Interface

Ray tracing pipelines may have more stages than other pipelines with multiple instances of each stage and more dynamic interactions between the stages, but still have interface structures that
obey the same general rules as interfaces between shader stages in other pipelines. The three types of inter-stage interface variables for ray tracing pipelines are:

- Ray payloads containing data tracked for the entire lifetime of the ray.
- Hit attributes containing data about a specific hit for the duration of its processing.
- Callable data for passing data into and out of a callable shader.

Ray payloads and callable data are used in explicit shader call instructions, so they have an incoming variant to distinguish the parameter passed to the invocation from any other payloads or data being used by subsequent shader call instructions.

An interface structure used between stages must match between the stages using it. Specifically:

- The hit attribute structure read in an any-hit or closest hit shader must be the same structure as the hit attribute structure written in the corresponding intersection shader in the same hit group.
- The incoming callable data for a callable shader must be the same structure as the callable data referenced by the execute callable instruction in the calling shader.
- The ray payload for a shader invoked by a ray tracing command must be the same structure for all shader stages using the payload for that ray.

Any shader with an incoming ray payload, incoming callable data, or hit attribute must only declare one variable of that type.

Table 15. Ray Pipeline Shader Interface

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shader Stage</th>
<th>Ray Payload</th>
<th>Incoming Ray Payload</th>
<th>Hit Attribute</th>
<th>Callable Data</th>
<th>Incoming Callable Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ray Generation</td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td></td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intersection</td>
<td></td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any-Hit</td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td></td>
<td>r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closest Hit</td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td>r/w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.6. Shader Resource Interface

When a shader stage accesses buffer or image resources, as described in the Resource Descriptors section, the shader resource variables must be matched with the pipeline layout that is provided at pipeline creation time.

The set of shader variables that form the shader resource interface for a stage are the variables statically used by that stage’s OpEntryPoint with a storage class of Uniform, UniformConstant, StorageBuffer, or PushConstant. For the fragment shader, this includes the fragment input
attachment interface.

The shader resource interface consists of two sub-interfaces: the push constant interface and the descriptor set interface.

### 15.6.1. Push Constant Interface

The shader variables defined with a storage class of `PushConstant` that are statically used by the shader entry points for the pipeline define the *push constant interface*. They **must** be:

- typed as `OpTypeStruct`,
- identified with a `Block` decoration, and
- laid out explicitly using the `Offset`, `ArrayStride`, and `MatrixStride` decorations as specified in `Offset and Stride Assignment`.

There **must** be no more than one push constant block statically used per shader entry point.

Each statically used member of a push constant block **must** be placed at an `Offset` such that the entire member is entirely contained within the `VkPushConstantRange` for each `OpEntryPoint` that uses it, and the `stageFlags` for that range **must** specify the appropriate `VkShaderStageFlagBits` for that stage. The `Offset` decoration for any member of a push constant block **must** not cause the space required for that member to extend outside the range `[0, maxPushConstantsSize)`.

Any member of a push constant block that is declared as an array **must** only be accessed with *dynamically uniform* indices.

### 15.6.2. Descriptor Set Interface

The *descriptor set interface* is comprised of the shader variables with the storage class of `StorageBuffer`, `Uniform` or `UniformConstant` (including the variables in the *fragment input attachment interface*) that are statically used by the shader entry points for the pipeline.

These variables **must** have `DescriptorSet` and `Binding` decorations specified, which are assigned and matched with the `VkDescriptorSetLayout` objects in the pipeline layout as described in `DescriptorSet and Binding Assignment`.

The `Image Format` of an `OpTypeImage` declaration **must** not be `Unknown`, for variables which are used for `OpImageRead`, `OpImageSparseRead`, or `OpImageWrite` operations, except under the following conditions:

- **For `OpImageWrite`**, if the image format is listed in the `storage without format` list and if the `shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat` feature is enabled and the shader module declares the `StorageImageWriteWithoutFormat` capability.
- **For `OpImageWrite`**, if the image format supports `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT` and the shader module declares the `StorageImageWriteWithoutFormat` capability.
- **For `OpImageRead` or `OpImageSparseRead`**, if the image format is listed in the `storage without format` list and if the `shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat` feature is enabled and the shader module declares the `StorageImageReadWithoutFormat` capability.
declares the `StorageImageReadWithoutFormat` capability.

- For `OpImageRead` or `OpImageSparseRead`, if the image format supports `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT` and the shader module declares the `StorageImageReadWithoutFormat` capability.

- For `OpImageRead`, if `Dim` is `SubpassData` (indicating a read from an input attachment).

The Image Format of an `OpTypeImage` declaration must not be **Unknown**, for variables which are used for OpAtomic* operations.

Variables identified with the **Uniform** storage class are used to access transparent buffer backed resources. Such variables must be:

- typed as `OpTypeStruct`, or an array of this type,
- identified with a `Block` or `BufferBlock` decoration, and
- laid out explicitly using the `Offset`, `ArrayStride`, and `MatrixStride` decorations as specified in Offset and Stride Assignment.

Variables identified with the **StorageBuffer** storage class are used to access transparent buffer backed resources. Such variables must be:

- typed as `OpTypeStruct`, or an array of this type,
- identified with a `Block` decoration, and
- laid out explicitly using the `Offset`, `ArrayStride`, and `MatrixStride` decorations as specified in Offset and Stride Assignment.

The `Offset` decoration for any member of a `Block`-decorated variable in the **Uniform** storage class must not cause the space required for that variable to extend outside the range `[0, maxUniformBufferRange)`. The `Offset` decoration for any member of a `Block`-decorated variable in the **StorageBuffer** storage class must not cause the space required for that variable to extend outside the range `[0, maxStorageBufferRange)`. Variables identified with the **Uniform** storage class can also be used to access transparent descriptor set backed resources when the variable is assigned to a descriptor set layout binding with a `descriptorType` of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK`. In this case the variable must be typed as `OpTypeStruct` and cannot be aggregated into arrays of that type. Further, the `Offset` decoration for any member of such a variable must not cause the space required for that variable to extend outside the range `[0, maxInlineUniformBlockSize)`. Variables identified with a storage class of **UniformConstant** and a decoration of `InputAttachmentIndex` must be declared as described in Fragment Input Attachment Interface.

SPIR-V variables decorated with a descriptor set and binding that identify a combined image sampler descriptor can have a type of `OpTypeImage`, `OpTypeSampler` (`Sampled=1`), or `OpTypeSampledImage`.

Arrays of any of these types can be indexed with **constant integral expressions**. The following features must be enabled and capabilities must be declared in order to index such arrays with dynamically uniform or non-uniform indices:
• Storage images (except storage texel buffers and input attachments):
  ◦ Dynamically uniform: 
    
    shaderStorageImageArrayDynamicIndexing and  
    StorageImageArrayDynamicIndexing  
  ◦ Non-uniform: 
    
    shaderStorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexing and  
    StorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexing

• Storage texel buffers:
  ◦ Dynamically uniform: 
    
    shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing and  
    StorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing  
  ◦ Non-uniform: 
    
    shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing and  
    StorageTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing

• Input attachments:
  ◦ Dynamically uniform: 
    
    shaderInputAttachmentArrayDynamicIndexing and  
    InputAttachmentArrayDynamicIndexing  
  ◦ Non-uniform: 
    
    shaderInputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexing and  
    InputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexing

• Sampled images (except uniform texel buffers), samplers and combined image samplers:
  ◦ Dynamically uniform: 
    
    shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing and  
    SampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing  
  ◦ Non-uniform: 
    
    shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing and  
    SampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing

• Uniform texel buffers:
  ◦ Dynamically uniform: 
    
    shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing and  
    UniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing  
  ◦ Non-uniform: 
    
    shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing and  
    UniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing

• Uniform buffers:
  ◦ Dynamically uniform: 
    
    shaderUniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing and  
    UniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing  
  ◦ Non-uniform: 
    
    shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing and  
    UniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing

• Storage buffers:
  ◦ Dynamically uniform: 
    
    shaderStorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing and  
    StorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing  
  ◦ Non-uniform: 
    
    shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing and  
    StorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing

• Acceleration structures:
  ◦ Dynamically uniform: Always supported.
  ◦ Non-uniform: Always supported.
If an instruction loads from or stores to a resource (including atomics and image instructions) and the resource descriptor being accessed is not dynamically uniform, then the corresponding non-uniform indexing feature must be enabled and the capability must be declared. If an instruction loads from or stores to a resource (including atomics and image instructions) and the resource descriptor being accessed is loaded from an array element with a non-constant index, then the corresponding dynamic or non-uniform indexing feature must be enabled and the capability must be declared.

If the combined image sampler enables sampler Y′C₆C₈ conversion, it must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code, irrespective of the shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing feature.

Table 16. Shader Resource and Descriptor Type Correspondence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource type</th>
<th>Descriptor Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sampler</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sampled image</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage image</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniform texel buffer</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage texel buffer</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniform buffer</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage buffer</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input attachment</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inline uniform block</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acceleration structure</td>
<td>VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 17. Shader Resource and Storage Class Correspondence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource type</th>
<th>Storage Class</th>
<th>Type¹</th>
<th>Decoration(s)²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sampler</td>
<td>UniformConstant</td>
<td>OpTypeSampler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sampled image</td>
<td>UniformConstant</td>
<td>OpTypeImage (Sampled=1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage image</td>
<td>UniformConstant</td>
<td>OpTypeImage (Sampled=2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
<td>UniformConstant</td>
<td>OpTypeSampledImage OpTypeImage (Sampled=1) OpTypeSampler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniform texel buffer</td>
<td>UniformConstant</td>
<td>OpTypeImage (Dim=Buffer, Sampled=1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource type</td>
<td>Storage Class</td>
<td>Type1</td>
<td>Decoration(s)2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage texel buffer</td>
<td>UniformConstant</td>
<td>OpTypeImage (Dim=Buffer, Sampled=2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uniform buffer</td>
<td>Uniform</td>
<td>OpTypeStruct</td>
<td>Block, Offset, (ArrayStride), (MatrixStride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage buffer</td>
<td>Uniform</td>
<td>OpTypeStruct</td>
<td>BufferBlock, Offset, (ArrayStride), (MatrixStride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>StorageBuffer</td>
<td>OpTypeStruct</td>
<td>Block, Offset, (ArrayStride), (MatrixStride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input attachment</td>
<td>UniformConstant</td>
<td>OpTypeImage (Dim =SubpassData, Sampled=2)</td>
<td>InputAttachmentIndex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inline uniform block</td>
<td>Uniform</td>
<td>OpTypeStruct</td>
<td>Block, Offset, (ArrayStride), (MatrixStride)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acceleration structure</td>
<td>UniformConstant</td>
<td>OpTypeAccelerationStructureKHR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Where OpTypeImage is referenced, the Dim values Buffer and SubpassData are only accepted where they are specifically referenced. They do not correspond to resource types where a generic OpTypeImage is specified.

2. In addition to DescriptorSet and Binding.

15.6.3. DescriptorSet and Binding Assignment

A variable decorated with a DescriptorSet decoration of s and a Binding decoration of b indicates that this variable is associated with the VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding that has a binding equal to b in pSetLayouts[s] that was specified in VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo.

DescriptorSet decoration values must be between zero and maxBoundDescriptorSets minus one, inclusive. Binding decoration values can be any 32-bit unsigned integer value, as described in Descriptor Set Layout. Each descriptor set has its own binding name space.

If the Binding decoration is used with an array, the entire array is assigned that binding value. The array must be a single-dimensional array and size of the array must be no larger than the number of descriptors in the binding. If the array is runtime-sized, then array elements greater than or equal to the size of that binding in the bound descriptor set must not be used. If the array is runtime-sized, the runtimeDescriptorArray feature must be enabled and the RuntimeDescriptorArray capability must be declared. The index of each element of the array is referred to as the arrayElement. For the purposes of interface matching and descriptor set operations, if a resource variable is not an array, it is treated as if it has an arrayElement of zero.

There is a limit on the number of resources of each type that can be accessed by a pipeline stage as shown in Shader Resource Limits. The “Resources Per Stage” column gives the limit on the number
each type of resource that can be statically used for an entry point in any given stage in a pipeline. The “Resource Types” column lists which resource types are counted against the limit. Some resource types count against multiple limits.

The pipeline layout may include descriptor sets and bindings which are not referenced by any variables statically used by the entry points for the shader stages in the binding’s stageFlags.

However, if a variable assigned to a given DescriptorSet and Binding is statically used by the entry point for a shader stage, the pipeline layout must contain a descriptor set layout binding in that descriptor set layout and for that binding number, and that binding’s stageFlags must include the appropriate VkShaderStageFlagBits for that stage. The variable must be of a valid resource type determined by its SPIR-V type and storage class, as defined in Shader Resource and Storage Class Correspondence. The descriptor set layout binding must be of a corresponding descriptor type, as defined in Shader Resource and Descriptor Type Correspondence.

Note
There are no limits on the number of shader variables that can have overlapping set and binding values in a shader; but which resources are statically used has an impact. If any shader variable identifying a resource is statically used in a shader, then the underlying descriptor bound at the declared set and binding must support the declared type in the shader when the shader executes.

If multiple shader variables are declared with the same set and binding values, and with the same underlying descriptor type, they can all be statically used within the same shader. However, accesses are not automatically synchronized, and Aliased decorations should be used to avoid data hazards (see section 2.18.2 Aliasing in the SPIR-V specification).

If multiple shader variables with the same set and binding values are declared in a single shader, but with different declared types, where any of those are not supported by the relevant bound descriptor, that shader can only be executed if the variables with the unsupported type are not statically used.

A noteworthy example of using multiple statically-used shader variables sharing the same descriptor set and binding values is a descriptor of type VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER that has multiple corresponding shader variables in the UniformConstant storage class, where some could be OpTypeImage (Sampled=1), some could be OpTypeSampler, and some could be OpTypeSampledImage.

Table 18. Shader Resource Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources per Stage</th>
<th>Resource Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers or</td>
<td>sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSamplers</td>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Resources per Stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Types</th>
<th>Resource Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSampledImages</td>
<td>sampled image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSampledImages</td>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageImages</td>
<td>storage image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageImages</td>
<td>storage texel buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers</td>
<td>uniform buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers</td>
<td>uniform buffer dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers</td>
<td>storage buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers</td>
<td>storage buffer dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorInputAttachments or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments</td>
<td>input attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorInlineUniformBlocks or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks</td>
<td>inline uniform block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorAccelerationStructures or maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures</td>
<td>acceleration structure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1

Input attachments can only be used in the fragment shader stage

### 15.6.4. Offset and Stride Assignment

Certain objects must be explicitly laid out using the Offset, ArrayStride, and MatrixStride, as described in SPIR-V explicit layout validation rules. All such layouts also must conform to the following requirements.

#### Note

The numeric order of Offset decorations does not need to follow member declaration order.

### Alignment Requirements

There are different alignment requirements depending on the specific resources and on the features enabled on the device.

Matrix types are defined in terms of arrays as follows:

- A column-major matrix with C columns and R rows is equivalent to a C element array of vectors with R components.
A row-major matrix with C columns and R rows is equivalent to an R element array of vectors with C components.

The scalar alignment of the type of an OpTypeStruct member is defined recursively as follows:

- A scalar of size N has a scalar alignment of N.
- A vector type has a scalar alignment equal to that of its component type.
- An array type has a scalar alignment equal to that of its element type.
- A structure has a scalar alignment equal to the largest scalar alignment of any of its members.
- A matrix type inherits scalar alignment from the equivalent array declaration.

The base alignment of the type of an OpTypeStruct member is defined recursively as follows:

- A scalar has a base alignment equal to its scalar alignment.
- A two-component vector has a base alignment equal to twice its scalar alignment.
- A three- or four-component vector has a base alignment equal to four times its scalar alignment.
- An array has a base alignment equal to the base alignment of its element type.
- A structure has a base alignment equal to the largest base alignment of any of its members. An empty structure has a base alignment equal to the size of the smallest scalar type permitted by the capabilities declared in the SPIR-V module. (e.g., for a 1 byte aligned empty struct in the StorageBuffer storage class, StorageBuffer8BitAccess or UniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess must be declared in the SPIR-V module.)
- A matrix type inherits base alignment from the equivalent array declaration.

The extended alignment of the type of an OpTypeStruct member is similarly defined as follows:

- A scalar or vector type has an extended alignment equal to its base alignment.
- An array or structure type has an extended alignment equal to the largest extended alignment of any of its members, rounded up to a multiple of 16.
- A matrix type inherits extended alignment from the equivalent array declaration.

A member is defined to improperly straddle if either of the following are true:

- It is a vector with total size less than or equal to 16 bytes, and has Offset decorations placing its first byte at F and its last byte at L, where floor(F / 16) != floor(L / 16).
- It is a vector with total size greater than 16 bytes and has its Offset decorations placing its first byte at a non-integer multiple of 16.

Standard Buffer Layout

Every member of an OpTypeStruct that is required to be explicitly laid out must be aligned according to the first matching rule as follows. If the struct is contained in pointer types of multiple storage classes, it must satisfy the requirements for every storage class used to reference it.

1. If the scalarBlockLayout feature is enabled on the device and the storage class is Uniform, StorageBuffer, PhysicalStorageBuffer, ShaderRecordBufferKHR, or PushConstant then every
member must be aligned according to its scalar alignment.

2. If the `workgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutScalarBlockLayout` feature is enabled on the device and the storage class is `Workgroup` then every member must be aligned according to its scalar alignment.

3. All vectors must be aligned according to their scalar alignment.

4. If the `uniformBufferStandardLayout` feature is not enabled on the device, then any member of an `OpTypeStruct` with a storage class of `Uniform` and a decoration of `Block` must be aligned according to its extended alignment.

5. Every other member must be aligned according to its base alignment.

Note
Even if scalar alignment is supported, it is generally more performant to use the base alignment.

The memory layout must obey the following rules:

- The Offset decoration of any member must be a multiple of its alignment.
- Any ArrayStride or MatrixStride decoration must be a multiple of the alignment of the array or matrix as defined above.

If one of the conditions below applies

- The storage class is `Uniform`, `StorageBuffer`, `PhysicalStorageBuffer`, `ShaderRecordBufferKHR`, or `PushConstant`, and the `scalarBlockLayout` feature is not enabled on the device.
- The storage class is `Workgroup`, and either the struct member is not part of a `Block` or the `workgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutScalarBlockLayout` feature is not enabled on the device.
- The storage class is any other storage class.

the memory layout must also obey the following rules:

- Vectors must not improperly straddle, as defined above.
- The Offset decoration of a member must not place it between the end of a structure, an array or a matrix and the next multiple of the alignment of that structure, array or matrix.

Note
The `std430 layout` in GLSL satisfies these rules for types using the base alignment. The `std140 layout` satisfies the rules for types using the extended alignment.

15.7. Built-In Variables

Built-in variables are accessed in shaders by declaring a variable decorated with a `BuiltIn` SPIR-V decoration. The meaning of each `BuiltIn` decoration is as follows. In the remainder of this section, the name of a built-in is used interchangeably with a term equivalent to a variable decorated with that particular built-in. Built-ins that represent integer values can be declared as either signed or unsigned 32-bit integers.
As mentioned above, some inputs and outputs have an additional level of arrayness relative to other shader inputs and outputs. This level of arrayness is not included in the type descriptions below, but must be included when declaring the built-in.

**BaryCoordKHR**

The **BaryCoordKHR** decoration can be used to decorate a fragment shader input variable. This variable will contain a three-component floating-point vector with barycentric weights that indicate the location of the fragment relative to the screen-space locations of vertices of its primitive, obtained using perspective interpolation.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-BaryCoordKHR-BaryCoordKHR-04154
  The **BaryCoordKHR** decoration must be used only within the Fragment Execution Model
- VUID-BaryCoordKHR-BaryCoordKHR-04155
  The variable decorated with **BaryCoordKHR** must be declared using the Input Storage Class
- VUID-BaryCoordKHR-BaryCoordKHR-04156
  The variable decorated with **BaryCoordKHR** must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values

**BaryCoordNoPerspKHR**

The **BaryCoordNoPerspKHR** decoration can be used to decorate a fragment shader input variable. This variable will contain a three-component floating-point vector with barycentric weights that indicate the location of the fragment relative to the screen-space locations of vertices of its primitive, obtained using linear interpolation.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-BaryCoordNoPerspKHR-BaryCoordNoPerspKHR-04160
  The **BaryCoordNoPerspKHR** decoration must be used only within the Fragment Execution Model
- VUID-BaryCoordNoPerspKHR-BaryCoordNoPerspKHR-04161
  The variable decorated with **BaryCoordNoPerspKHR** must be declared using the Input Storage Class
- VUID-BaryCoordNoPerspKHR-BaryCoordNoPerspKHR-04162
  The variable decorated with **BaryCoordNoPerspKHR** must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values

**BaseInstance**

Decorating a variable with the **BaseInstance** built-in will make that variable contain the integer value corresponding to the first instance that was passed to the command that invoked the current vertex shader invocation. **BaseInstance** is the firstInstance parameter to a direct drawing command or the firstInstance member of a structure consumed by an indirect drawing command.
Valid Usage

- VUID-BaseInstance-BaseInstance-04181
  The `BaseInstance` decoration **must** be used only within the `Vertex Execution Model`.

- VUID-BaseInstance-BaseInstance-04182
  The variable decorated with `BaseInstance` **must** be declared using the `Input Storage Class`.

- VUID-BaseInstance-BaseInstance-04183
  The variable decorated with `BaseInstance` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value.

**BaseVertex**

Decorating a variable with the `BaseVertex` built-in will make that variable contain the integer value corresponding to the first vertex or vertex offset that was passed to the command that invoked the current vertex shader invocation. For **non-indexed drawing commands**, this variable is the `firstVertex` parameter to a `direct drawing command` or the `firstVertex` member of the structure consumed by an `indirect drawing command`. For **indexed drawing commands**, this variable is the `vertexOffset` parameter to a `direct drawing command` or the `vertexOffset` member of the structure consumed by an `indirect drawing command`.

Valid Usage

- VUID-BaseVertex-BaseVertex-04184
  The `BaseVertex` decoration **must** be used only within the `Vertex Execution Model`.

- VUID-BaseVertex-BaseVertex-04185
  The variable decorated with `BaseVertex` **must** be declared using the `Input Storage Class`.

- VUID-BaseVertex-BaseVertex-04186
  The variable decorated with `BaseVertex` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value.

**ClipDistance**

Decorating a variable with the `ClipDistance` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the mechanism for controlling user clipping. `ClipDistance` is an array such that the i\(^{th}\) element of the array specifies the clip distance for plane i. A clip distance of 0 means the vertex is on the plane, a positive distance means the vertex is inside the clip half-space, and a negative distance means the vertex is outside the clip half-space.

**Note**

The array variable decorated with `ClipDistance` is explicitly sized by the shader.

**Note**

In the last **pre-rasterization shader stage**, these values will be linearly interpolated across the primitive and the portion of the primitive with interpolated distances less than 0 will be considered outside the clip volume. If `ClipDistance` is then used by a fragment shader, `ClipDistance` contains these linearly interpolated values.
Valid Usage

- VUID-ClipDistance-ClipDistance-04187
  The `ClipDistance` decoration must be used only within the MeshNV, Vertex, Fragment, TessellationControl, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model.

- VUID-ClipDistance-ClipDistance-04188
  The variable decorated with `ClipDistance` within the MeshNV or Vertex Execution Model must be declared using the Output Storage Class.

- VUID-ClipDistance-ClipDistance-04189
  The variable decorated with `ClipDistance` within the Fragment Execution Model must be declared using the Input Storage Class.

- VUID-ClipDistance-ClipDistance-04190
  The variable decorated with `ClipDistance` within the TessellationControl, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model must not be declared in a Storage Class other than Input or Output.

- VUID-ClipDistance-ClipDistance-04191
  The variable decorated with `ClipDistance` must be declared as an array of 32-bit floating-point values.

CullDistance

Decorating a variable with the `CullDistance` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the mechanism for controlling user culling. If any member of this array is assigned a negative value for all vertices belonging to a primitive, then the primitive is discarded before rasterization.

- Note
  In fragment shaders, the values of the `CullDistance` array are linearly interpolated across each primitive.

- Note
  If `CullDistance` decorates an input variable, that variable will contain the corresponding value from the `CullDistance` decorated output variable from the previous shader stage.

Valid Usage

- VUID-CullDistance-CullDistance-04196
  The `CullDistance` decoration must be used only within the MeshNV, Vertex, Fragment, TessellationControl, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model.

- VUID-CullDistance-CullDistance-04197
  The variable decorated with `CullDistance` within the MeshNV or Vertex Execution Model must be declared using the Output Storage Class.

- VUID-CullDistance-CullDistance-04198
  The variable decorated with `CullDistance` within the TessellationControl, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model must be declared using the Input Storage Class.
The variable decorated with `CullDistance` within the Fragment Execution Model must be declared using the Input Storage Class.

- VUID-CullDistance-CullDistance-04199
  The variable decorated with `CullDistance` within the TessellationControl, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model must not be declared using a Storage Class other than Input or Output.

- VUID-CullDistance-CullDistance-04200
  The variable decorated with `CullDistance` must be declared as an array of 32-bit floating-point values.

**CullMaskKHR**

A variable decorated with the `CullMaskKHR` decoration will specify the cull mask of the ray being processed. The value is given by the Cull Mask parameter passed into one of the `OpTrace*` instructions.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-CullMaskKHR-CullMaskKHR-06735
  The `CullMaskKHR` decoration must be used only within the IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, ClosestHitKHR, or MissKHR Execution Model.

- VUID-CullMaskKHR-CullMaskKHR-06736
  The variable decorated with `CullMaskKHR` must be declared using the Input Storage Class.

- VUID-CullMaskKHR-CullMaskKHR-06737
  The variable decorated with `CullMaskKHR` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value.

**DeviceIndex**

The `DeviceIndex` decoration can be applied to a shader input which will be filled with the device index of the physical device that is executing the current shader invocation. This value will be in the range \(0, \max(1, \text{physicalDeviceCount})\), where `physicalDeviceCount` is the `physicalDeviceCount` member of `VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo`.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-DeviceIndex-DeviceIndex-04205
  The variable decorated with `DeviceIndex` must be declared using the Input Storage Class.

- VUID-DeviceIndex-DeviceIndex-04206
  The variable decorated with `DeviceIndex` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value.

**DrawIndex**

Decorating a variable with the `DrawIndex` built-in will make that variable contain the integer value corresponding to the zero-based index of the drawing command that invoked the current vertex shader invocation. For indirect drawing commands, `DrawIndex` begins at zero and increments by one for each drawing command executed. The number of drawing commands is
given by the `drawCount` parameter. For direct drawing commands, `DrawIndex` is always zero. `DrawIndex` is dynamically uniform.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-DrawIndex-DrawIndex-04207**
  The `DrawIndex` decoration **must** be used only within the Vertex, MeshNV, or TaskNV Execution Model.

- **VUID-DrawIndex-DrawIndex-04208**
  The variable decorated with `DrawIndex` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class.

- **VUID-DrawIndex-DrawIndex-04209**
  The variable decorated with `DrawIndex` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value.

### FragCoord

Decorating a variable with the `FragCoord` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the framebuffer coordinate \((x, y, z, \frac{1}{w})\) of the fragment being processed. The \((x,y)\) coordinate \((0,0)\) is the upper left corner of the upper left pixel in the framebuffer.

When *Sample Shading* is enabled, the \(x\) and \(y\) components of `FragCoord` reflect the location of one of the samples corresponding to the shader invocation.

Otherwise, the \(x\) and \(y\) components of `FragCoord` reflect the location of the center of the fragment.

The \(z\) component of `FragCoord` is the interpolated depth value of the primitive.

The \(w\) component is the interpolated \(\frac{1}{w}\).

The *Centroid* interpolation decoration is ignored, but allowed, on `FragCoord`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-FragCoord-FragCoord-04210**
  The `FragCoord` decoration **must** be used only within the Fragment Execution Model.

- **VUID-FragCoord-FragCoord-04211**
  The variable decorated with `FragCoord` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class.

- **VUID-FragCoord-FragCoord-04212**
  The variable decorated with `FragCoord` **must** be declared as a four-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values.

### FragDepth

To have a shader supply a fragment-depth value, the shader **must** declare the *DepthReplacing* execution mode. Such a shader’s fragment-depth value will come from the variable decorated with the `FragDepth` built-in decoration.
This value will be used for any subsequent depth testing performed by the implementation or writes to the depth attachment. See fragment shader depth replacement for details.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-FragDepth-FragDepth-04213**
  The `FragDepth` decoration **must** be used only within the Fragment Execution Model.

- **VUID-FragDepth-FragDepth-04214**
  The variable decorated with `FragDepth` **must** be declared using the Output Storage Class.

- **VUID-FragDepth-FragDepth-04215**
  The variable decorated with `FragDepth` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit floating-point value.

- **VUID-FragDepth-FragDepth-04216**
  If the shader dynamically writes to the variable decorated with `FragDepth`, the DepthReplacing Execution Mode **must** be declared.

### FrontFacing

Decorating a variable with the `FrontFacing` built-in decoration will make that variable contain whether the fragment is front or back facing. This variable is non-zero if the current fragment is considered to be part of a front-facing polygon primitive or of a non-polygon primitive and is zero if the fragment is considered to be part of a back-facing polygon primitive.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-FrontFacing-FrontFacing-04229**
  The `FrontFacing` decoration **must** be used only within the Fragment Execution Model.

- **VUID-FrontFacing-FrontFacing-04230**
  The variable decorated with `FrontFacing` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class.

- **VUID-FrontFacing-FrontFacing-04231**
  The variable decorated with `FrontFacing` **must** be declared as a boolean value.

### GlobalInvocationId

Decorating a variable with the `GlobalInvocationId` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the location of the current invocation within the global workgroup. Each component is equal to the index of the local workgroup multiplied by the size of the local workgroup plus `LocalInvocationId`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-GlobalInvocationId-GlobalInvocationId-04236**
  The `GlobalInvocationId` decoration **must** be used only within the GLCompute, MeshNV, or TaskNV Execution Model.

- **VUID-GlobalInvocationId-GlobalInvocationId-04237**
  The `GlobalInvocationId` decoration **must** be used only within the GLCompute, MeshNV, or TaskNV Execution Model.
The variable decorated with `GlobalInvocationId` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-GlobalInvocationId-GlobalInvocationId-04238
  The variable decorated with `GlobalInvocationId` **must** be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integer values

**HelperInvocation**

Decorating a variable with the `HelperInvocation` built-in decoration will make that variable contain whether the current invocation is a helper invocation. This variable is non-zero if the current fragment being shaded is a helper invocation and zero otherwise. A helper invocation is an invocation of the shader that is produced to satisfy internal requirements such as the generation of derivatives.

**Note**

It is very likely that a helper invocation will have a value of `SampleMask` fragment shader input value that is zero.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-HelperInvocation-HelperInvocation-04239
  The `HelperInvocation` decoration **must** be used only within the Fragment Execution Model

- VUID-HelperInvocation-HelperInvocation-04240
  The variable decorated with `HelperInvocation` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-HelperInvocation-HelperInvocation-04241
  The variable decorated with `HelperInvocation` **must** be declared as a boolean value

**HitKindKHR**

A variable decorated with the `HitKindKHR` decoration will describe the intersection that triggered the execution of the current shader. The values are determined by the intersection shader. For user-defined intersection shaders this is the value that was passed to the “Hit Kind” operand of `OpReportIntersectionKHR`. For triangle intersection candidates, this will be one of `HitKindFrontFacingTriangleKHR` or `HitKindBackFacingTriangleKHR`.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-HitKindKHR-HitKindKHR-04242
  The `HitKindKHR` decoration **must** be used only within the AnyHitKHR or ClosestHitKHR Execution Model

- VUID-HitKindKHR-HitKindKHR-04243
  The variable decorated with `HitKindKHR` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-HitKindKHR-HitKindKHR-04244
  The variable decorated with `HitKindKHR` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value
IncomingRayFlagsKHR
A variable with the IncomingRayFlagsKHR decoration will contain the ray flags passed in to the trace call that invoked this particular shader. Setting pipeline flags on the raytracing pipeline must not cause any corresponding flags to be set in variables with this decoration.

Valid Usage
- VUID-IncomingRayFlagsKHR-IncomingRayFlagsKHR-04248
  The IncomingRayFlagsKHR decoration must be used only within the IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, ClosestHitKHR, or MissKHR Execution Model
- VUID-IncomingRayFlagsKHR-IncomingRayFlagsKHR-04249
  The variable decorated with IncomingRayFlagsKHR must be declared using the Input Storage Class
- VUID-IncomingRayFlagsKHR-IncomingRayFlagsKHR-04250
  The variable decorated with IncomingRayFlagsKHR must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

InstanceCustomIndexKHR
A variable decorated with the InstanceCustomIndexKHR decoration will contain the application-defined value of the instance that intersects the current ray. This variable contains the value that was specified in VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR::instanceCustomIndex for the current acceleration structure instance in the lower 24 bits and the upper 8 bits will be zero.

Valid Usage
- VUID-InstanceCustomIndexKHR-InstanceCustomIndexKHR-04251
  The InstanceCustomIndexKHR decoration must be used only within the IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, or ClosestHitKHR Execution Model
- VUID-InstanceCustomIndexKHR-InstanceCustomIndexKHR-04252
  The variable decorated with InstanceCustomIndexKHR must be declared using the Input Storage Class
- VUID-InstanceCustomIndexKHR-InstanceCustomIndexKHR-04253
  The variable decorated with InstanceCustomIndexKHR must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

InstanceId
Decorating a variable in an intersection, any-hit, or closest hit shader with the InstanceId decoration will make that variable contain the index of the instance that intersects the current ray.

Valid Usage
- VUID-InstanceId-InstanceId-04254
The  \textbf{InstanceId} decoration \textbf{must} be used only within the  \texttt{IntersectionKHR},  \texttt{AnyHitKHR}, or  \texttt{ClosestHitKHR} Execution Model

- VUID-InstanceId-InstanceId-04255
  The variable decorated with \textbf{InstanceId} \textbf{must} be declared using the \texttt{Input Storage Class}

- VUID-InstanceId-InstanceId-04256
  The variable decorated with \textbf{InstanceId} \textbf{must} be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

\textbf{InvocationId}

Decorating a variable with the  \textbf{InvocationId} built-in decoration will make that variable contain the index of the current shader invocation in a geometry shader, or the index of the output patch vertex in a tessellation control shader.

In a geometry shader, the index of the current shader invocation ranges from zero to the number of \texttt{instances} declared in the shader minus one. If the instance count of the geometry shader is one or is not specified, then \textbf{InvocationId} will be zero.

\textbf{Valid Usage}

- VUID-InvocationId-InvocationId-04257
  The \textbf{InvocationId} decoration \textbf{must} be used only within the \texttt{TessellationControl} or \texttt{Geometry Execution Model}

- VUID-InvocationId-InvocationId-04258
  The variable decorated with \textbf{InvocationId} \textbf{must} be declared using the \texttt{Input Storage Class}

- VUID-InvocationId-InvocationId-04259
  The variable decorated with \textbf{InvocationId} \textbf{must} be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

\textbf{InstanceIndex}

Decorating a variable in a vertex shader with the \textbf{InstanceIndex} built-in decoration will make that variable contain the index of the instance that is being processed by the current vertex shader invocation. \textbf{InstanceIndex} begins at the \texttt{firstInstance} parameter to \texttt{vkCmdDraw} or \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndexed} or at the \texttt{firstInstance} member of a structure consumed by \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndirect} or \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect}.

\textbf{Valid Usage}

- VUID-InstanceIndex-InstanceIndex-04263
  The \textbf{InstanceIndex} decoration \textbf{must} be used only within the \texttt{Vertex Execution Model}

- VUID-InstanceIndex-InstanceIndex-04264
  The variable decorated with \textbf{InstanceIndex} \textbf{must} be declared using the \texttt{Input Storage Class}

- VUID-InstanceIndex-InstanceIndex-04265
  The variable decorated with \textbf{InstanceIndex} \textbf{must} be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value
LaunchIdKHR

A variable decorated with the LaunchIdKHR decoration will specify the index of the work item being processed. One work item is generated for each of the width $\times$ height $\times$ depth items dispatched by a vkCmdTraceRaysKHR command. All shader invocations inherit the same value for variables decorated with LaunchIdKHR.

Valid Usage

- VUID-LaunchIdKHR-LaunchIdKHR-04266
  The LaunchIdKHR decoration must be used only within the RayGenerationKHR, IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, ClosestHitKHR, MissKHR, or CallableKHR Execution Model

- VUID-LaunchIdKHR-LaunchIdKHR-04267
  The variable decorated with LaunchIdKHR must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-LaunchIdKHR-LaunchIdKHR-04268
  The variable decorated with LaunchIdKHR must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integer values

LaunchSizeKHR

A variable decorated with the LaunchSizeKHR decoration will contain the width, height, and depth dimensions passed to the vkCmdTraceRaysKHR command that initiated this shader execution. The width is in the first component, the height is in the second component, and the depth is in the third component.

Valid Usage

- VUID-LaunchSizeKHR-LaunchSizeKHR-04269
  The LaunchSizeKHR decoration must be used only within the RayGenerationKHR, IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, ClosestHitKHR, MissKHR, or CallableKHR Execution Model

- VUID-LaunchSizeKHR-LaunchSizeKHR-04270
  The variable decorated with LaunchSizeKHR must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-LaunchSizeKHR-LaunchSizeKHR-04271
  The variable decorated with LaunchSizeKHR must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integer values

Layer

Decorating a variable with the Layer built-in decoration will make that variable contain the select layer of a multi-layer framebuffer attachment.

In a vertex, tessellation evaluation, or geometry shader, any variable decorated with Layer can be written with the framebuffer layer index to which the primitive produced by that shader will be directed.

The last active pre-rasterization shader stage (in pipeline order) controls the Layer that is used. Outputs in previous shader stages are not used, even if the last stage fails to write the Layer.
If the last active pre-rasterization shader stage shader entry point's interface does not include a variable decorated with Layer, then the first layer is used. If a pre-rasterization shader stage shader entry point's interface includes a variable decorated with Layer, it must write the same value to Layer for all output vertices of a given primitive. If the Layer value is less than 0 or greater than or equal to the number of layers in the framebuffer, then primitives may still be rasterized, fragment shaders may be executed, and the framebuffer values for all layers are undefined.

In a fragment shader, a variable decorated with Layer contains the layer index of the primitive that the fragment invocation belongs to.

Valid Usage

- VUID-Layer-Layer-04272
  The Layer decoration must be used only within the MeshNV, Vertex, TessellationEvaluation, Geometry, or Fragment Execution Model

- VUID-Layer-Layer-04273
  If the shaderOutputLayer feature is not enabled then the Layer decoration must be used only within the Geometry or Fragment Execution Model

- VUID-Layer-Layer-04274
  The variable decorated with Layer within the MeshNV, Vertex, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model must be declared using the Output Storage Class

- VUID-Layer-Layer-04275
  The variable decorated with Layer within the Fragment Execution Model must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-Layer-Layer-04276
  The variable decorated with Layer must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

LocalInvocationId

Decorating a variable with the LocalInvocationId built-in decoration will make that variable contain the location of the current compute shader invocation within the local workgroup. Each component ranges from zero through to the size of the workgroup in that dimension minus one.

Note

If the size of the workgroup in a particular dimension is one, then the LocalInvocationId in that dimension will be zero. If the workgroup is effectively two-dimensional, then LocalInvocationId.z will be zero. If the workgroup is effectively one-dimensional, then both LocalInvocationId.y and LocalInvocationId.z will be zero.

Valid Usage

- VUID-LocalInvocationId-LocalInvocationId-04281
  The LocalInvocationId decoration must be used only within the GLCompute, MeshNV, or
**TaskNV Execution Model**

- **VUID-LocalInvocationId-LocalInvocationId-04282**
  The variable decorated with `LocalInvocationId` must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- **VUID-LocalInvocationId-LocalInvocationId-04283**
  The variable decorated with `LocalInvocationId` must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integer values

**LocalInvocationIndex**

Decorating a variable with the `LocalInvocationIndex` built-in decoration will make that variable contain a one-dimensional representation of `LocalInvocationId`. This is computed as:

\[
\text{LocalInvocationIndex} = \\
\text{LocalInvocationId}._z \times \text{WorkgroupSize}._x \times \text{WorkgroupSize}._y + \\
\text{LocalInvocationId}._y \times \text{WorkgroupSize}._x + \\
\text{LocalInvocationId}._x;
\]

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-LocalInvocationIndex-LocalInvocationIndex-04284**
  The `LocalInvocationIndex` decoration must be used only within the GLCompute, MeshNV, or TaskNV Execution Model

- **VUID-LocalInvocationIndex-LocalInvocationIndex-04285**
  The variable decorated with `LocalInvocationIndex` must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- **VUID-LocalInvocationIndex-LocalInvocationIndex-04286**
  The variable decorated with `LocalInvocationIndex` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

**NumSubgroups**

Decorating a variable with the `NumSubgroups` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the number of subgroups in the local workgroup.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-NumSubgroups-NumSubgroups-04293**
  The `NumSubgroups` decoration must be used only within the GLCompute, MeshNV, or TaskNV Execution Model

- **VUID-NumSubgroups-NumSubgroups-04294**
  The variable decorated with `NumSubgroups` must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- **VUID-NumSubgroups-NumSubgroups-04295**
  The variable decorated with `NumSubgroups` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value
**NumWorkgroups**
Decorating a variable with the `NumWorkgroups` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the number of local workgroups that are part of the dispatch that the invocation belongs to. Each component is equal to the values of the workgroup count parameters passed into the dispatching commands.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-NumWorkgroups-NumWorkgroups-04296
  The `NumWorkgroups` decoration **must** be used only within the GLCompute Execution Model
- VUID-NumWorkgroups-NumWorkgroups-04297
  The variable decorated with `NumWorkgroups` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class
- VUID-NumWorkgroups-NumWorkgroups-04298
  The variable decorated with `NumWorkgroups` **must** be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integer values

**ObjectRayDirectionKHR**
A variable decorated with the `ObjectRayDirectionKHR` decoration will specify the direction of the ray being processed, in object space.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-ObjectRayDirectionKHR-ObjectRayDirectionKHR-04299
  The `ObjectRayDirectionKHR` decoration **must** be used only within the IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, or ClosestHitKHR Execution Model
- VUID-ObjectRayDirectionKHR-ObjectRayDirectionKHR-04300
  The variable decorated with `ObjectRayDirectionKHR` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class
- VUID-ObjectRayDirectionKHR-ObjectRayDirectionKHR-04301
  The variable decorated with `ObjectRayDirectionKHR` **must** be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values

**ObjectRayOriginKHR**
A variable decorated with the `ObjectRayOriginKHR` decoration will specify the origin of the ray being processed, in object space.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-ObjectRayOriginKHR-ObjectRayOriginKHR-04302
  The `ObjectRayOriginKHR` decoration **must** be used only within the IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, or ClosestHitKHR Execution Model
The variable decorated with \texttt{ObjectRayOriginKHR} \textbf{must} be declared using the \texttt{Input Storage Class}.

The variable decorated with \texttt{ObjectRayOriginKHR} \textbf{must} be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values.

\textbf{ObjectToWorldKHR}

A variable decorated with the \texttt{ObjectToWorldKHR} decoration will contain the current object-to-world transformation matrix, which is determined by the instance of the current intersection.

\textbf{Valid Usage}

The \texttt{ObjectToWorldKHR} decoration \textbf{must} be used only within the \texttt{IntersectionKHR}, \texttt{AnyHitKHR}, or \texttt{ClosestHitKHR} Execution Model.

The variable decorated with \texttt{ObjectToWorldKHR} \textbf{must} be declared using the \texttt{Input Storage Class}.

The variable decorated with \texttt{ObjectToWorldKHR} \textbf{must} be declared as a matrix with four columns of three-component vectors of 32-bit floating-point values.

\textbf{PatchVertices}

Decorating a variable with the \texttt{PatchVertices} built-in decoration will make that variable contain the number of vertices in the input patch being processed by the shader. In a Tessellation Control Shader, this is the same as the name:patchControlPoints member of \texttt{VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo}. In a Tessellation Evaluation Shader, \texttt{PatchVertices} is equal to the tessellation control output patch size. When the same shader is used in different pipelines where the patch sizes are configured differently, the value of the \texttt{PatchVertices} variable will also differ.

\textbf{Valid Usage}

The \texttt{PatchVertices} decoration \textbf{must} be used only within the \texttt{TessellationControl} or \texttt{TessellationEvaluation} Execution Model.

The variable decorated with \texttt{PatchVertices} \textbf{must} be declared using the \texttt{Input Storage Class}.

The variable decorated with \texttt{PatchVertices} \textbf{must} be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value.
PointCoord

Decorating a variable with the PointCoord built-in decoration will make that variable contain the coordinate of the current fragment within the point being rasterized, normalized to the size of the point with origin in the upper left corner of the point, as described in Basic Point Rasterization. If the primitive the fragment shader invocation belongs to is not a point, then the variable decorated with PointCoord contains an undefined value.

Note

Depending on how the point is rasterized, PointCoord may never reach (0,0) or (1,1).

Valid Usage

- VUID-PointCoord-PointCoord-04311
  The PointCoord decoration must be used only within the Fragment Execution Model

- VUID-PointCoord-PointCoord-04312
  The variable decorated with PointCoord must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-PointCoord-PointCoord-04313
  The variable decorated with PointCoord must be declared as a two-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values

PointSize

Decorating a variable with the PointSize built-in decoration will make that variable contain the size of point primitives. The value written to the variable decorated with PointSize by the last pre-rasterization shader stage in the pipeline is used as the framebuffer-space size of points produced by rasterization.

Note

When PointSize decorates a variable in the Input Storage Class, it contains the data written to the output variable decorated with PointSize from the previous shader stage.

Valid Usage

- VUID-PointSize-PointSize-04314
  The PointSize decoration must be used only within the MeshNV, Vertex, TessellationControl, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model

- VUID-PointSize-PointSize-04315
  The variable decorated with PointSize within the MeshNV or Vertex Execution Model must be declared using the Output Storage Class

- VUID-PointSize-PointSize-04316
  The variable decorated with PointSize within the TessellationControl, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model must not be declared using a Storage Class other than Input or Output
The variable decorated with `PointSize` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit floating-point value.

**Position**

Decorating a variable with the `Position` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the position of the current vertex. In the last pre-rasterization shader stage, the value of the variable decorated with `Position` is used in subsequent primitive assembly, clipping, and rasterization operations.

*Note*

When `Position` decorates a variable in the Input Storage Class, it contains the data written to the output variable decorated with `Position` from the previous shader stage.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-Position-Position-04318**
  The `Position` decoration must be used only within the MeshNV, Vertex, TessellationControl, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model.

- **VUID-Position-Position-04319**
  The variable decorated with `Position` within MeshNV or Vertex Execution Model must be declared using the Output Storage Class.

- **VUID-Position-Position-04320**
  The variable decorated with `Position` within TessellationControl, TessellationEvaluation, or Geometry Execution Model must not be declared using a Storage Class other than Input or Output.

- **VUID-Position-Position-04321**
  The variable decorated with `Position` must be declared as a four-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values.

**PrimitiveId**

Decorating a variable with the `PrimitiveId` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the index of the current primitive.

The index of the first primitive generated by a drawing command is zero, and the index is incremented after every individual point, line, or triangle primitive is processed.

For triangles drawn as points or line segments (see Polygon Mode), the primitive index is incremented only once, even if multiple points or lines are eventually drawn.

Variables decorated with `PrimitiveId` are reset to zero between each instance drawn.

Restarting a primitive topology using primitive restart has no effect on the value of variables decorated with `PrimitiveId`. 

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In tessellation control and tessellation evaluation shaders, it will contain the index of the patch within the current set of rendering primitives that corresponds to the shader invocation.

In a geometry shader, it will contain the number of primitives presented as input to the shader since the current set of rendering primitives was started.

In a fragment shader, it will contain the primitive index written by the geometry shader if a geometry shader is present, or with the value that would have been presented as input to the geometry shader had it been present.

In an intersection, any-hit, or closest hit shader, it will contain the index within the geometry of the triangle or bounding box being processed.

**Note**

When the **PrimitiveId** decoration is applied to an output variable in the geometry shader, the resulting value is seen through the **PrimitiveId** decorated input variable in the fragment shader.

The fragment shader using **PrimitiveId** will need to declare either the **Geometry** or **Tessellation** capability to satisfy the requirement SPIR-V has to use **PrimitiveId**.

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**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-PrimitiveId-PrimitiveId-04330**
  
  The **PrimitiveId** decoration must be used only within the **MeshNV**, **IntersectionKHR**, **AnyHitKHR**, **ClosestHitKHR**, **TessellationControl**, **TessellationEvaluation**, **Geometry**, or **Fragment Execution Model**

- **VUID-PrimitiveId-Fragment-04331**
  
  If pipeline contains both the **Fragment** and **Geometry Execution Model** and a variable decorated with **PrimitiveId** is read from **Fragment shader**, then the **Geometry shader** must write to the output variables decorated with **PrimitiveId** in all execution paths

- **VUID-PrimitiveId-Fragment-04332**
  
  If pipeline contains both the **Fragment** and **MeshNV Execution Model** and a variable decorated with **PrimitiveId** is read from **Fragment shader**, then the **MeshNV shader** must write to the output variables decorated with **PrimitiveId** in all execution paths

- **VUID-PrimitiveId-Fragment-04333**
  
  If **Fragment Execution Model** contains a variable decorated with **PrimitiveId**, then either the **MeshShadingNV**, **Geometry** or **Tessellation** capability must also be declared

- **VUID-PrimitiveId-PrimitiveId-04334**
  
  The variable decorated with **PrimitiveId** within the **TessellationControl**, **TessellationEvaluation**, **Fragment**, **IntersectionKHR**, **AnyHitKHR**, or **ClosestHitKHR Execution Model** must be declared using the **Input Storage Class**

- **VUID-PrimitiveId-PrimitiveId-04335**
  
  The variable decorated with **PrimitiveId** within the **Geometry Execution Model** must be declared using the **Input** or **Output Storage Class**
The variable decorated with `PrimitiveId` within the MeshNV Execution Model must be declared using the Output Storage Class.

The variable decorated with `PrimitiveId` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value.

**PrimitiveShadingRateKHR**

Decorating a variable with the `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the primitive fragment shading rate.

The value written to the variable decorated with `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` by the last prerasterization shader stage in the pipeline is used as the primitive fragment shading rate. Outputs in previous shader stages are ignored.

If the last active prerasterization shader stage shader entry point's interface does not include a variable decorated with `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR`, then it is as if the shader specified a fragment shading rate value of 0, indicating a horizontal and vertical rate of 1 pixel.

If a shader has `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` in the output interface and there is an execution path through the shader that does not write to it, its value is undefined for executions of the shader that take that path.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-04484**
  The `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` decoration must be used only within the MeshNV, Vertex, or Geometry Execution Model.

- **VUID-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-04485**
  The variable decorated with `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` must be declared using the Output Storage Class.

- **VUID-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-04486**
  The variable decorated with `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value.

- **VUID-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-04487**
  The value written to `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` must include no more than one of `Vertical2Pixels` and `Vertical4Pixels`.

- **VUID-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-04488**
  The value written to `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` must include no more than one of `Horizontal2Pixels` and `Horizontal4Pixels`.

- **VUID-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-PrimitiveShadingRateKHR-04489**
  The value written to `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` must not have any bits set other than those defined by Fragment Shading Rate Flags enumerants in the SPIR-V specification.
RayGeometryIndexKHR
A variable decorated with the RayGeometryIndexKHR decoration will contain the geometry index for the acceleration structure geometry currently being shaded.

Valid Usage

- VUID-RayGeometryIndexKHR-RayGeometryIndexKHR-04345
  The RayGeometryIndexKHR decoration must be used only within the IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, or ClosestHitKHR Execution Model

- VUID-RayGeometryIndexKHR-RayGeometryIndexKHR-04346
  The variable decorated with RayGeometryIndexKHR must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-RayGeometryIndexKHR-RayGeometryIndexKHR-04347
  The variable decorated with RayGeometryIndexKHR must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

RayTmaxKHR
A variable decorated with the RayTmaxKHR decoration will contain the parametric $t_{\text{max}}$ value of the ray being processed. The value is independent of the space in which the ray origin and direction exist. The value is initialized to the parameter passed into OpTraceRayKHR.

The $t_{\text{max}}$ value changes throughout the lifetime of the ray that produced the intersection. In the closest hit shader, the value reflects the closest distance to the intersected primitive. In the any-hit shader, it reflects the distance to the primitive currently being intersected. In the intersection shader, it reflects the distance to the closest primitive intersected so far or the initial value. The value can change in the intersection shader after calling OpReportIntersectionKHR if the corresponding any-hit shader does not ignore the intersection. In a miss shader, the value is identical to the parameter passed into OpTraceRayKHR.

Valid Usage

- VUID-RayTmaxKHR-RayTmaxKHR-04348
  The RayTmaxKHR decoration must be used only within the IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, ClosestHitKHR, or MissKHR Execution Model

- VUID-RayTmaxKHR-RayTmaxKHR-04349
  The variable decorated with RayTmaxKHR must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-RayTmaxKHR-RayTmaxKHR-04350
  The variable decorated with RayTmaxKHR must be declared as a scalar 32-bit floating-point value

RayTminKHR
A variable decorated with the RayTminKHR decoration will contain the parametric $t_{\text{min}}$ value of the ray being processed. The value is independent of the space in which the ray origin and direction exist. The value is the parameter passed into OpTraceRayKHR.

Valid Usage

- VUID-RayTminKHR-RayTminKHR-04344
  The RayTminKHR decoration must be used only within the IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, ClosestHitKHR, or MissKHR Execution Model

- VUID-RayTminKHR-RayTminKHR-04345
  The variable decorated with RayTminKHR must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-RayTminKHR-RayTminKHR-04346
  The variable decorated with RayTminKHR must be declared as a scalar 32-bit floating-point value
The $t_{\text{min}}$ value remains constant for the duration of the ray query.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-RayTminKHR-RayTminKHR-04351**
  The RayTminKHR decoration **must** be used only within the IntersectionKHR, AnyHitKHR, ClosestHitKHR, or MissKHR Execution Model.

- **VUID-RayTminKHR-RayTminKHR-04352**
  The variable decorated with RayTminKHR **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class.

- **VUID-RayTminKHR-RayTminKHR-04353**
  The variable decorated with RayTminKHR **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit floating-point value.

### SampleId

Decorating a variable with the SampleId built-in decoration will make that variable contain the coverage index for the current fragment shader invocation. SampleId ranges from zero to the number of samples in the framebuffer minus one. If a fragment shader entry point’s interface includes an input variable decorated with SampleId, Sample Shading is considered enabled with a minSampleShading value of 1.0.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-SampleId-SampleId-04354**
  The SampleId decoration **must** be used only within the Fragment Execution Model.

- **VUID-SampleId-SampleId-04355**
  The variable decorated with SampleId **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class.

- **VUID-SampleId-SampleId-04356**
  The variable decorated with SampleId **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value.

### SampleMask

Decorating a variable with the SampleMask built-in decoration will make any variable contain the sample mask for the current fragment shader invocation.

A variable in the Input storage class decorated with SampleMask will contain a bitmask of the set of samples covered by the primitive generating the fragment during rasterization. It has a sample bit set if and only if the sample is considered covered for this fragment shader invocation. SampleMask[] is an array of integers. Bits are mapped to samples in a manner where bit $B$ of mask $M$ ($\text{SampleMask}[M]$) corresponds to sample $32 \times M + B$.

A variable in the Output storage class decorated with SampleMask is an array of integers forming a bit array in a manner similar to an input variable decorated with SampleMask, but where each bit represents coverage as computed by the shader. This computed SampleMask is combined with the generated coverage mask in the multisample coverage operation.

Variables decorated with SampleMask **must** be either an unsized array, or explicitly sized to be no
larger than the implementation-dependent maximum sample-mask (as an array of 32-bit elements), determined by the maximum number of samples.

If a fragment shader entry point's interface includes an output variable decorated with `SampleMask`, the sample mask will be undefined for any array elements of any fragment shader invocations that fail to assign a value. If a fragment shader entry point's interface does not include an output variable decorated with `SampleMask`, the sample mask has no effect on the processing of a fragment.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-SampleMask-SampleMask-04357
  The `SampleMask` decoration **must** be used only within the Fragment Execution Model
- VUID-SampleMask-SampleMask-04358
  The variable decorated with `SampleMask` **must** be declared using the Input or Output Storage Class
- VUID-SampleMask-SampleMask-04359
  The variable decorated with `SampleMask` **must** be declared as an array of 32-bit integer values

**SamplePosition**

Decorating a variable with the `SamplePosition` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the sub-pixel position of the sample being shaded. The top left of the pixel is considered to be at coordinate (0,0) and the bottom right of the pixel is considered to be at coordinate (1,1).

If a fragment shader entry point's interface includes an input variable decorated with `SamplePosition`, **Sample Shading** is considered enabled with a `minSampleShading` value of 1.0.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-SamplePosition-SamplePosition-04360
  The `SamplePosition` decoration **must** be used only within the Fragment Execution Model
- VUID-SamplePosition-SamplePosition-04361
  The variable decorated with `SamplePosition` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class
- VUID-SamplePosition-SamplePosition-04362
  The variable decorated with `SamplePosition` **must** be declared as a two-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values

**ShadingRateKHR**

Decorating a variable with the `ShadingRateKHR` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the fragment shading rate for the current fragment invocation.
Valid Usage

- VUID-ShadingRateKHR-ShadingRateKHR-04490
  The ShadingRateKHR decoration must be used only within the Fragment Execution Model

- VUID-ShadingRateKHR-ShadingRateKHR-04491
  The variable decorated with ShadingRateKHR must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-ShadingRateKHR-ShadingRateKHR-04492
  The variable decorated with ShadingRateKHR must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

SubgroupId

Decorating a variable with the SubgroupId built-in decoration will make that variable contain the index of the subgroup within the local workgroup. This variable is in range [0, NumSubgroups-1].

Valid Usage

- VUID-SubgroupId-SubgroupId-04367
  The SubgroupId decoration must be used only within the GLCompute, MeshNV, or TaskNV Execution Model

- VUID-SubgroupId-SubgroupId-04368
  The variable decorated with SubgroupId must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-SubgroupId-SubgroupId-04369
  The variable decorated with SubgroupId must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

SubgroupEqMask

Decorating a variable with the SubgroupEqMask built-in decoration will make that variable contain the subgroup mask of the current subgroup invocation. The bit corresponding to the SubgroupLocalInvocationId is set in the variable decorated with SubgroupEqMask. All other bits are set to zero.

SubgroupEqMaskKHR is an alias of SubgroupEqMask.

Valid Usage

- VUID-SubgroupEqMask-SubgroupEqMask-04370
  The variable decorated with SubgroupEqMask must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-SubgroupEqMask-SubgroupEqMask-04371
  The variable decorated with SubgroupEqMask must be declared as a four-component vector of 32-bit integer values
**SubgroupGeMask**

Decorating a variable with the `SubgroupGeMask` builtin decoration will make that variable contain the *subgroup mask* of the current subgroup invocation. The bits corresponding to the invocations greater than or equal to `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` through `SubgroupSize-1` are set in the variable decorated with `SubgroupGeMask`. All other bits are set to zero.

`SubgroupGeMaskKHR` is an alias of `SubgroupGeMask`.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-SubgroupGeMask-SubgroupGeMask-04372
  The variable decorated with `SubgroupGeMask` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class
- VUID-SubgroupGeMask-SubgroupGeMask-04373
  The variable decorated with `SubgroupGeMask` **must** be declared as a four-component vector of 32-bit integer values

**SubgroupGtMask**

Decorating a variable with the `SubgroupGtMask` builtin decoration will make that variable contain the *subgroup mask* of the current subgroup invocation. The bits corresponding to the invocations greater than `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` through `SubgroupSize-1` are set in the variable decorated with `SubgroupGtMask`. All other bits are set to zero.

`SubgroupGtMaskKHR` is an alias of `SubgroupGtMask`.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-SubgroupGtMask-SubgroupGtMask-04374
  The variable decorated with `SubgroupGtMask` **must** be declared using the Input Storage Class
- VUID-SubgroupGtMask-SubgroupGtMask-04375
  The variable decorated with `SubgroupGtMask` **must** be declared as a four-component vector of 32-bit integer values

**SubgroupLeMask**

Decorating a variable with the `SubgroupLeMask` builtin decoration will make that variable contain the *subgroup mask* of the current subgroup invocation. The bits corresponding to the invocations less than or equal to `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` are set in the variable decorated with `SubgroupLeMask`. All other bits are set to zero.

`SubgroupLeMaskKHR` is an alias of `SubgroupLeMask`.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-SubgroupLeMask-SubgroupLeMask-04376
The variable decorated with `SubgroupLeMask` must be declared using the **Input Storage Class**

- **VUID-SubgroupLeMask-SubgroupLeMask-04377**
  The variable decorated with `SubgroupLeMask` must be declared as a four-component vector of 32-bit integer values

### SubgroupLtMask

Decorating a variable with the `SubgroupLtMask` builtin decoration will make that variable contain the *subgroup mask* of the current subgroup invocation. The bits corresponding to the invocations less than `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` are set in the variable decorated with `SubgroupLtMask`. All other bits are set to zero.

`SubgroupLtMaskKHR` is an alias of `SubgroupLtMask`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-SubgroupLtMask-SubgroupLtMask-04378**
  The variable decorated with `SubgroupLtMask` must be declared using the **Input Storage Class**

- **VUID-SubgroupLtMask-SubgroupLtMask-04379**
  The variable decorated with `SubgroupLtMask` must be declared as a four-component vector of 32-bit integer values

### SubgroupLocalInvocationId

Decorating a variable with the `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` builtin decoration will make that variable contain the index of the invocation within the subgroup. This variable is in range $[0, \text{SubgroupSize}-1]$.

If `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT` is specified, or if *module* declares SPIR-V version 1.6 or higher, and the local workgroup size in the X dimension of the *stage* is a multiple of `SubgroupSize`, full subgroups are enabled for that pipeline stage. When full subgroups are enabled, subgroups must be launched with all invocations active, i.e., there is an active invocation with `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` for each value in range $[0, \text{SubgroupSize}-1]$.

#### Note

There is no direct relationship between `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` and `LocalInvocationId` or `LocalInvocationIndex`. If the pipeline was created with full subgroups applications can compute their own local invocation index to serve the same purpose:

$$\text{index} = \text{SubgroupLocalInvocationId} + \text{SubgroupId} \times \text{SubgroupSize}$$

If full subgroups are not enabled, some subgroups may be dispatched with inactive invocations that do not correspond to a local workgroup invocation, making the value of index unreliable.
**Note**

`VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT` is effectively deprecated when compiling SPIR-V 1.6 shaders, as this behavior is the default for Vulkan with SPIR-V 1.6. This is more aligned with developer expectations, and avoids applications unexpectedly breaking in the future.

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**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-SubgroupLocalInvocationId-SubgroupLocalInvocationId-04380**
  The variable decorated with `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` **must** be declared using the `Input Storage Class`

- **VUID-SubgroupLocalInvocationId-SubgroupLocalInvocationId-04381**
  The variable decorated with `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

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**SubgroupSize**

Decorating a variable with the `SubgroupSize` builtin decoration will make that variable contain the implementation-dependent **number of invocations in a subgroup**. This value **must** be a power-of-two integer.

If the pipeline was created with the `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT` flag set, or the SPIR-V module is at least version 1.6, the `SubgroupSize` decorated variable will contain the subgroup size for each subgroup that gets dispatched. This value **must** be between `minSubgroupSize` and `maxSubgroupSize` and **must** be uniform with **subgroup scope**. The value **may** vary across a single draw call, and **may** vary across a single primitive. In compute dispatches, `SubgroupSize` **must** be uniform with **command scope**.

If the pipeline was created with a chained `VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo` structure, the `SubgroupSize` decorated variable will match `requiredSubgroupSize`.

If the pipeline stage SPIR-V module is less than version 1.6 and was not created with the `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT` flag set and no `VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo` structure was chained, the variable decorated with `SubgroupSize` will match `subgroupSize`.

The maximum number of invocations that an implementation can support per subgroup is 128.

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**Note**

The old behavior for `SubgroupSize` is considered deprecated as certain compute algorithms cannot be easily implemented without the guarantees of `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT` and `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT`.
Valid Usage

• VUID-SubgroupSize-SubgroupSize-04382
  The variable decorated with SubgroupSize must be declared using the Input Storage Class

• VUID-SubgroupSize-SubgroupSize-04383
  The variable decorated with SubgroupSize must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

TessCoord

Decorating a variable with the TessCoord built-in decoration will make that variable contain the three-dimensional (u,v,w) barycentric coordinate of the tessellated vertex within the patch. u, v, and w are in the range [0,1] and vary linearly across the primitive being subdivided. For the tessellation modes of Quads or IsoLines, the third component is always zero.

Valid Usage

• VUID-TessCoord-TessCoord-04387
  The TessCoord decoration must be used only within the TessellationEvaluation Execution Model

• VUID-TessCoord-TessCoord-04388
  The variable decorated with TessCoord must be declared using the Input Storage Class

• VUID-TessCoord-TessCoord-04389
  The variable decorated with TessCoord must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values

TessLevelOuter

Decorating a variable with the TessLevelOuter built-in decoration will make that variable contain the outer tessellation levels for the current patch.

In tessellation control shaders, the variable decorated with TessLevelOuter can be written to, controlling the tessellation factors for the resulting patch. These values are used by the tessellator to control primitive tessellation and can be read by tessellation evaluation shaders.

In tessellation evaluation shaders, the variable decorated with TessLevelOuter can read the values written by the tessellation control shader.

Valid Usage

• VUID-TessLevelOuter-TessLevelOuter-04390
  The TessLevelOuter decoration must be used only within the TessellationControl or TessellationEvaluation Execution Model

• VUID-TessLevelOuter-TessLevelOuter-04391
  The variable decorated with TessLevelOuter within the TessellationControl Execution Model must be declared using the Output Storage Class
The variable decorated with `TessLevelOuter` within the `TessellationEvaluation Execution Model` must be declared using the `Input Storage Class`

The variable decorated with `TessLevelOuter` must be declared as an array of size four, containing 32-bit floating-point values

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**TessLevelInner**

Decorating a variable with the `TessLevelInner` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the inner tessellation levels for the current patch.

In tessellation control shaders, the variable decorated with `TessLevelInner` can be written to, controlling the tessellation factors for the resulting patch. These values are used by the tessellator to control primitive tessellation and can be read by tessellation evaluation shaders.

In tessellation evaluation shaders, the variable decorated with `TessLevelInner` can read the values written by the tessellation control shader.

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**Valid Usage**

- The `TessLevelInner` decoration must be used only within the `TessellationControl` or `TessellationEvaluation Execution Model`

- The variable decorated with `TessLevelInner` within the `TessellationControl Execution Model` must be declared using the `Output Storage Class`

- The variable decorated with `TessLevelInner` within the `TessellationEvaluation Execution Model` must be declared using the `Input Storage Class`

- The variable decorated with `TessLevelInner` must be declared as an array of size two, containing 32-bit floating-point values

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**VertexIndex**

Decorating a variable with the `VertexIndex` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the index of the vertex that is being processed by the current vertex shader invocation. For non-indexed draws, this variable begins at the `firstVertex` parameter to `vkCmdDraw` or the `firstVertex` member of a structure consumed by `vkCmdDrawIndirect` and increments by one for each vertex in the draw. For indexed draws, its value is the content of the index buffer for the vertex plus the `vertexOffset` parameter to `vkCmdDrawIndexed` or the `vertexOffset` member of the structure consumed by `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect`.

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**Note**

`VertexIndex` starts at the same starting value for each instance.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VertexIndex-VertexIndex-04398
  The VertexIndex decoration must be used only within the Vertex Execution Model

- VUID-VertexIndex-VertexIndex-04399
  The variable decorated with VertexIndex must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-VertexIndex-VertexIndex-04400
  The variable decorated with VertexIndex must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

ViewIndex

The ViewIndex decoration can be applied to a shader input which will be filled with the index of the view that is being processed by the current shader invocation.

If multiview is enabled in the render pass, this value will be one of the bits set in the view mask of the subpass the pipeline is compiled against. If multiview is not enabled in the render pass, this value will be zero.

Valid Usage

- VUID-ViewIndex-ViewIndex-04401
  The ViewIndex decoration must not be used within the GLCompute Execution Model

- VUID-ViewIndex-ViewIndex-04402
  The variable decorated with ViewIndex must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- VUID-ViewIndex-ViewIndex-04403
  The variable decorated with ViewIndex must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

ViewportIndex

Decorating a variable with the ViewportIndex built-in decoration will make that variable contain the index of the viewport.

In a vertex, tessellation evaluation, or geometry shader, the variable decorated with ViewportIndex can be written to with the viewport index to which the primitive produced by that shader will be directed.

The selected viewport index is used to select the viewport transform and scissor rectangle.

The last active pre-rasterization shader stage (in pipeline order) controls the ViewportIndex that is used. Outputs in previous shader stages are not used, even if the last stage fails to write the ViewportIndex.

If the last active pre-rasterization shader stage shader entry point's interface does not include a variable decorated with ViewportIndex, then the first viewport is used. If a pre-rasterization shader stage shader entry point's interface includes a variable decorated with ViewportIndex, it must write the same value to ViewportIndex for all output vertices of a given primitive.
In a fragment shader, the variable decorated with `ViewportIndex` contains the viewport index of the primitive that the fragment invocation belongs to.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-ViewportIndex-ViewportIndex-04404
  The `ViewportIndex` decoration **must** be used only within the `MeshNV`, `Vertex`, `TessellationEvaluation`, `Geometry`, or `Fragment Execution Model`

- VUID-ViewportIndex-ViewportIndex-04405
  If the `shaderOutputViewportIndex` feature is not enabled then the `ViewportIndex` decoration **must** be used only within the `Geometry` or `Fragment Execution Model`

- VUID-ViewportIndex-ViewportIndex-04406
  The variable decorated with `ViewportIndex` within the `MeshNV`, `Vertex`, `TessellationEvaluation`, or `Geometry Execution Model` **must** be declared using the `Output Storage Class`

- VUID-ViewportIndex-ViewportIndex-04407
  The variable decorated with `ViewportIndex` within the `Fragment Execution Model` **must** be declared using the `Input Storage Class`

- VUID-ViewportIndex-ViewportIndex-04408
  The variable decorated with `ViewportIndex` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer value

**WorkgroupId**

Decorating a variable with the `WorkgroupId` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the global workgroup that the current invocation is a member of. Each component ranges from a base value to a `base + count` value, based on the parameters passed into the dispatching commands.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-WorkgroupId-WorkgroupId-04422
  The `WorkgroupId` decoration **must** be used only within the `GLCompute`, `MeshNV`, or `TaskNV Execution Model`

- VUID-WorkgroupId-WorkgroupId-04423
  The variable decorated with `WorkgroupId` **must** be declared using the `Input Storage Class`

- VUID-WorkgroupId-WorkgroupId-04424
  The variable decorated with `WorkgroupId` **must** be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integer values

**WorkgroupSize**

*Note*

SPIR-V 1.6 deprecated `WorkgroupSize` in favor of using the `LocalSizeId` Execution
Decorating an object with the `WorkgroupSize` built-in decoration will make that object contain the dimensions of a local workgroup. If an object is decorated with the `WorkgroupSize` decoration, this takes precedence over any `LocalSize` or `LocalSizeId` execution mode.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-WorkgroupSize-WorkgroupSize-04425**
  The `WorkgroupSize` decoration must be used only within the `GLCompute`, `MeshNV`, or `TaskNV` Execution Model

- **VUID-WorkgroupSize-WorkgroupSize-04426**
  The variable decorated with `WorkgroupSize` must be a specialization constant or a constant

- **VUID-WorkgroupSize-WorkgroupSize-04427**
  The variable decorated with `WorkgroupSize` must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integer values

**WorldRayDirectionKHR**

A variable decorated with the `WorldRayDirectionKHR` decoration will specify the direction of the ray being processed, in world space. The value is the parameter passed into `OpTraceRayKHR`.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-WorldRayDirectionKHR-WorldRayDirectionKHR-04428**
  The `WorldRayDirectionKHR` decoration must be used only within the `IntersectionKHR`, `AnyHitKHR`, `ClosestHitKHR`, or `MissKHR` Execution Model

- **VUID-WorldRayDirectionKHR-WorldRayDirectionKHR-04429**
  The variable decorated with `WorldRayDirectionKHR` must be declared using the Input Storage Class

- **VUID-WorldRayDirectionKHR-WorldRayDirectionKHR-04430**
  The variable decorated with `WorldRayDirectionKHR` must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values

**WorldRayOriginKHR**

A variable decorated with the `WorldRayOriginKHR` decoration will specify the origin of the ray being processed, in world space. The value is the parameter passed into `OpTraceRayKHR`.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-WorldRayOriginKHR-WorldRayOriginKHR-04431**
  The `WorldRayOriginKHR` decoration must be used only within the `IntersectionKHR`, `AnyHitKHR`, `ClosestHitKHR`, or `MissKHR` Execution Model
The variable decorated with `WorldRayOriginKHR` must be declared using the Input Storage Class.

The variable decorated with `WorldRayOriginKHR` must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values.

**WorldToObjectKHR**

A variable decorated with the `WorldToObjectKHR` decoration will contain the current world-to-object transformation matrix, which is determined by the instance of the current intersection.

**Valid Usage**

The `WorldToObjectKHR` decoration must be used only within the `IntersectionKHR`, `AnyHitKHR`, or `ClosestHitKHR` Execution Model.

The variable decorated with `WorldToObjectKHR` must be declared using the Input Storage Class.

The variable decorated with `WorldToObjectKHR` must be declared as a matrix with four columns of three-component vectors of 32-bit floating-point values.
Chapter 16. Image Operations

16.1. Image Operations Overview

Vulkan Image Operations are operations performed by those SPIR-V Image Instructions which take an `OpTypeImage` (representing a `VkImageView`) or `OpTypeSampledImage` (representing a (`VkImageView`, `VkSampler`) pair). Read, write, and atomic operations also take texel coordinates as operands, and return a value based on a neighborhood of texture elements (texels) within the image. Query operations return properties of the bound image or of the lookup itself. The “Depth” operand of `OpTypeImage` is ignored.

Image Operations include the functionality of the following SPIR-V Image Instructions:

- `OpImageSample*` and `OpImageSparseSample*` read one or more neighboring texels of the image, and filter the texel values based on the state of the sampler.
  - Instructions with `ImplicitLod` in the name determine the LOD used in the sampling operation based on the coordinates used in neighboring fragments.
  - Instructions with `ExplicitLod` in the name determine the LOD used in the sampling operation based on additional coordinates.
  - Instructions with `Proj` in the name apply homogeneous projection to the coordinates.
- `OpImageFetch` and `OpImageSparseFetch` return a single texel of the image. No sampler is used.
- `OpImage*Gather` and `OpImageSparse*Gather` read neighboring texels and return a single component of each.
- `OpImageRead` (and `OpImageSparseRead`) and `OpImageWrite` read and write, respectively, a texel in the image. No sampler is used.
- `OpImage*Dref*` instructions apply depth comparison on the texel values.
- `OpImageSparse*` instructions additionally return a sparse residency code.
- `OpImageQueryLod` returns the lod parameters that would be used in a sample operation. The actual operation is not performed.

16.1.1. Texel Coordinate Systems

Images are addressed by texel coordinates. There are three texel coordinate systems:
• normalized texel coordinates [0.0, 1.0]
• unnormalized texel coordinates [0.0, width / height / depth)
• integer texel coordinates [0, width / height / depth)


Other image instructions can use either normalized or unnormalized texel coordinates (selected by the `unnormalizedCoordinates` state of the sampler used in the instruction), but there are limitations on what operations, image state, and sampler state is supported. Normalized coordinates are logically converted to unnormalized as part of image operations, and certain steps are only performed on normalized coordinates. The array layer coordinate is always treated as unnormalized even when other coordinates are normalized.

Normalized texel coordinates are referred to as \((s,t,r,q,a)\), with the coordinates having the following meanings:

- \(s\): Coordinate in the first dimension of an image.
- \(t\): Coordinate in the second dimension of an image.
- \(r\): Coordinate in the third dimension of an image.
  - \((s,t,r)\) are interpreted as a direction vector for Cube images.
- \(q\): Fourth coordinate, for homogeneous (projective) coordinates.
- \(a\): Coordinate for array layer.

The coordinates are extracted from the SPIR-V operand based on the dimensionality of the image variable and type of instruction. For `Proj` instructions, the components are in order \((s, [t], [r], q)\), with \(t\) and \(r\) being conditionally present based on the `Dim` of the image. For non-`Proj` instructions, the coordinates are \((s, [t], [r], [a])\), with \(t\) and \(r\) being conditionally present based on the `Dim` of the image and \(a\) being conditionally present based on the `Arrayed` property of the image. Projective image instructions are not supported on `Arrayed` images.

Unnormalized texel coordinates are referred to as \((u,v,w,a)\), with the coordinates having the following meanings:

- \(u\): Coordinate in the first dimension of an image.
- \(v\): Coordinate in the second dimension of an image.
- \(w\): Coordinate in the third dimension of an image.
- \(a\): Coordinate for array layer.

Only the \(u\) and \(v\) coordinates are directly extracted from the SPIR-V operand, because only 1D and 2D (non-`Arrayed`) dimensionalities support unnormalized coordinates. The components are in order \((u, [v])\), with \(v\) being conditionally present when the dimensionality is 2D. When normalized coordinates are converted to unnormalized coordinates, all four coordinates are used.

Integer texel coordinates are referred to as \((i,j,k,l,n)\), with the coordinates having the following meanings:
• i: Coordinate in the first dimension of an image.
• j: Coordinate in the second dimension of an image.
• k: Coordinate in the third dimension of an image.
• l: Coordinate for array layer.
• n: Index of the sample within the texel.

They are extracted from the SPIR-V operand in order (i [,j] [,k] [,l] [,n]), with j and k conditionally present based on the Dim of the image, and l conditionally present based on the Arrayed property of the image. n is conditionally present and is taken from the Sample image operand.

For all coordinate types, unused coordinates are assigned a value of zero.

![Figure 3. Texel Coordinate Systems, Linear Filtering](image)

The Texel Coordinate Systems - For the example shown of an 8×4 texel two dimensional image.

• Normalized texel coordinates:
  ◦ The s coordinate goes from 0.0 to 1.0.
  ◦ The t coordinate goes from 0.0 to 1.0.

• Unnormalized texel coordinates:
  ◦ The u coordinate within the range 0.0 to 8.0 is within the image, otherwise it is outside the image.
  ◦ The v coordinate within the range 0.0 to 4.0 is within the image, otherwise it is outside the image.

• Integer texel coordinates:
  ◦ The i coordinate within the range 0 to 7 addresses texels within the image, otherwise it is outside the image.
• The j coordinate within the range 0 to 3 addresses texels within the image, otherwise it is outside the image.

• Also shown for linear filtering:
  ◦ Given the unnormalized coordinates (u,v), the four texels selected are \(i_{0j_0}, i_{1j_0}, i_{0j_1}, \text{ and } i_{1j_1}\).
  ◦ The fractions \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\).
  ◦ Given the offset \(\Delta_i\) and \(\Delta_j\), the four texels selected by the offset are \(i_{0j'_0}, i_{1j'_0}, i_{0j'_1}, \text{ and } i_{1j'_1}\).

\[\text{Note}\]
For formats with reduced-resolution components, \(\Delta_i\) and \(\Delta_j\) are relative to the resolution of the highest-resolution component, and therefore may be divided by two relative to the unnormalized coordinate space of the lower-resolution components.

*Figure 4. Texel Coordinate Systems, Nearest Filtering*

The Texel Coordinate Systems - For the example shown of an 8×4 texel two dimensional image.

• Texel coordinates as above. Also shown for nearest filtering:
  ◦ Given the unnormalized coordinates (u,v), the texel selected is \(ij\).
  ◦ Given the offset \(\Delta_i\) and \(\Delta_j\), the texel selected by the offset is \(ij'\).

**16.2. Conversion Formulas**

**16.2.1. RGB to Shared Exponent Conversion**

An RGB color (red, green, blue) is transformed to a shared exponent color (red\(_{\text{shared}}\), green\(_{\text{shared}}\), blue\(_{\text{shared}}\), exp\(_{\text{shared}}\)) as follows:
First, the components (red, green, blue) are clamped to \((\text{red}_{\text{clamped}}, \text{green}_{\text{clamped}}, \text{blue}_{\text{clamped}})\) as:

\[
\text{red}_{\text{clamped}} = \max(0, \min(\text{sharedexp}_{\text{max}}, \text{red}))
\]

\[
\text{green}_{\text{clamped}} = \max(0, \min(\text{sharedexp}_{\text{max}}, \text{green}))
\]

\[
\text{blue}_{\text{clamped}} = \max(0, \min(\text{sharedexp}_{\text{max}}, \text{blue}))
\]

where:

\[
\begin{align*}
N &= 9 & \text{number of mantissa bits per component} \\
B &= 15 & \text{exponent bias} \\
E_{\text{max}} &= 31 & \text{maximum possible biased exponent value} \\
\text{sharedexp}_{\text{max}} &= \frac{(2^N - 1)}{2^N} \times 2^{(E_{\text{max}} - B)}
\end{align*}
\]

**Note**

NaN, if supported, is handled as in IEEE 754-2008 \(\text{minNum()}\) and \(\text{maxNum()}\). This results in any NaN being mapped to zero.

The largest clamped component, \(\text{max}_{\text{clamped}}\) is determined:

\[
\text{max}_{\text{clamped}} = \max(\text{red}_{\text{clamped}}, \text{green}_{\text{clamped}}, \text{blue}_{\text{clamped}})
\]

A preliminary shared exponent \(\exp'\) is computed:

\[
\exp' = \begin{cases} 
\left\lfloor \log_2(\text{max}_{\text{clamped}}) \right\rfloor + (B + 1) & \text{for } \text{max}_{\text{clamped}} > 2^{-(B + 1)} \\
0 & \text{for } \text{max}_{\text{clamped}} \leq 2^{-(B + 1)}
\end{cases}
\]

The shared exponent \(\exp_{\text{shared}}\) is computed:

\[
\text{max}_{\text{shared}} = \left[ \frac{\text{max}_{\text{clamped}}}{2^{(\exp' - B - N)}} + \frac{1}{2} \right]
\]

\[
\exp_{\text{shared}} = \begin{cases} 
\exp' & \text{for } 0 \leq \text{max}_{\text{shared}} < 2^N \\
\exp' + 1 & \text{for } \text{max}_{\text{shared}} = 2^N
\end{cases}
\]

Finally, three integer values in the range 0 to \(2^N\) are computed:
16.2.2. Shared Exponent to RGB

A shared exponent color \((\text{red}_{\text{shared}}, \text{green}_{\text{shared}}, \text{blue}_{\text{shared}}, \text{exp}_{\text{shared}})\) is transformed to an RGB color \((\text{red}, \text{green}, \text{blue})\) as follows:

\[
\text{red}_{\text{shared}} = \left(\frac{\text{red}_{\text{clamped}}}{2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
\text{green}_{\text{shared}} = \left(\frac{\text{green}_{\text{clamped}}}{2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
\text{blue}_{\text{shared}} = \left(\frac{\text{blue}_{\text{clamped}}}{2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}} + \frac{1}{2}\right)
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{red} &= \text{red}_{\text{shared}} \times 2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)} \\
\text{green} &= \text{green}_{\text{shared}} \times 2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)} \\
\text{blue} &= \text{blue}_{\text{shared}} \times 2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}
\end{align*}
\]

where:

\[N = 9\) (number of mantissa bits per component)\]

\[B = 15\) (exponent bias)\]

16.3. Texel Input Operations

Texel input instructions are SPIR-V image instructions that read from an image. Texel input operations are a set of steps that are performed on state, coordinates, and texel values while processing a texel input instruction, and which are common to some or all texel input instructions. They include the following steps, which are performed in the listed order:

- Validation operations
  - Instruction/Sampler/Image validation
  - Coordinate validation
  - Sparse validation
  - Layout validation
- Format conversion
- Texel replacement
- Depth comparison
• Conversion to RGBA
• Component swizzle
• Chroma reconstruction
• Y’C_bC_r conversion

For texel input instructions involving multiple texels (for sampling or gathering), these steps are applied for each texel that is used in the instruction. Depending on the type of image instruction, other steps are conditionally performed between these steps or involving multiple coordinate or texel values.

If Chroma Reconstruction is implicit, Texel Filtering instead takes place during chroma reconstruction, before sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion occurs.

16.3.1. Texel Input Validation Operations

Texel input validation operations inspect instruction/image/sampler state or coordinates, and in certain circumstances cause the texel value to be replaced or become undefined. There are a series of validations that the texel undergoes.

Instruction/Sampler/Image View Validation

There are a number of cases where a SPIR-V instruction can mismatch with the sampler, the image view, or both, and a number of further cases where the sampler can mismatch with the image view. In such cases the value of the texel returned is undefined.

These cases include:

• The sampler borderColor is an integer type and the image view format is not one of the VkFormat integer types or a stencil component of a depth/stencil format.
• The sampler borderColor is a float type and the image view format is not one of the VkFormat float types or a depth component of a depth/stencil format.
• The sampler borderColor is one of the opaque black colors (VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_OPAQUE_BLACK or VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_BLACK) and the image view VkComponentSwizzle for any of the VkComponentMapping components is not the identity swizzle.
• The VkImageLayout of any subresource in the image view does not match the VkDescriptorImageInfo::imageLayout used to write the image descriptor.
• The SPIR-V Image Format is not compatible with the image view’s format.
• The sampler unnormalizedCoordinates is VK_TRUE and any of the limitations of unnormalized coordinates are violated.
• The SPIR-V instruction is one of the OpImage*Dref* instructions and the sampler compareEnable is VK_FALSE
• The SPIR-V instruction is not one of the OpImage*Dref* instructions and the sampler compareEnable is VK_TRUE
• The SPIR-V instruction is one of the OpImage*Dref* instructions, the image view format is one of the depth/stencil formats, and the image view aspect is not VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT.
• The SPIR-V instruction's image variable's properties are not compatible with the image view:
  ◦ Rules for viewType:
    ▪ **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D** must have Dim = 1D, Arrayed = 0, MS = 0.
    ▪ **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D** must have Dim = 2D, Arrayed = 0.
    ▪ **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D** must have Dim = 3D, Arrayed = 0, MS = 0.
    ▪ **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE** must have Dim = Cube, Arrayed = 0, MS = 0.
    ▪ **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY** must have Dim = 1D, Arrayed = 1, MS = 0.
    ▪ **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY** must have Dim = 2D, Arrayed = 1.
    ▪ **VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY** must have Dim = Cube, Arrayed = 1, MS = 0.
  ◦ If the image was created with **VkImageCreateInfo::samples** equal to **VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT**, the instruction must have MS = 0.
  ◦ If the image was created with **VkImageCreateInfo::samples** not equal to **VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT**, the instruction must have MS = 1.
  ◦ If the Sampled Type of the OpTypeImage does not match the numeric format of the image, as shown in the SPIR-V Sampled Type column of the Interpretation of Numeric Format table.
  ◦ If the signedness of any read or sample operation does not match the signedness of the image's format.

Only **OpImageSample** and **OpImageSparseSample** can be used with a sampler or image view that enables sampler Y’C₉C₉ conversion.

**OpImageFetch, OpImageSparseFetch, OpImage*Gather, and OpImageSparse*Gather** must not be used with a sampler or image view that enables sampler Y’C₉C₉ conversion.

The **ConstOffset** and **Offset** operands must not be used with a sampler or image view that enables sampler Y’C₉C₉ conversion.

**Integer Texel Coordinate Validation**

Integer texel coordinates are validated against the size of the image level, and the number of layers and number of samples in the image. For SPIR-V instructions that use integer texel coordinates, this is performed directly on the integer coordinates. For instructions that use normalized or unnormalized texel coordinates, this is performed on the coordinates that result after conversion to integer texel coordinates.

If the integer texel coordinates do not satisfy all of the conditions

\[
0 \leq i < w_s
\]

\[
0 \leq j < h_s
\]
\[ 0 \leq k < d_s \]

\[ 0 \leq l < \text{layers} \]

\[ 0 \leq n < \text{samples} \]

where:

\[ w_s = \text{width of the image level} \]

\[ h_s = \text{height of the image level} \]

\[ d_s = \text{depth of the image level} \]

\[ \text{layers} = \text{number of layers in the image} \]

\[ \text{samples} = \text{number of samples per texel in the image} \]

then the texel fails integer texel coordinate validation.

There are four cases to consider:

1. Valid Texel Coordinates
   
   ◦ If the texel coordinates pass validation (that is, the coordinates lie within the image),
   then the texel value comes from the value in image memory.

2. Border Texel
   
   ◦ If the texel coordinates fail validation, and
   ◦ If the read is the result of an image sample instruction or image gather instruction, and
   ◦ If the image is not a cube image,
   then the texel is a border texel and \textit{texel replacement} is performed.

3. Invalid Texel
   
   ◦ If the texel coordinates fail validation, and
   ◦ If the read is the result of an image fetch instruction, image read instruction, or atomic instruction,
   then the texel is an invalid texel and \textit{texel replacement} is performed.
4. Cube Map Edge or Corner

Otherwise the texel coordinates lie beyond the edges or corners of the selected cube map face, and Cube map edge handling is performed.

Cube Map Edge Handling

If the texel coordinates lie beyond the edges or corners of the selected cube map face (as described in the prior section), the following steps are performed. Note that this does not occur when using VK_FILTER_NEAREST filtering within a mip level, since VK_FILTER_NEAREST is treated as using VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_EDGE.

• Cube Map Edge Texel
  ◦ If the texel lies beyond the selected cube map face in either only i or only j, then the coordinates (i,j) and the array layer l are transformed to select the adjacent texel from the appropriate neighboring face.

• Cube Map Corner Texel
  ◦ If the texel lies beyond the selected cube map face in both i and j, then there is no unique neighboring face from which to read that texel. The texel should be replaced by the average of the three values of the adjacent texels in each incident face. However, implementations may replace the cube map corner texel by other methods. The methods are subject to the constraint that if the three available texels have the same value, the resulting filtered texel must have that value.

Sparse Validation

If the texel reads from an unbound region of a sparse image, the texel is a sparse unbound texel, and processing continues with texel replacement.

Layout Validation

If all planes of a disjoint multi-planar image are not in the same image layout, the image must not be sampled with sampler Y’C₈C₆ conversion enabled.

16.3.2. Format Conversion

Texels undergo a format conversion from the VkFormat of the image view to a vector of either floating point or signed or unsigned integer components, with the number of components based on the number of components present in the format.

• Color formats have one, two, three, or four components, according to the format.

• Depth/stencil formats are one component. The depth or stencil component is selected by the aspectMask of the image view.

Each component is converted based on its type and size (as defined in the Format Definition section for each VkFormat), using the appropriate equations in 16-Bit Floating-Point Numbers, Unsigned 11-Bit Floating-Point Numbers, Unsigned 10-Bit Floating-Point Numbers, Fixed-Point Data Conversion, and Shared Exponent to RGB. Signed integer components smaller than 32 bits are sign-
If the image view format is sRGB, the color components are first converted as if they are UNORM, and then sRGB to linear conversion is applied to the R, G, and B components as described in the “sRGB EOTF” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification. The A component, if present, is unchanged.

If the image view format is block-compressed, then the texel value is first decoded, then converted based on the type and number of components defined by the compressed format.

### 16.3.3. Texel Replacement

A texel is replaced if it is one (and only one) of:

- a border texel,
- an invalid texel, or
- a sparse unbound texel.

Border texels are replaced with a value based on the image format and the `borderColor` of the sampler. The border color is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sampler</th>
<th>Corresponding Border Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_TRANSPARENT_BLACK</td>
<td>[B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_OPAQUE_BLACK</td>
<td>[B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_OPAQUE_WHITE</td>
<td>[B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_TRANSPARENT_BLACK</td>
<td>[B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [0, 0, 0, 0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_BLACK</td>
<td>[B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [0, 0, 0, 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_WHITE</td>
<td>[B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [1, 1, 1, 1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

The names `VK_BORDER_COLOR_*_TRANSPARENT_BLACK`, `VK_BORDER_COLOR_*_OPAQUE_BLACK`, and `VK_BORDER_COLOR_*_OPAQUE_WHITE` are meant to describe which components are zeros and ones in the vocabulary of compositing, and are not meant to imply that the numerical value of `VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_WHITE` is a saturating value for integers.

This is substituted for the texel value by replacing the number of components in the image format.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Texel Aspect or Format</th>
<th>Component Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depth aspect</td>
<td>D = B_r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stencil aspect</td>
<td>S = B_r</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Texel Aspect or Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Texel Aspect or Format</th>
<th>Component Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One component color format</td>
<td>Color(_r) = B(_r)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two component color format</td>
<td>[Color(_r),Color(_g)] = [B(_r),B(_g)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three component color format</td>
<td>[Color(_r),Color(_g),Color(_b)] = [B(_r),B(_g),B(_b)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four component color format</td>
<td>[Color(_r),Color(_g),Color(_b),Color(_a)] = [B(_r),B(_g),B(_b),B(_a)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value returned by a read of an invalid texel is undefined, unless that read operation is from a buffer resource and the `robustBufferAccess` feature is enabled. In that case, an invalid texel is replaced as described by the `robustBufferAccess` feature. If the access is to an image resource and the x, y, z, or layer coordinate validation fails and the `robustImageAccess` feature is enabled, then zero must be returned for the R, G, and B components, if present. Either zero or one must be returned for the A component, if present. If only the sample index was invalid, the values returned are undefined.

Additionally, if the `robustImageAccess` feature is enabled, any invalid texels may be expanded to four components prior to texel replacement. This means that components not present in the image format may be replaced with 0 or may undergo conversion to RGBA as normal.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties::residencyNonResidentStrict` property is `VK_TRUE`, a sparse unbound texel is replaced with 0 or 0.0 values for integer and floating-point components of the image format, respectively.

If `residencyNonResidentStrict` is `VK_FALSE`, the value of the sparse unbound texel is undefined.

### 16.3.4. Depth Compare Operation

If the image view has a depth/stencil format, the depth component is selected by the `aspectMask`, and the operation is an `OpImage*Dref*` instruction, a depth comparison is performed. The result is 1.0 if the comparison evaluates to true, and 0.0 otherwise. This value replaces the depth component \(D\).

The compare operation is selected by the `VkCompareOp` value set by `VkSamplerCreateInfo::compareOp`. The reference value from the SPIR-V operand \(D_{ref}\) and the texel depth value \(D_{tex}\) are used as the reference and test values, respectively, in that operation.

If the image being sampled has an unsigned normalized fixed-point format, then \(D_{ref}\) is clamped to \([0,1]\) before the compare operation.

### 16.3.5. Conversion to RGBA

The texel is expanded from one, two, or three components to four components based on the image base color:

*Table 21. Texel Color After Conversion To RGBA*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Texel Aspect or Format</th>
<th>RGBA Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depth aspect</td>
<td>[Color(_r),Color(_g),Color(_b),Color(_a)] = [D,0,0,one]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stencil aspect</td>
<td>[Color(_r),Color(_g),Color(_b),Color(_a)] = [S,0,0,one]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Texel Aspect or Format | RGBA Color
---|---
One component color format | \([\text{Color}_r, \text{Color}_g, \text{Color}_b, \text{Color}_a] = [\text{Color}_r, 0, 0, \text{one}]\)
Two component color format | \([\text{Color}_r, \text{Color}_g, \text{Color}_b, \text{Color}_a] = [\text{Color}_r, \text{Color}_g, 0, \text{one}]\)
Three component color format | \([\text{Color}_r, \text{Color}_g, \text{Color}_b, \text{Color}_a] = [\text{Color}_r, \text{Color}_g, \text{Color}_b, \text{one}]\)
Four component color format | \([\text{Color}_r, \text{Color}_g, \text{Color}_b, \text{Color}_a] = [\text{Color}_r, \text{Color}_g, \text{Color}_b, \text{Color}_a]\)

where one = 1.0f for floating-point formats and depth aspects, and one = 1 for integer formats and stencil aspects.

### 16.3.6. Component Swizzle

All texel input instructions apply a swizzle based on:

- the `VkComponentSwizzle` enums in the `components` member of the `VkImageViewCreateInfo` structure for the image being read if sampler Y’CbCr conversion is not enabled, and
- the `VkComponentSwizzle` enums in the `components` member of the `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo` structure for the sampler Y’CbCr conversion if sampler Y’CbCr conversion is enabled.

The swizzle can rearrange the components of the texel, or substitute zero or one for any components. It is defined as follows for each color component:

\[
Color'_{\text{component}} = \begin{cases} 
\text{Color}_r & \text{for RED swizzle} \\
\text{Color}_g & \text{for GREEN swizzle} \\
\text{Color}_b & \text{for BLUE swizzle} \\
\text{Color}_a & \text{for ALPHA swizzle} \\
0 & \text{for ZERO swizzle} \\
\text{one} & \text{for ONE swizzle} \\
\text{identity} & \text{for IDENTITY swizzle} 
\end{cases}
\]

where:

\[
\text{one} = \begin{cases} 
1.0f & \text{for floating point components} \\
1 & \text{for integer components} 
\end{cases}
\]

\[
\text{identity} = \begin{cases} 
\text{Color}_r & \text{for component} = r \\
\text{Color}_g & \text{for component} = g \\
\text{Color}_b & \text{for component} = b \\
\text{Color}_a & \text{for component} = a 
\end{cases}
\]

If the border color is one of the `VK_BORDER_COLOR_*_OPAQUE_BLACK` enums and the `VkComponentSwizzle` is not the `identity swizzle` for all components, the value of the texel after swizzle is undefined.
16.3.7. Sparse Residency

OpImageSparse* instructions return a structure which includes a residency code indicating whether any texels accessed by the instruction are sparse unbound texels. This code can be interpreted by the OpImageSparseTexelsResident instruction which converts the residency code to a boolean value.

16.3.8. Chroma Reconstruction

In some color models, the color representation is defined in terms of monochromatic light intensity (often called “luma”) and color differences relative to this intensity, often called “chroma”. It is common for color models other than RGB to represent the chroma components at lower spatial resolution than the luma component. This approach is used to take advantage of the eye’s lower spatial sensitivity to color compared with its sensitivity to brightness. Less commonly, the same approach is used with additive color, since the green component dominates the eye’s sensitivity to light intensity and the spatial sensitivity to color introduced by red and blue is lower.

Lower-resolution components are “downsampled” by resizing them to a lower spatial resolution than the component representing luminance. This process is also commonly known as “chroma subsampling”. There is one luminance sample in each texture texel, but each chrominance sample may be shared among several texels in one or both texture dimensions.

- **“_444”** formats do not spatially downsample chroma values compared with luma: there are unique chroma samples for each texel.
- **“_422”** formats have downsampling in the x dimension (corresponding to \( u \) or \( s \) coordinates): they are sampled at half the resolution of luma in that dimension.
- **“_420”** formats have downsampling in the x dimension (corresponding to \( u \) or \( s \) coordinates) and the y dimension (corresponding to \( v \) or \( t \) coordinates): they are sampled at half the resolution of luma in both dimensions.

The process of reconstructing a full color value for texture access involves accessing both chroma and luma values at the same location. To generate the color accurately, the values of the lower-resolution components at the location of the luma samples must be reconstructed from the lower-resolution sample locations, an operation known here as “chroma reconstruction” irrespective of the actual color model.

The location of the chroma samples relative to the luma coordinates is determined by the \( x\text{ChromaOffset} \) and \( y\text{ChromaOffset} \) members of the VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo structure used to create the sampler Y’C\text{b}C\text{r} conversion.

The following diagrams show the relationship between unnormalized \((u,v)\) coordinates and \((i,j)\) integer texel positions in the luma component (shown in black, with circles showing integer sample positions) and the texel coordinates of reduced-resolution chroma components, shown as crosses in red.

**Note**

If the chroma values are reconstructed at the locations of the luma samples by means of interpolation, chroma samples from outside the image bounds are needed; these are determined according to Wrapping Operation. These diagrams
represent this by showing the bounds of the “chroma texel” extending beyond the image bounds, and including additional chroma sample positions where required for interpolation. The limits of a sample for NEAREST sampling is shown as a grid.

Figure 5. 422 downsampling, xChromaOffset=COSITED_EVEN

Figure 6. 422 downsampling, xChromaOffset=MIDPOINT
Figure 7. 420 downsampling, xChromaOffset=COSITED_EVEN, yChromaOffset=COSITED_EVEN

Figure 8. 420 downsampling, xChromaOffset=MIDPOINT, yChromaOffset=COSITED_EVEN
Reconstruction is implemented in one of two ways:

If the format of the image that is to be sampled sets `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT`, or the `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo`'s `forceExplicitReconstruction` is set to `VK_TRUE`, reconstruction is performed as an explicit step independent of filtering, described in the Explicit Reconstruction section.

If the format of the image that is to be sampled does not set `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT` and if the
VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo’s `forceExplicitReconstruction` is set to VK_FALSE, reconstruction is performed as an implicit part of filtering prior to color model conversion, with no separate post-conversion texel filtering step, as described in the Implicit Reconstruction section.

**Explicit Reconstruction**

- If the `chromaFilter` member of the VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo structure is VK_FILTER_NEAREST:
  - If the format’s R and B components are reduced in resolution in just width by a factor of two relative to the G component (i.e. this is a “_422” format), the \( \tau_{ijk}[level] \) values accessed by texel filtering are reconstructed as follows:
    
    \[
    \begin{align*}
    \tau_R'(i, j) &= \tau_R([i \times 0.5], j)[level] \\
    \tau_B'(i, j) &= \tau_B([i \times 0.5], j)[level]
    \end{align*}
    \]

  - If the format’s R and B components are reduced in resolution in width and height by a factor of two relative to the G component (i.e. this is a “_420” format), the \( \tau_{ijk}[level] \) values accessed by texel filtering are reconstructed as follows:
    
    \[
    \begin{align*}
    \tau_R'(i, j) &= \tau_R([i \times 0.5], [j \times 0.5])[level] \\
    \tau_B'(i, j) &= \tau_B([i \times 0.5], [j \times 0.5])[level]
    \end{align*}
    \]

  - Note: `xChromaOffset` and `yChromaOffset` have no effect if `chromaFilter` is VK_FILTER_NEAREST for explicit reconstruction.

- If the `chromaFilter` member of the VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo structure is VK_FILTER_LINEAR:
  - If the format’s R and B components are reduced in resolution in just width by a factor of two relative to the G component (i.e. this is a “_422” format):
    - If `xChromaOffset` is VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN:
      
      \[
      \tau_{RB}'(i, j) = \begin{cases} 
      \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5], j)[level], & 0.5 \times i = [0.5 \times i] \\
      0.5 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5], j)[level] + 0.5 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5] + 1, j)[level], & 0.5 \times i \neq [0.5 \times i]
      \end{cases}
      \]
    - If `xChromaOffset` is VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT:
      
      \[
      \tau_{RB}'(i, j) = \begin{cases} 
      0.25 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5] - 1, j)[level] + \\
      0.75 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5], j)[level], & 0.5 \times i = [0.5 \times i] \\
      0.75 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5], j)[level] + \\
      0.25 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5] + 1, j)[level], & 0.5 \times i \neq [0.5 \times i]
      \end{cases}
      \]
  - If the format’s R and B components are reduced in resolution in width and height by a factor of two relative to the G component (i.e. this is a “_420” format), a similar relationship applies. Due to the number of options, these formulae are expressed more concisely as follows:
\[ i_{RB} = \begin{cases} 0.5 \times (i) & \text{xChromaOffset=} \text{COSITED\_EVEN} \\ 0.5 \times (i - 0.5) & \text{xChromaOffset=} \text{MIDPOINT} \end{cases} \]

\[ j_{RB} = \begin{cases} 0.5 \times (j) & \text{yChromaOffset=} \text{COSITED\_EVEN} \\ 0.5 \times (j - 0.5) & \text{yChromaOffset=} \text{MIDPOINT} \end{cases} \]

\[ i_{floor} = \lfloor i_{RB} \rfloor \]

\[ j_{floor} = \lfloor j_{RB} \rfloor \]

\[ i_{frac} = i_{RB} - i_{floor} \]

\[ j_{frac} = j_{RB} - j_{floor} \]

\[ \tau_{RB}(i, j) = \tau_{RB}(i_{floor}, j_{floor})[\text{level}] \times (1 - i_{frac}) \times (1 - j_{frac}) + \]

\[ \tau_{RB}(1 + i_{floor}, j_{floor})[\text{level}] \times (i_{frac}) \times (1 - j_{frac}) + \]

\[ \tau_{RB}(i_{floor}, 1 + j_{floor})[\text{level}] \times (1 - i_{frac}) \times (j_{frac}) + \]

\[ \tau_{RB}(1 + i_{floor}, 1 + j_{floor})[\text{level}] \times (i_{frac}) \times (j_{frac}) \]

**Note**

In the case where the texture itself is bilinearly interpolated as described in Texel Filtering, thus requiring four full-color samples for the filtering operation, and where the reconstruction of these samples uses bilinear interpolation in the chroma components due to \text{chromaFilter=VK\_FILTER\_LINEAR}, up to nine chroma samples may be required, depending on the sample location.

**Implicit Reconstruction**

Implicit reconstruction takes place by the samples being interpolated, as required by the filter settings of the sampler, except that \text{chromaFilter} takes precedence for the chroma samples.

If \text{chromaFilter} is \text{VK\_FILTER\_NEAREST}, an implementation may behave as if \text{xChromaOffset} and \text{yChromaOffset} were both \text{VK\_CHROMA\_LOCATION\_MIDPOINT}, irrespective of the values set.

**Note**

This will not have any visible effect if the locations of the luma samples coincide with the location of the samples used for rasterization.

The sample coordinates are adjusted by the downsample factor of the component (such that, for example, the sample coordinates are divided by two if the component has a downsample factor of two relative to the luma component):

\[ u_{RB}'(422/420) = \begin{cases} 0.5 \times (u + 0.5), & \text{xChromaOffset=} \text{COSITED\_EVEN} \\ 0.5 \times u, & \text{xChromaOffset=} \text{MIDPOINT} \end{cases} \]

\[ v_{RB}'(420) = \begin{cases} 0.5 \times (v + 0.5), & \text{yChromaOffset=} \text{COSITED\_EVEN} \\ 0.5 \times v, & \text{yChromaOffset=} \text{MIDPOINT} \end{cases} \]

**16.3.9. Sampler \text{Y'CbCr} Conversion**

Sampler \text{Y'CbCr} conversion performs the following operations, which an implementation may
combine into a single mathematical operation:

- **Sampler Y’C_bC_r Range Expansion**
- **Sampler Y’C_bC_r Model Conversion**

### Sampler Y’C_bC_r Range Expansion

Sampler Y’C_bC_r range expansion is applied to color component values after all texel input operations which are not specific to sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion. For example, the input values to this stage have been converted using the normal format conversion rules.

Sampler Y’C_bC_r range expansion is not applied if `ycbcrModel` is `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY`. That is, the shader receives the vector C’_rgb as output by the Component Swizzle stage without further modification.

For other values of `ycbcrModel`, range expansion is applied to the texel component values output by the Component Swizzle defined by the components member of `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo`. Range expansion applies independently to each component of the image. For the purposes of range expansion and Y’C_bC_r model conversion, the R and B components contain color difference (chroma) values and the G component contains luma. The A component is not modified by sampler Y’C_bC_r range expansion.

The range expansion to be applied is defined by the `ycbcrRange` member of the `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo` structure:

- If `ycbcrRange` is `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_FULL`, the following transformations are applied:

  \[
  \begin{align*}
  Y' &= C'_{rgba}[G] \\
  C_B &= C'_{rgba}[B] - \frac{2^{(n-1)}}{(2^n) - 1} \\
  C_R &= C'_{rgba}[R] - \frac{2^{(n-1)}}{(2^n) - 1}
  \end{align*}
  \]

  **Note**
  These formulae correspond to the “full range” encoding in the “Quantization schemes” chapter of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

  Should any future amendments be made to the ITU specifications from which these equations are derived, the formulae used by Vulkan may also be updated to maintain parity.

- If `ycbcrRange` is `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW`, the following transformations are applied:
\[
Y' = \frac{C'_{rgb}[G] \times (2^n - 1) - 16 \times 2^n - 8}{219 \times 2^n - 8}
\]
\[
C_B = \frac{C'_{rgb}[B] \times (2^n - 1) - 128 \times 2^n - 8}{224 \times 2^n - 8}
\]
\[
C_R = \frac{C'_{rgb}[R] \times (2^n - 1) - 128 \times 2^n - 8}{224 \times 2^n - 8}
\]

Note
These formulae correspond to the “narrow range” encoding in the “Quantization schemes” chapter of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

• \(n\) is the bit-depth of the components in the format.

The precision of the operations performed during range expansion must be at least that of the source format.

An implementation may clamp the results of these range expansion operations such that \(Y'\) falls in the range \([0,1]\), and/or such that \(C_B\) and \(C_R\) fall in the range \([-0.5,0.5]\).

**Sampler Y’C₈C₉ Model Conversion**

The range-expanded values are converted between color models, according to the color model conversion specified in the `ycbcrModel` member:

**VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY**

The color components are not modified by the color model conversion since they are assumed already to represent the desired color model in which the shader is operating; \(Y'C_B'C_R\) range expansion is also ignored.

**VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_IDENTITY**

The color components are not modified by the color model conversion and are assumed to be treated as though in \(Y'C_B'C_R\) form both in memory and in the shader; \(Y'C_B'C_R\) range expansion is applied to the components as for other \(Y'C_B'C_R\) models, with the vector \((C_R,Y',C_B,A)\) provided to the shader.

**VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_709**

The color components are transformed from a \(Y'C_B'C_R\) representation to an \(R'G'B'\) representation as described in the “BT.709 Y’C₈C₉ conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

**VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_601**

The color components are transformed from a \(Y'C_B'C_R\) representation to an \(R'G'B'\) representation as described in the “BT.601 Y’C₈C₉ conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

**VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_2020**

The color components are transformed from a \(Y'C_B'C_R\) representation to an \(R'G'B'\) representation as described in the “BT.2020 Y’C₈C₉ conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.
In this operation, each output component is dependent on each input component.

An implementation may clamp the R'G'B' results of these conversions to the range [0,1].

The precision of the operations performed during model conversion must be at least that of the source format.

The alpha component is not modified by these model conversions.

**Note**

Sampling operations in a non-linear color space can introduce color and intensity shifts at sharp transition boundaries. To avoid this issue, the technically precise color correction sequence described in the “Introduction to Color Conversions” chapter of the Khronos Data Format Specification may be performed as follows:

- Calculate the unnormalized texel coordinates corresponding to the desired sample position.
- For a `minFilter` or `magFilter` of `VK_FILTER_NEAREST`:
  1. Calculate \((i,j)\) for the sample location as described under the “nearest filtering” formulae in \((u,v,w,a)\) to \((i,j,k,l,n)\) Transformation And Array Layer Selection
  2. Calculate the normalized texel coordinates corresponding to these integer coordinates.
  3. Sample using sampler \(Y'C_bC_a\) conversion at this location.
- For a `minFilter` or `magFilter` of `VK_FILTER_LINEAR`:
  1. Calculate \((i_{a,1}, j_{a,1})\) for the sample location as described under the “linear filtering” formulae in \((u,v,w,a)\) to \((i,j,k,l,n)\) Transformation And Array Layer Selection
  2. Calculate the normalized texel coordinates corresponding to these integer coordinates.
  3. Sample using sampler \(Y'C_bC_a\) conversion at each of these locations.
  4. Convert the non-linear A'R'G'B' outputs of the \(Y'C_bC_a\) conversions to linear ARGB values as described in the “Transfer Functions” chapter of the Khronos Data Format Specification.
  5. Interpolate the linear ARGB values using the \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) values described in the “linear filtering” section of \((u,v,w,a)\) to \((i,j,k,l,n)\) Transformation And Array Layer Selection and the equations in Texel Filtering.

The additional calculations and, especially, additional number of sampling operations in the `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` case can be expected to have a performance impact compared with using the outputs directly. Since the variations from “correct” results are subtle for most content, the application author should determine whether a more costly implementation is strictly necessary.

If `chromaFilter`, and `minFilter` or `magFilter` are both `VK_FILTER_NEAREST`, these
operations are redundant and sampling using sampler Y′C_bC_r conversion at the desired sample coordinates will produce the “correct” results without further processing.

16.4. Texel Output Operations

*Texel output instructions* are SPIR-V image instructions that write to an image. *Texel output operations* are a set of steps that are performed on state, coordinates, and texel values while processing a texel output instruction, and which are common to some or all texel output instructions. They include the following steps, which are performed in the listed order:

- Validation operations
  - Format validation
  - Type validation
  - Coordinate validation
  - Sparse validation
- Texel output format conversion

16.4.1. Texel Output Validation Operations

*Texel output validation operations* inspect instruction/image state or coordinates, and in certain circumstances cause the write to have no effect. There are a series of validations that the texel undergoes.

**Texel Format Validation**

If the image format of the `OpTypeImage` is not compatible with the `VkImageView`'s format, the write causes the contents of the image’s memory to become undefined.

**Texel Type Validation**

If the `Sampled Type` of the `OpTypeImage` does not match the type defined for the format, as specified in the SPIR-V `Sampled Type` column of the *Interpretation of Numeric Format* table, the write causes the value of the texel to become undefined. For integer types, if the signedness of the access does not match the signedness of the accessed resource, the write causes the value of the texel to become undefined.

16.4.2. Integer Texel Coordinate Validation

The integer texel coordinates are validated according to the same rules as for texel input coordinate validation.

If the texel fails integer texel coordinate validation, then the write has no effect.
16.4.3. Sparse Texel Operation

If the texel attempts to write to an unbound region of a sparse image, the texel is a sparse unbound texel. In such a case, if the `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties::residencyNonResidentStrict` property is `VK_TRUE`, the sparse unbound texel write has no effect. If `residencyNonResidentStrict` is `VK_FALSE`, the write may have a side effect that becomes visible to other accesses to unbound texels in any resource, but will not be visible to any device memory allocated by the application.

16.4.4. Texel Output Format Conversion

If the image format is sRGB, a linear to sRGB conversion is applied to the R, G, and B components as described in the “sRGB EOTF” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification. The A component, if present, is unchanged.

Texels then undergo a format conversion from the floating point, signed, or unsigned integer type of the texel data to the `VkFormat` of the image view. If the number of components in the texel data is larger than the number of components in the format, additional components are discarded.

Each component is converted based on its type and size (as defined in the Format Definition section for each `VkFormat`). Floating-point outputs are converted as described in Floating-Point Format Conversions and Fixed-Point Data Conversion. Integer outputs are converted such that their value is preserved. The converted value of any integer that cannot be represented in the target format is undefined.

16.5. Normalized Texel Coordinate Operations

If the image sampler instruction provides normalized texel coordinates, some of the following operations are performed.

16.5.1. Projection Operation

For Proj image operations, the normalized texel coordinates \((s,t,r,q,a)\) and (if present) the \(D_{ref}\) coordinate are transformed as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
    s &= \frac{s}{q}, & \text{for 1D, 2D, or 3D image} \\
    t &= \frac{t}{q}, & \text{for 2D or 3D image} \\
    r &= \frac{r}{q}, & \text{for 3D image} \\
    D_{ref} &= \frac{D_{ref}}{q}, & \text{if provided}
\end{align*}
\]

16.5.2. Derivative Image Operations

Derivatives are used for LOD selection. These derivatives are either implicit (in an ImplicitLod image instruction in a fragment shader) or explicit (provided explicitly by shader to the image
For implicit derivatives image instructions, the derivatives of texel coordinates are calculated in the same manner as derivative operations. That is:

\[ \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = dPdx(s), \quad \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = dPdx(t), \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = dPdx(r), \]
\[ \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = dPdy(s), \quad \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = dPdy(t), \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = dPdy(r), \]

for 1D, 2D, Cube, or 3D image,

for 2D, Cube, or 3D image,

for Cube or 3D image.

Partial derivatives not defined above for certain image dimensionalities are set to zero.

For explicit LOD image instructions, if the optional SPIR-V operand \texttt{Grad} is provided, then the operand values are used for the derivatives. The number of components present in each derivative for a given image dimensionality matches the number of partial derivatives computed above.

If the optional SPIR-V operand \texttt{Lod} is provided, then derivatives are set to zero, the cube map derivative transformation is skipped, and the scale factor operation is skipped. Instead, the floating point scalar coordinate is directly assigned to \( \lambda_{\text{base}} \) as described in Level-of-Detail Operation.

If the image or sampler object used by an implicit derivative image instruction is not uniform across the quad and \texttt{quadDivergentImplicitLod} is not supported, then the derivative and LOD values are undefined. Implicit derivatives are well-defined when the image and sampler and control flow are uniform across the quad, even if they diverge between different quads.

If \texttt{quadDivergentImplicitLod} is supported, then derivatives and implicit LOD values are well-defined even if the image or sampler object are not uniform within a quad. The derivatives are computed as specified above, and the implicit LOD calculation proceeds for each shader invocation using its respective image and sampler object.

### 16.5.3. Cube Map Face Selection and Transformations

For cube map image instructions, the \((s,t,r)\) coordinates are treated as a direction vector \((r_x,r_y,r_z)\). The direction vector is used to select a cube map face. The direction vector is transformed to a per-face texel coordinate system \((s_{\text{face}},t_{\text{face}},r_{\text{face}})\). The direction vector is also used to transform the derivatives to per-face derivatives.

### 16.5.4. Cube Map Face Selection

The direction vector selects one of the cube map’s faces based on the largest magnitude coordinate direction (the major axis direction). Since two or more coordinates \textit{can} have identical magnitude, the implementation \textit{must} have rules to disambiguate this situation.

The rules \textit{should} have as the first rule that \(r_z\) wins over \(r_y\) and \(r_x\), and the second rule that \(r_y\) wins over \(r_x\). An implementation \textit{may} choose other rules, but the rules \textit{must} be deterministic and depend only on \((r_x,r_y,r_z)\).

The layer number (corresponding to a cube map face), the coordinate selections for \(s_c\), \(t_c\), \(r_c\), and the selection of derivatives, are determined by the major axis direction as specified in the following two tables.
Table 22. Cube map face and coordinate selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Axis Direction</th>
<th>Layer Number</th>
<th>Cube Map Face</th>
<th>s&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>t&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>r&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Positive X</td>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Negative X</td>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Positive Y</td>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Negative Y</td>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Positive Z</td>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Negative Z</td>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>-r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23. Cube map derivative selection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Axis Direction</th>
<th>∂s&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</th>
<th>∂s&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</th>
<th>∂t&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</th>
<th>∂t&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</th>
<th>∂r&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</th>
<th>∂r&lt;sub&gt;c&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
<td>+∂r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</td>
<td>+∂r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
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<td>+∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</td>
<td>+∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
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<td>+∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>+r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>+∂r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</td>
<td>+∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
<td>+∂r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</td>
<td>+∂r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
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<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;y&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;x&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂x</td>
<td>-∂r&lt;sub&gt;z&lt;/sub&gt; / ∂y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16.5.5. Cube Map Coordinate Transformation

\[
s_{\text{face}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{s_c}{|r_c|} + \frac{1}{2}
\]
\[
t_{\text{face}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{t_c}{|r_c|} + \frac{1}{2}
\]

16.5.6. Cube Map Derivative Transformation

\[
\frac{\partial s_{\text{face}}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{s_c}{|r_c|} + \frac{1}{2} \right)
\]
\[
\frac{\partial s_{\text{face}}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{s_c}{|r_c|} \right)
\]
\[
\frac{\partial s_{\text{face}}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{|r_c| \times \partial s_c / \partial x - s_c \times \partial r_c / \partial x}{(r_c)^2} \right)
\]
16.5.7. Scale Factor Operation, Level-of-Detail Operation and Image Level(s) Selection

LOD selection can be either explicit (provided explicitly by the image instruction) or implicit (determined from a scale factor calculated from the derivatives). The LOD must be computed with `mipmapPrecisionBits` of accuracy.

Scale Factor Operation

The magnitude of the derivatives are calculated by:

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial s_{\text{face}}}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{|r_c| \times \frac{\partial s_c}{\partial y} - s_c \times \frac{\partial r_c}{\partial y}}{(r_c)^2} \right) \\
\frac{\partial t_{\text{face}}}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{|r_c| \times \frac{\partial t_c}{\partial x} - t_c \times \frac{\partial r_c}{\partial x}}{(r_c)^2} \right) \\
\frac{\partial t_{\text{face}}}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{|r_c| \times \frac{\partial t_c}{\partial y} - t_c \times \frac{\partial r_c}{\partial y}}{(r_c)^2} \right)
\end{align*}
\]

where:

\[
\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ (for 1D images)}
\]

\[
\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ (for 1D, 2D or Cube images)}
\]

and:

\[
w_{\text{base}} = \text{image.w}
\]
\( h_{\text{base}} = \text{image.h} \)

\( d_{\text{base}} = \text{image.d} \)

(for the baseMipLevel, from the image descriptor).

A point sampled in screen space has an elliptical footprint in texture space. The minimum and maximum scale factors \((\rho_{\text{min}}, \rho_{\text{max}})\) should be the minor and major axes of this ellipse.

The scale factors \(\rho_x\) and \(\rho_y\), calculated from the magnitude of the derivatives in \(x\) and \(y\), are used to compute the minimum and maximum scale factors.

\(\rho_x\) and \(\rho_y\) may be approximated with functions \(f_x\) and \(f_y\), subject to the following constraints:

- \(f_x\) is continuous and monotonically increasing in each of \(m_{ux}, m_{vx}, \) and \(m_{wx}\)
- \(f_y\) is continuous and monotonically increasing in each of \(m_{uy}, m_{vy}, \) and \(m_{wy}\)

\[
\max(|m_{ux}|, |m_{vx}|, |m_{wx}|) \leq f_x \leq \sqrt{2(|m_{ux}| + |m_{vx}| + |m_{wx}|)}
\]
\[
\max(|m_{uy}|, |m_{vy}|, |m_{wy}|) \leq f_y \leq \sqrt{2(|m_{uy}| + |m_{vy}| + |m_{wy}|)}
\]

The minimum and maximum scale factors \((\rho_{\text{min}}, \rho_{\text{max}})\) are determined by:

\[
\rho_{\text{max}} = \max(\rho_x, \rho_y)
\]
\[
\rho_{\text{min}} = \min(\rho_x, \rho_y)
\]

The ratio of anisotropy is determined by:

\[
\eta = \min(\rho_{\text{max}}/\rho_{\text{min}}, \max_{\text{Aniso}})
\]

where:

\[
\text{sampler.max}_{\text{Aniso}} = \max_{\text{Anisotropy}} \text{ (from sampler descriptor)}
\]
\[
\text{limits.max}_{\text{Aniso}} = \max_{\text{SamplerAnisotropy}} \text{ (from physical device limits)}
\]
\[
\max_{\text{Aniso}} = \min(\text{sampler.max}_{\text{Aniso}}, \text{limits.max}_{\text{Aniso}})
\]

If \(\rho_{\text{max}} = \rho_{\text{min}} = 0\), then all the partial derivatives are zero, the fragment's footprint in texel space is a point, and \(\eta\) should be treated as 1. If \(\rho_{\text{max}} \neq 0\) and \(\rho_{\text{min}} = 0\) then all partial derivatives along one axis are zero, the fragment's footprint in texel space is a line segment, and \(\eta\) should be treated as
However, anytime the footprint is small in texel space the implementation may use a smaller value of $\eta$, even when $\rho_{\text{min}}$ is zero or close to zero. If either `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures::samplerAnisotropy` or `VkSamplerCreateInfo::anisotropyEnable` are `VK_FALSE`, $\text{maxAniso}$ is set to 1.

If $\eta = 1$, sampling is isotropic. If $\eta > 1$, sampling is anisotropic.

The sampling rate (N) is derived as:

$$N = \lceil \frac{\rho_{\text{max}}}{\eta} \rceil$$

An implementation may round N up to the nearest supported sampling rate. An implementation may use the value of N as an approximation of $\eta$.

### Level-of-Detail Operation

The LOD parameter $\lambda$ is computed as follows:

$$\lambda_{\text{base}}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \text{shaderOp.Lod } & \text{(from optional SPIR-V operand)} \\ \log_2 \left( \frac{\rho_{\text{max}}}{\eta} \right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda'(x, y) = \lambda_{\text{base}} + \text{clamp}(\text{sampler.bias} + \text{shaderOp.bias}, -\text{maxSamplerLodBias}, \text{maxSamplerLodBias})$$

$$\lambda = \begin{cases} \text{lod}_{\text{max}}, & \lambda' > \text{lod}_{\text{max}} \\ \lambda', & \text{lod}_{\text{min}} \leq \lambda' \leq \text{lod}_{\text{max}} \\ \text{lod}_{\text{min}}, & \lambda' < \text{lod}_{\text{min}} \\ \text{undefined}, & \text{lod}_{\text{min}} > \text{lod}_{\text{max}} \end{cases}$$

where:

- $\text{sampler.bias} = \text{mipLodBias}$ (from sampler descriptor)
- $\text{shaderOp.bias} = \begin{cases} \text{Bias } & \text{(from optional SPIR-V operand)} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- $\text{sampler.lod}_{\text{min}} = \text{minLod}$ (from sampler descriptor)
- $\text{shaderOp.lod}_{\text{min}} = \begin{cases} \text{MinLod } & \text{(from optional SPIR-V operand)} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

$$\text{lod}_{\text{min}} = \max(\text{sampler.lod}_{\text{min}}, \text{shaderOp.lod}_{\text{min}})$$

$$\text{lod}_{\text{max}} = \text{maxLod}$$

and $\text{maxSamplerLodBias}$ is the value of the `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits` feature $\text{maxSamplerLodBias}$.

### Image Level(s) Selection

The image level(s) $d$, $d_{\text{hi}}$, and $d_{\text{lo}}$ which texels are read from are determined by an image-level parameter $d_{\text{b}}$, which is computed based on the LOD parameter, as follows:

$$d_{\text{j}} = \begin{cases} \text{nearest}(d'), & \text{mipmapMode is VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST} \\ d', & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where:

$$d' = l_{\text{base}} + \text{clamp}(\lambda, 0, q)$$
and:

$$nearest(d') = \begin{cases} 
[d' + 0.5] - 1, & \text{preferred} \\
[d' + 0.5], & \text{alternative} 
\end{cases}$$

and:

$$level_{base} = baseMipLevel$$
$$q = levelCount - 1$$

$baseMipLevel$ and $levelCount$ are taken from the $subresourceRange$ of the image view.

If the sampler’s $mipmapMode$ is $VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST$, then the level selected is $d = d_r$.

If the sampler’s $mipmapMode$ is $VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR$, two neighboring levels are selected:

$$d_{hi} = \lfloor d \rfloor$$
$$d_{io} = \min(d_{hi} + 1, level_{base} + q)$$
$$\delta = d - d_{hi}$$

$\delta$ is the fractional value, quantized to the number of $mipmap$ precision bits, used for linear filtering between levels.

16.5.8. $(s,t,r,q,a)$ to $(u,v,w,a)$ Transformation

The normalized texel coordinates are scaled by the image level dimensions and the array layer is selected.

This transformation is performed once for each level used in filtering (either $d$, or $d_{hi}$ and $d_{io}$).

$$u(x, y) = s(x, y) \times width_{scale} + \Delta_i$$
$$v(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{for 1D images} \\
t(x, y) \times height_{scale} + \Delta_j & \text{otherwise} 
\end{cases}$$
$$w(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{for 2D or Cube images} \\
r(x, y) \times depth_{scale} + \Delta_k & \text{otherwise} 
\end{cases}$$
$$a(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
a(x, y) & \text{for array images} \\
0 & \text{otherwise} 
\end{cases}$$

where:

$$width_{scale} = width_{level}$$

$$height_{scale} = height_{level}$$

$$depth_{scale} = depth_{level}$$
and where (Δ_i, Δ_j, Δ_k) are taken from the image instruction if it includes a `ConstOffset` or `Offset` operand, otherwise they are taken to be zero.

Operations then proceed to Unnormalized Texel Coordinate Operations.

## 16.6. Unnormalized Texel Coordinate Operations

### 16.6.1. (u,v,w,a) to (i,j,k,l,n) Transformation And Array Layer Selection

The unnormalized texel coordinates are transformed to integer texel coordinates relative to the selected mipmap level.

The layer index l is computed as:

\[
l = \text{clamp}(\text{RNE}(a), 0, \text{layerCount} - 1) + \text{baseArrayLayer}
\]

where `layerCount` is the number of layers in the image subresource range of the image view, `baseArrayLayer` is the first layer from the subresource range, and where:

\[
\text{RNE}(a) = \begin{cases} 
\text{roundTiesToEven}(a) & \text{preferred, from IEEE Std 754-2008 Floating-Point Arithmetic} \\
\lfloor a + 0.5 \rfloor & \text{alternative}
\end{cases}
\]

The sample index n is assigned the value 0.

Nearest filtering (VK_FILTER_NEAREST) computes the integer texel coordinates that the unnormalized coordinates lie within:

\[
i = \lfloor u + \text{shift} \rfloor \\
j = \lfloor v + \text{shift} \rfloor \\
k = \lfloor w + \text{shift} \rfloor
\]

where:

\[
\text{shift} = 0.0
\]

Linear filtering (VK_FILTER_LINEAR) computes a set of neighboring coordinates which bound the unnormalized coordinates. The integer texel coordinates are combinations of i_0 or i_1, j_0 or j_1, k_0 or k_1, as well as weights α, β, and γ.

\[
i_0 = \lfloor u - \text{shift} \rfloor \\
i_1 = i_0 + 1 \\
j_0 = \lfloor v - \text{shift} \rfloor \\
j_1 = j_0 + 1 \\
k_0 = \lfloor w - \text{shift} \rfloor \\
k_1 = k_0 + 1
\]
\[ \alpha = \frac{u - shift}{shift} \]
\[ \beta = \frac{v - shift}{shift} \]
\[ \gamma = \frac{w - shift}{shift} \]

where:

\[ shift = 0.5 \]

and where:

\[ \text{frac}(x) = x - [x] \]

where the number of fraction bits retained is specified by \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits} ::\text{subTexelPrecisionBits}.

16.7. Integer Texel Coordinate Operations

The \text{OpImageFetch} and \text{OpImageFetchSparse} SPIR-V instructions \textbf{may} supply a LOD from which texels are to be fetched using the optional SPIR-V operand \textit{Lod}. Other integer-coordinate operations \textbf{must} not. If the \textit{Lod} is provided then it \textbf{must} be an integer.

The image level selected is:

\[ d = level_{base} + \begin{cases} 
    Lod & \text{(from optional SPIR-V operand)} \\
    0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases} \]

If \( d \) does not lie in the range \([\text{baseMipLevel}, \text{baseMipLevel} + \text{levelCount})\) then any values fetched are undefined, and any writes (if supported) are discarded.

16.8. Image Sample Operations

16.8.1. Wrapping Operation

\text{Cube} images ignore the wrap modes specified in the sampler. Instead, if \textit{VK\_FILTER\_NEAREST} is used within a mip level then \textit{VK\__SAMPLER\_ADDRESS\_MODE\_CLAMP\_TO\_EDGE} is used, and if \textit{VK\_FILTER\_LINEAR} is used within a mip level then sampling at the edges is performed as described earlier in the \text{Cube map edge handling} section.

The first integer texel coordinate \textit{i} is transformed based on the \textit{addressModeU} parameter of the sampler.
where:

\[
\text{mirror}(n) = \begin{cases} 
  n & \text{for } n \geq 0 \\
  -(1 + n) & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

\(j\) (for 2D and Cube image) and \(k\) (for 3D image) are similarly transformed based on the \text{addressModeV} and \text{addressModeW} parameters of the sampler, respectively.

### 16.8.2. Texel Gathering

SPIR-V instructions with \text{Gather} in the name return a vector derived from 4 texels in the base level of the image view. The rules for the \text{VK_FILTER_LINEAR} minification filter are applied to identify the four selected texels. Each texel is then converted to an RGBA value according to conversion to RGBA and then swizzled. A four-component vector is then assembled by taking the component indicated by the \text{Component} value in the instruction from the swizzled color value of the four texels. If the operation does not use the \text{ConstOffsets} image operand then the four texels form the \(2 \times 2\) rectangle used for texture filtering:

\[
\begin{align*}
\tau[R] &= \tau_{i0j0}^\text{level base}[[\text{comp}]R] \\
\tau[G] &= \tau_{i1j0}^\text{level base}[[\text{comp}]G] \\
\tau[B] &= \tau_{i1j0}^\text{level base}[[\text{comp}]B] \\
\tau[A] &= \tau_{i0j0}^\text{level base}[[\text{comp}]A]
\end{align*}
\]

If the operation does use the \text{ConstOffsets} image operand then the offsets allow a custom filter to be defined:

\[
\begin{align*}
\tau[R] &= \tau_{i0j0} + \Delta_0^\text{level base}[[\text{comp}]R] \\
\tau[G] &= \tau_{i0j0} + \Delta_1^\text{level base}[[\text{comp}]G] \\
\tau[B] &= \tau_{i0j0} + \Delta_2^\text{level base}[[\text{comp}]B] \\
\tau[A] &= \tau_{i0j0} + \Delta_3^\text{level base}[[\text{comp}]A]
\end{align*}
\]

where:

\[
\tau^\text{level base}[[\text{comp}]] = \begin{cases} 
  \tau^\text{level base}[[R]], & \text{for } \text{comp} = 0 \\
  \tau^\text{level base}[[G]], & \text{for } \text{comp} = 1 \\
  \tau^\text{level base}[[B]], & \text{for } \text{comp} = 2 \\
  \tau^\text{level base}[[A]], & \text{for } \text{comp} = 3
\end{cases}
\]
OpImage*Gather must not be used on a sampled image with sampler Y’C₀C₀ conversion enabled.

16.8.3. Texel Filtering

Texel filtering is first performed for each level (either d or dₜ and dₜₒ).

If \( \lambda \) is less than or equal to zero, the texture is said to be magnified, and the filter mode within a mip level is selected by the magFilter in the sampler. If \( \lambda \) is greater than zero, the texture is said to be minified, and the filter mode within a mip level is selected by the minFilter in the sampler.

**Texel Nearest Filtering**

Within a mip level, VK_FILTER_NEAREST filtering selects a single value using the \((i, j, k)\) texel coordinates, with all texels taken from layer \( l \).

\[
\tau_{level} = \begin{cases} 
\tau_{ijk}[level], & \text{for 3D image} \\
\tau_{ij}[level], & \text{for 2D or Cube image} \\
\tau_i[level], & \text{for 1D image}
\end{cases}
\]

**Texel Linear Filtering**

Within a mip level, VK_FILTER_LINEAR filtering combines 8 (for 3D), 4 (for 2D or Cube), or 2 (for 1D) texel values, together with their linear weights. The linear weights are derived from the fractions computed earlier:

\[
w_{i_0} = 1 - \alpha \\
w_{i_1} = \alpha \\
w_{j_0} = 1 - \beta \\
w_{j_1} = \beta \\
w_{k_0} = 1 - \gamma \\
w_{k_1} = \gamma
\]

The values of multiple texels, together with their weights, are combined to produce a filtered value.

The VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo::reductionMode can control the process by which multiple texels, together with their weights, are combined to produce a filtered texture value.

When the reductionMode is set (explicitly or implicitly) to VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE, a weighted average is computed:
However, if the reduction mode is \texttt{VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_MIN} or \texttt{VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_MAX}, the process operates on the above set of multiple texels, together with their weights, computing a component-wise minimum or maximum, respectively, of the components of the set of texels with non-zero weights.

**Texel Mipmap Filtering**

\texttt{VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST} filtering returns the value of a single mipmap level, \(\tau = \tau[d]\).

\texttt{VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR} filtering combines the values of multiple mipmap levels (\(\tau[hi]\) and \(\tau[lo]\)), together with their linear weights.

The linear weights are derived from the fraction computed earlier:

\[
\begin{align*}
w_{hi} &= (1 - \delta) \\
w_{lo} &= (\delta)
\end{align*}
\]

The values of multiple mipmap levels, together with their weights, are combined to produce a final filtered value.

The \texttt{VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo::reductionMode} can control the process by which multiple texels, together with their weights, are combined to produce a filtered texture value.

When the \texttt{reductionMode} is set (explicitly or implicitly) to \texttt{VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE}, a weighted average is computed:

\[
\tau = (w_{hi})\tau[hi] + (w_{lo})\tau[lo]
\]

**Texel Anisotropic Filtering**

Anisotropic filtering is enabled by the \texttt{anisotropyEnable} in the sampler. When enabled, the image filtering scheme accounts for a degree of anisotropy.

The particular scheme for anisotropic texture filtering is implementation-dependent. Implementations should consider the \texttt{magFilter}, \texttt{minFilter} and \texttt{mipmapMode} of the sampler to control the specifics of the anisotropic filtering scheme used. In addition, implementations should consider \texttt{minLod} and \texttt{maxLod} of the sampler.
The following describes one particular approach to implementing anisotropic filtering for the 2D Image case; implementations may choose other methods:

Given a `magFilter`, `minFilter` of `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` and a `mipmapMode` of `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST`:

Instead of a single isotropic sample, N isotropic samples are sampled within the image footprint of the image level d to approximate an anisotropic filter. The sum $\tau_{2Daniso}$ is defined using the single isotropic $\tau_{2D}(u,v)$ at level d.

$$\tau_{2Daniso} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{2D}\left(u\left(x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{N+1}, y\right), v\left(x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{N+1}, y\right)\right), \quad \text{when } \rho_x > \rho_y$$

$$\tau_{2Daniso} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{2D}\left(u\left(x, y - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{N+1}\right), v\left(x, y - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{N+1}\right)\right), \quad \text{when } \rho_y \geq \rho_x$$

When `VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo::reductionMode` is set to `VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE`, the above summation is used. However, if the reduction mode is `VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_MIN` or `VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_MAX`, the process operates on the above values, together with their weights, computing a component-wise minimum or maximum, respectively, of the components of the values with non-zero weights.

### 16.9. Image Operation Steps

Each step described in this chapter is performed by a subset of the image instructions:

- Texel Input Validation Operations, Format Conversion, Texel Replacement, Conversion to RGBA, and Component Swizzle: Performed by all instructions except `OpImageWrite`.
- Depth Comparison: Performed by `OpImage*Dref` instructions.
- All Texel output operations: Performed by `OpImageWrite`.
- Projection: Performed by all `OpImage*Proj` instructions.
- Derivative Image Operations, Cube Map Operations, Scale Factor Operation, Level-of-Detail Operation and Image Level(s) Selection, and Texel Anisotropic Filtering: Performed by all `OpImageSample*` and `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions.
- (s,t,r,q,a) to (u,v,w,a) Transformation, Wrapping, and (u,v,w,a) to (i,j,k,l,n) Transformation And Array Layer Selection: Performed by all `OpImageSample`, `OpImageSparseSample`, and `OpImage*Gather` instructions.
- Texel Filtering: Performed by all `OpImageSample*` and `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions.
- Sparse Residency: Performed by all `OpImageSparse*` instructions.

### 16.10. Image Query Instructions
16.10.1. Image Property Queries

OpImageQuerySize, OpImageQuerySizeLod, OpImageQueryLevels, and OpImageQuerySamples query properties of the image descriptor that would be accessed by a shader image operation.

OpImageQuerySizeLod returns the size of the image level identified by the Level of Detail operand. If that level does not exist in the image, then the value returned is undefined.

16.10.2. Lod Query

OpImageQueryLod returns the Lod parameters that would be used in an image operation with the given image and coordinates. The steps described in this chapter are performed as if for OpImageSampleImplicitLod, up to Scale Factor Operation, Level-of-Detail Operation and Image Level(s) Selection. The return value is the vector \((\lambda', d)\). These values may be subject to implementation-specific maxima and minima for very large, out-of-range values.
Chapter 17. Queries

Queries provide a mechanism to return information about the processing of a sequence of Vulkan commands. Query operations are asynchronous, and as such, their results are not returned immediately. Instead, their results, and their availability status are stored in a Query Pool. The state of these queries can be read back on the host, or copied to a buffer object on the device.

The supported query types are Occlusion Queries, Pipeline Statistics Queries, Result Status Queries, Video Encode Bitstream Queries, and Timestamp Queries. Performance Queries are supported if the associated extension is available.

Several additional queries with specific purposes associated with ray tracing are available if the corresponding extensions are supported, as described for VkQueryType.

17.1. Query Pools

Queries are managed using query pool objects. Each query pool is a collection of a specific number of queries of a particular type.

Query pools are represented by VkQueryPool handles:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkQueryPool)
```

To create a query pool, call:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkCreateQueryPool(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkQueryPoolCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkQueryPool* pQueryPool);
```

- device is the logical device that creates the query pool.
- pCreateInfo is a pointer to a VkQueryPoolCreateInfo structure containing the number and type of queries to be managed by the pool.
- pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- pQueryPool is a pointer to a VkQueryPool handle in which the resulting query pool object is returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateQueryPool-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle
• VUID-vkCreateQueryPool-pCreateInfo-parameter
  *pCreateInfo must* be a valid pointer to a valid `VkQueryPoolCreateInfo` structure

• VUID-vkCreateQueryPool-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator must` be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

• VUID-vkCreateQueryPool-pQueryPool-parameter
  *pQueryPool must* be a valid pointer to a `VkQueryPool` handle

### Return Codes

**Success**

• `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**

• `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
• `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkQueryPoolCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkQueryPoolCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkQueryPoolCreateFlags flags;
    VkQueryType queryType;
    uint32_t queryCount;
    VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlags pipelineStatistics;
} VkQueryPoolCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `queryType` is a `VkQueryType` value specifying the type of queries managed by the pool.
- `queryCount` is the number of queries managed by the pool.
- `pipelineStatistics` is a bitmask of `VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits` specifying which counters will be returned in queries on the new pool, as described below in Pipeline Statistics Queries.

`pipelineStatistics` is ignored if `queryType` is not `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS`.

### Valid Usage

• VUID-VkQueryPoolCreateInfo-queryType-00791
  If the `pipelineStatisticsQuery` feature is not enabled, `queryType must not` be
If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS`, `pipelineStatistics` must be a valid combination of `VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits` values.

If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR`, the `pNext` chain must include a `VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR` structure.

`queryCount` must be greater than 0.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkQueryPoolCreateInfo-sType-sType`  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUERY_POOL_CREATE_INFO`  

- `VUID-VkQueryPoolCreateInfo-pNext-pNext`  
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR` or `VkVideoProfileKHR`.

- `VUID-VkQueryPoolCreateInfo-sType-unique`  
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

- `VUID-VkQueryPoolCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask`  
  `flags` must be 0.

- `VUID-VkQueryPoolCreateInfo-queryType-parameter`  
  `queryType` must be a valid `VkQueryType` value.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkQueryPoolCreateFlags;
```

`VkQueryPoolCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

The `VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef struct VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex;
    uint32_t counterIndexCount;
    const uint32_t* pCounterIndices;
} VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• `queueFamilyIndex` is the queue family index to create this performance query pool for.

• `counterIndexCount` is the length of the `pCounterIndices` array.

• `pCounterIndices` is a pointer to an array of indices into the `vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR::pCounters` to enable in this performance query pool.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR-queueFamilyIndex-03236
  `queueFamilyIndex` must be a valid queue family index of the device

• VUID-VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR-performanceCounterQueryPools-03237
  The `performanceCounterQueryPools` feature must be enabled

• VUID-VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR-pCounterIndices-03321
  Each element of `pCounterIndices` must be in the range of counters reported by `vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR` for the queue family specified in `queueFamilyIndex`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUERY_POOL_PERFORMANCE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

• VUID-VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR-pCounterIndices-parameter
  `pCounterIndices` must be a valid pointer to an array of `counterIndexCount` uint32_t values

• VUID-VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR-counterIndexCount-arraylength
  `counterIndexCount` must be greater than 0

To query the number of passes required to query a performance query pool on a physical device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
define void vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice, /* physicalDevice */
    const VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR* pPerformanceQueryCreateInfo, /* pPerformanceQueryCreateInfo */
    uint32_t* pNumPasses /* pNumPasses */);
```

• `physicalDevice` is the handle to the physical device whose queue family performance query counter properties will be queried.

• `pPerformanceQueryCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR` of the performance query that is to be created.

• `pNumPasses` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of passes required to query the performance query pool, as described below.
The `pPerformanceQueryCreateInfo` member `VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR::queueFamilyIndex` must be a queue family of `physicalDevice`. The number of passes required to capture the counters specified in the `pPerformanceQueryCreateInfo` member `VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR::pCounters` is returned in `pNumPasses`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  `physicalDevice` **must** be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR-pPerformanceQueryCreateInfo-parameter
  `pPerformanceQueryCreateInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR` structure

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR-pNumPasses-parameter
  `pNumPasses` **must** be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

To destroy a query pool, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkDestroyQueryPool(
    VkDevice device,  // Logical device destroying the query pool.
    VkQueryPool queryPool,  // Query pool to destroy.
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the logical device that destroys the query pool.
- `queryPool` is the query pool to destroy.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the **Memory Allocation** chapter.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkDestroyQueryPool-queryPool-00793
  All submitted commands that refer to `queryPool` **must** have completed execution

- VUID-vkDestroyQueryPool-queryPool-00794
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `queryPool` was created, a compatible set of callbacks **must** be provided here

- VUID-vkDestroyQueryPool-queryPool-00795
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `queryPool` was created, `pAllocator` **must** be `NULL`

**Note**

Applications **can** verify that `queryPool` **can** be destroyed by checking that
vkGetQueryPoolResults() without the VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT flag returns VK_SUCCESS for all queries that are used in command buffers submitted for execution.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkDestroyQueryPool-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkDestroyQueryPool-queryPool-parameter
  If queryPool is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, queryPool must be a valid VkQueryPool handle

- VUID-vkDestroyQueryPool-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkDestroyQueryPool-queryPool-parent
  If queryPool is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to queryPool must be externally synchronized

Possible values of VkQueryPoolCreateInfo::queryType, specifying the type of queries managed by the pool, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkQueryType {
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION = 0,
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS = 1,
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP = 2,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_RESULT_STATUS_ONLY_KHR = 1000023000,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR = 1000116000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR = 1000150000,
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_SIZE_KHR = 1000150001,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BITSTREAM_BUFFER_RANGE_KHR = 1000299000,
    #endif
    // Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_maintenance1
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR =
```
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION** specifies an occlusion query.
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS** specifies a pipeline statistics query.
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP** specifies a timestamp query.
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR** specifies a performance query.
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR** specifies an acceleration structure size query for use with `vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR` or `vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR`.
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_SIZE_KHR** specifies a serialization acceleration structure size query.
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SIZE_KHR** specifies an acceleration structure size query for use with `vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR` or `vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR`.
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR** specifies a serialization acceleration structure pointer count query.
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_RESULT_STATUS_ONLY_KHR** specifies a result status query.
• **VK_QUERY_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BITSTREAM_BUFFER_RANGE_KHR** specifies a video encode bitstream range query.

### 17.2. Query Operation

The operation of queries is controlled by the commands `vkCmdBeginQuery`, `vkCmdEndQuery`, `vkCmdResetQueryPool`, `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`, `vkCmdWriteTimestamp2`, and `vkCmdWriteTimestamp`.

In order for a `VkCommandBuffer` to record query management commands, the queue family for which its `VkCommandPool` was created must support the appropriate type of operations (graphics, compute) suitable for the query type of a given query pool.

Each query in a query pool has a status that is either unavailable or available, and also has state to store the numerical results of a query operation of the type requested when the query pool was created. Resetting a query via `vkCmdResetQueryPool` or `vkResetQueryPool` sets the status to unavailable and makes the numerical results undefined. A query is made available by the operation of `vkCmdEndQuery`, `vkCmdWriteTimestamp2`, or `vkCmdWriteTimestamp`. Both the availability status and numerical results can be retrieved by calling either `vkGetQueryPoolResults` or `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`.

After query pool creation, each query must be reset before it is used. Queries must also be reset between uses.

If a logical device includes multiple physical devices, then each command that writes a query must
execute on a single physical device, and any call to `vkCmdBeginQuery` must execute the corresponding `vkCmdEndQuery` command on the same physical device.

To reset a range of queries in a query pool on a queue, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdResetQueryPool(  
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    VkQueryPool queryPool,  
    uint32_t firstQuery,  
    uint32_t queryCount);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which this command will be recorded.
- `queryPool` is the handle of the query pool managing the queries being reset.
- `firstQuery` is the initial query index to reset.
- `queryCount` is the number of queries to reset.

When executed on a queue, this command sets the status of query indices `[firstQuery, firstQuery + queryCount - 1]` to unavailable.

This command defines an execution dependency between other query commands that reference the same query.

The first synchronization scope includes all commands which reference the queries in `queryPool` indicated by `firstQuery` and `queryCount` that occur earlier in submission order.

The second synchronization scope includes all commands which reference the queries in `queryPool` indicated by `firstQuery` and `queryCount` that occur later in submission order.

The operation of this command happens after the first scope and happens before the second scope.

If the `queryType` used to create `queryPool` was `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR`, this command sets the status of query indices `[firstQuery, firstQuery + queryCount - 1]` to unavailable for each pass of `queryPool`, as indicated by a call to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR`.

**Note**

Because `vkCmdResetQueryPool` resets all the passes of the indicated queries, applications must not record a `vkCmdResetQueryPool` command for a `queryPool` created with `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR` in a command buffer that needs to be submitted multiple times as indicated by a call to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR`. Otherwise applications will never be able to complete the recorded queries.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-firstQuery-00796
firstQuery must be less than the number of queries in queryPool

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-firstQuery-00797
  The sum of firstQuery and queryCount must be less than or equal to the number of queries in queryPool

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-None-02841
  All queries used by the command must not be active

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-firstQuery-02862
  If queryPool was created with VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR, this command must not be recorded in a command buffer that, either directly or through secondary command buffers, also contains begin commands for a query from the set of queries [firstQuery, firstQuery + queryCount - 1]

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-queryPool-parameter
  queryPool must be a valid VkQueryPool handle

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdResetQueryPool-commonparent
  Both of commandBuffer, and queryPool must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized
To reset a range of queries in a query pool on the host, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
void vkResetQueryPool(
    VkDevice device,
    VkQueryPool queryPool,
    uint32_t firstQuery,
    uint32_t queryCount);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the query pool.
- `queryPool` is the handle of the query pool managing the queries being reset.
- `firstQuery` is the initial query index to reset.
- `queryCount` is the number of queries to reset.

This command sets the status of query indices \([firstQuery, firstQuery + queryCount - 1]\) to unavailable.

If `queryPool` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR` this command sets the status of query indices \([firstQuery, firstQuery + queryCount - 1]\) to unavailable for each pass.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkResetQueryPool-None-02665**
  The `hostQueryReset` feature must be enabled

- **VUID-vkResetQueryPool-firstQuery-02666**
  `firstQuery` must be less than the number of queries in `queryPool`

- **VUID-vkResetQueryPool-firstQuery-02667**
  The sum of `firstQuery` and `queryCount` must be less than or equal to the number of queries in `queryPool`

- **VUID-vkResetQueryPool-firstQuery-02741**
  Submitted commands that refer to the range specified by `firstQuery` and `queryCount` in `queryPool` must have completed execution

- **VUID-vkResetQueryPool-firstQuery-02742**
  The range of queries specified by `firstQuery` and `queryCount` in `queryPool` must not be in
Once queries are reset and ready for use, query commands can be issued to a command buffer. Occlusion queries and pipeline statistics queries count events - drawn samples and pipeline stage invocations, respectively - resulting from commands that are recorded between a vkCmdBeginQuery command and a vkCmdEndQuery command within a specified command buffer, effectively scoping a set of drawing and/or dispatching commands. Timestamp queries write timestamps to a query pool. Performance queries record performance counters to a query pool.

A query must begin and end in the same command buffer, although if it is a primary command buffer, and the inheritedQueries feature is enabled, it can execute secondary command buffers during the query operation. For a secondary command buffer to be executed while a query is active, it must set the occlusionQueryEnable, queryFlags, and/or pipelineStatistics members of VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo to conservative values, as described in the Command Buffer Recording section. A query must either begin and end inside the same subpass of a render pass instance, or must both begin and end outside of a render pass instance (i.e. contain entire render pass instances).

If queries are used while executing a render pass instance that has multiview enabled, the query uses N consecutive query indices in the query pool (starting at query) where N is the number of bits set in the view mask in the subpass the query is used in. How the numerical results of the query are distributed among the queries is implementation-dependent. For example, some implementations may write each view's results to a distinct query, while other implementations may write the total result to the first query and write zero to the other queries. However, the sum of the results in all the queries must accurately reflect the total result of the query summed over all views. Applications can sum the results from all the queries to compute the total result.

Queries used with multiview rendering must not span subpasses, i.e. they must begin and end in the same subpass.

To begin a query, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdBeginQuery(
    VkCommandBuffer    commandBuffer,
    VkQueryPool        queryPool,
    uint32_t            query,
);```
VkQueryControlFlags flags);

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which this command will be recorded.
- **queryPool** is the query pool that will manage the results of the query.
- **query** is the query index within the query pool that will contain the results.
- **flags** is a bitmask of **VkQueryControlFlagBits** specifying constraints on the types of queries that can be performed.

If the **queryType** of the pool is **VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION** and **flags** contains **VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT**, an implementation must return a result that matches the actual number of samples passed. This is described in more detail in **Occlusion Queries**.

After beginning a query, that query is considered active within the command buffer it was called in until that same query is ended. Queries active in a primary command buffer when secondary command buffers are executed are considered active for those secondary command buffers.

This command defines an execution dependency between other query commands that reference the same query.

The first **synchronization scope** includes all commands which reference the queries in **queryPool** indicated by **query** that occur earlier in **submission order**.

The second **synchronization scope** includes all commands which reference the queries in **queryPool** indicated by **query** that occur later in **submission order**.

The operation of this command happens after the first scope and happens before the second scope.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-None-00807**
  All queries used by the command must be unavailable

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryType-02804**
  The **queryType** used to create **queryPool** must not be **VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP**

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryType-04728**
  The **queryType** used to create **queryPool** must not be **VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR** or **VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_SIZE_KHR**

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryType-06741**
  The **queryType** used to create **queryPool** must not be **VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SIZE_KHR** or **VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR**

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryType-00800**
  If the **occlusionQueryPrecise** feature is not enabled, or the **queryType** used to create **queryPool** was not **VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION**, **flags** must not contain **VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT**
• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-query-00802
  query must be less than the number of queries in queryPool

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryType-00803
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION, the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryType-00804
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINES_STATISTICS and any of the pipelineStatistics indicate graphics operations, the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryType-00805
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINES_STATISTICS and any of the pipelineStatistics indicate compute operations, the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-commandBuffer-01885
  commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-query-00808
  If called within a render pass instance, the sum of query and the number of bits set in the current subpass's view mask must be less than or equal to the number of queries in queryPool

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryType-04862
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BITSTREAM_BUFFER_RANGE_KHR the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support video encode operations

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryPool-01922
  queryPool must have been created with a queryType that differs from that of any queries that are active within commandBuffer

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryPool-03223
  If queryPool was created with a queryType of VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR, the profiling lock must have been held before vkBeginCommandBuffer was called on commandBuffer

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryPool-03224
  If queryPool was created with a queryType of VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR and one of the counters used to create queryPool was VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_KHR, the query begin must be the first recorded command in commandBuffer

• VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryPool-03225
  If queryPool was created with a queryType of VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR and another query pool with a queryType VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR has been used...
within `commandBuffer`, its parent primary command buffer or secondary command buffer recorded within the same parent primary command buffer as `commandBuffer`, the `performanceCounterMultipleQueryPools` feature must be enabled.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-None-02863**
  If `queryPool` was created with a `queryType` of `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR`, this command must not be recorded in a command buffer that, either directly or through secondary command buffers, also contains a `vkCmdResetQueryPool` command affecting the same query.

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-queryPool-parameter**
  `queryPool` must be a valid `VkQueryPool` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-flags-parameter**
  `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkQueryControlFlagBits` values.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-commandBuffer-recording**
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations.

- **VUID-vkCmdBeginQuery-commonparent**
  Both of `commandBuffer`, and `queryPool` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

---

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.

---

### Command Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Video Coding Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Both</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Graphics, Compute, Decode, Encode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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Bits which can be set in `vkCmdBeginQuery::flags`, specifying constraints on the types of queries that can be performed, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkQueryControlFlagBits {
    VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT = 0x00000001,
} VkQueryControlFlagBits;
```

- `VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT` specifies the precision of occlusion queries.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkQueryControlFlags;
```

`VkQueryControlFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkQueryControlFlagBits`.

To end a query after the set of desired drawing or dispatching commands is executed, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdEndQuery(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which this command will be recorded.
    VkQueryPool queryPool,          // queryPool is the query pool that is managing the results of the query.
    uint32_t query                  // query is the query index within the query pool where the result is stored.
);
```

The command completes the query in `queryPool` identified by `query`, and marks it as available.

This command defines an execution dependency between other query commands that reference the same query.

The first synchronization scope includes all commands which reference the queries in `queryPool` indicated by `query` that occur earlier in submission order.

The second synchronization scope includes only the operation of this command.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdEndQuery-None-01923
  All queries used by the command must be active

- VUID-vkCmdEndQuery-query-00810
  `query` must be less than the number of queries in `queryPool`

- VUID-vkCmdEndQuery-commandBuffer-01886
  `commandBuffer` must not be a protected command buffer
If `vkCmdEndQuery` is called within a render pass instance, the sum of `query` and the number of bits set in the current subpass’s view mask must be less than or equal to the number of queries in `queryPool`.

If `queryPool` was created with a `queryType` of `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR` and one or more of the counters used to create `queryPool` was `VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_KHR`, the `vkCmdEndQuery` must be the last recorded command in `commandBuffer`.

If `queryPool` was created with a `queryType` of `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR` and one or more of the counters used to create `queryPool` was `VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_SCOPE_RENDER_PASS_KHR`, the `vkCmdEndQuery` must not be recorded within a render pass instance.

If called within a subpass of a render pass instance, the corresponding `vkCmdBeginQuery` command must have been called previously within the same subpass.

If called outside of a render pass instance, the corresponding `vkCmdBeginQuery` command must have been called outside of a render pass instance.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.
- `queryPool` must be a valid `VkQueryPool` handle.
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations.
- Both of `commandBuffer`, and `queryPool` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.
### Command Properties

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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Decode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Encode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An application can retrieve results either by requesting they be written into application-provided memory, or by requesting they be copied into a `VkBuffer`. In either case, the layout in memory is defined as follows:

- The first query’s result is written starting at the first byte requested by the command, and each subsequent query’s result begins `stride` bytes later.

- Occlusion queries, pipeline statistics queries, and timestamp queries store results in a tightly packed array of unsigned integers, either 32- or 64-bits as requested by the command, storing the numerical results and, if requested, the availability status.

- Performance queries store results in a tightly packed array whose type is determined by the `unit` member of the corresponding `VkPerformanceCounterKHR`.

- If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT` is used, the final element of each query’s result is an integer indicating whether the query’s result is available, with any non-zero value indicating that it is available.

- If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR` is used, the final element of each query’s result is an integer value indicating that status of the query result. Positive values indicate success, negative values indicate failure, and 0 indicates that the result is not yet available. Specific error codes are encoded in the `VkQueryResultStatusKHR` enumeration.

- Occlusion queries write one integer value - the number of samples passed. Pipeline statistics queries write one integer value for each bit that is enabled in the `pipelineStatistics` when the pool is created, and the statistics values are written in bit order starting from the least significant bit. Timestamp queries write one integer value. Performance queries write one `VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR` value for each `VkPerformanceCounterKHR` in the query.

- If more than one query is retrieved and `stride` is not at least as large as the size of the array of values corresponding to a single query, the values written to memory are undefined.

To retrieve status and results for a set of queries, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkGetQueryPoolResults(
    VkDevice device,
    VkQueryPool queryPool,
    uint32_t firstQuery,
    uint32_t queryCount,
    size_t dataSize,
```
void* pData,
VkDeviceSize stride,
VkQueryResultFlags flags);

- **device** is the logical device that owns the query pool.
- **queryPool** is the query pool managing the queries containing the desired results.
- **firstQuery** is the initial query index.
- **queryCount** is the number of queries to read.
- **dataSize** is the size in bytes of the buffer pointed to by **pData**.
- **pData** is a pointer to a user-allocated buffer where the results will be written.
- **stride** is the stride in bytes between results for individual queries within **pData**.
- **flags** is a bitmask of **VkQueryResultFlagBits** specifying how and when results are returned.

Any results written for a query are written according to a layout dependent on the query type.

Results for any query in **queryPool** identified by **firstQuery** and **queryCount** that is available are copied to **pData**.

If **VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT** is set, results for all queries in **queryPool** identified by **firstQuery** and **queryCount** are copied to **pData**, along with an extra availability value written directly after the results of each query and interpreted as an unsigned integer. A value of zero indicates that the results are not yet available, otherwise the query is complete and results are available.

If **VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR** is set, results for all queries in **queryPool** identified by **firstQuery** and **queryCount** are copied to **pData**, along with an extra status value written directly after the results of each query and interpreted as a signed integer. A value of zero indicates that the results are not yet available. Positive values indicate that the operations within the query completed successfully, and the query results are valid. Negative values indicate that the operations within the query completed unsuccessfully.

**VkQueryResultStatusKHR** defines specific meaning for values returned here, though implementations are free to return other values.

Results for any available query written by this command are final and represent the final result of the query. If **VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT** is set, then for any query that is unavailable, an intermediate result between zero and the final result value is written for that query. Otherwise, any result written by this command is undefined.

If **VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT** is set, results and availability or status values for all queries are written as an array of 64-bit values. If the **queryPool** was created with **VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR**, results for each query are written as an array of the type indicated by **VkPerformanceCounterKHR::storage** for the counter being queried. Otherwise, results and availability or status values are written as an array of 32-bit values. If an unsigned integer query’s value overflows the result type, the value **may** either wrap or saturate. If a signed integer query’s value overflows the result type, the value is undefined. If a floating point query’s value is not representable as the result type, the
value is undefined.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT` is set, this command defines an execution dependency with any earlier commands that writes one of the identified queries. The first synchronization scope includes all instances of `vkCmdEndQuery`, `vkCmdWriteTimestamp2`, and `vkCmdWriteTimestamp` that reference any query in `queryPool` indicated by `firstQuery` and `queryCount`. The second synchronization scope includes the host operations of this command.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT` is not set, `vkGetQueryPoolResults` may return `VK_NOT_READY` if there are queries in the unavailable state.

**Note**

Applications **must** take care to ensure that use of the `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT` bit has the desired effect.

For example, if a query has been used previously and a command buffer records the commands `vkCmdResetQueryPool`, `vkCmdBeginQuery`, and `vkCmdEndQuery` for that query, then the query will remain in the available state until `vkResetQueryPool` is called or the `vkCmdResetQueryPool` command executes on a queue. Applications **can** use fences or events to ensure that a query has already been reset before checking for its results or availability status. Otherwise, a stale value could be returned from a previous use of the query.

The above also applies when `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT` is used in combination with `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT`. In this case, the returned availability status may reflect the result of a previous use of the query unless `vkResetQueryPool` is called or the `vkCmdResetQueryPool` command has been executed since the last use of the query.

A similar situation can arise with the `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR` flag.

**Note**

Applications **can** double-buffer query pool usage, with a pool per frame, and reset queries at the end of the frame in which they are read.

---

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-firstQuery-00813
  `firstQuery` **must** be less than the number of queries in `queryPool`

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-flags-02828
  If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT` is not set in `flags` and the `queryType` used to create `queryPool` was not `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR`, then `pData` and `stride` **must** be multiples of 4

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-flags-00815
  If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT` is set in `flags` then `pData` and `stride` **must** be multiples of 8

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-queryType-03229
  If the `queryType` used to create `queryPool` was `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR`, then
pData and stride must be multiples of the size of VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-queryType-04519
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR, then stride must be large enough to contain VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR::counterIndexCount used to create queryPool times the size of VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-firstQuery-00816
  The sum of firstQuery and queryCount must be less than or equal to the number of queries in queryPool

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-dataSize-00817
  dataSize must be large enough to contain the result of each query, as described here

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-queryType-00818
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP, flags must not contain VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-queryType-03230
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR, flags must not contain VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT, VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT or VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-queryType-03231
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR, the queryPool must have been recorded once for each pass as retrieved via a call to vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-queryType-04810
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_RESULT_STATUS_ONLY_KHR, flags must include VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-flags-04811
  If flags includes VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR, it must not include VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-queryType-06900
  If the queryType used to create queryPool was VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR, flags must not contain VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-queryPool-parameter
  queryPool must be a valid VkQueryPool handle

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-pData-parameter
  pData must be a valid pointer to an array of dataSize bytes

- VUID-vkGetQueryPoolResults-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkQueryResultFlagBits values
Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_NOT_READY

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST

Bits which can be set in `vkGetQueryPoolResults::flags` and `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults::flags`, specifying how and when results are returned, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkQueryResultFlagBits {
    VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT = 0x00000008,
    #ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
    // Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
    VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR = 0x00000010,
    #endif
} VkQueryResultFlagBits;
```

- **VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT** specifies the results will be written as an array of 64-bit unsigned integer values. If this bit is not set, the results will be written as an array of 32-bit unsigned integer values.

- **VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT** specifies that Vulkan will wait for each query’s status to become available before retrieving its results.

- **VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT** specifies that the availability status accompanies the results.

- **VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT** specifies that returning partial results is acceptable.

- **VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR** specifies that the last value returned in the query is a `VkQueryResultStatusKHR` value. See result status query for information on how an application can determine whether the use of this flag bit is supported.
typedef VkFlags VkQueryResultFlags;

VkQueryResultFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkQueryResultFlagBits.

Specific status codes that can be returned from a query are:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef enum VkQueryResultStatusKHR {
    VK_QUERY_RESULT_STATUS_ERROR_KHR = -1,
    VK_QUERY_RESULT_STATUS_NOT_READY_KHR = 0,
    VK_QUERY_RESULT_STATUS_COMPLETE_KHR = 1,
} VkQueryResultStatusKHR;
```

- **VK_QUERY_RESULT_STATUS_NOT_READY_KHR** specifies that the query result is not yet available.
- **VK_QUERY_RESULT_STATUS_ERROR_KHR** specifies that operations did not complete successfully.
- **VK_QUERY_RESULT_STATUS_COMPLETE_KHR** specifies that operations completed successfully and the query result is available.

To copy query statuses and numerical results directly to buffer memory, call:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  commandBuffer,
    VkQueryPool queryPool,          queryPool,
    uint32_t firstQuery,            firstQuery,
    uint32_t queryCount,            queryCount,
    VkBuffer dstBuffer,             dstBuffer,
    VkDeviceSize dstOffset,         dstOffset,
    VkDeviceSize stride,            stride,
    VkQueryResultFlags flags);      flags);
```

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which this command will be recorded.
- **queryPool** is the query pool managing the queries containing the desired results.
- **firstQuery** is the initial query index.
- **queryCount** is the number of queries. **firstQuery** and **queryCount** together define a range of queries.
- **dstBuffer** is a VkBuffer object that will receive the results of the copy command.
- **dstOffset** is an offset into **dstBuffer**.
- **stride** is the stride in bytes between results for individual queries within **dstBuffer**. The required size of the backing memory for **dstBuffer** is determined as described above for vkGetQueryPoolResults.
- **flags** is a bitmask of VkQueryResultFlagBits specifying how and when results are returned.
Any results written for a query are written according to a **layout dependent on the query type**.

Results for any query in `queryPool` identified by `firstQuery` and `queryCount` that is available are copied to `dstBuffer`.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT` is set, results for all queries in `queryPool` identified by `firstQuery` and `queryCount` are copied to `dstBuffer`, along with an extra availability value written directly after the results of each query and interpreted as an unsigned integer. A value of zero indicates that the results are not yet available, otherwise the query is complete and results are available.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR` is set, results for all queries in `queryPool` identified by `firstQuery` and `queryCount` are copied to `dstBuffer`, along with an extra status value written directly after the results of each query and interpreted as a signed integer. A value of zero indicates that the results are not yet available. Positive values indicate that the operations within the query completed successfully, and the query results are valid. Negative values indicate that the operations within the query completed unsuccessfully.

`VkQueryResultStatusKHR` defines specific meaning for values returned here, though implementations are free to return other values.

Results for any available query written by this command are final and represent the final result of the query. If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT` is set, then for any query that is unavailable, an intermediate result between zero and the final result value is written for that query. Otherwise, any result written by this command is undefined.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT` is set, results and availability or status values for all queries are written as an array of 64-bit values. If the `queryPool` was created with `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR`, results for each query are written as an array of the type indicated by `VkPerformanceCounterKHR::storage` for the counter being queried. Otherwise, results and availability or status values are written as an array of 32-bit values. If an unsigned integer query’s value overflows the result type, the value may either wrap or saturate. If a signed integer query’s value overflows the result type, the value is undefined. If a floating point query’s value is not representable as the result type, the value is undefined.

This command defines an execution dependency between other query commands that reference the same query.

The first **synchronization scope** includes all commands which reference the queries in `queryPool` indicated by `query` that occur earlier in submission order. If `flags` does not include `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT`, `vkCmdWriteTimestamp2`, `vkCmdEndQuery`, and `vkCmdWriteTimestamp` are excluded from this scope.

The second **synchronization scope** includes all commands which reference the queries in `queryPool` indicated by `query` that occur later in submission order.

The operation of this command happens after the first scope and happens before the second scope.

`vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults` is considered to be a transfer operation, and its writes to buffer memory must be synchronized using `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT` and `VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT`.

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before using the results.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-dstOffset-00819  
  \textit{dstOffset} must be less than the size of \textit{dstBuffer}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-firstQuery-00820  
  \textit{firstQuery} must be less than the number of queries in \textit{queryPool}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-firstQuery-00821  
  The sum of \textit{firstQuery} and \textit{queryCount} must be less than or equal to the number of queries in \textit{queryPool}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-flags-00822  
  If \textit{VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT} is not set in \textit{flags} then \textit{dstOffset} and \textit{stride} must be multiples of 4

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-flags-00823  
  If \textit{VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT} is set in \textit{flags} then \textit{dstOffset} and \textit{stride} must be multiples of 8

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-dstBuffer-00824  
  \textit{dstBuffer} must have enough storage, from \textit{dstOffset}, to contain the result of each query, as described here

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-dstBuffer-00825  
  \textit{dstBuffer} must have been created with \textit{VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT} usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-dstBuffer-00826  
  If \textit{dstBuffer} is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single \textit{VkDeviceMemory} object

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-queryType-00827  
  If the \textit{queryType} used to create \textit{queryPool} was \textit{VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP}, \textit{flags} must not contain \textit{VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-queryType-03232  
  If the \textit{queryType} used to create \textit{queryPool} was \textit{VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR}, \textit{VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryPropertiesKHR::allowCommandBufferQueryCopies} must be \textit{VK_TRUE}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-queryType-03233  
  If the \textit{queryType} used to create \textit{queryPool} was \textit{VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR}, \textit{flags} must not contain \textit{VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT}, \textit{VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT} or \textit{VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-queryType-03234  
  If the \textit{queryType} used to create \textit{queryPool} was \textit{VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR}, the \textit{queryPool} must have been submitted once for each pass as retrieved via a call to \textit{vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-queryType-06901  
  If the \textit{queryType} used to create \textit{queryPool} was \textit{VK_QUERY_TYPE_RESULT_STATUS_ONLY_KHR}, \textit{flags} must include \textit{VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR}
• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-flags-06902
  If `flags` includes `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR`, it **must** not include `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT`

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-queryType-06903
  If the `queryType` used to create `queryPool` was `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR`, `flags` **must** not contain `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-queryPool-parameter
  `queryPool` **must** be a valid `VkQueryPool` handle

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-dstBuffer-parameter
  `dstBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-flags-parameter
  `flags` **must** be a valid combination of `VkQueryResultFlagBits` values

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics, or compute operations

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-renderpass
  This command **must** only be called outside of a render pass instance

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-videocoding
  This command **must** only be called outside of a video coding scope

• VUID-vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults-commonparent
  Each of `commandBuffer`, `dstBuffer`, and `queryPool` **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

**Host Synchronization**

• Host access to `commandBuffer` **must** be externally synchronized

• Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** be externally synchronized
Rendering operations such as clears, MSAA resolves, attachment load/store operations, and blits may count towards the results of queries. This behavior is implementation-dependent and may vary depending on the path used within an implementation. For example, some implementations have several types of clears, some of which may include vertices and some not.

17.3. Occlusion Queries

Occlusion queries track the number of samples that pass the per-fragment tests for a set of drawing commands. As such, occlusion queries are only available on queue families supporting graphics operations. The application can then use these results to inform future rendering decisions. An occlusion query is begun and ended by calling `vkCmdBeginQuery` and `vkCmdEndQuery`, respectively. When an occlusion query begins, the count of passing samples always starts at zero. For each drawing command, the count is incremented as described in Sample Counting. If flags does not contain `VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT` an implementation may generate any non-zero result value for the query if the count of passing samples is non-zero.

- **Note**
  Not setting `VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT` mode may be more efficient on some implementations, and should be used where it is sufficient to know a boolean result on whether any samples passed the per-fragment tests. In this case, some implementations may only return zero or one, indifferent to the actual number of samples passing the per-fragment tests.

When an occlusion query finishes, the result for that query is marked as available. The application can then either copy the result to a buffer (via `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`) or request it be put into host memory (via `vkGetQueryPoolResults`).

- **Note**
  If occluding geometry is not drawn first, samples can pass the depth test, but still not be visible in a final image.

17.4. Pipeline Statistics Queries

Pipeline statistics queries allow the application to sample a specified set of `VkPipeline` counters. These counters are accumulated by Vulkan for a set of either drawing or dispatching commands while a pipeline statistics query is active. As such, pipeline statistics queries are available on queue families supporting either graphics or compute operations. The availability of pipeline statistics...
queries is indicated by the `pipelineStatisticsQuery` member of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures` object (see `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures` and `vkCreateDevice` for detecting and requesting this query type on a `VkDevice`).

A pipeline statistics query is begun and ended by calling `vkCmdBeginQuery` and `vkCmdEndQuery`, respectively. When a pipeline statistics query begins, all statistics counters are set to zero. While the query is active, the pipeline type determines which set of statistics are available, but these must be configured on the query pool when it is created. If a statistic counter is issued on a command buffer that does not support the corresponding operation, the value of that counter is undefined after the query has been made available. At least one statistic counter relevant to the operations supported on the recording command buffer must be enabled.

Bits which can be set in `VkQueryPoolCreateInfo::pipelineStatistics` for query pools and in `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo::pipelineStatistics` for secondary command buffers, individually enabling pipeline statistics counters, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits {
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_INPUT_ASSEMBLY_VERTICES_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_INPUT_ASSEMBLY_PRIMITIVES_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_VERTEX_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_GEOMETRY_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_GEOMETRY_SHADER_PRIMITIVES_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_CLIPPING_INVOCATIONS_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_CLIPPING_PRIMITIVES_BIT = 0x00000040,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_FRAGMENT_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT = 0x00000080,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_PATCHES_BIT = 0x00000100,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT = 0x00000200,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_COMPUTE_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT = 0x00000400,
} VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits;
```

- `VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_INPUT_ASSEMBLY_VERTICES_BIT` specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of vertices processed by the input assembly stage. Vertices corresponding to incomplete primitives may contribute to the count.
- `VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_INPUT_ASSEMBLY_PRIMITIVES_BIT` specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of primitives processed by the input assembly stage. If primitive restart is enabled, restarting the primitive topology has no effect on the count. Incomplete primitives may be counted.
- `VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_VERTEX_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT` specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of vertex shader invocations. This counter’s value is incremented each time a vertex shader is invoked.
- `VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_GEOMETRY_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT` specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of geometry shader invocations. This counter’s value is incremented each time a geometry shader is invoked. In the case of instanced geometry shaders, the geometry shader invocations count is incremented for each separate instanced invocation.
VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_GEOMETRY_SHADER_PRIMITIVES_BIT specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of primitives generated by geometry shader invocations. The counter’s value is incremented each time the geometry shader emits a primitive. Restarting primitive topology using the SPIR-V instructions `OpEndPrimitive` or `OpEndStreamPrimitive` has no effect on the geometry shader output primitives count.

VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_CLIPPING_INVOCATIONS_BIT specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of primitives processed by the Primitive Clipping stage of the pipeline. The counter’s value is incremented each time a primitive reaches the primitive clipping stage.

VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_CLIPPING_PRIMITIVES_BIT specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of primitives output by the Primitive Clipping stage of the pipeline. The actual number of primitives output by the primitive clipping stage for a particular input primitive is implementation-dependent but must satisfy the following conditions:

- If at least one vertex of the input primitive lies inside the clipping volume, the counter is incremented by one or more.
- Otherwise, the counter is incremented by zero or more.

VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_FRAGMENT_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of fragment shader invocations. The counter’s value is incremented each time the fragment shader is invoked.

VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_PATCHES_BIT specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of patches processed by the tessellation control shader. The counter’s value is incremented once for each patch for which a tessellation control shader is invoked.

VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of invocations of the tessellation evaluation shader. The counter’s value is incremented each time the tessellation evaluation shader is invoked.

VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_COMPUTE_SHADER_INVOCATIONS_BIT specifies that queries managed by the pool will count the number of compute shader invocations. The counter’s value is incremented every time the compute shader is invoked. Implementations may skip the execution of certain compute shader invocations or execute additional compute shader invocations for implementation-dependent reasons as long as the results of rendering otherwise remain unchanged.

These values are intended to measure relative statistics on one implementation. Various device architectures will count these values differently. Any or all counters may be affected by the issues described in Query Operation.

Note

For example, tile-based rendering devices may need to replay the scene multiple times, affecting some of the counts.

If a pipeline has `rasterizerDiscardEnable` enabled, implementations may discard primitives after the final pre-rasterization shader stage. As a result, if `rasterizerDiscardEnable` is enabled, the
clipping input and output primitives counters may not be incremented.

When a pipeline statistics query finishes, the result for that query is marked as available. The application can copy the result to a buffer (via `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`), or request it be put into host memory (via `vkGetQueryPoolResults`).

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlags;
```

`VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits`.

### 17.5. Timestamp Queries

Timestamps provide applications with a mechanism for timing the execution of commands. A timestamp is an integer value generated by the `VkPhysicalDevice`. Unlike other queries, timestamps do not operate over a range, and so do not use `vkCmdBeginQuery` or `vkCmdEndQuery`. The mechanism is built around a set of commands that allow the application to tell the `VkPhysicalDevice` to write timestamp values to a query pool and then either read timestamp values on the host (using `vkGetQueryPoolResults`) or copy timestamp values to a `VkBuffer` (using `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`). The application can then compute differences between timestamps to determine execution time.

The number of valid bits in a timestamp value is determined by the `VkQueueFamilyProperties::timestampValidBits` property of the queue on which the timestamp is written. Timestamps are supported on any queue which reports a non-zero value for `timestampValidBits` via `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties`. If the `timestampComputeAndGraphics` limit is `VK_TRUE`, timestamps are supported by every queue family that supports either graphics or compute operations (see `VkQueueFamilyProperties`).

The number of nanoseconds it takes for a timestamp value to be incremented by 1 can be obtained from `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::timestampPeriod` after a call to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties`.

To request a timestamp and write the value to memory, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdWriteTimestamp2(
    VkCommandBuffer
    VkPipelineStageFlags2
    VkQueryPool
    uint32_t

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_synchronization2
void vkCmdWriteTimestamp2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer
```
VkPipelineStageFlags2 stage,
VkQueryPool queryPool,
uint32_t query);

• `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
• `stage` specifies a stage of the pipeline.
• `queryPool` is the query pool that will manage the timestamp.
• `query` is the query within the query pool that will contain the timestamp.

When `vkCmdWriteTimestamp2` is submitted to a queue, it defines an execution dependency on commands that were submitted before it, and writes a timestamp to a query pool.

The first synchronization scope includes all commands that occur earlier in submission order. The synchronization scope is limited to operations on the pipeline stage specified by `stage`.

The second synchronization scope includes only the timestamp write operation.

When the timestamp value is written, the availability status of the query is set to available.

```
Note
If an implementation is unable to detect completion and latch the timer immediately after `stage` has completed, it may instead do so at any logically later stage.
```

Comparisons between timestamps are not meaningful if the timestamps are written by commands submitted to different queues.

```
Note
An example of such a comparison is subtracting an older timestamp from a newer one to determine the execution time of a sequence of commands.
```

If `vkCmdWriteTimestamp2` is called while executing a render pass instance that has multiview enabled, the timestamp uses N consecutive query indices in the query pool (starting at `query`) where N is the number of bits set in the view mask of the subpass the command is executed in. The resulting query values are determined by an implementation-dependent choice of one of the following behaviors:

• The first query is a timestamp value and (if more than one bit is set in the view mask) zero is written to the remaining queries. If two timestamps are written in the same subpass, the sum of the execution time of all views between those commands is the difference between the first query written by each command.

• All N queries are timestamp values. If two timestamps are written in the same subpass, the sum of the execution time of all views between those commands is the sum of the difference between corresponding queries written by each command. The difference between corresponding queries may be the execution time of a single view.

In either case, the application can sum the differences between all N queries to determine the total execution time.
Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-stage-03929**
  If the `geometryShader` feature is not enabled, `stage` **must** not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-stage-03930**
  If the `tessellationShader` feature is not enabled, `stage` **must** not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-synchronization2-03858**
  The `synchronization2` feature **must** be enabled.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-stage-03859**
  `stage` **must** only include a single pipeline stage.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-stage-03860**
  `stage` **must** only include stages valid for the queue family that was used to create the command pool that `commandBuffer` was allocated from.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-queryPool-03861**
  `queryPool` **must** have been created with a `createQueryType` of `VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP`.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-queryPool-03862**
  The query identified by `queryPool` and `query` **must** be unavailable.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-timestampValidBits-03863**
  The command pool's queue family **must** support a non-zero `timestampValidBits`.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-query-04903**
  `query` **must** be less than the number of queries in `queryPool`.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-None-03864**
  All queries used by the command **must** be unavailable.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-query-03865**
  If `vkCmdWriteTimestamp2` is called within a render pass instance, the sum of `query` and the number of bits set in the current subpass's view mask **must** be less than or equal to the number of queries in `queryPool`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-stage-parameter**
  `stage` **must** be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits2` values.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-queryPool-parameter**
  `queryPool` **must** be a valid `VkQueryPool` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-commandBuffer-recording**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state.
• VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations

• VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp2-commonparent
  Both of commandBuffer, and queryPool must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

---

**Host Synchronization**

• Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
• Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

---

**Command Properties**

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<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

To request a timestamp and write the value to memory, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdWriteTimestamp(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkPipelineStageFlagBits pipelineStage,
    VkQueryPool queryPool,
    uint32_t query);
```

• commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
• pipelineStage is a VkPipelineStageFlagBits value, specifying a stage of the pipeline.
• queryPool is the query pool that will manage the timestamp.
• query is the query within the query pool that will contain the timestamp.

When vkCmdWriteTimestamp is submitted to a queue, it defines an execution dependency on commands that were submitted before it, and writes a timestamp to a query pool.

The first synchronization scope includes all commands that occur earlier in submission order. The synchronization scope is limited to operations on the pipeline stage specified by pipelineStage.
The second **synchronization scope** includes only the timestamp write operation.

When the timestamp value is written, the availability status of the query is set to available.

**Note**

If an implementation is unable to detect completion and latch the timer immediately after *stage* has completed, it **may** instead do so at any logically later stage.

Comparisons between timestamps are not meaningful if the timestamps are written by commands submitted to different queues.

**Note**

An example of such a comparison is subtracting an older timestamp from a newer one to determine the execution time of a sequence of commands.

If `vkCmdWriteTimestamp` is called while executing a render pass instance that has multiview enabled, the timestamp uses N consecutive query indices in the query pool (starting at *query*) where N is the number of bits set in the view mask of the subpass the command is executed in. The resulting query values are determined by an implementation-dependent choice of one of the following behaviors:

- The first query is a timestamp value and (if more than one bit is set in the view mask) zero is written to the remaining queries. If two timestamps are written in the same subpass, the sum of the execution time of all views between those commands is the difference between the first query written by each command.

- All N queries are timestamp values. If two timestamps are written in the same subpass, the sum of the execution time of all views between those commands is the sum of the difference between corresponding queries written by each command. The difference between corresponding queries **may** be the execution time of a single view.

In either case, the application **can** sum the differences between all N queries to determine the total execution time.

---

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-pipelineStage-04074
  
  pipelineStage **must** be a valid stage for the queue family that was used to create the command pool that `commandBuffer` was allocated from

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-pipelineStage-04075
  
  If the *geometryShader* feature is not enabled, pipelineStage **must** not be
  
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-pipelineStage-04076
  
  If the *tessellationShader* feature is not enabled, pipelineStage **must** not be
  
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT`
  
  or
  
  `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-synchronization2-06489
If the synchronization feature is not enabled, pipelineStage must not be VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_NONE

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-queryPool-01416 queryPool must have been created with a queryType of VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-queryPool-00828 The query identified by queryPool and query must be unavailable

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-timestampValidBits-00829 The command pool's queue family must support a non-zero timestampValidBits

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-query-04904 query must be less than the number of queries in queryPool

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-None-00830 All queries used by the command must be unavailable

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-query-00831 If vkCmdWriteTimestamp is called within a render pass instance, the sum of query and the number of bits set in the current subpass's view mask must be less than or equal to the number of queries in queryPool

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-commandBuffer-parameter commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-pipelineStage-parameter pipelineStage must be a valid VkPipelineStageFlagBits value

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-queryPool-parameter queryPool must be a valid VkQueryPool handle

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-commandBuffer-recording commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-commandBuffer-cmdpool The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, compute, decode, or encode operations

- VUID-vkCmdWriteTimestamp-commonparent Both of commandBuffer, and queryPool must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized
17.6. Performance Queries

Performance queries provide applications with a mechanism for getting performance counter information about the execution of command buffers, render passes, and commands.

Each queue family advertises the performance counters that can be queried on a queue of that family via a call to `vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR`. Implementations may limit access to performance counters based on platform requirements or only to specialized drivers for development purposes.

```
Note
This may include no performance counters being enumerated, or a reduced set. Please refer to platform-specific documentation for guidance on any such restrictions.
```

Performance queries use the existing `vkCmdBeginQuery` and `vkCmdEndQuery` to control what command buffers, render passes, or commands to get performance information for.

```
Note
Command buffers created with `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_ONE_TIME_SUBMIT_BIT` must not be re-submitted. Changing command buffer usage bits may affect performance. To avoid this, the application should re-record any command buffers with the `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_ONE_TIME_SUBMIT_BIT` when multiple counter passes are required.
```

Performance counter results from a performance query pool can be obtained with the command `vkGetQueryPoolResults`.
The VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR union is defined as:

- `int32` is a 32-bit signed integer value.
- `int64` is a 64-bit signed integer value.
- `uint32` is a 32-bit unsigned integer value.
- `uint64` is a 64-bit unsigned integer value.
- `float32` is a 32-bit floating-point value.
- `float64` is a 64-bit floating-point value.

Performance query results are returned in an array of `VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR` unions containing the data associated with each counter in the query, stored in the same order as the counters supplied in `pCounterIndices` when creating the performance query. The `VkPerformanceCounterKHR::unit` enumeration specifies how to parse the counter data.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef union VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR {
    int32_t    int32;
    int64_t    int64;
    uint32_t   uint32;
    uint64_t   uint64;
    float      float32;
    double     float64;
} VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR;
```

### 17.6.1. Profiling Lock

To record and submit a command buffer containing a performance query pool the profiling lock **must** be held. The profiling lock **must** be acquired prior to any call to `vkBeginCommandBuffer` that will be using a performance query pool. The profiling lock **must** be held while any command buffer containing a performance query pool is in the **recording**, **executable**, or **pending state**. To acquire the profiling lock, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
VkResult vkAcquireProfilingLockKHR(
    VkDevice       device,
    const VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR* pInfo);
```

- `device` is the logical device to profile.
- `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR` structure containing information about how the profiling is to be acquired.

Implementations **may** allow multiple actors to hold the profiling lock concurrently.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkAcquireProfilingLockKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkAcquireProfilingLockKHR-pInfo-parameter
pInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR structure

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_TIMEOUT

The VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef struct VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkAcquireProfilingLockFlagsKHR flags;
    uint64_t timeout;
} VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `timeout` indicates how long the function waits, in nanoseconds, if the profiling lock is not available.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_PROFESSIONAL_LOCK_INFO_KHR

- VUID-VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR-flags-zerobitmask
  flags must be 0

If timeout is 0, vkAcquireProfilingLockKHR will not block while attempting to acquire the profiling
lock. If `timeout` is `UINT64_MAX`, the function will not return until the profiling lock was acquired.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef enum VkAcquireProfilingLockFlagBitsKHR {
} VkAcquireProfilingLockFlagBitsKHR;
```

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef VkFlags VkAcquireProfilingLockFlagsKHR;
```

`VkAcquireProfilingLockFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

To release the profiling lock, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
void vkReleaseProfilingLockKHR(
    VkDevice device);
```

- `device` is the logical device to cease profiling on.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkReleaseProfilingLockKHR-device-03235
  The profiling lock of `device` must have been held via a previous successful call to `vkAcquireProfilingLockKHR`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkReleaseProfilingLockKHR-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

## 17.7. Result Status Queries

Result status queries are used for a single purpose - to check whether a set of operations has completed successfully or not, using the `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR` flag.

No other data is written to such a query.

In order to determine if a queue family supports result status queries and use of `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR` flag, add a `VkQueueFamilyQueryResultStatusProperties2KHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of `VkQueueFamilyProperties2` when calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2`.

The `VkQueueFamilyQueryResultStatusProperties2KHR` structure is defined as:
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue

typedef struct VkQueueFamilyQueryResultStatusProperties2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 queryResultStatusSupport;
} VkQueueFamilyQueryResultStatusProperties2KHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• queryResultStatusSupport reports VK_TRUE if query type VK_QUERY_TYPE_RESULT_STATUS_ONLY_KHR and use of VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR are supported.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkQueueFamilyQueryResultStatusProperties2KHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_QUERY_RESULT_STATUS_PROPERTIES_2_KHR

17.8. Video Encode Bitstream Buffer Range

Bitstream buffer range queries describe the range of bytes written in the bitstream buffer by video encode commands.

When an encode command is recorded within a bitstream buffer range query, two values are written to the query slot. The first value is an offset into the bitstream buffer where the encoded video data was written. This offset is an additional offset from the start of the range specified by the application. The second value is a size value describing the number of bytes written to the bitstream buffer beyond the offset.

One slot is consumed for each slice in each command recorded between a begin and end query pair.
Chapter 18. Clear Commands

18.1. Clearing Images Outside A Render Pass Instance

Color and depth/stencil images can be cleared outside a render pass instance using `vkCmdClearColorImage` or `vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage`, respectively. These commands are only allowed outside of a render pass instance.

To clear one or more subranges of a color image, call:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdClearColorImage(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,        // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    VkImage image,                        // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    VkImageLayout imageLayout,            // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    const VkClearColorValue* pColor,      // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    uint32_t rangeCount,                  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    const VkImageSubresourceRange* pRanges);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `image` is the image to be cleared.
- `imageLayout` specifies the current layout of the image subresource ranges to be cleared, and must be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL`.
- `pColor` is a pointer to a `VkClearColorValue` structure containing the values that the image subresource ranges will be cleared to (see Clear Values below).
- `rangeCount` is the number of image subresource range structures in `pRanges`.
- `pRanges` is a pointer to an array of `VkImageSubresourceRange` structures describing a range of mipmap levels, array layers, and aspects to be cleared, as described in Image Views.

Each specified range in `pRanges` is cleared to the value specified by `pColor`.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-image-01993**
  The format features of `image` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-image-00002**
  `image` must have been created with `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT` usage flag.

- **VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-image-01545**
  `image` must not use any of the formats that require a sampler Y’C_b’C_r conversion.

- **VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-image-00003**
  If `image` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.
• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-imageLayout-00004
  
  imageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresource ranges of image specified in pRanges at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-imageLayout-01394
  imageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-aspectMask-02498
  The VkImageSubresourceRange::aspectMask members of the elements of the pRanges array must each only include VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-baseMipLevel-01470
  The VkImageSubresourceRange::baseMipLevel members of the elements of the pRanges array must each be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-pRanges-01692
  For each VkImageSubresourceRange element of pRanges, if the levelCount member is not VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS, then baseMipLevel + levelCount must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-baseArrayLayer-01472
  The VkImageSubresourceRange::baseArrayLayer members of the elements of the pRanges array must each be less than the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-pRanges-01693
  For each VkImageSubresourceRange element of pRanges, if the layerCount member is not VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS, then baseArrayLayer + layerCount must be less than the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when image was created.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-image-00007
  image must not have a compressed or depth/stencil format.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-pColor-04961
  pColor must be a valid pointer to a VkClearColorValue union.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-commandBuffer-01805
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, image must not be a protected image.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-commandBuffer-01806
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, must not be an unprotected image.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle.

• VUID-vkCmdClearColorImage-image-parameter
  image must be a valid VkImage handle.
To clear one or more subranges of a depth/stencil image, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdClearColorImage(  
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    VkImage image,  
    VkImageLayout imageLayout,  
    const VkClearColorValue* pClearColor)
```

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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</table>

To clear one or more subranges of a depth/stencil image, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage(  
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    VkImage image,  
    VkImageLayout imageLayout,  
    const VkClearDepthStencilValue* pDepthStencil)
```
uint32_t rangeCount,
const VkImageSubresourceRange* pRanges);

- commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- image is the image to be cleared.
- imageLayout specifies the current layout of the image subresource ranges to be cleared, and must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL.
- pDepthStencil is a pointer to a VkClearDepthStencilValue structure containing the values that the depth and stencil image subresource ranges will be cleared to (see Clear Values below).
- rangeCount is the number of image subresource range structures in pRanges.
- pRanges is a pointer to an array of VkImageSubresourceRange structures describing a range of mipmap levels, array layers, and aspects to be cleared, as described in Image Views.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-image-01994
  The format features of image must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-pRanges-02658
  If the aspect member of any element of pRanges includes VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT, and image was created with separate stencil usage, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT must have been included in the VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage used to create image

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-pRanges-02659
  If the aspect member of any element of pRanges includes VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT, and image was not created with separate stencil usage, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT must have been included in the VkImageCreateInfo::usage used to create image

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-pRanges-02660
  If the aspect member of any element of pRanges includes VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT must have been included in the VkImageCreateInfo::usage used to create image

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-image-00010
  If image is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-imageLayout-00011
  imageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresource ranges of image specified in pRanges at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-imageLayout-00012
  imageLayout must be either of VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-aspectMask-02824
  The VkImageSubresourceRange::aspectMask member of each element of the pRanges array must not include bits other than VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT
If the image's format does not have a stencil component, then the `VkImageSubresourceRange::aspectMask` member of each element of the `pRanges` array must not include the `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT` bit.

If the image's format does not have a depth component, then the `VkImageSubresourceRange::aspectMask` member of each element of the `pRanges` array must not include the `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` bit.

The `VkImageSubresourceRange::baseMipLevel` members of the elements of the `pRanges` array must each be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when image was created.

For each `VkImageSubresourceRange` element of `pRanges`, if the `levelCount` member is not `VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS`, then `baseMipLevel + levelCount` must be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when image was created.

The `VkImageSubresourceRange::baseArrayLayer` members of the elements of the `pRanges` array must each be less than the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when image was created.

For each `VkImageSubresourceRange` element of `pRanges`, if the `layerCount` member is not `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, then `baseArrayLayer + layerCount` must be less than the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when image was created.

`image` must have a depth/stencil format.

If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `image` must not be a protected image.

If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `image` must not be an unprotected image.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.
- `image` must be a valid `VkImage` handle.
- `imageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.
- `pDepthStencil` parameter.
pDepthStencil must be a valid pointer to a valid VkClearDepthStencilValue structure

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-pRanges-parameter
  pRanges must be a valid pointer to an array of rangeCount valid VkImageSubresourceRange structures

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-videoencoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-rangeCount-arraylength
  rangeCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage-commonparent
  Both of commandBuffer, and image must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

---

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

---

**Command Properties**

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Clears outside render pass instances are treated as transfer operations for the purposes of memory barriers.

**18.2. Clearing Images Inside A Render Pass Instance**

To clear one or more regions of color and depth/stencil attachments inside a render pass instance, call:
# vkCmdClearAttachments

```c
void vkCmdClearAttachments(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    uint32_t attachmentCount,       // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    const VkClearAttachment* pAttachments,  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    uint32_t rectCount,             // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    const VkClearRect* pRects);     // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `attachmentCount` is the number of entries in the `pAttachments` array.
- `pAttachments` is a pointer to an array of `VkClearAttachment` structures defining the attachments to clear and the clear values to use. If any attachment index to be cleared is not backed by an image view, then the clear has no effect.
- `rectCount` is the number of entries in the `pRects` array.
- `pRects` is a pointer to an array of `VkClearRect` structures defining regions within each selected attachment to clear.

Unlike other clear commands, `vkCmdClearAttachments` is not a transfer command. It performs its operations in rasterization order. For color attachments, the operations are executed as color attachment writes, by the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT` stage. For depth/stencil attachments, the operations are executed as depth writes and stencil writes by the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` and `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT` stages.

`vkCmdClearAttachments` is not affected by the bound pipeline state.

### Note

It is generally preferable to clear attachments by using the `VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR` load operation at the start of rendering, as it is more efficient on some implementations.

## Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-aspectMask-02501**
  - If the `aspectMask` member of any element of `pAttachments` contains `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`, then the `colorAttachment` member of that element **must** either refer to a color attachment which is `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, or **must** be a valid color attachment.

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-aspectMask-02502**
  - If the `aspectMask` member of any element of `pAttachments` contains `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT`, then the current subpass' depth/stencil attachment **must** either be `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, or **must** have a depth component.

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-aspectMask-02503**
  - If the `aspectMask` member of any element of `pAttachments` contains `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`, then the current subpass' depth/stencil attachment **must**...
either be VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, or **must** have a stencil component

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-rect-02682**
  The rect member of each element of pRects **must** have an extent.width greater than 0

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-rect-02683**
  The rect member of each element of pRects **must** have an extent.height greater than 0

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-pRects-00016**
  The rectangular region specified by each element of pRects **must** be contained within the render area of the current render pass instance

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-pRects-06937**
  The layers specified by each element of pRects **must** be contained within every attachment that pAttachments refers to, i.e. for each element of pRects, VkClearRect

  VkClearRect::layerCount **must** be less than or equal to the number of layers rendered to in the current render pass instance

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-pRects-01934**
  The layerCount member of each element of pRects **must** not be 0

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-commandBuffer-02504**
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, each attachment to be cleared **must** not be a protected image

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-commandBuffer-02505**
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, each attachment to be cleared **must** not be an unprotected image

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-baseArrayLayer-00018**
  If the render pass instance this is recorded in uses multiview, then baseArrayLayer **must** be zero and layerCount **must** be one

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-commandBuffer-parameter**
  commandBuffer **must** be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-pAttachments-parameter**
  pAttachments **must** be a valid pointer to an array of attachmentCount valid VkClearAttachment structures

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-pRects-parameter**
  pRects **must** be a valid pointer to an array of rectCount VkClearRect structures

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-commandBuffer-recording**
  commandBuffer **must** be in the recording state

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from **must** support graphics operations

- **VUID-vkCmdClearAttachments-renderpass**
  This command **must** only be called inside of a render pass instance
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.

Command Properties

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</tr>
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</table>

The `VkClearRect` structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkClearRect {
    VkRect2D rect;
    uint32_t baseArrayLayer;
    uint32_t layerCount;
} VkClearRect;
```

- `rect` is the two-dimensional region to be cleared.
- `baseArrayLayer` is the first layer to be cleared.
- `layerCount` is the number of layers to clear.

The layers `[baseArrayLayer, baseArrayLayer + layerCount)` counting from the base layer of the attachment image view are cleared.

The `VkClearAttachment` structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkClearAttachment {
    VkImageAspectFlags aspectMask;
    uint32_t colorAttachment;
} VkClearAttachment;
```
• **aspectMask** is a mask selecting the color, depth and/or stencil aspects of the attachment to be cleared.

• **colorAttachment** is only meaningful if VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT is set in aspectMask, in which case it is an index into the currently bound color attachments.

• **clearValue** is the color or depth/stencil value to clear the attachment to, as described in Clear Values below.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkClearAttachment-aspectMask-00019  
  If aspectMask includes VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT, it must not include VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT

- VUID-VkClearAttachment-aspectMask-00020  
  aspectMask must not include VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT

- VUID-VkClearAttachment-clearValue-00021  
  clearValue must be a valid VkClearValue union

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkClearAttachment-aspectMask-parameter  
  aspectMask must be a valid combination of VkImageAspectFlagBits values

- VUID-VkClearAttachment-aspectMask-requiredbitmask  
  aspectMask must not be 0

## 18.3. Clear Values

The VkClearColorValue structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef union VkClearColorValue {
  float     float32[4];
  int32_t    int32[4];
  uint32_t   uint32[4];
} VkClearColorValue;
```

• **float32** are the color clear values when the format of the image or attachment is one of the formats in the Interpretation of Numeric Format table other than signed integer (SINT) or unsigned integer (UINT). Floating point values are automatically converted to the format of the image, with the clear value being treated as linear if the image is sRGB.
• `int32` are the color clear values when the format of the image or attachment is signed integer (SINT). Signed integer values are converted to the format of the image by casting to the smaller type (with negative 32-bit values mapping to negative values in the smaller type). If the integer clear value is not representable in the target type (e.g. would overflow in conversion to that type), the clear value is undefined.

• `uint32` are the color clear values when the format of the image or attachment is unsigned integer (UINT). Unsigned integer values are converted to the format of the image by casting to the integer type with fewer bits.

The four array elements of the clear color map to R, G, B, and A components of image formats, in order.

If the image has more than one sample, the same value is written to all samples for any pixels being cleared.

The `VkClearDepthStencilValue` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkClearDepthStencilValue {
    float       depth;
    uint32_t    stencil;
} VkClearDepthStencilValue;
```

• `depth` is the clear value for the depth aspect of the depth/stencil attachment. It is a floating-point value which is automatically converted to the attachment's format.

• `stencil` is the clear value for the stencil aspect of the depth/stencil attachment. It is a 32-bit integer value which is converted to the attachment's format by taking the appropriate number of LSBs.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkClearDepthStencilValue-depth-02506
  
  `depth` must be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive

The `VkClearValue` union is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef union VkClearValue {
    VkClearColorValue    color;
    VkClearDepthStencilValue depthStencil;
} VkClearValue;
```

• `color` specifies the color image clear values to use when clearing a color image or attachment.

• `depthStencil` specifies the depth and stencil clear values to use when clearing a depth/stencil image or attachment.
This union is used where part of the API requires either color or depth/stencil clear values, depending on the attachment, and defines the initial clear values in the `VkRenderPassBeginInfo` structure.

### 18.4. Filling Buffers

To clear buffer data, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdFillBuffer(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer dstBuffer,
    VkDeviceSize dstOffset,
    VkDeviceSize size,
    uint32_t data);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `dstBuffer` is the buffer to be filled.
- `dstOffset` is the byte offset into the buffer at which to start filling, and **must** be a multiple of 4.
- `size` is the number of bytes to fill, and **must** be either a multiple of 4, or `VK_WHOLE_SIZE` to fill the range from offset to the end of the buffer. If `VK_WHOLE_SIZE` is used and the remaining size of the buffer is not a multiple of 4, then the nearest smaller multiple is used.
- `data` is the 4-byte word written repeatedly to the buffer to fill `size` bytes of data. The data word is written to memory according to the host endianness.

`vkCmdFillBuffer` is treated as a “transfer” operation for the purposes of synchronization barriers. The `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT` **must** be specified in `usage` of `VkBufferCreateInfo` in order for the buffer to be compatible with `vkCmdFillBuffer`.

#### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-dstOffset-00024
  `dstOffset` **must** be less than the size of `dstBuffer`

- VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-dstOffset-00025
  `dstOffset` **must** be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-size-00026
  If `size` is not equal to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, `size` **must** be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-size-00027
  If `size` is not equal to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, `size` **must** be less than or equal to the size of `dstBuffer` minus `dstOffset`

- VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-size-00028
  If `size` is not equal to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, `size` **must** be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-dstBuffer-00029
The `dstBuffer` must have been created with `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT` usage flag.

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-dstBuffer-00031**
  If `dstBuffer` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-commandBuffer-01811**
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstBuffer` must not be a protected buffer.

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-commandBuffer-01812**
  If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstBuffer` must not be an unprotected buffer.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-dstBuffer-parameter**
  `dstBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-commandBuffer-recording**
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics or compute operations.

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-renderpass**
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance.

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-videocoding**
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope.

- **VUID-vkCmdFillBuffer-commonparent**
  Both of `commandBuffer`, and `dstBuffer` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.
18.5. Updating Buffers

To update buffer data inline in a command buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdUpdateBuffer(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer dstBuffer,
    VkDeviceSize dstOffset,
    VkDeviceSize dataSize,
    const void* pData);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `dstBuffer` is a handle to the buffer to be updated.
- `dstOffset` is the byte offset into the buffer to start updating, and **must** be a multiple of 4.
- `dataSize` is the number of bytes to update, and **must** be a multiple of 4.
- `pData` is a pointer to the source data for the buffer update, and **must** be at least `dataSize` bytes in size.

`dataSize` **must** be less than or equal to 65536 bytes. For larger updates, applications **can** use buffer to buffer copies.

**Note**

Buffer updates performed with `vkCmdUpdateBuffer` first copy the data into command buffer memory when the command is recorded (which requires additional storage and may incur an additional allocation), and then copy the data from the command buffer into `dstBuffer` when the command is executed on a device.

The additional cost of this functionality compared to buffer to buffer copies means it is only recommended for very small amounts of data, and is why it is limited to only 65536 bytes.

Applications **can** work around this by issuing multiple `vkCmdUpdateBuffer` commands to different ranges of the same buffer, but it is strongly recommended...
The source data is copied from the user pointer to the command buffer when the command is called.

\texttt{vkCmdUpdateBuffer} is only allowed outside of a render pass. This command is treated as a “transfer” operation for the purposes of synchronization barriers. The \texttt{VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT} must be specified in usage of \texttt{VkBufferCreateInfo} in order for the buffer to be compatible with \texttt{vkCmdUpdateBuffer}.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-dstOffset-00032
  \texttt{dstOffset} must be less than the size of \texttt{dstBuffer}

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-dataSize-00033
  \texttt{dataSize} must be less than or equal to the size of \texttt{dstBuffer} minus \texttt{dstOffset}

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-dstBuffer-00034
  \texttt{dstBuffer} must have been created with \texttt{VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT} usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-dstBuffer-00035
  If \texttt{dstBuffer} is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single \texttt{VkDeviceMemory} object

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-dstOffset-00036
  \texttt{dstOffset} must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-dataSize-00037
  \texttt{dataSize} must be less than or equal to 65536

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-dataSize-00038
  \texttt{dataSize} must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-commandBuffer-01813
  If \texttt{commandBuffer} is an unprotected command buffer and \texttt{protectedNoFault} is not supported, \texttt{dstBuffer} must not be a protected buffer

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-commandBuffer-01814
  If \texttt{commandBuffer} is a protected command buffer and \texttt{protectedNoFault} is not supported, \texttt{dstBuffer} must not be an unprotected buffer

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-commandBuffer-parameter
  \texttt{commandBuffer} must be a valid \texttt{VkCommandBuffer} handle

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-dstBuffer-parameter
  \texttt{dstBuffer} must be a valid \texttt{VkBuffer} handle

- VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-pData-parameter
  \texttt{pData} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{dataSize} bytes
• VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

• VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations

• VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

• VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

• VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-dataSize-arraylength
  dataSize must be greater than 0

• VUID-vkCmdUpdateBuffer-commonparent
  Both of commandBuffer, and dstBuffer must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

---

**Host Synchronization**

• Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

• Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

---

**Command Properties**

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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
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**Note**

The pData parameter was of type uint32_t* instead of void* prior to version 1.0.19 of the Specification and VK_HEADER_VERSION 19 of the Vulkan Header Files. This was a historical anomaly, as the source data may be of other types.
Chapter 19. Copy Commands

An application can copy buffer and image data using several methods depending on the type of data transfer. Data can be copied between buffer objects with `vkCmdCopyBuffer2` and `vkCmdCopyBuffer` and a portion of an image can be copied to another image with `vkCmdCopyImage2` and `vkCmdCopyImage`. Image data can also be copied to and from buffer memory using `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2`, `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2`, and `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage`. Image data can be blitted (with or without scaling and filtering) with `vkCmdBlitImage2` and `vkCmdBlitImage`. Multisampled images can be resolved to a non-multisampled image with `vkCmdResolveImage2` and `vkCmdResolveImage`.

All copy commands are treated as “transfer” operations for the purposes of synchronization barriers.

All copy commands that have a source format with an X component in its format description read undefined values from those bits.

All copy commands that have a destination format with an X component in its format description write undefined values to those bits.

19.1. Copying Data Between Buffers

To copy data between buffer objects, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdCopyBuffer(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer srcBuffer,
    VkBuffer dstBuffer,
    uint32_t regionCount,
    const VkBufferCopy* pRegions);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `srcBuffer` is the source buffer.
- `dstBuffer` is the destination buffer.
- `regionCount` is the number of regions to copy.
- `pRegions` is a pointer to an array of `VkBufferCopy` structures specifying the regions to copy.

Each region in `pRegions` is copied from the source buffer to the same region of the destination buffer. `srcBuffer` and `dstBuffer` can be the same buffer or alias the same memory, but the resulting values are undefined if the copy regions overlap in memory.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-commandBuffer-01822
If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `srcBuffer` must not be a protected buffer

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-commandBuffer-01823
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstBuffer` must not be a protected buffer

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-commandBuffer-01824
  If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstBuffer` must not be an unprotected buffer

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-srcOffset-00113
  The `srcOffset` member of each element of `pRegions` must be less than the size of `srcBuffer`

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-dstOffset-00114
  The `dstOffset` member of each element of `pRegions` must be less than the size of `dstBuffer`

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-size-00115
  The `size` member of each element of `pRegions` must be less than or equal to the size of `srcBuffer` minus `srcOffset`

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-size-00116
  The `size` member of each element of `pRegions` must be less than or equal to the size of `dstBuffer` minus `dstOffset`

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-pRegions-00117
  The union of the source regions, and the union of the destination regions, specified by the elements of `pRegions`, must not overlap in memory

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-srcBuffer-00118
  `srcBuffer` must have been created with `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT` usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-srcBuffer-00119
  If `srcBuffer` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-dstBuffer-00120
  `dstBuffer` must have been created with `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT` usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-dstBuffer-00121
  If `dstBuffer` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-srcBuffer-parameter
  `srcBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-dstBuffer-parameter
  `dstBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer-pRegions-parameter
The **VkBufferCopy** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkBufferCopy {
    VkDeviceSize srcOffset;
    VkDeviceSize dstOffset;
    VkDeviceSize size;
} VkBufferCopy;
```

- **srcOffset** is the starting offset in bytes from the start of `srcBuffer`.
- **dstOffset** is the starting offset in bytes from the start of `dstBuffer`.
• **size** is the number of bytes to copy.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkBufferCopy-size-01988
  The **size** must be greater than 0

A more extensible version of the copy buffer command is defined below.

To copy data between buffer objects, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdCopyBuffer2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyBufferInfo2* pCopyBufferInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
void vkCmdCopyBuffer2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyBufferInfo2* pCopyBufferInfo);
```

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- **pCopyBufferInfo** is a pointer to a *VkCopyBufferInfo2* structure describing the copy parameters.

This command is functionally identical to `vkCmdCopyBuffer`, but includes extensible sub-structures that include **sType** and **pNext** parameters, allowing them to be more easily extended.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer2-commandBuffer-01822
  If **commandBuffer** is an unprotected command buffer and **protectedNoFault** is not supported, **srcBuffer** must not be a protected buffer

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer2-commandBuffer-01823
  If **commandBuffer** is an unprotected command buffer and **protectedNoFault** is not supported, **dstBuffer** must not be a protected buffer

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer2-commandBuffer-01824
  If **commandBuffer** is a protected command buffer and **protectedNoFault** is not supported, **dstBuffer** must not be an unprotected buffer
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer2-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle
- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer2-pCopyBufferInfo-parameter
  pCopyBufferInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkCopyBufferInfo2 structure
- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer2-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state
- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations
- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer2-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- VUID-vkCmdCopyBuffer2-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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<td>Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VkCopyBufferInfo2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkCopyBufferInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBuffer srcBuffer;
    VkBuffer dstBuffer;
    uint32_t regionCount;
    const VkBufferCopy2* pRegions;
} VkCopyBufferInfo2;
```
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkCopyBufferInfo2 VkCopyBufferInfo2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **srcBuffer** is the source buffer.
- **dstBuffer** is the destination buffer.
- **regionCount** is the number of regions to copy.
- **pRegions** is a pointer to an array of **VkBufferCopy2** structures specifying the regions to copy.

Members defined by this structure with the same name as parameters in **vkCmdCopyBuffer** have the identical effect to those parameters; the child structure **VkBufferCopy2** is a variant of **VkBufferCopy** which includes **sType** and **pNext** parameters, allowing it to be extended.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-srcOffset-00113
  The **srcOffset** member of each element of **pRegions** must be less than the size of **srcBuffer**

- VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-dstOffset-00114
  The **dstOffset** member of each element of **pRegions** must be less than the size of **dstBuffer**

- VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-size-00115
  The **size** member of each element of **pRegions** must be less than or equal to the size of **srcBuffer** minus **srcOffset**

- VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-size-00116
  The **size** member of each element of **pRegions** must be less than or equal to the size of **dstBuffer** minus **dstOffset**

- VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-pRegions-00117
  The union of the source regions, and the union of the destination regions, specified by the elements of **pRegions**, must not overlap in memory

- VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-srcBuffer-00118
  **srcBuffer** must have been created with **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT** usage flag

- VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-srcBuffer-00119
  If **srcBuffer** is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single **VkDeviceMemory** object

- VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-dstBuffer-00120
  **dstBuffer** must have been created with **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT** usage flag

- VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-dstBuffer-00121
  If **dstBuffer** is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single **VkDeviceMemory** object
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_INFO_2`

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-pNext-pNext**
  
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-srcBuffer-parameter**
  
  `srcBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-dstBuffer-parameter**
  
  `dstBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-pRegions-parameter**
  
  `pRegions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `regionCount` valid `VkBufferCopy2` structures

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-regionCount-arraylength**
  
  `regionCount` must be greater than 0

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferInfo2-commonparent**
  
  Both of `dstBuffer`, and `srcBuffer` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

The `VkBufferCopy2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkBufferCopy2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceSize srcOffset;
    VkDeviceSize dstOffset;
    VkDeviceSize size;
} VkBufferCopy2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkBufferCopy2 VkBufferCopy2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **srcOffset** is the starting offset in bytes from the start of `srcBuffer`.
- **dstOffset** is the starting offset in bytes from the start of `dstBuffer`.
- **size** is the number of bytes to copy.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkBufferCopy2-size-01988
  The size must be greater than 0

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkBufferCopy2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_COPY_2

- VUID-VkBufferCopy2-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

19.2. Copying Data Between Images

vkCmdCopyImage performs image copies in a similar manner to a host memcpy. It does not perform
general-purpose conversions such as scaling, resizing, blending, color-space conversion, or format
conversions. Rather, it simply copies raw image data. vkCmdCopyImage can copy between images with
different formats, provided the formats are compatible as defined below.

To copy data between image objects, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdCopyImage(
  VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
  VkImage srcImage,
  VkImageLayout srcImageLayout,
  VkImage dstImage,
  VkImageLayout dstImageLayout,
  uint32_t regionCount,
  const VkImageCopy* pRegions);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `srcImage` is the source image.
- `srcImageLayout` is the current layout of the source image subresource.
- `dstImage` is the destination image.
- `dstImageLayout` is the current layout of the destination image subresource.
- `regionCount` is the number of regions to copy.
- `pRegions` is a pointer to an array of VkImageCopy structures specifying the regions to copy.

Each region in `pRegions` is copied from the source image to the same region of the destination
image. `srcImage` and `dstImage` can be the same image or alias the same memory.

The formats of `srcImage` and `dstImage` must be compatible. Formats are compatible if they share the
same class, as shown in the Compatible Formats table. Depth/stencil formats must match exactly.

If either srcImage or dstImage has a multi-planar format, regions of each plane to be copied must be specified separately using the srcSubresource and dstSubresource members of the VkImageCopy structure. In this case, the aspectMask of the srcSubresource or dstSubresource that refers to the multi-planar image must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT. For the purposes of vkCmdCopyImage, each plane of a multi-planar image is treated as having the format listed in Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats for the plane identified by the aspectMask of the corresponding subresource. This applies both to VkFormat and to coordinates used in the copy, which correspond to texels in the plane rather than how these texels map to coordinates in the image as a whole.

Note
For example, the VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT plane of a VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM image is compatible with an image of format VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UNORM and (less usefully) with the VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT plane of an image of format VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16, as each texel is 2 bytes in size.

vkCmdCopyImage allows copying between size-compatible compressed and uncompressed internal formats. Formats are size-compatible if the texel block size of the uncompressed format is equal to the texel block size of the compressed format. Such a copy does not perform on-the-fly compression or decompression. When copying from an uncompressed format to a compressed format, each texel of uncompressed data of the source image is copied as a raw value to the corresponding compressed texel block of the destination image. When copying from a compressed format to an uncompressed format, each compressed texel block of the source image is copied as a raw value to the corresponding texel of uncompressed data in the destination image. Thus, for example, it is legal to copy between a 128-bit uncompressed format and a compressed format which has a 128-bit sized compressed texel block representing 4×4 texels (using 8 bits per texel), or between a 64-bit uncompressed format and a compressed format which has a 64-bit sized compressed texel block representing 4×4 texels (using 4 bits per texel).

When copying between compressed and uncompressed formats the extent members represent the texel dimensions of the source image and not the destination. When copying from a compressed image to an uncompressed image the image texel dimensions written to the uncompressed image will be source extent divided by the compressed texel block dimensions. When copying from an uncompressed image to a compressed image the image texel dimensions written to the compressed image will be the source extent multiplied by the compressed texel block dimensions. In both cases the number of bytes read and the number of bytes written will be identical.

Copying to or from block-compressed images is typically done in multiples of the compressed texel block size. For this reason the extent must be a multiple of the compressed texel block dimension. There is one exception to this rule which is required to handle compressed images created with dimensions that are not a multiple of the compressed texel block dimensions: if the srcImage is compressed, then:

• If extent.width is not a multiple of the compressed texel block width, then (extent.width +
must equal the image subresource width.

- If `extent.height` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block height, then `(extent.height + srcOffset.y)` must equal the image subresource height.

- If `extent.depth` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block depth, then `(extent.depth + srcOffset.z)` must equal the image subresource depth.

Similarly, if the `dstImage` is compressed, then:

- If `extent.width` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block width, then `(extent.width + dstOffset.x)` must equal the image subresource width.

- If `extent.height` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block height, then `(extent.height + dstOffset.y)` must equal the image subresource height.

- If `extent.depth` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block depth, then `(extent.depth + dstOffset.z)` must equal the image subresource depth.

This allows the last compressed texel block of the image in each non-multiple dimension to be included as a source or destination of the copy.

“422” image formats that are not multi-planar are treated as having a 2×1 compressed texel block for the purposes of these rules.

`vkCmdCopyImage` can be used to copy image data between multisample images, but both images must have the same number of samples.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-commandBuffer-01825**
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `srcImage` must not be a protected image

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-commandBuffer-01826**
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be a protected image

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-commandBuffer-01827**
  If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be an unprotected image

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-pRegions-00124**
  The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of `pRegions`, must not overlap in memory

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImage-01995**
  The format features of `srcImage` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImage-01546**
  If `srcImage` is non-sparse then the image or disjoint plane to be copied must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImageLayout-00128**
The srcImageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresources of srcImage specified in pRegions at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice.

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImageLayout-01917
  srcImageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImage-01996
  The format features of dstImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImage-01547
  If dstImage is non-sparse then the image or disjoint plane that is the destination of the copy must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImageLayout-00133
  dstImageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresources of dstImage specified in pRegions at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImageLayout-01395
  dstImageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImage-01548
  If the VkFormat of each of srcImage and dstImage is not a multi-planar format, the VkFormat of each of srcImage and dstImage must be compatible, as defined above

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-None-01549
  In a copy to or from a plane of a multi-planar image, the VkFormat of the image and plane must be compatible according to the description of compatible planes for the plane being copied

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImage-00136
  The sample count of srcImage and dstImage must match

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcSubresource-01696
  The srcSubresource.mipLevel member of each element of pRegions must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when srcImage was created

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstSubresource-01697
  The dstSubresource.mipLevel member of each element of pRegions must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when dstImage was created

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcSubresource-01698
  The srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer + srcSubresource.layerCount of each element of pRegions must be less than or equal to the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when srcImage was created

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstSubresource-01699
  The dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer + dstSubresource.layerCount of each element of pRegions must be less than or equal to the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when dstImage was created

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcOffset-01783
  The srcOffset and extent members of each element of pRegions must respect the image transfer granularity requirements of commandBuffer’s command pool’s queue family, as described in VkQueueFamilyProperties
The \textit{dstOffset} and \textit{extent} members of each element of \texttt{pRegions} must respect the image transfer granularity requirements of \texttt{commandBuffer}'s command pool's queue family, as described in \texttt{VkQueueFamilyProperties}.

If neither \texttt{srcImage} nor \texttt{dstImage} has a multi-planar image format then for each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{srcSubresource.aspectMask} and \texttt{dstSubresource.aspectMask} must match.

If \texttt{srcImage} has a \texttt{VkFormat} with two planes then for each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{srcSubresource.aspectMask} must be \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT} or \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT}.

If \texttt{srcImage} has a \texttt{VkFormat} with three planes then for each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{srcSubresource.aspectMask} must be \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT}, \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT}, or \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT}.

If \texttt{dstImage} has a \texttt{VkFormat} with two planes then for each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{dstSubresource.aspectMask} must be \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT} or \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT}.

If \texttt{dstImage} has a \texttt{VkFormat} with three planes then for each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{dstSubresource.aspectMask} must be \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT}, \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT}, or \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT}.

If \texttt{srcImage} has a multi-planar image format and the \texttt{dstImage} does not have a multi-planar image format, then for each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{dstSubresource.aspectMask} must be \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT}.

If \texttt{dstImage} has a multi-planar image format and the \texttt{srcImage} does not have a multi-planar image format, then for each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{srcSubresource.aspectMask} must be \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT}.

If \texttt{srcImage} is of type \texttt{VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D}, then for each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer} must be 0 and \texttt{srcSubresource.layerCount} must be 1.

If \texttt{dstImage} is of type \texttt{VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D}, then for each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer} must be 0 and \texttt{dstSubresource.layerCount} must be 1.

For each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{srcSubresource.aspectMask} must specify aspects present in \texttt{srcImage}.

For each element of \texttt{pRegions}, \texttt{dstSubresource.aspectMask} must specify aspects present in \texttt{dstImage}. 
For each element of \( \text{pRegions}, \text{srcOffset} \cdot \text{x} \) and \((\text{extent.width} + \text{srcOffset.x})\) **must** both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified \( \text{srcSubresource} \) of \( \text{srcImage} \).

For each element of \( \text{pRegions}, \text{srcOffset} \cdot \text{y} \) and \((\text{extent.height} + \text{srcOffset.y})\) **must** both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified \( \text{srcSubresource} \) of \( \text{srcImage} \).

If \( \text{srcImage} \) is of type \( \text{VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D} \), then for each element of \( \text{pRegions}, \text{srcOffset} \cdot \text{y} \) **must** be 0 and \( \text{extent.height} \) **must** be 1.

If \( \text{srcImage} \) is of type \( \text{VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D} \), then for each element of \( \text{pRegions}, \text{srcOffset} \cdot \text{z} \) and \((\text{extent.depth} + \text{srcOffset.z})\) **must** both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified \( \text{srcSubresource} \) of \( \text{srcImage} \).

If \( \text{srcImage} \) is of type \( \text{VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D} \), then for each element of \( \text{pRegions}, \text{srcOffset} \cdot \text{z} \) **must** be 0 and \( \text{extent.depth} \) **must** be 1.

If \( \text{srcImage} \) and \( \text{dstImage} \) are both of type \( \text{VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D} \), then for each element of \( \text{pRegions}, \text{extent} \cdot \text{depth} \) **must** equal \( \text{srcSubresource.layerCount} \).

If \( \text{dstImage} \) is of type \( \text{VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D} \), and \( \text{srcImage} \) is of type \( \text{VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D} \), then for each element of \( \text{pRegions}, \text{extent} \cdot \text{depth} \) **must** equal \( \text{dstSubresource.layerCount} \).

For each element of \( \text{pRegions}, \text{dstOffset} \cdot \text{x} \) and \((\text{extent.width} + \text{dstOffset.x})\) **must** both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified \( \text{dstSubresource} \) of \( \text{dstImage} \).

For each element of \( \text{pRegions}, \text{dstOffset} \cdot \text{y} \) and \((\text{extent.height} + \text{dstOffset.y})\) **must** both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified...
dstSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImage-00152
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, dstOffset.y must be 0 and extent.height must be 1

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstOffset-00153
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, then for each element of pRegions, dstOffset.z and (extent.depth + dstOffset.z) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImage-01727
  If srcImage is a blocked image, then for each element of pRegions, all members of srcOffset must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImage-01728
  If srcImage is a blocked image, then for each element of pRegions, extent.width must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width or (extent.width + srcOffset.x) must equal the width of the specified srcSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImage-01729
  If srcImage is a blocked image, then for each element of pRegions, extent.height must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or (extent.height + srcOffset.y) must equal the height of the specified srcSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImage-01730
  If srcImage is a blocked image, then for each element of pRegions, extent.depth must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or (extent.depth + srcOffset.z) must equal the depth of the specified srcSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImage-01731
  If dstImage is a blocked image, then for each element of pRegions, all members of dstOffset must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImage-01732
  If dstImage is a blocked image, then for each element of pRegions, extent.width must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width or (extent.width + dstOffset.x) must equal the width of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImage-01733
  If dstImage is a blocked image, then for each element of pRegions, extent.height must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or (extent.height + dstOffset.y) must equal the height of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImage-01734
  If dstImage is a blocked image, then for each element of pRegions, extent.depth must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or (extent.depth + dstOffset.z) must equal the depth of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-aspect-06662
  If the aspect member of any element of pRegions includes any flag other than VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT or srcImage was not created with separate stencil usage, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT must have been included in the VkImageCreateInfo::usage used to create srcImage
• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-aspect-06663
If the aspect member of any element of pRegions includes any flag other than VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT or dstImage was not created with separate stencil usage, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT must have been included in the VkImageCreateInfo::usage used to create dstImage

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-aspect-06664
If the aspect member of any element of pRegions includes VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT, and srcImage was created with separate stencil usage, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT must have been included in the VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage used to create srcImage

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-aspect-06665
If the aspect member of any element of pRegions includes VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT, and dstImage was created with separate stencil usage, VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT must have been included in the VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage used to create dstImage

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-commandBuffer-parameter
commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImage-parameter
srcImage must be a valid VkImage handle

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-srcImageLayout-parameter
srcImageLayout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImage-parameter
dstImage must be a valid VkImage handle

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-dstImageLayout-parameter
dstImageLayout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-pRegions-parameter
pRegions must be a valid pointer to an array of regionCount valid VkImageCopy structures

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-commandBuffer-recording
commandBuffer must be in the recording state

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-commandBuffer-cmdpool
The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-renderpass
This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-videocoding
This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-regionCount-arraylength
regionCount must be greater than 0

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImage-commonparent
Each of `commandBuffer`, `dstImage`, and `srcImage` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.

### Command Properties

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</table>

The `VkImageCopy` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkImageCopy {
    VkImageSubresourceLayers srcSubresource;
    VkOffset3D srcOffset;
    VkImageSubresourceLayers dstSubresource;
    VkOffset3D dstOffset;
    VkExtent3D extent;
} VkImageCopy;
```

- `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` are `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structures specifying the image subresources of the images used for the source and destination image data, respectively.
- `srcOffset` and `dstOffset` select the initial x, y, and z offsets in texels of the sub-regions of the source and destination image data.
- `extent` is the size in texels of the image to copy in width, height and depth.

For `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D` images, copies are performed slice by slice starting with the z member of the `srcOffset` or `dstOffset`, and copying depth slices. For images with multiple layers, copies are performed layer by layer starting with the `baseArrayLayer` member of the `srcSubresource` or `dstSubresource` and copying `layerCount` layers. Image data can be copied between images with different image types. If one image is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D` and the other image is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` with multiple layers, then each slice is copied to or from a different layer; depth slices in the 3D image correspond to `layerCount` layers in the 2D image, with an effective depth of 1 used for the 2D image.

Copies involving a multi-planar image format specify the region to be copied in terms of the plane.
to be copied, not the coordinates of the multi-planar image. This means that copies accessing the R/B planes of “.22” format images must fit the copied region within half the width of the parent image, and that copies accessing the R/B planes of “.20” format images must fit the copied region within half the width and height of the parent image.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkImageCopy-extent-00140**
  The number of slices of the extent (for 3D) or layers of the srcSubresource (for non-3D) must match the number of slices of the extent (for 3D) or layers of the dstSubresource (for non-3D)

- **VUID-VkImageCopy-extent-06668**
  extent.width must not be 0

- **VUID-VkImageCopy-extent-06669**
  extent.height must not be 0

- **VUID-VkImageCopy-extent-06670**
  extent.depth must not be 0

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkImageCopy-srcSubresource-parameter**
  srcSubresource must be a valid VkImageSubresourceLayers structure

- **VUID-VkImageCopy-dstSubresource-parameter**
  dstSubresource must be a valid VkImageSubresourceLayers structure

The `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkImageSubresourceLayers {
    VkImageAspectFlags aspectMask;
    uint32_t mipLevel;
    uint32_t baseArrayLayer;
    uint32_t layerCount;
} VkImageSubresourceLayers;
```

- **aspectMask** is a combination of VkImageAspectFlagBits, selecting the color, depth and/or stencil aspects to be copied.
- **mipLevel** is the mipmap level to copy
- **baseArrayLayer** and **layerCount** are the starting layer and number of layers to copy.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkImageSubresourceLayers-aspectMask-00167**
If `aspectMask` contains `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`, it must not contain either of `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`

- VUID-VkImageSubresourceLayers-aspectMask-00168
  `aspectMask` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT`

- VUID-VkImageSubresourceLayers-layerCount-01700
  `layerCount` must be greater than 0

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkImageSubresourceLayers-aspectMask-parameter
  `aspectMask` must be a valid combination of `VkImageAspectFlagBits` values

- VUID-VkImageSubresourceLayers-aspectMask-requiredbitmask
  `aspectMask` must not be 0

A more extensible version of the copy image command is defined below.

To copy data between image objects, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdCopyImage2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyImageInfo2* pCopyImageInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
void vkCmdCopyImage2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyImageInfo2* pCopyImageInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `pCopyImageInfo` is a pointer to a `VkCopyImageInfo2` structure describing the copy parameters.

This command is functionally identical to `vkCmdCopyImage`, but includes extensible sub-structures that include `sType` and `pNext` parameters, allowing them to be more easily extended.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage2-commandBuffer-01825
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `srcImage` must not be a protected image

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage2-commandBuffer-01826
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported,
**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage2-commandBuffer-parameter
  - `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage2-pCopyImageInfo-parameter
  - `pCopyImageInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCopyImageInfo2` structure

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage2-commandBuffer-recording
  - `commandBuffer` must be in the `recording` state

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  - The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage2-renderpass
  - This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImage2-videocoding
  - This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

**Command Properties**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `VkCopyImageInfo2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkCopyImageInfo2 {
    VkStructureType          sType;
```
```c
const void* pNext;
VkImage srcImage;
VkImageLayout srcImageLayout;
VkImage dstImage;
VkImageLayout dstImageLayout;
uint32_t regionCount;
const VkImageCopy2* pRegions;
}

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkCopyImageInfo2 VkCopyImageInfo2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `srcImage` is the source image.
- `srcImageLayout` is the current layout of the source image subresource.
- `dstImage` is the destination image.
- `dstImageLayout` is the current layout of the destination image subresource.
- `regionCount` is the number of regions to copy.
- `pRegions` is a pointer to an array of `VkImageCopy2` structures specifying the regions to copy.

## Valid Usage

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-pRegions-00124
  The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of `pRegions`, **must** not overlap in memory

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01995
  The **format features** of `srcImage` **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT`

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01546
  If `srcImage` is non-sparse then the image or **disjoint** plane to be copied **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImageLayout-00128
  `srcImageLayout` **must** specify the layout of the image subresources of `srcImage` specified in `pRegions` at the time this command is executed on a `VkDevice`

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImageLayout-01917
  `srcImageLayout` **must** be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR`

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01996
  The **format features** of `dstImage` **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT`

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01547
If `dstImage` is non-sparse then the image or disjoint plane that is the destination of the copy **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-00133
  `dstImageLayout` **must** specify the layout of the image subresources of `dstImage` specified in `pRegions` at the time this command is executed on a `VkDevice`.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-01395
  `dstImageLayout` **must** be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR`.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01548
  If the `VkFormat` of each of `srcImage` and `dstImage` is not a multi-planar format, the `VkFormat` of each of `srcImage` and `dstImage` **must** be compatible, as defined above.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-None-01549
  In a copy to or from a plane of a multi-planar image, the `VkFormat` of the image and plane **must** be compatible according to the description of compatible planes for the plane being copied.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01536
  The sample count of `srcImage` and `dstImage` **must** match.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcSubresource-01696
  The `srcSubresource.mipLevel` member of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `srcImage` was created.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstSubresource-01697
  The `dstSubresource.mipLevel` member of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `dstImage` was created.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcSubresource-01698
  The `srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer` + `srcSubresource.layerCount` of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than or equal to the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `srcImage` was created.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstSubresource-01699
  The `dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer` + `dstSubresource.layerCount` of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than or equal to the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `dstImage` was created.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcOffset-01783
  The `srcOffset` and `extent` members of each element of `pRegions` **must** respect the image transfer granularity requirements of `commandBuffer`’s command pool’s queue family, as described in `VkQueueFamilyProperties`.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstOffset-01784
  The `dstOffset` and `extent` members of each element of `pRegions` **must** respect the image transfer granularity requirements of `commandBuffer`’s command pool’s queue family, as described in `VkQueueFamilyProperties`.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01551
  If neither `srcImage` nor `dstImage` has a multi-planar image format then for each element of `pRegions`, `srcSubresource.aspectMask` and `dstSubresource.aspectMask` **must** match.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01552
If srcImage has a VkFormat with two planes then for each element of pRegions, srcSubresource.aspectMask must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01553
  If srcImage has a VkFormat with three planes then for each element of pRegions, srcSubresource.aspectMask must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01554
  If dstImage has a VkFormat with two planes then for each element of pRegions, dstSubresource.aspectMask must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01555
  If dstImage has a VkFormat with three planes then for each element of pRegions, dstSubresource.aspectMask must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01556
  If srcImage has a multi-planar image format and the dstImage does not have a multi-planar image format, then for each element of pRegions, dstSubresource.aspectMask must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01557
  If dstImage has a multi-planar image format and the srcImage does not have a multi-planar image format, then for each element of pRegions, srcSubresource.aspectMask must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-04443
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, then for each element of pRegions, srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer must be 0 and srcSubresource.layerCount must be 1.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-04444
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, then for each element of pRegions, dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer must be 0 and dstSubresource.layerCount must be 1.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-aspectMask-00142
  For each element of pRegions, srcSubresource.aspectMask must specify aspects present in srcImage.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-aspectMask-00143
  For each element of pRegions, dstSubresource.aspectMask must specify aspects present in dstImage.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcOffset-00144
  For each element of pRegions, srcOffset.x and (extent.width + srcOffset.x) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified srcSubresource of srcImage.

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcOffset-00145
  For each element of pRegions, srcOffset.y and (extent.height + srcOffset.y) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified srcSubresource of srcImage.
• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-00146
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, srcOffset.y
  must be 0 and extent.height must be 1

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcOffset-00147
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, then for each element of pRegions, srcOffset.z
  and (extent.depth + srcOffset.z) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or
  equal to the depth of the specified srcSubresource of srcImage

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01785
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, srcOffset.z
  must be 0 and extent.depth must be 1

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01786
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, dstOffset.z
  must be 0 and extent.depth must be 1

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01787
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of pRegions, srcOffset.z
  must be 0

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01788
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of pRegions, dstOffset.z
  must be 0

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01790
  If srcImage and dstImage are both of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of
  pRegions, extent.depth must be 1

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01791
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, and dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, then for
  each element of pRegions, extent.depth must equal srcSubresource.layerCount

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01792
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, and srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, then for
  each element of pRegions, extent.depth must equal dstSubresource.layerCount

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstOffset-00150
  For each element of pRegions, dstOffset.x and (extent.width + dstOffset.x) must both be
  greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified
  dstSubresource of dstImage

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstOffset-00151
  For each element of pRegions, dstOffset.y and (extent.height + dstOffset.y) must both be
  greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified
  dstSubresource of dstImage

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-00152
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, dstOffset.y
  must be 0 and extent.height must be 1

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstOffset-00153
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, then for each element of pRegions, dstOffset.z
  and (extent.depth + dstOffset.z) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or
  equal to the depth of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage
• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01727
  If `srcImage` is a blocked image, then for each element of `pRegions`, all members of `srcOffset` must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01728
  If `srcImage` is a blocked image, then for each element of `pRegions`, `extent.width` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width or `(extent.width + srcOffset.x)` must equal the width of the specified `srcSubresource` of `srcImage`.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01729
  If `srcImage` is a blocked image, then for each element of `pRegions`, `extent.height` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or `(extent.height + srcOffset.y)` must equal the height of the specified `srcSubresource` of `srcImage`.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-01730
  If `srcImage` is a blocked image, then for each element of `pRegions`, `extent.depth` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or `(extent.depth + srcOffset.z)` must equal the depth of the specified `srcSubresource` of `srcImage`.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01731
  If `dstImage` is a blocked image, then for each element of `pRegions`, all members of `dstOffset` must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01732
  If `dstImage` is a blocked image, then for each element of `pRegions`, `extent.width` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width or `(extent.width + dstOffset.x)` must equal the width of the specified `dstSubresource` of `dstImage`.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01733
  If `dstImage` is a blocked image, then for each element of `pRegions`, `extent.height` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or `(extent.height + dstOffset.y)` must equal the height of the specified `dstSubresource` of `dstImage`.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-01734
  If `dstImage` is a blocked image, then for each element of `pRegions`, `extent.depth` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or `(extent.depth + dstOffset.z)` must equal the depth of the specified `dstSubresource` of `dstImage`.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-aspect-06662
  If the `aspect` member of any element of `pRegions` includes any flag other than `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT` or `srcImage` was not created with separate stencil usage, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT` must have been included in the `VkImageCreateInfo::usage` used to create `srcImage`.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-aspect-06663
  If the `aspect` member of any element of `pRegions` includes any flag other than `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT` or `dstImage` was not created with separate stencil usage, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT` must have been included in the `VkImageCreateInfo::usage` used to create `dstImage`.

• VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-aspect-06664
  If the `aspect` member of any element of `pRegions` includes `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`, and `srcImage` was created with separate stencil usage, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT` must have been included in the `VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage` used to
create `srcImage`

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-aspect-06665
  If the `aspect` member of any element of `pRegions` includes `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`, and `dstImage` was created with separate stencil usage, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT` must have been included in the `VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo::stencilUsage` used to create `dstImage`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_INFO_2`

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImage-parameter
  `srcImage` must be a valid `VkImage` handle

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-srcImageLayout-parameter
  `srcImageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImage-parameter
  `dstImage` must be a valid `VkImage` handle

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-parameter
  `dstImageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-pRegions-parameter
  `pRegions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `regionCount` valid `VkImageCopy2` structures

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-regionCount-arraylength
  `regionCount` must be greater than 0

- VUID-VkCopyImageInfo2-commonparent
  Both of `dstImage`, and `srcImage` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

The `VkImageCopy2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkImageCopy2 {
  VkStructureType sType;
  const void* pNext;
  VkImageSubresourceLayers srcSubresource;
  VkOffset3D srcOffset;
  VkImageSubresourceLayers dstSubresource;
  VkOffset3D dstOffset;
  VkExtent3D extent;
} VkImageCopy2;
```
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkImageCopy2 VkImageCopy2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` are `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structures specifying the image subresources of the images used for the source and destination image data, respectively.
- `srcOffset` and `dstOffset` select the initial `x`, `y`, and `z` offsets in texels of the sub-regions of the source and destination image data.
- `extent` is the size in texels of the image to copy in `width`, `height` and `depth`.

### Valid Usage

- `VUID-VkImageCopy2-extent-00140` The number of slices of the `extent` (for 3D) or layers of the `srcSubresource` (for non-3D) **must** match the number of slices of the `extent` (for 3D) or layers of the `dstSubresource` (for non-3D)
- `VUID-VkImageCopy2-extent-06668` `extent.width` **must** not be 0
- `VUID-VkImageCopy2-extent-06669` `extent.height` **must** not be 0
- `VUID-VkImageCopy2-extent-06670` `extent.depth` **must** not be 0

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkImageCopy2-sType-sType` `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_COPY_2`
- `VUID-VkImageCopy2-pNext-pNext` `pNext` **must** be `NULL`
- `VUID-VkImageCopy2-srcSubresource-parameter` `srcSubresource` **must** be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure
- `VUID-VkImageCopy2-dstSubresource-parameter` `dstSubresource` **must** be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure

### 19.3. Copying Data Between Buffers and Images

To copy data from a buffer object to an image object, call:
void vkCmdCopyBufferToImage(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer srcBuffer,
    VkImage dstImage,
    VkImageLayout dstImageLayout,
    uint32_t regionCount,
    const VkBufferImageCopy* pRegions);

• `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
• `srcBuffer` is the source buffer.
• `dstImage` is the destination image.
• `dstImageLayout` is the layout of the destination image subresources for the copy.
• `regionCount` is the number of regions to copy.
• `pRegions` is a pointer to an array of `VkBufferImageCopy` structures specifying the regions to copy.

Each region in `pRegions` is copied from the specified region of the source buffer to the specified region of the destination image.

If `dstImage` has a multi-planar format, regions of each plane to be a target of a copy must be specified separately using the `pRegions` member of the `VkBufferImageCopy` structure. In this case, the aspectMask of `imageSubresource` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT`. For the purposes of `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage`, each plane of a multi-planar image is treated as having the format listed in Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats for the plane identified by the `aspectMask` of the corresponding subresource. This applies both to `VkFormat` and to coordinates used in the copy, which correspond to texels in the `plane` rather than how these texels map to coordinates in the image as a whole.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-commandBuffer-01828
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `srcBuffer` must not be a protected buffer

• VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-commandBuffer-01829
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be a protected image

• VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-commandBuffer-01830
  If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be an unprotected image

• VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-pRegions-06217
  The image region specified by each element of `pRegions` must be contained within the specified `imageSubresource` of `dstImage`
srcBuffer must be large enough to contain all buffer locations that are accessed according to Buffer and Image Addressing, for each element of pRegions.

The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of pRegions, must not overlap in memory.

srcBuffer must have been created with VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT usage flag.

The format features of dstImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT.

If srcBuffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.

dstImage must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT usage flag.

If dstImage is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.

dstImage must have a sample count equal to VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT.

dstImageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresources of dstImage specified in pRegions at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice.

dstImageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR.

The imageSubresource.mipLevel member of each element of pRegions must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when dstImage was created.

The imageSubresource.baseArrayLayer + imageSubresource.layerCount of each element of pRegions must be less than or equal to the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when dstImage was created.

The imageOffset and imageExtent members of each element of pRegions must respect the image transfer granularity requirements of commandBuffer’s command pool’s queue family, as described in VkQueueFamilyProperties.

For each element of pRegions whose imageSubresource contains a depth aspect, the data in srcBuffer must be in the range [0,1].

If the queue family used to create the VkCommandPool which commandBuffer was allocated
from does not support VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT, for each element of pRegions, the aspectMask member of imageSubresource must not be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-pRegions-06218
  For each element of pRegions, imageOffset.x and (imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified imageSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-pRegions-06219
  For each element of pRegions, imageOffset.y and (imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified imageSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-bufferOffset-01558
  If dstImage does not have either a depth/stencil or a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the format’s texel block size

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-bufferOffset-01559
  If dstImage has a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the element size of the compatible format for the format and the aspectMask of the imageSubresource as defined in Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-srcImage-00199
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, imageOffset.y must be 0 and imageExtent.height must be 1

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-imageOffset-00200
  For each element of pRegions, imageOffset.z and (imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified imageSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-srcImage-00201
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D or VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of pRegions, imageOffset.z must be 0 and imageExtent.depth must be 1

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-bufferRowLength-00203
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-bufferImageHeight-00204
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferImageHeight must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-imageOffset-00205
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, all members of imageOffset must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-bufferOffset-00206
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the compressed texel block size in bytes

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-imageExtent-00207
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.width must be a
multiple of the compressed texel block width or \((imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x)\) must equal the width of the specified \(imageSubresource\) of \(dstImage\)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-imageExtent-00208
  If \(dstImage\) is a blocked image, for each element of \(pRegions\), \(imageExtent.height\) must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or \((imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y)\) must equal the height of the specified \(imageSubresource\) of \(dstImage\)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-imageExtent-00209
  If \(dstImage\) is a blocked image, for each element of \(pRegions\), \(imageExtent.depth\) must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or \((imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z)\) must equal the depth of the specified \(imageSubresource\) of \(dstImage\)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-aspectMask-00211
  For each element of \(pRegions\), \(imageSubresource.aspectMask\) must specify aspects present in \(dstImage\)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-aspectMask-01560
  If \(dstImage\) has a multi-planar format, then for each element of \(pRegions\), \(imageSubresource.aspectMask\) must be \(VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT\), \(VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT\), or \(VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT\) (with \(VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT\) valid only for image formats with three planes)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-baseArrayLayer-00213
  If \(dstImage\) is of type \(VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D\), for each element of \(pRegions\), \(imageSubresource.baseArrayLayer\) must be 0 and \(imageSubresource.layerCount\) must be 1

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-pRegions-04725
  If \(dstImage\) is a blocked image, for each element of \(pRegions\), \(bufferRowLength\) multiplied by the texel block size of \(dstImage\) must be less than or equal to \(2^{31} - 1\)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-pRegions-04726
  If \(dstImage\) is a blocked image, for each element of \(pRegions\), \(bufferRowLength\) divided by the compressed texel block width and then multiplied by the texel block size of \(dstImage\) must be less than or equal to \(2^{31} - 1\)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-commandBuffer-04052
  If the queue family used to create the \(VkCommandPool\) which \(commandBuffer\) was allocated from does not support \(VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT\) or \(VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT\), the \(bufferOffset\) member of any element of \(pRegions\) must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-srcImage-04053
  If \(dstImage\) has a depth/stencil format, the \(bufferOffset\) member of any element of \(pRegions\) must be a multiple of 4

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-commandBuffer-parameter
  \(commandBuffer\) must be a valid \(VkCommandBuffer\) handle

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage-srcBuffer-parameter
  \(srcBuffer\) must be a valid \(VkBuffer\) handle
To copy data from an image object to a buffer object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer(
```
VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
VkImage srcImage,
VkImageLayout srcImageLayout,
VkBuffer dstBuffer,
uint32_t regionCount,
const VkBufferImageCopy* pRegions);

• commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.

• srcImage is the source image.

• srcImageLayout is the layout of the source image subresources for the copy.

• dstBuffer is the destination buffer.

• regionCount is the number of regions to copy.

• pRegions is a pointer to an array of VkBufferImageCopy structures specifying the regions to copy.

Each region in pRegions is copied from the specified region of the source image to the specified region of the destination buffer.

If srcImage has a multi-planar format, regions of each plane to be a source of a copy must be specified separately using the pRegions member of the VkBufferImageCopy structure. In this case, the aspectMask of imageSubresource must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT. For the purposes of vkCmdCopyBufferToImage, each plane of a multi-planar image is treated as having the format listed in Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats for the plane identified by the aspectMask of the corresponding subresource. This applies both to VkFormat and to coordinates used in the copy, which correspond to texels in the plane rather than how these texels map to coordinates in the image as a whole.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-commandBuffer-01831
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, srcImage must not be a protected image

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-commandBuffer-01832
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, dstBuffer must not be a protected buffer

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-commandBuffer-01833
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, dstBuffer must not be an unprotected buffer

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-pRegions-06220
  The image region specified by each element of pRegions must be contained within the specified imageSubresource of srcImage

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-pRegions-00183
  dstBuffer must be large enough to contain all buffer locations that are accessed according
to Buffer and Image Addressing, for each element of \( \text{pRegions} \)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-pRegions-00184
  The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of \( \text{pRegions} \), **must** not overlap in memory

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-srcImage-00186
  \text{srcImage} **must** have been created with \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT} \) usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-srcImage-01998
  The \text{format features} of \text{srcImage} **must** contain \( \text{VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT} \)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-srcImage-00187
  If \text{srcImage} is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single \text{VkDeviceMemory} object

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-dstBuffer-00191
  \text{dstBuffer} **must** have been created with \( \text{VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT} \) usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-dstBuffer-00192
  If \text{dstBuffer} is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single \text{VkDeviceMemory} object

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-srcImage-00188
  \text{srcImage} **must** have a sample count equal to \( \text{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT} \)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-srcImageLayout-00189
  \text{srcImageLayout} **must** specify the layout of the image subresources of \text{srcImage} specified in \text{pRegions} at the time this command is executed on a \text{VkDevice}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-srcImageLayout-01397
  \text{srcImageLayout} **must** be \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL} \), \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL} \), or \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR} \)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-imageSubresource-01703
  The \text{imageSubresource.mipLevel} member of each element of \text{pRegions} **must** be less than the \text{mipLevels} specified in \text{VkImageCreateInfo} when \text{srcImage} was created

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-imageSubresource-01704
  The \text{imageSubresource.baseArrayLayer} + \text{imageSubresource.layerCount} of each element of \text{pRegions} **must** be less than or equal to the \text{arrayLayers} specified in \text{VkImageCreateInfo} when \text{srcImage} was created

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-imageOffset-01794
  The \text{imageOffset} and \text{imageExtent} members of each element of \text{pRegions} **must** respect the image transfer granularity requirements of \text{commandBuffer}'s command pool's queue family, as described in \text{VkQueueFamilyProperties}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-pRegions-06221
  For each element of \text{pRegions}, \text{imageOffset.x} and \( \text{(imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x)} \) **must** both be greater than or equal to \( \theta \) and less than or equal to the width of the specified \text{imageSubresource} of \text{srcImage}

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-pRegions-06222
  For each element of \text{pRegions}, \text{imageOffset.y} and \( \text{(imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y)} \) **must** both be greater than or equal to \( \theta \) and less than or equal to the height of the
specified imageSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-bufferOffset-01558
  If srcImage does not have either a depth/stencil or a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the format’s texel block size

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-bufferOffset-01559
  If srcImage has a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the element size of the compatible format for the format and the aspectMask of the imageSubresource as defined in Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-srcImage-00199
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, imageOffset.y must be 0 and imageExtent.height must be 1

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-imageOffset-00200
  For each element of pRegions, imageOffset.z and (imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-srcImage-00201
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D or VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of pRegions, imageOffset.z must be 0 and imageExtent.depth must be 1

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-bufferRowLength-00203
  If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-bufferImageHeight-00204
  If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferImageHeight must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-imageOffset-00205
  If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, all members of imageOffset must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-bufferOffset-00206
  If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the compressed texel block size in bytes

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-imageExtent-00207
  If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.width must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width or (imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x) must equal the width of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-imageExtent-00208
  If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.height must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or (imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y) must equal the height of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-imageExtent-00209
  If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.depth must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or (imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z) must equal the depth of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage
For each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.aspectMask \textbf{must} specify aspects present in srcImage.

If srcImage has a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.aspectMask \textbf{must} be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT (with VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT valid only for image formats with three planes).

If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, for each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.baseArrayLayer \textbf{must} be 0 and imageSubresource.layerCount \textbf{must} be 1.

If srcImage is not a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength multiplied by the texel block size of srcImage \textbf{must} be less than or equal to $2^{31}-1$.

If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength divided by the compressed texel block width and then multiplied by the texel block size of srcImage \textbf{must} be less than or equal to $2^{31}-1$.

If the queue family used to create the VkCommandPool which commandBuffer was allocated from does not support VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT or VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT, the bufferOffset member of any element of pRegions \textbf{must} be a multiple of 4.

If srcImage has a depth/stencil format, the bufferOffset member of any element of pRegions \textbf{must} be a multiple of 4.

\textbf{Valid Usage (Implicit)}

- \textbf{commandBuffer} \textbf{must} be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle.
- \textbf{srcImage} \textbf{must} be a valid VkImage handle.
- \textbf{srcImageLayout} \textbf{must} be a valid VkImageLayout value.
- \textbf{dstBuffer} \textbf{must} be a valid VkBuffer handle.
- \textbf{pRegions} \textbf{must} be a valid pointer to an array of \textit{regionCount} valid VkBufferImageCopy structures.
- \textbf{commandBuffer} \textbf{must} be in the recording state.
- \textbf{cmdpool} \textbf{must}
The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations.

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-regionCount-arraylength
  `regionCount` must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer-commonparent
  Each of `commandBuffer`, `dstBuffer`, and `srcImage` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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For both `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage` and `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer`, each element of `pRegions` is a structure defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkBufferImageCopy {
    VkDeviceSize
    uint32_t
    uint32_t
    VkImageSubresourceLayers
    VkOffset3D
    VkExtent3D
    bufferOffset;
    bufferRowLength;
    bufferImageHeight;
    imageSubresource;
    imageOffset;
    imageExtent;
} VkBufferImageCopy;
```

- `bufferOffset` is the offset in bytes from the start of the buffer object where the image data is copied from or to.
- `bufferRowLength` and `bufferImageHeight` specify in texels a subregion of a larger two- or three-dimensional image.
dimensional image in buffer memory, and control the addressing calculations. If either of these values is zero, that aspect of the buffer memory is considered to be tightly packed according to the `imageExtent`.

- `imageSubresource` is a `VkImageSubresourceLayers` used to specify the specific image subresources of the image used for the source or destination image data.
- `imageOffset` selects the initial x, y, z offsets in texels of the sub-region of the source or destination image data.
- `imageExtent` is the size in texels of the image to copy in width, height and depth.

When copying to or from a depth or stencil aspect, the data in buffer memory uses a layout that is a (mostly) tightly packed representation of the depth or stencil data. Specifically:

- data copied to or from the stencil aspect of any depth/stencil format is tightly packed with one `VK_FORMAT_S8_UINT` value per texel.
- data copied to or from the depth aspect of a `VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM` or `VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM_S8_UINT` format is tightly packed with one `VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM` value per texel.
- data copied to or from the depth aspect of a `VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT` or `VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT` format is tightly packed with one `VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT` value per texel.
- data copied to or from the depth aspect of a `VK_FORMAT_X8_D24_UNORM_PACK32` or `VK_FORMAT_D24_UNORM_S8_UINT` format is packed with one 32-bit word per texel with the D24 value in the LSBs of the word, and undefined values in the eight MSBs.

\[ Note \]
To copy both the depth and stencil aspects of a depth/stencil format, two entries in `pRegions` can be used, where one specifies the depth aspect in `imageSubresource`, and the other specifies the stencil aspect.

Because depth or stencil aspect buffer to image copies may require format conversions on some implementations, they are not supported on queues that do not support graphics.

When copying to a depth aspect, the data in buffer memory must be in the range [0,1], or the resulting values are undefined.

Copies are done layer by layer starting with image layer `baseArrayLayer` member of `imageSubresource`. `layerCount` layers are copied from the source image or to the destination image.

For purpose of valid usage statements here and in related copy commands, a blocked image is defined as:

- an image with a single-plane, “_422” format, which is treated as a format with a \(2 \times 1\) compressed texel block, or
- a compressed image.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkBufferImageCopy-bufferRowLength-00195
  \textit{bufferRowLength} \textbf{must} be 0, or greater than or equal to the \textit{width} member of \textit{imageExtent}

- VUID-VkBufferImageCopy-bufferImageHeight-00196
  \textit{bufferImageHeight} \textbf{must} be 0, or greater than or equal to the \textit{height} member of \textit{imageExtent}

- VUID-VkBufferImageCopy-aspectMask-00212
  The \textit{aspectMask} member of \textit{imageSubresource} \textbf{must} only have a single bit set

- VUID-VkBufferImageCopy-imageExtent-06659
  \textit{imageExtent.width} \textbf{must} not be 0

- VUID-VkBufferImageCopy-imageExtent-06660
  \textit{imageExtent.height} \textbf{must} not be 0

- VUID-VkBufferImageCopy-imageExtent-06661
  \textit{imageExtent.depth} \textbf{must} not be 0

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkBufferImageCopy-imageSubresource-parameter
  \textit{imageSubresource} \textbf{must} be a valid \textit{VkImageSubresourceLayers} structure

More extensible versions of the commands to copy between buffers and images are defined below.

To copy data from a buffer object to an image object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2* pCopyBufferToImageInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
void vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2* pCopyBufferToImageInfo);
```

- \textit{commandBuffer} is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- \textit{pCopyBufferToImageInfo} is a pointer to a \textit{VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2} structure describing the copy parameters.

This command is functionally identical to \textit{vkCmdCopyBufferToImage}, but includes extensible substructures that include \textit{sType} and \textit{pNext} parameters, allowing them to be more easily extended.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2-commandBuffer-01828
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `srcBuffer` must not be a protected buffer

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2-commandBuffer-01829
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be a protected image

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2-commandBuffer-01830
  If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be an unprotected image

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2-pCopyBufferToImageInfo-parameter
  `pCopyBufferToImageInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2` structure

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the `recording state`

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
The `VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBuffer srcBuffer;
    VkImage dstImage;
    VkImageLayout dstImageLayout;
    uint32_t regionCount;
    const VkBufferImageCopy2* pRegions;
} VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2 VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **srcBuffer** is the source buffer.
- **dstImage** is the destination image.
- **dstImageLayout** is the layout of the destination image subresources for the copy.
- **regionCount** is the number of regions to copy.
- **pRegions** is a pointer to an array of `VkBufferImageCopy2` structures specifying the regions to copy.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-pRegions-00172**
The image region specified by each element of **pRegions** must be contained within the specified `imageSubresource` of **dstImage**

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-pRegions-00171**

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Command Properties

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**srcBuffer must** be large enough to contain all buffer locations that are accessed according to **Buffer and Image Addressing**, for each element of **pRegions**

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-pRegions-00173**
  The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of **pRegions**, **must** not overlap in memory

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-srcBuffer-00174**
  **srcBuffer must** have been created with **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT** usage flag

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-dstImage-00177**
  The **format features** of **dstImage must** contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT**

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-srcBuffer-00176**
  If **srcBuffer** is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single **VkDeviceMemory** object

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-dstImage-00178**
  If **dstImage** is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single **VkDeviceMemory** object

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-dstImage-00179**
  **dstImage must** have been created with **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT** usage flag

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-dstImage-00177**
  **dstImage must** have a sample count equal to **VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT**

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-00180**
  **dstImageLayout must** specify the layout of the image subresources of **dstImage** specified in **pRegions** at the time this command is executed on a **VkDevice**

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-00181**
  **dstImageLayout must** be **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL**, **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL**, or **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR**

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-imageSubresource-00170**
  The **imageSubresource.mipLevel** member of each element of **pRegions** **must** be less than the **mipLevels** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **dstImage** was created

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-imageSubresource-00171**
  The **imageSubresource.baseArrayLayer + imageSubresource.layerCount** of each element of **pRegions** **must** be less than or equal to the **arrayLayers** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **dstImage** was created

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-imageOffset-00172**
  The **imageOffset** and **imageExtent** members of each element of **pRegions** **must** respect the image transfer granularity requirements of **commandBuffer**’s command pool’s queue family, as described in **VkQueueFamilyProperties**

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-None-00173**
  For each element of **pRegions** whose **imageSubresource** contains a depth aspect, the data in **srcBuffer must** be in the range [0,1]

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-commandBuffer-00174**
  If the queue family used to create the **VkCommandPool** which **commandBuffer** was allocated from does not support **VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT**, for each element of **pRegions**, the **aspectMask**
member of imageSubresource must not be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-pRegions-06223
  For each element of pRegions not containing VkCopyCommandTransformInfoQCOM in its pNext chain, imageOffset.x and (imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified imageSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-pRegions-06224
  For each element of pRegions not containing VkCopyCommandTransformInfoQCOM in its pNext chain, imageOffset.y and (imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified imageSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-bufferOffset-01558
  If dstImage does not have either a depth/stencil or a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the format’s texel block size

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-bufferOffset-01559
  If dstImage has a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the element size of the compatible format for the format and the aspectMask of the imageSubresource as defined in Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-srcImage-00199
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, imageOffset.y must be 0 and imageExtent.height must be 1

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-imageOffset-00200
  For each element of pRegions, imageOffset.z and (imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified imageSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-srcImage-00201
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D or VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of pRegions, imageOffset.z must be 0 and imageExtent.depth must be 1

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-bufferRowLength-00203
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-bufferImageHeight-00204
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferImageHeight must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-imageExtent-00207
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, all members of imageOffset must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-bufferOffset-00206
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the compressed texel block size in bytes

- VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-imageExtent-00207
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.width must be a
multiple of the compressed texel block width or \((imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x)\) must equal the width of the specified imageSubresource of dstImage

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-imageExtent-00208**
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.height must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or \((imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y)\) must equal the height of the specified imageSubresource of dstImage

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-imageExtent-00209**
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.depth must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or \((imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z)\) must equal the depth of the specified imageSubresource of dstImage

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-aspectMask-00211**
  For each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.aspectMask must specify aspects present in dstImage

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-aspectMask-01560**
  If dstImage has a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.aspectMask must be \(VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT\), \(VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT\), or \(VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT\) (with \(VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT\) valid only for image formats with three planes)

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-baseArrayLayer-00213**
  If dstImage is of type \(VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D\), for each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.baseArrayLayer must be 0 and imageSubresource.layerCount must be 1

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-pRegions-04725**
  If dstImage is not a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength multiplied by the texel block size of dstImage must be less than or equal to \(2^{31}-1\)

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-pRegions-04726**
  If dstImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength divided by the compressed texel block width and then multiplied by the texel block size of dstImage must be less than or equal to \(2^{31}-1\)

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-commandBuffer-04052**
  If the queue family used to create the VkCommandPool which commandBuffer was allocated from does not support \(VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT\) or \(VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT\), the bufferOffset member of any element of pRegions must be a multiple of 4

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-srcImage-04053**
  If dstImage has a depth/stencil format, the bufferOffset member of any element of pRegions must be a multiple of 4

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-sType-sType**
  sType must be \(VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_TO_IMAGE_INFO_2\)

- **VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-pNext-pNext**
  pNext must be NULL
• VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-srcBuffer-parameter
  srcBuffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

• VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-dstImage-parameter
  dstImage must be a valid VkImage handle

• VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-parameter
  dstImageLayout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

• VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-pRegions-parameter
  pRegions must be a valid pointer to an array of regionCount valid VkBufferImageCopy2 structures

• VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-regionCount-arraylength
  regionCount must be greater than 0

• VUID-VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2-commonparent
  Both of dstImage, and srcBuffer must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

To copy data from an image object to a buffer object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2* pCopyImageToBufferInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
void vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2* pCopyImageToBufferInfo);
```

• commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
• pCopyImageToBufferInfo is a pointer to a VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2 structure describing the copy parameters.

This command is functionally identical to vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer, but includes extensible sub-structures that include sType and pNext parameters, allowing them to be more easily extended.

**Valid Usage**

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2-commandBuffer-01831
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, srcImage must not be a protected image

• VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2-commandBuffer-01832
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported,
**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2-pCopyImageToBufferInfo-parameter
  `pCopyImageToBufferInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2` structure

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

**Command Properties**

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</tbody>
</table>

The `VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2 {
```
VkStructureType

const void*

VkImage

VkImageLayout

VkBuffer

uint32_t

const VkBufferImageCopy2*

} VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2 VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2KHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **srcImage** is the source image.
- **srcImageLayout** is the layout of the source image subresources for the copy.
- **dstBuffer** is the destination buffer.
- **regionCount** is the number of regions to copy.
- **pRegions** is a pointer to an array of VkBufferImageCopy2 structures specifying the regions to copy.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-pRegions-00182
  The image region specified by each element of pRegions must be contained within the specified imageSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-pRegions-00183
  dstBuffer must be large enough to contain all buffer locations that are accessed according to Buffer and Image Addressing, for each element of pRegions

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-pRegions-00184
  The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of pRegions, must not overlap in memory

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImage-00186
  srcImage must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT usage flag

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImage-01998
  The format features of srcImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImage-00187
  If srcImage is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-dstBuffer-00191
.dstBuffer must have been created with VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT usage flag

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-dstBuffer-00192
  If dstBuffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImage-00188
  srcImage must have a sample count equal to VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImageLayout-00189
  srcImageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresources of srcImage specified in pRegions at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImageLayout-01397
  srcImageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-imageSubresource-01703
  The imageSubresource.mipLevel member of each element of pRegions must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when srcImage was created

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-imageSubresource-01704
  The imageSubresource.baseArrayLayer + imageSubresource.layerCount of each element of pRegions must be less than or equal to the arrayLayers specified in VkImageCreateInfo when srcImage was created

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-imageOffset-01794
  The imageOffset and imageExtent members of each element of pRegions must respect the image transfer granularity requirements of commandBuffer’s command pool’s queue family, as described in VkQueueFamilyProperties

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-imageOffset-00197
  For each element of pRegions not containing VkCopyCommandTransformInfoQCOM in its pNext chain, imageOffset.x and (imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-imageOffset-00198
  For each element of pRegions not containing VkCopyCommandTransformInfoQCOM in its pNext chain, imageOffset.y and (imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-bufferOffset-01558
  If srcImage does not have either a depth/stencil or a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the format’s texel block size

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-bufferOffset-01559
  If srcImage has a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the element size of the compatible format for the format and the aspectMask of the imageSubresource as defined in Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImage-00199
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, imageOffset.y must be 0 and imageExtent.height must be 1
For each element of pRegions, imageOffset.z and (imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage.

If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D or VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of pRegions, imageOffset.z must be 0 and imageExtent.depth must be 1.

If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width.

If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferImageHeight must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height.

If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, all members of imageOffset must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block.

If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferOffset must be a multiple of the compressed texel block size in bytes.

If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.width must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width or (imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x) must equal the width of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage.

If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.height must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or (imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y) must equal the height of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage.

If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, imageExtent.depth must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or (imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z) must equal the depth of the specified imageSubresource of srcImage.

For each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.aspectMask must specify aspects present in srcImage.

If srcImage has a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.aspectMask must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT (with VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT valid only for image formats with three planes).

If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, for each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.baseArrayLayer must be 0 and imageSubresource.layerCount must be 1.

For each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.aspectMask must specify aspects present in srcImage.

If srcImage has a multi-planar format, then for each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.aspectMask must be VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT (with VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT valid only for image formats with three planes).

If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, for each element of pRegions, imageSubresource.baseArrayLayer must be 0 and imageSubresource.layerCount must be 1.
If srcImage is not a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength multiplied by the texel block size of srcImage must be less than or equal to $2^{31}$-1

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-pRegions-04726
  If srcImage is a blocked image, for each element of pRegions, bufferRowLength divided by the compressed texel block width and then multiplied by the texel block size of srcImage must be less than or equal to $2^{31}$-1

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-commandBuffer-04052
  If the queue family used to create the VkCommandPool which commandBuffer was allocated from does not support VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT or VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT, the bufferOffset member of any element of pRegions must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImage-04053
  If srcImage has a depth/stencil format, the bufferOffset member of any element of pRegions must be a multiple of 4

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_TO_BUFFER_INFO_2

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImage-parameter
  srcImage must be a valid VkImage handle

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-srcImageLayout-parameter
  srcImageLayout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-dstBuffer-parameter
  dstBuffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-pRegions-parameter
  pRegions must be a valid pointer to an array of regionCount valid VkBufferImageCopy2 structures

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-regionCount-arraylength
  regionCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2-commonparent
  Both of dstBuffer, and srcImage must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

For both vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2 and vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2, each element of pRegions is a structure defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkBufferImageCopy2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
```

1007
VkDeviceSize
uint32_t
uint32_t
VkImageSubresourceLayers
VkOffset3D
VkExtent3D
} VkBufferImageCopy2;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkBufferImageCopy2 VkBufferImageCopy2KHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• bufferOffset is the offset in bytes from the start of the buffer object where the image data is copied from or to.
• bufferRowLength and bufferImageHeight specify in texels a subregion of a larger two- or three-dimensional image in buffer memory, and control the addressing calculations. If either of these values is zero, that aspect of the buffer memory is considered to be tightly packed according to the imageExtent.
• imageSubresource is a VkImageSubresourceLayers used to specify the specific image subresources of the image used for the source or destination image data.
• imageOffset selects the initial x, y, z offsets in texels of the sub-region of the source or destination image data.
• imageExtent is the size in texels of the image to copy in width, height and depth.

This structure is functionally identical to VkBufferImageCopy, but adds sType and pNext parameters, allowing it to be more easily extended.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkBufferImageCopy2-bufferRowLength-00195
  bufferRowLength must be 0, or greater than or equal to the width member of imageExtent

• VUID-VkBufferImageCopy2-bufferImageHeight-00196
  bufferImageHeight must be 0, or greater than or equal to the height member of imageExtent

• VUID-VkBufferImageCopy2-aspectMask-00212
  The aspectMask member of imageSubresource must only have a single bit set

• VUID-VkBufferImageCopy2-imageExtent-06659
  imageExtent.width must not be 0

• VUID-VkBufferImageCopy2-imageExtent-06660
  imageExtent.height must not be 0

• VUID-VkBufferImageCopy2-imageExtent-06661
imageExtent.depth must not be 0

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkBufferImageCopy2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_IMAGE_COPY_2

• VUID-VkBufferImageCopy2-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

• VUID-VkBufferImageCopy2-imageSubresource-parameter
  imageSubresource must be a valid VkImageSubresourceLayers structure

19.3.1. Buffer and Image Addressing

Pseudocode for image/buffer addressing of uncompressed formats is:

```c
rowLength = region->bufferRowLength;
if (rowLength == 0)
    rowLength = region->imageExtent.width;

imageHeight = region->bufferImageHeight;
if (imageHeight == 0)
    imageHeight = region->imageExtent.height;

texelBlockSize = <texel block size of the format of the src/dstImage>;

address of (x,y,z) = region->bufferOffset + ((z * imageHeight) + y) * rowLength + x
* texelBlockSize;

where x,y,z range from (0,0,0) to region->imageExtent.{width,height,depth}.
```

Note that imageOffset does not affect addressing calculations for buffer memory. Instead, bufferOffset can be used to select the starting address in buffer memory.

For block-compressed formats, all parameters are still specified in texels rather than compressed texel blocks, but the addressing math operates on whole compressed texel blocks. Pseudocode for compressed copy addressing is:

```c
rowLength = region->bufferRowLength;
if (rowLength == 0)
    rowLength = region->imageExtent.width;

imageHeight = region->bufferImageHeight;
if (imageHeight == 0)
    imageHeight = region->imageExtent.height;

compressedTexelBlockSizeInBytes = <compressed texel block size taken from the src/dstImage>;
```
Copying to or from block-compressed images is typically done in multiples of the compressed texel block size. For this reason the `imageExtent` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block dimension. There is one exception to this rule which is required to handle compressed images created with dimensions that are not a multiple of the compressed texel block dimensions:

- If `imageExtent.width` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block width, then `(imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x)` must equal the image subresource width.
- If `imageExtent.height` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block height, then `(imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y)` must equal the image subresource height.
- If `imageExtent.depth` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block depth, then `(imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z)` must equal the image subresource depth.

This allows the last compressed texel block of the image in each non-multiple dimension to be included as a source or destination of the copy.

### 19.4. Image Copies with Scaling

To copy regions of a source image into a destination image, potentially performing format conversion, arbitrary scaling, and filtering, call:

```c
void vkCmdBlitImage(  
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    VkImage srcImage,  
    VkImageLayout srcImageLayout,  
    VkImage dstImage,  
    VkImageLayout dstImageLayout,  
    uint32_t regionCount,  
    const VkImageBlit* pRegions,  
    VkFilter filter);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `srcImage` is the source image.
- `srcImageLayout` is the layout of the source image subresources for the blit.
• **dstImage** is the destination image.
• **dstImageLayout** is the layout of the destination image subresources for the blit.
• **regionCount** is the number of regions to blit.
• **pRegions** is a pointer to an array of **VkImageBlit** structures specifying the regions to blit.
• **filter** is a **VkFilter** specifying the filter to apply if the blits require scaling.

**vkCmdBlitImage** must not be used for multisampled source or destination images. Use **vkCmdResolveImage** for this purpose.

As the sizes of the source and destination extents can differ in any dimension, texels in the source extent are scaled and filtered to the destination extent. Scaling occurs via the following operations:

- For each destination texel, the integer coordinate of that texel is converted to an unnormalized texture coordinate, using the effective inverse of the equations described in [unnormalized to integer conversion](#):

  
  \[
  u_{\text{base}} = i + \frac{1}{2}
  \]

  
  \[
  v_{\text{base}} = j + \frac{1}{2}
  \]

  
  \[
  w_{\text{base}} = k + \frac{1}{2}
  \]

  
  These base coordinates are then offset by the first destination offset:

  
  \[
  u_{\text{offset}} = u_{\text{base}} - x_{\text{dst0}}
  \]

  
  \[
  v_{\text{offset}} = v_{\text{base}} - y_{\text{dst0}}
  \]

  
  \[
  w_{\text{offset}} = w_{\text{base}} - z_{\text{dst0}}
  \]

  
  \[
  a_{\text{offset}} = a - \text{baseArrayCount}_{\text{dst}}
  \]

  
  The scale is determined from the source and destination regions, and applied to the offset coordinates:

  \[
  \text{scale}_u = (x_{\text{src1}} - x_{\text{src0}}) / (x_{\text{dst1}} - x_{\text{dst0}})
  \]

  \[
  \text{scale}_v = (y_{\text{src1}} - y_{\text{src0}}) / (y_{\text{dst1}} - y_{\text{dst0}})
  \]
\[ \text{scale}_w = \frac{(z_{\text{src1}} - z_{\text{src0}})}{(z_{\text{dst1}} - z_{\text{dst0}})} \]

\[ u_{\text{scaled}} = u_{\text{offset}} \times \text{scale}_u \]

\[ v_{\text{scaled}} = v_{\text{offset}} \times \text{scale}_v \]

\[ w_{\text{scaled}} = w_{\text{offset}} \times \text{scale}_w \]

- Finally the source offset is added to the scaled coordinates, to determine the final unnormalized coordinates used to sample from \textit{srcImage}:

\[ u = u_{\text{scaled}} + x_{\text{src0}} \]

\[ v = v_{\text{scaled}} + y_{\text{src0}} \]

\[ w = w_{\text{scaled}} + z_{\text{src0}} \]

\[ q = \text{mipLevel} \]

\[ a = a_{\text{offset}} + \text{baseArrayCount}_{\text{src}} \]

These coordinates are used to sample from the source image, as described in \textit{Image Operations chapter}, with the filter mode equal to that of \textit{filter}, a mipmap mode of \textit{VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST} and an address mode of \textit{VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_EDGE}. Implementations \textbf{must} clamp at the edge of the source image, and \textbf{may} additionally clamp to the edge of the source region.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Note}
  
  Due to allowable rounding errors in the generation of the source texture coordinates, it is not always possible to guarantee exactly which source texels will be sampled for a given blit. As rounding errors are implementation-dependent, the exact results of a blitting operation are also implementation-dependent.
\end{itemize}

Blits are done layer by layer starting with the \textit{baseArrayLayer} member of \textit{srcSubresource} for the source and \textit{dstSubresource} for the destination. \textit{layerCount} layers are blitted to the destination image.

When blitting 3D textures, slices in the destination region bounded by \textit{dstOffsets[0].z} and \textit{dstOffsets[1].z} are sampled from slices in the source region bounded by \textit{srcOffsets[0].z} and \textit{srcOffsets[1].z}. If the \textit{filter} parameter is \textit{VK_FILTER_LINEAR} then the value sampled from the source
image is taken by doing linear filtering using the interpolated z coordinate represented by w in the previous equations. If the filter parameter is VK_FILTER_NEAREST then the value sampled from the source image is taken from the single nearest slice, with an implementation-dependent arithmetic rounding mode.

The following filtering and conversion rules apply:

- Integer formats can only be converted to other integer formats with the same signedness.
- No format conversion is supported between depth/stencil images. The formats must match.
- Format conversions on unorm, snorm, scaled and packed float formats of the copied aspect of the image are performed by first converting the pixels to float values.
- For sRGB source formats, nonlinear RGB values are converted to linear representation prior to filtering.
- After filtering, the float values are first clamped and then cast to the destination image format. In case of sRGB destination format, linear RGB values are converted to nonlinear representation before writing the pixel to the image.

Signed and unsigned integers are converted by first clamping to the representable range of the destination format, then casting the value.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-commandBuffer-01834
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, srcImage must not be a protected image
- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-commandBuffer-01835
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, dstImage must not be a protected image
- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-commandBuffer-01836
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, dstImage must not be an unprotected image
- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-pRegions-00215
  The source region specified by each element of pRegions must be a region that is contained within srcImage
- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-pRegions-00216
  The destination region specified by each element of pRegions must be a region that is contained within dstImage
- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-pRegions-00217
  The union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of pRegions, must not overlap in memory with any texel that may be sampled during the blit operation
- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-01999
  The format features of srcImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT
- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-06421
**srcImage** must not use a format that requires a sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-00219
  srcImage must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-00220
  If srcImage is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImageLayout-00221
  srcImageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresources of srcImage specified in pRegions at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImageLayout-01398
  srcImageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-dstImage-02000
  The format features of dstImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-dstImage-06422
  dstImage must not use a format that requires a sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-dstImage-00224
  dstImage must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-dstImage-00225
  If dstImage is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-dstImageLayout-00226
  dstImageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresources of dstImage specified in pRegions at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-dstImageLayout-01399
  dstImageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-00229
  If either of srcImage or dstImage was created with a signed integer VkFormat, the other must also have been created with a signed integer VkFormat

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-00230
  If either of srcImage or dstImage was created with an unsigned integer VkFormat, the other must also have been created with an unsigned integer VkFormat

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-00231
  If either of srcImage or dstImage was created with a depth/stencil format, the other must have exactly the same format

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-00232
  If srcImage was created with a depth/stencil format, filter must be VK_FILTER_NEAREST

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-00233
  srcImage must have been created with a samples value of VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-dstImage-00234
**dstImage must** have been created with a samples value of **VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-filter-02001**
  If **filter** is **VK_FILTER_LINEAR**, then the **format features** of **srcImage must** contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcSubresource-01705**
  The **srcSubresource.mipLevel** member of each element of **pRegions must** be less than the **mipLevels** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **srcImage** was created

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-dstSubresource-01706**
  The **dstSubresource.mipLevel** member of each element of **pRegions must** be less than the **mipLevels** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **dstImage** was created

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcSubresource-01707**
  The **srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer** + **srcSubresource.layerCount** of each element of **pRegions must** be less than or equal to the **arrayLayers** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **srcImage** was created

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-dstSubresource-01708**
  The **dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer** + **dstSubresource.layerCount** of each element of **pRegions must** be less than or equal to the **arrayLayers** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **dstImage** was created

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcImage-00240**
  If either **srcImage** or **dstImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D**, then for each element of **pRegions**, **srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer** and **dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer** **must** each be **0**, and **srcSubresource.layerCount** and **dstSubresource.layerCount** **must** each be **1**

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-aspectMask-00241**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcSubresource.aspectMask** **must** specify aspects present in **srcImage**

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-aspectMask-00242**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **dstSubresource.aspectMask** **must** specify aspects present in **dstImage**

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcOffset-00243**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffsets[0].x** and **srcOffsets[1].x** **must** both be greater than or equal to **0** and less than or equal to the width of the specified **srcSubresource** of **srcImage**

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcOffset-00244**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffsets[0].y** and **srcOffsets[1].y** **must** both be greater than or equal to **0** and less than or equal to the height of the specified **srcSubresource** of **srcImage**

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcOffset-00245**
  If **srcImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D**, then for each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffsets[0].y** **must** be **0** and **srcOffsets[1].y** **must** be **1**

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-srcOffset-00246**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffsets[0].z** and **srcOffsets[1].z** **must** both be greater than or equal to **0** and less than or equal to the depth of the specified **srcSubresource** of **srcImage**
If `srcImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D` or `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, then for each element of `pRegions`, `srcOffsets[0].z must be 0` and `srcOffsets[1].z must be 1`.

For each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].x and dstOffsets[1].x must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified `dstSubresource` of `dstImage`.

For each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].y and dstOffsets[1].y must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified `dstSubresource` of `dstImage`.

If `dstImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, then for each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].y must be 0` and `dstOffsets[1].y must be 1`.

For each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].z and dstOffsets[1].z must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified `dstSubresource` of `dstImage`.

If `dstImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D` or `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, then for each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].z must be 0` and `dstOffsets[1].z must be 1`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.
- `srcImage` must be a valid `VkImage` handle.
- `srcImageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.
- `dstImage` must be a valid `VkImage` handle.
- `dstImageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.
- `pRegions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `regionCount` valid `VkImageBlit` structures.
- `filter` must be a valid `VkFilter` value.
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.

The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics.
operations

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-regionCount-arraylength
  regionCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage-commonparent
  Each of commandBuffer, dstImage, and srcImage must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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</table>

The VkImageBlit structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkImageBlit {
    VkImageSubresourceLayers srcSubresource;
    VkOffset3D srcOffsets[2];
    VkImageSubresourceLayers dstSubresource;
    VkOffset3D dstOffsets[2];
} VkImageBlit;
```

- srcSubresource is the subresource to blit from.
- srcOffsets is a pointer to an array of two VkOffset3D structures specifying the bounds of the source region within srcSubresource.
- dstSubresource is the subresource to blit into.
- dstOffsets is a pointer to an array of two VkOffset3D structures specifying the bounds of the destination region within dstSubresource.
For each element of the `pRegions` array, a blit operation is performed for the specified source and destination regions.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkImageBlit-aspectMask-00238**
  The `aspectMask` member of `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must match

- **VUID-VkImageBlit-layerCount-00239**
  The `layerCount` member of `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must match

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkImageBlit-srcSubresource-parameter**
  `srcSubresource` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure

- **VUID-VkImageBlit-dstSubresource-parameter**
  `dstSubresource` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure

A more extensible version of the blit image command is defined below.

To copy regions of a source image into a destination image, potentially performing format conversion, arbitrary scaling, and filtering, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdBlitImage2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkBlitImageInfo2* pBlitImageInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
void vkCmdBlitImage2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkBlitImageInfo2* pBlitImageInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `pBlitImageInfo` is a pointer to a `VkBlitImageInfo2` structure describing the blit parameters.

This command is functionally identical to `vkCmdBlitImage`, but includes extensible sub-structures that include `sType` and `pNext` parameters, allowing them to be more easily extended.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdBlitImage2-commandBuffer-01834**
If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `srcImage` must not be a protected image

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage2-commandBuffer-01835
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be a protected image

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage2-commandBuffer-01836
  If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be an unprotected image

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage2-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage2-pBlitImageInfo-parameter
  `pBlitImageInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkBlitImageInfo2` structure

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage2-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage2-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdBlitImage2-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

**Command Properties**

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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `VkBlitImageInfo2` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkBlitImageInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImage srcImage;
    VkImageLayout srcImageLayout;
    VkImage dstImage;
    VkImageLayout dstImageLayout;
    uint32_t regionCount;
    const VkImageBlit2* pRegions;
    VkFilter filter;
} VkBlitImageInfo2;

or the equivalent

typedef VkBlitImageInfo2 VkBlitImageInfo2KHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **srcImage** is the source image.
- **srcImageLayout** is the layout of the source image subresources for the blit.
- **dstImage** is the destination image.
- **dstImageLayout** is the layout of the destination image subresources for the blit.
- **regionCount** is the number of regions to blit.
- **pRegions** is a pointer to an array of **VkImageBlit2** structures specifying the regions to blit.
- **filter** is a **VkFilter** specifying the filter to apply if the blits require scaling.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-pRegions-00215**
  The source region specified by each element of **pRegions** must be a region that is contained within **srcImage**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-pRegions-00216**
  The destination region specified by each element of **pRegions** must be a region that is contained within **dstImage**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-pRegions-00217**
  The union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of **pRegions**, must not overlap in memory with any texel that may be sampled during the blit operation

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-01999**
  The **format features** of **srcImage** must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-06421**
  The **format features** of **srcImage** must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT**
srcImage must not use a format that requires a sampler Y′C_bC_r conversion

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-00219
  srcImage must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT usage flag

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-00220
  If srcImage is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImageLayout-00221
  srcImageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresources of srcImage specified in pRegions at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImageLayout-01398
  srcImageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstImage-02000
  The format features of dstImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstImage-00224
  dstImage must not use a format that requires a sampler Y′C_bC_r conversion

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstImage-00225
  If dstImage is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-00226
  dstImageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresources of dstImage specified in pRegions at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-01399
  dstImageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-00229
  If either of srcImage or dstImage was created with a signed integer VkFormat, the other must also have been created with a signed integer VkFormat

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-00230
  If either of srcImage or dstImage was created with an unsigned integer VkFormat, the other must also have been created with an unsigned integer VkFormat

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-00231
  If either of srcImage or dstImage was created with a depth/stencil format, the other must have exactly the same format

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-00232
  If srcImage was created with a depth/stencil format, filter must be VK_FILTER_NEAREST

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-00233
  srcImage must have been created with a samples value of VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstImage-00234
**dstImage** must have been created with a **samples** value of **VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-filter-02001**
  If **filter** is **VK_FILTER_LINEAR**, then the **format features** of **srcImage** must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcSubresource-01705**
  The **srcSubresource.mipLevel** member of each element of **pRegions** must be less than the **mipLevels** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **srcImage** was created

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstSubresource-01706**
  The **dstSubresource.mipLevel** member of each element of **pRegions** must be less than the **mipLevels** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **dstImage** was created

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcSubresource-01707**
  The **srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer + srcSubresource.layerCount** of each element of **pRegions** must be less than or equal to the **arrayLayers** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **srcImage** was created

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstSubresource-01708**
  The **dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer + dstSubresource.layerCount** of each element of **pRegions** must be less than or equal to the **arrayLayers** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **dstImage** was created

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-00240**
  If either **srcImage** or **dstImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D**, then for each element of **pRegions**, **srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer** and **dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer** must each be **0**, and **srcSubresource.layerCount** and **dstSubresource.layerCount** must each be **1**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-aspectMask-00241**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcSubresource.aspectMask** must specify aspects present in **srcImage**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-aspectMask-00242**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **dstSubresource.aspectMask** must specify aspects present in **dstImage**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcOffset-00243**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffsets[0].x** and **srcOffsets[1].x** must both be greater than or equal to **0** and less than or equal to the width of the specified **srcSubresource** of **srcImage**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcOffset-00244**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffsets[0].y** and **srcOffsets[1].y** must both be greater than or equal to **0** and less than or equal to the height of the specified **srcSubresource** of **srcImage**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-00245**
  If **srcImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D**, then for each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffsets[0].y** must be **0** and **srcOffsets[1].y** must be **1**

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcOffset-00246**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffsets[0].z** and **srcOffsets[1].z** must both be greater than or equal to **0** and less than or equal to the depth of the specified **srcSubresource** of **srcImage**
If `srcImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D` or `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, then for each element of `pRegions`, `srcOffsets[0].z` must be 0 and `srcOffsets[1].z` must be 1.

For each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].x` and `dstOffsets[1].x` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified `dstSubresource` of `dstImage`.

For each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].y` and `dstOffsets[1].y` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified `dstSubresource` of `dstImage`.

If `dstImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, then for each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].y` must be 0 and `dstOffsets[1].y` must be 1.

For each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].z` and `dstOffsets[1].z` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified `dstSubresource` of `dstImage`.

If `dstImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D` or `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, then for each element of `pRegions`, `dstOffsets[0].z` must be 0 and `dstOffsets[1].z` must be 1.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BLIT_IMAGE_INFO_2`.

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-pNext-pNext**
  
  `pNext` must be `NULL`.

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImage-parameter**
  
  `srcImage` must be a valid `VkImage` handle.

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-srcImageLayout-parameter**
  
  `srcImageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstImage-parameter**
  
  `dstImage` must be a valid `VkImage` handle.

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-parameter**
  
  `dstImageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value.

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-pRegions-parameter**
  
  `pRegions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `regionCount` valid `VkImageBlit2` structures.

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-filter-parameter**
  
  `filter` must be a valid `VkFilter` value.

- **VUID-VkBlitImageInfo2-regionCount-arraylength**
  
  `regionCount` must be greater than 0.
Both of \textit{dstImage}, and \textit{srcImage} must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same \textit{VkDevice}.

The \texttt{VkImageBlit2} structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkImageBlit2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void*pNext;
    VkImageSubresourceLayers srcSubresource;
    VkOffset3D srcOffsets[2];
    VkImageSubresourceLayers dstSubresource;
    VkOffset3D dstOffsets[2];
} VkImageBlit2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkImageBlit2 VkImageBlit2KHR;
```

- \texttt{sType} is the type of this structure.
- \texttt{pNext} is \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- \texttt{srcSubresource} is the subresource to blit from.
- \texttt{srcOffsets} is a pointer to an array of two \texttt{VkOffset3D} structures specifying the bounds of the source region within \texttt{srcSubresource}.
- \texttt{dstSubresource} is the subresource to blit into.
- \texttt{dstOffsets} is a pointer to an array of two \texttt{VkOffset3D} structures specifying the bounds of the destination region within \texttt{dstSubresource}.

For each element of the \texttt{pRegions} array, a blit operation is performed for the specified source and destination regions.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkImageBlit2-aspectMask-00238
  The \texttt{aspectMask} member of \texttt{srcSubresource} and \texttt{dstSubresource} must match

- VUID-VkImageBlit2-layerCount-00239
  The \texttt{layerCount} member of \texttt{srcSubresource} and \texttt{dstSubresource} must match

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

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19.5. Resolving Multisample Images

To resolve a multisample color image to a non-multisample color image, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdResolveImage(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
    VkImage srcImage,               // srcImage is the source image.
    VkImageLayout srcImageLayout,   // srcImageLayout is the layout of the source image subresources for the resolve.
    VkImage dstImage,               // dstImage is the destination image.
    VkImageLayout dstImageLayout,   // dstImageLayout is the layout of the destination image subresources for the resolve.
    uint32_t regionCount,           // regionCount is the number of regions to resolve.
    const VkImageResolve* pRegions  // pRegions is a pointer to an array of VkImageResolve structures specifying the regions to resolve.
);
```

During the resolve the samples corresponding to each pixel location in the source are converted to a single sample before being written to the destination. If the source formats are floating-point or normalized types, the sample values for each pixel are resolved in an implementation-dependent manner. If the source formats are integer types, a single sample's value is selected for each pixel.

- `srcOffset` and `dstOffset` select the initial x, y, and z offsets in texels of the sub-regions of the source and destination image data. `extent` is the size in texels of the source image to resolve in width, height and depth. Each element of `pRegions` must be a region that is contained within its corresponding image.

Resolves are done layer by layer starting with `baseArrayLayer` member of `srcSubresource` for the source and `dstSubresource` for the destination. `layerCount` layers are resolved to the destination.
Valid Usage

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-commandBuffer-01837
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `srcImage` must not be a protected image

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-commandBuffer-01838
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be a protected image

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-commandBuffer-01839
  If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be an unprotected image

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-pRegions-00255
  The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of `pRegions`, must not overlap in memory

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-00256
  If `srcImage` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-00257
  `srcImage` must have a sample count equal to any valid sample count value other than `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImage-00258
  If `dstImage` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImage-00259
  `dstImage` must have a sample count equal to `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImageLayout-00260
  `srcImageLayout` must specify the layout of the image subresources of `srcImage` specified in `pRegions` at the time this command is executed on a `VkDevice`

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImageLayout-01400
  `srcImageLayout` must be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL`

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImageLayout-00262
  `dstImageLayout` must specify the layout of the image subresources of `dstImage` specified in `pRegions` at the time this command is executed on a `VkDevice`

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImageLayout-01401
  `dstImageLayout` must be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL`

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImage-02003
  The format features of `dstImage` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`

• VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-01386
**srcImage** and **dstImage** must have been created with the same image format

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcSubresource-01709**
  The **srcSubresource.mipLevel** member of each element of **pRegions** must be less than the **mipLevels** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **srcImage** was created

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstSubresource-01710**
  The **dstSubresource.mipLevel** member of each element of **pRegions** must be less than the **mipLevels** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **dstImage** was created

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcSubresource-01711**
  The **srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer + srcSubresource.layerCount** of each element of **pRegions** must be less than or equal to the **arrayLayers** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **srcImage** was created

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstSubresource-01712**
  The **dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer + dstSubresource.layerCount** of each element of **pRegions** must be less than or equal to the **arrayLayers** specified in **VkImageCreateInfo** when **dstImage** was created

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-04446**
  If either **srcImage** or **dstImage** are of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D**, then for each element of **pRegions**, **srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer** must be **0** and **srcSubresource.layerCount** must be **1**

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-04447**
  If either **srcImage** or **dstImage** are of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D**, then for each element of **pRegions**, **dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer** must be **0** and **dstSubresource.layerCount** must be **1**

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcOffset-00269**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffset.x** and (**extent.width + srcOffset.x**) must both be greater than or equal to **0** and less than or equal to the width of the specified **srcSubresource** of **srcImage**

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcOffset-00270**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffset.y** and (**extent.height + srcOffset.y**) must both be greater than or equal to **0** and less than or equal to the height of the specified **srcSubresource** of **srcImage**

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-00271**
  If **srcImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D**, then for each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffset.y** must be **0** and **extent.height** must be **1**

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcOffset-00272**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffset.z** and (**extent.depth + srcOffset.z**) must both be greater than or equal to **0** and less than or equal to the depth of the specified **srcSubresource** of **srcImage**

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-00273**
  If **srcImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D** or **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D**, then for each element of **pRegions**, **srcOffset.z** must be **0** and **extent.depth** must be **1**

- **VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstOffset-00274**
  For each element of **pRegions**, **dstOffset.x** and (**extent.width + dstOffset.x**) must both be
greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstOffset-00275
  For each element of pRegions, dstOffset.y and (extent.height + dstOffset.y) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImage-00276
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of pRegions, dstOffset.y must be 0 and extent.height must be 1

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstOffset-00277
  For each element of pRegions, dstOffset.z and (extent.depth + dstOffset.z) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImage-00278
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D or VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of pRegions, dstOffset.z must be 0 and extent.depth must be 1

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-06762
  srcImage must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-06763
  The format features of srcImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImage-06764
  dstImage must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT usage flag

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImage-06765
  The format features of dstImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImage-parameter
  srcImage must be a valid VkImage handle

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-srcImageLayout-parameter
  srcImageLayout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImage-parameter
  dstImage must be a valid VkImage handle

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-dstImageLayout-parameter
  dstImageLayout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-pRegions-parameter
  pRegions must be a valid pointer to an array of regionCount valid VkImageResolve structures

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-commandBuffer-recording
commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-regionCount-arraylength
  regionCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage-commonparent
  Each of commandBuffer, dstImage, and srcImage must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Video Coding Scope</th>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VkImageResolve structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkImageResolve {
    VkImageSubresourceLayers srcSubresource;
    VkOffset3D srcOffset;
    VkImageSubresourceLayers dstSubresource;
    VkOffset3D dstOffset;
    VkExtent3D extent;
} VkImageResolve;
```

- srcSubresource and dstSubresource are VkImageSubresourceLayers structures specifying the image subresources of the images used for the source and destination image data, respectively. Resolve of depth/stencil images is not supported.
• `srcOffset` and `dstOffset` select the initial `x`, `y`, and `z` offsets in texels of the sub-regions of the source and destination image data.

• `extent` is the size in texels of the source image to resolve in `width`, `height` and `depth`.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkImageResolve-aspectMask-00266
  The `aspectMask` member of `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must only contain `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`

- VUID-VkImageResolve-layerCount-00267
  The `layerCount` member of `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must match

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkImageResolve-srcSubresource-parameter
  `srcSubresource` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure

- VUID-VkImageResolve-dstSubresource-parameter
  `dstSubresource` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure

A more extensible version of the resolve image command is defined below.

To resolve a multisample image to a non-multisample image, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdResolveImage2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkResolveImageInfo2* pResolveImageInfo);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
void vkCmdResolveImage2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkResolveImageInfo2* pResolveImageInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.

- `pResolveImageInfo` is a pointer to a `VkResolveImageInfo2` structure describing the resolve parameters.

This command is functionally identical to `vkCmdResolveImage`, but includes extensible sub-structures that include `sType` and `pNext` parameters, allowing them to be more easily extended.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage2-commandBuffer-01837
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `srcImage` must not be a protected image

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage2-commandBuffer-01838
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be a protected image

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage2-commandBuffer-01839
  If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, `dstImage` must not be an unprotected image

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage2-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage2-pResolveImageInfo-parameter
  `pResolveImageInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkResolveImageInfo2` structure

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage2-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage2-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage2-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdResolveImage2-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The VkResolveImageInfo2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkResolveImageInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImage srcImage;
    VkImageLayout srcImageLayout;
    VkImage dstImage;
    VkImageLayout dstImageLayout;
    uint32_t regionCount;
    const VkImageResolve2* pRegions;
} VkResolveImageInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkResolveImageInfo2 VkResolveImageInfo2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `srcImage` is the source image.
- `srcImageLayout` is the layout of the source image subresources for the resolve.
- `dstImage` is the destination image.
- `dstImageLayout` is the layout of the destination image subresources for the resolve.
- `regionCount` is the number of regions to resolve.
- `pRegions` is a pointer to an array of VkImageResolve2 structures specifying the regions to resolve.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-pRegions-00255**
The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of `pRegions`, must not overlap in memory.

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImage-00256**
If `srcImage` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImage-00257**
`srcImage` must have a sample count equal to any valid sample count value other than `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`.

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImage-00258**
If `dstImage` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single
VkDeviceMemory object

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImage-00259**
  
  `dstImage` **must** have a sample count equal to **VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT**

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImageLayout-00260**
  
  `srcImageLayout` **must** specify the layout of the image subresources of `srcImage` specified in `pRegions` at the time this command is executed on a `VkDevice`

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImageLayout-01400**
  
  `srcImageLayout` **must** be **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR**, **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL** or **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL**

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-00262**
  
  `dstImageLayout` **must** specify the layout of the image subresources of `dstImage` specified in `pRegions` at the time this command is executed on a `VkDevice`

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-01401**
  
  `dstImageLayout` **must** be **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR**, **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL** or **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL**

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImage-01386**
  
  `srcImage` and `dstImage` **must** have been created with the same image format

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcSubresource-01709**
  
  The `srcSubresource.mipLevel` member of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `srcImage` was created

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstSubresource-01710**
  
  The `dstSubresource.mipLevel` member of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `dstImage` was created

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcSubresource-01711**
  
  The `srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer + srcSubresource.layerCount` of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than or equal to the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `srcImage` was created

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstSubresource-01712**
  
  The `dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer + dstSubresource.layerCount` of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than or equal to the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `dstImage` was created

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImage-04446**
  
  If either `srcImage` or `dstImage` are of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D**, then for each element of `pRegions`, `srcSubresource.baseArrayLayer` **must** be 0 and `srcSubresource.layerCount` **must** be 1

- **VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImage-04447**
  
  If either `srcImage` or `dstImage` are of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D**, then for each element of `pRegions`, `dstSubresource.baseArrayLayer` **must** be 0 and `dstSubresource.layerCount` **must** be 1
For each element of \( pRegions, \text{srcOffset.x} \) and \((\text{extent.width} + \text{srcOffset.x})\) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified srcSubresource of srcImage.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcOffset-00270
  For each element of \( pRegions, \text{srcOffset.y} \) and \((\text{extent.height} + \text{srcOffset.y})\) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified srcSubresource of srcImage.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcOffset-00271
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of \( pRegions, \text{srcOffset.y} \) must be 0 and extent.height must be 1.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcOffset-00272
  For each element of \( pRegions, \text{srcOffset.z} \) and \((\text{extent.depth} + \text{srcOffset.z})\) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified srcSubresource of srcImage.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImage-00273
  If srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D or VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of \( pRegions, \text{srcOffset.z} \) must be 0 and extent.depth must be 1.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstOffset-00274
  For each element of \( pRegions, \text{dstOffset.x} \) and \((\text{extent.width} + \text{dstOffset.x})\) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the width of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstOffset-00275
  For each element of \( pRegions, \text{dstOffset.y} \) and \((\text{extent.height} + \text{dstOffset.y})\) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the height of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImage-00276
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then for each element of \( pRegions, \text{dstOffset.y} \) must be 0 and extent.height must be 1.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImage-00277
  For each element of \( pRegions, \text{dstOffset.z} \) and \((\text{extent.depth} + \text{dstOffset.z})\) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the depth of the specified dstSubresource of dstImage.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImage-00278
  If dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D or VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then for each element of \( pRegions, \text{dstOffset.z} \) must be 0 and extent.depth must be 1.

srcImage must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT usage flag.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImage-06762
  The format features of srcImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImage-06763
  dstImage must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT usage flag.

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImage-06764
  The format features of dstImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-sType-sType
  
  `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RESOLVE_IMAGE_INFO_2`

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-pNext-pNext
  
  `pNext` **must** be `NULL`

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImage-parameter
  
  `srcImage` **must** be a valid `VkImage` handle

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-srcImageLayout-parameter
  
  `srcImageLayout` **must** be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImage-parameter
  
  `dstImage` **must** be a valid `VkImage` handle

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-dstImageLayout-parameter
  
  `dstImageLayout` **must** be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-pRegions-parameter
  
  `pRegions` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `regionCount` valid `VkImageResolve2` structures

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-regionCount-arraylength
  
  `regionCount` **must** be greater than `0`

- VUID-VkResolveImageInfo2-commonparent
  
  Both of `dstImage`, and `srcImage` **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`


The `VkImageResolve2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkImageResolve2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageSubresourceLayers srcSubresource;
    VkOffset3D srcOffset;
    VkImageSubresourceLayers dstSubresource;
    VkOffset3D dstOffset;
    VkExtent3D extent;
} VkImageResolve2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_copy_commands2
typedef VkImageResolve2 VkImageResolve2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` are `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structures specifying the image subresources of the images used for the source and destination image data, respectively. Resolve of depth/stencil images is not supported.

• `srcOffset` and `dstOffset` select the initial x, y, and z offsets in texels of the sub-regions of the source and destination image data.

• `extent` is the size in texels of the source image to resolve in `width`, `height` and `depth`.

Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkImageResolve2-aspectMask-00266**
  The `aspectMask` member of `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must only contain `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`

- **VUID-VkImageResolve2-layerCount-00267**
  The `layerCount` member of `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must match

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkImageResolve2-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_RESOLVE_2`

- **VUID-VkImageResolve2-pNext-pNext**
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- **VUID-VkImageResolve2-srcSubresource-parameter**
  `srcSubresource` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure

- **VUID-VkImageResolve2-dstSubresource-parameter**
  `dstSubresource` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure
Chapter 20. Drawing Commands

Drawing commands (commands with `Draw` in the name) provoke work in a graphics pipeline. Drawing commands are recorded into a command buffer and when executed by a queue, will produce work which executes according to the bound graphics pipeline. A graphics pipeline must be bound to a command buffer before any drawing commands are recorded in that command buffer.

Each draw is made up of zero or more vertices and zero or more instances, which are processed by the device and result in the assembly of primitives. Primitives are assembled according to the `pInputAssemblyState` member of the `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo` structure, which is of type `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo`:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateFlags flags;
    VkPrimitiveTopology topology;
    VkBool32 primitiveRestartEnable;
} VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `topology` is a `VkPrimitiveTopology` defining the primitive topology, as described below.
- `primitiveRestartEnable` controls whether a special vertex index value is treated as restarting the assembly of primitives. This enable only applies to indexed draws (`vkCmdDrawIndexed` and `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect`), and the special index value is either 0xFFFFFFFF when the `indexType` parameter of `vkCmdBindIndexBuffer` is equal to `VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32`, or 0xFFFF when `indexType` is equal to `VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT16`. Primitive restart is not allowed for “list” topologies.

Restarting the assembly of primitives discards the most recent index values if those elements formed an incomplete primitive, and restarts the primitive assembly using the subsequent indices, but only assembling the immediately following element through the end of the originally specified elements. The primitive restart index value comparison is performed before adding the `vertexOffset` value to the index value.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo-topology-00428
  If `topology` is `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_POINT_LIST`, `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST`, `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST`, `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY`, `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY` or `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST`, `primitiveRestartEnable` must be `VK_FALSE`
If the `geometryShader` feature is not enabled, `topology` must not be any of `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY`, `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY`, `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY` or `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY`.

If the `tessellationShader` feature is not enabled, `topology` must not be `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST`.

If the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled, and `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::triangleFans` is `VK_FALSE`, `topology` must not be `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_INPUT_ASSEMBLY_STATE_CREATE_INFO`.
- `pNext` must be `NULL`.
- `flags` must be `0`.
- `topology` must be a valid `VkPrimitiveTopology` value.

```c
typedef VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateFlags;
```

`VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

To **dynamically control** whether a special vertex index value is treated as restarting the assembly of primitives, call:

```c
void vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnable(  
  VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
  VkBool32 primitiveRestartEnable);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `primitiveRestartEnable` controls whether a special vertex index value is treated as restarting the assembly of primitives. It behaves in the same way as `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo`.
This command sets the primitive restart enable for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_RESTART_ENABLE` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo::primitiveRestartEnable` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnable-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnable-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- VUID-vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnable-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations
- VUID-vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnable-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

**Command Properties**

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<td>Outside</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**20.1. Primitive Topologies**

*Primitive topology* determines how consecutive vertices are organized into primitives, and determines the type of primitive that is used at the beginning of the graphics pipeline. The effective topology for later stages of the pipeline is altered by tessellation or geometry shading (if either is in use) and depends on the execution modes of those shaders.

The primitive topologies defined by `VkPrimitiveTopology` are:
typedef enum VkPrimitiveTopology {
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_POINT_LIST = 0,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST = 1,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP = 2,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST = 3,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP = 4,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN = 5,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY = 6,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY = 7,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY = 8,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY = 9,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST = 10,
} VkPrimitiveTopology;

- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_POINT_LIST** specifies a series of separate point primitives.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST** specifies a series of separate line primitives.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP** specifies a series of connected line primitives with consecutive lines sharing a vertex.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST** specifies a series of separate triangle primitives.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP** specifies a series of connected triangle primitives with consecutive triangles sharing an edge.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN** specifies a series of connected triangle primitives with all triangles sharing a common vertex. If the **VK_KHR_portability_subset** extension is enabled, and **VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::triangleFans** is **VK_FALSE**, then triangle fans are not supported by the implementation, and **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN** must not be used.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY** specifies a series of separate line primitives with adjacency.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY** specifies a series of connected line primitives with adjacency, with consecutive primitives sharing three vertices.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY** specifies a series of separate triangle primitives with adjacency.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY** specifies connected triangle primitives with adjacency, with consecutive triangles sharing an edge.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST** specifies separate patch primitives.

Each primitive topology, and its construction from a list of vertices, is described in detail below with a supporting diagram, according to the following key:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vertex Number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A point in 3-dimensional space. Positions chosen within the diagrams are arbitrary and for illustration only.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Provoking Vertex</strong></th>
<th>Provoking vertex within the main primitive. The tail is angled towards the relevant primitive. Used in flat shading.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Primitive Edge</strong></td>
<td>An edge connecting the points of a main primitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjacency Edge</strong></td>
<td>Points connected by these lines do not contribute to a main primitive, and are only accessible in a geometry shader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Winding Order</strong></td>
<td>The relative order in which vertices are defined within a primitive, used in the facing determination. This ordering has no specific start or end point.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The diagrams are supported with mathematical definitions where the vertices (v) and primitives (p) are numbered starting from 0; v₀ is the first vertex in the provided data and p₀ is the first primitive in the set of primitives defined by the vertices and topology.

To **dynamically set** primitive topology, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    VkPrimitiveTopology primitiveTopology);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `primitiveTopology` specifies the primitive topology to use for drawing.

This command sets the primitive topology for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo::topology` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology-commandBuffer-parameter**  
  `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology-primitiveTopology-parameter**  
  `primitiveTopology` **must** be a valid `VkPrimitiveTopology` value

- **VUID-vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology-commandBuffer-recording**  
  `commandBuffer` **must** be in the **recording state**

- **VUID-vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology-commandBuffer-cmdpool**  
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics operations

- **VUID-vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology-videocoding**  
  This command **must** only be called outside of a video coding scope
Host Synchronization

- Host access to \texttt{commandBuffer} must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

<table>
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<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
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<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Both</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20.1.1. Topology Class

The primitive topologies are grouped into the following topology classes:

Table 24. Topology classes

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<th>Topology Class</th>
<th>Primitive Topology</th>
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<td>\texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_POINT_LIST}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>\texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST}, \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP}, \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY}, \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Triangle</td>
<td>\texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST}, \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP}, \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN}, \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY}, \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patch</td>
<td>\texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20.1.2. Point Lists

When the topology is \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_POINT_LIST}, each consecutive vertex defines a single point primitive, according to the equation:

\[ p_i = \{v_i\} \]

As there is only one vertex, that vertex is the provoking vertex. The number of primitives generated
is equal to vertexCount.

20.1.3. Line Lists

When the primitive topology is VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST, each consecutive pair of vertices defines a single line primitive, according to the equation:

\[ p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+1}\} \]

The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \lfloor \text{vertexCount}/2 \rfloor \).

The provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_{2i} \).

20.1.4. Line Strips

When the primitive topology is VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP, one line primitive is defined by each vertex and the following vertex, according to the equation:

\[ p_i = \{v_i, v_{i+1}\} \]

The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \max(0, \text{vertexCount}-1) \).

The provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_i \).

20.1.5. Triangle Lists

When the primitive topology is VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST, each consecutive set of three
vertices defines a single triangle primitive, according to the equation:

\[ p_i = \{v_{3i}, v_{3i+1}, v_{3i+2}\} \]

The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \lfloor \frac{\text{vertexCount}}{3} \rfloor \).

The provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_{3i} \).

### 20.1.6. Triangle Strips

When the primitive topology is `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP`, one triangle primitive is defined by each vertex and the two vertices that follow it, according to the equation:

\[ p_i = \{v_i, v_{i+(1+i \% 2)}, v_{i+(2-i \% 2)}\} \]

The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \max(0, \text{vertexCount}-2) \).

The provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_i \).

**Note**

The ordering of the vertices in each successive triangle is reversed, so that the winding order is consistent throughout the strip.

### 20.1.7. Triangle Fans

When the primitive topology is `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN`, triangle primitives are defined around a shared common vertex, according to the equation:

\[ p_i = \{v_{i+1}, v_{i+2}, v_0\} \]

The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \max(0, \text{vertexCount}-2) \).
The provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_{i+1} \).

Note
If the \texttt{VK_KHR_portability_subset} extension is enabled, and \texttt{VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::triangleFans} is \texttt{VK_FALSE}, then triangle fans are not supported by the implementation, and \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN} must not be used.

20.1.8. Line Lists With Adjacency

When the primitive topology is \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY}, each consecutive set of four vertices defines a single line primitive with adjacency, according to the equation:

\[
p_i = \{ v_{4i}, v_{4i+1}, v_{4i+2}, v_{4i+3} \}
\]

A line primitive is described by the second and third vertices of the total primitive, with the remaining two vertices only accessible in a geometry shader.

The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \lfloor \text{vertexCount}/4 \rfloor \).

The provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_{4i+1} \).

20.1.9. Line Strips With Adjacency

When the primitive topology is \texttt{VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY}, one line primitive with adjacency is defined by each vertex and the following vertex, according to the equation:

\[
p_i = \{ v_i, v_{i+1}, v_{i+2}, v_{i+3} \}
\]

A line primitive is described by the second and third vertices of the total primitive, with the
remaining two vertices only accessible in a geometry shader.

The number of primitives generated is equal to $\max(0,\text{vertexCount}-3)$.

The provoking vertex for $p_i$ is $v_{i+1}$.

### 20.1.10. Triangle Lists With Adjacency

When the primitive topology is `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY`, each consecutive set of six vertices defines a single triangle primitive with adjacency, according to the equations:

$$p_i = \{v_{6i}, v_{6i+1}, v_{6i+2}, v_{6i+3}, v_{6i+4}, v_{6i+5}\}$$

A triangle primitive is described by the first, third, and fifth vertices of the total primitive, with the remaining three vertices only accessible in a geometry shader.

The number of primitives generated is equal to $\lfloor \text{vertexCount}/6 \rfloor$.

The provoking vertex for $p_i$ is $v_{6i}$.

### 20.1.11. Triangle Strips With Adjacency

When the primitive topology is `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY`, one triangle primitive with adjacency is defined by each vertex and the following 5 vertices.

The number of primitives generated, $n$, is equal to $\lfloor \max(0, \text{vertexCount} - 4)/2 \rfloor$.

If $n=1$, the primitive is defined as:

$$p = \{v_0, v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}$$

If $n>1$, the total primitive consists of different vertices according to where it is in the strip:
\( p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+1}, v_{2i+2}, v_{2i+3} \} \) when \( i = 0 \)

\( p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+3}, v_{2i+4}, v_{2i+5}, v_{2i+6}, v_{2i+2} \} \) when \( i > 0, i < n-1, \text{ and } i \% 2 = 1 \)

\( p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+2}, v_{2i+5}, v_{2i+6}, v_{2i+3} \} \) when \( i > 0, i < n-1, \text{ and } i \% 2 = 0 \)

\( p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+3}, v_{2i+4}, v_{2i+5}, v_{2i+6}, v_{2i+2} \} \) when \( i = n-1 \) and \( i \% 2 = 1 \)

\( p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+2}, v_{2i+5}, v_{2i+6}, v_{2i+3} \} \) when \( i = n-1 \) and \( i \% 2 = 0 \)

A triangle primitive is described by the first, third, and fifth vertices of the total primitive in all cases, with the remaining three vertices only accessible in a geometry shader.

**Note**

The ordering of the vertices in each successive triangle is altered so that the winding order is consistent throughout the strip.

The provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is always \( v_{2i} \).
20.1.12. Patch Lists

When the primitive topology is `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST`, each consecutive set of \( m \) vertices defines a single patch primitive, according to the equation:

\[
\mathbf{p}_i = \{ \mathbf{v}_{m_i}, \mathbf{v}_{m_i+1}, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{m_i+(m-2)}, \mathbf{v}_{m_i+(m-1)} \}
\]

where \( m \) is equal to `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo::patchControlPoints`.

Patch lists are never passed to vertex post-processing, and as such no provoking vertex is defined for patch primitives. The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \lfloor \text{vertexCount}/m \rfloor \).

The vertices comprising a patch have no implied geometry, and are used as inputs to tessellation shaders and the fixed-function tessellator to generate new point, line, or triangle primitives.

20.2. Primitive Order

Primitives generated by drawing commands progress through the stages of the graphics pipeline in primitive order. Primitive order is initially determined in the following way:

1. Submission order determines the initial ordering
2. For indirect drawing commands, the order in which accessed instances of the `VkDrawIndirectCommand` are stored in buffer, from lower indirect buffer addresses to higher addresses.
3. If a drawing command includes multiple instances, the order in which instances are executed, from lower numbered instances to higher.
4. The order in which primitives are specified by a drawing command:
   - For non-indexed draws, from vertices with a lower numbered `vertexIndex` to a higher numbered `vertexIndex`.
   - For indexed draws, vertices sourced from a lower index buffer addresses to higher addresses.

Within this order implementations further sort primitives:

5. If tessellation shading is active, by an implementation-dependent order of new primitives generated by tessellation.
6. If geometry shading is active, by the order new primitives are generated by geometry shading.
7. If the polygon mode is not `VK_POLYGON_MODE_FILL`, by an implementation-dependent ordering of the new primitives generated within the original primitive.

Primitive order is later used to define rasterization order, which determines the order in which fragments output results to a framebuffer.
20.3. Programmable Primitive Shading

Once primitives are assembled, they proceed to the vertex shading stage of the pipeline. If the draw includes multiple instances, then the set of primitives is sent to the vertex shading stage multiple times, once for each instance.

It is implementation-dependent whether vertex shading occurs on vertices that are discarded as part of incomplete primitives, but if it does occur then it operates as if they were vertices in complete primitives and such invocations can have side effects.

Vertex shading receives two per-vertex inputs from the primitive assembly stage - the vertexIndex and the instanceIndex. How these values are generated is defined below, with each command.

Drawing commands fall roughly into two categories:

- Non-indexed drawing commands present a sequential vertexIndex to the vertex shader. The sequential index is generated automatically by the device (see Fixed-Function Vertex Processing for details on both specifying the vertex attributes indexed by vertexIndex, as well as binding vertex buffers containing those attributes to a command buffer). These commands are:
  - vkCmdDraw
  - vkCmdDrawIndirect
  - vkCmdDrawIndirectCount
  - vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR

- Indexed drawing commands read index values from an index buffer and use this to compute the vertexIndex value for the vertex shader. These commands are:
  - vkCmdDrawIndexed
  - vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect
  - vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount
  - vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR

To bind an index buffer to a command buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdBindIndexBuffer(
  VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
  VkBuffer buffer,  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
  VkDeviceSize offset,  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
  VkIndexType indexType);  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```

- commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- buffer is the buffer being bound.
- offset is the starting offset in bytes within buffer used in index buffer address calculations.
- indexType is a VkIndexType value specifying the size of the indices.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-offset-00431
  Offset must be less than the size of buffer

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-offset-00432
  The sum of offset and the address of the range of VkDeviceMemory object that is backing buffer, must be a multiple of the type indicated by indexType

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-buffer-00433
  buffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDEX_BUFFER_BIT flag

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-buffer-00434
  If buffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-indexType-02507
  indexType must not be VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-buffer-parameter
  buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-indexType-parameter
  indexType must be a valid VkIndexType value

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdBindIndexBuffer-commonparent
  Both of buffer, and commandBuffer must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized
Possible values of `vkCmdBindIndexBuffer::indexType`, specifying the size of indices, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkIndexType {
    VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT16 = 0,
    VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32 = 1,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
    VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR = 1000165000,
} VkIndexType;
```

- `VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT16` specifies that indices are 16-bit unsigned integer values.
- `VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32` specifies that indices are 32-bit unsigned integer values.
- `VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR` specifies that no indices are provided.

The parameters for each drawing command are specified directly in the command or read from buffer memory, depending on the command. Drawing commands that source their parameters from buffer memory are known as *indirect* drawing commands.

All drawing commands interact with the `robustBufferAccess` feature.

To record a non-indexed draw, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdDraw(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t vertexCount,
    uint32_t instanceCount,
    uint32_t firstVertex,
    uint32_t firstInstance);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- `vertexCount` is the number of vertices to draw.
- `instanceCount` is the number of instances to draw.
- `firstVertex` is the index of the first vertex to draw.
- `firstInstance` is the instance ID of the first instance to draw.
When the command is executed, primitives are assembled using the current primitive topology and `vertexCount` consecutive vertex indices with the first `vertexIndex` value equal to `firstVertex`. The primitives are drawn `instanceCount` times with `instanceIndex` starting with `firstInstance` and increasing sequentially for each instance. The assembled primitives execute the bound graphics pipeline.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-magFilter-04553**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `magFilter` or `minFilter` equal to `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-mipmapMode-04770**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `mipmapMode` equal to `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-06479**
  If a `VkImageView` is sampled with depth comparison, the image view's format features **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02691**
  If a `VkImageView` is accessed using atomic operations as a result of this command, then the image view's format features **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-OpTypeImage-06423**
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-OpTypeImage-06424**
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02697**
  For each set $n$ that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set **must** have been bound to $n$ at the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for set $n$, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-maintenance4-06425**
  If the `maintenance4` feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value **must** have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for push constants, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02699**
Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via `vkCmdBindDescriptorSets`, must be valid if they are statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02700**
  A valid pipeline **must** be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-commandBuffer-02701**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state **must** have been set or inherited (if the `VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor` extension is enabled) for `commandBuffer`, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02859**
  There **must** not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02702**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must not be used to sample from any `VkImage` with a `VkImageView` of the type `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY`, in any shader stage.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02703**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must not be used with any of the SPIR-V `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions with `ImplicitLod`, `Dref` or `Proj` in their name, in any shader stage.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02704**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must not be used with any of the SPIR-V `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02705**
  If the `robustBufferAccess` feature is not enabled, and if the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it **must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point.**

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02706**
  If the `robustBufferAccess` feature is not enabled, and if the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it **must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point.**

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-commandBuffer-02707**
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, any resource accessed by the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by
this command must not be a protected resource

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-06550
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’CbCr conversion, that object must only be used with OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-ConstOffset-06551
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’CbCr conversion, that object must not use the ConstOffset and Offset operands

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-04115
  If a VkImageView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the image view’s format

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-OpImageWrite-04469
  If a VkBufferView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-renderPass-02684
  The current render pass must be compatible with the renderPass member of the VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo structure specified when creating the VkPipeline bound to VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-subpass-02685
  The subpass index of the current render pass must be equal to the subpass member of the VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo structure specified when creating the VkPipeline bound to VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02686
  Every input attachment used by the current subpass must be bound to the pipeline via a descriptor set

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-06537
  Memory backing image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass must not be written in any way other than as an attachment by this command

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-06538
  If any recorded command in the current subpass will write to an image subresource as an attachment, this command must not read from the memory backing that image subresource in any other way than as an attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-06539
  If any recorded command in the current subpass will read from an image subresource used as an attachment in any way other than as an attachment, this command must not write to that image subresource as an attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-06886
  If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only layout for the depth aspect, depth writes must be disabled

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-06887
If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only layout for the stencil aspect and stencil test is enabled, **all stencil ops must** be `VK_STENCIL_OP_KEEP`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-maxMultiviewInstanceIndex-02688**
  If the draw is recorded in a render pass instance with multiview enabled, the maximum instance index **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties::maxMultiviewInstanceIndex`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-viewportCount-03417**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT` dynamic state enabled, but not the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT` dynamic state enabled, then `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `viewportCount` parameter of `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` **must** match the `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount` of the pipeline.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-scissorCount-03418**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT` dynamic state enabled, but not the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT` dynamic state enabled, then `vkCmdSetScissorWithCount` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `scissorCount` parameter of `vkCmdSetScissorWithCount` **must** match the `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount` of the pipeline.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-viewportCount-03419**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with both the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT` and `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT` dynamic states enabled then both `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` and `vkCmdSetScissorWithCount` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `viewportCount` parameter of `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` **must** match the `scissorCount` parameter of `vkCmdSetScissorWithCount`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-04876**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-04877**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS_ENABLE` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-logicOp-04878**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LOGIC_OP_EXT` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetLogicOpEXT` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command and the `logicOp` **must** be a valid `VkLogicOp` value.

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports-04552**
If the `primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports` limit is not supported, the bound graphics pipeline was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT` dynamic state enabled, and any of the shader stages of the bound graphics pipeline write to the `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` built-in, then `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `viewportCount` parameter of `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` must be 1.

- [VUID-vkCmdDraw-blendEnable-04727](#)
  If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, then for each color attachment in the subpass, if the corresponding image view's `format features` do not contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT`, then the `blendEnable` member of the corresponding element of the `pAttachments` member of `pColorBlendState` must be `VK_FALSE`.

- [VUID-vkCmdDraw-rasterizationSamples-04740](#)
  If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, and neither the `VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples` nor the `VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples` extensions are enabled, then `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples` must be the same as the current subpass color and/or depth/stencil attachments.

- [VUID-vkCmdDraw-imageView-06172](#)
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pDepthAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pDepthAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.

- [VUID-vkCmdDraw-imageView-06173](#)
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pStencilAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pStencilAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.

- [VUID-vkCmdDraw-imageView-06174](#)
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pDepthAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pDepthAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.

- [VUID-vkCmdDraw-imageView-06175](#)
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pStencilAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pStencilAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.

- [VUID-vkCmdDraw-imageView-06176](#)
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pDepthAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pDepthAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.

- [VUID-vkCmdDraw-imageView-06177](#)
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pStencilAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pStencilAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.
pStencilAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-viewMask-06178
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with a VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::viewMask equal to VkRenderingInfo::viewMask.

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-colorAttachmentCount-06179
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with a VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::colorAttachmentCount equal to VkRenderingInfo::colorAttachmentCount.

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-colorAttachmentCount-06180
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering and VkRenderingInfo::colorAttachmentCount greater than 0, then each element of the VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pColorAttachments array with a imageView not equal to VK_NULL_HANDLE must have been created with a VkFormat equal to the corresponding element of VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pColorAttachmentFormats used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline.

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-pDepthAttachment-06181
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering and VkRenderingInfo::pDepthAttachment->imageView was not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the value of VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pDepthAttachmentFormat used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline must be equal to the VkFormat used to create VkRenderingInfo::pDepthAttachment->imageView.

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-pStencilAttachment-06182
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering and VkRenderingInfo::pStencilAttachment->imageView was not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the value of VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pStencilAttachmentFormat used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline must be equal to the VkFormat used to create VkRenderingInfo::pStencilAttachment->imageView.

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-imageView-06183
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering and VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR::imageView was not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR.

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-commandBuffer-02712
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, any resource written to by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not be an unprotected resource.

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-commandBuffer-02713
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, pipeline stages other than the framebuffer-space and compute stages in the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not write to any resource.

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-commandBuffer-04617
If any of the shader stages of the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command uses the `RayQueryKHR` capability, then `commandBuffer` must not be a protected command buffer

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-04007**
  All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point's interface must have either valid or `VK_NULL_HANDLE` buffers bound

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-04008**
  If the `nullDescriptor` feature is not enabled, all vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point's interface must not be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-02721**
  For a given vertex buffer binding, any attribute data fetched must be entirely contained within the corresponding vertex buffer binding, as described in [Vertex Input Description](#)

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-primitiveTopology-03420**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_EXT` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `primitiveTopology` parameter of `vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT` must be of the same topology class as the pipeline `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo::topology` state

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-pStrides-04884**
  If the bound graphics pipeline was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE_EXT` dynamic state enabled, then `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `pStrides` parameter of `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT` must not be `NULL`

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-04875**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PATCH_CONTROL_POINTS_EXT` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetPatchControlPointsEXT` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-None-04879**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_RESTART_ENABLE_EXT` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnableEXT` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command

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**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdDraw-commandBuffer-recording**

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commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-renderpass
  This command must only be called inside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdDraw-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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To record an indexed draw, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
def void vkCmdDrawIndexed(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t indexCount,
    uint32_t instanceCount,
    uint32_t firstIndex,
    int32_t vertexOffset,
    uint32_t firstInstance);
```

- commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- indexCount is the number of vertices to draw.
- instanceCount is the number of instances to draw.
- firstIndex is the base index within the index buffer.
- vertexOffset is the value added to the vertex index before indexing into the vertex buffer.
- firstInstance is the instance ID of the first instance to draw.

When the command is executed, primitives are assembled using the current primitive topology and
indexCount vertices whose indices are retrieved from the index buffer. The index buffer is treated as an array of tightly packed unsigned integers of size defined by the vkCmdBindIndexBuffer ::indexType parameter with which the buffer was bound.

The first vertex index is at an offset of firstIndex × indexSize + offset within the bound index buffer, where offset is the offset specified by vkCmdBindIndexBuffer and indexSize is the byte size of the type specified by indexType. Subsequent index values are retrieved from consecutive locations in the index buffer. Indices are first compared to the primitive restart value, then zero extended to 32 bits (if the indexType is VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT16) and have vertexOffset added to them, before being supplied as the vertexIndex value.

The primitives are drawn instanceCount times with instanceIndex starting with firstInstance and increasing sequentially for each instance. The assembled primitives execute the bound graphics pipeline.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-magFilter-04553
  If a VkSampler created with magFilter or minFilter equal to VK_FILTER_LINEAR and compareEnable equal to VK_FALSE is used to sample a VkImageView as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-mipmapMode-04770
  If a VkSampler created with mipmapMode equal to VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR and compareEnable equal to VK_FALSE is used to sample a VkImageView as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-06479
  If a VkImageView is sampled with depth comparison, the image view’s format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02691
  If a VkImageView is accessed using atomic operations as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-OpTypeImage-06423
  Any VkImageView or VkBufferView being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the OpTypeImage is Unknown then the view’s format feature must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-OpTypeImage-06424
  Any VkImageView or VkBufferView being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the OpTypeImage is Unknown then the view’s format feature must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02697
  For each set n that is statically used by the VkPipeline bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set must have been bound to n at the same pipeline bind point, with a VkPipelineLayout that is compatible for set n, with the VkPipelineLayout
used to create the current VkPipeline, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-maintenance4-06425**
  If the maintenance4 feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the VkPipeline bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value **must** have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a VkPipelineLayout that is compatible for push constants, with the VkPipelineLayout used to create the current VkPipeline, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02699**
  Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via vkCmdBindDescriptorSets, **must** be valid if they are statically used by the VkPipeline bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02700**
  A valid pipeline **must** be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-commandBuffer-02701**
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state **must** have been set or inherited (if the VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor extension is enabled) for commandBuffer, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02859**
  There **must** not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02702**
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must** not be used to sample from any VkImage with a VkImageView of the type VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D, VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE, VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY, VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY or VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY, in any shader stage

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02703**
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must** not be used with any of the SPIR-V OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions with ImplicitLod, Dref or Proj in their name, in any shader stage

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02704**
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must** not be used with any of the SPIR-V OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02705**
  If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it **must** not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point
If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point.

If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, any resource accessed by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not be a protected resource.

If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’CBCR conversion, that object must only be used with OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions.

If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’CBCR conversion, that object must not use the ConstOffset and Offset operands.

If a VkImageView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the image view’s format.

If a VkBufferView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format.

The current render pass must be compatible with the renderPass member of the VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo structure specified when creating the VkPipeline bound to VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS.

The subpass index of the current render pass must be equal to the subpass member of the VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo structure specified when creating the VkPipeline bound to VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS.

Every input attachment used by the current subpass must be bound to the pipeline via a descriptor set.

Memory backing image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass must not be written in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

If any recorded command in the current subpass will write to an image subresource as an attachment, this command must not read from the memory backing that image subresource in any other way than as an attachment.
• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-06539
  If any recorded command in the current subpass will read from an image subresource
  used as an attachment in any way other than as an attachment, this command must not
  write to that image subresource as an attachment.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-06886
  If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only
  layout for the depth aspect, depth writes must be disabled.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-06887
  If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only
  layout for the stencil aspect and stencil test is enabled, all stencil ops must be
  VK_STENCIL_OP_KEEP.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-maxMultiviewInstanceIndex-02688
  If the draw is recorded in a render pass instance with multiview enabled, the maximum
  instance index must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties::maxMultiviewInstanceIndex.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-viewportCount-03417
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then
  vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer
  prior to this drawing command, and the viewportCount parameter of
  vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount of the pipeline.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-scissorCount-03418
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then
  vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior
  to this drawing command, and the scissorCount parameter of
  vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount of the pipeline.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-viewportCount-03419
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with both the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic
  states enabled then both
  vkCmdSetViewportWithCount and
  vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior
  to this drawing command, and the viewportCount parameter of
  vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must match the
  scissorCount parameter of
  vkCmdSetScissorWithCount.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-04876
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE dynamic state enabled then
  vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable must have been called in the current command buffer
  prior to this drawing command.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-04877
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS_ENABLE dynamic state enabled then
vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-logicOp-04878**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LOGIC_OP_EXT dynamic state enabled then vkCmdSetLogicOpEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command and the logicOp must be a valid VkLogicOp value.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports-04552**
  If the primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports limit is not supported, the bound graphics pipeline was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, and any of the shader stages of the bound graphics pipeline write to the PrimitiveShadingRateKHR built-in, then vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the viewportCount parameter of vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must be 1.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-blendEnable-04727**
  If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, then for each color attachment in the subpass, if the corresponding image view’s format features do not contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT, then the blendEnable member of the corresponding element of the pAttachments member of pColorBlendState must be VK_FALSE.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-rasterizationSamples-04740**
  If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, and neither the VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples nor the VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples extensions are enabled, then VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples must be the same as the current subpass color and/or depth/stencil attachments.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-imageView-06172**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pDepthAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pDepthAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-imageView-06173**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pStencilAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pStencilAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-imageView-06174**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pDepthAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pDepthAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-imageView-06175**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pStencilAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pStencilAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.
If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pDepthAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pDepthAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pStencilAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pStencilAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with a `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`::`viewMask` equal to `VkRenderingInfo`::`viewMask`.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with a `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`::`colorAttachmentCount` equal to `VkRenderingInfo`::`colorAttachmentCount`.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo`::`colorAttachmentCount` greater than 0, then each element of the `VkRenderingInfo`::`pColorAttachments` array with an `imageView` not equal to `VK_NULL_HANDLE` must have been created with a `VkFormat` equal to the corresponding element of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`::`pColorAttachmentFormats` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo`::`pDepthAttachment`->`imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`::`depthAttachmentFormat` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline must be equal to the `VkFormat` used to create `VkRenderingInfo`::`pDepthAttachment`->`imageView`.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo`::`pStencilAttachment`->`imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`::`stencilAttachmentFormat` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline must be equal to the `VkFormat` used to create `VkRenderingInfo`::`pStencilAttachment`->`imageView`.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR`::`imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`.

If `commandBuffer` is a protected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported,
any resource written to by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not be an unprotected resource

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-commandBuffer-02713
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, pipeline stages other than the framebuffer-space and compute stages in the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not write to any resource

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-commandBuffer-04617
  If any of the shader stages of the VkPipeline bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command uses the RayQueryKHR capability, then commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-04007
  All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point’s interface must have either valid or VK_NULL_HANDLE buffers bound

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-04008
  If the nullDescriptor feature is not enabled, all vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point’s interface must not be VK_NULL_HANDLE

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-02721
  For a given vertex buffer binding, any attribute data fetched must be entirely contained within the corresponding vertex buffer binding, as described in Vertex Input Description

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-primitiveTopology-03420
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_EXT dynamic state enabled then vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the primitiveTopology parameter of vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT must be of the same topology class as the pipeline VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo::topology state

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-pStrides-04884
  If the bound graphics pipeline was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE_EXT dynamic state enabled, then vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the pStrides parameter of vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT must not be NULL

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-04875
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PATCH_CONTROL_POINTS_EXT dynamic state enabled then vkCmdSetPatchControlPointsEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-None-04879
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_RESTART_ENABLE_EXT dynamic state enabled then vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnableEXT must have been called in the current command buffer
prior to this drawing command

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-firstIndex-04932
  \((\text{indexSize} \times (\text{firstIndex} + \text{indexCount}) + \text{offset})\) must be less than or equal to the size of the bound index buffer, with \text{indexSize} being based on the type specified by \text{indexType}, where the index buffer, \text{indexType}, and \text{offset} are specified via \text{vkCmdBindIndexBuffer}

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-commandBuffer-parameter
  \text{commandBuffer} must be a valid \text{VkCommandBuffer} handle

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-commandBuffer-recording
  \text{commandBuffer} must be in the \text{recording state}

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The \text{VkCommandPool} that \text{commandBuffer} was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-renderpass
  This command must only be called inside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexed-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to \text{commandBuffer} must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the \text{VkCommandPool} that \text{commandBuffer} was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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To record a non-indexed indirect drawing command, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdDrawIndirect(
    VkCommandBuffer
    commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer
    buffer,
    VkDeviceSize
    offset,
    uint32_t
    drawCount,
) {
    // Implementation
}
```
• `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
• `buffer` is the buffer containing draw parameters.
• `offset` is the byte offset into `buffer` where parameters begin.
• `drawCount` is the number of draws to execute, and can be zero.
• `stride` is the byte stride between successive sets of draw parameters.

`vkCmdDrawIndirect` behaves similarly to `vkCmdDraw` except that the parameters are read by the device from a buffer during execution. `drawCount` draws are executed by the command, with parameters taken from `buffer` starting at `offset` and increasing by `stride` bytes for each successive draw. The parameters of each draw are encoded in an array of `VkDrawIndirectCommand` structures. If `drawCount` is less than or equal to one, `stride` is ignored.

**Valid Usage**

• **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-magFilter-04553**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `magFilter` or `minFilter` equal to `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`

• **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-mipmapMode-04770**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `mipmapMode` equal to `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`

• **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-06479**
  If a `VkImageView` is sampled with depth comparison, the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT`

• **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02691**
  If a `VkImageView` is accessed using atomic operations as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT`

• **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-OpTypeImage-06423**
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`

• **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-OpTypeImage-06424**
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`

• **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02697**
  For each set `n` that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set must have been bound to `n` at the same pipeline
bind point, with a VkPipelineLayout that is compatible for set n, with the VkPipelineLayout used to create the current VkPipeline, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-maintenance4-06425
  If the maintenance4 feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the VkPipeline bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value must have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a VkPipelineLayout that is compatible for push constants, with the VkPipelineLayout used to create the current VkPipeline, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02699
  Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via vkCmdBindDescriptorSets, must be valid if they are statically used by the VkPipeline bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02700
  A valid pipeline must be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-commandBuffer-02701
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state must have been set or inherited (if the VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor extension is enabled) for commandBuffer, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02859
  There must not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02702
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used to sample from any VkImage with a VkImageView of the type VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D, VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE, VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY, VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY or VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02703
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions with ImplicitLod, Dref or Proj in their name, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02704
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02705
  If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the...
same pipeline bind point

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02706**
  If the `robustBufferAccess` feature is not enabled, and if the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it **must** not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-commandBuffer-02707**
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, any resource accessed by the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command **must** not be a protected resource.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-06550**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` or `VkImageView` object that enables `sampler Y'CbCr conversion`, that object **must** only be used with `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-ConstOffset-06551**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` or `VkImageView` object that enables `sampler Y'CbCr conversion`, that object **must** not use the `ConstOffset` and `Offset` operands.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-04115**
  If a `VkImageView` is accessed using `OpImageWrite` as a result of this command, then the `Type` of the `Texel` operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the image view’s format.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-OpImageWrite-04469**
  If a `VkBufferView` is accessed using `OpImageWrite` as a result of this command, then the `Type` of the `Texel` operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-renderPass-02684**
  The current render pass **must** be compatible with the `renderPass` member of the `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo` structure specified when creating the `VkPipeline` bound to `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-subpass-02685**
  The subpass index of the current render pass **must** be equal to the `subpass` member of the `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo` structure specified when creating the `VkPipeline` bound to `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02686**
  Every input attachment used by the current subpass **must** be bound to the pipeline via a descriptor set.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-06537**
  Memory backing image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass **must** not be written in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-06538**
  If any recorded command in the current subpass will write to an image subresource as an attachment, this command **must** not read from the memory backing that image.
subresource in any other way than as an attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-06539
  If any recorded command in the current subpass will read from an image subresource
  used as an attachment in any way other than as an attachment, this command must not
  write to that image subresource as an attachment.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-06886
  If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only
  layout for the depth aspect, depth writes must be disabled.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-06887
  If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only
  layout for the stencil aspect and stencil test is enabled, all stencil ops must be
  VK_STENCIL_OP_KEEP.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-maxMultiviewInstanceIndex-02688
  If the draw is recorded in a render pass instance with multiview enabled, the maximum
  instance index must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties
  ::maxMultiviewInstanceIndex.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-viewportCount-03417
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then
  vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer
  prior to this drawing command, and the viewportCount parameter of
  vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo
  ::viewportCount of the pipeline.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-scissorCount-03418
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then
  vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior
  to this drawing command, and the scissorCount parameter of
  vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount
  of the pipeline.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-viewportCount-03419
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with both the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic
  states enabled then both vkCmdSetViewportWithCount and
  vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior
  to this drawing command, and the viewportCount parameter of
  vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must match the scissorCount parameter of
  vkCmdSetScissorWithCount.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-04876
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE dynamic state enabled then
  vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable must have been called in the current command buffer
  prior to this drawing command.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-04877
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS_ENABLE dynamic state enabled then
vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable must have been called in the current command buffer prior
to this drawing command

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-logicOp-04878
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LOGIC_OP_EXT
dynamic state enabled then vkCmdSetLogicOpEXT must have been called in the current
command buffer prior to this drawing command and the logicOp must be a valid
VkLogicOp value

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports-04552
If the primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports limit is not supported, the
bound graphics pipeline was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT
dynamic state enabled, and any of the shader stages of the bound graphics pipeline write
to the PrimitiveShadingRateKHR built-in, then vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must have
been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the
viewportCount parameter of vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must be 1

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-blendEnable-04727
If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, then for each color
attachment in the subpass, if the corresponding image view’s format features do not
contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT, then the blendEnable member of the
corresponding element of the pAttachments member of pColorBlendState must be
VK_FALSE

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-rasterizationSamples-04740
If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, and neither the
VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples nor the VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples extensions are
enabled, then VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples must be the
same as the current subpass color and/or depth/stencil attachments

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-imageView-06172
If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView
member of pDepthAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of
pDepthAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must
not write any values to the depth attachment

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-imageView-06173
If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView
member of pStencilAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of
pStencilAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must
not write any values to the stencil attachment

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-imageView-06174
If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView
member of pDepthAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of
pDepthAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, this
command must not write any values to the depth attachment

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-imageView-06175
If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView
member of pStencilAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of
pStencilAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-imageView-06176
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pDepthAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pDepthAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-imageView-06177
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pStencilAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pStencilAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-viewMask-06178
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with a VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::viewMask equal to VkRenderingInfo::viewMask

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-colorAttachmentCount-06179
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with a VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::colorAttachmentCount equal to VkRenderingInfo::colorAttachmentCount

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-colorAttachmentCount-06180
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering and VkRenderingInfo::colorAttachmentCount greater than 0, then each element of the VkRenderingInfo::pColorAttachments array with a imageView not equal to VK_NULL_HANDLE must have been created with a VkFormat equal to the corresponding element of VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pColorAttachmentFormats used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-pDepthAttachment-06181
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering and VkRenderingInfo::pDepthAttachment->imageView was not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the value of VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::depthAttachmentFormat used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline must be equal to the VkFormat used to create VkRenderingInfo::pDepthAttachment->imageView

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-pStencilAttachment-06182
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering and VkRenderingInfo::pStencilAttachment->imageView was not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the value of VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::stencilAttachmentFormat used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline must be equal to the VkFormat used to create VkRenderingInfo::pStencilAttachment->imageView

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-imageView-06183
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering and VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR::imageView was not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR
• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-04007
All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point’s interface must have either valid or VK_NULL_HANDLE buffers bound.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-04008
If the nullDescriptor feature is not enabled, all vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point’s interface must not be VK_NULL_HANDLE.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-02721
For a given vertex buffer binding, any attribute data fetched must be entirely contained within the corresponding vertex buffer binding, as described in Vertex Input Description.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-primitiveTopology-03420
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_EXT dynamic state enabled then vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the primitiveTopology parameter of vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT must be of the same topology class as the pipeline VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo::topology state.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-pStrides-04884
If the bound graphics pipeline was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE_EXT dynamic state enabled, then vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the pStrides parameter of vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT must not be NULL.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-04875
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PATCH_CONTROL_POINTS_EXT dynamic state enabled then vkCmdSetPatchControlPointsEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-None-04879
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_RESTART_ENABLE_EXT dynamic state enabled then vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnableEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-buffer-02708
If buffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-buffer-02709
buffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-offset-02710
offset must be a multiple of 4.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirect-commandBuffer-02711
commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer.
If the `multiDrawIndirect` feature is not enabled, `drawCount` must be 0 or 1.

If `drawCount` is less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDrawIndirectCount`, it must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDrawIndirectCount`.

If the `drawIndirectFirstInstance` feature is not enabled, all the `firstInstance` members of the `VkDrawIndirectCommand` structures accessed by this command must be 0.

If `drawCount` is greater than 1, `stride` must be a multiple of 4 and must be greater than or equal to `sizeof(VkDrawIndirectCommand)`.

If `drawCount` is equal to 1, `(offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndirectCommand))` must be less than or equal to the size of `buffer`.

If `drawCount` is greater than 1, `(stride × (drawCount - 1) + offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndirectCommand))` must be less than or equal to the size of `buffer`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.
- `buffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle.
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations.
- This command must only be called inside of a render pass instance.
- This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope.
- Both of `buffer`, and `commandBuffer` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.
The `VkDrawIndirectCommand` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDrawIndirectCommand {
    uint32_t vertexCount;
    uint32_t instanceCount;
    uint32_t firstVertex;
    uint32_t firstInstance;
} VkDrawIndirectCommand;
```

- `vertexCount` is the number of vertices to draw.
- `instanceCount` is the number of instances to draw.
- `firstVertex` is the index of the first vertex to draw.
- `firstInstance` is the instance ID of the first instance to draw.

The members of `VkDrawIndirectCommand` have the same meaning as the similarly named parameters of `vkCmdDraw`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDrawIndirectCommand-None-00500**
  For a given vertex buffer binding, any attribute data fetched must be entirely contained within the corresponding vertex buffer binding, as described in Vertex Input Description

- **VUID-VkDrawIndirectCommand-firstInstance-00501**
  If the `drawIndirectFirstInstance` feature is not enabled, `firstInstance` must be 0

To record a non-indexed draw call with a draw call count sourced from a buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
void vkCmdDrawIndirectCount(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    VkDeviceSize offset,
    VkBuffer countBuffer,
    VkDeviceSize countBufferOffset,
    uint32_t maxDrawCount,
```
or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count
void vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    VkDeviceSize offset,
    VkBuffer countBuffer,
    VkDeviceSize countBufferOffset,
    uint32_t maxDrawCount,
    uint32_t stride);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- `buffer` is the buffer containing draw parameters.
- `offset` is the byte offset into `buffer` where parameters begin.
- `countBuffer` is the buffer containing the draw count.
- `countBufferOffset` is the byte offset into `countBuffer` where the draw count begins.
- `maxDrawCount` specifies the maximum number of draws that will be executed. The actual number of executed draw calls is the minimum of the count specified in `countBuffer` and `maxDrawCount`.
- `stride` is the byte stride between successive sets of draw parameters.

`vkCmdDrawIndirectCount` behaves similarly to `vkCmdDrawIndirect` except that the draw count is read by the device from a buffer during execution. The command will read an unsigned 32-bit integer from `countBuffer` located at `countBufferOffset` and use this as the draw count.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-magFilter-04553**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `magFilter` or `minFilter` equal to `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's `format features` **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-mipmapMode-04770**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `mipmapMode` equal to `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's `format features` **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-06479**
  If a `VkImageView` is sampled with depth comparison, the image view's `format features` **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02691**
If a `VkImageView` is accessed using atomic operations as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT`.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-OpTypeImage-06423
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-OpTypeImage-06424
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02697
  For each set `n` that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set must have been bound to `n` at the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for set `n`, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-maintenance4-06425
  If the `maintenance4` feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value must have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for push constants, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02699
  Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via `vkCmdBindDescriptorSets`, must be valid if they are statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02700
  A valid pipeline must be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-commandBuffer-02701
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state must have been set or inherited (if the `VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor` extension is enabled) for `commandBuffer`, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02859
  There must not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02702
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used to sample from any `VkImage` with a `VkImageView` of the type `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY`, in any shader stage.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02703
If the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a \texttt{VkSampler} object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler \textbf{must} not be used with any of the SPIR-V \texttt{OpImageSample\*} or \texttt{OpImageSparseSample\*} instructions with \texttt{ImplicitLod}, \texttt{Dref} or \texttt{Proj} in their name, in any shader stage

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02704
  If the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a \texttt{VkSampler} object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler \textbf{must} not be used with any of the SPIR-V \texttt{OpImageSample\*} or \texttt{OpImageSparseSample\*} instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02705
  If the \texttt{robustBufferAccess} feature is not enabled, and if the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it \textbf{must} not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02706
  If the \texttt{robustBufferAccess} feature is not enabled, and if the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it \textbf{must} not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-commandBuffer-02707
  If \texttt{commandBuffer} is an unprotected command buffer and \texttt{protectedNoFault} is not supported, any resource accessed by the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command \textbf{must} not be a protected resource

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-06550
  If the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a \texttt{VkSampler} or \texttt{VkImageView} object that enables sampler Y'CbCr conversion, that object \textbf{must} only be used with \texttt{OpImageSample\*} or \texttt{OpImageSparseSample\*} instructions

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-ConstOffset-06551
  If the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a \texttt{VkSampler} or \texttt{VkImageView} object that enables sampler Y'CbCr conversion, that object \textbf{must} not use the \texttt{ConstOffset} and \texttt{Offset} operands

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-04115
  If a \texttt{VkImageView} is accessed using \texttt{OpImageWrite} as a result of this command, then the \texttt{Type} of the \texttt{Texel} operand of that instruction \textbf{must} have at least as many components as the image view’s format

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-OpImageWrite-04469
  If a \texttt{VkBufferView} is accessed using \texttt{OpImageWrite} as a result of this command, then the \texttt{Type} of the \texttt{Texel} operand of that instruction \textbf{must} have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-renderPass-02684
  The current render pass \textbf{must} be compatible with the \texttt{renderPass} member of the \texttt{VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo} structure specified when creating the \texttt{VkPipeline} bound to \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS}

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-subpass-02685
The subpass index of the current render pass must be equal to the subpass member of the VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo structure specified when creating the VkPipeline bound to VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02686
  Every input attachment used by the current subpass must be bound to the pipeline via a descriptor set.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-06537
  Memory backing image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass must not be written in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-06538
  If any recorded command in the current subpass will write to an image subresource as an attachment, this command must not read from the memory backing that image subresource in any other way than as an attachment.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-06539
  If any recorded command in the current subpass will read from an image subresource used as an attachment in any way other than as an attachment, this command must not write to that image subresource as an attachment.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-06886
  If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only layout for the depth aspect, depth writes must be disabled.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-06887
  If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only layout for the stencil aspect and stencil test is enabled, all stencil ops must be VK_STENCIL_OP_KEEP.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-maxMultiviewInstanceIndex-02688
  If the draw is recorded in a render pass instance with multiview enabled, the maximum instance index must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties::maxMultiviewInstanceIndex.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-viewportCount-03417
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the viewportCount parameter of vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount of the pipeline.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-scissorCount-03418
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the scissorCount parameter of vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount of the pipeline.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-viewportCount-03419
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with both the 
`VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT` and `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT` dynamic states enabled then both `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` and `vkCmdSetScissorWithCount` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `viewportCount` parameter of `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` must match the `scissorCount` parameter of `vkCmdSetScissorWithCount`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-04876**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-04877**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS_ENABLE` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-logicOp-04878**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LOGIC_OP_EXT` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetLogicOpEXT` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command and the `logicOp` must be a valid `VkLogicOp` value.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports-04552**
  If the `primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports` limit is not supported, the bound graphics pipeline was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT` dynamic state enabled, and any of the shader stages of the bound graphics pipeline write to the `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` built-in, then `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `viewportCount` parameter of `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` must be 1.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-blendEnable-04727**
  If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, then for each color attachment in the subpass, if the corresponding image view's `format features` do not contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT`, then the `blendEnable` member of the corresponding element of the `pAttachments` member of `pColorBlendState` must be `VK_FALSE`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-rasterizationSamples-04740**
  If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, and neither the `VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples` nor the `VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples` extensions are enabled, then `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples` must be the same as the current subpass color and/or depth/stencil attachments.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-imageView-06172**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pDepthAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pDepthAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.
If the current render pass instance was begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering}, the \texttt{imageView} member of \texttt{pStencilAttachment} is \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, and the \texttt{layout} member of \texttt{pStencilAttachment} is \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL}, this command \textbf{must} not write any values to the stencil attachment.

If the current render pass instance was begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering}, the \texttt{imageView} member of \texttt{pDepthAttachment} is \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, and the \texttt{layout} member of \texttt{pDepthAttachment} is \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL}, this \textbf{must} not write any values to the depth attachment.

If the current render pass instance was begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering}, the \texttt{imageView} member of \texttt{pStencilAttachment} is \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, and the \texttt{layout} member of \texttt{pStencilAttachment} is \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL}, this \textbf{must} not write any values to the stencil attachment.

If the current render pass instance was begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering}, the \texttt{imageView} member of \texttt{pDepthAttachment} is \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, and the \texttt{layout} member of \texttt{pDepthAttachment} is \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL}, this \textbf{must} not write any values to the depth attachment.

If the current render pass instance was begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering}, the \textbf{viewMask} \textbf{must} have been created with a \texttt{VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo} \texttt{::viewMask} equal to \texttt{VkRenderingInfo::viewMask}.

If the current render pass instance was begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering}, the currently bound graphics pipeline \textbf{must} have been created with a \texttt{VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo} \texttt{::colorAttachmentCount} equal to \texttt{VkRenderingInfo::colorAttachmentCount}.

If the current render pass instance was begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering} and \texttt{VkRenderingInfo::colorAttachmentCount} greater than \texttt{0}, then each element of the \texttt{VkRenderingInfo::pColorAttachments} array with a \texttt{imageView} not equal to \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE} \textbf{must} have been created with a \texttt{VkFormat} equal to the corresponding element of \texttt{VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pColorAttachmentFormats} used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline.

If the current render pass instance was begun with \texttt{vkCmdBeginRendering} and \texttt{VkRenderingInfo::pDepthAttachment}->\texttt{imageView} was not \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, the value of \texttt{VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::depthAttachmentFormat} \textbf{must} be equal to the \texttt{VkFormat} used to create \texttt{VkRenderingInfo}.
::pDepthAttachment->imageView

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-pStencilAttachment-06182**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo::pStencilAttachment->imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::stencilAttachmentFormat` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline **must** be equal to the `VkFormat` used to create `VkRenderingInfo::pStencilAttachment->imageView`

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-imageView-06183**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR::imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the currently bound graphics pipeline **must** have been created with `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-04007**
  All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point's interface **must** have either valid or `VK_NULL_HANDLE` buffers bound

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-04008**
  If the `nullDescriptor` feature is not enabled, all vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point's interface **must** not be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-02721**
  For a given vertex buffer binding, any attribute data fetched **must** be entirely contained within the corresponding vertex buffer binding, as described in Vertex Input Description

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-primitiveTopology-03420**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_EXT` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `primitiveTopology` parameter of `vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT` **must** be of the same topology class as the pipeline `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo::topology` state

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-pStrides-04884**
  If the bound graphics pipeline was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE_EXT` dynamic state enabled, then `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `pStrides` parameter of `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT` **must** not be `NULL`

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-04875**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PATCH_CONTROL_POINTS_EXT` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetPatchControlPointsEXT` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-04879**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_RESTART_ENABLE_EXT` dynamic state enabled then
vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnableEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-buffer-02708
  If buffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-buffer-02709
  buffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-offset-02710
  offset must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-commandBuffer-02711
  commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-countBuffer-02714
  If countBuffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-countBuffer-02715
  countBuffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-countBufferOffset-02716
  countBufferOffset must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-countBuffer-02717
  The count stored in countBuffer must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDrawIndirectCount

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-countBufferOffset-04129
  (countBufferOffset + sizeof(uint32_t)) must be less than or equal to the size of countBuffer

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-None-04445
  If drawIndirectCount is not enabled this function must not be used

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-stride-03110
  stride must be a multiple of 4 and must be greater than or equal to sizeof(VkDrawIndirectCommand)

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-maxDrawCount-03111
  If maxDrawCount is greater than or equal to 1, (stride × (maxDrawCount - 1) + offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndirectCommand)) must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-countBuffer-03121
  If the count stored in countBuffer is equal to 1, (offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndirectCommand)) must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-countBuffer-03122
  If the count stored in countBuffer is greater than 1, (stride × (drawCount - 1) + offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndirectCommand)) must be less than or equal to the size of buffer
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-commandBuffer-parameter
  \texttt{commandBuffer must} be a valid \texttt{VkCommandBuffer} handle

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-buffer-parameter
  \texttt{buffer must} be a valid \texttt{VkBuffer} handle

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-countBuffer-parameter
  \texttt{countBuffer must} be a valid \texttt{VkBuffer} handle

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-commandBuffer-recording
  \texttt{commandBuffer must} be in the \texttt{recording state}

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from \texttt{must} support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-renderpass
  This command \texttt{must} only be called inside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-videocoding
  This command \texttt{must} only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndirectCount-commonparent
  Each of \texttt{buffer}, \texttt{commandBuffer}, and \texttt{countBuffer must} have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same \texttt{VkDevice}

Host Synchronization

- Host access to \texttt{commandBuffer must} be externally synchronized

- Host access to the \texttt{VkCommandPool} that \texttt{commandBuffer} was allocated from \texttt{must} be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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To record an indexed indirect drawing command, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    /* more parameters */
);
```
vkDeviceSize offset,
uint32_t drawCount,
uint32_t stride);

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- **buffer** is the buffer containing draw parameters.
- **offset** is the byte offset into **buffer** where parameters begin.
- **drawCount** is the number of draws to execute, and can be zero.
- **stride** is the byte stride between successive sets of draw parameters.

**vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect** behaves similarly to **vkCmdDrawIndexed** except that the parameters are read by the device from a buffer during execution. **drawCount** draws are executed by the command, with parameters taken from **buffer** starting at **offset** and increasing by **stride** bytes for each successive draw. The parameters of each draw are encoded in an array of **VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand** structures. If **drawCount** is less than or equal to one, **stride** is ignored.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-magFilter-04553**
  If a **VkSampler** created with **magFilter** or **minFilter** equal to **VK_FILTER_LINEAR** and **compareEnable** equal to **VK_FALSE** is used to sample a **VkImageView** as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-mipmapMode-04770**
  If a **VkSampler** created with **mipmapMode** equal to **VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR** and **compareEnable** equal to **VK_FALSE** is used to sample a **VkImageView** as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-06479**
  If a **VkImageView** is sampled with depth comparison, the image view's format features must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-02691**
  If a **VkImageView** is accessed using atomic operations as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-OpTypeImage-06423**
  Any **VkImageView** or **VkBufferView** being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the **OpTypeImage** is **Unknown** then the view's format feature must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-OpTypeImage-06424**
  Any **VkImageView** or **VkBufferView** being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the **OpTypeImage** is **Unknown** then the view's format feature must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT**
For each set $n$ that is statically used by the $VkPipeline$ bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set must have been bound to $n$ at the same pipeline bind point, with a $VkPipelineLayout$ that is compatible for set $n$, with the $VkPipelineLayout$ used to create the current $VkPipeline$, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

If the maintenance4 feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the $VkPipeline$ bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value must have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a $VkPipelineLayout$ that is compatible for push constants, with the $VkPipelineLayout$ used to create the current $VkPipeline$, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via $vkCmdBindDescriptorSets$, must be valid if they are statically used by the $VkPipeline$ bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

A valid pipeline must be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

If the $VkPipeline$ object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state must have been set or inherited (if the VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor extension is enabled) for $commandBuffer$, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic.

There must not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the $VkPipeline$ object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound.

If the $VkPipeline$ object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a $VkSampler$ object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used to sample from any $VkImage$ with a $VkImageView$ of the type $VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D$, $VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE$, $VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY$, $VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY$ or $VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY$, in any shader stage.

If the $VkPipeline$ object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a $VkSampler$ object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V $OpImageSample*$ or $OpImageSparseSample*$ instructions with $ImplicitLod$, $Dref$ or $Proj$ in their name, in any shader stage.

If the $VkPipeline$ object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a $VkSampler$ object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V $OpImageSample*$ or $OpImageSparseSample*$ instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage.

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If the `robustBufferAccess` feature is not enabled, and if the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it **must** not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect,None-02706**
  If the `robustBufferAccess` feature is not enabled, and if the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it **must** not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-commandBuffer-02707**
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, any resource accessed by the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command **must** not be a protected resource.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect,None-06550**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` or `VkImageView` object that enables `sampler Y’CbCr` conversion, that object **must** only be used with `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-ConstOffset-06551**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` or `VkImageView` object that enables `sampler Y’CbCr` conversion, that object **must** not use the `ConstOffset` and `Offset` operands.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect,None-04115**
  If a `VkImageView` is accessed using `OpImageWrite` as a result of this command, then the `Type` of the `Texel` operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the image view’s format.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-OpImageWrite-04469**
  If a `VkBufferView` is accessed using `OpImageWrite` as a result of this command, then the `Type` of the `Texel` operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-renderPass-02684**
  The current render pass **must** be compatible with the `renderPass` member of the `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo` structure specified when creating the `VkPipeline` bound to `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-subpass-02685**
  The subpass index of the current render pass **must** be equal to the `subpass` member of the `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo` structure specified when creating the `VkPipeline` bound to `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect,None-02686**
  Every input attachment used by the current subpass **must** be bound to the pipeline via a descriptor set.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect,None-06537**
  Memory backing image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass **must** not be written in any way other than as an attachment by this command.
• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-06538
If any recorded command in the current subpass will write to an image subresource as an attachment, this command must not read from the memory backing that image subresource in any other way than as an attachment.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-06539
If any recorded command in the current subpass will read from an image subresource used as an attachment in any way other than as an attachment, this command must not write to that image subresource as an attachment.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-06886
If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only layout for the depth aspect, depth writes must be disabled.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-06887
If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only layout for the stencil aspect and stencil test is enabled, all stencil ops must be VK_STENCIL_OP_KEEP.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-maxMultiviewInstanceIndex-02688
If the draw is recorded in a render pass instance with multiview enabled, the maximum instance index must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties::maxMultiviewInstanceIndex.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-viewportCount-03417
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the viewportCount parameter of vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount of the pipeline.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-scissorCount-03418
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the scissorCount parameter of vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount of the pipeline.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-viewportCount-03419
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with both the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic states enabled then both vkCmdSetViewportWithCount and vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the viewportCount parameter of vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must match the scissorCount parameter of vkCmdSetScissorWithCount.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-04876
If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE dynamic state enabled then vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable must have been called in the current command buffer.
prior to this drawing command

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-04877

If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS_ENABLE` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-logicOp-04878

If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LOGIC_OP_EXT` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetLogicOpEXT` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command and the `logicOp` must be a valid `VkLogicOp` value.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports-04552

If the `primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports` limit is not supported, the bound graphics pipeline was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT` dynamic state enabled, and any of the shader stages of the bound graphics pipeline write to the `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` built-in, then `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `viewportCount` parameter of `vkCmdSetViewportWithCount` must be 1.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-blendEnable-04727

If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, then for each color attachment in the subpass, if the corresponding image view's format features do not contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT`, then the `blendEnable` member of the corresponding element of the `pAttachments` member of `pColorBlendState` must be `VK_FALSE`.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-rasterizationSamples-04740

If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, and neither the `VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples` nor the `VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples` extensions are enabled, then `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples` must be the same as the current subpass color and/or depth/stencil attachments.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-imageView-06172

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pDepthAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the layout member of `pDepthAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-imageView-06173

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pStencilAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the layout member of `pStencilAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-imageView-06174

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pDepthAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the layout member of `pDepthAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.
If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pStencilAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pStencilAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pDepthAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pDepthAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the `imageView` member of `pStencilAttachment` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the `layout` member of `pStencilAttachment` is `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with a `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::viewMask` equal to `VkRenderingInfo::viewMask`.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with a `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::colorAttachmentCount` equal to `VkRenderingInfo::colorAttachmentCount`.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo::colorAttachmentCount` greater than 0, then each element of the `VkRenderingInfo::pColorAttachments` array with a `imageView` not equal to `VK_NULL_HANDLE` must have been created with a `VkFormat` equal to the corresponding element of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::pColorAttachmentFormats` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo::pDepthAttachment->imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::depthAttachmentFormat` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline must be equal to the `VkFormat` used to create `VkRenderingInfo::pDepthAttachment->imageView`.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo::pStencilAttachment->imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::stencilAttachmentFormat` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline must be equal to the `VkFormat` used to create `VkRenderingInfo::pStencilAttachment->imageView`.

If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR::imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::fragmentShadingRateAttachmentFormat` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline must be equal to the `VkFormat` used to create `VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR::imageView`.
VK_NULL_HANDLE, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with
VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-04007
  All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex
  shader entry point's interface must have either valid or VK_NULL_HANDLE buffers
  bound.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-04008
  If the nullDescriptor feature is not enabled, all vertex input bindings accessed via vertex
  input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point's interface must not be
  VK_NULL_HANDLE.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-02721
  For a given vertex buffer binding, any attribute data fetched must be entirely contained
  within the corresponding vertex buffer binding, as described in Vertex Input Description.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-primitiveTopology-03420
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_EXT dynamic state enabled then
  vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior
to this drawing command, and the primitiveTopology parameter of
  vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT must be of the same topology class as the pipeline
  VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo::topology state.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-pStrides-04884
  If the bound graphics pipeline was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE_EXT dynamic state enabled, then
  vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior
to this drawing command, and the pStrides parameter of
  vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT must not be NULL.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-04875
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PATCH_CONTROL_POINTS_EXT dynamic state enabled then
  vkCmdSetPatchControlPointsEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior
to this drawing command.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-None-04879
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_RESTART_ENABLE_EXT dynamic state enabled then
  vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnableEXT must have been called in the current command buffer
  prior to this drawing command.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-buffer-02708
  If buffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single
  VkDeviceMemory object.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-buffer-02709
  buffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-offset-02710
  offset must be a multiple of 4.
• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-commandBuffer-02711
  commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-drawCount-02718
  If the multiDrawIndirect feature is not enabled, drawCount must be 0 or 1

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-drawCount-02719
  drawCount must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDrawIndirectCount

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-drawCount-00528
  If drawCount is greater than 1, stride must be a multiple of 4 and must be greater than or equal to sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-firstInstance-00530
  If the drawIndirectFirstInstance feature is not enabled, all the firstInstance members of the VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand structures accessed by this command must be 0

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-drawCount-00539
  If drawCount is equal to 1, (offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)) must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-drawCount-00540
  If drawCount is greater than 1, (stride × (drawCount - 1) + offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)) must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-buffer-parameter
  buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-renderpass
  This command must only be called inside of a render pass instance

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect-commonparent
  Both of buffer, and commandBuffer must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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The `VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand {
    uint32_t indexCount;
    uint32_t instanceCount;
    uint32_t firstIndex;
    int32_t vertexOffset;
    uint32_t firstInstance;
} VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand;
```

- `indexCount` is the number of vertices to draw.
- `instanceCount` is the number of instances to draw.
- `firstIndex` is the base index within the index buffer.
- `vertexOffset` is the value added to the vertex index before indexing into the vertex buffer.
- `firstInstance` is the instance ID of the first instance to draw.

The members of `VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand` have the same meaning as the similarly named parameters of `vkCmdDrawIndexed`.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand-None-00552
  For a given vertex buffer binding, any attribute data fetched must be entirely contained within the corresponding vertex buffer binding, as described in Vertex Input Description

- VUID-VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand-indexSize-00553
  
  \[(indexSize \times (firstIndex + indexCount) + offset)\] must be less than or equal to the size of the bound index buffer, with `indexSize` being based on the type specified by `indexType`, where the index buffer, `indexType`, and `offset` are specified via `vkCmdBindIndexBuffer`
To record an indexed draw call with a draw call count sourced from a buffer, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
void vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    VkDeviceSize offset,
    VkBuffer countBuffer,
    VkDeviceSize countBufferOffset,
    uint32_t maxDrawCount,
    uint32_t stride);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count
void vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    VkDeviceSize offset,
    VkBuffer countBuffer,
    VkDeviceSize countBufferOffset,
    uint32_t maxDrawCount,
    uint32_t stride);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- `buffer` is the buffer containing draw parameters.
- `offset` is the byte offset into `buffer` where parameters begin.
- `countBuffer` is the buffer containing the draw count.
- `countBufferOffset` is the byte offset into `countBuffer` where the draw count begins.
- `maxDrawCount` specifies the maximum number of draws that will be executed. The actual number of executed draw calls is the minimum of the count specified in `countBuffer` and `maxDrawCount`.
- `stride` is the byte stride between successive sets of draw parameters.

`vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount` behaves similarly to `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect` except that the draw count is read by the device from a buffer during execution. The command will read an unsigned 32-bit integer from `countBuffer` located at `countBufferOffset` and use this as the draw count.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-magFilter-04553
If a `VkSampler` created with `magFilter` or `minFilter` equal to `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-mipmapMode-04770
  If a `VkSampler` created with `mipmapMode` equal to `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-06479
  If a `VkImageView` is sampled with depth comparison, the image view’s format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT`.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-02697
  For each set n that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set must have been bound to n at the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for set n, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-maintenance4-06425
  If the `maintenance4` feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value must have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for push constants, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-commandBuffer-02701
  A valid pipeline must be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-commandBuffer-02701
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state must have been set or inherited (if the `VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor` extension is enabled) for `commandBuffer`, and done so.
after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-02859
  There must not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-02702
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used to sample from any VkImage with a VkImageView of the type VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D, VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE, VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY, VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY or VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-02703
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions with ImplicitLod, Dref or Proj in their name, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-02704
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-02705
  If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-02706
  If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-commandBuffer-02707
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, any resource accessed by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not be a protected resource

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-06550
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’C_aC_r conversion, that object must only be used with OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-ConstOffset-06551
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’C_aC_r conversion, that object must not use the ConstOffset and Offset operands
If a *VkImageView* is accessed using *OpImageWrite* as a result of this command, then the *Type* of the *Texel* operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the image view’s format.

If a *VkBufferView* is accessed using *OpImageWrite* as a result of this command, then the *Type* of the *Texel* operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format.

The current render pass **must** be compatible with the *renderPass* member of the *VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo* structure specified when creating the *VkPipeline* bound to *VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS*.

The subpass index of the current render pass **must** be equal to the *subpass* member of the *VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo* structure specified when creating the *VkPipeline* bound to *VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS*.

Every input attachment used by the current subpass **must** be bound to the pipeline via a descriptor set.

Memory backing image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass **must** not be written in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

If any recorded command in the current subpass will write to an image subresource as an attachment, this command **must** not read from the memory backing that image subresource in any other way than as an attachment.

If any recorded command in the current subpass will read from an image subresource used as an attachment in any way other than as an attachment, this command **must** not write to that image subresource as an attachment.

If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only layout for the depth aspect, **depth writes must be disabled**.

If the current render pass instance uses a depth/stencil attachment with a read-only layout for the stencil aspect and stencil test is enabled, **all stencil ops must be VK_STENCIL_OP_KEEP**.

If the draw is recorded in a render pass instance with multiview enabled, the maximum instance index **must** be less than or equal to *VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties::maxMultiviewInstanceIndex*.

If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the
VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then
vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer
prior to this drawing command, and the viewportCount parameter of
vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo
viewportCount of the pipeline

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-scissorCount-03418
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, but not the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, then
  vkCmdSetScissorWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior
to this drawing command, and the scissorCount parameter of vkCmdSetScissorWithCount
  must match the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount of the pipeline

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-viewportCount-03419
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with both the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT
dynamic states enabled then both vkCmdSetViewportWithCount and vkCmdSetScissorWithCount
  must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command,
  and the viewportCount parameter of vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must match the
  scissorCount parameter of vkCmdSetScissorWithCount

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-logicOp-04878
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LOGIC_OP_EXT dynamic state enabled then
  vkCmdSetLogicOpEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior
to this drawing command

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-blendEnable-04727
  If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, then for each color

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-04879
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the
  VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT dynamic state enabled, and any of the shader stages of the bound graphics pipeline write
to the PrimitiveShadingRateKHR built-in, then
  vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the
  viewportCount parameter of vkCmdSetViewportWithCount must be 1

• VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-blendEnable-04727
  If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, then for each color
attachment in the subpass, if the corresponding image view’s format features do not contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT, then the blendEnable member of the corresponding element of the pAttachments member of pColorBlendState must be VK_FALSE

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-rasterizationSamples-04740
  If rasterization is not disabled in the bound graphics pipeline, and neither the VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples nor the VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples extensions are enabled, then VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples must be the same as the current subpass color and/or depth/stencil attachments

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-imageView-06172
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pDepthAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pDepthAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-imageView-06173
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pStencilAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pStencilAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-imageView-06174
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pDepthAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pDepthAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the depth attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-imageView-06175
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the imageView member of pStencilAttachment is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, and the layout member of pStencilAttachment is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, this command must not write any values to the stencil attachment

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-viewMask-06178
  If the current render pass instance was begun with vkCmdBeginRendering, the currently bound graphics pipeline must have been created with a VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo::viewMask equal to VkRenderingInfo::viewMask

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-colorAttachmentCount-06179
If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering`, the currently bound graphics pipeline **must** have been created with a `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`::`colorAttachmentCount` equal to `VkRenderingInfo`::`colorAttachmentCount`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-colorAttachmentCount-06180**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo`::`colorAttachmentCount` greater than 0, then each element of the `VkRenderingInfo`::`pColorAttachments` array with a `imageView` not equal to `VK_NULL_HANDLE` **must** have been created with a `VkFormat` equal to the corresponding element of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`::`pColorAttachmentFormats` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-pDepthAttachment-06181**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo`::`pDepthAttachment->imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`::`depthAttachmentFormat` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline **must** be equal to the `VkFormat` used to create `VkRenderingInfo`::`pDepthAttachment->imageView`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-pStencilAttachment-06182**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingInfo`::`pStencilAttachment->imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the value of `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo`::`stencilAttachmentFormat` used to create the currently bound graphics pipeline **must** be equal to the `VkFormat` used to create `VkRenderingInfo`::`pStencilAttachment->imageView`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-imageView-06183**
  If the current render pass instance was begun with `vkCmdBeginRendering` and `VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR`::`imageView` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the currently bound graphics pipeline **must** have been created with `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-04007**
  All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point's interface **must** have either valid or `VK_NULL_HANDLE` buffers bound.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-04008**
  If the `nullDescriptor` feature is not enabled, all vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point's interface **must** not be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-02721**
  For a given vertex buffer binding, any attribute data fetched **must** be entirely contained within the corresponding vertex buffer binding, as described in `Vertex Input Description`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-primitiveTopology-03420**
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_EXT` dynamic state enabled then `vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT` **must** have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the `primitiveTopology` parameter of `vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopologyEXT` **must** be of the same topology class as the pipeline.
 VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo::topology state

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-pStrides-04884
  If the bound graphics pipeline was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE_EXT dynamic state enabled, then VkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command, and the pStrides parameter of VkCmdBindVertexBuffers2EXT must not be NULL

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-04875
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PATCH_CONTROL_POINTS_EXT dynamic state enabled then VkCmdSetPatchControlPointsEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-04879
  If the bound graphics pipeline state was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_RESTART_ENABLE_EXT dynamic state enabled then VkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnableEXT must have been called in the current command buffer prior to this drawing command

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-buffer-02708
  If buffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-buffer-02709
  buffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-offset-02710
  offset must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-commandBuffer-02711
  commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-countBuffer-02714
  If countBuffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-countBuffer-02715
  countBuffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-countBufferOffset-02716
  countBufferOffset must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-countBuffer-02717
  The count stored in countBuffer must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDrawIndirectCount

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-countBufferOffset-04129
  (countBufferOffset + sizeof(uint32_t)) must be less than or equal to the size of countBuffer

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-None-04445
  If drawIndirectCount is not enabled this function must not be used

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-stride-03142
**stride** must be a multiple of 4 and must be greater than or equal to `sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)`

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-maxDrawCount-03143
  If `maxDrawCount` is greater than or equal to 1, \((\text{stride} \times (\text{maxDrawCount} - 1) + \text{offset} + \text{sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand}))\) must be less than or equal to the size of `buffer`

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-countBuffer-03153
  If count stored in `countBuffer` is equal to 1, \((\text{offset} + \text{sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)})\) must be less than or equal to the size of `buffer`

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-countBuffer-03154
  If count stored in `countBuffer` is greater than 1, \((\text{stride} \times (\text{drawCount} - 1) + \text{offset} + \text{sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)})\) must be less than or equal to the size of `buffer`

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-buffer-parameter
  `buffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-countBuffer-parameter
  `countBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-renderpass
  This command must only be called inside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount-commonparent
  Each of `buffer`, `commandBuffer`, and `countBuffer` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

---

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Video Coding Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 21. Fixed-Function Vertex Processing

Vertex fetching is controlled via configurable state, as a logically distinct graphics pipeline stage.

21.1. Vertex Attributes

Vertex shaders can define input variables, which receive vertex attribute data transferred from one or more VkBuffer(s) by drawing commands. Vertex shader input variables are bound to buffers via an indirect binding where the vertex shader associates a vertex input attribute number with each variable, vertex input attributes are associated to vertex input bindings on a per-pipeline basis, and vertex input bindings are associated with specific buffers on a per-draw basis via the vkCmdBindVertexBuffers command. Vertex input attribute and vertex input binding descriptions also contain format information controlling how data is extracted from buffer memory and converted to the format expected by the vertex shader.

There are VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputAttributes number of vertex input attributes and VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings number of vertex input bindings (each referred to by zero-based indices), where there are at least as many vertex input attributes as there are vertex input bindings. Applications can store multiple vertex input attributes interleaved in a single buffer, and use a single vertex input binding to access those attributes.

In GLSL, vertex shaders associate input variables with a vertex input attribute number using the location layout qualifier. The component layout qualifier associates components of a vertex shader input variable with components of a vertex input attribute.

GLSL example

```glsl
// Assign location M to variableName
layout (location=M, component=2) in vec2 variableName;

// Assign locations [N,N+L) to the array elements of variableNameArray
layout (location=N) in vec4 variableNameArray[L];
```

In SPIR-V, vertex shaders associate input variables with a vertex input attribute number using the Location decoration. The Component decoration associates components of a vertex shader input variable with components of a vertex input attribute. The Location and Component decorations are specified via the OpDecorate instruction.

SPIR-V example

```spir-v
...%1 = OpExtInstImport "GLSL.std.450"
...
OpName %9 "variableName"
OpName %15 "variableNameArray"
OpDecorate %18 BuiltIn VertexIndex
```
21.1.1. Attribute Location and Component Assignment

Vertex shaders allow Location and Component decorations on input variable declarations. The Location decoration specifies which vertex input attribute is used to read and interpret the data that a variable will consume. The Component decoration allows the location to be more finely specified for scalars and vectors, down to the individual components within a location that are consumed. The components within a location are 0, 1, 2, and 3. A variable starting at component N will consume components N, N+1, N+2, ... up through its size. For single precision types, it is invalid if the sequence of components gets larger than 3.

When a vertex shader input variable declared using a 16- or 32-bit scalar or vector data type is assigned a location, its value(s) are taken from the components of the input attribute specified with the corresponding VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::location. The components used depend on the type of variable and the Component decoration specified in the variable declaration, as identified in Input attribute components accessed by 16-bit and 32-bit input variables. Any 16-bit or 32-bit scalar or vector input will consume a single location. For 16-bit and 32-bit data types, missing components are filled in with default values as described below.

Table 25. Input attribute components accessed by 16-bit and 32-bit input variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16-bit or 32-bit data type</th>
<th>Component decoration</th>
<th>Components consumed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, o, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(o, y, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(o, o, z, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(o, o, o, w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit or 32-bit data type</td>
<td>Component decoration</td>
<td>Components consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(o, y, z, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(o, o, z, w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three-component vector</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, z, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three-component vector</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(o, y, z, w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four-component vector</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Components indicated by “o” are available for use by other input variables which are sourced from the same attribute, and if used, are either filled with the corresponding component from the input format (if present), or the default value.

When a vertex shader input variable declared using a 32-bit floating point matrix type is assigned a location \( i \), its values are taken from consecutive input attributes starting with the corresponding \( \text{VkVertexInputAttributeDescription}::\text{location} \). Such matrices are treated as an array of column vectors with values taken from the input attributes identified in Input attributes accessed by 32-bit input matrix variables. The \( \text{VkVertexInputAttributeDescription}::\text{format} \) must be specified with a \( \text{VkFormat} \) that corresponds to the appropriate type of column vector. The Component decoration must not be used with matrix types.

Table 26. Input attributes accessed by 32-bit input matrix variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Column vector type</th>
<th>Locations consumed</th>
<th>Components consumed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mat2</td>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>i, i+1</td>
<td>(x, y, o, o), (x, y, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat2x3</td>
<td>three-component vector</td>
<td>i, i+1</td>
<td>(x, y, z, o), (x, y, z, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat2x4</td>
<td>four-component vector</td>
<td>i, i+1</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w), (x, y, z, w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat3x2</td>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>i, i+1, i+2</td>
<td>(x, y, o, o), (x, y, o, o), (x, y, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat3</td>
<td>three-component vector</td>
<td>i, i+1, i+2</td>
<td>(x, y, z, o), (x, y, z, o), (x, y, z, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat3x4</td>
<td>four-component vector</td>
<td>i, i+1, i+2</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w), (x, y, z, w), (x, y, z, w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat4x2</td>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>i, i+1, i+2, i+3</td>
<td>(x, y, o, o), (x, y, o, o), (x, y, o, o), (x, y, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat4x3</td>
<td>three-component vector</td>
<td>i, i+1, i+2, i+3</td>
<td>(x, y, z, o), (x, y, z, o), (x, y, z, o), (x, y, z, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat4</td>
<td>four-component vector</td>
<td>i, i+1, i+2, i+3</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w), (x, y, z, w), (x, y, z, w), (x, y, z, w)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Components indicated by “o” are available for use by other input variables which are sourced from the same attribute, and if used, are either filled with the corresponding component from the input format (if present), or the default value.
When a vertex shader input variable declared using a scalar or vector 64-bit data type is assigned a location \(i\), its values are taken from consecutive input attributes starting with the corresponding `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::location`. The locations and components used depend on the type of variable and the Component decoration specified in the variable declaration, as identified in Input attribute locations and components accessed by 64-bit input variables. For 64-bit data types, no default attribute values are provided. Input variables must not use more components than provided by the attribute. Input attributes which have one- or two-component 64-bit formats will consume a single location. Input attributes which have three- or four-component 64-bit formats will consume two consecutive locations. A 64-bit scalar data type will consume two components, and a 64-bit two-component vector data type will consume all four components available within a location. A three- or four-component 64-bit data type must not specify a component. A three-component 64-bit data type will consume all four components of the first location and components 0 and 1 of the second location. This leaves components 2 and 3 available for other component-qualified declarations. A four-component 64-bit data type will consume all four components of the first location and all four components of the second location. It is invalid for a scalar or two-component 64-bit data type to specify a component of 1 or 3.

### Table 27. Input attribute locations and components accessed by 64-bit input variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input format</th>
<th>Locations consumed</th>
<th>64-bit data type</th>
<th>Location decoration</th>
<th>Component decoration</th>
<th>32-bit component consumed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R64</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, -, -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R64G64</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(o, o, z, w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R64G64B64</td>
<td>i, i+1</td>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, o, o), (o, o, -, -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(o, o, z, w), (o, o, -, -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>i+1</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, o, o), (x, y, -, -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w), (o, o, -, -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>three-component vector</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w), (x, y, -, -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input format</td>
<td>Locations consumed</td>
<td>64-bit data type</td>
<td>Location decoration</td>
<td>Component decoration</td>
<td>32-bit components consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R64G64B64A64</td>
<td>i, i+1</td>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, o, o), (o, o, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>i+1</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(o, o, o, o), (x, y, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scalar</td>
<td>i+1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(o, o, o, o), (o, o, z, w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w), (o, o, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>two-component vector</td>
<td>i+1</td>
<td>0 or unspecified</td>
<td>(o, o, o, o), (x, y, z, w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>three-component vector</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w), (x, y, o, o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>four-component vector</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>unspecified</td>
<td>(x, y, z, w), (x, y, z, w)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Components indicated by “o” are available for use by other input variables which are sourced from the same attribute. Components indicated by “-” are not available for input variables as there are no default values provided for 64-bit data types, and there is no data provided by the input format.

When a vertex shader input variable declared using a 64-bit floating-point matrix type is assigned a location $i$, its values are taken from consecutive input attribute locations. Such matrices are treated as an array of column vectors with values taken from the input attributes as shown in Input attribute locations and components accessed by 64-bit input variables. Each column vector starts at the location immediately following the last location of the previous column vector. The number of attributes and components assigned to each matrix is determined by the matrix dimensions and ranges from two to eight locations.

When a vertex shader input variable declared using an array type is assigned a location, its values are taken from consecutive input attributes starting with the corresponding VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::location. The number of attributes and components assigned to each element are determined according to the data type of the array elements and Component decoration (if any) specified in the declaration of the array, as described above. Each element of the array, in order, is assigned to consecutive locations, but all at the same specified component within each location.

Only input variables declared with the data types and component decorations as specified above are supported. Location aliasing is causing two variables to have the same location number. Component aliasing is assigning the same (or overlapping) component number for two location aliases. Location aliasing is allowed only if it does not cause component aliasing. Further, when
location aliasing, the aliases sharing the location must all have the same SPIR-V floating-point component type or all have the same width integer-type components.

## 21.2. Vertex Input Description

Applications specify vertex input attribute and vertex input binding descriptions as part of graphics pipeline creation by setting the `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo::pVertexInputState` pointer to a `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo` structure.

The `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t vertexBindingDescriptionCount;
    const VkVertexInputBindingDescription* pVertexBindingDescriptions;
    uint32_t vertexAttributeDescriptionCount;
    const VkVertexInputAttributeDescription* pVertexAttributeDescriptions;
} VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `vertexBindingDescriptionCount` is the number of vertex binding descriptions provided in `pVertexBindingDescriptions`.
- `pVertexBindingDescriptions` is a pointer to an array of `VkVertexInputBindingDescription` structures.
- `vertexAttributeDescriptionCount` is the number of vertex attribute descriptions provided in `pVertexAttributeDescriptions`.
- `pVertexAttributeDescriptions` is a pointer to an array of `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription` structures.

### Valid Usage

- `VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-vertexBindingDescriptionCount-00613`  
  `vertexBindingDescriptionCount` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings`

- `VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-vertexAttributeDescriptionCount-00614`  
  `vertexAttributeDescriptionCount` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputAttributes`

- `VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-binding-00615`  
  For every binding specified by each element of `pVertexAttributeDescriptions`, a
VkVertexInputBindingDescription must exist in pVertexBindingDescriptions with the same value of binding

- VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-pVertexBindingDescriptions-00616
  All elements of pVertexBindingDescriptions must describe distinct binding numbers

- VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-pVertexAttributeDescriptions-00617
  All elements of pVertexAttributeDescriptions must describe distinct attribute locations

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_VERTEX_INPUT_STATE_CREATE_INFO

- VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
  flags must be 0

- VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-pVertexBindingDescriptions-parameter
  If vertexBindingDescriptionCount is not 0, pVertexBindingDescriptions must be a valid pointer to an array of vertexBindingDescriptionCount valid VkVertexInputBindingDescription structures

- VUID-VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo-pVertexAttributeDescriptions-parameter
  If vertexAttributeDescriptionCount is not 0, pVertexAttributeDescriptions must be a valid pointer to an array of vertexAttributeDescriptionCount valid VkVertexInputAttributeDescription structures

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateFlags;

VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

Each vertex input binding is specified by the VkVertexInputBindingDescription structure, defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkVertexInputBindingDescription {
    uint32_t binding;
    uint32_t stride;
    VkVertexInputRate inputRate;
} VkVertexInputBindingDescription;

- binding is the binding number that this structure describes.
- stride is the byte stride between consecutive elements within the buffer.
- inputRate is a VkVertexInputRate value specifying whether vertex attribute addressing is a
function of the vertex index or of the instance index.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkVertexInputBindingDescription-binding-00618
  
  binding **must** be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings`

- VUID-VkVertexInputBindingDescription-stride-00619
  
  stride **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindingStride`

- VUID-VkVertexInputBindingDescription-stride-04456
  
  If the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled, stride **must** be a multiple of, and at least as large as, `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetPropertiesKHR::minVertexInputBindingStrideAlignment`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVertexInputBindingDescription-inputRate-parameter
  
  inputRate **must** be a valid `VkVertexInputRate` value

Possible values of `VkVertexInputBindingDescription::inputRate`, specifying the rate at which vertex attributes are pulled from buffers, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkVertexInputRate {
    VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_VERTEX = 0,
    VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_INSTANCE = 1,
} VkVertexInputRate;
```

- `VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_VERTEX` specifies that vertex attribute addressing is a function of the vertex index.
- `VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_INSTANCE` specifies that vertex attribute addressing is a function of the instance index.

Each vertex input attribute is specified by the `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription` structure, defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkVertexInputAttributeDescription {
    uint32_t location;
    uint32_t binding;
    VkFormat format;
    uint32_t offset;
} VkVertexInputAttributeDescription;
```

- `location` is the shader input location number for this attribute.
• **binding** is the binding number which this attribute takes its data from.

• **format** is the size and type of the vertex attribute data.

• **offset** is a byte offset of this attribute relative to the start of an element in the vertex input binding.

### Valid Usage

• **VUID-VkVertexInputAttributeDescription-location-00620**
  
  `location` must be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputAttributes`

• **VUID-VkVertexInputAttributeDescription-binding-00621**
  
  `binding` must be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings`

• **VUID-VkVertexInputAttributeDescription-offset-00622**
  
  `offset` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputAttributeOffset`

• **VUID-VkVertexInputAttributeDescription-format-00623**
  
  `format` must be allowed as a vertex buffer format, as specified by the `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT` flag in `VkFormatProperties::bufferFeatures` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties`

• **VUID-VkVertexInputAttributeDescription-vertexAttributeAccessBeyondStride-04457**
  
  If the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled, and
  `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::vertexAttributeAccessBeyondStride` is `VK_FALSE`, the sum of `offset` plus the size of the vertex attribute data described by `format` must not be greater than `stride` in the `VkVertexInputBindingDescription` referenced in `binding`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

• **VUID-VkVertexInputAttributeDescription-format-parameter**
  
  `format` must be a valid `VkFormat` value

To bind vertex buffers to a command buffer for use in subsequent drawing commands, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdBindVertexBuffers(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,   // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    uint32_t firstBinding,           // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    uint32_t bindingCount,           // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    const VkBuffer* pBuffers,        // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    const VkDeviceSize* pOffsets);  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```

• **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.

• **firstBinding** is the index of the first vertex input binding whose state is updated by the command.
• bindingCount is the number of vertex input bindings whose state is updated by the command.
• pBuffers is a pointer to an array of buffer handles.
• pOffsets is a pointer to an array of buffer offsets.

The values taken from elements i of pBuffers and pOffsets replace the current state for the vertex input binding firstBinding + i, for i in [0, bindingCount). The vertex input binding is updated to start at the offset indicated by pOffsets[i] from the start of the buffer pBuffers[i]. All vertex input attributes that use each of these bindings will use these updated addresses in their address calculations for subsequent drawing commands.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-firstBinding-00624**
  firstBinding must be less than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-firstBinding-00625**
  The sum of firstBinding and bindingCount must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-pOffsets-00626**
  All elements of pOffsets must be less than the size of the corresponding element in pBuffers

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-pBuffers-00627**
  All elements of pBuffers must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT flag

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-pBuffers-00628**
  Each element of pBuffers that is non-sparse must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-pBuffers-04001**
  If the nullDescriptor feature is not enabled, all elements of pBuffers must not be VK_NULL_HANDLE

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-commandBuffer-parameter**
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-pBuffers-parameter**
  pBuffers must be a valid pointer to an array of bindingCount valid or VK_NULL_HANDLE VkBuffer handles

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-pOffsets-parameter**
  pOffsets must be a valid pointer to an array of bindingCount VkDeviceSize values

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-commandBuffer-recording**
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-commandBuffer-cmdpool**

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The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-bindingCount-arraylength
  `bindingCount` must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers-commonparent
  Both of `commandBuffer`, and the elements of `pBuffers` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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Alternatively, to bind vertex buffers, along with their sizes and strides, to a command buffer for use in subsequent drawing commands, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t firstBinding,
    uint32_t bindingCount,
    const VkBuffer* pBuffers,
    const VkDeviceSize* pOffsets,
    const VkDeviceSize* pSizes,
    const VkDeviceSize* pStrides);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
- `firstBinding` is the index of the first vertex input binding whose state is updated by the command.
- `bindingCount` is the number of vertex input bindings whose state is updated by the command.
- `pBuffers` is a pointer to an array of buffer handles.
• \texttt{pOffsets} is a pointer to an array of buffer offsets.

• \texttt{pSizes} is \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to an array of the size in bytes of vertex data bound from \texttt{pBuffers}.

• \texttt{pStrides} is \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to an array of buffer strides.

The values taken from elements \(i\) of \texttt{pBuffers} and \texttt{pOffsets} replace the current state for the vertex input binding \texttt{firstBinding} + \(i\), for \(i \in [0, \text{bindingCount}]\). The vertex input binding is updated to start at the offset indicated by \texttt{pOffsets}[i] from the start of the buffer \texttt{pBuffers}[i]. If \texttt{pSizes} is not \texttt{NULL} then \texttt{pSizes}[i] specifies the bound size of the vertex buffer starting from the corresponding elements of \texttt{pBuffers}[i] plus \texttt{pOffsets}[i]. All vertex input attributes that use each of these bindings will use these updated addresses in their address calculations for subsequent drawing commands.

This command also \textbf{dynamically sets} the byte strides between consecutive elements within buffer \texttt{pBuffers}[i] to the corresponding \texttt{pStrides}[i] value when the graphics pipeline is created with \texttt{VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE} set in \texttt{VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates}. Otherwise, strides are specified by the \texttt{VkVertexInputBindingDescription::stride} values used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-firstBinding-03355
  \texttt{firstBinding} must be less than \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings}

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-firstBinding-03356
  The sum of \texttt{firstBinding} and \texttt{bindingCount} must be less than or equal to \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings}

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pOffsets-03357
  All elements of \texttt{pOffsets} must be less than the size of the corresponding element in \texttt{pBuffers}

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pSizes-03358
  If \texttt{pSizes} is not \texttt{NULL}, all elements of \texttt{pOffsets} plus \texttt{pSizes} must be less than or equal to the size of the corresponding element in \texttt{pBuffers}

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pBuffers-03359
  All elements of \texttt{pBuffers} must have been created with the \texttt{VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT} flag

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pBuffers-03360
  Each element of \texttt{pBuffers} that is non-sparse must be bound completely and contiguously to a single \texttt{VkDeviceMemory} object

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pBuffers-04111
  If the nullDescriptor feature is not enabled, all elements of \texttt{pBuffers} must not be \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pStrides-03362
  If \texttt{pStrides} is not \texttt{NULL} each element of \texttt{pStrides} must be less than or equal to \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindingStride}

- VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pStrides-06209
  If \texttt{pStrides} is not \texttt{NULL} each element of \texttt{pStrides} must be either 0 or greater than or equal
to the maximum extent of all vertex input attributes fetched from the corresponding binding, where the extent is calculated as the `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::offset` plus `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::format` size.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-commandBuffer-parameter**
  
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pBuffers-parameter**
  
  `pBuffers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindingCount` valid or `VK_NULL_HANDLE` `VkBuffer` handles.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pOffsets-parameter**
  
  `pOffsets` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindingCount` `VkDeviceSize` values.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pSizes-parameter**
  
  If `pSizes` is not `NULL`, `pSizes` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindingCount` `VkDeviceSize` values.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-pStrides-parameter**
  
  If `pStrides` is not `NULL`, `pStrides` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindingCount` `VkDeviceSize` values.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-commandBuffer-recording**
  
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-videocoding**
  
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-bindingCount-arraylength**
  
  If any of `pSizes`, or `pStrides` are not `NULL`, `bindingCount` must be greater than 0.

- **VUID-vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2-commonparent**
  
  Both of `commandBuffer`, and the elements of `pBuffers` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.
21.3. Vertex Input Address Calculation

The address of each attribute for each `vertexIndex` and `instanceIndex` is calculated as follows:

- Let `attribDesc` be the member of `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo::pVertexAttributeDescriptions` with `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::location` equal to the vertex input attribute number.
- Let `bindingDesc` be the member of `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo::pVertexBindingDescriptions` with `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::binding` equal to `attribDesc.binding`.
- Let `vertexIndex` be the index of the vertex within the draw (a value between `firstVertex` and `firstVertex+vertexCount` for `vkCmdDraw`, or a value taken from the index buffer plus `vertexOffset` for `vkCmdDrawIndexed`), and let `instanceIndex` be the instance number of the draw (a value between `firstInstance` and `firstInstance+instanceCount`).
- Let `offset` be an array of offsets into the currently bound vertex buffers specified during `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers` or `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2` with `pOffsets`.

```cpp
bufferBindingAddress = buffer[binding].baseAddress + offset[binding];
if (bindingDesc.inputRate == VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_VERTEX)
  effectiveVertexOffset = vertexIndex * bindingDesc.stride;
else
  effectiveVertexOffset = instanceIndex * bindingDesc.stride;
attribAddress = bufferBindingAddress + effectiveVertexOffset + attribDesc.offset;
```

21.3.1. Vertex Input Extraction

For each attribute, raw data is extracted starting at `attribAddress` and is converted from the `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription`'s `format` to either floating-point, unsigned integer, or signed integer based on the base type of the format; the base type of the format **must** match the base type of the input variable in the shader. The input variable in the shader **must** be declared as a 64-bit data type if and only if `format` is a 64-bit data type. If `format` is a packed format, `attribAddress` **must** be a multiple of the size in bytes of the whole attribute data type as described in Packed Formats. Otherwise, `attribAddress` **must** be a multiple of the size in bytes of the component type indicated by `format` (see Formats). For attributes that are not 64-bit data types, each component is converted to the format of the input variable based on its type and size (as defined in the Format Definition...
section for each \texttt{VkFormat}), using the appropriate equations in 16-Bit Floating-Point Numbers, Unsigned 11-Bit Floating-Point Numbers, Unsigned 10-Bit Floating-Point Numbers, Fixed-Point Data Conversion, and Shared Exponent to RGB. Signed integer components smaller than 32 bits are sign-extended. Attributes that are not 64-bit data types are expanded to four components in the same way as described in conversion to RGBA. The number of components in the vertex shader input variable need not exactly match the number of components in the format. If the vertex shader has fewer components, the extra components are discarded.
Chapter 22. Tessellation

Tessellation involves three pipeline stages. First, a tessellation control shader transforms control points of a patch and can produce per-patch data. Second, a fixed-function tessellator generates multiple primitives corresponding to a tessellation of the patch in \((u,v)\) or \((u,v,w)\) parameter space. Third, a tessellation evaluation shader transforms the vertices of the tessellated patch, for example to compute their positions and attributes as part of the tessellated surface. The tessellator is enabled when the pipeline contains both a tessellation control shader and a tessellation evaluation shader.

22.1. Tessellator

If a pipeline includes both tessellation shaders (control and evaluation), the tessellator consumes each input patch (after vertex shading) and produces a new set of independent primitives (points, lines, or triangles). These primitives are logically produced by subdividing a geometric primitive (rectangle or triangle) according to the per-patch outer and inner tessellation levels written by the tessellation control shader. These levels are specified using the built-in variables \texttt{TessLevelOuter} and \texttt{TessLevelInner}, respectively. This subdivision is performed in an implementation-dependent manner. If no tessellation shaders are present in the pipeline, the tessellator is disabled and incoming primitives are passed through without modification.

The type of subdivision performed by the tessellator is specified by an \texttt{OpExecutionMode} instruction in the tessellation evaluation or tessellation control shader using one of execution modes \texttt{Triangles}, \texttt{Quads}, and \texttt{IsoLines}. Other tessellation-related execution modes can also be specified in either the tessellation control or tessellation evaluation shaders, and if they are specified in both then the modes must be the same.

Tessellation execution modes include:

- \texttt{Triangles}, \texttt{Quads}, and \texttt{IsoLines}. These control the type of subdivision and topology of the output primitives. One mode must be set in at least one of the tessellation shader stages. If the \texttt{VK_KHR_portability_subset} extension is enabled, and \texttt{VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::tessellationIsolines} is \texttt{VK_FALSE}, then isoline tessellation is not supported by the implementation, and \texttt{IsoLines} must not be used in either tessellation shader stage.

- \texttt{VertexOrderCw} and \texttt{VertexOrderCcw}. These control the orientation of triangles generated by the tessellator. One mode must be set in at least one of the tessellation shader stages.

- \texttt{PointMode}. Controls generation of points rather than triangles or lines. This functionality defaults to disabled, and is enabled if either shader stage includes the execution mode. If the \texttt{VK_KHR_portability_subset} extension is enabled, and \texttt{VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::tessellationPointMode} is \texttt{VK_FALSE}, then point mode tessellation is not supported by the implementation, and \texttt{PointMode} must not be used in either tessellation shader stage.

- \texttt{SpacingEqual}, \texttt{SpacingFractionalEven}, and \texttt{SpacingFractionalOdd}. Controls the spacing of segments on the edges of tessellated primitives. One mode must be set in at least one of the tessellation shader stages.
• **OutputVertices.** Controls the size of the output patch of the tessellation control shader. One value **must** be set in at least one of the tessellation shader stages.

For triangles, the tessellator subdivides a triangle primitive into smaller triangles. For quads, the tessellator subdivides a rectangle primitive into smaller triangles. For isolines, the tessellator subdivides a rectangle primitive into a collection of line segments arranged in strips stretching across the rectangle in the u dimension (i.e. the coordinates in `TessCoord` are of the form (0, x) through (1, x) for all tessellation evaluation shader invocations that share a line).

Each vertex produced by the tessellator has an associated (u,v,w) or (u,v) position in a normalized parameter space, with parameter values in the range [0,1], as illustrated in figures **Domain parameterization for tessellation primitive modes (upper-left origin)** and **Domain parameterization for tessellation primitive modes (lower-left origin)**. The domain space can have either an upper-left or lower-left origin, selected by the `domainOrigin` member of `VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo`.

![Picture of domain parameterization for tessellation primitive modes](image)

*Figure 11. Domain parameterization for tessellation primitive modes (upper-left origin)*
Figure 12. Domain parameterization for tessellation primitive modes (lower-left origin)

In the domain parameterization diagrams, the coordinates illustrate the value of \texttt{TessCoord} at the corners of the domain. The labels on the edges indicate the inner (IL0 and IL1) and outer (OL0 through OL3) tessellation level values used to control the number of subdivisions along each edge of the domain.

For triangles, the vertex's position is a barycentric coordinate \((u,v,w)\), where \(u + v + w = 1.0\), and indicates the relative influence of the three vertices of the triangle on the position of the vertex. For quads and isolines, the position is a \((u,v)\) coordinate indicating the relative horizontal and vertical position of the vertex relative to the subdivided rectangle. The subdivision process is explained in more detail in subsequent sections.

22.2. Tessellator Patch Discard

A patch is discarded by the tessellator if any relevant outer tessellation level is less than or equal to zero.

Patches will also be discarded if any relevant outer tessellation level corresponds to a floating-point
NaN (not a number) in implementations supporting NaN.

No new primitives are generated and the tessellation evaluation shader is not executed for patches that are discarded. For Quads, all four outer levels are relevant. For Triangles and IsoLines, only the first three or two outer levels, respectively, are relevant. Negative inner levels will not cause a patch to be discarded; they will be clamped as described below.

### 22.3. Tessellator Spacing

Each of the tessellation levels is used to determine the number and spacing of segments used to subdivide a corresponding edge. The method used to derive the number and spacing of segments is specified by an OpExecutionMode in the tessellation control or tessellation evaluation shader using one of the identifiers SpacingEqual, SpacingFractionalEven, or SpacingFractionalOdd.

If SpacingEqual is used, the floating-point tessellation level is first clamped to \([1, \text{maxLevel}]\), where maxLevel is the implementation-dependent maximum tessellation level (VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxTessellationGenerationLevel). The result is rounded up to the nearest integer \(n\), and the corresponding edge is divided into \(n\) segments of equal length in (u,v) space.

If SpacingFractionalEven is used, the tessellation level is first clamped to \([2, \text{maxLevel}]\) and then rounded up to the nearest even integer \(n\). If SpacingFractionalOdd is used, the tessellation level is clamped to \([1, \text{maxLevel} - 1]\) and then rounded up to the nearest odd integer \(n\). If \(n\) is one, the edge will not be subdivided. Otherwise, the corresponding edge will be divided into \(n - 2\) segments of equal length, and two additional segments of equal length that are typically shorter than the other segments. The length of the two additional segments relative to the others will decrease monotonically with \(n - f\), where \(f\) is the clamped floating-point tessellation level. When \(n - f\) is zero, the additional segments will have equal length to the other segments. As \(n - f\) approaches 2.0, the relative length of the additional segments approaches zero. The two additional segments must be placed symmetrically on opposite sides of the subdivided edge. The relative location of these two segments is implementation-dependent, but must be identical for any pair of subdivided edges with identical values of \(f\).

When tessellating triangles or quads using point mode with fractional odd spacing, the tessellator may produce interior vertices that are positioned on the edge of the patch if an inner tessellation level is less than or equal to one. Such vertices are considered distinct from vertices produced by subdividing the outer edge of the patch, even if there are pairs of vertices with identical coordinates.

### 22.4. Tessellation Primitive Ordering

Few guarantees are provided for the relative ordering of primitives produced by tessellation, as they pertain to primitive order.

- The output primitives generated from each input primitive are passed to subsequent pipeline stages in an implementation-dependent order.
- All output primitives generated from a given input primitive are passed to subsequent pipeline stages before any output primitives generated from subsequent input primitives.
22.5. Tessellator Vertex Winding Order

When the tessellator produces triangles (in the Triangles or Quads modes), the orientation of all triangles is specified with an OpExecutionMode of VertexOrderCw or VertexOrderCcw in the tessellation control or tessellation evaluation shaders. If the order is VertexOrderCw, the vertices of all generated triangles will have clockwise ordering in (u,v) or (u,v,w) space. If the order is VertexOrderCcw, the vertices will have counter-clockwise ordering in that space.

If the tessellation domain has an upper-left origin, the vertices of a triangle have counter-clockwise ordering if

\[ a = u_0 v_1 - u_1 v_0 + u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1 + u_2 v_0 - u_0 v_2 \]

is negative, and clockwise ordering if \( a \) is positive. \( u_i \) and \( v_i \) are the \( u \) and \( v \) coordinates in normalized parameter space of the \( i \)th vertex of the triangle. If the tessellation domain has a lower-left origin, the vertices of a triangle have counter-clockwise ordering if \( a \) is positive, and clockwise ordering if \( a \) is negative.

**Note**

The value \( a \) is proportional (with a positive factor) to the signed area of the triangle.

In Triangles mode, even though the vertex coordinates have a \( w \) value, it does not participate directly in the computation of \( a \), being an affine combination of \( u \) and \( v \).

22.6. Triangle Tessellation

If the tessellation primitive mode is Triangles, an equilateral triangle is subdivided into a collection of triangles covering the area of the original triangle. First, the original triangle is subdivided into a collection of concentric equilateral triangles. The edges of each of these triangles are subdivided, and the area between each triangle pair is filled by triangles produced by joining the vertices on the subdivided edges. The number of concentric triangles and the number of subdivisions along each triangle except the outermost is derived from the first inner tessellation level. The edges of the outermost triangle are subdivided independently, using the first, second, and third outer tessellation levels to control the number of subdivisions of the \( u = 0 \) (left), \( v = 0 \) (bottom), and \( w = 0 \) (right) edges, respectively. The second inner tessellation level and the fourth outer tessellation level have no effect in this mode.

If the first inner tessellation level and all three outer tessellation levels are exactly one after clamping and rounding, only a single triangle with \((u,v,w)\) coordinates of \((0,0,1)\), \((1,0,0)\), and \((0,1,0)\) is generated. If the inner tessellation level is one and any of the outer tessellation levels is greater than one, the inner tessellation level is treated as though it were originally specified as \(1 + \varepsilon\) and will result in a two- or three-segment subdivision depending on the tessellation spacing. When used with fractional odd spacing, the three-segment subdivision may produce inner vertices positioned on the edge of the triangle.
If any tessellation level is greater than one, tessellation begins by producing a set of concentric inner triangles and subdividing their edges. First, the three outer edges are temporarily subdivided using the clamped and rounded first inner tessellation level and the specified tessellation spacing, generating \( n \) segments. For the outermost inner triangle, the inner triangle is degenerate—a single point at the center of the triangle—if \( n \) is two. Otherwise, for each corner of the outer triangle, an inner triangle corner is produced at the intersection of two lines extended perpendicular to the corner’s two adjacent edges running through the vertex of the subdivided outer edge nearest that corner. If \( n \) is three, the edges of the inner triangle are not subdivided and it is the final triangle in the set of concentric triangles. Otherwise, each edge of the inner triangle is divided into \( n - 2 \) segments, with the \( n - 1 \) vertices of this subdivision produced by intersecting the inner edge with lines perpendicular to the edge running through the \( n - 1 \) innermost vertices of the subdivision of the outer edge. Once the outermost inner triangle is subdivided, the previous subdivision process repeats itself, using the generated triangle as an outer triangle. This subdivision process is illustrated in Inner Triangle Tessellation.

![Figure 13. Inner Triangle Tessellation](image)

**Caption**

In the Inner Triangle Tessellation diagram, inner tessellation levels of (a) four and (b) five are shown (not to scale). Solid black circles depict vertices along the edges of the concentric triangles. The edges of inner triangles are subdivided by intersecting the edge with segments perpendicular to the edge running through the \( n - 1 \) innermost vertices of the subdivision of the outer edge. Dotted lines depict edges connecting corresponding vertices on the inner and outer triangle edges.

Once all the concentric triangles are produced and their edges are subdivided, the area between each pair of adjacent inner triangles is filled completely with a set of non-overlapping triangles. In this subdivision, two of the three vertices of each triangle are taken from adjacent vertices on a subdivided edge of one triangle; the third is one of the vertices on the corresponding edge of the other triangle. If the innermost triangle is degenerate (i.e., a point), the triangle containing it is subdivided into six triangles by connecting each of the six vertices on that triangle with the center point. If the innermost triangle is not degenerate, that triangle is added to the set of generated triangles as-is.
After the area corresponding to any inner triangles is filled, the tessellator generates triangles to cover the area between the outermost triangle and the outermost inner triangle. To do this, the temporary subdivision of the outer triangle edge above is discarded. Instead, the $u = 0$, $v = 0$, and $w = 0$ edges are subdivided according to the first, second, and third outer tessellation levels, respectively, and the tessellation spacing. The original subdivision of the first inner triangle is retained. The area between the outer and first inner triangles is completely filled by non-overlapping triangles as described above. If the first (and only) inner triangle is degenerate, a set of triangles is produced by connecting each vertex on the outer triangle edges with the center point. After all triangles are generated, each vertex in the subdivided triangle is assigned a barycentric $(u,v,w)$ coordinate based on its location relative to the three vertices of the outer triangle.

The algorithm used to subdivide the triangular domain in $(u,v,w)$ space into individual triangles is implementation-dependent. However, the set of triangles produced will completely cover the domain, and no portion of the domain will be covered by multiple triangles.

Output triangles are generated with a topology similar to triangle lists, except that the order in which each triangle is generated, and the order in which the vertices are generated for each triangle, are implementation-dependent. However, the order of vertices in each triangle is consistent across the domain as described in Tessellator Vertex Winding Order.

### 22.7. Quad Tessellation

If the tessellation primitive mode is Quads, a rectangle is subdivided into a collection of triangles covering the area of the original rectangle. First, the original rectangle is subdivided into a regular mesh of rectangles, where the number of rectangles along the $u = 0$ and $u = 1$ (vertical) and $v = 0$ and $v = 1$ (horizontal) edges are derived from the first and second inner tessellation levels, respectively. All rectangles, except those adjacent to one of the outer rectangle edges, are decomposed into triangle pairs. The outermost rectangle edges are subdivided independently, using the first, second, third, and fourth outer tessellation levels to control the number of subdivisions of the $u = 0$ (left), $v = 0$ (bottom), $u = 1$ (right), and $v = 1$ (top) edges, respectively. The area between the inner rectangles of the mesh and the outer rectangle edges are filled by triangles produced by joining the vertices on the subdivided outer edges to the vertices on the edge of the inner rectangle mesh.

If both clamped inner tessellation levels and all four clamped outer tessellation levels are exactly one, only a single triangle pair covering the outer rectangle is generated. Otherwise, if either clamped inner tessellation level is one, that tessellation level is treated as though it was originally specified as $1 + \varepsilon$ and will result in a two- or three-segment subdivision depending on the tessellation spacing. When used with fractional odd spacing, the three-segment subdivision may produce inner vertices positioned on the edge of the rectangle.

If any tessellation level is greater than one, tessellation begins by subdividing the $u = 0$ and $u = 1$ edges of the outer rectangle into $m$ segments using the clamped and rounded first inner tessellation level and the tessellation spacing. The $v = 0$ and $v = 1$ edges are subdivided into $n$ segments using the second inner tessellation level. Each vertex on the $u = 0$ and $v = 0$ edges are joined with the corresponding vertex on the $u = 1$ and $v = 1$ edges to produce a set of vertical and horizontal lines that divide the rectangle into a grid of smaller rectangles. The primitive generator emits a pair of
non-overlapping triangles covering each such rectangle not adjacent to an edge of the outer rectangle. The boundary of the region covered by these triangles forms an inner rectangle, the edges of which are subdivided by the grid vertices that lie on the edge. If either \( m \) or \( n \) is two, the inner rectangle is degenerate, and one or both of the rectangle’s edges consist of a single point. This subdivision is illustrated in Figure Inner Quad Tessellation.

After the area corresponding to the inner rectangle is filled, the tessellator must produce triangles to cover the area between the inner and outer rectangles. To do this, the subdivision of the outer rectangle edge above is discarded. Instead, the \( u = 0, v = 0, u = 1, \) and \( v = 1 \) edges are subdivided according to the first, second, third, and fourth outer tessellation levels, respectively, and the tessellation spacing. The original subdivision of the inner rectangle is retained. The area between the outer and inner rectangles is completely filled by non-overlapping triangles. Two of the three vertices of each triangle are adjacent vertices on a subdivided edge of one rectangle; the third is one of the vertices on the corresponding edge of the other rectangle. If either edge of the innermost rectangle is degenerate, the area near the corresponding outer edges is filled by connecting each vertex on the outer edge with the single vertex making up the inner edge.

The algorithm used to subdivide the rectangular domain in \((u,v)\) space into individual triangles is implementation-dependent. However, the set of triangles produced will completely cover the domain, and no portion of the domain will be covered by multiple triangles.

Output triangles are generated with a topology similar to triangle lists, except that the order in which each triangle is generated, and the order in which the vertices are generated for each triangle, are implementation-dependent. However, the order of vertices in each triangle is

---

**Caption**

In the Inner Quad Tessellation diagram, inner quad tessellation levels of (a) \((4,2)\) and (b) \((7,4)\) are shown. The regions highlighted in red in figure (b) depict the 10 inner rectangles, each of which will be subdivided into two triangles. Solid black circles depict vertices on the boundary of the outer and inner rectangles, where the inner rectangle of figure (a) is degenerate (a single line segment). Dotted lines depict the horizontal and vertical edges connecting corresponding vertices on the inner and outer rectangle edges.
22.8. Isoline Tessellation

If the tessellation primitive mode is Isolines, a set of independent horizontal line segments is drawn. The segments are arranged into connected strips called isolines, where the vertices of each isoline have a constant v coordinate and u coordinates covering the full range [0,1]. The number of isolines generated is derived from the first outer tessellation level; the number of segments in each isoline is derived from the second outer tessellation level. Both inner tessellation levels and the third and fourth outer tessellation levels have no effect in this mode.

As with quad tessellation above, isoline tessellation begins with a rectangle. The $u = 0$ and $u = 1$ edges of the rectangle are subdivided according to the first outer tessellation level. For the purposes of this subdivision, the tessellation spacing mode is ignored and treated as equal_spacing. An isoline is drawn connecting each vertex on the $u = 0$ rectangle edge to the corresponding vertex on the $u = 1$ rectangle edge, except that no line is drawn between $(0,1)$ and $(1,1)$. If the number of isolines on the subdivided $u = 0$ and $u = 1$ edges is $n$, this process will result in $n$ equally spaced lines with constant v coordinates of 0, $\frac{1}{n}$, $\frac{2}{n}$, $\ldots$, $\frac{n-1}{n}$.

Each of the $n$ isolines is then subdivided according to the second outer tessellation level and the tessellation spacing, resulting in $m$ line segments. Each segment of each line is emitted by the tessellator. These line segments are generated with a topology similar to line lists, except that the order in which each line is generated, and the order in which the vertices are generated for each line segment, are implementation-dependent.

Note

If the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::tessellationIsolines is VK_FALSE, then isoline tessellation is not supported by the implementation.

22.9. Tessellation Point Mode

For all primitive modes, the tessellator is capable of generating points instead of lines or triangles. If the tessellation control or tessellation evaluation shader specifies the OpExecutionMode PointMode, the primitive generator will generate one point for each distinct vertex produced by tessellation, rather than emitting triangles or lines. Otherwise, the tessellator will produce a collection of line segments or triangles according to the primitive mode. These points are generated with a topology similar to point lists, except the order in which the points are generated for each input primitive is undefined.

Note

If the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::tessellationPointMode is VK_FALSE, then tessellation point mode is not supported by the implementation.
22.10. Tessellation Pipeline State

The `pTessellationState` member of `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo` structure.

The `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t patchControlPoints;
} VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `patchControlPoints` is the number of control points per patch.

### Valid Usage

- `VUID-VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo-patchControlPoints-01214`
  - `patchControlPoints` must be greater than zero and less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxTessellationPatchSize`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo-sType-sType`
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_STATE_CREATE_INFO`
- `VUID-VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo-pNext-pNext`
  - `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo`
- `VUID-VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo-sType-unique`
  - The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique
- `VUID-VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask`
  - `flags` must be `0`

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateFlags;
```

`VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently
The **VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkTessellationDomainOrigin domainOrigin;
} VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
typedef VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo
VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **domainOrigin** is a **VkTessellationDomainOrigin** value controlling the origin of the tessellation domain space.

If the **VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo** structure is included in the **pNext** chain of **VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo**, it controls the origin of the tessellation domain. If this structure is not present, it is as if **domainOrigin** was **VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT**.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_STATE_CREATE_INFO**

- **VUID-VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo-domainOrigin-parameter**
  
  **domainOrigin** must be a valid **VkTessellationDomainOrigin** value

The possible tessellation domain origins are specified by the **VkTessellationDomainOrigin** enumeration:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkTessellationDomainOrigin {
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT = 0,
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_LOWER_LEFT = 1,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT_KHR = VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_LOWER_LEFT_KHR =
```
or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
typedef VkTessellationDomainOrigin VkTessellationDomainOriginKHR;
```

- **VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT** specifies that the origin of the domain space is in the upper left corner, as shown in figure Domain parameterization for tessellation primitive modes (upper-left origin).

- **VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_LOWER_LEFT** specifies that the origin of the domain space is in the lower left corner, as shown in figure Domain parameterization for tessellation primitive modes (lower-left origin).

This enum affects how the `VertexOrderCw` and `VertexOrderCcw` tessellation execution modes are interpreted, since the winding is defined relative to the orientation of the domain.
Chapter 23. Geometry Shading

The geometry shader operates on a group of vertices and their associated data assembled from a single input primitive, and emits zero or more output primitives and the group of vertices and their associated data required for each output primitive. Geometry shading is enabled when a geometry shader is included in the pipeline.

23.1. Geometry Shader Input Primitives

Each geometry shader invocation has access to all vertices in the primitive (and their associated data), which are presented to the shader as an array of inputs.

The input primitive type expected by the geometry shader is specified with an `OpExecutionMode` instruction in the geometry shader, and **must** match the incoming primitive type specified by either the pipeline's **primitive topology** if tessellation is inactive, or the **tessellation mode** if tessellation is active, as follows:

- An input primitive type of **InputPoints** **must** only be used with a pipeline topology of `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_POINT_LIST`, or with a tessellation shader specifying **PointMode**. The input arrays always contain one element, as described by the **point list topology** or **tessellation in point mode**.

- An input primitive type of **InputLines** **must** only be used with a pipeline topology of `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST` or `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP`, or with a tessellation shader specifying **IsoLines** that does not specify **PointMode**. The input arrays always contain two elements, as described by the **line list topology** or **line strip topology**, or by **isoline tessellation**.

- An input primitive type of **InputLinesAdjacency** **must** only be used when tessellation is inactive, with a pipeline topology of `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY` or `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY`. The input arrays always contain four elements, as described by the **line list with adjacency topology** or **line strip with adjacency topology**.

- An input primitive type of **Triangles** **must** only be used with a pipeline topology of `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST`, `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP`, or `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN`; or with a tessellation shader specifying **Quads** or **Triangles** that does not specify **PointMode**. The input arrays always contain three elements, as described by the **triangle list topology**, **triangle strip topology**, or **triangle fan topology**, or by **triangle or quad tessellation**. Vertices **may** be in a different absolute order than specified by the topology, but **must** adhere to the specified winding order.

- An input primitive type of **InputTrianglesAdjacency** **must** only be used when tessellation is inactive, with a pipeline topology of `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY` or `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY`. The input arrays always contain six elements, as described by the **triangle list with adjacency topology** or **triangle strip with adjacency topology**. Vertices **may** be in a different absolute order than specified by the topology, but **must** adhere to the specified winding order, and the vertices making up the main primitive **must** still occur at the first, third, and fifth index.
23.2. Geometry Shader Output Primitives

A geometry shader generates primitives in one of three output modes: points, line strips, or triangle strips. The primitive mode is specified in the shader using an `OpExecutionMode` instruction with the `OutputPoints`, `OutputLineStrip` or `OutputTriangleStrip` modes, respectively. Each geometry shader must include exactly one output primitive mode.

The vertices output by the geometry shader are assembled into points, lines, or triangles based on the output primitive type and the resulting primitives are then further processed as described in Rasterization. If the number of vertices emitted by the geometry shader is not sufficient to produce a single primitive, vertices corresponding to incomplete primitives are not processed by subsequent pipeline stages. The number of vertices output by the geometry shader is limited to a maximum count specified in the shader.

The maximum output vertex count is specified in the shader using an `OpExecutionMode` instruction with the mode set to `OutputVertices` and the maximum number of vertices that will be produced by the geometry shader specified as a literal. Each geometry shader must specify a maximum output vertex count.

23.3. Multiple Invocations of Geometry Shaders

Geometry shaders can be invoked more than one time for each input primitive. This is known as geometry shader instancing and is requested by including an `OpExecutionMode` instruction with `mode` specified as `Invocations` and the number of invocations specified as an integer literal.

In this mode, the geometry shader will execute at least \( n \) times for each input primitive, where \( n \) is the number of invocations specified in the `OpExecutionMode` instruction. The instance number is available to each invocation as a built-in input using `InvocationId`.

23.4. Geometry Shader Primitive Ordering

Limited guarantees are provided for the relative ordering of primitives produced by a geometry shader, as they pertain to primitive order.

- For instanced geometry shaders, the output primitives generated from each input primitive are passed to subsequent pipeline stages using the invocation number to order the primitives, from least to greatest.

- All output primitives generated from a given input primitive are passed to subsequent pipeline stages before any output primitives generated from subsequent input primitives.
Chapter 24. Fixed-Function Vertex Post-Processing

After pre-rasterization shader stages, the following fixed-function operations are applied to vertices of the resulting primitives:

- Flat shading (see Flat Shading).
- Primitive clipping, including client-defined half-spaces (see Primitive Clipping).
- Shader output attribute clipping (see Clipping Shader Outputs).
- Perspective division on clip coordinates (see Coordinate Transformations).
- Viewport mapping, including depth range scaling (see Controlling the Viewport).
- Front face determination for polygon primitives (see Basic Polygon Rasterization).

Next, rasterization is performed on primitives as described in chapter Rasterization.

24.1. Flat Shading

Flat shading a vertex output attribute means to assign all vertices of the primitive the same value for that output. The output values assigned are those of the provoking vertex of the primitive. Flat shading is applied to those vertex attributes that match fragment input attributes which are decorated as Flat.

If neither geometry nor tessellation shading is active, the provoking vertex is determined by the primitive topology defined by VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo:topology used to execute the drawing command.

If geometry shading is active, the provoking vertex is determined by the primitive topology defined by the OutputPoints, OutputLineStrips, or OutputTriangleStrips execution mode.

If tessellation shading is active but geometry shading is not, the provoking vertex may be any of the vertices in each primitive.

24.2. Primitive Clipping

Primitives are culled against the cull volume and then clipped to the clip volume. In clip coordinates, the view volume is defined by:

\[-w_c \leq x_c \leq w_c \\
-w_c \leq y_c \leq w_c \\
z_m \leq z_c \leq w_c\]

where \(z_m\) is equal to zero.

This view volume can be further restricted by as many as VkPhysicalDeviceLimits:maxClipDistances client-defined half-spaces.
The cull volume is the intersection of up to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxCullDistances` client-defined half-spaces (if no client-defined cull half-spaces are enabled, culling against the cull volume is skipped).

A shader **must** write a single cull distance for each enabled cull half-space to elements of the `CullDistance` array. If the cull distance for any enabled cull half-space is negative for all of the vertices of the primitive under consideration, the primitive is discarded. Otherwise the primitive is clipped against the clip volume as defined below.

The clip volume is the intersection of up to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxClipDistances` client-defined half-spaces with the view volume (if no client-defined clip half-spaces are enabled, the clip volume is the view volume).

A shader **must** write a single clip distance for each enabled clip half-space to elements of the `ClipDistance` array. Clip half-space $i$ is then given by the set of points satisfying the inequality

$$ c_i(P) \geq 0 $$

where $c_i(P)$ is the clip distance $i$ at point $P$. For point primitives, $c_i(P)$ is simply the clip distance for the vertex in question. For line and triangle primitives, per-vertex clip distances are interpolated using a weighted mean, with weights derived according to the algorithms described in sections Basic Line Segment Rasterization and Basic Polygon Rasterization, using the perspective interpolation equations.

The number of client-defined clip and cull half-spaces that are enabled is determined by the explicit size of the built-in arrays `ClipDistance` and `CullDistance`, respectively, declared as an output in the interface of the entry point of the final shader stage before clipping.

Depth clamping is enabled or disabled via the `depthClampEnable` enable of the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` structure. Depth clipping is disabled when `depthClampEnable` is `VK_TRUE`. When depth clipping is disabled, the plane equation

$$ z_m \leq z_c \leq w_c $$

(see the clip volume definition above) is ignored by view volume clipping (effectively, there is no near or far plane clipping).

If the primitive under consideration is a point or line segment, then clipping passes it unchanged if its vertices lie entirely within the clip volume.

Possible values of `VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties::pointClippingBehavior`, specifying clipping behavior of a point primitive whose vertex lies outside the clip volume, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkPointClippingBehavior {
    VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_ALL_CLIP_PLANES = 0,
    VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_USER_CLIP_PLANES_ONLY = 1,

// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
```
VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_ALL_CLIP_PLANES_KHR =
VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_ALL_CLIP_PLANES,
   // Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_USER_CLIP_PLANES_ONLY_KHR =
VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_USER_CLIP_PLANES_ONLY,
} VkPointClippingBehavior;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
typedef VkPointClippingBehavior VkPointClippingBehaviorKHR;

- VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_ALL_CLIP_PLANES specifies that the primitive is discarded if the vertex lies outside any clip plane, including the planes bounding the view volume.
- VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_USER_CLIP_PLANES_ONLY specifies that the primitive is discarded only if the vertex lies outside any user clip plane.

If either of a line segment's vertices lie outside of the clip volume, the line segment may be clipped, with new vertex coordinates computed for each vertex that lies outside the clip volume. A clipped line segment endpoint lies on both the original line segment and the boundary of the clip volume.

This clipping produces a value, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, for each clipped vertex. If the coordinates of a clipped vertex are $P$ and the unclipped line segment's vertex coordinates are $P_1$ and $P_2$, then $t$ satisfies the following equation

$$P = tP_1 + (1-t)P_2.$$

$t$ is used to clip vertex output attributes as described in Clipping Shader Outputs.

If the primitive is a polygon, it passes unchanged if every one of its edges lies entirely inside the clip volume, and is either clipped or discarded otherwise. If the edges of the polygon intersect the boundary of the clip volume, the intersecting edges are reconnected by new edges that lie along the boundary of the clip volume - in some cases requiring the introduction of new vertices into a polygon.

If a polygon intersects an edge of the clip volume's boundary, the clipped polygon must include a point on this boundary edge.

Primitives rendered with user-defined half-spaces must satisfy a complementarity criterion. Suppose a series of primitives is drawn where each vertex $i$ has a single specified clip distance $d_i$ (or a number of similarly specified clip distances, if multiple half-spaces are enabled). Next, suppose that the same series of primitives are drawn again with each such clip distance replaced by $-d_i$ (and the graphics pipeline is otherwise the same). In this case, primitives must not be missing any pixels, and pixels must not be drawn twice in regions where those primitives are cut by the clip planes.
24.3. Clipping Shader Outputs

Next, vertex output attributes are clipped. The output values associated with a vertex that lies within the clip volume are unaffected by clipping. If a primitive is clipped, however, the output values assigned to vertices produced by clipping are clipped.

Let the output values assigned to the two vertices \( P_1 \) and \( P_2 \) of an unclipped edge be \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \). The value of \( t \) (see Primitive Clipping) for a clipped point \( P \) is used to obtain the output value associated with \( P \) as

\[
\mathbf{c} = t \mathbf{c}_1 + (1-t) \mathbf{c}_2.
\]

(Multiplying an output value by a scalar means multiplying each of \( x, y, z \), and \( w \) by the scalar.)

Since this computation is performed in clip space before division by \( w_c \), clipped output values are perspective-correct.

Polygon clipping creates a clipped vertex along an edge of the clip volume’s boundary. This situation is handled by noting that polygon clipping proceeds by clipping against one half-space at a time. Output value clipping is done in the same way, so that clipped points always occur at the intersection of polygon edges (possibly already clipped) with the clip volume’s boundary.

For vertex output attributes whose matching fragment input attributes are decorated with NoPerspective, the value of \( t \) used to obtain the output value associated with \( P \) will be adjusted to produce results that vary linearly in framebuffer space.

Output attributes of integer or unsigned integer type must always be flat shaded. Flat shaded attributes are constant over the primitive being rasterized (see Basic Line Segment Rasterization and Basic Polygon Rasterization), and no interpolation is performed. The output value \( \mathbf{c} \) is taken from either \( \mathbf{c}_1 \) or \( \mathbf{c}_2 \), since flat shading has already occurred and the two values are identical.

24.4. Coordinate Transformations

Clip coordinates for a vertex result from shader execution, which yields a vertex coordinate Position.

Perspective division on clip coordinates yields normalized device coordinates, followed by a viewport transformation (see Controlling the Viewport) to convert these coordinates into framebuffer coordinates.

If a vertex in clip coordinates has a position given by

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
  x_c \\
  y_c \\
  z_c \\
  w_c
\end{pmatrix}
\]

then the vertex’s normalized device coordinates are
24.5. Controlling the Viewport

The viewport transformation is determined by the selected viewport’s width and height in pixels, \( p_x \) and \( p_y \), respectively, and its center \((o_x, o_y)\) (also in pixels), as well as its depth range \( \text{min} \) and \( \text{max} \) determining a depth range scale value \( p_z \) and a depth range bias value \( o_z \) (defined below). The vertex’s framebuffer coordinates \((x_f, y_f, z_f)\) are given by

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
x_d \\
y_d \\
z_d
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{x_c}{w_c} \\
\frac{y_c}{w_c} \\
\frac{z_c}{w_c}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
x_f = \left(\frac{p_x}{2}\right) x_d + o_x
\]

\[
y_f = \left(\frac{p_y}{2}\right) y_d + o_y
\]

\[
z_f = p_z \times z_d + o_z
\]

Multiple viewports are available, numbered zero up to \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports} \) minus one. The number of viewports used by a pipeline is controlled by the \( \text{viewportCount} \) member of the \( \text{VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo} \) structure used in pipeline creation.

\( x_f \) and \( y_f \) have limited precision, where the number of fractional bits retained is specified by \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::subPixelPrecisionBits} \).

The \( \text{VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo} \) structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineViewportStateCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t viewportCount;
    const VkViewport* pViewports;
    uint32_t scissorCount;
    const VkRect2D* pScissors;
} VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo;
```

- \( \text{sType} \) is the type of this structure.
- \( \text{pNext} \) is \( \text{NULL} \) or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- \( \text{flags} \) is reserved for future use.
- \( \text{viewportCount} \) is the number of viewports used by the pipeline.
• **pViewports** is a pointer to an array of VkViewport structures, defining the viewport transforms. If the viewport state is dynamic, this member is ignored.

• **scissorCount** is the number of scissors and **must** match the number of viewports.

• **pScissors** is a pointer to an array of VkRect2D structures defining the rectangular bounds of the scissor for the corresponding viewport. If the scissor state is dynamic, this member is ignored.

**Valid Usage**

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-viewportCount-01216**
  If the multiViewport feature is not enabled, **viewportCount must** not be greater than 1

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-scissorCount-01217**
  If the multiViewport feature is not enabled, **scissorCount must** not be greater than 1

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-viewportCount-01218**
  **viewportCount must** be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-scissorCount-01219**
  **scissorCount must** be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-x-02821**
  The x and y members of **offset** member of any element of **pScissors must** be greater than or equal to 0

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-offset-02822**
  Evaluation of \((offset.x + extent.width)\) **must** not cause a signed integer addition overflow for any element of **pScissors**

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-offset-02823**
  Evaluation of \((offset.y + extent.height)\) **must** not cause a signed integer addition overflow for any element of **pScissors**

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-scissorCount-04134**
  If the graphics pipeline is being created without VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT and VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT set then **scissorCount and viewportCount must** be identical

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-viewportCount-04135**
  If the graphics pipeline is being created with VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT set then **viewportCount must** be 0, otherwise it **must** be greater than 0

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-scissorCount-04136**
  If the graphics pipeline is being created with VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT set then **scissorCount must** be 0, otherwise it **must** be greater than 0

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  **sType must** be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_VIEWPORT_STATE_CREATE_INFO

• **VUID-VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  **pNext must** be NULL
To **dynamically set** the viewport count and viewports, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetViewportWithCount(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t viewportCount,
    const VkViewport* pViewports);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `viewportCount` specifies the viewport count.
- `pViewports` specifies the viewports to use for drawing.

This command sets the viewport count and viewports state for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the corresponding `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::viewportCount` and `pViewports` values used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdSetViewportWithCount-viewportCount-03394**
  `viewportCount` **must** be between 1 and `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports`, inclusive

- **VUID-vkCmdSetViewportWithCount-viewportCount-03395**
  If the `multiViewport` feature is not enabled, `viewportCount` **must** be 1

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdSetViewportWithCount-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdSetViewportWithCount-pViewports-parameter**
  `pViewports` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `viewportCount` valid `VkViewport` structures

- **VUID-vkCmdSetViewportWithCount-commandBuffer-recording**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be in the **recording state**

- **VUID-vkCmdSetViewportWithCount-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics operations

- **VUID-vkCmdSetViewportWithCount-videocoding**
  This command **must** only be called outside of a video coding scope
Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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<thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To dynamically set the scissor count and scissor rectangular bounds, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetScissorWithCount(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t scissorCount,
    const VkRect2D* pScissors);
```

- commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- scissorCount specifies the scissor count.
- pScissors specifies the scissors to use for drawing.

This command sets the scissor count and scissor rectangular bounds state for subsequence drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with VK_DYNAMIC_STATE SCISSOR WITH COUNT set in VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates. Otherwise, this state is specified by the corresponding VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::scissorCount and pScissors values used to create the currently active pipeline.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-scissorCount-03397
  scissorCount must be between 1 and VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports, inclusive

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-scissorCount-03398
  If the multiViewport feature is not enabled, scissorCount must be 1

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-x-03399
  The x and y members of offset member of any element of pScissors must be greater than
or equal to \(0\)

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-offset-03400
  Evaluation of \((\text{offset}.x + \text{extent}.width)\) must not cause a signed integer addition overflow for any element of \(p\text{Scissors}\)

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-offset-03401
  Evaluation of \((\text{offset}.y + \text{extent}.height)\) must not cause a signed integer addition overflow for any element of \(p\text{Scissors}\)

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-commandBuffer-parameter
  \(\text{commandBuffer}\) must be a valid \(Vk\text{CommandBuffer}\) handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-pScissors-parameter
  \(p\text{Scissors}\) must be a valid pointer to an array of \(\text{scissorCount}\) \(Vk\text{Rect2D}\) structures

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-commandBuffer-recording
  \(\text{commandBuffer}\) must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The \(Vk\text{CommandPool}\) that \(\text{commandBuffer}\) was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdSetScissorWithCount-scissorCount-arraylength
  \(\text{scissorCount}\) must be greater than \(0\)

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to \(\text{commandBuffer}\) must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the \(Vk\text{CommandPool}\) that \(\text{commandBuffer}\) was allocated from must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineViewportStateCreateFlags;

1142
VkPipelineViewportStateCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

A **pre-rasterization shader stage** can direct each primitive to one of several viewports. The destination viewport for a primitive is selected by the last active **pre-rasterization shader stage** that has an output variable decorated with ViewportIndex. The viewport transform uses the viewport corresponding to the value assigned to ViewportIndex, and taken from an implementation-dependent vertex of each primitive. If ViewportIndex is outside the range zero to viewportCount minus one for a primitive, or if the last active **pre-rasterization shader stage** did not assign a value to ViewportIndex for all vertices of a primitive due to flow control, the values resulting from the viewport transformation of the vertices of such primitives are undefined. If the last **pre-rasterization shader stage** does not have an output decorated with ViewportIndex, the viewport numbered zero is used by the viewport transformation.

A single vertex can be used in more than one individual primitive, in primitives such as VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP. In this case, the viewport transformation is applied separately for each primitive.

To **dynamically set** the viewport transformation parameters, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdSetViewport(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,        // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
    uint32_t firstViewport,               // firstViewport is the index of the first viewport whose parameters are updated by the command.
    uint32_t viewportCount,               // viewportCount is the number of viewports whose parameters are updated by the command.
    const VkViewport* pViewports);       // pViewports is a pointer to an array of VkViewport structures specifying viewport parameters.
```

This command sets the viewport transformation parameters state for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT set in VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates. Otherwise, this state is specified by the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::pViewports values used to create the currently active pipeline.

The viewport parameters taken from element i of pViewports replace the current state for the viewport index firstViewport + i, for i in [0, viewportCount).

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdSetViewport-firstViewport-01223
  The sum of firstViewport and viewportCount must be between 1 and VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports, inclusive

- VUID-vkCmdSetViewport-firstViewport-01224
If the `multiViewport` feature is not enabled, `firstViewport` must be 0

- VUID-vkCmdSetViewport-viewportCount-01225
  If the `multiViewport` feature is not enabled, `viewportCount` must be 1

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdSetViewport-commandBuffer-parameter `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdSetViewport-pViewports-parameter `pViewports` must be a valid pointer to an array of `viewportCount` valid `VkViewport` structures
- VUID-vkCmdSetViewport-commandBuffer-recording `commandBuffer` must be in the `recording state`
- VUID-vkCmdSetViewport-commandBuffer-cmdpool The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations
- VUID-vkCmdSetViewport-vidc coding This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope
- VUID-vkCmdSetViewport-viewportCount-arraylength `viewportCount` must be greater than 0

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

**Command Properties**

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo` and `vkCmdSetViewport` use `VkViewport` to set the viewport transformation parameters.

The `VkViewport` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
typedef struct VkViewport {
    float x;
    float y;
    float width;
    float height;
    float minDepth;
    float maxDepth;
} VkViewport;

- x and y are the viewport’s upper left corner (x,y).
- width and height are the viewport’s width and height, respectively.
- minDepth and maxDepth are the depth range for the viewport.

**Note**
Despite their names, minDepth can be less than, equal to, or greater than maxDepth.

The framebuffer depth coordinate \( z_f \) may be represented using either a fixed-point or floating-point representation. However, a floating-point representation must be used if the depth/stencil attachment has a floating-point depth component. If an \( m \)-bit fixed-point representation is used, we assume that it represents each value \( \frac{k}{2^m-1} \), where \( k \in \{0, 1, ..., 2^m-1\} \), as \( k \) (e.g. 1.0 is represented in binary as a string of all ones).

The viewport parameters shown in the above equations are found from these values as

\[
\begin{align*}
    o_x &= x + \text{width} / 2 \\
    o_y &= y + \text{height} / 2 \\
    o_z &= \text{minDepth} \\
    p_x &= \text{width} \\
    p_y &= \text{height} \\
    p_z &= \text{maxDepth} - \text{minDepth}
\end{align*}
\]

The application can specify a negative term for height, which has the effect of negating the y coordinate in clip space before performing the transform. When using a negative height, the application should also adjust the y value to point to the lower left corner of the viewport instead of the upper left corner. Using the negative height allows the application to avoid having to negate the y component of the Position output from the last pre-rasterization shader stage.
The width and height of the implementation-dependent maximum viewport dimensions must be greater than or equal to the width and height of the largest image which can be created and attached to a framebuffer.

The floating-point viewport bounds are represented with an implementation-dependent precision.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkViewport-width-01770
  width must be greater than 0.0

- VUID-VkViewport-width-01771
  width must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewportDimensions[0]

- VUID-VkViewport-height-01773
  The absolute value of height must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewportDimensions[1]

- VUID-VkViewport-x-01774
  x must be greater than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[0]

- VUID-VkViewport-x-01232
  (x + width) must be less than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[1]

- VUID-VkViewport-y-01775
  y must be greater than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[0]

- VUID-VkViewport-y-01776
  y must be less than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[1]

- VUID-VkViewport-y-01777
  (y + height) must be greater than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[0]

- VUID-VkViewport-y-01233
  (y + height) must be less than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[1]

- VUID-VkViewport-minDepth-02540
  minDepth must be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive

- VUID-VkViewport-maxDepth-02541
  maxDepth must be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive
Chapter 25. Rasterization

Rasterization is the process by which a primitive is converted to a two-dimensional image. Each discrete location of this image contains associated data such as depth, color, or other attributes.

Rasterizing a primitive begins by determining which squares of an integer grid in framebuffer coordinates are occupied by the primitive, and assigning one or more depth values to each such square. This process is described below for points, lines, and polygons.

A grid square, including its (x,y) framebuffer coordinates, z (depth), and associated data added by fragment shaders, is called a fragment. A fragment is located by its upper left corner, which lies on integer grid coordinates.

Rasterization operations also refer to a fragment’s sample locations, which are offset by fractional values from its upper left corner. The rasterization rules for points, lines, and triangles involve testing whether each sample location is inside the primitive. Fragments need not actually be square, and rasterization rules are not affected by the aspect ratio of fragments. Display of non-square grids, however, will cause rasterized points and line segments to appear fatter in one direction than the other.

We assume that fragments are square, since it simplifies antialiasing and texturing. After rasterization, fragments are processed by fragment operations.

Several factors affect rasterization, including the members of VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo and VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo.

The VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateFlags flags;
    VkBool32 depthClampEnable;
    VkBool32 rasterizerDiscardEnable;
    VkPolygonMode polygonMode;
    VkCullModeFlags cullMode;
    VkFrontFace frontFace;
    float depthBiasConstantFactor;
    float depthBiasClamp;
    float depthBiasSlopeFactor;
    float lineWidth;
} VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
• **depthClampEnable** controls whether to clamp the fragment’s depth values as described in Depth Test. Enabling depth clamp will also disable clipping primitives to the z planes of the frustrum as described in Primitive Clipping.

• **rasterizerDiscardEnable** controls whether primitives are discarded immediately before the rasterization stage.

• **polygonMode** is the triangle rendering mode. See VkPolygonMode.

• **cullMode** is the triangle facing direction used for primitive culling. See VkCullModeFlagBits.

• **frontFace** is a VkFrontFace value specifying the front-facing triangle orientation to be used for culling.

• **depthBiasEnable** controls whether to bias fragment depth values.

• **depthBiasConstantFactor** is a scalar factor controlling the constant depth value added to each fragment.

• **depthBiasClamp** is the maximum (or minimum) depth bias of a fragment.

• **depthBiasSlopeFactor** is a scalar factor applied to a fragment's slope in depth bias calculations.

• **lineWidth** is the width of rasterized line segments.

---

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo-depthClampEnable-00782**
  If the depthClamp feature is not enabled, depthClampEnable must be VK_FALSE

- **VUID-VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo-polygonMode-01413**
  If the fillModeNonSolid feature is not enabled, polygonMode must be VK_POLYGON_MODE_FILL

- **VUID-VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo-pointPolygons-04458**
  If the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::pointPolygons is VK_FALSE, and rasterizerDiscardEnable is VK_FALSE, polygonMode must not be VK_POLYGON_MODE_POINT

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_RASTERIZATION_STATE_CREATE_INFO

- **VUID-VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  pNext must be NULL

- **VUID-VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask**
  flags must be 0

- **VUID-VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo-polygonMode-parameter**
  polygonMode must be a valid VkPolygonMode value

- **VUID-VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo-cullMode-parameter**
  cullMode must be a valid combination of VkCullModeFlagBits values

- **VUID-VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo-frontFace-parameter**
**frontFace** must be a valid **VkFrontFace** value

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateFlags;
```

`VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

The `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateFlags flags;
    VkSampleCountFlagBits rasterizationSamples;
    VkBool32 sampleShadingEnable;
    float minSampleShading;
    const VkSampleMask* pSampleMask;
    VkBool32 alphaToCoverageEnable;
    VkBool32 alphaToOneEnable;
} VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
- **rasterizationSamples** is a `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value specifying the number of samples used in rasterization.
- **sampleShadingEnable** can be used to enable Sample Shading.
- **minSampleShading** specifies a minimum fraction of sample shading if `sampleShadingEnable` is set to `VK_TRUE`.
- **pSampleMask** is a pointer to an array of `VkSampleMask` values used in the sample mask test.
- **alphaToCoverageEnable** controls whether a temporary coverage value is generated based on the alpha component of the fragment's first color output as specified in the Multisample Coverage section.
- **alphaToOneEnable** controls whether the alpha component of the fragment’s first color output is replaced with one as described in Multisample Coverage.

Each bit in the sample mask is associated with a unique sample index as defined for the coverage mask. Each bit b for mask word w in the sample mask corresponds to sample index i, where i = 32 × w + b. `pSampleMask` has a length equal to \( \lceil \frac{\text{rasterizationSamples}}{32} \rceil \) words.

If `pSampleMask` is `NULL`, it is treated as if the mask has all bits set to 1.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo-sampleShadingEnable-00784
  If the sampleRateShading feature is not enabled, sampleShadingEnable must be VK_FALSE

- VUID-VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo-alphaToOneEnable-00785
  If the alphaToOne feature is not enabled, alphaToOneEnable must be VK_FALSE

- VUID-VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo-minSampleShading-00786
  minSampleShading must be in the range [0,1]

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_MULTISAMPLE_STATE_CREATE_INFO

- VUID-VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
  flags must be 0

- VUID-VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo-rasterizationSamples-parameter
  rasterizationSamples must be a valid VkSampleCountFlagBits value

- VUID-VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo-pSampleMask-parameter
  If pSampleMask is not NULL, pSampleMask must be a valid pointer to an array of VkSampleMask values

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateFlags;

VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

The elements of the sample mask array are of type VkSampleMask, each representing 32 bits of coverage information:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef uint32_t VkSampleMask;

Rasterization only generates fragments which cover one or more pixels inside the framebuffer. Pixels outside the framebuffer are never considered covered in the fragment. Fragments which would be produced by application of any of the primitive rasterization rules described below but which lie outside the framebuffer are not produced, nor are they processed by any later stage of the pipeline, including any of the fragment operations.

Surviving fragments are processed by fragment shaders. Fragment shaders determine associated
data for fragments, and can also modify or replace their assigned depth values.

25.1. Discarding Primitives Before Rasterization

Primitives are discarded before rasterization if the `rasterizerDiscardEnable` member of `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` is enabled. When enabled, primitives are discarded after they are processed by the last active shader stage in the pipeline before rasterization.

To dynamically enable whether primitives are discarded before the rasterization stage, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBool32 rasterizerDiscardEnable);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `rasterizerDiscardEnable` controls whether primitives are discarded immediately before the rasterization stage.

This command sets the discard enable for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::rasterizerDiscardEnable` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable-commandBuffer-parameter` `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `VUID-vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable-commandBuffer-recording` `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- `VUID-vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable-commandBuffer-cmdpool` The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations
- `VUID-vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable-videocoding` This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
25.2. Rasterization Order

Within a subpass of a render pass instance, for a given (x,y,layer,sample) sample location, the following operations are guaranteed to execute in rasterization order, for each separate primitive that includes that sample location:

1. Fragment operations, in the order defined
2. Blending, logic operations, and color writes

Execution of these operations for each primitive in a subpass occurs in primitive order.

25.3. Multisampling

Multisampling is a mechanism to antialias all Vulkan primitives: points, lines, and polygons. The technique is to sample all primitives multiple times at each pixel. Each sample in each framebuffer attachment has storage for a color, depth, and/or stencil value, such that per-fragment operations apply to each sample independently. The color sample values can be later resolved to a single color (see Resolving Multisample Images and the Render Pass chapter for more details on how to resolve multisample images to non-multisample images).

Vulkan defines rasterization rules for single-sample modes in a way that is equivalent to a multisample mode with a single sample in the center of each fragment.

Each fragment includes a coverage mask with a single bit for each sample in the fragment, and a number of depth values and associated data for each sample.

It is understood that each pixel has rasterizationSamples locations associated with it. These locations are exact positions, rather than regions or areas, and each is referred to as a sample point. The sample points associated with a pixel must be located inside or on the boundary of the unit square that is considered to bound the pixel. Furthermore, the relative locations of sample points may be identical for each pixel in the framebuffer, or they may differ.

If the current pipeline includes a fragment shader with one or more variables in its interface decorated with Sample and Input, the data associated with those variables will be assigned independently for each sample. The values for each sample must be evaluated at the location of the sample. The data associated with any other variables not decorated with Sample and Input need not be evaluated independently for each sample.

A coverage mask is generated for each fragment, based on which samples within that fragment are
determined to be within the area of the primitive that generated the fragment.

Single pixel fragments have one set of samples. Multi-pixel fragments defined by setting the fragment shading rate have one set of samples per pixel. Each set of samples has a number of samples determined by VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples. Each sample in a set is assigned a unique sample index $i$ in the range $[0, \text{rasterizationSamples})$.

Each sample in a fragment is also assigned a unique coverage index $j$ in the range $[0, n \times \text{rasterizationSamples})$, where $n$ is the number of sets in the fragment. If the fragment contains a single set of samples, the coverage index is always equal to the sample index.

If the fragment shading rate is set, the coverage index $j$ is determined as a function of the pixel index $p$, the sample index $i$, and the number of rasterization samples $r$ as:

$$j = i + r \times ((f_w \times f_h) - 1 - p)$$

where the pixel index $p$ is determined as a function of the pixel’s framebuffer location $(x,y)$ and the fragment size $(f_w,f_h)$:

$$p_x = x \% f_w$$

$$p_y = y \% f_h$$

$$p = p_x + (p_y \times f_w)$$

The table below illustrates the pixel index for multi-pixel fragments:

*Table 28. Pixel indices - 1 wide*
The coverage mask includes $B$ bits packed into $W$ words, defined as:

$$B = n \times \text{rasterizationSamples}$$
\[ W = \lceil B/32 \rceil \]

Bit \( b \) in coverage mask word \( w \) is 1 if the sample with coverage index \( j = 32 \times w + b \) is covered, and 0 otherwise.

If the \texttt{standardSampleLocations} member of \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits} is \texttt{VK_TRUE}, then the sample counts \texttt{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT}, \texttt{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT}, \texttt{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT}, \texttt{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_8_BIT}, and \texttt{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_16_BIT} have sample locations as listed in the following table, with the \( i \)th entry in the table corresponding to sample index \( i \). \texttt{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_32_BIT} and \texttt{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_64_BIT} do not have standard sample locations. Locations are defined relative to an origin in the upper left corner of the fragment.
### Table 31. Standard sample locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample count</th>
<th>Sample Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT</td>
<td>(0.5, 0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT</td>
<td>(0.75, 0.75) (0.25, 0.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT</td>
<td>(0.375, 0.125) (0.875, 0.375) (0.125, 0.625) (0.625, 0.875)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_8_BIT</td>
<td>(0.5625, 0.3125) (0.4375, 0.6875) (0.8125, 0.5625) (0.3125, 0.1875) (0.1875, 0.8125) (0.0625, 0.4375) (0.6875, 0.9375) (0.9375, 0.0625)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_16_BIT</td>
<td>(0.5625, 0.5625) (0.4375, 0.3125) (0.3125, 0.625) (0.75, 0.4375) (0.1875, 0.375) (0.625, 0.8125) (0.8125, 0.6875) (0.6875, 0.1875) (0.375, 0.875) (0.5, 0.0625) (0.25, 0.125) (0.125, 0.75) (0.0, 0.5) (0.9375, 0.25) (0.875, 0.9375) (0.0625, 0.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
25.4. Fragment Shading Rates

The features advertised by `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateFeaturesKHR` allow an application to control the shading rate of a given fragment shader invocation.

The fragment shading rate strongly interacts with Multisampling, and the set of available rates for an implementation may be restricted by sample rate.

To query available shading rates, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t* pFragmentShadingRateCount,
    VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateKHR* pFragmentShadingRates);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the handle to the physical device whose properties will be queried.
- **pFragmentShadingRateCount** is a pointer to an integer related to the number of fragment shading rates available or queried, as described below.
- **pFragmentShadingRates** is either NULL or a pointer to an array of `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateKHR` structures.

If `pFragmentShadingRates` is NULL, then the number of fragment shading rates available is returned in `pFragmentShadingRateCount`. Otherwise, `pFragmentShadingRateCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pFragmentShadingRates` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pFragmentShadingRates`. If `pFragmentShadingRateCount` is less than the number of fragment shading rates available, at most `pFragmentShadingRateCount` structures will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available fragment shading rates were returned.

The returned array of fragment shading rates must be ordered from largest `fragmentSize.width` value to smallest, and each set of fragment shading rates with the same `fragmentSize.width` value must be ordered from largest `fragmentSize.height` to smallest. Any two entries in the array must not have the same `fragmentSize` values.

For any entry in the array, the following rules also apply:

- The value of `fragmentSize.width` must be less than or equal to `maxFragmentSize.width`.
- The value of `fragmentSize.width` must be greater than or equal to 1.
- The value of `fragmentSize.width` must be a power-of-two.
- The value of `fragmentSize.height` must be less than or equal to `maxFragmentSize.height`.
- The value of `fragmentSize.height` must be greater than or equal to 1.
- The value of `fragmentSize.height` must be a power-of-two.
- The highest sample count in `sampleCounts` must be less than or equal to `maxFragmentShadingRateRasterizationSamples`.
The product of \( \text{fragmentSize.width, fragmentSize.height} \), and the highest sample count in \( \text{sampleCounts} \) must be less than or equal to \( \text{maxFragmentShadingRateCoverageSamples} \).

Implementations must support at least the following shading rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sampleCounts</th>
<th>fragmentSize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT</td>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT {2,2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT</td>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT {2,1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~0</td>
<td>{1,1}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If \( \text{framebufferColorSampleCounts} \), includes VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT, the required rates must also include VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT.

Note

Including the \{1,1\} fragment size is done for completeness; it has no actual effect on the support of rendering without setting the fragment size. All sample counts are supported for this rate.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatesKHR-pFragmentShadingRateCount-parameter pFragmentShadingRateCount must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatesKHR-pFragmentShadingRates-parameter If the value referenced by pFragmentShadingRateCount is not 0, and pFragmentShadingRates is not NULL, pFragmentShadingRates must be a valid pointer to an array of pFragmentShadingRateCount VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateKHR structures

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY

The VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateKHR structure is defined as

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
```
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkSampleCountFlags sampleCounts;
    VkExtent2D fragmentSize;
} VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **sampleCounts** is a bitmask of sample counts for which the shading rate described by **fragmentSize** is supported.
- **fragmentSize** is a **VkExtent2D** describing the width and height of a supported shading rate.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateKHR-sType-sType
  
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR**
- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateKHR-pNext-pNext
  
  **pNext** must be NULL

Fragment shading rates can be set at three points, with the three rates combined to determine the final shading rate.

### 25.4.1. Pipeline Fragment Shading Rate

The **pipeline fragment shading rate** can be set on a per-draw basis by either setting the rate in a graphics pipeline, or dynamically via **vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR**.

The **VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
typedef struct VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExtent2D fragmentSize;
    VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR combinerOps[2];
} VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **fragmentSize** specifies a **VkExtent2D** structure containing the fragment size used to define the pipeline fragment shading rate for drawing commands using this pipeline.
- **combinerOps** specifies a **VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR** value determining how the pipeline, primitive, and attachment shading rates are combined for fragments generated by
drawing commands using the created pipeline.

If the pNext chain of VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo includes a VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR structure, then that structure includes parameters controlling the pipeline fragment shading rate.

If this structure is not present, fragmentSize is considered to be equal to (1,1), and both elements of combinerOps are considered to be equal to VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_STATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

To dynamically set the pipeline fragment shading rate and combiner operation, call:

```c
void vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,              // Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    const VkExtent2D* pFragmentSize,            // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
    const VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR combinerOps[2]);  // pFragmentSize specifies the pipeline fragment shading rate for subsequent drawing commands.

• combinerOps specifies a VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR determining how the pipeline, primitive, and attachment shading rates are combined for fragments generated by subsequent drawing commands.

This command sets the pipeline fragment shading rate and combiner operation for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR set in VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates. Otherwise, this state is specified by the VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR values used to create the currently active pipeline.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pipelineFragmentShadingRate-04507
  If pipelineFragmentShadingRate is not enabled, pFragmentSize->width must be 1

• VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pipelineFragmentShadingRate-04508
  If pipelineFragmentShadingRate is not enabled, pFragmentSize->height must be 1

• VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pipelineFragmentShadingRate-04509
  One of pipelineFragmentShadingRate, primitiveFragmentShadingRate, or attachmentFragmentShadingRate must be enabled

• VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-primaryFragmentShadingRate-04510
If the `primitiveFragmentShadingRate` feature is not enabled, `combinerOps[0]` must be `VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR`.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-attachmentFragmentShadingRate-04511
  If the `attachmentFragmentShadingRate` feature is not enabled, `combinerOps[1]` must be `VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR`.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-fragmentSizeNonTrivialCombinerOps-04512
  If the `fragmentSizeNonTrivialCombinerOps` limit is not supported, elements of `combinerOps` must be either `VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR` or `VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_REPLACE_KHR`.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pFragmentSize-04513
  `pFragmentSize->width` must be greater than or equal to 1.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pFragmentSize-04514
  `pFragmentSize->height` must be greater than or equal to 1.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pFragmentSize-04515
  `pFragmentSize->width` must be a power-of-two value.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pFragmentSize-04516
  `pFragmentSize->height` must be a power-of-two value.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pFragmentSize-04517
  `pFragmentSize->width` must be less than or equal to 4.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pFragmentSize-04518
  `pFragmentSize->height` must be less than or equal to 4.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-pFragmentSize-parameter
  `pFragmentSize` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkExtent2D` structure.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-combinerOps-parameter
  Any given element of `combinerOps` must be a valid `VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR` value.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations.

- VUID-vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR-vidoeing
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope.
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Video Coding Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25.4.2. Primitive Fragment Shading Rate

The primitive fragment shading rate can be set via the `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` built-in in the last active pre-rasterization shader stage. The rate associated with a given primitive is sourced from the value written to `PrimitiveShadingRateKHR` by that primitive’s provoke vertex.

25.4.3. Attachment Fragment Shading Rate

The attachment shading rate can be set by including `VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR` in a subpass to define a fragment shading rate attachment. Each pixel in the framebuffer is assigned an attachment fragment shading rate by the corresponding texel in the fragment shading rate attachment, according to:

\[ x' = \text{floor}(x / \text{region}_x) \]

\[ y' = \text{floor}(y / \text{region}_y) \]

where \( x' \) and \( y' \) are the coordinates of a texel in the fragment shading rate attachment, \( x \) and \( y \) are the coordinates of the pixel in the framebuffer, and \( \text{region}_x \) and \( \text{region}_y \) are the size of the region each texel corresponds to, as defined by the `shadingRateAttachmentTexelSize` member of `VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR`.

If multiview is enabled and the shading rate attachment has multiple layers, the shading rate attachment texel is selected from the layer determined by the `ViewIndex` built-in. If multiview is disabled, and both the shading rate attachment and the framebuffer have multiple layers, the shading rate attachment texel is selected from the layer determined by the `Layer` built-in. Otherwise, the texel is unconditionally selected from the first layer of the attachment.

The fragment size is encoded into the first component of the identified texel as follows:
size_w = 2^{(texel/4)k/3}

size_h = 2^{(texel/k)3}

where texel is the value in the first component of the identified texel, and size_w and size_h are the width and height of the fragment size, decoded from the texel.

If no fragment shading rate attachment is specified, this size is calculated as size_w = size_h = 1. Applications must not specify a width or height greater than 4 by this method.

The Fragment Shading Rate enumeration in SPIR-V adheres to the above encoding.

25.4.4. Combining the Fragment Shading Rates

The final rate (C_{xy'}) used for fragment shading must be one of the rates returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatesKHR for the sample count used by rasterization.

If any of the following conditions are met, C_{xy'} must be set to \{1,1\}:

- If Sample Shading is enabled.
- The fragmentShadingRateWithSampleMask limit is not supported, and VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::pSampleMask contains a zero value in any bit used by fragment operations.
- The fragmentShadingRateWithShaderSampleMask is not supported, and the fragment shader has SampleMask in the input or output interface.
- The fragmentShadingRateWithShaderDepthStencilWrites limit is not supported, and the fragment shader declares the FragDepth built-in.

Otherwise, each of the specified shading rates are combined and then used to derive the value of C_{xy'}. As there are three ways to specify shading rates, two combiner operations are specified - between the pipeline and primitive shading rates, and between the result of that and the attachment shading rate.

The equation used for each combiner operation is defined by VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
typedef enum VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR {  
    VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR = 0,
    VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_REPLACE_KHR = 1,
    VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_MIN_KHR = 2,
    VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_MAX_KHR = 3,
    VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_MUL_KHR = 4,
} VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR;
```

- VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR specifies a combiner operation of combine(A_{xy}, B_{xy'}) = A_{xy}.
VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_REPLACE_KHR specifies a combiner operation of
\[ \text{combine}(A_{xy}, B_{xy}) = B_{xy}. \]

VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_MIN_KHR specifies a combiner operation of
\[ \text{combine}(A_{xy}, B_{xy}) = \min(A_{xy}, B_{xy}). \]

VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_MAX_KHR specifies a combiner operation of
\[ \text{combine}(A_{xy}, B_{xy}) = \max(A_{xy}, B_{xy}). \]

VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_MUL_KHR specifies a combiner operation of
\[ \text{combine}(A_{xy}, B_{xy}) = A_{xy} \times B_{xy}. \]

where \( \text{combine}(A_{xy}, B_{xy}) \) is the combine operation, and \( A_{xy} \) and \( B_{xy} \) are the inputs to the operation.

If \( \text{fragmentShadingRateStrictMultiplyCombiner} = \text{VK_FALSE} \), using
VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_MUL_KHR with values of 1 for both \( A \) and \( B \) in the same dimension results in the value 2 being produced for that dimension. See the definition of
\( \text{fragmentShadingRateStrictMultiplyCombiner} \) for more information.

These operations are performed in a component-wise fashion.

This is used to generate a combined fragment area using the equation:

\[ C_{xy} = \text{combine}(A_{xy}, B_{xy}) \]

where \( C_{xy} \) is the combined fragment area result, and \( A_{xy} \) and \( B_{xy} \) are the fragment areas of the fragment shading rates being combined.

Two combine operations are performed, first with \( A_{xy} \) equal to the \text{pipeline fragment shading rate} and \( B_{xy} \) equal to the \text{primitive fragment shading rate}, with the combine() operation selected by combinerOps[0]. A second combination is then performed, with \( A_{xy} \) equal to the result of the first combination and \( B_{xy} \) equal to the \text{attachment fragment shading rate}, with the combine() operation selected by combinerOps[1]. The result of the second combination is used as the final fragment shading rate, reported via the \text{ShadingRateKHR built-in}.

Implementations \textbf{may} clamp the \( C_{xy} \) result of each combiner operation separately, or only after the second combiner operation.

If the final combined rate is one of the rates returned by
\text{vkGetPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatesKHR} for the sample count used by rasterization, \( C_{xy}' = C_{xy} \). Otherwise, \( C_{xy}' \) is selected from the rates returned by
\text{vkGetPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatesKHR} for the sample count used by rasterization. From this list of supported rates, the following steps are applied in order, to select a single value:

1. Keep only rates where \( C_x' \leq C_x \) and \( C_y' \leq C_y \).
   \( \diamond \) Implementations \textbf{may} also keep rates where \( C_x' \leq C_y \) and \( C_y' \leq C_x \).
2. Keep only rates with the highest area \( (C_x' \times C_y') \).
3. Keep only rates with the lowest aspect ratio \( (C_x' + C_y') \).
4. In cases where a wide (e.g. 4x1) and tall (e.g. 1x4) rate remain, the implementation \textbf{may} choose...
either rate. However, it must choose this rate consistently for the same shading rates, and combiner operations for the lifetime of the VkDevice.

## 25.5. Sample Shading

Sample shading can be used to specify a minimum number of unique samples to process for each fragment. If sample shading is enabled, an implementation must invoke the fragment shader at least \( \max(\lceil \text{VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::minSampleShading} \times \text{VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples} \rceil, 1) \) times per fragment. If a fragment shader entry point's interface includes an input variable decorated with a BuiltIn of SampleId or SamplePosition, a value of 1.0 is used instead of minSampleShading.

Sample shading is enabled if at least one of the following conditions is true:

- \( \text{VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::sampleShadingEnable} \) is set to VK_TRUE, or
- the fragment shader's entry point interface includes input variables decorated with a BuiltIn of SampleId or SamplePosition built-ins.

If there are fewer invocations than covered samples, implementations may include those samples in fragment shader invocations in any manner as long as covered samples are all shaded at least once.

## 25.6. Barycentric Interpolation

When the fragmentShaderBarycentric feature is enabled, the PerVertexKHR interpolation decoration can be used with fragment shader inputs to indicate that the decorated inputs do not have associated data in the fragment. Such inputs can only be accessed in a fragment shader using an array index whose value (0, 1, or 2) identifies one of the vertices of the primitive that produced the fragment. Reads of per-vertex values for missing vertices, such as the third vertex of a line primitive, will return values from the valid vertex with the highest index. This means that the per-vertex values of indices 1 and 2 for point primitives will be equal to those of index 0, and the per-vertex values of index 2 for line primitives will be equal to those of index 1.

When tessellation and geometry shading are not active, fragment shader inputs decorated with PerVertexKHR will take values from one of the vertices of the primitive that produced the fragment, identified by the extra index provided in SPIR-V code accessing the input. If the \( n \) vertices passed to a draw call are numbered 0 through \( n-1 \), and the point, line, and triangle primitives produced by the draw call are numbered with consecutive integers beginning with zero, the following table indicates the original vertex numbers used for index values of 0, 1, and 2. If an input decorated with PerVertexKHR is accessed with any other vertex index value, or is accessed while rasterizing a polygon when the VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::polygonMode property of the currently active pipeline is not VK_POLYGON_MODE_FILL, an undefined value is returned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primitive Topology</th>
<th>Vertex 0</th>
<th>Vertex 1</th>
<th>Vertex 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_POINT_LIST</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive Topology</td>
<td>Vertex 0</td>
<td>Vertex 1</td>
<td>Vertex 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST</td>
<td>2i</td>
<td>2i+1</td>
<td>2i+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i+1</td>
<td>i+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST</td>
<td>3i</td>
<td>3i+1</td>
<td>3i+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP (even)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i+1</td>
<td>i+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP (odd)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i+2</td>
<td>i+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN</td>
<td>i+1</td>
<td>i+2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY</td>
<td>4i+1</td>
<td>4i+2</td>
<td>4i+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY</td>
<td>i+1</td>
<td>i+2</td>
<td>i+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY</td>
<td>6i</td>
<td>6i+2</td>
<td>6i+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY (even)</td>
<td>2i</td>
<td>2i+2</td>
<td>2i+4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY (odd)</td>
<td>2i</td>
<td>2i+4</td>
<td>2i+2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When geometry shading is active, primitives processed by fragment shaders are assembled from the vertices emitted by the geometry shader. In this case, the vertices used for fragment shader inputs decorated with `PerVertexKHR` are derived by treating the primitives produced by the shader as though they were specified by a draw call and consulting the table above.

When using tessellation without geometry shading, the tessellator produces primitives in an implementation-dependent manner. While there is no defined vertex ordering for inputs decorated with `PerVertexKHR`, the vertex ordering used in this case will be consistent with the ordering used to derive the values of inputs decorated with `BaryCoordKHR` or `BaryCoordNoPerspKHR`.

Fragment shader inputs decorated with `BaryCoordKHR` or `BaryCoordNoPerspKHR` hold three-component vectors with barycentric weights that indicate the location of the fragment relative to the screen-space locations of vertices of its primitive. For point primitives, such variables are always assigned the value (1,0,0). For line primitives, the built-ins are obtained by interpolating an attribute whose values for the vertices numbered 0 and 1 are (1,0,0) and (0,1,0), respectively. For polygon primitives, the built-ins are obtained by interpolating an attribute whose values for the vertices numbered 0, 1, and 2 are (1,0,0), (0,1,0), and (0,0,1), respectively. For `BaryCoordKHR`, the values are obtained using perspective interpolation. For `BaryCoordNoPerspKHR`, the values are obtained using linear interpolation. The values of `BaryCoordKHR` and `BaryCoordNoPerspKHR` are undefined while rasterizing a
polygon when the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::polygonMode` property of the currently active pipeline is not `VK_POLYGON_MODE_FILL`.

25.7. Points

A point is drawn by generating a set of fragments in the shape of a square centered around the vertex of the point. Each vertex has an associated point size controlling the width/height of that square. The point size is taken from the (potentially clipped) shader built-in `PointSize` written by:

- the geometry shader, if active;
- the tessellation evaluation shader, if active and no geometry shader is active;
- the vertex shader, otherwise

and clamped to the implementation-dependent point size range `[pointSizeRange[0], pointSizeRange[1])`. The value written to `PointSize` **must** be greater than zero.

Not all point sizes need be supported, but the size 1.0 **must** be supported. The range of supported sizes and the size of evenly-spaced gradations within that range are implementation-dependent. The range and gradations are obtained from the `pointSizeRange` and `pointSizeGranularity` members of `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits`. If, for instance, the size range is from 0.1 to 2.0 and the gradation size is 0.1, then the sizes 0.1, 0.2, ..., 1.9, 2.0 are supported. Additional point sizes **may** also be supported. There is no requirement that these sizes be equally spaced. If an unsupported size is requested, the nearest supported size is used instead.

25.7.1. Basic Point Rasterization

Point rasterization produces a fragment for each fragment area group of framebuffer pixels with one or more sample points that intersect a region centered at the point's \((x_f, y_f)\). This region is a square with side equal to the current point size. Coverage bits that correspond to sample points that intersect the region are 1, other coverage bits are 0. All fragments produced in rasterizing a point are assigned the same associated data, which are those of the vertex corresponding to the point. However, the fragment shader built-in `PointCoord` contains point sprite texture coordinates. The \(s\) and \(t\) point sprite texture coordinates vary from zero to one across the point horizontally left-to-right and vertically top-to-bottom, respectively. The following formulas are used to evaluate \(s\) and \(t\):

\[
\begin{align*}
s &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(x_p - x_f)}{\text{size}} \\
t &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(y_p - y_f)}{\text{size}}
\end{align*}
\]

where \(\text{size}\) is the point's size; \((x_p, y_p)\) is the location at which the point sprite coordinates are evaluated - this **may** be the framebuffer coordinates of the fragment center, or the location of a sample; and \((x_f, y_f)\) is the exact, unrounded framebuffer coordinate of the vertex for the point.

25.8. Line Segments

To **dynamically set** the line width, call:
void vkCmdSetLineWidth(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    float lineWidth);

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `lineWidth` is the width of rasterized line segments.

This command sets the line width for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LINE_WIDTH` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::lineWidth` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdSetLineWidth-lineWidth-00788
  If the `wideLines` feature is not enabled, `lineWidth` must be 1.0

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdSetLineWidth-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdSetLineWidth-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- VUID-vkCmdSetLineWidth-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations
- VUID-vkCmdSetLineWidth-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
Not all line widths need be supported for line segment rasterization, but width 1.0 antialiased segments must be provided. The range and gradations are obtained from the lineWidthRange and lineWidthGranularity members of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits. If, for instance, the size range is from 0.1 to 2.0 and the gradation size is 0.1, then the sizes 0.1, 0.2, ..., 1.9, 2.0 are supported. Additional line widths may also be supported. There is no requirement that these widths be equally spaced. If an unsupported width is requested, the nearest supported width is used instead.

### 25.8.1. Basic Line Segment Rasterization

Rasterized line segments produce fragments which intersect a rectangle centered on the line segment. Two of the edges are parallel to the specified line segment; each is at a distance of one-half the current width from that segment in directions perpendicular to the direction of the line. The other two edges pass through the line endpoints and are perpendicular to the direction of the specified line segment. Coverage bits that correspond to sample points that intersect the rectangle are 1, other coverage bits are 0.

Next we specify how the data associated with each rasterized fragment are obtained. Let \( p_r = (x_d, y_d) \) be the framebuffer coordinates at which associated data are evaluated. This may be the center of a fragment or the location of a sample within the fragment. When rasterizationSamples is VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT, the fragment center must be used. Let \( p_a = (x_a, y_a) \) and \( p_b = (x_b, y_b) \) be initial and final endpoints of the line segment, respectively. Set

\[
t = \frac{(p_r - p_a) \cdot (p_b - p_a)}{\| p_b - p_a \|^2}
\]

(Note that \( t = 0 \) at \( p_a \) and \( t = 1 \) at \( p_b \). Also note that this calculation projects the vector from \( p_a \) to \( p_r \) onto the line, and thus computes the normalized distance of the fragment along the line.)

If strictLines is VK_TRUE, line segments are rasterized using perspective or linear interpolation.

**Perspective interpolation** for a line segment interpolates two values in a manner that is correct when taking the perspective of the viewport into consideration, by way of the line segment’s clip coordinates. An interpolated value \( f \) can be determined by

\[
f = \frac{(1 - t)f_a / w_a + tf_b / w_b}{(1 - t) / w_a + t / w_b}
\]

where \( f_a \) and \( f_b \) are the data associated with the starting and ending endpoints of the segment, respectively; \( w_a \) and \( w_b \) are the clip w coordinates of the starting and ending endpoints of the segment, respectively.
*Linear interpolation* for a line segment directly interpolates two values, and an interpolated value \( f \) can be determined by

\[
f = (1 - t) f_a + t f_b
\]

where \( f_a \) and \( f_b \) are the data associated with the starting and ending endpoints of the segment, respectively.

The clip coordinate \( w \) for a sample is determined using perspective interpolation. The depth value \( z \) for a sample is determined using linear interpolation. Interpolation of fragment shader input values are determined by *Interpolation decorations*.

The above description documents the preferred method of line rasterization, and **must** be used when the implementation advertises the *strictLines* limit in `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits` as `VK_TRUE`.

When *strictLines* is `VK_FALSE`, the edges of the lines are generated as a parallelogram surrounding the original line. The major axis is chosen by noting the axis in which there is the greatest distance between the line start and end points. If the difference is equal in both directions then the X axis is chosen as the major axis. Edges 2 and 3 are aligned to the minor axis and are centered on the endpoints of the line as in *Non strict lines*, and each is `lineWidth` long. Edges 0 and 1 are parallel to the line and connect the endpoints of edges 2 and 3. Coverage bits that correspond to sample points that intersect the parallelogram are 1, other coverage bits are 0.

Samples that fall exactly on the edge of the parallelogram follow the polygon rasterization rules.

Interpolation occurs as if the parallelogram was decomposed into two triangles where each pair of vertices at each end of the line has identical attributes.

*Figure 15. Non strict lines*

Only when *strictLines* is `VK_FALSE` implementations **may** deviate from the non-strict line algorithm described above in the following ways:
Implementations may instead interpolate each fragment according to the formula in Basic Line Segment Rasterization using the original line segment endpoints.

Rasterization of non-antialiased non-strict line segments may be performed using the rules defined in Bresenham Line Segment Rasterization.

25.8.2. Bresenham Line Segment Rasterization

Non-strict lines may also follow these rasterization rules for non-antialiased lines.

Line segment rasterization begins by characterizing the segment as either x-major or y-major. x-major line segments have slope in the closed interval [-1,1]; all other line segments are y-major (slope is determined by the segment’s endpoints). We specify rasterization only for x-major segments except in cases where the modifications for y-major segments are not self-evident.

Ideally, Vulkan uses a diamond-exit rule to determine those fragments that are produced by rasterizing a line segment. For each fragment $f$ with center at framebuffer coordinates $x_f$ and $y_f$, define a diamond-shaped region that is the intersection of four half planes:

$$ R_f = \{(x, y) | |x - x_f| + |y - y_f| < \frac{1}{2}\} $$

Essentially, a line segment starting at $p_a$ and ending at $p_b$ produces those fragments $f$ for which the segment intersects $R_f$, except if $p_b$ is contained in $R_f$.

Figure 16. Visualization of Bresenham’s algorithm

To avoid difficulties when an endpoint lies on a boundary of $R_f$ we (in principle) perturb the supplied endpoints by a tiny amount. Let $p_a$ and $p_b$ have framebuffer coordinates $(x_a, y_a)$ and $(x_b, y_b)$,
respectively. Obtain the perturbed endpoints \( p_a' \) given by \((x_o, y_o) - (\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2)\) and \( p_b' \) given by \((x_o, y_o) - (\varepsilon, \varepsilon^2)\). Rasterizing the line segment starting at \( p_a \) and ending at \( p_b \) produces those fragments \( f \) for which the segment starting at \( p_a' \) and ending on \( p_b' \) intersects \( R_f \), except if \( p_b' \) is contained in \( R_f \). \( \varepsilon \) is chosen to be so small that rasterizing the line segment produces the same fragments when \( \delta \) is substituted for \( \varepsilon \) for any \( 0 < \delta \leq \varepsilon \).

When \( p_a \) and \( p_b \) lie on fragment centers, this characterization of fragments reduces to Bresenham’s algorithm with one modification: lines produced in this description are “half-open”, meaning that the final fragment (corresponding to \( p_b \)) is not drawn. This means that when rasterizing a series of connected line segments, shared endpoints will be produced only once rather than twice (as would occur with Bresenham’s algorithm).

Implementations may use other line segment rasterization algorithms, subject to the following rules:

- The coordinates of a fragment produced by the algorithm must not deviate by more than one unit in either \( x \) or \( y \) framebuffer coordinates from a corresponding fragment produced by the diamond-exit rule.
- The total number of fragments produced by the algorithm must not differ from that produced by the diamond-exit rule by no more than one.
- For an \( x \)-major line, two fragments that lie in the same framebuffer-coordinate column must not be produced (for a \( y \)-major line, two fragments that lie in the same framebuffer-coordinate row must not be produced).
- If two line segments share a common endpoint, and both segments are either \( x \)-major (both left-to-right or both right-to-left) or \( y \)-major (both bottom-to-top or both top-to-bottom), then rasterizing both segments must not produce duplicate fragments. Fragments also must not be omitted so as to interrupt continuity of the connected segments.

The actual width \( w \) of Bresenham lines is determined by rounding the line width to the nearest integer, clamping it to the implementation-dependent \texttt{lineWidthRange} (with both values rounded to the nearest integer), then clamping it to be no less than 1.

Bresenham line segments of width other than one are rasterized by offsetting them in the minor direction (for an \( x \)-major line, the minor direction is \( y \), and for a \( y \)-major line, the minor direction is \( x \)) and producing a row or column of fragments in the minor direction. If the line segment has endpoints given by \((x_o, y_o)\) and \((x_1, y_1)\) in framebuffer coordinates, the segment with endpoints \((x_o, y_o - \frac{x_1 - x_o}{2})\) and \((x_1, y_1 - \frac{y_1 - y_o}{2})\) is rasterized, but instead of a single fragment, a column of fragments of height \( w \) (a row of fragments of length \( w \) for a \( y \)-major segment) is produced at each \( x \) (\( y \) for \( y \)-major) location. The lowest fragment of this column is the fragment that would be produced by rasterizing the segment of width 1 with the modified coordinates.

The preferred method of attribute interpolation for a wide line is to generate the same attribute values for all fragments in the row or column described above, as if the adjusted line was used for interpolation and those values replicated to the other fragments, except for \texttt{FragCoord} which is interpolated as usual. Implementations may instead interpolate each fragment according to the formula in \textit{Basic Line Segment Rasterization}, using the original line segment endpoints.

When Bresenham lines are being rasterized, sample locations may all be treated as being at the
pixel center (this may affect attribute and depth interpolation).

Note

The sample locations described above are not used for determining coverage, they are only used for things like attribute interpolation. The rasterization rules that determine coverage are defined in terms of whether the line intersects pixels, as opposed to the point sampling rules used for other primitive types. So these rules are independent of the sample locations. One consequence of this is that Bresenham lines cover the same pixels regardless of the number of rasterization samples, and cover all samples in those pixels (unless masked out or killed).

25.9. Polygons

A polygon results from the decomposition of a triangle strip, triangle fan or a series of independent triangles. Like points and line segments, polygon rasterization is controlled by several variables in the VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo structure.

25.9.1. Basic Polygon Rasterization

The first step of polygon rasterization is to determine whether the triangle is back-facing or front-facing. This determination is made based on the sign of the (clipped or unclipped) polygon’s area computed in framebuffer coordinates. One way to compute this area is:

\[
\begin{align*}
  a &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_f^i y_f^{i+1} - x_f^{i+1} y_f^i \\
\end{align*}
\]

where \(x_f^i\) and \(y_f^i\) are the x and y framebuffer coordinates of the \(i\)th vertex of the \(n\)-vertex polygon (vertices are numbered starting at zero for the purposes of this computation) and \(i \oplus 1\) is \((i + 1) \mod n\).

The interpretation of the sign of \(a\) is determined by the VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::frontFace property of the currently active pipeline. Possible values are:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkFrontFace {
    VK_FRONT_FACE_COUNTER_CLOCKWISE = 0,
    VK_FRONT_FACE_CLOCKWISE = 1,
} VkFrontFace;
```

- **VK_FRONT_FACE_COUNTER_CLOCKWISE** specifies that a triangle with positive area is considered front-facing.
- **VK_FRONT_FACE_CLOCKWISE** specifies that a triangle with negative area is considered front-facing.

Any triangle which is not front-facing is back-facing, including zero-area triangles.

To dynamically set the front face orientation, call:
```c
void vkCmdSetFrontFace(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkFrontFace    frontFace);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `frontFace` is a `VkFrontFace` value specifying the front-facing triangle orientation to be used for culling.

This command sets the front face orientation for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRONT_FACE` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::frontFace` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdSetFrontFace-commandBuffer-parameter
  
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetFrontFace-frontFace-parameter
  
  `frontFace` must be a valid `VkFrontFace` value

- VUID-vkCmdSetFrontFace-commandBuffer-recording
  
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdSetFrontFace-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdSetFrontFace-videocoding
  
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

---

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

---

**Command Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Video Coding Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once the orientation of triangles is determined, they are culled according to the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::cullMode` property of the currently active pipeline. Possible values are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkCullModeFlagBits {
    VK_CULL_MODE_NONE = 0,
    VK_CULL_MODE_FRONT_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_CULL_MODE_BACK_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_CULL_MODE_FRONT_AND_BACK = 0x00000003,
} VkCullModeFlagBits;
```

- `VK_CULL_MODE_NONE` specifies that no triangles are discarded
- `VK_CULL_MODE_FRONT_BIT` specifies that front-facing triangles are discarded
- `VK_CULL_MODE_BACK_BIT` specifies that back-facing triangles are discarded
- `VK_CULL_MODE_FRONT_AND_BACK` specifies that all triangles are discarded.

Following culling, fragments are produced for any triangles which have not been discarded.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkCullModeFlags;
```

`VkCullModeFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkCullModeFlagBits`.

To **dynamically set** the cull mode, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetCullMode(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkCullModeFlags cullMode);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `cullMode` specifies the cull mode property to use for drawing.

This command sets the cull mode for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_CULL_MODE` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::cullMode` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdSetCullMode-commandBuffer-parameter `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdSetCullMode-cullMode-parameter
**cullMode** must be a valid combination of **`VkCullModeFlagBits`** values

- VUID-vkCmdSetCullMode-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdSetCullMode-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The **`VkCommandPool`** that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdSetCullMode-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the **`VkCommandPool`** that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rule for determining which fragments are produced by polygon rasterization is called *point sampling*. The two-dimensional projection obtained by taking the x and y framebuffer coordinates of the polygon’s vertices is formed. Fragments are produced for any fragment area groups of pixels for which any sample points lie inside of this polygon. Coverage bits that correspond to sample points that satisfy the point sampling criteria are 1, other coverage bits are 0. Special treatment is given to a sample whose sample location lies on a polygon edge. In such a case, if two polygons lie on either side of a common edge (with identical endpoints) on which a sample point lies, then exactly one of the polygons must result in a covered sample for that fragment during rasterization. As for the data associated with each fragment produced by rasterizing a polygon, we begin by specifying how these values are produced for fragments in a triangle.

**Barycentric coordinates** are a set of three numbers, a, b, and c, each in the range [0,1], with a + b + c = 1. These coordinates uniquely specify any point p within the triangle or on the triangle’s boundary as

\[
p = a \, p_a + b \, p_b + c \, p_c
\]

where \( p_a, p_b, \) and \( p_c \) are the vertices of the triangle. a, b, and c are determined by:
where $A(lmn)$ denotes the area in framebuffer coordinates of the triangle with vertices $l$, $m$, and $n$.

Denote an associated datum at $p_a$, $p_b$, or $p_c$ as $f_a$, $f_b$, or $f_c$, respectively.

**Perspective interpolation** for a triangle interpolates three values in a manner that is correct when taking the perspective of the viewport into consideration, by way of the triangle’s clip coordinates. An interpolated value $f$ can be determined by

$$f = \frac{af_a / w_a + bf_b / w_b + cf_c / w_c}{a / w_a + b / w_b + c / w_c}$$

where $w_a$, $w_b$, and $w_c$ are the clip $w$ coordinates of $p_a$, $p_b$, and $p_c$, respectively. $a$, $b$, and $c$ are the barycentric coordinates of the location at which the data are produced.

**Linear interpolation** for a triangle directly interpolates three values, and an interpolated value $f$ can be determined by

$$f = a f_a + b f_b + c f_c$$

where $f_a$, $f_b$, and $f_c$ are the data associated with $p_a$, $p_b$, and $p_c$, respectively.

The clip coordinate $w$ for a sample is determined using perspective interpolation. The depth value $z$ for a sample is determined using linear interpolation. Interpolation of fragment shader input values are determined by **Interpolation decorations**.

For a polygon with more than three edges, such as are produced by clipping a triangle, a convex combination of the values of the datum at the polygon’s vertices must be used to obtain the value assigned to each fragment produced by the rasterization algorithm. That is, it must be the case that

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i f_i$$

where $n$ is the number of vertices in the polygon and $f_i$ is the value of $f$ at vertex $i$. For each $i$, $0 \leq a_i \leq 1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = 1$. The values of $a_i$ may differ from fragment to fragment, but at vertex $i$, $a_i = 1$ and $a_j = 0$ for $j \neq i$.

**Note**

One algorithm that achieves the required behavior is to triangulate a polygon (without adding any vertices) and then treat each triangle individually as already discussed. A scan-line rasterizer that linearly interpolates data along each edge and then linearly interpolates data across each horizontal span from edge to edge also satisfies the restrictions (in this case the numerator and denominator of perspective interpolation are iterated independently, and a division is performed for each fragment).
25.9.2. Polygon Mode

Possible values of the VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::polygonMode property of the currently active pipeline, specifying the method of rasterization for polygons, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkPolygonMode {
    VK_POLYGON_MODE_FILL = 0,
    VK_POLYGON_MODE_LINE = 1,
    VK_POLYGON_MODE_POINT = 2,
} VkPolygonMode;
```

- `VK_POLYGON_MODE_POINT` specifies that polygon vertices are drawn as points.
- `VK_POLYGON_MODE_LINE` specifies that polygon edges are drawn as line segments.
- `VK_POLYGON_MODE_FILL` specifies that polygons are rendered using the polygon rasterization rules in this section.

These modes affect only the final rasterization of polygons: in particular, a polygon’s vertices are shaded and the polygon is clipped and possibly culled before these modes are applied.

25.9.3. Depth Bias

The depth values of all fragments generated by the rasterization of a polygon can be biased (offset) by a single depth bias value $\delta$ that is computed for that polygon.

Depth Bias Enable

The depth bias computation is enabled by the depthBiasEnable set with `vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable` or the corresponding VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::depthBiasEnable value used to create the currently active pipeline. If the depth bias enable is `VK_FALSE`, no bias is applied and the fragment’s depth values are unchanged.

To dynamically enable whether to bias fragment depth values, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,            // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
    VkBool32 depthBiasEnable);               // depthBiasEnable controls whether to bias fragment depth values.
```

This command sets the depth bias enable for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS_ENABLE` set in VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates. Otherwise, this state is specified by the VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::depthBiasEnable value used to create the currently active pipeline.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support graphics operations
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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Depth Bias Computation

The depth bias depends on three parameters:

- `depthBiasSlopeFactor` scales the maximum depth slope $m$ of the polygon
- `depthBiasConstantFactor` scales the minimum resolvable difference $r$ of the depth attachment
- the scaled terms are summed to produce a value which is then clamped to a minimum or maximum value specified by `depthBiasClamp`

`depthBiasSlopeFactor`, `depthBiasConstantFactor`, and `depthBiasClamp` can each be positive, negative, or zero. These parameters are set as described for `vkCmdSetDepthBias` below.

The maximum depth slope $m$ of a triangle is

$$m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial Z_f}{\partial x_f}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial Z_f}{\partial y_f}\right)^2}$$
where \((x_0, y_0, z_0)\) is a point on the triangle. \(m\) may be approximated as

\[
m = \max\left(\left|\frac{\partial z_f}{\partial x_f}\right|, \left|\frac{\partial z_f}{\partial y_f}\right|\right).
\]

The minimum resolvable difference \(r\) is a parameter that depends on the depth attachment representation. It is the smallest difference in framebuffer coordinate \(z\) values that is guaranteed to remain distinct throughout polygon rasterization and in the depth attachment. All pairs of fragments generated by the rasterization of two polygons with otherwise identical vertices, but \(z_f\) values that differ by \(r\), will have distinct depth values.

For fixed-point depth attachment representations, \(r\) is constant throughout the range of the entire depth attachment. Its value is implementation-dependent but must be at most

\[r = 2 \times 2^n\]

for an \(n\)-bit buffer. For floating-point depth attachment, there is no single minimum resolvable difference. In this case, the minimum resolvable difference for a given polygon is dependent on the maximum exponent, \(e\), in the range of \(z\) values spanned by the primitive. If \(n\) is the number of bits in the floating-point mantissa, the minimum resolvable difference, \(r\), for the given primitive is defined as

\[r = 2^e n\]

If no depth attachment is present, \(r\) is undefined.

The bias value \(o\) for a polygon is

\[o = \text{dbclamp}(m \times \text{depthBiasSlopeFactor} + r \times \text{depthBiasConstantFactor})\]

where \(\text{dbclamp}(x) = \left\{
\begin{array}{ll}
x & \text{depthBiasClamp}=0 \text{ or NaN} \\
\min(x, \text{depthBiasClamp}) & \text{depthBiasClamp}>0 \\
\max(x, \text{depthBiasClamp}) & \text{depthBiasClamp}<0
\end{array}\right.\)

\(m\) is computed as described above. If the depth attachment uses a fixed-point representation, \(m\) is a function of depth values in the range \([0,1]\), and \(o\) is applied to depth values in the same range.

Depth bias is applied to triangle topology primitives received by the rasterizer regardless of polygon mode. Depth bias may also be applied to line and point topology primitives received by the rasterizer.

To dynamically set the depth bias parameters, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdSetDepthBias(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    float depthBiasConstantFactor,
    float depthBiasClamp,
    float depthBiasSlopeFactor
);```
• `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
• `depthBiasConstantFactor` is a scalar factor controlling the constant depth value added to each fragment.
• `depthBiasClamp` is the maximum (or minimum) depth bias of a fragment.
• `depthBiasSlopeFactor` is a scalar factor applied to a fragment’s slope in depth bias calculations.

This command sets the depth bias parameters for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the corresponding `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::depthBiasConstantFactor`, `depthBiasClamp`, and `depthBiasSlopeFactor` values used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage

• VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBias-depthBiasClamp-00790
  If the `depthBiasClamp` feature is not enabled, `depthBiasClamp` must be 0.0

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBias-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
• VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBias-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
• VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBias-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations
• VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBias-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

• Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
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Chapter 26. Fragment Operations

Fragments produced by rasterization go through a number of operations to determine whether or how values produced by fragment shading are written to the framebuffer.

The following fragment operations adhere to rasterization order, and are typically performed in this order:

1. **Scissor test**
2. **Sample mask test**
3. Certain **Fragment shading** operations:
   - **Sample Mask Accesses**
   - **Depth Replacement**
4. **Multisample coverage**
5. **Depth bounds test**
6. **Stencil test**
7. **Depth test**
8. **Sample counting**
9. **Coverage reduction**

The coverage mask generated by rasterization describes the initial coverage of each sample covered by the fragment. Fragment operations will update the coverage mask to add or subtract coverage where appropriate. If a fragment operation results in all bits of the coverage mask being 0, the fragment is discarded, and no further operations are performed. Fragments can also be programmatically discarded in a fragment shader by executing one of

- **OpTerminateInvocation**
- **OpDemoteToHelperInvocationEXT**
- **OpKill**.

When one of the fragment operations in this chapter is described as “replacing” a fragment shader output, that output is replaced unconditionally, even if no fragment shader previously wrote to that output.

If the fragment shader declares the **EarlyFragmentTests** execution mode, fragment shading and multisample coverage operations **should** instead be performed after sample counting.

For a pipeline with the following properties:

- the fragment shader does not write to storage resources;
- the fragment shader specifies the **DepthReplacing** execution mode; and
- either
  - the fragment shader specifies the **DepthUnchanged** execution mode;
the fragment shader specifies the `DepthGreater` execution mode and the pipeline uses a
`VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthCompareOp` of `VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER` or
`VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER_OR_EQUAL`; or

the fragment shader specifies the `DepthLess` execution mode and the pipeline uses a
`VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthCompareOp` of `VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS` or
`VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS_OR_EQUAL`.

the implementation may perform depth bounds test before fragment shading and perform an
additional depth test immediately after that using the interpolated depth value generated by
rasterization.

Once all fragment operations have completed, fragment shader outputs for covered color
attachment samples pass through framebuffer operations.

### 26.1. Scissor Test

The scissor test compares the framebuffer coordinates \((x_f, y_f)\) of each sample covered by a fragment
against a scissor rectangle at the index equal to the fragment’s `ViewportIndex`.

Each scissor rectangle is defined by a `VkRect2D`. These values are either set by the
`VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo` structure during pipeline creation, or dynamically by the
`vkCmdSetScissor` command.

A given sample is considered inside a scissor rectangle if \(x_f\) is in the range \([\text{VkRect2D}::\text{offset}.x,\)
\(\text{VkRect2D}::\text{offset}.x + \text{VkRect2D}::\text{extent}.x)\), and \(y_f\) is in the range \([\text{VkRect2D}::\text{offset}.y,\)
\(\text{VkRect2D}::\text{offset}.y + \text{VkRect2D}::\text{extent}.y)\). Samples with coordinates outside the scissor rectangle at
the corresponding `ViewportIndex` will have their coverage set to 0.

To dynamically set the scissor rectangles, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdSetScissor(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t firstScissor,
    uint32_t scissorCount,
    const VkRect2D* pScissors);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `firstScissor` is the index of the first scissor whose state is updated by the command.
- `scissorCount` is the number of scissors whose rectangles are updated by the command.
- `pScissors` is a pointer to an array of `VkRect2D` structures defining scissor rectangles.

The scissor rectangles taken from element \(i\) of `pScissors` replace the current state for the scissor
index \(\text{firstScissor} + i\), for \(i\) in \([0, \text{scissorCount})\).

This command sets the scissor rectangles for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics
pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo`.
Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo::pScissors` values used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-firstScissor-00592**
  The sum of `firstScissor` and `scissorCount` must be between 1 and `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports`, inclusive.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-firstScissor-00593**
  If the `multiViewport` feature is not enabled, `firstScissor` must be 0.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-scissorCount-00594**
  If the `multiViewport` feature is not enabled, `scissorCount` must be 1.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-x-00595**
  The `x` and `y` members of `offset` member of any element of `pScissors` must be greater than or equal to 0.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-offset-00596**
  Evaluation of `(offset.x + extent.width)` must not cause a signed integer addition overflow for any element of `pScissors`.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-offset-00597**
  Evaluation of `(offset.y + extent.height)` must not cause a signed integer addition overflow for any element of `pScissors`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-pScissors-parameter**
  `pScissors` must be a valid pointer to an array of `scissorCount` `VkRect2D` structures.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-commandBuffer-recording**
  `commandBuffer` must be in the `recording` state.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-videocoding**
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope.

- **VUID-vkCmdSetScissor-scissorCount-arraylength**
  `scissorCount` must be greater than 0.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
• Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

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### 26.2. Sample Mask Test

The sample mask test compares the **coverage mask** for a fragment with the **sample mask** defined by `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::pSampleMask`.

Each bit of the coverage mask is associated with a sample index as described in the **rasterization chapter**. If the bit in `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::pSampleMask` which is associated with that same sample index is set to 0, the coverage mask bit is set to 0.

### 26.3. Fragment Shading

**Fragment shaders** are invoked for each fragment, or as helper invocations.

Most operations in the fragment shader are not performed in **rasterization order**, with exceptions called out in the following sections.

For fragment shaders invoked by fragments, the following rules apply:

- A fragment shader **must** not be executed if a fragment operation that executes before fragment shading discards the fragment.
- A fragment shader **may** not be executed if:
  - An implementation determines that another fragment shader, invoked by a subsequent primitive in **primitive order**, overwrites all results computed by the shader (including writes to storage resources).
  - Any other fragment operation discards the fragment, and the shader does not write to any storage resources.
- Otherwise, at least one fragment shader **must** be executed.
  - If sample shading is enabled and multiple invocations per fragment are **required**, additional invocations **must** be executed as specified.
  - Each covered sample **must** be included in at least one fragment shader invocation.

---

**Note**

Multiple fragment shader invocations may be executed for the same fragment for...
any number of implementation-dependent reasons. When there is more than one
fragment shader invocation per fragment, the association of samples to
invocations is implementation-dependent. Stores and atomics performed by these
additional invocations have the normal effect.

For example, if the subpass includes multiple views in its view mask, a fragment
shader may be invoked separately for each view.

### 26.3.1. Sample Mask

Reading from the `SampleMask` built-in in the `Input` storage class will return the coverage mask for the
current fragment as calculated by fragment operations that executed prior to fragment shading.

If `sample shading` is enabled, fragment shaders will only see values of 1 for samples being shaded -
other bits will be 0.

Each bit of the coverage mask is associated with a sample index as described in the `rasterization
chapter`. If the bit in `SampleMask` which is associated with that same sample index is set to 0, that
coverage mask bit is set to 0.

Values written to the `SampleMask` built-in in the `Output` storage class will be used by the `multisample
coverage` operation, with the same encoding as the input built-in.

### 26.3.2. Depth Replacement

Writing to the `FragDepth` built-in will replace the fragment’s calculated depth values for each sample
in the input `SampleMask`. Depth testing performed after the fragment shader for this fragment will
use this new value as \( z_f \).

### 26.4. Multisample Coverage

If a fragment shader is active and its entry point’s interface includes a built-in output variable
decorated with `SampleMask`, the coverage mask is ANDed with the bits of the `SampleMask` built-in to
generate a new coverage mask. If `sample shading` is enabled, bits written to `SampleMask`
corresponding to samples that are not being shaded by the fragment shader invocation are ignored.
If no fragment shader is active, or if the active fragment shader does not include `SampleMask` in its
interface, the coverage mask is not modified.

Next, the fragment alpha value and coverage mask are modified based on the
`alphaToCoverageEnable` and `alphaToOneEnable` members of the `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo
structure`.

All alpha values in this section refer only to the alpha component of the fragment shader output
that has a `Location` and `Index` decoration of zero (see the `Fragment Output Interface` section). If that
shader output has an integer or unsigned integer type, then these operations are skipped.

If `alphaToCoverageEnable` is enabled, a temporary coverage mask is generated where each bit is
determined by the fragment's alpha value, which is ANDed with the fragment coverage mask.
No specific algorithm is specified for converting the alpha value to a temporary coverage mask. It is intended that the number of 1’s in this value be proportional to the alpha value (clamped to [0,1]), with all 1’s corresponding to a value of 1.0 and all 0’s corresponding to 0.0. The algorithm may be different at different framebuffer coordinates.

Note
Using different algorithms at different framebuffer coordinates may help to avoid artifacts caused by regular coverage sample locations.

Finally, if alphaToOneEnable is enabled, each alpha value is replaced by the maximum representable alpha value for fixed-point color attachments, or by 1.0 for floating-point attachments. Otherwise, the alpha values are not changed.

26.5. Depth and Stencil Operations

Pipeline state controlling the depth bounds tests, stencil test, and depth test is specified through the members of the VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo structure.

The VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateFlags flags;
    VkBool32 depthTestEnable;
    VkBool32 depthWriteEnable;
    VkCompareOp depthCompareOp;
    VkBool32 depthBoundsTestEnable;
    VkBool32 stencilTestEnable;
    VkStencilOpState front;
    VkStencilOpState back;
    float minDepthBounds;
    float maxDepthBounds;
} VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
- **depthTestEnable** controls whether depth testing is enabled.
- **depthWriteEnable** controls whether depth writes are enabled when depthTestEnable is VK_TRUE. Depth writes are always disabled when depthTestEnable is VK_FALSE.
- **depthCompareOp** is a VkCompareOp value specifying the comparison operator to use in the Depth Comparison step of the depth test.
- **depthBoundsTestEnable** controls whether depth bounds testing is enabled.
• **stencilTestEnable** controls whether **stencil testing** is enabled.
• **front** and **back** control the parameters of the **stencil test**.
• **minDepthBounds** is the minimum depth bound used in the **depth bounds test**.
• **maxDepthBounds** is the maximum depth bound used in the **depth bounds test**.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo-depthBoundsTestEnable-00598**
  If the **depthBounds** feature is not enabled, **depthBoundsTestEnable** must be **VK_FALSE**
- **VUID-VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo-separateStencilMaskRef-04453**
  If the **VK_KHR_portability_subset** extension is enabled, and
  **VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR**:separateStencilMaskRef is **VK_FALSE**, and
  the value of **VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo**:stencilTestEnable is **VK_TRUE**, and
  the value of **VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo**:cullMode is **VK_CULL_MODE_NONE**, the value of **reference** in each of the **VkStencilOpState** structs in **front** and **back** must be the same

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_DEPTH_STENCIL_STATE_CREATE_INFO**
- **VUID-VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  **pNext** must be **NULL**
- **VUID-VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask**
  **flags** must be **0**
- **VUID-VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo-depthCompareOp-parameter**
  **depthCompareOp** must be a valid **VkCompareOp** value
- **VUID-VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo-front-parameter**
  **front** must be a valid **VkStencilOpState** structure
- **VUID-VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo-back-parameter**
  **back** must be a valid **VkStencilOpState** structure

**VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

### 26.6. Depth Bounds Test

The depth bounds test compares the depth value $z_i$ in the depth/stencil attachment at each sample’s framebuffer coordinates $(x_f, y_f)$ and **sample index** $i$ against a set of **depth bounds**.

The depth bounds are determined by two floating point values defining a minimum ( **minDepthBounds**) and maximum ( **maxDepthBounds**) depth value. These values are either set by the **VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo** structure during pipeline creation, or dynamically by
vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable and vkCmdSetDepthBounds.

A given sample is considered within the depth bounds if \( z_a \) is in the range \([\text{minDepthBounds}, \text{maxDepthBounds}]\). Samples with depth attachment values outside of the depth bounds will have their coverage set to 0.

If the depth bounds test is disabled, or if there is no depth attachment, the coverage mask is unmodified by this operation.

To dynamically enable or disable the depth bounds test, call:

```c
void vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBool32 depthBoundsTestEnable);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `depthBoundsTestEnable` specifies if the depth bounds test is enabled.

This command sets the depth bounds enable for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS_TEST_ENABLE` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthBoundsTestEnable` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable-commandBuffer-parameter `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable-commandBuffer-recording `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable-commandBuffer-cmdpool The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable-videoencoding This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
To **dynamically set** the depth bounds range, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdSetDepthBounds(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    float minDepthBounds,
    float maxDepthBounds);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `minDepthBounds` is the minimum depth bound.
- `maxDepthBounds` is the maximum depth bound.

This command sets the depth bounds range for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::minDepthBounds` and `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::maxDepthBounds` values used to create the currently active pipeline.

---

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBounds-minDepthBounds-02508
  - `minDepthBounds` **must** be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBounds-maxDepthBounds-02509
  - `maxDepthBounds` **must** be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBounds-commandBuffer-parameter
  - `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBounds-commandBuffer-recording
  - `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBounds-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  - The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthBounds-videocoding
This command **must** only be called outside of a video coding scope

**Host Synchronization**
- Host access to `commandBuffer` **must** be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** be externally synchronized

**Command Properties**

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</tbody>
</table>

### 26.7. Stencil Test

The stencil test compares the stencil attachment value \( s_a \) in the depth/stencil attachment at each sample's framebuffer coordinates \((x_f, y_f)\) and sample index \( i \) against a **stencil reference value**.

If the stencil test is not enabled, as specified by `vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable` or `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::stencilTestEnable`, or if there is no stencil attachment, the coverage mask is unmodified by this operation.

The stencil test is controlled by one of two sets of stencil-related state, the front stencil state and the back stencil state. Stencil tests and writes use the back stencil state when processing fragments generated by **back-facing polygons**, and the front stencil state when processing fragments generated by **front-facing polygons** or any other primitives.

The comparison operation performed is determined by the `VkCompareOp` value set by `vkCmdSetStencilOp::compareOp`, or by `VkStencilOpState::compareOp` during pipeline creation.

The compare mask \( s_c \) and stencil reference value \( s_r \) of the front or the back stencil state set determine arguments of the comparison operation. \( s_c \) is set by the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` structure during pipeline creation, or by the `vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask` command. \( s_r \) is set by `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` or by `vkCmdSetStencilReference`.

\( s_r \) and \( s_a \) are each independently combined with \( s_c \) using a bitwise **AND** operation to create masked reference and attachment values \( s'_r \) and \( s'_a \). \( s'_r \) and \( s'_a \) are used as the **reference** and **test** values, respectively, in the operation specified by the `VkCompareOp`.

If the comparison evaluates to false, the coverage for the sample is set to \( 0 \).

A new stencil value \( s_g \) is generated according to a stencil operation defined by `VkStencilOp`.
parameters set by `vkCmdSetStencilOp` or `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo`. If the stencil test fails, `failOp` defines the stencil operation used. If the stencil test passes however, the stencil op used is based on the depth test - if it passes, `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::passOp` is used, otherwise `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthFailOp` is used.

The stencil attachment value $s_a$ is then updated with the generated stencil value $s_g$ according to the write mask $s_w$ defined by `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::writeMask` as:

$$s_a = (s_a \& \neg s_w) \mid (s_g \& s_w)$$

To dynamically enable or disable the stencil test, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    VkBool32 stencilTestEnable);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `stencilTestEnable` specifies if the stencil test is enabled.

This command sets the stencil test enable for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_TEST_ENABLE` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::stencilTestEnable` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable-commandBuffer-parameter
  - `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable-commandBuffer-recording
  - `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  - The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations
- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable-videocoding
  - This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
To **dynamically set** the stencil operation, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetStencilOp(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkStencilFaceFlags faceMask,
    VkStencilOp failOp,
    VkStencilOp passOp,
    VkStencilOp depthFailOp,
    VkCompareOp compareOp);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `faceMask` is a bitmask of `VkStencilFaceFlagBits` specifying the set of stencil state for which to update the stencil operation.
- `failOp` is a `VkStencilOp` value specifying the action performed on samples that fail the stencil test.
- `passOp` is a `VkStencilOp` value specifying the action performed on samples that pass both the depth and stencil tests.
- `depthFailOp` is a `VkStencilOp` value specifying the action performed on samples that pass the stencil test and fail the depth test.
- `compareOp` is a `VkCompareOp` value specifying the comparison operator used in the stencil test.

This command sets the stencil operation for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_OP` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the corresponding `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::failOp, passOp, depthFailOp, and compareOp` values used to create the currently active pipeline, for both front and back faces.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdSetStencilOp-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdSetStencilOp-faceMask-parameter**
  `faceMask` **must** be a valid combination of `VkStencilFaceFlagBits` values

- **VUID-vkCmdSetStencilOp-faceMask-requiredbitmask**
  `faceMask` **must** not be 0
Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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</table>

The VkStencilOpState structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkStencilOpState {
    VkStencilOp failOp;
    VkStencilOp passOp;
    VkStencilOp depthFailOp;
    VkCompareOp compareOp;
    uint32_t compareMask;
    uint32_t writeMask;
    uint32_t reference;
} VkStencilOpState;
```
• *failOp* is a *VkStencilOp* value specifying the action performed on samples that fail the stencil test.

• *passOp* is a *VkStencilOp* value specifying the action performed on samples that pass both the depth and stencil tests.

• *depthFailOp* is a *VkStencilOp* value specifying the action performed on samples that pass the stencil test and fail the depth test.

• *compareOp* is a *VkCompareOp* value specifying the comparison operator used in the stencil test.

• *compareMask* selects the bits of the unsigned integer stencil values participating in the stencil test.

• *writeMask* selects the bits of the unsigned integer stencil values updated by the stencil test in the stencil framebuffer attachment.

• *reference* is an integer stencil reference value that is used in the unsigned stencil comparison.

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkStencilOpState-failOp-parameter**
  - *failOp* must be a valid *VkStencilOp* value

- **VUID-VkStencilOpState-passOp-parameter**
  - *passOp* must be a valid *VkStencilOp* value

- **VUID-VkStencilOpState-depthFailOp-parameter**
  - *depthFailOp* must be a valid *VkStencilOp* value

- **VUID-VkStencilOpState-compareOp-parameter**
  - *compareOp* must be a valid *VkCompareOp* value

To *dynamically set* the stencil compare mask, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkStencilFaceFlags faceMask,
    uint32_t compareMask);
```

- *commandBuffer* is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.

- *faceMask* is a bitmask of *VkStencilFaceFlagBits* specifying the set of stencil state for which to update the compare mask.

- *compareMask* is the new value to use as the stencil compare mask.

This command sets the stencil compare mask for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_COMPARE_MASK` set in *VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates*. Otherwise, this state is specified by the *VkStencilOpState::compareMask* value used to create the currently active pipeline, for both front and back faces.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask-commandBuffer-parameter
  
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask-faceMask-parameter
  
  `faceMask` must be a valid combination of `VkStencilFaceFlagBits` values

- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask-faceMask-requiredbitmask
  
  `faceMask` must not be 0

- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask-commandBuffer-recording
  
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask-videocoding
  
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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</tbody>
</table>

`VkStencilFaceFlagBits` values are:

```c
typedef enum VkStencilFaceFlagBits {
    VK_STENCIL_FACE_FRONT_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_STENCIL_FACE_BACK_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_STENCIL_FACE_FRONT_AND_BACK = 0x00000003,
    VK_STENCIL_FRONT_AND_BACK = VK_STENCIL_FACE_FRONT_AND_BACK,
} VkStencilFaceFlagBits;
```

- `VK_STENCIL_FACE_FRONT_BIT` specifies that only the front set of stencil state is updated.
• **VK_STENCIL_FACE_BACK_BIT** specifies that only the back set of stencil state is updated.

• **VK_STENCIL_FACE_FRONT_AND_BACK** is the combination of **VK_STENCIL_FACE_FRONT_BIT** and **VK_STENCIL_FACE_BACK_BIT**, and specifies that both sets of stencil state are updated.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkStencilFaceFlags;
```

**VkStencilFaceFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkStencilFaceFlagBits**.

To **dynamically set** the stencil write mask, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkStencilFaceFlags faceMask,
    uint32_t writeMask);
```

• **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.

• **faceMask** is a bitmask of **VkStencilFaceFlagBits** specifying the set of stencil state for which to update the write mask, as described above for **vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask**.

• **writeMask** is the new value to use as the stencil write mask.

This command sets the stencil write mask for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with **VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_WRITE_MASK** set in **VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates**. Otherwise, this state is specified by the **VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::writeMask** value used to create the currently active pipeline, for both front and back faces.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask-commandBuffer-parameter**
  *commandBuffer* must be a valid **VkCommandBuffer** handle

- **VUID-vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask-faceMask-parameter**
  *faceMask* must be a valid combination of **VkStencilFaceFlagBits** values

- **VUID-vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask-faceMask-required bitmask**
  *faceMask* must not be 0

- **VUID-vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask-commandBuffer-recording**
  *commandBuffer* must be in the **recording state**

- **VUID-vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The **VkCommandPool** that *commandBuffer* was allocated from must support graphics operations

- **VUID-vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask-videocoding**
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope
Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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</table>

To dynamically set the stencil reference value, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdSetStencilReference(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    VkStencilFaceFlags faceMask,  
    uint32_t reference);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `faceMask` is a bitmask of `VkStencilFaceFlagBits` specifying the set of stencil state for which to update the reference value, as described above for `vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask`.
- `reference` is the new value to use as the stencil reference value.

This command sets the stencil reference value for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_REFERENCE` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::reference` value used to create the currently active pipeline, for both front and back faces.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilReference-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilReference-faceMask-parameter
  faceMask must be a valid combination of `VkStencilFaceFlagBits` values
- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilReference-faceMask-requiredbitmap
  faceMask must not be 0
- VUID-vkCmdSetStencilReference-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state
The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations.

This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope.

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.

Command Properties

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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Possible values of the `failOp`, `passOp`, and `depthFailOp` members of `VkStencilOpState`, specifying what happens to the stored stencil value if this or certain subsequent tests fail or pass, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkStencilOp {
    VK_STENCIL_OP_KEEP = 0,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_ZERO = 1,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_REPLACE = 2,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_INCREMENT_AND_CLAMP = 3,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_DECCREMENT_AND_CLAMP = 4,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_INVERT = 5,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_INCREMENT_AND_WRAP = 6,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_DECCREMENT_AND_WRAP = 7,
} VkStencilOp;
```

- `VK_STENCIL_OP_KEEP` keeps the current value.
- `VK_STENCIL_OP_ZERO` sets the value to 0.
- `VK_STENCIL_OP_REPLACE` sets the value to `reference`.
- `VK_STENCIL_OP_INCRMENT_AND_CLAMP` increments the current value and clamps to the maximum representable unsigned value.
- `VK_STENCIL_OP_DECCREMENT_AND_CLAMP` decrements the current value and clamps to 0.
- `VK_STENCIL_OP_INVERT` bitwise-inverts the current value.
• **VK_STENCIL_OP_INCREMENT_AND_WRAP** increments the current value and wraps to 0 when the maximum value would have been exceeded.

• **VK_STENCIL_OP_DECREMENT_AND_WRAP** decrements the current value and wraps to the maximum possible value when the value would go below 0.

For purposes of increment and decrement, the stencil bits are considered as an unsigned integer.

### 26.8. Depth Test

The depth test compares the depth value $z_a$ in the depth/stencil attachment at each sample's framebuffer coordinates $(x_f, y_f)$ and sample index $i$ against the sample's depth value $z_f$. If there is no depth attachment then the depth test is skipped.

The depth test occurs in three stages, as detailed in the following sections.

#### 26.8.1. Depth Clamping and Range Adjustment

If *VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::depthClampEnable* is enabled, before the sample’s $z_f$ is compared to $z_a$, $z_f$ is clamped to $[\min(n,f), \max(n,f)]$, where $n$ and $f$ are the *minDepth* and *maxDepth* depth range values of the viewport used by this fragment, respectively.

If depth clamping is not enabled and $z_f$ is not in the range $[0, 1]$ then $z_f$ is undefined following this step.

#### 26.8.2. Depth Comparison

If the depth test is not enabled, as specified by *vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable* or *VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthTestEnable*, then this step is skipped.

The comparison operation performed is determined by the *VkCompareOp* value set by *vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp*, or by *VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthCompareOp* during pipeline creation. $z_i$ and $z_a$ are used as the *reference* and *test* values, respectively, in the operation specified by the *VkCompareOp*.

If the comparison evaluates to false, the coverage for the sample is set to 0.

#### 26.8.3. Depth Attachment Writes

If depth writes are enabled, as specified by *vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable* or *VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthWriteEnable*, and the comparison evaluated to true, the depth attachment value $z_a$ is set to the sample’s depth value $z_f$. If there is no depth attachment, no value is written.

To *dynamically enable or disable* the depth test, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
```
VkBool32 depthTestEnable);

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `depthTestEnable` specifies if the depth test is enabled.

This command sets the depth test enable for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_TEST_ENABLE` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthTestEnable` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable-commandBuffer-parameter**
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable-commandBuffer-recording**
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state

- **VUID-vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations

- **VUID-vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable-videocoding**
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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</table>

To dynamically set the depth compare operator, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp(
  VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
```
• *commandBuffer* is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
• *depthCompareOp* is a *VkCompareOp* value specifying the comparison operator used for the *Depth Comparison* step of the *depth test*.

This command sets the depth comparison operator for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with *VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_COMPARE_OP* set in *VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates*. Otherwise, this state is specified by the *VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthCompareOp* value used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp-commandBuffer-parameter
  - *commandBuffer* must be a valid *VkCommandBuffer* handle
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp-depthCompareOp-parameter
  - *depthCompareOp* must be a valid *VkCompareOp* value
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp-commandBuffer-recording
  - *commandBuffer* must be in the *recording state*
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  - The *VkCommandPool* that *commandBuffer* was allocated from must support graphics operations
- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp-videocoding
  - This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to *commandBuffer* must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the *VkCommandPool* that *commandBuffer* was allocated from must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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</tbody>
</table>

To **dynamically set** the depth write enable, call:
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3

```c
void vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer, 
    VkBool32 depthWriteEnable);
```

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- **depthWriteEnable** specifies if depth writes are enabled.

This command sets the depth write enable for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_WRITE_ENABLE` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo::depthWriteEnable` value used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable-commandBuffer-parameter
  
  commandBuffer **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable-commandBuffer-recording
  
  commandBuffer **must** be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  
  The `VkCommandPool` that commandBuffer was allocated from **must** support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable-videocoding
  
  This command **must** only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer **must** be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that commandBuffer was allocated from **must** be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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</table>
26.9. Sample Counting

Occlusion queries use query pool entries to track the number of samples that pass all the per-fragment tests. The mechanism of collecting an occlusion query value is described in Occlusion Queries.

The occlusion query sample counter increments by one for each sample with a coverage value of 1 in each fragment that survives all the per-fragment tests, including scissor, sample mask, alpha to coverage, stencil, and depth tests.

26.10. Coverage Reduction

Coverage reduction takes the coverage information for a fragment and converts that to a boolean coverage value for each color sample in each pixel covered by the fragment.

26.10.1. Pixel Coverage

Coverage for each pixel is first extracted from the total fragment coverage mask. This consists of rasterizationSamples unique coverage samples for each pixel in the fragment area, each with a unique sample index. If the fragment only contains a single pixel, coverage for the pixel is equivalent to the fragment coverage.

If the fragment shading rate is set, and the fragment covers multiple pixels, each pixel’s coverage consists of the coverage samples with a pixel index matching that pixel, and each sample retains its unique sample index i.

26.10.2. Color Sample Coverage

Once pixel coverage is determined, coverage for each individual color sample corresponding to that pixel is determined.

The number of rasterizationSamples is identical to the number of samples in the color attachments. A color sample is covered if the pixel coverage sample with the same sample index i is covered.
Chapter 27. The Framebuffer

27.1. Blending

Blending combines the incoming source fragment’s R, G, B, and A values with the destination R, G, B, and A values of each sample stored in the framebuffer at the fragment’s (x_f, y_f) location. Blending is performed for each color sample covered by the fragment, rather than just once for each fragment.

Source and destination values are combined according to the blend operation, quadruplets of source and destination weighting factors determined by the blend factors, and a blend constant, to obtain a new set of R, G, B, and A values, as described below.

Blending is computed and applied separately to each color attachment used by the subpass, with separate controls for each attachment.

Prior to performing the blend operation, signed and unsigned normalized fixed-point color components undergo an implied conversion to floating-point as specified by Conversion from Normalized Fixed-Point to Floating-Point. Blending computations are treated as if carried out in floating-point, and basic blend operations are performed with a precision and dynamic range no lower than that used to represent destination components.

Note
Blending is only defined for floating-point, UNORM, SNORM, and sRGB formats. Within those formats, the implementation may only support blending on some subset of them. Which formats support blending is indicated by VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT.

The pipeline blend state is included in the VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo structure during graphics pipeline creation:

The VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateFlags flags;
    VkBool32 logicOpEnable;
    VkLogicOp logicOp;
    uint32_t attachmentCount;
    const VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState* pAttachments;
    float blendConstants[4];
} VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `logicOpEnable` controls whether to apply Logical Operations.
- `logicOp` selects which logical operation to apply.
- `attachmentCount` is the number of `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` elements in `pAttachments`.
- `pAttachments` is a pointer to an array of `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` structures defining blend state for each color attachment.
- `blendConstants` is a pointer to an array of four values used as the R, G, B, and A components of the blend constant that are used in blending, depending on the blend factor.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo-pAttachments-00605**
  
  If the `independentBlend` feature is not enabled, all elements of `pAttachments` must be identical

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo-logicOpEnable-00606**
  
  If the `logicOp` feature is not enabled, `logicOpEnable` must be `VK_FALSE`

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo-logicOpEnable-00607**
  
  If `logicOpEnable` is `VK_TRUE`, `logicOp` must be a valid `VkLogicOp` value

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_COLOR_BLEND_STATE_CREATE_INFO`

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo-pNext-pNext**
  
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask**
  
  `flags` must be `0`

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo-pAttachments-parameter**
  
  If `attachmentCount` is not `0`, `pAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `attachmentCount` valid `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` structures

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateFlags;

VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

The `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
typedef struct VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState {
    VkBool32 blendEnable;
    VkBlendFactor srcColorBlendFactor;
    VkBlendFactor dstColorBlendFactor;
    VkBlendOp colorBlendOp;
    VkBlendFactor srcAlphaBlendFactor;
    VkBlendFactor dstAlphaBlendFactor;
    VkBlendOp alphaBlendOp;
    VkColorComponentFlags colorWriteMask;
} VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState;

- `blendEnable` controls whether blending is enabled for the corresponding color attachment. If blending is not enabled, the source fragment's color for that attachment is passed through unmodified.

- `srcColorBlendFactor` selects which blend factor is used to determine the source factors \((S_r, S_g, S_b)\).

- `dstColorBlendFactor` selects which blend factor is used to determine the destination factors \((D_r, D_g, D_b)\).

- `colorBlendOp` selects which blend operation is used to calculate the RGB values to write to the color attachment.

- `srcAlphaBlendFactor` selects which blend factor is used to determine the source factor \(S_a\).

- `dstAlphaBlendFactor` selects which blend factor is used to determine the destination factor \(D_a\).

- `alphaBlendOp` selects which blend operation is use to calculate the alpha values to write to the color attachment.

- `colorWriteMask` is a bitmask of `VkColorComponentFlagBits` specifying which of the R, G, B, and/or A components are enabled for writing, as described for the Color Write Mask.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-srcColorBlendFactor-00608**
  If the dualSrcBlend feature is not enabled, `srcColorBlendFactor` must not be
  \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_COLOR\), \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_COLOR\),
  \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_ALPHA\), or \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA\)

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-dstColorBlendFactor-00609**
  If the dualSrcBlend feature is not enabled, `dstColorBlendFactor` must not be
  \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_COLOR\), \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_COLOR\),
  \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_ALPHA\), or \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA\)

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-srcAlphaBlendFactor-00610**
  If the dualSrcBlend feature is not enabled, `srcAlphaBlendFactor` must not be
  \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_COLOR\), \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_COLOR\),
  \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_ALPHA\), or \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA\)

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-dstAlphaBlendFactor-00611**
  If the dualSrcBlend feature is not enabled, `dstAlphaBlendFactor` must not be
  \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_COLOR\), \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_COLOR\),
  \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_ALPHA\), or \(VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA\)
If the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled, and `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::constantAlphaColorBlendFactors` is `VK_FALSE`, `srcColorBlendFactor` must not be `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_CONSTANT_ALPHA` or `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_CONSTANT_ALPHA`.

If the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled, and `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::constantAlphaColorBlendFactors` is `VK_FALSE`, `dstColorBlendFactor` must not be `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_CONSTANT_ALPHA` or `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_CONSTANT_ALPHA`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-srcColorBlendFactor-parameter**
  `srcColorBlendFactor` must be a valid `VkBlendFactor` value.

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-dstColorBlendFactor-parameter**
  `dstColorBlendFactor` must be a valid `VkBlendFactor` value.

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-colorBlendOp-parameter**
  `colorBlendOp` must be a valid `VkBlendOp` value.

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-srcAlphaBlendFactor-parameter**
  `srcAlphaBlendFactor` must be a valid `VkBlendFactor` value.

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-dstAlphaBlendFactor-parameter**
  `dstAlphaBlendFactor` must be a valid `VkBlendFactor` value.

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-alphaBlendOp-parameter**
  `alphaBlendOp` must be a valid `VkBlendOp` value.

- **VUID-VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState-colorWriteMask-parameter**
  `colorWriteMask` must be a valid combination of `VkColorComponentFlagBits` values.

### 27.1.1. Blend Factors

The source and destination color and alpha blending factors are selected from the enum:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkBlendFactor {
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ZERO = 0,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE = 1,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC_COLOR = 2,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC_COLOR = 3,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_DST_COLOR = 4,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_DST_COLOR = 5,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC_ALPHA = 6,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA = 7,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_DST_ALPHA = 8,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_DST_ALPHA = 9,
};
```
The semantics of the enum values are described in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VkBlendFactor</th>
<th>RGB Blend Factors ((S_sS_gS_b)) or ((D_rD_gD_b))</th>
<th>Alpha Blend Factor ((S_a)) or ((D_a))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ZERO</td>
<td>((0,0,0))</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE</td>
<td>((1,1,1))</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC_COLOR</td>
<td>((R_{s0},G_{s0},B_{s0}))</td>
<td>(A_{s0})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC_COLOR</td>
<td>((1-R_{s0},1-G_{s0},1-B_{s0}))</td>
<td>1-(A_{s0})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_DST_COLOR</td>
<td>((R_d,G_d,B_d))</td>
<td>(A_d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_DST_COLOR</td>
<td>((1-R_d,1-G_d,1-B_d))</td>
<td>1-(A_d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC_ALPHA</td>
<td>((A_{s0},A_{s0},A_{s0}))</td>
<td>(A_{s0})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC_ALPHA</td>
<td>((1-A_{s0},1-A_{s0},1-A_{s0}))</td>
<td>1-(A_{s0})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_DST_ALPHA</td>
<td>((A_d,A_d,A_d))</td>
<td>(A_d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_DST_ALPHA</td>
<td>((1-A_d,1-A_d,1-A_d))</td>
<td>1-(A_d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_CONSTANT_COLOR</td>
<td>((R_c,G_c,B_c))</td>
<td>(A_c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_CONSTANT_COLOR</td>
<td>((1-R_c,1-G_c,1-B_c))</td>
<td>1-(A_c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_CONSTANT_ALPHA</td>
<td>((A_c,A_c,A_c))</td>
<td>(A_c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_CONSTANT_ALPHA</td>
<td>((1-A_c,1-A_c,1-A_c))</td>
<td>1-(A_c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC_ALPHA_SATURATE</td>
<td>((f,f,f)); (f = \min(A_{s0},1-A_d))</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_COLOR</td>
<td>((R_{s1},G_{s1},B_{s1}))</td>
<td>(A_{s1})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_COLOR</td>
<td>((1-R_{s1},1-G_{s1},1-B_{s1}))</td>
<td>1-(A_{s1})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_ALPHA</td>
<td>((A_{s1},A_{s1},A_{s1}))</td>
<td>(A_{s1})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA</td>
<td>((1-A_{s1},1-A_{s1},1-A_{s1}))</td>
<td>1-(A_{s1})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this table, the following conventions are used:

- \(R_{s0},G_{s0},B_{s0}\) and \(A_{s0}\) represent the first source color \(R, G, B,\) and \(A\) components, respectively, for the
fragment output location corresponding to the color attachment being blended.

- $R_{s1}, G_{s1}, B_{s1}$ and $A_{s1}$ represent the second source color R, G, B, and A components, respectively, used in dual source blending modes, for the fragment output location corresponding to the color attachment being blended.

- $R_d, G_d, B_d$ and $A_d$ represent the R, G, B, and A components of the destination color. That is, the color currently in the corresponding color attachment for this fragment/sample.

- $R_c, G_c, B_c$ and $A_c$ represent the blend constant R, G, B, and A components, respectively.

To dynamically set and change the blend constants, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdSetBlendConstants(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer, 
    const float blendConstants[4]);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `blendConstants` is a pointer to an array of four values specifying the $R_c, G_c, B_c$, and $A_c$ components of the blend constant color used in blending, depending on the blend factor.

This command sets blend constants for subsequent drawing commands when the graphics pipeline is created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_BLEND_CONSTANTS` set in `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo::pDynamicStates`. Otherwise, this state is specified by the `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo::blendConstants` values used to create the currently active pipeline.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdSetBlendConstants-commandBuffer-parameter
  - `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdSetBlendConstants-commandBuffer-recording
  - `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdSetBlendConstants-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  - The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations

- VUID-vkCmdSetBlendConstants-videocoding
  - This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
27.1.2. Dual-Source Blending

Blend factors that use the secondary color input \((R_{s1}, G_{s1}, B_{s1}, A_{s1})\) (\texttt{VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1\_COLOR}, \texttt{VK\_BLEND\_FACTOR\_ONE\_MINUS\_SRC1\_COLOR}, \texttt{VK\_BLEND\_FACTOR\_SRC1\_ALPHA}, and \texttt{VK\_BLEND\_FACTOR\_ONE\_MINUS\_SRC1\_ALPHA}) may consume implementation resources that could otherwise be used for rendering to multiple color attachments. Therefore, the number of color attachments that can be used in a framebuffer may be lower when using dual-source blending.

Dual-source blending is only supported if the \texttt{DualSrcBlend} feature is enabled.

The maximum number of color attachments that can be used in a subpass when using dual-source blending functions is implementation-dependent and is reported as the \texttt{maxFragmentDualSrcAttachments} member of \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits}.

When using a fragment shader with dual-source blending functions, the color outputs are bound to the first and second inputs of the blender using the Index decoration, as described in Fragment Output Interface. If the second color input to the blender is not written in the shader, or if no output is bound to the second input of a blender, the result of the blending operation is not defined.

27.1.3. Blend Operations

Once the source and destination blend factors have been selected, they along with the source and destination components are passed to the blending operations. RGB and alpha components can use different operations. Possible values of \texttt{VkBlendOp}, specifying the operations, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkBlendOp {
    VK_BLEND_OP_ADD = 0,
    VK_BLEND_OP_SUBTRACT = 1,
    VK_BLEND_OP_REVERSE_SUBTRACT = 2,
    VK_BLEND_OP_MIN = 3,
    VK_BLEND_OP_MAX = 4,
} VkBlendOp;
```
The semantics of the basic blend operations are described in the table below:

**Table 33. Basic Blend Operations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VkBlendOp</th>
<th>RGB Components</th>
<th>Alpha Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_OP_ADD</td>
<td>( R = R_{s0} \times S_r + R_{d} \times D_r )</td>
<td>( A = A_{s0} \times S_a + A_{d} \times D_a )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( G = G_{s0} \times S_g + G_{d} \times D_g )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( B = B_{s0} \times S_b + B_{d} \times D_b )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_OP_SUBTRACT</td>
<td>( R = R_{s0} \times S_r - R_{d} \times D_r )</td>
<td>( A = A_{s0} \times S_a - A_{d} \times D_a )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( G = G_{s0} \times S_g - G_{d} \times D_g )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( B = B_{s0} \times S_b - B_{d} \times D_b )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_OP_REVERSE_SUBTRACT</td>
<td>( R = R_{d} \times D_r - R_{s0} \times S_r )</td>
<td>( A = A_{d} \times D_a - A_{s0} \times S_a )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( G = G_d \times D_g - G_{s0} \times S_g )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( B = B_d \times D_b - B_{s0} \times S_b )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_OP_MIN</td>
<td>( R = \min(R_{s0}, R_d) )</td>
<td>( A = \min(A_{s0}, A_d) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( G = \min(G_{s0}, G_d) )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( B = \min(B_{s0}, B_d) )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_OP_MAX</td>
<td>( R = \max(R_{s0}, R_d) )</td>
<td>( A = \max(A_{s0}, A_d) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( G = \max(G_{s0}, G_d) )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( B = \max(B_{s0}, B_d) )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this table, the following conventions are used:

- \( R_{s0}, G_{s0}, B_{s0} \) and \( A_{s0} \) represent the first source color R, G, B, and A components, respectively.
- \( R_d, G_d, B_d \) and \( A_d \) represent the R, G, B, and A components of the destination color. That is, the color currently in the corresponding color attachment for this fragment/sample.
- \( S_r, S_g, S_b \) and \( S_a \) represent the source blend factor R, G, B, and A components, respectively.
- \( D_r, D_g, D_b \) and \( D_a \) represent the destination blend factor R, G, B, and A components, respectively.

The blending operation produces a new set of values R, G, B, and A, which are written to the framebuffer attachment. If blending is not enabled for this attachment, then R, G, B and A are assigned \( R_{s0}, G_{s0}, B_{s0} \) and \( A_{s0} \), respectively.

If the color attachment is fixed-point, the components of the source and destination values and blend factors are each clamped to \([0,1]\) or \([-1,1]\) respectively for an unsigned normalized or signed normalized color attachment prior to evaluating the blend operations. If the color attachment is floating-point, no clamping occurs.

If the numeric format of a framebuffer attachment uses sRGB encoding, the R, G, and B destination color values (after conversion from fixed-point to floating-point) are considered to be encoded for the sRGB color space and hence are linearized prior to their use in blending. Each R, G, and B component is converted from nonlinear to linear as described in the “sRGB EOTF” section of the *Khronos Data Format Specification*. If the format is not sRGB, no linearization is performed.

If the numeric format of a framebuffer attachment uses sRGB encoding, then the final R, G and B values are converted into the nonlinear sRGB representation before being written to the framebuffer attachment as described in the “sRGB EOTF” section of the *Khronos Data Format Specification*.
Specification.

If the numeric format of a framebuffer color attachment is not sRGB encoded then the resulting colors for R, G and B are unmodified. The value of A is never sRGB encoded. That is, the alpha component is always stored in memory as linear.

If the framebuffer color attachment is `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, no writes are performed through that attachment. Writes are not performed to framebuffer color attachments greater than or equal to the `VkSubpassDescription::colorAttachmentCount` or `VkSubpassDescription2::colorAttachmentCount` value.

### 27.2. Logical Operations

The application can enable a logical operation between the fragment's color values and the existing value in the framebuffer attachment. This logical operation is applied prior to updating the framebuffer attachment. Logical operations are applied only for signed and unsigned integer and normalized integer framebuffers. Logical operations are not applied to floating-point or sRGB format color attachments.

Logical operations are controlled by the `logicOpEnable` and `logicOp` members of `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo`. If `logicOpEnable` is `VK_TRUE`, then a logical operation selected by `logicOp` is applied between each color attachment and the fragment's corresponding output value, and blending of all attachments is treated as if it were disabled. Any attachments using color formats for which logical operations are not supported simply pass through the color values unmodified. The logical operation is applied independently for each of the red, green, blue, and alpha components. The `logicOp` is selected from the following operations:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkLogicOp {
    VK_LOGIC_OP_CLEAR = 0,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_AND = 1,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_AND_REVERSE = 2,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_COPY = 3,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_AND_INVERTED = 4,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_NO_OP = 5,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_XOR = 6,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_OR = 7,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_NOR = 8,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_EQUIVALENT = 9,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_INVERT = 10,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_OR_REVERSE = 11,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_COPY_INVERTED = 12,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_OR_INVERTED = 13,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_NAND = 14,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_SET = 15,
} VkLogicOp;
```
The logical operations supported by Vulkan are summarized in the following table in which

- $\lnot$ is bitwise invert,
- $\&$ is bitwise and,
- $\lor$ is bitwise or,
- $\oplus$ is bitwise exclusive or,
- $s$ is the fragment’s $R_{so}$, $G_{so}$, $B_{so}$ or $A_{so}$ component value for the fragment output corresponding to the color attachment being updated, and
- $d$ is the color attachment’s $R$, $G$, $B$ or $A$ component value:

Table 34. Logical Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_CLEAR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_AND</td>
<td>$s &amp; d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_AND_REVERSE</td>
<td>$s &amp; \lnot d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_COPY</td>
<td>$s$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_AND_INVERTED</td>
<td>$\lnot s &amp; d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_NO_OP</td>
<td>$d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_XOR</td>
<td>$s \oplus d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_OR</td>
<td>$s \lor d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_NOR</td>
<td>$\lnot (s \lor d)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_EQUIVALENT</td>
<td>$\lnot (s \lor d)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_INVERT</td>
<td>$\lnot d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_OR_REVERSE</td>
<td>$s \lor \lnot d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_COPY_INVERTED</td>
<td>$\lnot s$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_OR_INVERTED</td>
<td>$\lnot s \lor d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_NAND</td>
<td>$\lnot (s \lor d)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_SET</td>
<td>all 1s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result of the logical operation is then written to the color attachment as controlled by the component write mask, described in Blend Operations.

27.3. Color Write Mask

Bits which can be set in VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState::colorWriteMask, determining whether the final color values $R$, $G$, $B$ and $A$ are written to the framebuffer attachment, are:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkColorComponentFlagBits {
```
VK_COLOR_COMPONENT_R_BIT = 0x00000001,
VK_COLOR_COMPONENT_G_BIT = 0x00000002,
VK_COLOR_COMPONENT_B_BIT = 0x00000004,
VK_COLOR_COMPONENT_A_BIT = 0x00000008,
} VkColorComponentFlagBits;

• VK_COLOR_COMPONENT_R_BIT specifies that the R value is written to the color attachment for the appropriate sample. Otherwise, the value in memory is unmodified.

• VK_COLOR_COMPONENT_G_BIT specifies that the G value is written to the color attachment for the appropriate sample. Otherwise, the value in memory is unmodified.

• VK_COLOR_COMPONENT_B_BIT specifies that the B value is written to the color attachment for the appropriate sample. Otherwise, the value in memory is unmodified.

• VK_COLOR_COMPONENT_A_BIT specifies that the A value is written to the color attachment for the appropriate sample. Otherwise, the value in memory is unmodified.

The color write mask operation is applied regardless of whether blending is enabled.

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkColorComponentFlags;

VkColorComponentFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkColorComponentFlagBits.
Chapter 28. Dispatching Commands

Dispatching commands (commands with `Dispatch` in the name) provoke work in a compute pipeline. Dispatching commands are recorded into a command buffer and when executed by a queue, will produce work which executes according to the bound compute pipeline. A compute pipeline must be bound to a command buffer before any dispatching commands are recorded in that command buffer.

To record a dispatch, call:

```c
void vkCmdDispatch(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
    uint32_t groupCountX,
    uint32_t groupCountY,
    uint32_t groupCountZ);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `groupCountX` is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the X dimension.
- `groupCountY` is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the Y dimension.
- `groupCountZ` is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the Z dimension.

When the command is executed, a global workgroup consisting of `groupCountX \times groupCountY \times groupCountZ` local workgroups is assembled.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-magFilter-04553**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `magFilter` or `minFilter` equal to `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-mipmapMode-04770**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `mipmapMode` equal to `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-06479**
  If a `VkImageView` is sampled with depth comparison, the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-OpTypeImage-06423**
  If a `VkImageView` is accessed using atomic operations as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT`
Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-OpTypeImage-06424**
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-02697**
  For each set `n` that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set must have been bound to `n` at the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for set `n`, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-maintenance4-06425**
  If the maintenance4 feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value must have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for push constants, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-02699**
  Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via `vkCmdBindDescriptorSets`, must be valid if they are statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-02700**
  A valid pipeline must be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-commandBuffer-02701**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state must have been set or inherited (if the `VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor` extension is enabled) for `commandBuffer`, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-02859**
  There must not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-02702**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used to sample from any `VkImage` with a `VkImageView` of the type `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY`, in any shader stage

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-02703**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions with ImplicitLod,
Dref or Proj in their name, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-02704
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-02705
  If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-02706
  If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-commandBuffer-02707
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, any resource accessed by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not be a protected resource

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-06550
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y'CbCr conversion, that object must only be used with OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-ConstOffset-06551
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y'CbCr conversion, that object must not use the ConstOffset and Offset operands

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-None-04115
  If a VkImageView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the image view’s format

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-OpImageWrite-04469
  If a VkBufferView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-commandBuffer-02712
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, any resource written to by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not be an unprotected resource

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-commandBuffer-02713
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, pipeline stages other than the framebuffer-space and compute stages in the VkPipeline
object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not write to any resource

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-commandBuffer-04617
  If any of the shader stages of the VkPipeline bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command uses the RayQueryKHR capability, then commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-groupCountX-00386
  groupCountX must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0]

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-groupCountY-00387
  groupCountY must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[1]

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-groupCountZ-00388
  groupCountZ must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[2]

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdDispatch-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized
To record an indirect dispatching command, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkCmdDispatchIndirect(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    VkDeviceSize offset);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `buffer` is the buffer containing dispatch parameters.
- `offset` is the byte offset into `buffer` where parameters begin.

`vkCmdDispatchIndirect` behaves similarly to `vkCmdDispatch` except that the parameters are read by the device from a buffer during execution. The parameters of the dispatch are encoded in a `VkDispatchIndirectCommand` structure taken from `buffer` starting at `offset`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-magFilter-04553**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `magFilter` or `minFilter` equal to `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-mipmapMode-04770**
  If a `VkSampler` created with `mipmapMode` equal to `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-None-06479**
  If a `VkImageView` is sampled with depth comparison, the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-OpTypeImage-06423**
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being written as a storage image or storage texel...
buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-OpTypeImage-06424**
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-None-02697**
  For each set `n` that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set must have been bound to `n` at the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for set `n`, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-maintenance4-06425**
  If the maintenance4 feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value must have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for push constants, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-None-02699**
  Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via `vkCmdBindDescriptorSets`, must be valid if they are statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-None-02700**
  A valid pipeline must be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-commandBuffer-02701**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state must have been set or inherited (if the `VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor` extension is enabled) for `commandBuffer`, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-None-02859**
  There must not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-None-02702**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used to sample from any `VkImage` with a `VkImageView` of the type `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY`, in any shader stage.

- **VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-None-02703**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions with `ImplicitLod`, `Dref` or `Proj` in their name, in any shader stage.
If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage.

If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point.

If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point.

If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, any resource accessed by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not be a protected resource.

If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’CbCr conversion, that object must only be used with OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions.

If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’CbCr conversion, that object must not use the ConstOffset and Offset operands.

If a VkImageView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the image view’s format.

If a VkBufferView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format.

If buffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.

buffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INdirect_BUFFER_BIT bit set.

offset must be a multiple of 4.
commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-offset-00407
  The sum of offset and the size of VkDispatchIndirectCommand must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

## Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-buffer-parameter
  buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchIndirect-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmd DispatchIndirect-commonparent
  Both of buffer, and commandBuffer must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

## Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

## Command Properties

<table>
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<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Video Coding Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
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<td>Outside</td>
<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VkDispatchIndirectCommand structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
```
typedef struct VkDispatchIndirectCommand {
    uint32_t x;
    uint32_t y;
    uint32_t z;
} VkDispatchIndirectCommand;

• x is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the X dimension.
• y is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the Y dimension.
• z is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the Z dimension.

The members of VkDispatchIndirectCommand have the same meaning as the corresponding parameters of vkCmdDispatch.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkDispatchIndirectCommand-x-00417
  x must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0]
• VUID-VkDispatchIndirectCommand-y-00418
  y must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[1]
• VUID-VkDispatchIndirectCommand-z-00419
  z must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[2]

To record a dispatch using non-zero base values for the components of WorkgroupId, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkCmdDispatchBase(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer, 
    uint32_t baseGroupX, 
    uint32_t baseGroupY, 
    uint32_t baseGroupZ, 
    uint32_t groupCountX, 
    uint32_t groupCountY, 
    uint32_t groupCountZ);
```
or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
void vkCmdDispatchBaseKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer, 
    uint32_t baseGroupX, 
    uint32_t baseGroupY, 
    uint32_t baseGroupZ, 
    uint32_t groupCountX, 
    uint32_t groupCountY, 
    uint32_t groupCountZ);
```
• commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
• baseGroupX is the start value for the X component of WorkgroupId.
• baseGroupY is the start value for the Y component of WorkgroupId.
• baseGroupZ is the start value for the Z component of WorkgroupId.
• groupCountX is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the X dimension.
• groupCountY is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the Y dimension.
• groupCountZ is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the Z dimension.

When the command is executed, a global workgroup consisting of \( \text{groupCountX} \times \text{groupCountY} \times \text{groupCountZ} \) local workgroups is assembled, with WorkgroupId values ranging from \((\text{baseGroupX} + \text{groupCountX}), \text{baseGroupY} + \text{groupCountY}, \text{baseGroupZ} + \text{groupCountZ})\) in each component. vkCmdDispatch is equivalent to vkCmdDispatchBase(0,0,0,groupCountX,groupCountY,groupCountZ).

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-magFilter-04553
  If a VkSampler created with magFilter or minFilter equal to VK_FILTER_LINEAR and compareEnable equal to VK_FALSE is used to sample a VkImageView as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-mipmapMode-04770
  If a VkSampler created with mipmapMode equal to VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR and compareEnable equal to VK_FALSE is used to sample a VkImageView as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-06479
  If a VkImageView is sampled with depth comparison, the image view's format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02691
  If a VkImageView is accessed using atomic operations as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-OpTypeImage-06423
  Any VkImageView or VkBufferView being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the OpTypeImage is Unknown then the view's format feature must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-OpTypeImage-06424
  Any VkImageView or VkBufferView being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the OpTypeImage is Unknown then the view's format feature must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02697
  For each set \( n \) that is statically used by the VkPipeline bound to the pipeline bind point
used by this command, a descriptor set must have been bound to \( n \) at the same pipeline bind point, with a \texttt{VkPipelineLayout} that is compatible for set \( n \), with the \texttt{VkPipelineLayout} used to create the current \texttt{VkPipeline}, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-maintenance4-06425
  If the maintenance4 feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the \texttt{VkPipeline} bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value must have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a \texttt{VkPipelineLayout} that is compatible for push constants, with the \texttt{VkPipelineLayout} used to create the current \texttt{VkPipeline}, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02699
  Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via \texttt{vkCmdBindDescriptorSets}, must be valid if they are statically used by the \texttt{VkPipeline} bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02700
  A valid pipeline must be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-commandBuffer-02701
  If the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state must have been set or inherited (if the \texttt{VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor} extension is enabled) for \texttt{commandBuffer}, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02859
  There must not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02702
  If the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a \texttt{VkSampler} object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used to sample from any \texttt{VkImage} with a \texttt{VkImageView} of the type \texttt{VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D}, \texttt{VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE}, \texttt{VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY}, \texttt{VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY} or \texttt{VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY}, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02703
  If the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a \texttt{VkSampler} object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V \texttt{OpImageSample*} or \texttt{OpImageSparseSample*} instructions with \texttt{ImplicitLod}, \texttt{Dref} or \texttt{Proj} in their name, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02704
  If the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a \texttt{VkSampler} object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V \texttt{OpImageSample*} or \texttt{OpImageSparseSample*} instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02705
  If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the \texttt{VkPipeline} object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it must not access
values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-02706
  If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it **must** not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-commandBuffer-02707
  If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, any resource accessed by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command **must** not be a protected resource

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-06550
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y'CbCr conversion, that object **must** only be used with OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-ConstOffset-06551
  If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y'CbCr conversion, that object **must** not use the ConstOffset and Offset operands

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-None-04115
  If a VkImageView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the image view's format

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-OpImageWrite-04469
  If a VkBufferView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the buffer view's format

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-commandBuffer-02712
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, any resource written to by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command **must** not be an unprotected resource

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-commandBuffer-02713
  If commandBuffer is a protected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, pipeline stages other than the framebuffer-space and compute stages in the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command **must** not write to any resource

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-commandBuffer-04617
  If any of the shader stages of the VkPipeline bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command uses the RayQueryKHR capability, then commandBuffer **must** not be a protected command buffer

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-baseGroupX-00421
  baseGroupX **must** be less than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0]

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-baseGroupX-00422

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**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-commandBuffer-parameter
  - `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-commandBuffer-recording
  - `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state
- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  - The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support compute operations
- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-renderpass
  - This command **must** only be called outside of a render pass instance
- VUID-vkCmdDispatchBase-videocoding
  - This command **must** only be called outside of a video coding scope

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `commandBuffer` **must** be externally synchronized
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** be externally synchronized
## Command Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Video Coding Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 29. Sparse Resources

As documented in Resource Memory Association, VkBuffer and VkImage resources in Vulkan must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object. This binding must be done before the resource is used, and the binding is immutable for the lifetime of the resource.

Sparse resources relax these restrictions and provide these additional features:

- Sparse resources can be bound non-contiguously to one or more VkDeviceMemory allocations.
- Sparse resources can be re-bound to different memory allocations over the lifetime of the resource.
- Sparse resources can have descriptors generated and used orthogonally with memory binding commands.

29.1. Sparse Resource Features

Sparse resources have several features that must be enabled explicitly at resource creation time. The features are enabled by including bits in the flags parameter of VkImageCreateInfo or VkBufferCreateInfo. Each feature also has one or more corresponding feature enables specified in VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures.

- The sparseBinding feature is the base, and provides the following capabilities:
  - Resources can be bound at some defined (sparse block) granularity.
  - The entire resource must be bound to memory before use regardless of regions actually accessed.
  - No specific mapping of image region to memory offset is defined, i.e. the location that each texel corresponds to in memory is implementation-dependent.
  - Sparse buffers have a well-defined mapping of buffer range to memory range, where an offset into a range of the buffer that is bound to a single contiguous range of memory corresponds to an identical offset within that range of memory.
  - Requested via the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT and VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT bits.
  - A sparse image created using VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT (but not VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT) supports all formats that non-sparse usage supports, and supports both VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL and VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR tiling.

- Sparse Residency builds on (and requires) the sparseBinding feature. It includes the following capabilities:
  - Resources do not have to be completely bound to memory before use on the device.
  - Images have a prescribed sparse image block layout, allowing specific rectangular regions of the image to be bound to specific offsets in memory allocations.
  - Consistency of access to unbound regions of the resource is defined by the absence or presence of VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties::residencyNonResidentStrict. If this property is present, accesses to unbound regions of the resource are well defined and behave as if the
data bound is populated with all zeros; writes are discarded. When this property is absent, accesses are considered safe, but reads will return undefined values.

- Requested via the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` and `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` bits.

- Sparse residency support is advertised on a finer grain via the following features:
  - The `sparseResidencyBuffer` feature provides support for creating `VkBuffer` objects with the `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
  - The `sparseResidencyImage2D` feature provides support for creating 2D single-sampled `VkImage` objects with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
  - The `sparseResidencyImage3D` feature provides support for creating 3D `VkImage` objects with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
  - The `sparseResidency2Samples` feature provides support for creating 2D `VkImage` objects with 2 samples and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
  - The `sparseResidency4Samples` feature provides support for creating 2D `VkImage` objects with 4 samples and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
  - The `sparseResidency8Samples` feature provides support for creating 2D `VkImage` objects with 8 samples and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
  - The `sparseResidency16Samples` feature provides support for creating 2D `VkImage` objects with 16 samples and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

Implementations supporting `sparseResidencyImage2D` are only required to support sparse 2D, single-sampled images. Support for sparse 3D and MSAA images is optional and can be enabled via `sparseResidencyImage3D`, `sparseResidency2Samples`, `sparseResidency4Samples`, `sparseResidency8Samples`, and `sparseResidency16Samples`.

- A sparse image created using `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` supports all non-compressed color formats with power-of-two element size that non-sparse usage supports. Additional formats may also be supported and can be queried via `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties`. `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR` tiling is not supported.

- The `sparseResidencyAliased` feature provides the following capability that can be enabled per resource:

  Allows physical memory ranges to be shared between multiple locations in the same sparse resource or between multiple sparse resources, with each binding of a memory location observing a consistent interpretation of the memory contents.

  See Sparse Memory Aliasing for more information.

### 29.2. Sparse Buffers and Fully-Resident Images

Both `VkBuffer` and `VkImage` objects created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` or `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` bits can be thought of as a linear region of address space. In the `VkImage` case if `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` is not used, this linear region is entirely
opaque, meaning that there is no application-visible mapping between texel location and memory offset.

Unless VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT or VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT are also used, the entire resource must be bound to one or more VkDeviceMemory objects before use.

29.2.1. Sparse Buffer and Fully-Resident Image Block Size

The sparse block size in bytes for sparse buffers and fully-resident images is reported as VkMemoryRequirements::alignment. alignment represents both the memory alignment requirement and the binding granularity (in bytes) for sparse resources.

29.3. Sparse Partially-Resident Buffers

VkBuffer objects created with the VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT bit allow the buffer to be made only partially resident. Partially resident VkBuffer objects are allocated and bound identically to VkBuffer objects using only the VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT feature. The only difference is the ability for some regions of the buffer to be unbound during device use.

29.4. Sparse Partially-Resident Images

VkImage objects created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT bit allow specific rectangular regions of the image called sparse image blocks to be bound to specific ranges of memory. This allows the application to manage residency at either image subresource or sparse image block granularity. Each image subresource (outside of the mip tail) starts on a sparse block boundary and has dimensions that are integer multiples of the corresponding dimensions of the sparse image block.

Note

Applications can use these types of images to control LOD based on total memory consumption. If memory pressure becomes an issue the application can unbind and disable specific mipmap levels of images without having to recreate resources or modify texel data of unaffected levels.

The application can also use this functionality to access subregions of the image in a “megatexture” fashion. The application can create a large image and only populate the region of the image that is currently being used in the scene.

29.4.1. Accessing Unbound Regions

The following member of VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties affects how data in unbound regions of sparse resources are handled by the implementation:

• residencyNonResidentStrict

If this property is not present, reads of unbound regions of the image will return undefined values. Both reads and writes are still considered safe and will not affect other resources or populated regions of the image.
If this property is present, all reads of unbound regions of the image will behave as if the region was bound to memory populated with all zeros; writes will be discarded.

**Image operations** performed on unbound memory **may** still alter some component values in the natural way for those accesses, e.g. substituting a value of one for alpha in formats that do not have an alpha component.

Example: Reading the alpha component of an unbacked `VK_FORMAT_R8_UNORM` image will return a value of 1.0f.

See [Physical Device Enumeration](#) for instructions for retrieving physical device properties.

**Implementor’s Note**

For implementations that **cannot** natively handle access to unbound regions of a resource, the implementation **may** allocate and bind memory to the unbound regions. Reads and writes to unbound regions will access the implementation-managed memory instead.

Given that the values resulting from reads of unbound regions are undefined in this scenario, implementations **may** use the same physical memory for all unbound regions of multiple resources within the same process.

### 29.4.2. Mip Tail Regions

Sparse images created using `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` (without also using `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`) have no specific mapping of image region or image subresource to memory offset defined, so the entire image **can** be thought of as a linear opaque address region. However, images created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` do have a prescribed sparse image block layout, and hence each image subresource **must** start on a sparse block boundary. Within each array layer, the set of mip levels that have a smaller size than the sparse block size in bytes are grouped together into a **mip tail region**.

If the `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_ALIGNED_MIP_SIZE_BIT` flag is present in the `flags` member of `VkSparseImageFormatProperties`, for the image’s `format`, then any mip level which has dimensions that are not integer multiples of the corresponding dimensions of the sparse image block, and all subsequent mip levels, are also included in the mip tail region.

The following member of `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties` **may** affect how the implementation places mip levels in the mip tail region:

- `residencyAlignedMipSize`

Each mip tail region is bound to memory as an opaque region (i.e. **must** be bound using a `VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo` structure) and **may** be of a size greater than or equal to the sparse block size in bytes. This size is guaranteed to be an integer multiple of the sparse block size in bytes.
An implementation **may** choose to allow each array-layer’s mip tail region to be bound to memory independently or require that all array-layer’s mip tail regions be treated as one. This is dictated by `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT` in `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements::flags`.

The following diagrams depict how `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_ALIGNED_MIP_SIZE_BIT` and `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT` alter memory usage and requirements.

![Sparse Image Diagram](image)

*Figure 17. Sparse Image*

In the absence of `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_ALIGNED_MIP_SIZE_BIT` and `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT`, each array layer contains a mip tail region containing texel data for all mip levels smaller than the sparse image block in any dimension.

Mip levels that are as large or larger than a sparse image block in all dimensions **can** be bound individually. Right-edges and bottom-edges of each level are allowed to have partially used sparse blocks. Any bound partially-used-sparse-blocks **must** still have their full sparse block size in bytes allocated in memory.
When `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT` is present all array layers will share a single mip tail region.
The mip tail regions are presented here in 2D arrays simply for figure size reasons. Each mip tail is logically a single array of sparse blocks with an implementation-dependent mapping of texels or compressed texel blocks to sparse blocks.

When `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_ALIGNED_MIP_SIZE_BIT` is present the first mip level that would contain partially used sparse blocks begins the mip tail region. This level and all subsequent levels are placed in the mip tail. Only the first $N$ mip levels whose dimensions are an exact multiple of the sparse image block dimensions can be bound and unbound on a sparse block basis.

![Figure 20. Sparse Image with Aligned Mip Size and Single Mip Tail](image)

**Note**

The mip tail region is presented here in a 2D array simply for figure size reasons. It is logically a single array of sparse blocks with an implementation-dependent mapping of texels or compressed texel blocks to sparse blocks.

When both `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_ALIGNED_MIP_SIZE_BIT` and `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT` are present the constraints from each of these flags are in effect.

### 29.4.3. Standard Sparse Image Block Shapes

Standard sparse image block shapes define a standard set of dimensions for sparse image blocks that depend on the format of the image. Layout of texels or compressed texel blocks within a sparse image block is implementation-dependent. All currently defined standard sparse image block shapes are 64 KB in size.

For block-compressed formats (e.g. `VK_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM_BLOCK`), the texel size is the size of the compressed texel block (e.g. 128-bit for BC5) thus the dimensions of the standard sparse image block...
shapes apply in terms of compressed texel blocks.

Note
For block-compressed formats, the dimensions of a sparse image block in terms of
texels **can** be calculated by multiplying the sparse image block dimensions by the
compressed texel block dimensions.
Table 35. Standard Sparse Image Block Shapes (Single Sample)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXEL SIZE (bits)</th>
<th>Block Shape (2D)</th>
<th>Block Shape (3D)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-Bit</td>
<td>256 × 256 × 1</td>
<td>64 × 32 × 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Bit</td>
<td>256 × 128 × 1</td>
<td>32 × 32 × 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-Bit</td>
<td>128 × 128 × 1</td>
<td>32 × 32 × 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-Bit</td>
<td>128 × 64 × 1</td>
<td>32 × 16 × 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128-Bit</td>
<td>64 × 64 × 1</td>
<td>16 × 16 × 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 36. Standard Sparse Image Block Shapes (MSAA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXEL SIZE (bits)</th>
<th>Block Shape (2X)</th>
<th>Block Shape (4X)</th>
<th>Block Shape (8X)</th>
<th>Block Shape (16X)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-Bit</td>
<td>128 × 256 × 1</td>
<td>128 × 128 × 1</td>
<td>64 × 128 × 1</td>
<td>64 × 64 × 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Bit</td>
<td>128 × 128 × 1</td>
<td>128 × 64 × 1</td>
<td>64 × 64 × 1</td>
<td>64 × 32 × 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-Bit</td>
<td>64 × 128 × 1</td>
<td>64 × 64 × 1</td>
<td>32 × 64 × 1</td>
<td>32 × 32 × 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-Bit</td>
<td>64 × 64 × 1</td>
<td>64 × 32 × 1</td>
<td>32 × 32 × 1</td>
<td>32 × 16 × 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128-Bit</td>
<td>32 × 64 × 1</td>
<td>32 × 32 × 1</td>
<td>16 × 32 × 1</td>
<td>16 × 16 × 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementations that support the standard sparse image block shape for all formats listed in the Standard Sparse Image Block Shapes (Single Sample) and Standard Sparse Image Block Shapes (MSAA) tables may advertise the following VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties:

- residencyStandard2DBlockShape
- residencyStandard2DMultisampleBlockShape
- residencyStandard3DBlockShape

Reporting each of these features does not imply that all possible image types are supported as sparse. Instead, this indicates that no supported sparse image of the corresponding type will use custom sparse image block dimensions for any formats that have a corresponding standard sparse image block shape.

29.4.4. Custom Sparse Image Block Shapes

An implementation that does not support a standard image block shape for a particular sparse partially-resident image may choose to support a custom sparse image block shape for it instead. The dimensions of such a custom sparse image block shape are reported in VkSparseImageFormatProperties::imageGranularity. As with standard sparse image block shapes, the size in bytes of the custom sparse image block shape will be reported in VkMemoryRequirements::alignment.

Custom sparse image block dimensions are reported through vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties and vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements.

An implementation must not support both the standard sparse image block shape and a custom
sparse image block shape for the same image. The standard sparse image block shape must be used if it is supported.

### 29.4.5. Multiple Aspects

Partially resident images are allowed to report separate sparse properties for different aspects of the image. One example is for depth/stencil images where the implementation separates the depth and stencil data into separate planes. Another reason for multiple aspects is to allow the application to manage memory allocation for implementation-private metadata associated with the image. See the figure below:

![Multiple Aspect Sparse Image](image.png)

*Figure 21. Multiple Aspect Sparse Image*

**Note**

The mip tail regions are presented here in 2D arrays simply for figure size reasons. Each mip tail is logically a single array of sparse blocks with an implementation-dependent mapping of texels or compressed texel blocks to sparse blocks.

In the figure above the depth, stencil, and metadata aspects all have unique sparse properties. The
per-texel stencil data is \( \frac{1}{4} \) the size of the depth data, hence the stencil sparse blocks include \( 4 \times \) the number of texels. The sparse block size in bytes for all of the aspects is identical and defined by \( \text{VkMemoryRequirements}::\text{alignment} \).

**Metadata**

The metadata aspect of an image has the following constraints:

- All metadata is reported in the mip tail region of the metadata aspect.
- All metadata **must** be bound prior to device use of the sparse image.

### 29.5. Sparse Memory Aliasing

By default sparse resources have the same aliasing rules as non-sparse resources. See [Memory Aliasing](#) for more information.

\( \text{VkDevice} \) objects that have the \( \text{sparseResidencyAliased} \) feature enabled are able to use the \( \text{VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT} \) and \( \text{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT} \) flags for resource creation. These flags allow resources to access physical memory bound into multiple locations within one or more sparse resources in a *data consistent* fashion. This means that reading physical memory from multiple aliased locations will return the same value.

Care **must** be taken when performing a write operation to aliased physical memory. Memory dependencies **must** be used to separate writes to one alias from reads or writes to another alias. Writes to aliased memory that are not properly guarded against accesses to different aliases will have undefined results for all accesses to the aliased memory.

Applications that wish to make use of data consistent sparse memory aliasing **must** abide by the following guidelines:

- All sparse resources that are bound to aliased physical memory **must** be created with the \( \text{VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT} / \text{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT} \) flag.
- All resources that access aliased physical memory **must** interpret the memory in the same way. This implies the following:
  - Buffers and images **cannot** alias the same physical memory in a data consistent fashion. The physical memory ranges **must** be used exclusively by buffers or used exclusively by images for data consistency to be guaranteed.
  - Memory in sparse image mip tail regions **cannot** access aliased memory in a data consistent fashion.
  - Sparse images that alias the same physical memory **must** have compatible formats and be using the same sparse image block shape in order to access aliased memory in a data consistent fashion.

Failure to follow any of the above guidelines will require the application to abide by the normal, non-sparse resource aliasing rules. In this case memory **cannot** be accessed in a data consistent fashion.
Note

Enabling sparse resource memory aliasing can be a way to lower physical memory use, but it may reduce performance on some implementations. An application developer can test on their target HW and balance the memory / performance trade-offs measured.

29.6. Sparse Resource Implementation Guidelines (Informative)

This section is Informative. It is included to aid in implementors’ understanding of sparse resources.

Device Virtual Address

The basic sparseBinding feature allows the resource to reserve its own device virtual address range at resource creation time rather than relying on a bind operation to set this. Without any other creation flags, no other constraints are relaxed compared to normal resources. All pages must be bound to physical memory before the device accesses the resource.

The sparseResidency features allow sparse resources to be used even when not all pages are bound to memory. Implementations that support access to unbound pages without causing a fault may support residencyNonResidentStrict.

Not faulting on access to unbound pages is not enough to support residencyNonResidentStrict. An implementation must also guarantee that reads after writes to unbound regions of the resource always return data for the read as if the memory contains zeros. Depending on any caching hierarchy of the implementation this may not always be possible.

Any implementation that does not fault, but does not guarantee correct read values must not support residencyNonResidentStrict.

Any implementation that cannot access unbound pages without causing a fault will require the implementation to bind the entire device virtual address range to physical memory. Any pages that the application does not bind to memory may be bound to one (or more) "placeholder" physical page(s) allocated by the implementation. Given the following properties:

• A process must not access memory from another process
• Reads return undefined values

It is sufficient for each host process to allocate these placeholder pages and use them for all resources in that process. Implementations may allocate more often (per instance, per device, or per resource).

Binding Memory

The byte size reported in VkMemoryRequirements::size must be greater than or equal to the amount of physical memory required to fully populate the resource. Some implementations
require “holes” in the device virtual address range that are never accessed. These holes may be included in the size reported for the resource.

Including or not including the device virtual address holes in the resource size will alter how the implementation provides support for VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo. This operation must be supported for all sparse images, even ones created with VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT.

- If the holes are included in the size, this bind function becomes very easy. In most cases the resourceOffset is simply a device virtual address offset and the implementation can easily determine what device virtual address to bind. The cost is that the application may allocate more physical memory for the resource than it needs.
- If the holes are not included in the size, the application can allocate less physical memory than otherwise for the resource. However, in this case the implementation must account for the holes when mapping resourceOffset to the actual device virtual address intended to be mapped.

Note

If the application always uses VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo to bind memory for the non-tail mip levels, any holes that are present in the resource size may never be bound.

Since VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo uses texel locations to determine which device virtual addresses to bind, it is impossible to bind device virtual address holes with this operation.

Binding Metadata Memory

All metadata for sparse images have their own sparse properties and are embedded in the mip tail region for said properties. See the Multiaspect section for details.

Given that metadata is in a mip tail region, and the mip tail region must be reported as contiguous (either globally or per-array-layer), some implementations will have to resort to complicated offset → device virtual address mapping for handling VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo.

To make this easier on the implementation, the VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT explicitly specifies when metadata is bound with VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo. When this flag is not present, the resourceOffset may be treated as a strict device virtual address offset.

When VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT is present, the resourceOffset must have been derived explicitly from the imageMipTailOffset in the sparse resource properties returned for the metadata aspect. By manipulating the value returned for imageMipTailOffset, the resourceOffset does not have to correlate directly to a device virtual address offset, and may instead be whatever value makes it easiest for the implementation to derive the correct device virtual address.
29.7. Sparse Resource API

The APIs related to sparse resources are grouped into the following categories:

- Physical Device Features
- Physical Device Sparse Properties
- Sparse Image Format Properties
- Sparse Resource Creation
- Sparse Resource Memory Requirements
- Binding Resource Memory

29.7.1. Physical Device Features

Some sparse-resource related features are reported and enabled in `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures`. These features must be supported and enabled on the `VkDevice` object before applications can use them. See Physical Device Features for information on how to get and set enabled device features, and for more detailed explanations of these features.

**Sparse Physical Device Features**

- `sparseBinding`: Support for creating `VkBuffer` and `VkImage` objects with the `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` flags, respectively.
- `sparseResidencyBuffer`: Support for creating `VkBuffer` objects with the `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` flag.
- `sparseResidencyImage2D`: Support for creating 2D single-sampled `VkImage` objects with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
- `sparseResidencyImage3D`: Support for creating 3D `VkImage` objects with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
- `sparseResidency2Samples`: Support for creating 2D `VkImage` objects with 2 samples and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
- `sparseResidency4Samples`: Support for creating 2D `VkImage` objects with 4 samples and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
- `sparseResidency8Samples`: Support for creating 2D `VkImage` objects with 8 samples and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
- `sparseResidency16Samples`: Support for creating 2D `VkImage` objects with 16 samples and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
- `sparseResidencyAliased`: Support for creating `VkBuffer` and `VkImage` objects with the `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT` and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT` flags, respectively.

29.7.2. Physical Device Sparse Properties

Some features of the implementation are not possible to disable, and are reported to allow applications to alter their sparse resource usage accordingly. These read-only capabilities are
reported in the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::sparseProperties` member, which is a `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties` structure. The `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties {
    VkBool32 residencyStandard2DBlockShape;
    VkBool32 residencyStandard2DMultisampleBlockShape;
    VkBool32 residencyStandard3DBlockShape;
    VkBool32 residencyAlignedMipSize;
    VkBool32 residencyNonResidentStrict;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties;
```

- `residencyStandard2DBlockShape` is `VK_TRUE` if the physical device will access all single-sample 2D sparse resources using the standard sparse image block shapes (based on image format), as described in the Standard Sparse Image Block Shapes (Single Sample) table. If this property is not supported, the value returned in the `imageGranularity` member of the `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` structure for single-sample 2D images is not required to match the standard sparse image block dimensions listed in the table.

- `residencyStandard2DMultisampleBlockShape` is `VK_TRUE` if the physical device will access all multisample 2D sparse resources using the standard sparse image block shapes (based on image format), as described in the Standard Sparse Image Block Shapes (MSAA) table. If this property is not supported, the value returned in the `imageGranularity` member of the `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` structure for multisample 2D images is not required to match the standard sparse image block dimensions listed in the table.

- `residencyStandard3DBlockShape` is `VK_TRUE` if the physical device will access all 3D sparse resources using the standard sparse image block shapes (based on image format), as described in the Standard Sparse Image Block Shapes (Single Sample) table. If this property is not supported, the value returned in the `imageGranularity` member of the `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` structure for 3D images is not required to match the standard sparse image block dimensions listed in the table.

- `residencyAlignedMipSize` is `VK_TRUE` if images with mip level dimensions that are not integer multiples of the corresponding dimensions of the sparse image block may be placed in the mip tail. If this property is not reported, only mip levels with dimensions smaller than the `imageGranularity` member of the `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` structure will be placed in the mip tail. If this property is reported the implementation is allowed to return `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_ALIGNED_MIP_SIZE_BIT` in the `flags` member of `VkSparseImageFormatProperties`, indicating that mip level dimensions that are not integer multiples of the corresponding dimensions of the sparse image block will be placed in the mip tail.

- `residencyNonResidentStrict` specifies whether the physical device can consistently access non-resident regions of a resource. If this property is `VK_TRUE`, access to non-resident regions of resources will be guaranteed to return values as if the resource was populated with 0; writes to non-resident regions will be discarded.
29.7.3. Sparse Image Format Properties

Given that certain aspects of sparse image support, including the sparse image block dimensions, may be implementation-dependent, `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties` can be used to query for sparse image format properties prior to resource creation. This command is used to check whether a given set of sparse image parameters is supported and what the sparse image block shape will be.

Sparse Image Format Properties API

The `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSparseImageFormatProperties {
    VkImageAspectFlags aspectMask;
    VkExtent3D imageGranularity;
    VkSparseImageFormatFlags flags;
} VkSparseImageFormatProperties;
```

- `aspectMask` is a bitmask `VkImageAspectFlagBits` specifying which aspects of the image the properties apply to.
- `imageGranularity` is the width, height, and depth of the sparse image block in texels or compressed texel blocks.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkSparseImageFormatFlagBits` specifying additional information about the sparse resource.

Bits which may be set in `VkSparseImageFormatProperties::flags`, specifying additional information about the sparse resource, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSparseImageFormatFlagBits {
    VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_ALIGNED_MIP_SIZE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_NONSTANDARD_BLOCK_SIZE_BIT = 0x00000004,
} VkSparseImageFormatFlagBits;
```

- `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT` specifies that the image uses a single mip tail region for all array layers.
- `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_ALIGNED_MIP_SIZE_BIT` specifies that the first mip level whose dimensions are not integer multiples of the corresponding dimensions of the sparse image block begins the mip tail region.
- `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_NONSTANDARD_BLOCK_SIZE_BIT` specifies that the image uses non-standard sparse image block dimensions, and the `imageGranularity` values do not match the standard sparse image block dimensions for the given format.
typedef VkFlags VkSparseImageFormatFlags;

VkSparseImageFormatFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkSparseImageFormatFlagBits.

vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties returns an array of VkSparseImageFormatProperties. Each element will describe properties for one set of image aspects that are bound simultaneously in the image. This is usually one element for each aspect in the image, but for interleaved depth/stencil images there is only one element describing the combined aspects.

void vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,  
    VkFormat format,  
    VkImageType type,  
    VkSampleCountFlagBits samples,  
    VkImageUsageFlags usage,  
    VkImageTiling tiling,  
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount,  
    VkSparseImageFormatProperties* pProperties);

- physicalDevice is the physical device from which to query the sparse image format properties.
- format is the image format.
- type is the dimensionality of image.
- samples is a VkSampleCountFlagBits value specifying the number of samples per texel.
- usage is a bitmask describing the intended usage of the image.
- tiling is the tiling arrangement of the texel blocks in memory.
- pPropertyCount is a pointer to an integer related to the number of sparse format properties available or queried, as described below.
- pProperties is either NULL or a pointer to an array of VkSparseImageFormatProperties structures.

If pProperties is NULL, then the number of sparse format properties available is returned in pPropertyCount. Otherwise, pPropertyCount must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the pProperties array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to pProperties. If pPropertyCount is less than the number of sparse format properties available, at most pPropertyCount structures will be written.

If VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT is not supported for the given arguments, pPropertyCount will be set to zero upon return, and no data will be written to pProperties.

Multiple aspects are returned for depth/stencil images that are implemented as separate planes by the implementation. The depth and stencil data planes each have unique
Depth/stencil images with depth and stencil data interleaved into a single plane will return a single `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` structure with the `aspectMask` set to `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT | VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-samples-01094**
  
  `samples` must be a bit value that is set in `VkImageFormatProperties::sampleCounts` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` with `format`, `type`, `tiling`, and `usage` equal to those in this command and `flags` equal to the value that is set in `VkImageCreateInfo::flags` when the image is created.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-physicalDevice-parameter**
  
  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle.

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-format-parameter**
  
  `format` must be a valid `VkFormat` value.

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-type-parameter**
  
  `type` must be a valid `VkImageType` value.

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-samples-parameter**
  
  `samples` must be a valid `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value.

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-usage-parameter**
  
  `usage` must be a valid combination of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` values.

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-usage-requiredbitmap**
  
  `usage` must not be 0.

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-tiling-parameter**
  
  `tiling` must be a valid `VkImageTiling` value.

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-pPropertyCount-parameter**
  
  `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value.

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties-pProperties-parameter**
  
  If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pProperties` is not NULL, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPropertyCount` `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` structures.

`vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2` returns an array of `VkSparseImageFormatProperties2`. Each element will describe properties for one set of image aspects that are bound simultaneously in the image. This is usually one element for each aspect in the image, but for interleaved depth/stencil images there is only one element describing the combined aspects.
or the equivalent command

```c
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2KHR(
  VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
  const VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2* pFormatInfo,
  uint32_t* pPropertyCount,
  VkSparseImageFormatProperties2* pProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device from which to query the sparse image format properties.
- `pFormatInfo` is a pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2` structure containing input parameters to the command.
- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of sparse format properties available or queried, as described below.
- `pProperties` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkSparseImageFormatProperties2` structures.

`vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2` behaves identically to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties`, with the ability to return extended information by adding extending structures to the `pNext` chain of its `pProperties` parameter.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2-physicalDevice-parameter `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2-pFormatInfo-parameter `pFormatInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2` structure
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2-pPropertyCount-parameter `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2-pProperties-parameter If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not `0`, and `pProperties` is not `NULL`, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `VkSparseImageFormatProperties2` structures

The `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkFormat format;
    VkImageType type;
    VkSampleCountFlagBits samples;
    VkImageUsageFlags usage;
    VkImageTiling tiling;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2;

or the equivalent

typedef VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2 VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2KHR;

• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **format** is the image format.
• **type** is the dimensionality of image.
• **samples** is a VkSampleCountFlagBits value specifying the number of samples per texel.
• **usage** is a bitmask describing the intended usage of the image.
• **tiling** is the tiling arrangement of the texel blocks in memory.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2-samples-01095
  samples must be a bit value that is set in VkImageFormatProperties::sampleCounts returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties with format, type, tiling, and usage equal to those in this command and flags equal to the value that is set in VkImageCreateInfo::flags when the image is created

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2
• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL
• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2-format-parameter
  format must be a valid VkFormat value
• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2-type-parameter
**type** must be a valid `VkImageType` value

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2-samples-parameter
  **samples** must be a valid `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2-usage-parameter
  **usage** must be a valid combination of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` values

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2-usage-requiredbitsetmask
  **usage** must not be 0

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2-tiling-parameter
  **tiling** must be a valid `VkImageTiling` value

The `VkSparseImageFormatProperties2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkSparseImageFormatProperties2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkSparseImageFormatProperties properties;
} VkSparseImageFormatProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
typedef VkSparseImageFormatProperties2 VkSparseImageFormatProperties2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **properties** is a `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` structure which is populated with the same values as in `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSparseImageFormatProperties2-sType-sType
  **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2`

- VUID-VkSparseImageFormatProperties2-pNext-pNext
  **pNext** must be NULL

### 29.7.4. Sparse Resource Creation

Sparse resources require that one or more sparse feature flags be specified (as part of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures` structure described previously in the Physical Device Features section) when calling `vkCreateDevice`. When the appropriate device features are enabled, the `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_*` and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_*` flags can be used. See `vkCreateBuffer` and...
vkCreateImage for details of the resource creation APIs.

Note
Specifying `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` requires specifying `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT`, respectively, as well. This means that resources must be created with the appropriate *_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT to be used with the sparse binding command (vkQueueBindSparse).

29.7.5. Sparse Resource Memory Requirements

Sparse resources have specific memory requirements related to binding sparse memory. These memory requirements are reported differently for `VkBuffer` objects and `VkImage` objects.

Buffer and Fully-Resident Images

Buffers (both fully and partially resident) and fully-resident images can be bound to memory using only the data from `VkMemoryRequirements`. For all sparse resources the `VkMemoryRequirements::alignment` member specifies both the bindable sparse block size in bytes and required alignment of `VkDeviceMemory`.

Partially Resident Images

Partially resident images have a different method for binding memory. As with buffers and fully resident images, the `VkMemoryRequirements::alignment` field specifies the bindable sparse block size in bytes for the image.

Requesting sparse memory requirements for `VkImage` objects using `vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements` will return an array of one or more `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements` structures. Each structure describes the sparse memory requirements for a group of aspects of the image.

The sparse image must have been created using the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` flag to retrieve valid sparse image memory requirements.

Sparse Image Memory Requirements

The `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements {
    VkSparseImageFormatProperties formatProperties;
    uint32_t imageMipTailFirstLod;
    VkDeviceSize imageMipTailSize;
    VkDeviceSize imageMipTailOffset;
    VkDeviceSize imageMipTailStride;
} VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements;
```
• **formatProperties** is a `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` structure specifying properties of the image format.

• **imageMipTailFirstLod** is the first mip level at which image subresources are included in the mip tail region.

• **imageMipTailSize** is the memory size (in bytes) of the mip tail region. If `formatProperties.flags` contains `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT`, this is the size of the whole mip tail, otherwise this is the size of the mip tail of a single array layer. This value is guaranteed to be a multiple of the sparse block size in bytes.

• **imageMipTailOffset** is the opaque memory offset used with `VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo` to bind the mip tail region(s).

• **imageMipTailStride** is the offset stride between each array-layer’s mip tail, if `formatProperties.flags` does not contain `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT` (otherwise the value is undefined).

To query sparse memory requirements for an image, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements(
    VkDevice device,
    VkImage image,
    uint32_t* pSparseMemoryRequirementCount,
    VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements* pSparseMemoryRequirements);
```

• **device** is the logical device that owns the image.

• **image** is the `VkImage` object to get the memory requirements for.

• **pSparseMemoryRequirementCount** is a pointer to an integer related to the number of sparse memory requirements available or queried, as described below.

• **pSparseMemoryRequirements** is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements` structures.

If `pSparseMemoryRequirements` is `NULL`, then the number of sparse memory requirements available is returned in `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount`. Otherwise, `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pSparseMemoryRequirements` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pSparseMemoryRequirements`. If `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` is less than the number of sparse memory requirements available, at most `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` structures will be written.

If the image was not created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` then `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` will be set to zero and `pSparseMemoryRequirements` will not be written to.

**Note**

It is legal for an implementation to report a larger value in `VkMemoryRequirements::size` than would be obtained by adding together memory sizes for all `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements` returned by `vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements`. 1253
This may occur when the implementation requires unused padding in the address range describing the resource.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements-image-parameter
  image must be a valid VkImage handle

- VUID-vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements-pSparseMemoryRequirementCount-parameter
  pSparseMemoryRequirementCount must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value

- VUID-vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements-pSparseMemoryRequirements-parameter
  If the value referenced by pSparseMemoryRequirementCount is not 0, and pSparseMemoryRequirements is not NULL, pSparseMemoryRequirements must be a valid pointer to an array of pSparseMemoryRequirementCount VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements structures

- VUID-vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements-image-parent
  image must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

To query sparse memory requirements for an image, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2* pInfo,
    uint32_t* pSparseMemoryRequirementCount,
    VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2* pSparseMemoryRequirements);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
void vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2KHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2* pInfo,
    uint32_t* pSparseMemoryRequirementCount,
    VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2* pSparseMemoryRequirements);
```

- device is the logical device that owns the image.
- pInfo is a pointer to a VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2 structure containing parameters required for the memory requirements query.
- pSparseMemoryRequirementCount is a pointer to an integer related to the number of sparse memory requirements available or queried, as described below.
• `pSparseMemoryRequirements` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2` structures.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• VUID-vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2-device-parameter
  `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle

• VUID-vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2-pInfo-parameter
  `pInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure

• VUID-vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2-pSparseMemoryRequirementCount-parameter
  `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` **must** be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

• VUID-vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2-pSparseMemoryRequirements-parameter
  If the value referenced by `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` is not 0, and `pSparseMemoryRequirements` is not `NULL`, `pSparseMemoryRequirements` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2` structures

To determine the sparse memory requirements for an image resource without creating an object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkGetDeviceImageSparseMemoryRequirements(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements* pInfo,
    uint32_t* pSparseMemoryRequirementCount,
    VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2* pSparseMemoryRequirements);
```
or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
void vkGetDeviceImageSparseMemoryRequirementsKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements* pInfo,
    uint32_t* pSparseMemoryRequirementCount,
    VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2* pSparseMemoryRequirements);
```

• `device` is the logical device intended to own the image.

• `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements` structure containing parameters required for the memory requirements query.

• `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of sparse memory requirements available or queried, as described below.
• `pSparseMemoryRequirements` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2` structures.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkGetDeviceImageSparseMemoryRequirements-device-parameter  
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

• VUID-vkGetDeviceImageSparseMemoryRequirements-pInfo-parameter  
  `pInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements` structure

• VUID-vkGetDeviceImageSparseMemoryRequirements-pSparseMemoryRequirementCount-parameter  
  `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

• VUID-vkGetDeviceImageSparseMemoryRequirements-pSparseMemoryRequirements-parameter  
  If the value referenced by `pSparseMemoryRequirementCount` is not 0, and `pSparseMemoryRequirements` is not `NULL`, `pSparseMemoryRequirements` must be a valid pointer to an array of `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2` structures

The `VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImage image;
} VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
typedef VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2 VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR;
```

• `sType` is the type of this structure.

• `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• `image` is the image to query.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2-sType-sType  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SPARSE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2`

• VUID-VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2-pNext-pNext  
  `pNext` must be `NULL`
The `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2` structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements memoryRequirements;
} VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2;
```

or the equivalent

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
typedef VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2 VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `memoryRequirements` is a `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements` structure describing the memory requirements of the sparse image.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2-sType-sType `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2`
- VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2-pNext-pNext `pNext` must be `NULL`

#### 29.7.6. Binding Resource Memory

Non-sparse resources are backed by a single physical allocation prior to device use (via `vkBindImageMemory` or `vkBindBufferMemory`), and their backing must not be changed. On the other hand, sparse resources can be bound to memory non-contiguously and these bindings can be altered during the lifetime of the resource.

**Note**

It is important to note that freeing a `VkDeviceMemory` object with `vkFreeMemory` will not cause resources (or resource regions) bound to the memory object to become unbound. Applications must not access resources bound to memory that has been freed.

Sparse memory bindings execute on a queue that includes the `VK_QUEUE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` bit.
Applications **must** use **synchronization primitives** to guarantee that other queues do not access ranges of memory concurrently with a binding change. Applications **can** access other ranges of the same resource while a bind operation is executing.

**Note**
Implementations **must** provide a guarantee that simultaneously binding sparse blocks while another queue accesses those same sparse blocks via a sparse resource **must** not access memory owned by another process or otherwise corrupt the system.

While some implementations **may** include `VK_QUEUE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` support in queue families that also include graphics and compute support, other implementations **may** only expose a `VK_QUEUE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT-only queue family. In either case, applications **must** use **synchronization primitives** to explicitly request any ordering dependencies between sparse memory binding operations and other graphics/compute/transfer operations, as sparse binding operations are not automatically ordered against command buffer execution, even within a single queue.

When binding memory explicitly for the `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT` the application **must** use the `VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT` in the `VkSparseMemoryBind::flags` field when binding memory. Binding memory for metadata is done the same way as binding memory for the mip tail, with the addition of the `VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT` flag.

Binding the mip tail for any aspect **must** only be performed using `VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo`. If `formatProperties.flags` contains `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT`, then it **can** be bound with a single `VkSparseMemoryBind` structure, with `resourceOffset = imageMipTailOffset` and `size = imageMipTailSize`.

If `formatProperties.flags` does not contain `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT` then the offset for the mip tail in each array layer is given as:

```c
arrayMipTailOffset = imageMipTailOffset + arrayLayer * imageMipTailStride;
```

and the mip tail **can** be bound with `layerCount` `VkSparseMemoryBind` structures, each using `size = imageMipTailSize` and `resourceOffset = arrayMipTailOffset` as defined above.

Sparse memory binding is handled by the following APIs and related data structures.

### Sparse Memory Binding Functions

The `VkSparseMemoryBind` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSparseMemoryBind {
  VkDeviceSize              resourceOffset;
  VkDeviceSize              size;
  VkDeviceMemory            memory;
};
```
```cpp
VkDeviceSize memoryOffset;
VkSparseMemoryBindFlags flags;
} VkSparseMemoryBind;
```

- `resourceOffset` is the offset into the resource.
- `size` is the size of the memory region to be bound.
- `memory` is the `VkDeviceMemory` object that the range of the resource is bound to. If `memory` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the range is unbound.
- `memoryOffset` is the offset into the `VkDeviceMemory` object to bind the resource range to. If `memory` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, this value is ignored.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits` specifying usage of the binding operation.

The binding range \([\text{resourceOffset}, \text{resourceOffset} + \text{size}]\) has different constraints based on `flags`. If `flags` contains `VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT`, the binding range **must** be within the mip tail region of the metadata aspect. This metadata region is defined by:

```
metadataRegion = [base, base + imageMipTailSize)
```

```
base = imageMipTailOffset + imageMipTailStride \times n
```

and `imageMipTailOffset`, `imageMipTailSize`, and `imageMipTailStride` values are from the `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements` corresponding to the metadata aspect of the image, and `n` is a valid array layer index for the image,

`imageMipTailStride` is considered to be zero for aspects where `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements::formatProperties.flags` contains `VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT`.

If `flags` does not contain `VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT`, the binding range **must** be within the range \([0, \text{VkMemoryRequirements::size}]\).

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-memory-01096
  If `memory` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `memory` and `memoryOffset` **must** match the memory requirements of the resource, as described in section [Resource Memory Association](#).

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-memory-01097
  If `memory` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `memory` **must** not have been created with a memory type that reports `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT` bit set

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-size-01098
  `size` **must** be greater than 0

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-resourceOffset-01099
  `resourceOffset` **must** be less than the size of the resource

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-size-01100
size **must** be less than or equal to the size of the resource minus resourceOffset

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-memoryOffset-01101
  memoryOffset **must** be less than the size of memory

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-size-01102
  size **must** be less than or equal to the size of memory minus memoryOffset

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-memory-02730
  If memory was created with VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes not equal to 0, at least one handle type it contained **must** also have been set in VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes or VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes when the resource was created

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-memory-02731
  If memory was created by a memory import operation, the external handle type of the imported memory **must** also have been set in VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes or VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes when the resource was created

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-memory-parameter
  If memory is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, memory **must** be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle

- VUID-VkSparseMemoryBind-flags-parameter
  flags **must** be a valid combination of VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits values

Bits which **can** be set in VkSparseMemoryBind::flags, specifying usage of a sparse memory binding operation, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits {
    VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT = 0x00000001,
} VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits;
```

- **VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT** specifies that the memory being bound is only for the metadata aspect.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkSparseMemoryBindFlags;
```

**VkSparseMemoryBindFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits.

Memory is bound to VkBuffer objects created with the **VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT** flag using the following structure:
typedef struct VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo {
    VkBuffer buffer;
    uint32_t bindCount;
    const VkSparseMemoryBind* pBinds;
} VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo;

• buffer is the VkBuffer object to be bound.
• bindCount is the number of VkSparseMemoryBind structures in the pBinds array.
• pBinds is a pointer to an array of VkSparseMemoryBind structures.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo-buffer-parameter buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle
• VUID-VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo-pBinds-parameter pBinds must be a valid pointer to an array of bindCount valid VkSparseMemoryBind structures
• VUID-VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo-bindCount-arraylength bindCount must be greater than 0

Memory is bound to opaque regions of VkImage objects created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT flag using the following structure:

typedef struct VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo {
    VkImage image;
    uint32_t bindCount;
    const VkSparseMemoryBind* pBinds;
} VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo;

• image is the VkImage object to be bound.
• bindCount is the number of VkSparseMemoryBind structures in the pBinds array.
• pBinds is a pointer to an array of VkSparseMemoryBind structures.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo-pBinds-01103 If the flags member of any element of pBinds contains VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT, the binding range defined must be within the mip tail region of the metadata aspect of image
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo-image-parameter
  
  `image` must be a valid `VkImage` handle

- VUID-VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo-pBinds-parameter
  
  `pBinds` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindCount` valid `VkSparseMemoryBind` structures

- VUID-VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo-bindCount-arraylength
  
  `bindCount` must be greater than 0

Note

This operation is normally used to bind memory to fully-resident sparse images or for mip tail regions of partially resident images. However, it can also be used to bind memory for the entire binding range of partially resident images.

In case `flags` does not contain `VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT`, the `resourceOffset` is in the range `[0, VkMemoryRequirements::size)`. This range includes data from all aspects of the image, including metadata. For most implementations this will probably mean that the `resourceOffset` is a simple device address offset within the resource. It is possible for an application to bind a range of memory that includes both resource data and metadata. However, the application would not know what part of the image the memory is used for, or if any range is being used for metadata.

When `flags` contains `VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT`, the binding range specified must be within the mip tail region of the metadata aspect. In this case the `resourceOffset` is not required to be a simple device address offset within the resource. However, it is defined to be within `[imageMipTailOffset, imageMipTailOffset + imageMipTailSize)` for the metadata aspect. See `VkSparseMemoryBind` for the full constraints on binding region with this flag present.

Memory can be bound to sparse image blocks of `VkImage` objects created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` flag using the following structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typed struct VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo {
    VkImage image;
    uint32_t bindCount;
    const VkSparseImageMemoryBind* pBinds;
} VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo;
```

- `image` is the `VkImage` object to be bound
- `bindCount` is the number of `VkSparseImageMemoryBind` structures in `pBinds` array
• \texttt{pBinds} is a pointer to an array of \texttt{VkSparseImageMemoryBind} structures

### Valid Usage

- \textbf{VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo-subresource-01722}
  The \texttt{subresource.mipLevel} member of each element of \texttt{pBinds} must be less than the \texttt{mipLevels} specified in \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo} when \texttt{image} was created

- \textbf{VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo-subresource-01723}
  The \texttt{subresource.arrayLayer} member of each element of \texttt{pBinds} must be less than the \texttt{arrayLayers} specified in \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo} when \texttt{image} was created

- \textbf{VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo-image-02901}
  \texttt{image} must have been created with \texttt{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT} set

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \textbf{VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo-image-parameter}
  \texttt{image} must be a valid \texttt{VkImage} handle

- \textbf{VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo-pBinds-parameter}
  \texttt{pBinds} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{bindCount} valid \texttt{VkSparseImageMemoryBind} structures

- \textbf{VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo-bindCount-arraylength}
  \texttt{bindCount} must be greater than 0

The \texttt{VkSparseImageMemoryBind} structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkSparseImageMemoryBind {
    VkImageSubresource subresource;
    VkOffset3D offset;
    VkExtent3D extent;
    VkDeviceMemory memory;
    VkDeviceSize memoryOffset;
    VkSparseMemoryBindFlags flags;
} VkSparseImageMemoryBind;
```

- \texttt{subresource} is the image aspect and region of interest in the image.
- \texttt{offset} are the coordinates of the first texel within the image subresource to bind.
- \texttt{extent} is the size in texels of the region within the image subresource to bind. The extent must be a multiple of the sparse image block dimensions, except when binding sparse image blocks along the edge of an image subresource it can instead be such that any coordinate of \texttt{offset + extent} equals the corresponding dimensions of the image subresource.
- \texttt{memory} is the \texttt{VkDeviceMemory} object that the sparse image blocks of the image are bound to. If \texttt{memory} is \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, the sparse image blocks are unbound.
• `memoryOffset` is an offset into `VkDeviceMemory` object. If `memory` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, this value is ignored.

• `flags` are sparse memory binding flags.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-memory-01104**
  If the `sparseResidencyAliased` feature is not enabled, and if any other resources are bound to ranges of `memory`, the range of `memory` being bound **must** not overlap with those bound ranges.

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-memory-01105**
  `memory` and `memoryOffset` **must** match the memory requirements of the calling command's `image`, as described in section Resource Memory Association.

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-subresource-01106**
  `subresource` **must** be a valid image subresource for `image` (see Image Views).

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-offset-01107**
  `offset.x` **must** be a multiple of the sparse image block width (`VkSparseImageFormatProperties::imageGranularity.width`) of the image.

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-extent-01108**
  `extent.width` **must** either be a multiple of the sparse image block width of the image, or else (`extent.width + offset.x`) **must** equal the width of the image subresource.

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-offset-01109**
  `offset.y` **must** be a multiple of the sparse image block height (`VkSparseImageFormatProperties::imageGranularity.height`) of the image.

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-extent-01110**
  `extent.height` **must** either be a multiple of the sparse image block height of the image, or else (`extent.height + offset.y`) **must** equal the height of the image subresource.

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-offset-01111**
  `offset.z` **must** be a multiple of the sparse image block depth (`VkSparseImageFormatProperties::imageGranularity.depth`) of the image.

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-extent-01112**
  `extent.depth` **must** either be a multiple of the sparse image block depth of the image, or else (`extent.depth + offset.z`) **must** equal the depth of the image subresource.

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-memory-02732**
  If `memory` was created with `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes` not equal to 0, at least one handle type it contained **must** also have been set in `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes` when the image was created.

- **VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-memory-02733**
  If `memory` was created by a memory import operation, the external handle type of the imported memory **must** also have been set in `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes` when `image` was created.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-subresource-parameter
  subresource must be a valid VkImageSubresource structure

- VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-memory-parameter
  If memory is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle

- VUID-VkSparseImageMemoryBind-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits values

To submit sparse binding operations to a queue, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkQueueBindSparse(
    VkQueue queue, 
    uint32_t bindInfoCount, 
    const VkBindSparseInfo* pBindInfo, 
    VkFence fence);
```

- queue is the queue that the sparse binding operations will be submitted to.
- bindInfoCount is the number of elements in the pBindInfo array.
- pBindInfo is a pointer to an array of VkBindSparseInfo structures, each specifying a sparse binding submission batch.
- fence is an optional handle to a fence to be signaled. If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, it defines a fence signal operation.

vkQueueBindSparse is a queue submission command, with each batch defined by an element of pBindInfo as a VkBindSparseInfo structure. Batches begin execution in the order they appear in pBindInfo, but may complete out of order.

Within a batch, a given range of a resource must not be bound more than once. Across batches, if a range is to be bound to one allocation and offset and then to another allocation and offset, then the application must guarantee (usually using semaphores) that the binding operations are executed in the correct order, as well as to order binding operations against the execution of command buffer submissions.

As no operation to vkQueueBindSparse causes any pipeline stage to access memory, synchronization primitives used in this command effectively only define execution dependencies.

Additional information about fence and semaphore operation is described in the synchronization chapter.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-fence-01113
  If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, fence must be unsignaled
• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-fence-01114**
  If `fence` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `fence` must not be associated with any other queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue.

• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-pSignalSemaphores-01115**
  Each element of the `pSignalSemaphores` member of each element of `pBindInfo` must be unsignaled when the semaphore signal operation it defines is executed on the device.

• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-pWaitSemaphores-01116**
  When a semaphore wait operation referring to a binary semaphore defined by any element of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of any element of `pBindInfo` executes on `queue`, there must be no other queues waiting on the same semaphore.

• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-pWaitSemaphores-01117**
  All elements of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of all elements of the `pBindInfo` parameter referring to a binary semaphore must be semaphores that are signaled, or have semaphore signal operations previously submitted for execution.

• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-pWaitSemaphores-03245**
  All elements of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of all elements of `pBindInfo` created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY` must reference a semaphore signal operation that has been submitted for execution and any semaphore signal operations on which it depends (if any) must have also been submitted for execution.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-queue-parameter**
  `queue` must be a valid `VkQueue` handle.

• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-pBindInfo-parameter**
  If `bindInfoCount` is not 0, `pBindInfo` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindInfoCount` valid `VkBindSparseInfo` structures.

• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-fence-parameter**
  If `fence` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `fence` must be a valid `VkFence` handle.

• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-queuetype**
  The `queue` must support sparse binding operations.

• **VUID-vkQueueBindSparse-commonparent**
  Both of `fence`, and `queue` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

---

**Host Synchronization**

• Host access to `queue` must be externally synchronized.

• Host access to `fence` must be externally synchronized.
Command Properties

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Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST

The VkBindSparseInfo structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkBindSparseInfo {
    VkStructureType             sType;
    const void*                 pNext;
    uint32_t                     waitSemaphoreCount;
    const VkSemaphore*          pWaitSemaphores;
    uint32_t                     bufferBindCount;
    const VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo* pBufferBinds;
    uint32_t                     imageOpaqueBindCount;
    const VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo* pImageOpaqueBinds;
    uint32_t                     signalSemaphoreCount;
    const VkSemaphore*          pSignalSemaphores;
    uint32_t                     imageBindCount;
    const VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo* pImageBinds;
} VkBindSparseInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **waitSemaphoreCount** is the number of semaphores upon which to wait before executing the sparse binding operations for the batch.
- **pWaitSemaphores** is a pointer to an array of semaphores upon which to wait on before the sparse binding operations for this batch begin execution. If semaphores to wait on are provided, they define a semaphore wait operation.
- **bufferBindCount** is the number of sparse buffer bindings to perform in the batch.
• **pBufferBinds** is a pointer to an array of `VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo` structures.

• **imageOpaqueBindCount** is the number of opaque sparse image bindings to perform.

• **pImageOpaqueBinds** is a pointer to an array of `VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo` structures, indicating opaque sparse image bindings to perform.

• **imageBindCount** is the number of sparse image bindings to perform.

• **pImageBinds** is a pointer to an array of `VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo` structures, indicating sparse image bindings to perform.

• **signalSemaphoreCount** is the number of semaphores to be signaled once the sparse binding operations specified by the structure have completed execution.

• **pSignalSemaphores** is a pointer to an array of semaphores which will be signaled when the sparse binding operations for this batch have completed execution. If semaphores to be signaled are provided, they define a **semaphore signal operation**.

---

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pWaitSemaphores-03246**
  If any element of `pWaitSemaphores` or `pSignalSemaphores` was created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` then the `pNext` chain **must** include a `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo` structure.

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pNext-03247**
  If the `pNext` chain of this structure includes a `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo` structure and any element of `pWaitSemaphores` was created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` then its `waitSemaphoreValueCount` member **must** equal `waitSemaphoreCount`.

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pNext-03248**
  If the `pNext` chain of this structure includes a `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo` structure and any element of `pSignalSemaphores` was created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` then its `signalSemaphoreValueCount` member **must** equal `signalSemaphoreCount`.

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pSignalSemaphores-03249**
  For each element of `pSignalSemaphores` created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` the corresponding element of `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo::pSignalSemaphoreValues` **must** have a value greater than the current value of the semaphore when the **semaphore signal operation** is executed.

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pWaitSemaphores-03250**
  For each element of `pWaitSemaphores` created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` the corresponding element of `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo::pWaitSemaphoreValues` **must** have a value which does not differ from the current value of the semaphore or from the value of any outstanding semaphore wait or signal operation on that semaphore by more than `maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference`.

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pSignalSemaphores-03251**
For each element of `pSignalSemaphores` created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` the corresponding element of `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo::pSignalSemaphoreValues` must have a value which does not differ from the current value of the semaphore or from the value of any outstanding semaphore wait or signal operation on that semaphore by more than `maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_SPARSE_INFO`

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pNext-pNext**
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo` or `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo`

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-sType-unique**
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pWaitSemaphores-parameter**
  If `waitSemaphoreCount` is not 0, `pWaitSemaphores` must be a valid pointer to an array of `waitSemaphoreCount` valid `VkSemaphore` handles

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pBufferBinds-parameter**
  If `bufferBindCount` is not 0, `pBufferBinds` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bufferBindCount` valid `VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo` structures

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pImageOpaqueBinds-parameter**
  If `imageOpaqueBindCount` is not 0, `pImageOpaqueBinds` must be a valid pointer to an array of `imageOpaqueBindCount` valid `VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo` structures

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-pImageBinds-parameter**
  If `imageBindCount` is not 0, `pImageBinds` must be a valid pointer to an array of `imageBindCount` valid `VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo` structures

- **VUID-VkBindSparseInfo-commonparent**
  Both of the elements of `pSignalSemaphores`, and the elements of `pWaitSemaphores` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

To specify the values to use when waiting for and signaling semaphores created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE`, add a `VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkBindSparseInfo` structure.

If the `pNext` chain of `VkBindSparseInfo` includes a `VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo` structure, then that structure includes device indices specifying which instance of the resources and memory are
The `VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo` structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t resourceDeviceIndex;
    uint32_t memoryDeviceIndex;
} VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_device_group
typedef VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `resourceDeviceIndex` is a device index indicating which instance of the resource is bound.
- `memoryDeviceIndex` is a device index indicating which instance of the memory the resource instance is bound to.

These device indices apply to all buffer and image memory binds included in the batch pointing to this structure. The semaphore waits and signals for the batch are executed only by the physical device specified by the `resourceDeviceIndex`.

If this structure is not present, `resourceDeviceIndex` and `memoryDeviceIndex` are assumed to be zero.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo-resourceDeviceIndex-01118
  `resourceDeviceIndex` and `memoryDeviceIndex` must both be valid device indices

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo-memoryDeviceIndex-01119
  Each memory allocation bound in this batch must have allocated an instance for `memoryDeviceIndex`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPEDEVICEGROUPBINDSPARSEINFO`
Chapter 30. Window System Integration (WSI)

This chapter discusses the window system integration (WSI) between the Vulkan API and the various forms of displaying the results of rendering to a user. Since the Vulkan API can be used without displaying results, WSI is provided through the use of optional Vulkan extensions. This chapter provides an overview of WSI. See the appendix for additional details of each WSI extension, including which extensions must be enabled in order to use each of the functions described in this chapter.

30.1. WSI Platform

A platform is an abstraction for a window system, OS, etc. Some examples include MS Windows, Android, and Wayland. The Vulkan API may be integrated in a unique manner for each platform.

The Vulkan API does not define any type of platform object. Platform-specific WSI extensions are defined, each containing platform-specific functions for using WSI. Use of these extensions is guarded by preprocessor symbols as defined in the Window System-Specific Header Control appendix.

In order for an application to be compiled to use WSI with a given platform, it must either:

• #define the appropriate preprocessor symbol prior to including the vulkan.h header file, or
• include vulkan_core.h and any native platform headers, followed by the appropriate platform-specific header.

The preprocessor symbols and platform-specific headers are defined in the Window System Extensions and Headers table.

Each platform-specific extension is an instance extension. The application must enable instance extensions with vkCreateInstance before using them.

30.2. WSI Surface

Native platform surface or window objects are abstracted by surface objects, which are represented by VkSurfaceKHR handles:

// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkSurfaceKHR)

The VK_KHR_surface extension declares the VkSurfaceKHR object, and provides a function for destroying VkSurfaceKHR objects. Separate platform-specific extensions each provide a function for creating a VkSurfaceKHR object for the respective platform. From the application’s perspective this is an opaque handle, just like the handles of other Vulkan objects.

Note
On certain platforms, the Vulkan loader and ICDs may have conventions that treat the handle as a pointer to a structure containing the platform-specific information about the surface. This will be described in the documentation for the loader-ICD interface, and in the `vk_icd.h` header file of the LoaderAndTools source-code repository. This does not affect the loader-layer interface; layers may wrap `VkSurfaceKHR` objects.

### 30.2.1. Android Platform

To create a `VkSurfaceKHR` object for an Android native window, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_android_surface
VkResult vkCreateAndroidSurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance instance,
    const VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSurfaceKHR* pSurface);
```

- `instance` is the instance to associate the surface with.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure containing parameters affecting the creation of the surface object.
- `pAllocator` is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the surface object when there is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).
- `pSurface` is a pointer to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle in which the created surface object is returned.

During the lifetime of a surface created using a particular `ANativeWindow` handle any attempts to create another surface for the same `ANativeWindow` and any attempts to connect to the same `ANativeWindow` through other platform mechanisms will fail.

**Note**

In particular, only one `VkSurfaceKHR` can exist at a time for a given window. Similarly, a native window cannot be used by both a `VkSurfaceKHR` and `EGLSurface` simultaneously.

If successful, `vkCreateAndroidSurfaceKHR` increments the `ANativeWindow`'s reference count, and `vkDestroySurfaceKHR` will decrement it.

On Android, when a swapchain's `imageExtent` does not match the surface's `currentExtent`, the presentable images will be scaled to the surface's dimensions during presentation. `minImageExtent` is (1,1), and `maxImageExtent` is the maximum image size supported by the consumer. For the system compositor, `currentExtent` is the window size (i.e. the consumer's preferred size).

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCreateAndroidSurfaceKHR-instance-parameter `instance` must be a valid `VkInstance` handle
• VUID-vkCreateAndroidSurfaceKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter
  
  **pCreateInfo must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure

• VUID-vkCreateAndroidSurfaceKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  
  If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator must` be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

• VUID-vkCreateAndroidSurfaceKHR-pSurface-parameter
  
  **pSurface must** be a valid pointer to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

---

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- **VK_SUCCESS**

**Failure**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR**

---

The `VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_android_surface
typedef struct VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkAndroidSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR flags;
    struct ANativeWindow* window;
} VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
- **window** is a pointer to the `ANativeWindow` to associate the surface with.

---

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-window-01248
  
  **window must** point to a valid Android `ANativeWindow`

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  
  **sType must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ANDROID_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
To remove an unnecessary compile-time dependency, an incomplete type definition of ANativeWindow is provided in the Vulkan headers:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_android_surface
struct ANativeWindow;
```

The actual ANativeWindow type is defined in Android NDK headers.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_android_surface
typedef VkFlags VkAndroidSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR;
```

VkAndroidSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

### 30.2.2. Wayland Platform

To create a VkSurfaceKHR object for a Wayland surface, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_wayland_surface
VkResult vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance instance,                     instance,
    const VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,    pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,            pAllocator,
    VkSurfaceKHR* pSurface);                       pSurface);
```

- **instance** is the instance to associate the surface with.
- **pCreateInfo** is a pointer to a VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure containing parameters affecting the creation of the surface object.
- **pAllocator** is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the surface object when there is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).
- **pSurface** is a pointer to a VkSurfaceKHR handle in which the created surface object is returned.

#### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR-instance-parameter**
  - **instance** must be a valid VkInstance handle
- **VUID-vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter**
  - **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure
• VUID-vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

• VUID-vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR-pSurface-parameter
  `pSurface` must be a valid pointer to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

---

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_wayland_surface
typedef struct VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkWaylandSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR flags;
    struct wl_display* display;
    struct wl_surface* surface;
} VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `display` and `surface` are pointers to the Wayland `wl_display` and `wl_surface` to associate the surface with.

---

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-display-01304
  `display` must point to a valid Wayland `wl_display`

- VUID-VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-surface-01305
  `surface` must point to a valid Wayland `wl_surface`

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WAYLAND_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

- VUID-VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL
- VUID-VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-flags-zero bitmask
  flags must be 0

On Wayland, currentExtent is the special value (0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF), indicating that the surface size will be determined by the extent of a swapchain targeting the surface. Whatever the application sets a swapchain’s imageExtent to will be the size of the window, after the first image is presented. minImageExtent is (1,1), and maxImageExtent is the maximum supported surface size. Any calls to vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR on a surface created with vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR are required to return VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR as one of the valid present modes.

Some Vulkan functions may send protocol over the specified wl_display connection when using a swapchain or presentable images created from a VkSurfaceKHR referring to a wl_surface. Applications must therefore ensure that both the wl_display and the wl_surface remain valid for the lifetime of any VkSwapchainKHR objects created from a particular wl_display and wl_surface. Also, calling vkQueuePresentKHR will result in Vulkan sending wl_surface.commit requests to the underlying wl_surface of each VkSwapchainKHR objects referenced by pPresentInfo. If the swapchain is created with a present mode of VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR or VK_PRESENT_MODE_IMMEDIATE_KHR, then the corresponding wl_surface.attach, wl_surface.damage, and wl_surface.commit request must be issued by the implementation during the call to vkQueuePresentKHR and must not be issued by the implementation outside of vkQueuePresentKHR. This ensures that any Wayland requests sent by the client after the call to vkQueuePresentKHR returns will be received by the compositor after the wl_surface.commit. Regardless of the mode of swapchain creation, a new wl_event_queue must be created for each successful vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR call, and every Wayland object created by the implementation must be assigned to this event queue. If the platform provides Wayland 1.11 or greater, this must be implemented by the use of Wayland proxy object wrappers, to avoid race conditions.

If the application wishes to synchronize any window changes with a particular frame, such requests must be sent to the Wayland display server prior to calling vkQueuePresentKHR. For full control over interactions between Vulkan rendering and other Wayland protocol requests and events, a present mode of VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR should be used.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_wayland_surface
typedef VkFlags VkWaylandSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR;
```

VKWaylandSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

### 30.2.3. Win32 Platform

To create a VkSurfaceKHR object for a Win32 window, call:
Provided by VK_KHR_win32_surface

```c
VkResult vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance instance,
    const VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSurfaceKHR* pSurface);
```

- `instance` is the instance to associate the surface with.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure containing parameters affecting the creation of the surface object.
- `pAllocator` is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the surface object when there is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).
- `pSurface` is a pointer to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle in which the created surface object is returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR-instance-parameter `instance` must be a valid `VkInstance` handle
- VUID-vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure
- VUID-vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR-pAllocator-parameter If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- VUID-vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR-pSurface-parameter `pSurface` must be a valid pointer to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

Provided by VK_KHR_win32_surface
```c
typedef struct VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkWin32SurfaceCreateFlagsKHR flags;
} VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **flags** is reserved for future use.
• **hinstance** is the Win32 `HINSTANCE` for the window to associate the surface with.
• **hwnd** is the Win32 `HWND` for the window to associate the surface with.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR-hinstance-01307
  - `hinstance` must be a valid Win32 `HINSTANCE`
- VUID-VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR-hwnd-01308
  - `hwnd` must be a valid Win32 `HWND`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WIN32_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- VUID-VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  - `pNext` must be NULL
- VUID-VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR-flags-zerobitmask
  - `flags` must be 0

With Win32, **`minImageExtent`, `maxImageExtent`, and `currentExtent` must** always equal the window size.

The **`currentExtent` of a Win32 surface must** have both width and height greater than 0, or both of them 0.

**Note**

Due to above restrictions, it is only possible to create a new swapchain on this platform with `imageExtent` being equal to the current size of the window.

The window size **may** become (0, 0) on this platform (e.g. when the window is minimized), and so a swapchain cannot be created until the size changes.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_win32_surface
typedef VkFlags VkWin32SurfaceCreateFlagsKHR;
```

**VkWin32SurfaceCreateFlagsKHR** is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for
future use.

30.2.4. XCB Platform

To create a `VkSurfaceKHR` object for an X11 window, using the XCB client-side library, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_xcb_surface
VkResult vkCreateXcbSurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance instance,          // Provided by VK_KHR_xcb_surface
    const VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSurfaceKHR* pSurface);
```

- `instance` is the instance to associate the surface with.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure containing parameters affecting the creation of the surface object.
- `pAllocator` is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the surface object when there is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).
- `pSurface` is a pointer to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle in which the created surface object is returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCreateXcbSurfaceKHR-instance-parameter**
  - `instance` must be a valid `VkInstance` handle
- **VUID-vkCreateXcbSurfaceKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter**
  - `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure
- **VUID-vkCreateXcbSurfaceKHR-pAllocator-parameter**
  - If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- **VUID-vkCreateXcbSurfaceKHR-pSurface-parameter**
  - `pSurface` must be a valid pointer to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:
// Provided by VK_KHR_xcb_surface

typedef struct VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkXcbSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR flags;
    xcb_connection_t* connection;
    xcb_window_t window;
} VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
- **connection** is a pointer to an **xcb_connection_t** to the X server.
- **window** is the **xcb_window_t** for the X11 window to associate the surface with.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-connection-01310
  *connection must point to a valid X11 xcb_connection_t*

- VUID-VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-window-01311
  *window must be a valid X11 xcb_window_t*

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  *sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XCB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR*

- VUID-VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  *pNext must be NULL*

- VUID-VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-flags-zerobitmask
  *flags must be 0*

With Xcb, **minImageExtent**, **maxImageExtent**, and **currentExtent** must always equal the window size.

The **currentExtent** of an Xcb surface must have both **width** and **height** greater than 0, or both of them 0.

**Note**

Due to above restrictions, it is only possible to create a new swapchain on this platform with **imageExtent** being equal to the current size of the window.

The window size may become (0, 0) on this platform (e.g. when the window is minimized), and so a swapchain cannot be created until the size changes.
Some Vulkan functions may send protocol over the specified xcb connection when using a swapchain or presentable images created from a VkSurfaceKHR referring to an xcb window. Applications must therefore ensure the xcb connection is available to Vulkan for the duration of any functions that manipulate such swapchains or their presentable images, and any functions that build or queue command buffers that operate on such presentable images. Specifically, applications using Vulkan with xcb-based swapchains must

- Avoid holding a server grab on an xcb connection while waiting for Vulkan operations to complete using a swapchain derived from a different xcb connection referring to the same X server instance. Failing to do so may result in deadlock.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_xcb_surface
typedef VkFlags VkXcbSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR;
```

VkXcbSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

### 30.2.5. Xlib Platform

To create a VkSurfaceKHR object for an X11 window, using the Xlib client-side library, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_xlib_surface
VkResult vkCreateXlibSurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance instance,
    const VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSurfaceKHR* pSurface);
```

- instance is the instance to associate the surface with.
- pCreateInfo is a pointer to a VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure containing the parameters affecting the creation of the surface object.
- pAllocator is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the surface object when there is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).
- pSurface is a pointer to a VkSurfaceKHR handle in which the created surface object is returned.

#### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateXlibSurfaceKHR-instance-parameter instance must be a valid VkInstance handle
- VUID-vkCreateXlibSurfaceKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure
- VUID-vkCreateXlibSurfaceKHR-pAllocator-parameter If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
Return Codes

Success
  • VK_SUCCESS

Failure
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_xlib_surface
typedef struct VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkXlibSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR flags;
    Display* dpy;
    Window window;
} VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `dpy` is a pointer to an Xlib `Display` connection to the X server.
- `window` is an Xlib `Window` to associate the surface with.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-dpy-01313
  `dpy` must point to a valid Xlib `Display`

- VUID-VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-window-01314
  `window` must be a valid Xlib `Window`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XLIB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

- VUID-VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`
With Xlib, `minImageExtent`, `maxImageExtent`, and `currentExtent` must always equal the window size.

The `currentExtent` of an Xlib surface must have both `width` and `height` greater than 0, or both of them 0.

Note
Due to above restrictions, it is only possible to create a new swapchain on this platform with `imageExtent` being equal to the current size of the window.

The window size may become (0, 0) on this platform (e.g. when the window is minimized), and so a swapchain cannot be created until the size changes.

Some Vulkan functions may send protocol over the specified Xlib Display connection when using a swapchain or presentable images created from a `VkSurfaceKHR` referring to an Xlib window. Applications must therefore ensure the display connection is available to Vulkan for the duration of any functions that manipulate such swapchains or their presentable images, and any functions that build or queue command buffers that operate on such presentable images. Specifically, applications using Vulkan with Xlib-based swapchains must

- Avoid holding a server grab on a display connection while waiting for Vulkan operations to complete using a swapchain derived from a different display connection referring to the same X server instance. Failing to do so may result in deadlock.

Some implementations may require threads to implement some presentation modes so applications must call `XInitThreads()` before calling any other Xlib functions.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_xlib_surface
typedef VkFlags VkXlibSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR;
```

`VkXlibSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

### 30.2.6. Platform-Independent Information

Once created, `VkSurfaceKHR` objects can be used in this and other extensions, in particular the `VK_KHR_swapchain` extension.

Several WSI functions return `VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR` if the surface becomes no longer available. After such an error, the surface (and any child swapchain, if one exists) should be destroyed, as there is no way to restore them to a not-lost state. Applications may attempt to create a new `VkSurfaceKHR` using the same native platform window object, but whether such re-creation will succeed is platform-dependent and may depend on the reason the surface became unavailable. A lost surface does not otherwise cause devices to be lost.

To destroy a `VkSurfaceKHR` object, call:
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface

```c
void vkDestroySurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance instance,           // instance is the instance used to create the surface.
    VkSurfaceKHR surface,         // surface is the surface to destroy.
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator); // pAllocator is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the surface object when there is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).
```

Destroying a `VkSurfaceKHR` merely severs the connection between Vulkan and the native surface, and does not imply destroying the native surface, closing a window, or similar behavior.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkDestroySurfaceKHR-surface-01266**
  All `VkSwapchainKHR` objects created for `surface` must have been destroyed prior to destroying `surface`.

- **VUID-vkDestroySurfaceKHR-surface-01267**
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `surface` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.

- **VUID-vkDestroySurfaceKHR-surface-01268**
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `surface` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-vkDestroySurfaceKHR-instance-parameter**
  `instance` must be a valid `VkInstance` handle.

- **VUID-vkDestroySurfaceKHR-surface-parameter**
  If `surface` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle.

- **VUID-vkDestroySurfaceKHR-pAllocator-parameter**
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.

- **VUID-vkDestroySurfaceKHR-surface-parent**
  If `surface` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `instance`.

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `surface` must be externally synchronized.
30.3. Presenting Directly to Display Devices

In some environments applications can also present Vulkan rendering directly to display devices without using an intermediate windowing system. This can be useful for embedded applications, or implementing the rendering/presentation backend of a windowing system using Vulkan. The VK_KHR_display extension provides the functionality necessary to enumerate display devices and create VkSurfaceKHR objects that target displays.

30.3.1. Display Enumeration

Displays are represented by VkDisplayKHR handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDisplayKHR)
```

Various functions are provided for enumerating the available display devices present on a Vulkan physical device. To query information about the available displays, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount, 
    VkDisplayPropertiesKHR* pProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is a physical device.
- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of display devices available or queried, as described below.
- `pProperties` is either NULL or a pointer to an array of VkDisplayPropertiesKHR structures.

If `pProperties` is NULL, then the number of display devices available for `physicalDevice` is returned in `pPropertyCount`. Otherwise, `pPropertyCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pProperties` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pProperties`. If the value of `pPropertyCount` is less than the number of display devices for `physicalDevice`, at most `pPropertyCount` structures will be written, and VK_INCOMPLETE will be returned instead of VK_SUCCESS, to indicate that not all the available properties were returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter `physicalDevice` must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR-pPropertyCount-parameter `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR-pProperties-parameter
If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pProperties` is not NULL, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `propertyCount` `VkDisplayPropertiesKHR` structures.

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkDisplayPropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef struct VkDisplayPropertiesKHR {
    VkDisplayKHR display;
    const char* displayName;
    VkExtent2D physicalDimensions;
    VkExtent2D physicalResolution;
    VkSurfaceTransformFlagsKHR supportedTransforms;
    VkBool32 planeReorderPossible;
    VkBool32 persistentContent;
} VkDisplayPropertiesKHR;
```

- `display` is a handle that is used to refer to the display described here. This handle will be valid for the lifetime of the Vulkan instance.

- `displayName` is NULL or a pointer to a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing the name of the display. Generally, this will be the name provided by the display’s EDID. If NULL, no suitable name is available. If not NULL, the string pointed to must remain accessible and unmodified as long as `display` is valid.

- `physicalDimensions` describes the physical width and height of the visible portion of the display, in millimeters.

- `physicalResolution` describes the physical, native, or preferred resolution of the display.

  **Note**
  For devices which have no natural value to return here, implementations should return the maximum resolution supported.

- `supportedTransforms` is a bitmask of `VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR` describing which transforms are supported by this display.

- `planeReorderPossible` tells whether the planes on this display can have their z order changed. If...
this is VK_TRUE, the application can re-arrange the planes on this display in any order relative to each other.

- **persistentContent** tells whether the display supports self-refresh/internal buffering. If this is true, the application can submit persistent present operations on swapchains created against this display.

  ![Note](image)

  Persistent presents may have higher latency, and may use less power when the screen content is updated infrequently, or when only a portion of the screen needs to be updated in most frames.

To query information about the available displays, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount,
    VkDisplayProperties2KHR* pProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is a physical device.
- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of display devices available or queried, as described below.
- `pProperties` is either NULL or a pointer to an array of `VkDisplayProperties2KHR` structures.

`vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayProperties2KHR` behaves similarly to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR`, with the ability to return extended information via chained output structures.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayProperties2KHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayProperties2KHR-pPropertyCount-parameter
  `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayProperties2KHR-pProperties-parameter
  If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pProperties` is not NULL, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPropertyCount` `VkDisplayProperties2KHR` structures

### Return Codes

**Success**

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE
Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkDisplayProperties2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
typedef struct VkDisplayProperties2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkDisplayPropertiesKHR displayProperties;
} VkDisplayProperties2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `displayProperties` is a `VkDisplayPropertiesKHR` structure.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDisplayProperties2KHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR`
- VUID-VkDisplayProperties2KHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

Display Planes

Images are presented to individual planes on a display. Devices must support at least one plane on each display. Planes can be stacked and blended to composite multiple images on one display. Devices may support only a fixed stacking order and fixed mapping between planes and displays, or they may allow arbitrary application specified stacking orders and mappings between planes and displays. To query the properties of device display planes, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice, 
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount, 
    VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR* pProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is a physical device.
- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of display planes available or queried, as described below.
- `pProperties` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR` structures.
If `pProperties` is `NULL`, then the number of display planes available for `physicalDevice` is returned in `pPropertyCount`. Otherwise, `pPropertyCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pProperties` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pProperties`. If the value of `pPropertyCount` is less than the number of display planes for `physicalDevice`, at most `pPropertyCount` structures will be written.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  - `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR-pPropertyCount-parameter
  - `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR-pProperties-parameter
  - If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pProperties` is not `NULL`, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPropertyCount` `VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR` structures

### Return Codes

#### Success
- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

#### Failure
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef struct VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR {
    VkDisplayKHR currentDisplay;
    uint32_t currentStackIndex;
} VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR;
```

- `currentDisplay` is the handle of the display the plane is currently associated with. If the plane is not currently attached to any displays, this will be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.
- `currentStackIndex` is the current z-order of the plane. This will be between 0 and the value returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR` in `pPropertyCount`.

To query the properties of a device’s display planes, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
```
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount,
    VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR* pProperties);

- `physicalDevice` is a physical device.
- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of display planes available or queried, as described below.
- `pProperties` is either NULL or a pointer to an array of `VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR` structures.

vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR behaves similarly to vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR, with the ability to return extended information via chained output structures.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR-physicalDevice-parameter `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR-pPropertyCount-parameter `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR-pProperties-parameter If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pProperties` is not NULL, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPropertyCount` `VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR` structures

**Return Codes**

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

The `VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
typedef struct VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR displayPlaneProperties;
} VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.

• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **displayPlaneProperties** is a **VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR** structure.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR-sType-sType**
  
  *sType* **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR**

- **VUID-VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR-pNext-pNext**
  
  *pNext* **must** be **NULL**

To determine which displays a plane is usable with, call

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VkResult vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,  
    uint32_t planeIndex,  
    uint32_t* pDisplayCount,  
    VkDisplayKHR* pDisplays);
```

- **physicalDevice** is a physical device.

- **planeIndex** is the plane which the application wishes to use, and **must** be in the range [0, physical device plane count - 1].

- **pDisplayCount** is a pointer to an integer related to the number of displays available or queried, as described below.

- **pDisplays** is either **NULL** or a pointer to an array of **VkDisplayKHR** handles.

If **pDisplays** is **NULL**, then the number of displays usable with the specified **planeIndex** for **physicalDevice** is returned in **pDisplayCount**. Otherwise, **pDisplayCount** **must** point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the **pDisplays** array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of handles actually written to **pDisplays**. If the value of **pDisplayCount** is less than the number of usable display-plane pairs for **physicalDevice**, at most **pDisplayCount** handles will be written, and **VK_INCOMPLETE** will be returned instead of **VK_SUCCESS**, to indicate that not all the available pairs were returned.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR-planeIndex-01249**

  **planeIndex** **must** be less than the number of display planes supported by the device as determined by calling **vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR**
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR-pDisplayCount-parameter
  `pDisplayCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

- VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR-pDisplays-parameter
  If the value referenced by `pDisplayCount` is not 0, and `pDisplays` is not NULL, `pDisplays` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pDisplayCount` `VkDisplayKHR` handles

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

Additional properties of displays are queried using specialized query functions.

Display Modes

Display modes are represented by `VkDisplayModeKHR` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDisplayModeKHR)
```

Each display has one or more supported modes associated with it by default. These built-in modes are queried by calling:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VkResult vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkDisplayKHR display,
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount,
    VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR* pProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device associated with `display`.
- `display` is the display to query.
- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of display modes available or
queried, as described below.

- \textit{pProperties} is either \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to an array of \texttt{VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR} structures.

If \textit{pProperties} is \texttt{NULL}, then the number of display modes available on the specified \texttt{display} for \texttt{physicalDevice} is returned in \textit{pPropertyCount}. Otherwise, \textit{pPropertyCount} must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the \textit{pProperties} array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to \textit{pProperties}. If the value of \textit{pPropertyCount} is less than the number of display modes for \texttt{physicalDevice}, at most \textit{pPropertyCount} structures will be written, and \texttt{VK_INCOMPLETE} will be returned instead of \texttt{VK_SUCCESS}, to indicate that not all the available display modes were returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  \texttt{physicalDevice} must be a valid \texttt{VkPhysicalDevice} handle
- VUID-vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR-display-parameter
  \texttt{display} must be a valid \texttt{VkDisplayKHR} handle
- VUID-vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR-pPropertyCount-parameter
  \texttt{pPropertyCount} must be a valid pointer to a \texttt{uint32_t} value
- VUID-vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR-pProperties-parameter
  If the value referenced by \texttt{pPropertyCount} is not 0, and \textit{pProperties} is not \texttt{NULL}, \textit{pProperties} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{pPropertyCount} \texttt{VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR} structures
- VUID-vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR-display-parent
  \texttt{display} must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from \texttt{physicalDevice}

### Return Codes

**Success**

- \texttt{VK_SUCCESS}
- \texttt{VK_INCOMPLETE}

**Failure**

- \texttt{VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY}
- \texttt{VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY}

The \texttt{VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR} structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef struct VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR {
    VkDisplayModeKHR displayMode;
    VkDisplayModeParametersKHR parameters;
} VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR;
```
displayMode is a handle to the display mode described in this structure. This handle will be valid for the lifetime of the Vulkan instance.

parameters is a VkDisplayModeParametersKHR structure describing the display parameters associated with displayMode.

// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef VkFlags VkDisplayModeCreateFlagsKHR;

VkDisplayModeCreateFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

To query the properties of a device’s built-in display modes, call:

// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
VkResult vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkDisplayKHR display,
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount,
    VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR* pProperties);

• physicalDevice is the physical device associated with display.
• display is the display to query.
• pPropertyCount is a pointer to an integer related to the number of display modes available or queried, as described below.
• pProperties is either NULL or a pointer to an array of VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR structures.

vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR behaves similarly to vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR, with the ability to return extended information via chained output structures.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR-physicalDevice-parameter physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
• VUID-vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR-display-parameter display must be a valid VkDisplayKHR handle
• VUID-vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR-pPropertyCount-parameter pPropertyCount must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value
• VUID-vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR-pProperties-parameter If the value referenced by pPropertyCount is not 0, and pProperties is not NULL, pProperties must be a valid pointer to an array of pPropertyCount VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR structures
• VUID-vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR-display-parent display must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from physicalDevice
Return Codes

Success
  • VK_SUCCESS
  • VK_INCOMPLETE

Failure
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
typedef struct VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR {
  VkStructureType sType;
  void* pNext;
  VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR displayModeProperties;
} VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `displayModeProperties` is a VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR structure.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR`
- VUID-VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be NULL

The VkDisplayModeParametersKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef struct VkDisplayModeParametersKHR {
  VkExtent2D visibleRegion;
  uint32_t refreshRate;
} VkDisplayModeParametersKHR;
```

- `visibleRegion` is the 2D extents of the visible region.
- `refreshRate` is a `uint32_t` that is the number of times the display is refreshed each second multiplied by 1000.

>Note

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For example, a 60Hz display mode would report a `refreshRate` of 60,000.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDisplayModeParametersKHR-width-01990**
  The `width` member of `visibleRegion` **must** be greater than **0**

- **VUID-VkDisplayModeParametersKHR-height-01991**
  The `height` member of `visibleRegion` **must** be greater than **0**

- **VUID-VkDisplayModeParametersKHR-refreshRate-01992**
  `refreshRate` **must** be greater than **0**

Additional modes **may** also be created by calling:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VkResult vkCreateDisplayModeKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,     // physicalDevice is the physical device associated with display.
    VkDisplayKHR display,                // display is the display to create an additional mode for.
    const VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,  // pCreateInfo is a pointer to a VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR structure describing the new mode to create.
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator, // pAllocator is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the display mode object when there is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).
    VkDisplayModeKHR* pMode              // pMode is a pointer to a VkDisplayModeKHR handle in which the mode created is returned.
);
```

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCreateDisplayModeKHR-physicalDevice-parameter**
  `physicalDevice` **must** be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkCreateDisplayModeKHR-display-parameter**
  `display` **must** be a valid `VkDisplayKHR` handle

- **VUID-vkCreateDisplayModeKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter**
  `pCreateInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR` structure

- **VUID-vkCreateDisplayModeKHR-pAllocator-parameter**
  If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

- **VUID-vkCreateDisplayModeKHR-pMode-parameter**
  `pMode` **must** be a valid pointer to a `VkDisplayModeKHR` handle
Host Synchronization

- Host access to display must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED

The VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef struct VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDisplayModeCreateFlagsKHR flags;
    VkDisplayModeParametersKHR parameters;
} VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use, and must be zero.
- `parameters` is a VkDisplayModeParametersKHR structure describing the display parameters to use in creating the new mode. If the parameters are not compatible with the specified display, the implementation must return VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- VUID-VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be NULL
- VUID-VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR-flags-zerobitmask
  `flags` must be 0
Applications that wish to present directly to a display must select which layer, or “plane” of the display they wish to target, and a mode to use with the display. Each display supports at least one plane. The capabilities of a given mode and plane combination are determined by calling:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VkResult vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkDisplayModeKHR mode,
    uint32_t planeIndex,
    VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR* pCapabilities);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device associated with the display specified by `mode`.
- `mode` is the display mode the application intends to program when using the specified plane. Note this parameter also implicitly specifies a display.
- `planeIndex` is the plane which the application intends to use with the display, and is less than the number of display planes supported by the device.
- `pCapabilities` is a pointer to a `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR` structure in which the capabilities are returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter `physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle`
- VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR-mode-parameter `mode must be a valid VkDisplayModeKHR handle`
- VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR-pCapabilities-parameter `pCapabilities must be a valid pointer to a VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR structure`

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `mode must be externally synchronized`

### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
The `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef struct VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR {
    VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagsKHR supportedAlpha;
    VkOffset2D minSrcPosition;
    VkOffset2D maxSrcPosition;
    VkExtent2D minSrcExtent;
    VkExtent2D maxSrcExtent;
    VkOffset2D minDstPosition;
    VkOffset2D maxDstPosition;
    VkExtent2D minDstExtent;
    VkExtent2D maxDstExtent;
} VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR;
```

- `supportedAlpha` is a bitmask of `VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR` describing the supported alpha blending modes.
- `minSrcPosition` is the minimum source rectangle offset supported by this plane using the specified mode.
- `maxSrcPosition` is the maximum source rectangle offset supported by this plane using the specified mode. The x and y components of `maxSrcPosition` must each be greater than or equal to the x and y components of `minSrcPosition`, respectively.
- `minSrcExtent` is the minimum source rectangle size supported by this plane using the specified mode.
- `maxSrcExtent` is the maximum source rectangle size supported by this plane using the specified mode.
- `minDstPosition`, `maxDstPosition`, `minDstExtent`, and `maxDstExtent` all have similar semantics to their corresponding `*Src` equivalents, but apply to the output region within the mode rather than the input region within the source image. Unlike the `*Src` offsets, `minDstPosition` and `maxDstPosition` may contain negative values.

The minimum and maximum position and extent fields describe the implementation limits, if any, as they apply to the specified display mode and plane. Vendors may support displaying a subset of a swapchain's presentable images on the specified display plane. This is expressed by returning `minSrcPosition`, `maxSrcPosition`, `minSrcExtent`, and `maxSrcExtent` values that indicate a range of possible positions and sizes which may be used to specify the region within the presentable images that source pixels will be read from when creating a swapchain on the specified display mode and plane.

Vendors may also support mapping the presentable images' content to a subset or superset of the visible region in the specified display mode. This is expressed by returning `minDstPosition`, `maxDstPosition`, `minDstExtent`, and `maxDstExtent` values that indicate a range of possible positions and sizes which may be used to describe the region within the display mode that the source pixels will
be mapped to.

Other vendors may support only a 1-1 mapping between pixels in the presentable images and the display mode. This may be indicated by returning (0, 0) for minSrcPosition, maxSrcPosition, minDstPosition, and maxDstPosition, and (display mode width, display mode height) for minSrcExtent, maxSrcExtent, minDstExtent, and maxDstExtent.

The value supportedAlpha must contain at least one valid VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR bit.

These values indicate the limits of the implementation's individual fields. Not all combinations of values within the offset and extent ranges returned in VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR are guaranteed to be supported. Presentation requests specifying unsupported combinations may fail.

To query the capabilities of a given mode and plane combination, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
VkResult vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR* pDisplayPlaneInfo,
    VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR* pCapabilities);
```

- physicalDevice is the physical device associated with pDisplayPlaneInfo.
- pDisplayPlaneInfo is a pointer to a VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR structure describing the plane and mode.
- pCapabilities is a pointer to a VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR structure in which the capabilities are returned.

vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR behaves similarly to vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR, with the ability to specify extended inputs via chained input structures, and to return extended information via chained output structures.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR-physicalDevice-parameter physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR-pDisplayPlaneInfo-parameter pDisplayPlaneInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR structure
- VUID-vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR-pCapabilities-parameter pCapabilities must be a valid pointer to a VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR structure

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS
Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
typedef struct VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDisplayModeKHR mode;
    uint32_t planeIndex;
} VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `mode` is the display mode the application intends to program when using the specified plane.

Note

This parameter also implicitly specifies a display.

- `planeIndex` is the plane which the application intends to use with the display.

The members of `VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR` correspond to the arguments to `vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR`, with `sType` and `pNext` added for extensibility.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR-sType-sType` 
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_INFO_2_KHR`

- `VUID-VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR-pNext-pNext` 
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- `VUID-VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR-mode-parameter` 
  `mode` must be a valid `VkDisplayModeKHR` handle

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `mode` must be externally synchronized

The `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
```
typedef struct VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR capabilities;
} VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR;

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `capabilities` is a `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR` structure.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_CAPABILITIES_2_KHR`
- VUID-VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

30.3.2. Display Surfaces

A complete display configuration includes a mode, one or more display planes and any parameters describing their behavior, and parameters describing some aspects of the images associated with those planes. Display surfaces describe the configuration of a single plane within a complete display configuration. To create a `VkSurfaceKHR` object for a display plane, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
VkResult vkCreateDisplayPlaneSurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance instance,
    const VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSurfaceKHR* pSurface);
```

- `instance` is the instance corresponding to the physical device the targeted display is on.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure specifying which mode, plane, and other parameters to use, as described below.
- `pAllocator` is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the surface object when there is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).
- `pSurface` is a pointer to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle in which the created surface is returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateDisplayPlaneSurfaceKHR-instance-parameter
  `instance` must be a valid `VkInstance` handle
- VUID-vkCreateDisplayPlaneSurfaceKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter
pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure

- VUID-vkCreateDisplayPlaneSurfaceKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateDisplayPlaneSurfaceKHR-pSurface-parameter
  pSurface must be a valid pointer to a VkSurfaceKHR handle

### Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef struct VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDisplaySurfaceCreateFlagsKHR flags;
    VkDisplayModeKHR displayMode;
    uint32_t planeIndex;
    uint32_t planeStackIndex;
    VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR transform;
    float globalAlpha;
    VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR alphaMode;
    VkExtent2D imageExtent;
} VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use, and must be zero.
- **displayMode** is a VkDisplayModeKHR handle specifying the mode to use when displaying this surface.
- **planeIndex** is the plane on which this surface appears.
- **planeStackIndex** is the z-order of the plane.
- **transform** is a VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR value specifying the transformation to apply to images as part of the scanout operation.
- **globalAlpha** is the global alpha value. This value is ignored if alphaMode is not
• **alphaMode** is a `VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR` value specifying the type of alpha blending to use.

• **imageExtent** is the size of the presentable images to use with the surface.

**Note**

Creating a display surface must not modify the state of the displays, planes, or other resources it names. For example, it must not apply the specified mode to be set on the associated display. Application of display configuration occurs as a side effect of presenting to a display surface.

---

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-planeIndex-01252**
 (planeIndex must be less than the number of display planes supported by the device as determined by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR`)

- **VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-planeReorderPossible-01253**
  If the `planeReorderPossible` member of the `VkDisplayPropertiesKHR` structure returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR` for the display corresponding to `displayMode` is `VK_TRUE` then `planeStackIndex` must be less than the number of display planes supported by the device as determined by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR`; otherwise `planeStackIndex` must equal the `currentStackIndex` member of `VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR` for the display plane corresponding to `displayMode`.

- **VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-alphaMode-01254**
  If `alphaMode` is `VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_GLOBAL_BIT_KHR` then `globalAlpha` must be between 0 and 1, inclusive.

- **VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-alphaMode-01255**
  `alphaMode` must be one of the bits present in the `supportedAlpha` member of `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR` for the display plane corresponding to `displayMode`.

- **VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-transform-06740**
  `transform` must be one of the bits present in the `supportedTransforms` member of `VkDisplayPropertiesKHR` for the display corresponding to `displayMode`.

- **VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-width-01256**
  The `width` and `height` members of `imageExtent` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxImageDimension2D`.

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  `pNext` must be `NULL`.
• VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-flags-zerobitmask
  flags must be 0

• VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-displayMode-parameter
displayMode must be a valid VkDisplayModeKHR handle

• VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-transform-parameter
  transform must be a valid VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR value

• VUID-VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR-alphaMode-parameter
  alphaMode must be a valid VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR value

// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef VkFlags VkDisplaySurfaceCreateFlagsKHR;

VkDisplaySurfaceCreateFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

Bits which can be set in VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR::alphaMode, specifying the type of alpha blending to use on a display, are:

// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef enum VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR {
  VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
  VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_GLOBAL_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
  VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_PER_PIXEL_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
  VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_PER_PIXEL_PREMULTIPLIED_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008,
} VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR;

• VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR specifies that the source image will be treated as opaque.

• VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_GLOBAL_BIT_KHR specifies that a global alpha value must be specified that will be applied to all pixels in the source image.

• VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_PER_PIXEL_BIT_KHR specifies that the alpha value will be determined by the alpha component of the source image's pixels. If the source format contains no alpha values, no blending will be applied. The source alpha values are not premultiplied into the source image's other color components.

• VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_PER_PIXEL_PREMULTIPLIED_BIT_KHR is equivalent to VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_PER_PIXEL_BIT_KHR, except the source alpha values are assumed to be premultiplied into the source image's other color components.

// Provided by VK_KHR_display
typedef VkFlags VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagsKHR;

VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR.
30.4. Querying for WSI Support

Not all physical devices will include WSI support. Within a physical device, not all queue families will support presentation. WSI support and compatibility can be determined in a platform-neutral manner (which determines support for presentation to a particular surface object) and additionally may be determined in platform-specific manners (which determine support for presentation on the specified physical device but do not guarantee support for presentation to a particular surface object).

To determine whether a queue family of a physical device supports presentation to a given surface, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex,
    VkSurfaceKHR surface,
    VkBool32* pSupported);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device.
- **queueFamilyIndex** is the queue family.
- **surface** is the surface.
- **pSupported** is a pointer to a VkBool32, which is set to VK_TRUE to indicate support, and VK_FALSE otherwise.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR-queueFamilyIndex-01269**
  - queueFamilyIndex must be less than pQueueFamilyPropertyCount returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties for the given physicalDevice

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR-physicalDevice-parameter**
  - physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR-surface-parameter**
  - surface must be a valid VkSurfaceKHR handle

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR-pSupported-parameter**
  - pSupported must be a valid pointer to a VkBool32 value

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR-commonparent**
  - Both of physicalDevice, and surface must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkInstance
Return Codes

Success
• VK_SUCCESS

Failure
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

30.4.1. Android Platform

On Android, all physical devices and queue families must be capable of presentation with any native window. As a result there is no Android-specific query for these capabilities.

30.4.2. Wayland Platform

To determine whether a queue family of a physical device supports presentation to a Wayland compositor, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_wayland_surface
VkBool32 vkGetPhysicalDeviceWaylandPresentationSupportKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice, 
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex, 
    struct wl_display* display);
```

• physicalDevice is the physical device.
• queueFamilyIndex is the queue family index.
• display is a pointer to the `wl_display` associated with a Wayland compositor.

This platform-specific function can be called prior to creating a surface.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceWaylandPresentationSupportKHR-queueFamilyIndex-01306
  queueFamilyIndex must be less than pQueueFamilyPropertyCount returned by
  vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties for the given physicalDevice

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceWaylandPresentationSupportKHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
• VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceWaylandPresentationSupportKHR-display-parameter
30.4.3. Win32 Platform

To determine whether a queue family of a physical device supports presentation to the Microsoft Windows desktop, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_win32_surface
VkBool32 vkGetPhysicalDeviceWin32PresentationSupportKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device.
- `queueFamilyIndex` is the queue family index.

This platform-specific function can be called prior to creating a surface.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceWin32PresentationSupportKHR-queueFamilyIndex-01309

  `queueFamilyIndex` must be less than `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` for the given `physicalDevice`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceWin32PresentationSupportKHR-physicalDevice-parameter

  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle.

30.4.4. XCB Platform

To determine whether a queue family of a physical device supports presentation to an X11 server, using the XCB client-side library, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_xcb_surface
VkBool32 vkGetPhysicalDeviceXcbPresentationSupportKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex,
    xcb_connection_t* connection,
    xcb_visualid_t visual_id);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device.
- `queueFamilyIndex` is the queue family index.
- `connection` is a pointer to an `xcb_connection_t` to the X server.
• `visual_id` is an X11 visual (xcb_visualid_t).

This platform-specific function can be called prior to creating a surface.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceXcbPresentationSupportKHR-queueFamilyIndex-01312
  `queueFamilyIndex` must be less than `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` for the given `physicalDevice`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceXcbPresentationSupportKHR-physicalDevice-parameter `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle.
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceXcbPresentationSupportKHR-connection-parameter `connection` must be a valid pointer to an `xcb_connection_t` value.

### 30.4.5. Xlib Platform

To determine whether a queue family of a physical device supports presentation to an X11 server, using the Xlib client-side library, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_xlib_surface
VkBool32 vkGetPhysicalDeviceXlibPresentationSupportKHR(  
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,  
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex,  
    Display* dpy,  
    VisualID visualID);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device.
- `queueFamilyIndex` is the queue family index.
- `dpy` is a pointer to an Xlib `Display` connection to the server.
- `visualID` is an X11 visual (VisualID).

This platform-specific function can be called prior to creating a surface.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceXlibPresentationSupportKHR-queueFamilyIndex-01315
  `queueFamilyIndex` must be less than `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` for the given `physicalDevice`.
30.5. Surface Queries

The capabilities of a swapchain targeting a surface are the intersection of the capabilities of the WSI platform, the native window or display, and the physical device. The resulting capabilities can be obtained with the queries listed below in this section.

Note
In addition to the surface capabilities as obtained by surface queries below, swapchain images are also subject to ordinary image creation limits as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties`. As an application is instructed by the appropriate Valid Usage sections, both the surface capabilities and the image creation limits have to be satisfied whenever swapchain images are created.

30.5.1. Surface Capabilities

To query the basic capabilities of a surface, needed in order to create a swapchain, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkSurfaceKHR surface,
    VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR* pSurfaceCapabilities);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device that will be associated with the swapchain to be created, as described for `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`.
- `surface` is the surface that will be associated with the swapchain.
- `pSurfaceCapabilities` is a pointer to a `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure in which the capabilities are returned.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR-surface-06523 `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR-surface-06211 `surface` must be supported by `physicalDevice`, as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR` or an equivalent platform-specific mechanism
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter**  
  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR-surface-parameter**  
  `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR-pSurfaceCapabilities-parameter**  
  `pSurfaceCapabilities` must be a valid pointer to a `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR-commonparent**  
  Both of `physicalDevice`, and `surface` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkInstance`

Return Codes

Success

- **VK_SUCCESS**

Failure

- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR**

The `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
typedef struct VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR {
    uint32_t minImageCount;
    uint32_t maxImageCount;
    VkExtent2D currentExtent;
    VkExtent2D minImageExtent;
    VkExtent2D maxImageExtent;
    uint32_t maxImageArrayLayers;
    VkSurfaceTransformFlagsKHR supportedTransforms;
    VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR currentTransform;
    VkCompositeAlphaFlagsKHR supportedCompositeAlpha;
    VkImageUsageFlags supportedUsageFlags;
} VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR;
```

- **minImageCount** is the minimum number of images the specified device supports for a swapchain created for the surface, and will be at least one.

- **maxImageCount** is the maximum number of images the specified device supports for a swapchain created for the surface, and will be either 0, or greater than or equal to `minImageCount`. A value of 0 means that there is no limit on the number of images, though there may be limits related to
the total amount of memory used by presentable images.

- **currentExtent** is the current width and height of the surface, or the special value (0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF) indicating that the surface size will be determined by the extent of a swapchain targeting the surface.

- **minImageExtent** contains the smallest valid swapchain extent for the surface on the specified device. The **width** and **height** of the extent will each be less than or equal to the corresponding **width** and **height** of **currentExtent**, unless **currentExtent** has the special value described above.

- **maxImageExtent** contains the largest valid swapchain extent for the surface on the specified device. The **width** and **height** of the extent will each be greater than or equal to the corresponding **width** and **height** of **minImageExtent**. The **width** and **height** of the extent will each be greater than or equal to the corresponding **width** and **height** of **currentExtent**, unless **currentExtent** has the special value described above.

- **maxImageArrayLayers** is the maximum number of layers presentable images can have for a swapchain created for this device and surface, and will be at least one.

- **supportedTransforms** is a bitmask of **VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR** indicating the presentation transforms supported for the surface on the specified device. At least one bit will be set.

- **currentTransform** is **VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR** value indicating the surface’s current transform relative to the presentation engine’s natural orientation.

- **supportedCompositeAlpha** is a bitmask of **VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR**, representing the alpha compositing modes supported by the presentation engine for the surface on the specified device, and at least one bit will be set. Opaque composition can be achieved in any alpha compositing mode by either using an image format that has no alpha component, or by ensuring that all pixels in the presentable images have an alpha value of 1.0.

- **supportedUsageFlags** is a bitmask of **VkImageUsageFlagBits** representing the ways the application can use the presentable images of a swapchain created with **VkPresentModeKHR** set to **VK_PRESENT_MODE_IMMEDIATE_KHR**, **VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR**, **VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR** or **VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_RELAXED_KHR** for the surface on the specified device. **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT** must be included in the set. Implementations may support additional usages.

```
Note
Supported usage flags of a presentable image when using
VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR or
VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR presentation mode are provided
by VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::sharedPresentSupportedUsageFlags.
```

```
Note
Formulas such as min(N, maxImageCount) are not correct, since maxImageCount may
be zero.
```

To query the basic capabilities of a surface defined by the core or extensions, call:
```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR* pSurfaceInfo,
    VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR* pSurfaceCapabilities);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device that will be associated with the swapchain to be created, as described for `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`.

- **pSurfaceInfo** is a pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR` structure describing the surface and other fixed parameters that would be consumed by `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`.

- **pSurfaceCapabilities** is a pointer to a `VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR` structure in which the capabilities are returned.

`vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR` behaves similarly to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR`, with the ability to specify extended inputs via chained input structures, and to return extended information via chained output structures.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  - `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR-pSurfaceInfo-parameter
  - `pSurfaceInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR` structure

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR-pSurfaceCapabilities-parameter
  - `pSurfaceCapabilities` must be a valid pointer to a `VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR` structure

---

**Return Codes**

**Success**

- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

---

The `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR;
```
The members of `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR` correspond to the arguments to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR`, with `sType` and `pNext` added for extensibility.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR-sType-sType**
  ```
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SURFACE_INFO_2_KHR
  ```

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR-pNext-pNext**
  ```
  pNext must be NULL
  ```

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR-surface-parameter**
  If `surface` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

The `VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
typedef struct VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR {
  VkStructureType sType;
  void* pNext;
  VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR surfaceCapabilities;
} VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.

- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- **surfaceCapabilities** is a `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure describing the capabilities of the specified surface.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR-sType-sType**
  ```
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_2_KHR
  ```

- **VUID-VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR-pNext-pNext**
  ```
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR or VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR
  ```

- **VUID-VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR-sType-unique**
  ```
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique
  ```
An application queries if a protected `VkSurfaceKHR` is displayable on a specific windowing system using `VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR`, which can be passed in `pNext` parameter of `VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR`.

The `VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface_protected_capabilities
typedef struct VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBool32 supportsProtected;
} VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `supportsProtected` specifies whether a protected swapchain created from `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR::surface` for a particular windowing system can be displayed on screen or not. If `supportsProtected` is `VK_TRUE`, then creation of swapchains with the `VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR` flag set must be supported for `surface`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR-sType-sType` `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_PROTECTED_CAPABILITIES_KHR`.

The `VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image
typedef struct VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkImageUsageFlags sharedPresentSupportedUsageFlags;
} VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `sharedPresentSupportedUsageFlags` is a bitmask of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` representing the ways the application can use the shared presentable image from a swapchain created with `VkPresentModeKHR` set to `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR` or `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR` for the surface on the specified device. `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT` must be included in the set but implementations may support additional usages.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SHARED_PRESENT_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_KHR

Bits which may be set in VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::supportedTransforms indicating the presentation transforms supported for the surface on the specified device, and possible values of VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::currentTransform indicating the surface’s current transform relative to the presentation engine’s natural orientation, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
typedef enum VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_IDENTITY_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_ROTATE_90_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_ROTATE_180_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_ROTATE_270_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008,
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_BIT_KHR = 0x00000010,
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_ROTATE_90_BIT_KHR = 0x00000020,
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_ROTATE_180_BIT_KHR = 0x00000040,
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_ROTATE_270_BIT_KHR = 0x00000080,
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_INHERIT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000100,
} VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR;
```

- VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_IDENTITY_BIT_KHR specifies that image content is presented without being transformed.
- VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_ROTATE_90_BIT_KHR specifies that image content is rotated 90 degrees clockwise.
- VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_ROTATE_180_BIT_KHR specifies that image content is rotated 180 degrees clockwise.
- VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_ROTATE_270_BIT_KHR specifies that image content is rotated 270 degrees clockwise.
- VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_BIT_KHR specifies that image content is mirrored horizontally.
- VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_ROTATE_90_BIT_KHR specifies that image content is mirrored horizontally, then rotated 90 degrees clockwise.
- VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_ROTATE_180_BIT_KHR specifies that image content is mirrored horizontally, then rotated 180 degrees clockwise.
- VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_ROTATE_270_BIT_KHR specifies that image content is mirrored horizontally, then rotated 270 degrees clockwise.
- VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_INHERIT_BIT_KHR specifies that the presentation transform is not specified, and is instead determined by platform-specific considerations and mechanisms outside Vulkan.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display
```
typedef VkFlags VkSurfaceTransformFlagsKHR;

VkSurfaceTransformFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR.

The supportedCompositeAlpha member is of type VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR, containing the following values:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
typedef enum VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_PRE_MULTIPLIED_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
    VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_POST_MULTIPLIED_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
    VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_INHERIT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008,
} VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR;

These values are described as follows:

- **VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR**: The alpha component, if it exists, of the images is ignored in the compositing process. Instead, the image is treated as if it has a constant alpha of 1.0.
- **VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_PRE_MULTIPLIED_BIT_KHR**: The alpha component, if it exists, of the images is respected in the compositing process. The non-alpha components of the image are expected to already be multiplied by the alpha component by the application.
- **VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_POST_MULTIPLIED_BIT_KHR**: The alpha component, if it exists, of the images is respected in the compositing process. The non-alpha components of the image are not expected to already be multiplied by the alpha component by the application; instead, the compositor will multiply the non-alpha components of the image by the alpha component during compositing.
- **VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_INHERIT_BIT_KHR**: The way in which the presentation engine treats the alpha component in the images is unknown to the Vulkan API. Instead, the application is responsible for setting the composite alpha blending mode using native window system commands. If the application does not set the blending mode using native window system commands, then a platform-specific default will be used.

// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
typedef VkFlags VkCompositeAlphaFlagsKHR;

VkCompositeAlphaFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR.

### 30.5.2. Surface Format Support

To query the supported swapchain format-color space pairs for a surface, call:

// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR();
The function `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR` is used to query the supported format pairs for a given surface. The parameters for this function are:

- `VkPhysicalDevice` physicalDevice
- `VkSurfaceKHR` surface
- `uint32_t*` pSurfaceFormatCount
- `VkSurfaceFormatKHR*` pSurfaceFormats

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device that will be associated with the swapchain to be created, as described for `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`.  
- **surface** is the surface that will be associated with the swapchain.  
- **pSurfaceFormatCount** is a pointer to an integer related to the number of format pairs available or queried, as described below.  
- **pSurfaceFormats** is either **NULL** or a pointer to an array of `VkSurfaceFormatKHR` structures. If **pSurfaceFormats** is **NULL**, then the number of format pairs supported for the given **surface** is returned in **pSurfaceFormatCount**. Otherwise, **pSurfaceFormatCount** must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the **pSurfaceFormats** array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to **pSurfaceFormats**. If the value of **pSurfaceFormatCount** is less than the number of format pairs supported, at most **pSurfaceFormatCount** structures will be written, and **VK_INCOMPLETE** will be returned instead of **VK_SUCCESS**, to indicate that not all the available format pairs were returned. The number of format pairs supported must be greater than or equal to 1. **pSurfaceFormats** must not contain an entry whose value for **format** is **VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED**.

If **pSurfaceFormats** includes an entry whose value for **colorSpace** is **VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR** and whose value for **format** is a UNORM (or SRGB) format and the corresponding SRGB (or UNORM) format is a color renderable format for **VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL**, then **pSurfaceFormats** must also contain an entry with the same value for **colorSpace** and **format** equal to the corresponding SRGB (or UNORM) format.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR-surface-06523: **surface** must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle.
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR-surface-06211: **surface** must be supported by **physicalDevice**, as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR` or an equivalent platform-specific mechanism.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR-physicalDevice-parameter: **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle.
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR-surface-parameter: If **surface** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **surface** must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle.
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR-pSurfaceFormatCount-parameter
**pSurfaceFormatCount** must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR-pSurfaceFormats-parameter
  If the value referenced by **pSurfaceFormatCount** is not 0, and **pSurfaceFormats** is not NULL, **pSurfaceFormats** must be a valid pointer to an array of **pSurfaceFormatCount** VkSurfaceFormatKHR structures

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR-commonparent
  Both of physicalDevice, and surface that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkInstance

## Return Codes

**Success**

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

**Failure**

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

The VkSurfaceFormatKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
typedef struct VkSurfaceFormatKHR {
    VkFormat       format;
    VkColorSpaceKHR colorSpace;
} VkSurfaceFormatKHR;
```

- **format** is a VkFormat that is compatible with the specified surface.
- **colorSpace** is a presentation VkColorSpaceKHR that is compatible with the surface.

To query the supported swapchain format tuples for a surface, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR* pSurfaceInfo,
    uint32_t* pSurfaceFormatCount,
    VkSurfaceFormat2KHR* pSurfaceFormats);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device that will be associated with the swapchain to be created, as described for vkCreateSwapchainKHR.
- **pSurfaceInfo** is a pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR structure describing the
surface and other fixed parameters that would be consumed by `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`.

- `pSurfaceFormatCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of format tuples available or queried, as described below.
- `pSurfaceFormats` is either **NULL** or a pointer to an array of `VkSurfaceFormat2KHR` structures.

`vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR` behaves similarly to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR`, with the ability to be extended via `pNext` chains.

If `pSurfaceFormats` is **NULL**, then the number of format tuples supported for the given `surface` is returned in `pSurfaceFormatCount`. Otherwise, `pSurfaceFormatCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pSurfaceFormats` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pSurfaceFormats`. If the value of `pSurfaceFormatCount` is less than the number of format tuples supported, at most `pSurfaceFormatCount` structures will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available values were returned.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR-pSurfaceInfo-06520**
  `pSurfaceInfo->surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR-pSurfaceInfo-06210**
  `pSurfaceInfo->surface` must be supported by `physicalDevice`, as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR` or an equivalent platform-specific mechanism

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR-physicalDevice-parameter**
  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR-pSurfaceInfo-parameter**
  `pSurfaceInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR` structure

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR-pSurfaceFormatCount-parameter**
  `pSurfaceFormatCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR-pSurfaceFormats-parameter**
  If the value referenced by `pSurfaceFormatCount` is not 0, and `pSurfaceFormats` is not **NULL**, `pSurfaceFormats` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pSurfaceFormatCount` `VkSurfaceFormat2KHR` structures

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`
The `VkSurfaceFormat2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
typedef struct VkSurfaceFormat2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkSurfaceFormatKHR surfaceFormat;
} VkSurfaceFormat2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `surfaceFormat` is a `VkSurfaceFormatKHR` structure describing a format-color space pair that is compatible with the specified surface.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkSurfaceFormat2KHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_FORMAT_2_KHR`

- VUID-VkSurfaceFormat2KHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be NULL

While the `format` of a presentable image refers to the encoding of each pixel, the `colorSpace` determines how the presentation engine interprets the pixel values. A color space in this document refers to a specific color space (defined by the chromaticities of its primaries and a white point in CIE Lab), and a transfer function that is applied before storing or transmitting color data in the given color space.

Possible values of `VkSurfaceFormatKHR::colorSpace`, specifying supported color spaces of a presentation engine, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
typedef enum VkColorSpaceKHR {
    VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR = 0,
    VK_COLORSPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR = VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR,
} VkColorSpaceKHR;
```

- `VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR` specifies support for the sRGB color space.
30.5.3. Surface Presentation Mode Support

To query the supported presentation modes for a surface, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_surface
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkSurfaceKHR surface,
    uint32_t* pPresentModeCount,
    VkPresentModeKHR* pPresentModes);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device that will be associated with the swapchain to be created, as described for `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`.
- `surface` is the surface that will be associated with the swapchain.
- `pPresentModeCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of presentation modes available or queried, as described below.
- `pPresentModes` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkPresentModeKHR` values, indicating the supported presentation modes.

If `pPresentModes` is `NULL`, then the number of presentation modes supported for the given `surface` is returned in `pPresentModeCount`. Otherwise, `pPresentModeCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pPresentModes` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of values actually written to `pPresentModes`. If the value of `pPresentModeCount` is less than the number of presentation modes supported, at most `pPresentModeCount` values will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available modes were returned.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR-surface-06523
  - `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR-surface-06211
  - `surface` must be supported by `physicalDevice`, as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR` or an equivalent platform-specific mechanism

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  - `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR-surface-parameter
  - If `surface` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR-pPresentModeCount-parameter
  - `pPresentModeCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
If the value referenced by \texttt{pPresentModeCount} is not 0, and \texttt{pPresentModes} is not NULL, \texttt{pPresentModes} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{pPresentModeCount} \texttt{VkPresentModeKHR} values.

Both of \texttt{physicalDevice}, and \texttt{surface} that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same \texttt{VkInstance}.

## Return Codes

### Success

- \texttt{VK_SUCCESS}
- \texttt{VK_INCOMPLETE}

### Failure

- \texttt{VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY}
- \texttt{VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY}
- \texttt{VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR}

Possible values of elements of the \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR::pPresentModes} array, indicating the supported presentation modes for a surface, are:

```c
typedef enum VkPresentModeKHR {
    VK_PRESENT_MODE_IMMEDIATE_KHR = 0,
    VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR = 1,
    VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR = 2,
    VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_RELAXED_KHR = 3,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image
    VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR = 1000111000,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image
    VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR = 1000111001,
} VkPresentModeKHR;
```

- \texttt{VK_PRESENT_MODE_IMMEDIATE_KHR} specifies that the presentation engine does not wait for a vertical blanking period to update the current image, meaning this mode may result in visible tearing. No internal queuing of presentation requests is needed, as the requests are applied immediately.

- \texttt{VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR} specifies that the presentation engine waits for the next vertical blanking period to update the current image. Tearing cannot be observed. An internal single-entry queue is used to hold pending presentation requests. If the queue is full when a new presentation request is received, the new request replaces the existing entry, and any images associated with the prior entry become available for re-use by the application. One request is removed from the queue and processed during each vertical blanking period in which the
queue is non-empty.

- **VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR** specifies that the presentation engine waits for the next vertical blanking period to update the current image. Tearing **cannot** be observed. An internal queue is used to hold pending presentation requests. New requests are appended to the end of the queue, and one request is removed from the beginning of the queue and processed during each vertical blanking period in which the queue is non-empty. This is the only value of `presentMode` that is **required** to be supported.

- **VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_RELAXED_KHR** specifies that the presentation engine generally waits for the next vertical blanking period to update the current image. If a vertical blanking period has already passed since the last update of the current image then the presentation engine does not wait for another vertical blanking period for the update, meaning this mode **may** result in visible tearing in this case. This mode is useful for reducing visual stutter with an application that will mostly present a new image before the next vertical blanking period, but may occasionally be late, and present a new image just after the next vertical blanking period. An internal queue is used to hold pending presentation requests. New requests are appended to the end of the queue, and one request is removed from the beginning of the queue and processed during or after each vertical blanking period in which the queue is non-empty.

- **VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR** specifies that the presentation engine and application have concurrent access to a single image, which is referred to as a **shared presentable image**. The presentation engine is only required to update the current image after a new presentation request is received. Therefore the application **must** make a presentation request whenever an update is required. However, the presentation engine **may** update the current image at any point, meaning this mode **may** result in visible tearing.

- **VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR** specifies that the presentation engine and application have concurrent access to a single image, which is referred to as a **shared presentable image**. The presentation engine periodically updates the current image on its regular refresh cycle. The application is only required to make one initial presentation request, after which the presentation engine **must** update the current image without any need for further presentation requests. The application **can** indicate the image contents have been updated by making a presentation request, but this does not guarantee the timing of when it will be updated. This mode **may** result in visible tearing if rendering to the image is not timed correctly.

The supported `VkImageUsageFlagBits` of the presentable images of a swapchain created for a surface **may** differ depending on the presentation mode, and can be determined as per the table below:

**Table 37. Presentable image usage queries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presentation mode</th>
<th>Image usage flags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRESENT_MODE_IMMEDIATE_KHR</td>
<td>VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::supportedUsageFlags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR</td>
<td>VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::supportedUsageFlags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR</td>
<td>VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::supportedUsageFlags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_RELAXED_KHR</td>
<td>VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::supportedUsageFlags</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 30.6. Device Group Queries

A logical device that represents multiple physical devices may support presenting from images on more than one physical device, or combining images from multiple physical devices.

To query these capabilities, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_surface
VkResult vkGetDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR(
    VkDevice device,  
    VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR* pDeviceGroupPresentCapabilities);
```

- `device` is the logical device.
- `pDeviceGroupPresentCapabilities` is a pointer to a `VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR` structure in which the device’s capabilities are returned.

#### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR-device-parameter**
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR-pDeviceGroupPresentCapabilities-parameter**
  - `pDeviceGroupPresentCapabilities` must be a valid pointer to a `VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR` structure

#### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`
The VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_surface
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t presentMask[VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE];
    VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR modes;
} VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **presentMask** is an array of VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE uint32_t masks, where the mask at element i is non-zero if physical device i has a presentation engine, and where bit j is set in element i if physical device i can present swapchain images from physical device j. If element i is non-zero, then bit i must be set.
- **modes** is a bitmask of VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR indicating which device group presentation modes are supported.

**modes** always has VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_BIT_KHR set.

The present mode flags are also used when presenting an image, in VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR::mode.

If a device group only includes a single physical device, then **modes** must equal VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_BIT_KHR.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR-sType-sType
  **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_CAPABILITIES_KHR

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR-pNext-pNext
  **pNext** must be NULL

Bits which **may** be set in VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::modes, indicating which device group presentation modes are supported, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_surface
```
typedef enum VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_REMOTE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
    VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_SUM_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
    VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_MULTI_DEVICE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008,
} VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR;

- **VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_BIT_KHR** specifies that any physical device with a presentation engine can present its own swapchain images.
- **VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_REMOTE_BIT_KHR** specifies that any physical device with a presentation engine can present swapchain images from any physical device in its `presentMask`.
- **VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_SUM_BIT_KHR** specifies that any physical device with a presentation engine can present the sum of swapchain images from any physical devices in its `presentMask`.
- **VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_MULTI_DEVICE_BIT_KHR** specifies that multiple physical devices with a presentation engine can each present their own swapchain images.

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_surface
typedef VkFlags VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR;

`VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR`.

Some surfaces may not be capable of using all the device group present modes.

To query the supported device group present modes for a particular surface, call:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_surface
VkResult vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSurfaceKHR surface,
    VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR* pModes);

- **device** is the logical device.
- **surface** is the surface.
- **pModes** is a pointer to a `VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR` in which the supported device group present modes for the surface are returned.

The modes returned by this command are not invariant, and may change in response to the surface being moved, resized, or occluded. These modes must be a subset of the modes returned by `vkGetDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR`.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR-surface-06212
  surface must be supported by all physical devices associated with device, as reported by vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR or an equivalent platform-specific mechanism

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR-surface-parameter
surface must be a valid VkSurfaceKHR handle

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR-pModes-parameter
pModes must be a valid pointer to a VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR value

- VUID-vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR-commonparent
Both of device, and surface must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkInstance

Host Synchronization

- Host access to surface must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

When using VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_MULTI_DEVICE_BIT_KHR, the application may need to know which regions of the surface are used when presenting locally on each physical device. Presentation of swapchain images to this surface need only have valid contents in the regions returned by this command.

To query a set of rectangles used in presentation on the physical device, call:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_surface
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR(
VkPhysicalDevice
VkSurfaceKHR
uint32_t*
VkRect2D*

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device.
- **surface** is the surface.
- **pRectCount** is a pointer to an integer related to the number of rectangles available or queried, as described below.
- **pRects** is either **NULL** or a pointer to an array of **VkRect2D** structures.

If **pRects** is **NULL**, then the number of rectangles used when presenting the given **surface** is returned in **pRectCount**. Otherwise, **pRectCount** must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the **pRects** array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to **pRects**. If the value of **pRectCount** is less than the number of rectangles, at most **pRectCount** structures will be written, and **VK_INCOMPLETE** will be returned instead of **VK_SUCCESS**, to indicate that not all the available rectangles were returned.

The values returned by this command are not invariant, and **may** change in response to the surface being moved, resized, or occluded.

The rectangles returned by this command **must** not overlap.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR-surface-06523**
  - **surface** must be a valid **VkSurfaceKHR** handle

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR-surface-06211**
  - **surface** must be supported by **physicalDevice**, as reported by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR** or an equivalent platform-specific mechanism

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter**
  - **physicalDevice** must be a valid **VkPhysicalDevice** handle

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR-surface-parameter**
  - **surface** must be a valid **VkSurfaceKHR** handle

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR-pRectCount-parameter**
  - **pRectCount** must be a valid pointer to a **uint32_t** value

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR-pRects-parameter**
  - If the value referenced by **pRectCount** is not 0, and **pRects** is not **NULL**, **pRects** must be a valid pointer to an array of **pRectCount** **VkRect2D** structures

- **VUID-vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR-commonparent**
  - Both of **physicalDevice**, and **surface** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from
Host Synchronization

- Host access to surface must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

30.7. Present Wait

Applications wanting to control the pacing of the application by monitoring when presentation processes have completed to limit the number of outstanding images queued for presentation, need to have a method of being signaled during the presentation process.

Providing a mechanism which allows applications to block, waiting for a specific step of the presentation process to complete allows them to control the amount of outstanding work (and hence the potential lag in responding to user input or changes in the rendering environment).

The VK_KHR_present_wait extension allows applications to tell the presentation engine at the vkQueuePresentKHR call that it plans on waiting for presentation by passing a VkPresentIdKHR structure. The presentId passed in that structure may then be passed to a future vkWaitForPresentKHR call to cause the application to block until that presentation is finished.

30.8. WSI Swapchain

A swapchain object (a.k.a. swapchain) provides the ability to present rendering results to a surface. Swapchain objects are represented by VkSwapchainKHR handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkSwapchainKHR)
```

A swapchain is an abstraction for an array of presentable images that are associated with a surface. The presentable images are represented by VkImage objects created by the platform. One image (which can be an array image for multiview/stereoscopic-3D surfaces) is displayed at a time, but multiple images can be queued for presentation. An application renders to the image, and then
queues the image for presentation to the surface.

A native window cannot be associated with more than one non-retired swapchain at a time. Further, swapchains cannot be created for native windows that have a non-Vulkan graphics API surface associated with them.

The presentation engine may be synchronous or asynchronous with respect to the application and/or logical device.

Some implementations may use the device’s graphics queue or dedicated presentation hardware to perform presentation.

The presentable images of a swapchain are owned by the presentation engine. An application can acquire use of a presentable image from the presentation engine. Use of a presentable image must occur only after the image is returned by vkAcquireNextImageKHR, and before it is released by vkQueuePresentKHR. This includes transitioning the image layout and rendering commands.

An application can acquire use of a presentable image with vkAcquireNextImageKHR. After acquiring a presentable image and before modifying it, the application must use a synchronization primitive to ensure that the presentation engine has finished reading from the image. The application can then transition the image's layout, queue rendering commands to it, etc. Finally, the application presents the image with vkQueuePresentKHR, which releases the acquisition of the image.

The presentation engine controls the order in which presentable images are acquired for use by the application.

This allows the platform to handle situations which require out-of-order return of images after presentation. At the same time, it allows the application to generate command buffers referencing all of the images in the swapchain at initialization time, rather than in its main loop.

How this all works is described below.

If a swapchain is created with presentMode set to either VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR or VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR, a single presentable image can be acquired, referred to as a shared presentable image. A shared presentable image may be concurrently accessed by the application and the presentation engine, without transitioning the image's layout after it is initially presented.

• With VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR, the presentation engine is only required to update to the latest contents of a shared presentable image after a present. The application must call vkQueuePresentKHR to guarantee an update. However, the presentation engine may update from it at any time.
With **VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR**, the presentation engine will automatically present the latest contents of a shared presentable image during every refresh cycle. The application is only required to make one initial call to `vkQueuePresentKHR`, after which the presentation engine will update from it without any need for further present calls. The application can indicate the image contents have been updated by calling `vkQueuePresentKHR`, but this does not guarantee the timing of when updates will occur.

The presentation engine **may** access a shared presentable image at any time after it is first presented. To avoid tearing, an application **should** coordinate access with the presentation engine. This requires presentation engine timing information through platform-specific mechanisms and ensuring that color attachment writes are made available during the portion of the presentation engine’s refresh cycle they are intended for.

**Note**

The **VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image** extension does not provide functionality for determining the timing of the presentation engine’s refresh cycles.

In order to query a swapchain’s status when rendering to a shared presentable image, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image
VkResult vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSwapchainKHR swapchain);
```

- **device** is the device associated with **swapchain**.
- **swapchain** is the swapchain to query.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR-device-parameter**
  - **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **VUID-vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR-swapchain-parameter**
  - **swapchain** must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle
- **VUID-vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR-commonparent**
  - Both of **device**, and **swapchain** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkInstance`

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to **swapchain** must be externally synchronized
Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR
- VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

The possible return values for `vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR` should be interpreted as follows:

- **VK_SUCCESS** specifies the presentation engine is presenting the contents of the shared presentable image, as per the swapchain’s `VkPresentModeKHR`.
- **VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR** the swapchain no longer matches the surface properties exactly, but the presentation engine is presenting the contents of the shared presentable image, as per the swapchain’s `VkPresentModeKHR`.
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR** the surface has changed in such a way that it is no longer compatible with the swapchain.
- **VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR** the surface is no longer available.

Note

The swapchain state may be cached by implementations, so applications should regularly call `vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR` when using a swapchain with `VkPresentModeKHR` set to `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR`.

To create a swapchain, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
VkResult vkCreateSwapchainKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSwapchainKHR* pSwapchain);
```

- `device` is the device to create the swapchain for.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structure specifying the parameters of the created swapchain.
- `pAllocator` is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the swapchain object when there
is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).

- `pSwapchain` is a pointer to a `VkSwapchainKHR` handle in which the created swapchain object will be returned.

As mentioned above, if `vkCreateSwapchainKHR` succeeds, it will return a handle to a swapchain containing an array of at least `pCreateInfo->minImageCount` presentable images.

While acquired by the application, presentable images can be used in any way that equivalent non-presentable images can be used. A presentable image is equivalent to a non-presentable image created with the following `VkImageCreateInfo` parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VkImageCreateInfo Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flags</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT is set if <code>VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR</code> is set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT is set if <code>VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR</code> is set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT and <code>VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT_KHR</code> are both set if <code>VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR</code> is set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>all other bits are unset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageType</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td><code>pCreateInfo-&gt;imageFormat</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extent</td>
<td><code>{pCreateInfo-&gt;imageExtent.width, pCreateInfo-&gt;imageExtent.height, 1}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mipLevels</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrayLayers</td>
<td><code>pCreateInfo-&gt;imageArrayLayers</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samples</td>
<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiling</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usage</td>
<td><code>pCreateInfo-&gt;imageUsage</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharingMode</td>
<td><code>pCreateInfo-&gt;imageSharingMode</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queueFamilyIndexCount</td>
<td><code>pCreateInfo-&gt;queueFamilyIndexCount</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pQueueFamilyIndices</td>
<td><code>pCreateInfo-&gt;pQueueFamilyIndices</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initialLayout</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `pCreateInfo->surface` must not be destroyed until after the swapchain is destroyed.

If `pCreateInfo->oldSwapchain` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, and the native window referred to by `pCreateInfo->surface` is already associated with a Vulkan swapchain,
VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR must be returned.

If the native window referred to by pCreateInfo->surface is already associated with a non-Vulkan graphics API surface, VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR must be returned.

The native window referred to by pCreateInfo->surface must not become associated with a non-Vulkan graphics API surface before all associated Vulkan swapchains have been destroyed.

vkCreateSwapchainKHR will return VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST if the logical device was lost. The VkSwapchainKHR is a child of the device, and must be destroyed before the device. However, VkSurfaceKHR is not a child of any VkDevice and is not affected by the lost device. After successfully recreating a VkDevice, the same VkSurfaceKHR can be used to create a new VkSwapchainKHR, provided the previous one was destroyed.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateSwapchainKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateSwapchainKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter
pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR structure

- VUID-vkCreateSwapchainKHR-pAllocator-parameter
If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateSwapchainKHR-pSwapchain-parameter
pSwapchain must be a valid pointer to a VkSwapchainKHR handle

Host Synchronization

- Host access to pCreateInfo->surface must be externally synchronized
- Host access to pCreateInfo->oldSwapchain must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST
- VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR
- VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR
- VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED
The `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
typedef struct VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSwapchainCreateFlagsKHR flags;
    VkSurfaceKHR surface;
    uint32_t minImageCount;
    VkFormat imageFormat;
    VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR preTransform;
    VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR compositeAlpha;
    VkPresentModeKHR presentMode;
    VkBool32 clipped;
    VkSwapchainKHR oldSwapchain;
} VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR` indicating parameters of the swapchain creation.
- `surface` is the surface onto which the swapchain will present images. If the creation succeeds, the swapchain becomes associated with `surface`.
- `minImageCount` is the minimum number of presentable images that the application needs. The implementation will either create the swapchain with at least that many images, or it will fail to create the swapchain.
- `imageFormat` is a `VkFormat` value specifying the format the swapchain image(s) will be created with.
- `imageColorSpace` is a `VkColorSpaceKHR` value specifying the way the swapchain interprets image data.
- `imageExtent` is the size (in pixels) of the swapchain image(s). The behavior is platform-dependent if the image extent does not match the surface’s `currentExtent` as returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR`.

**Note**

On some platforms, it is normal that `maxImageExtent` may become `(0, 0)`, for example when the window is minimized. In such a case, it is not possible to create a swapchain due to the Valid Usage requirements.
• `imageArrayLayers` is the number of views in a multiview/stereo surface. For non-stereoscopic-3D applications, this value is 1.

• `imageUsage` is a bitmask of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` describing the intended usage of the (acquired) swapchain images.

• `imageSharingMode` is the sharing mode used for the image(s) of the swapchain.

• `queueFamilyIndexCount` is the number of queue families having access to the image(s) of the swapchain when `imageSharingMode` is `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`.

• `pQueueFamilyIndices` is a pointer to an array of queue family indices having access to the images(s) of the swapchain when `imageSharingMode` is `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`.

• `preTransform` is a `VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR` value describing the transform, relative to the presentation engine’s natural orientation, applied to the image content prior to presentation. If it does not match the `currentTransform` value returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR`, the presentation engine will transform the image content as part of the presentation operation.

• `compositeAlpha` is a `VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR` value indicating the alpha compositing mode to use when this surface is composited together with other surfaces on certain window systems.

• `presentMode` is the presentation mode the swapchain will use. A swapchain’s present mode determines how incoming present requests will be processed and queued internally.

• `clipped` specifies whether the Vulkan implementation is allowed to discard rendering operations that affect regions of the surface that are not visible.
  
  ◦ If set to `VK_TRUE`, the presentable images associated with the swapchain may not own all of their pixels. Pixels in the presentable images that correspond to regions of the target surface obscured by another window on the desktop, or subject to some other clipping mechanism will have undefined content when read back. Fragment shaders may not execute for these pixels, and thus any side effects they would have had will not occur. Setting `VK_TRUE` does not guarantee any clipping will occur, but allows more efficient presentation methods to be used on some platforms.

  ◦ If set to `VK_FALSE`, presentable images associated with the swapchain will own all of the pixels they contain.

  
  Note

  Applications should set this value to `VK_TRUE` if they do not expect to read back the content of presentable images before presenting them or after reacquiring them, and if their fragment shaders do not have any side effects that require them to run for all pixels in the presentable image.

• `oldSwapchain` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, or the existing non-retired swapchain currently associated with `surface`. Providing a valid `oldSwapchain` may aid in the resource reuse, and also allows the application to still present any images that are already acquired from it.

Upon calling `vkCreateSwapchainKHR` with an `oldSwapchain` that is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `oldSwapchain` is retired—even if creation of the new swapchain fails. The new swapchain is created in the non-retired state whether or not `oldSwapchain` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE`. 


Upon calling `vkCreateSwapchainKHR` with an `oldSwapchain` that is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, any images from `oldSwapchain` that are not acquired by the application may be freed by the implementation, which may occur even if creation of the new swapchain fails. The application can destroy `oldSwapchain` to free all memory associated with `oldSwapchain`.

Note

Multiple retired swapchains can be associated with the same `VkSurfaceKHR` through multiple uses of `oldSwapchain` that outnumber calls to `vkDestroySwapchainKHR`.

After `oldSwapchain` is retired, the application can pass to `vkQueuePresentKHR` any images it had already acquired from `oldSwapchain`. E.g., an application may present an image from the old swapchain before an image from the new swapchain is ready to be presented. As usual, `vkQueuePresentKHR` may fail if `oldSwapchain` has entered a state that causes `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR` to be returned.

The application can continue to use a shared presentable image obtained from `oldSwapchain` until a presentable image is acquired from the new swapchain, as long as it has not entered a state that causes it to return `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR`.

Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-surface-01270**
  
  surface **must** be a surface that is supported by the device as determined using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR`

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-minImageCount-01272**
  
  minImageCount **must** be less than or equal to the value returned in the maxImageCount member of the `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` for the surface if the returned maxImageCount is not zero

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-presentMode-02839**
  
  If presentMode is not `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR` nor `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR`, then minImageCount **must** be greater than or equal to the value returned in the minImageCount member of the `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` for the surface

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-minImageCount-01383**
  
  minImageCount **must** be 1 if presentMode is either `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR` or `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR`

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageFormat-01273**
  
  imageFormat and imageColorSpace **must** match the format and colorSpace members, respectively, of one of the `VkSurfaceFormatKHR` structures returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR` for the surface

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageExtent-01274**
  
  imageExtent **must** be between minImageExtent and maxImageExtent, inclusive, where
**minImageExtent** and **maxImageExtent** are members of the **VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** structure returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** for the surface.

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageExtent-01689**
  imageExtent members **width** and **height** must both be non-zero

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageArrayLayers-01275**
  imageArrayLayers must be greater than 0 and less than or equal to the **maxImageArrayLayers** member of the **VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** structure returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** for the surface

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-presentMode-01427**
  If **presentMode** is **VK_PRESENT_MODE_IMMEDIATE_KHR**, **VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR**, **VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR** or **VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_RELAXED_KHR**, **imageUsage** must be a subset of the supported usage flags present in the **supportedUsageFlags** member of the **VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** structure returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** for the surface

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageUsage-01384**
  If **presentMode** is **VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR** or **VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR**, **imageUsage** must be a subset of the supported usage flags present in the **sharedPresentSupportedUsageFlags** member of the **VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** structure returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR** for the surface

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageSharingMode-01277**
  If **imageSharingMode** is **VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT**, **pQueueFamilyIndices** must be a valid pointer to an array of **queueFamilyIndexCount** uint32_t values

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageSharingMode-01278**
  If **imageSharingMode** is **VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT**, **queueFamilyIndexCount** must be greater than 1

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageSharingMode-01428**
  If **imageSharingMode** is **VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT**, each element of **pQueueFamilyIndices** must be unique and must be less than **pQueueFamilyPropertyCount** returned by either **vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties** or **vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2** for the **physicalDevice** that was used to create **device**

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-preTransform-01279**
  **preTransform** must be one of the bits present in the **supportedTransforms** member of the **VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** structure returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** for the surface

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-compositeAlpha-01280**
  **compositeAlpha** must be one of the bits present in the **supportedCompositeAlpha** member of the **VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** structure returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** for the surface

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-presentMode-01281**
  **presentMode** must be one of the **VkPresentModeKHR** values returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR** for the surface
If the logical device was created with `VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo::physicalDeviceCount` equal to 1, `flags` must not contain `VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR`.

If `oldSwapchain` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `oldSwapchain` must be a non-retired swapchain associated with native window referred to by `surface`.

The implied image creation parameters of the swapchain must be supported as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties`.

If `flags` contains `VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR` then the `pNext` chain must include a `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo` structure with a `viewFormatCount` greater than zero and `pViewFormats` must have an element equal to `imageFormat`.

If a `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo` structure was included in the `pNext` chain and `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::viewFormatCount` is not zero then all of the formats in `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::pViewFormats` must be compatible with the `format` as described in the compatibility table.

If `flags` does not contain `VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR` and the `pNext` chain include a `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo` structure then `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo::viewFormatCount` must be 0 or 1.

If `flags` contains `VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR`, then `VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR::supportsProtected` must be `VK_TRUE` in the `VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR` structure returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR` for `surface`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` or `VkImageFormatListCreateInfo`.

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-sType-unique**
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-flags-parameter**
  `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR` values.

- **VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-surface-parameter**
  `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle.
• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageFormat-parameter
  imageFormat must be a valid VkFormat value

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageColorSpace-parameter
  imageColorSpace must be a valid VkColorSpaceKHR value

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageUsage-parameter
  imageUsage must be a valid combination of VkImageUsageFlagBits values

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageUsage-requiredbitsetmask
  imageUsage must not be 0

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-imageSharingMode-parameter
  imageSharingMode must be a valid VkSharingMode value

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-preTransform-parameter
  preTransform must be a valid VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR value

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-compositeAlpha-parameter
  compositeAlpha must be a valid VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR value

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-presentMode-parameter
  presentMode must be a valid VkPresentModeKHR value

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-oldSwapchain-parameter
  If oldSwapchain is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, oldSwapchain must be a valid VkSwapchainKHR handle

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-oldSwapchain-parent
  If oldSwapchain is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from surface

• VUID-VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-commonparent
  Both of oldSwapchain, and surface that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkInstance

Bits which can be set in VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR::flags, specifying parameters of swapchain creation, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
typedef enum VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR {
  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_swapchain
  VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
  // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain
  VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain_mutable_format
  VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
} VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR;
```

• VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR specifies that images created from the swapchain (i.e. with the swapchain member of VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR set to this swapchain's handle) must use VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT.
VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR specifies that images created from the swapchain are protected images.

VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR specifies that the images of the swapchain can be used to create a VkImageView with a different format than what the swapchain was created with. The list of allowed image view formats is specified by adding a VkImageFormatListCreateInfo structure to the pNext chain of VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR. In addition, this flag also specifies that the swapchain can be created with usage flags that are not supported for the format the swapchain is created with but are supported for at least one of the allowed image view formats.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
typedef VkFlags VkSwapchainCreateFlagsKHR;
```

VkSwapchainCreateFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR.

If the pNext chain of VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR includes a VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR structure, then that structure includes a set of device group present modes that the swapchain can be used with.

The VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_swapchain
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR modes;
} VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **modes** is a bitfield of modes that the swapchain can be used with.

If this structure is not present, **modes** is considered to be VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_BIT_KHR.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPEDEVICE_GROUP_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-modes-parameter**
  
  **modes** must be a valid combination of VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR values

- **VUID-VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR-modes-requiredbitmask**

  **modes** must not be 0
To destroy a swapchain object call:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
void vkDestroySwapchainKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSwapchainKHR swapchain,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the `VkDevice` associated with `swapchain`.
- `swapchain` is the swapchain to destroy.
- `pAllocator` is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the swapchain object when there is no more specific allocator available (see Memory Allocation).

The application must not destroy a swapchain until after completion of all outstanding operations on images that were acquired from the swapchain. `swapchain` and all associated `VkImage` handles are destroyed, and must not be acquired or used any more by the application. The memory of each `VkImage` will only be freed after that image is no longer used by the presentation engine. For example, if one image of the swapchain is being displayed in a window, the memory for that image may not be freed until the window is destroyed, or another swapchain is created for the window. Destroying the swapchain does not invalidate the parent `VkSurfaceKHR`, and a new swapchain can be created with it.

When a swapchain associated with a display surface is destroyed, if the image most recently presented to the display surface is from the swapchain being destroyed, then either any display resources modified by presenting images from any swapchain associated with the display surface must be reverted by the implementation to their state prior to the first present performed on one of these swapchains, or such resources must be left in their current state.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkDestroySwapchainKHR-swapchain-01282
  All uses of presentable images acquired from `swapchain` must have completed execution

- VUID-vkDestroySwapchainKHR-swapchain-01283
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `swapchain` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- VUID-vkDestroySwapchainKHR-swapchain-01284
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `swapchain` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroySwapchainKHR-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkDestroySwapchainKHR-swapchain-parameter
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If `swapchain` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `swapchain` must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle

- VUID-vkDestroySwapchainKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  
  If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

- VUID-vkDestroySwapchainKHR-commonparent
  
  Both of `device`, and `swapchain` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkInstance`

## Host Synchronization

- Host access to `swapchain` must be externally synchronized

When the `VK_KHR_display_swapchain` extension is enabled, multiple swapchains that share presentable images are created by calling:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_display_swapchain
VkResult vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR(
    VkDevice device,            // device
    uint32_t swapchainCount,    // swapchainCount
    const VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfos,    // pCreateInfos
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,          // pAllocator
    VkSwapchainKHR* pSwapchains);  // pSwapchains
```

- `device` is the device to create the swapchains for.
- `swapchainCount` is the number of swapchains to create.
- `pCreateInfos` is a pointer to an array of `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structures specifying the parameters of the created swapchains.
- `pAllocator` is the allocator used for host memory allocated for the swapchain objects when there is no more specific allocator available (see **Memory Allocation**).
- `pSwapchains` is a pointer to an array of `VkSwapchainKHR` handles in which the created swapchain objects will be returned.

`vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR` is similar to `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`, except that it takes an array of `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structures, and returns an array of swapchain objects.

The swapchain creation parameters that affect the properties and number of presentable images must match between all the swapchains. If the displays used by any of the swapchains do not use the same presentable image layout or are incompatible in a way that prevents sharing images, swapchain creation will fail with the result code `VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DISPLAY_KHR`. If any error occurs, no swapchains will be created. Images presented to multiple swapchains must be re-acquired from all of them before transitioning away from `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR`. After destroying one or more of the swapchains, the remaining swapchains and the presentable images can continue to be used.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR-pCreateInfos-parameter
  pCreateInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of swapchainCount valid VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR structures
- VUID-vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- VUID-vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR-pSwapchains-parameter
  pSwapchains must be a valid pointer to an array of swapchainCount VkSwapchainKHR handles
- VUID-vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR-swapchainCount-arraylength
  swapchainCount must be greater than 0

Host Synchronization

- Host access to pCreateInfos[].surface must be externally synchronized
- Host access to pCreateInfos[].oldSwapchain must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DISPLAY_KHR
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST
- VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

To obtain the array of presentable images associated with a swapchain, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
VkResult vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSwapchainKHR swapchain,
    uint32_t* pSwapchainImageCount,
);```
- `device` is the device associated with `swapchain`.
- `swapchain` is the swapchain to query.
- `pSwapchainImageCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of presentable images available or queried, as described below.
- `pSwapchainImages` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkImage` handles.

If `pSwapchainImages` is `NULL`, then the number of presentable images for `swapchain` is returned in `pSwapchainImageCount`. Otherwise, `pSwapchainImageCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pSwapchainImages` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pSwapchainImages`. If the value of `pSwapchainImageCount` is less than the number of presentable images for `swapchain`, at most `pSwapchainImageCount` structures will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available presentable images were returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR-device-parameter
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR-swapchain-parameter
  - `swapchain` must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle
- VUID-vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR-pSwapchainImageCount-parameter
  - `pSwapchainImageCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- VUID-vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR-pSwapchainImages-parameter
  - If the value referenced by `pSwapchainImageCount` is not 0, and `pSwapchainImages` is not `NULL`, `pSwapchainImages` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pSwapchainImageCount` `VkImage` handles
- VUID-vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR-commonparent
  - Both of `device`, and `swapchain` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkInstance`

### Return Codes

#### Success
- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

#### Failure
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
Note
By knowing all presentable images used in the swapchain, the application can create command buffers that reference these images prior to entering its main rendering loop.

Images returned by `vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR` are fully backed by memory before they are passed to the application. All presentable images are initially in the `VK_IMAGE.Layout.UNDEFINED` layout, thus before using presentable images, the application must transition them to a valid layout for the intended use.

Further, the lifetime of presentable images is controlled by the implementation, so applications must not destroy a presentable image. See `vkDestroySwapchainKHR` for further details on the lifetime of presentable images.

Images can also be created by using `vkCreateImage` with `VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` and bound to swapchain memory using `vkBindImageMemory2` with `VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR`. These images can be used anywhere swapchain images are used, and are useful in logical devices with multiple physical devices to create peer memory bindings of swapchain memory. These images and bindings have no effect on what memory is presented. Unlike images retrieved from `vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR`, these images must be destroyed with `vkDestroyImage`.

To acquire an available presentable image to use, and retrieve the index of that image, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
VkResult vkAcquireNextImageKHR(
    VkDevice device,            // device is the device associated with swapchain.
    VkSwapchainKHR swapchain,   // swapchain is the non-retired swapchain from which an image is being acquired.
    uint64_t timeout,           // timeout specifies how long the function waits, in nanoseconds, if no image is available.
    VkSemaphore semaphore,      // semaphore is VK_NULL_HANDLE or a semaphore to signal.
    VkFence fence,              // fence is VK_NULL_HANDLE or a fence to signal.
    uint32_t*pImageIndex);      // pImageIndex is a pointer to a uint32_t in which the index of the next image to use (i.e. an index into the array of images returned by vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR) is returned.
```

- `device` is the device associated with `swapchain`.
- `swapchain` is the non-retired swapchain from which an image is being acquired.
- `timeout` specifies how long the function waits, in nanoseconds, if no image is available.
- `semaphore` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE` or a semaphore to signal.
- `fence` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE` or a fence to signal.
- `pImageIndex` is a pointer to a `uint32_t` in which the index of the next image to use (i.e. an index into the array of images returned by `vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR`) is returned.

Valid Usage

- VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-swapchain-01285 `swapchain` must not be in the retired state
• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-semaphore-01286
  If semaphore is not VK_NULL_HANDLE it must be unsignaled

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-semaphore-01779
  If semaphore is not VK_NULL_HANDLE it must not have any uncompleted signal or wait
  operations pending

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-fence-01287
  If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE it must be unsignaled and must not be associated with
  any other queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-semaphore-01780
  semaphore and fence must not both be equal to VK_NULL_HANDLE

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-swapchain-01802
  If the number of currently acquired images is greater than the difference between the
  number of images in swapchain and the value of VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::minImageCount
  as returned by a call to vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR with the surface
  used to create swapchain, timeout must not be UINT64_MAX

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-semaphore-03265
  semaphore must have a VkSemaphoreType of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY

---

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-swapchain-parameter
  swapchain must be a valid VkSwapchainKHR handle

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-semaphore-parameter
  If semaphore is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, semaphore must be a valid VkSemaphore handle

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-fence-parameter
  If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, fence must be a valid VkFence handle

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-pImageIndex-parameter
  pImageIndex must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-semaphore-parent
  If semaphore is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from
  device

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-fence-parent
  If fence is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

• VUID-vkAcquireNextImageKHR-commonparent
  Both of device, and swapchain that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have
  been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkInstance
Host Synchronization

- Host access to swapchain **must** be externally synchronized
- Host access to semaphore **must** be externally synchronized
- Host access to fence **must** be externally synchronized

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_TIMEOUT
- VK_NOT_READY
- VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR
- VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

When successful, `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` acquires a presentable image from swapchain that an application **can** use, and sets pImageIndex to the index of that image within the swapchain. The presentation engine **may** not have finished reading from the image at the time it is acquired, so the application **must** use semaphore and/or fence to ensure that the image layout and contents are not modified until the presentation engine reads have completed. If semaphore is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, the application may assume that, once `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` returns, the semaphore signal operation referenced by semaphore has been submitted for execution. The order in which images are acquired is implementation-dependent, and **may** be different than the order the images were presented.

If timeout is zero, then `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` does not wait, and will either successfully acquire an image, or fail and return VK_NOT_READY if no image is available.

If the specified timeout period expires before an image is acquired, `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` returns VK_TIMEOUT. If timeout is UINT64_MAX, the timeout period is treated as infinite, and `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` will block until an image is acquired or an error occurs.

`vkAcquireNextImageKHR` **should** not be called if the number of images that the application has currently acquired is greater than the difference between the number of images in swapchain and the value of VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::minImageCount. If `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` is called when the number of images that the application has currently acquired is less or equal than the difference between the number of images in swapchain and the value of VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR
The `minImageCount`, `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` must return in finite time with an allowed `VkResult` code.

**Note**

Returning a result in finite time guarantees that the implementation cannot deadlock an application, or suspend its execution indefinitely with correct API usage. Acquiring too many images at once may block indefinitely, which is covered by valid usage when attempting to use `UINT64_MAX`. For example, a scenario here is when a compositor holds on to images which are currently being presented, and there are not any vacant images left to be acquired.

If an image is acquired successfully, `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` must either return `VK_SUCCESS` or `VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR`. The implementation may return `VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR` if the swapchain no longer matches the surface properties exactly, but can still be used for presentation.

**Note**

`VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR` may happen, for example, if the platform surface has been resized but the platform is able to scale the presented images to the new size to produce valid surface updates. It is up to the application to decide whether it prefers to continue using the current swapchain in this state, or to re-create the swapchain to better match the platform surface properties.

If the swapchain images no longer match native surface properties, either `VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR` or `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR` must be returned. If `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR` is returned, no image is acquired and attempts to present previously acquired images to the swapchain will also fail with `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR`. Applications need to create a new swapchain for the surface to continue presenting if `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR` is returned.

If device loss occurs (see Lost Device) before the timeout has expired, `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` must return in finite time with either one of the allowed success codes, or `VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST`.

If `semaphore` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the semaphore must be unsignaled, with no signal or wait operations pending. It will become signaled when the application can use the image.

**Note**

Use of `semaphore` allows rendering operations to be recorded and submitted before the presentation engine has completed its use of the image.

If `fence` is not equal to `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the fence must be unsignaled, with no signal operations pending. It will become signaled when the application can use the image.

**Note**

Applications should not rely on `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` blocking in order to meter their rendering speed. The implementation may return from this function immediately regardless of how many presentation requests are queued, and regardless of when queued presentation requests will complete relative to the call. Instead, applications can use `fence` to meter their frame generation work to match the presentation rate.
An application **must** wait until either the **semaphore** or **fence** is signaled before accessing the image’s data.

**Note**
When the presentable image will be accessed by some stage $S$, the recommended idiom for ensuring correct synchronization is:

- The `VkSubmitInfo` used to submit the image layout transition for execution includes `vkAcquireNextImageKHR::semaphore` in its `pWaitSemaphores` member, with the corresponding element of `pWaitDstStageMask` including $S$.
- The **synchronization command** that performs any necessary image layout transition includes $S$ in both the `srcStageMask` and `dstStageMask`.

After a successful return, the image indicated by `pImageIndex` and its data will be unmodified compared to when it was presented.

**Note**
Exclusive ownership of presentable images corresponding to a swapchain created with `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE` as defined in Resource Sharing is not altered by a call to `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`. That means upon the first acquisition from such a swapchain presentable images are not owned by any queue family, while at subsequent acquisitions the presentable images remain owned by the queue family the image was previously presented on.

The possible return values for `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` depend on the `timeout` provided:

- **VK_SUCCESS** is returned if an image became available.
- **VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR** is returned if the surface becomes no longer available.
- **VK_NOT_READY** is returned if `timeout` is zero and no image was available.
- **VK_TIMEOUT** is returned if `timeout` is greater than zero and less than `UINT64_MAX`, and no image became available within the time allowed.
- **VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR** is returned if an image became available, and the swapchain no longer matches the surface properties exactly, but **can** still be used to present to the surface successfully.

**Note**
This may happen, for example, if the platform surface has been resized but the platform is able to scale the presented images to the new size to produce valid surface updates. It is up to the application to decide whether it prefers to continue using the current swapchain indefinitely or temporarily in this state, or to re-create the swapchain to better match the platform surface properties.

- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR** is returned if the surface has changed in such a way that it is no longer compatible with the swapchain, and further presentation requests using the swapchain will fail. Applications **must** query the new surface properties and re-create their swapchain if
they wish to continue presenting to the surface.

If the native surface and presented image sizes no longer match, presentation may fail. If presentation does succeed, the mapping from the presented image to the native surface is implementation-defined. It is the application's responsibility to detect surface size changes and react appropriately. If presentation fails because of a mismatch in the surface and presented image sizes, a VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR error will be returned.

**Note**

For example, consider a 4x3 window/surface that gets resized to be 3x4 (taller than wider). On some window systems, the portion of the window/surface that was previously and still is visible (the 3x3 part) will contain the same contents as before, while the remaining parts of the window will have undefined contents. Other window systems may squash/stretch the image to fill the new window size without any undefined contents, or apply some other mapping.

To acquire an available presentable image to use, and retrieve the index of that image, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with VK_KHR_swapchain
VkResult vkAcquireNextImage2KHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR* pAcquireInfo,
    uint32_t* pImageIndex);
```

- `device` is the device associated with `swapchain`.
- `pAcquireInfo` is a pointer to a `VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR` structure containing parameters of the acquire.
- `pImageIndex` is a pointer to a `uint32_t` that is set to the index of the next image to use.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkAcquireNextImage2KHR-swapchain-01803**
  If the number of currently acquired images is greater than the difference between the number of images in the `swapchain` member of `pAcquireInfo` and the value of `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::minImageCount` as returned by a call to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR` with the `surface` used to create `swapchain`, the `timeout` member of `pAcquireInfo` must not be `UINT64_MAX`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkAcquireNextImage2KHR-device-parameter**
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **VUID-vkAcquireNextImage2KHR-pAcquireInfo-parameter**

**pAcquireInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid *VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR* structure

- VUID-vkAcquireNextImage2KHR-pImageIndex-parameter

**pImageIndex** must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

---

## Return Codes

**Success**

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_TIMEOUT
- VK_NOT_READY
- VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR

**Failure**

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR
- VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

The *VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR* structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1 with VK_KHR_swapchain, VK_KHR_device_group with
// VK_KHR_swapchain
typedef struct VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkSwapchainKHR swapchain;
    uint64_t timeout;
    VkSemaphore semaphore;
    VkFence fence;
    uint32_t deviceMask;
} VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **swapchain** is a non-retired swapchain from which an image is acquired.
- **timeout** specifies how long the function waits, in nanoseconds, if no image is available.
- **semaphore** is **VK_NULL_HANDLE** or a semaphore to signal.
- **fence** is **VK_NULL_HANDLE** or a fence to signal.
- **deviceMask** is a mask of physical devices for which the swapchain image will be ready to use when the semaphore or fence is signaled.
If `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` is used, the device mask is considered to include all physical devices in the logical device.

**Note**

`vkAcquireNextImage2KHR` signals at most one semaphore, even if the application requests waiting for multiple physical devices to be ready via the `deviceMask`. However, only a single physical device can wait on that semaphore, since the semaphore becomes unsignaled when the wait succeeds. For other physical devices to wait for the image to be ready, it is necessary for the application to submit semaphore signal operation(s) to that first physical device to signal additional semaphore(s) after the wait succeeds, which the other physical device(s) can wait upon.

---

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-swapchain-01675
  swapchain must not be in the retired state

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-semaphore-01288
  If semaphore is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` it must be unsignaled

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-semaphore-01781
  If semaphore is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` it must not have any uncompleted signal or wait operations pending

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-fence-01289
  If fence is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` it must be unsignaled and must not be associated with any other queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-semaphore-01782
  semaphore and fence must not both be equal to `VK_NULL_HANDLE`

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-deviceMask-01290
  deviceMask must be a valid device mask

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-deviceMask-01291
  deviceMask must not be zero

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-semaphore-03266
  semaphore must have a VkSemaphoreType of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY`

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_NEXT_IMAGE_INFO_KHR`

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be `NULL`

- VUID-VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR-swapchain-parameter
  swapchain must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle
After queueing all rendering commands and transitioning the image to the correct layout, to queue an image for presentation, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
VkResult vkQueuePresentKHR(
    VkQueue queue,
    const VkPresentInfoKHR* pPresentInfo);
```

- `queue` is a queue that is capable of presentation to the target surface's platform on the same device as the image's swapchain.
- `pPresentInfo` is a pointer to a `VkPresentInfoKHR` structure specifying parameters of the presentation.

---

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-vkQueuePresentKHR-pSwapchains-01292**
  Each element of `pSwapchains` member of `pPresentInfo` must be a swapchain that is created for a surface for which presentation is supported from `queue` as determined using a call to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR`.

- **VUID-vkQueuePresentKHR-pSwapchains-01293**
  If more than one member of `pSwapchains` was created from a display surface, all display surfaces referenced that refer to the same display **must** use the same display mode.

- **VUID-vkQueuePresentKHR-pWaitSemaphores-01294**
When a semaphore wait operation referring to a binary semaphore defined by the elements of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of `pPresentInfo` executes on `queue`, there must be no other queues waiting on the same semaphore.

- **VUID-vkQueuePresentKHR-pWaitSemaphores-01295**
  All elements of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of `pPresentInfo` must be semaphores that are signaled, or have semaphore signal operations previously submitted for execution.

- **VUID-vkQueuePresentKHR-pWaitSemaphores-03267**
  All elements of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of `pPresentInfo` must be created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY`.

- **VUID-vkQueuePresentKHR-pWaitSemaphores-03268**
  All elements of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of `pPresentInfo` must reference a semaphore signal operation that has been submitted for execution and any semaphore signal operations on which it depends (if any) must have also been submitted for execution.

Any writes to memory backing the images referenced by the `pImageIndices` and `pSwapchains` members of `pPresentInfo`, that are available before `vkQueuePresentKHR` is executed, are automatically made visible to the read access performed by the presentation engine. This automatic visibility operation for an image happens-after the semaphore signal operation, and happens-before the presentation engine accesses the image.

Queueing an image for presentation defines a set of *queue operations*, including waiting on the semaphores and submitting a presentation request to the presentation engine. However, the scope of this set of queue operations does not include the actual processing of the image by the presentation engine.

---

**Note**

The origin of the native orientation of the surface coordinate system is not specified in the Vulkan specification; it depends on the platform. For most platforms the origin is by default upper-left, meaning the pixel of the presented `VkImage` at coordinates (0,0) would appear at the upper left pixel of the platform surface (assuming `VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_IDENTITY_BIT_KHR`, and the display standing the right way up).

If `vkQueuePresentKHR` fails to enqueue the corresponding set of queue operations, it may return `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY` or `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`. If it does, the implementation must ensure that the state and contents of any resources or synchronization primitives referenced is unaffected by the call or its failure.

If `vkQueuePresentKHR` fails in such a way that the implementation is unable to make that guarantee, the implementation must return `VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST`.

However, if the presentation request is rejected by the presentation engine with an error `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR`, or `VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR`, the set of queue operations are still considered to be enqueued and thus any semaphore wait operation specified in `VkPresentInfoKHR` will execute when the corresponding queue operation is complete.

Calls to `vkQueuePresentKHR` may block, but must return in finite time.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkQueuePresentKHR-queue-parameter
  queue must be a valid VkQueue handle
- VUID-vkQueuePresentKHR-pPresentInfo-parameter
  pPresentInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPresentInfoKHR structure

Host Synchronization

- Host access to queue must be externally synchronized
- Host access to pPresentInfo->pWaitSemaphores[] must be externally synchronized
- Host access to pPresentInfo->pSwapchains[] must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR
- VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

The VkPresentInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
typedef struct VkPresentInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType          sType;
    const void*              pNext;
    uint32_t                 waitSemaphoreCount;
    const VkSemaphore*       pWaitSemaphores;
} VkPresentInfoKHR;
```
uint32_t swapchainCount;
const VkSwapchainKHR* pSwapchains;
const uint32_t* pImageIndices;
VkResult* pResults;
} VkPresentInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **waitSemaphoreCount** is the number of semaphores to wait for before issuing the present request. The number may be zero.
- **pWaitSemaphores** is NULL or a pointer to an array of VkSemaphore objects with waitSemaphoreCount entries, and specifies the semaphores to wait for before issuing the present request.
- **swapchainCount** is the number of swapchains being presented to by this command.
- **pSwapchains** is a pointer to an array of VkSwapchainKHR objects with swapchainCount entries. A given swapchain must not appear in this list more than once.
- **pImageIndices** is a pointer to an array of indices into the array of each swapchain’s presentable images, with swapchainCount entries. Each entry in this array identifies the image to present on the corresponding entry in the pSwapchains array.
- **pResults** is a pointer to an array of VkResult typed elements with swapchainCount entries. Applications that do not need per-swapchain results can use NULL for pResults. If non-NULL, each entry in pResults will be set to the VkResult for presenting the swapchain corresponding to the same index in pSwapchains.

Before an application can present an image, the image’s layout must be transitioned to the VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR layout, or for a shared presentable image the VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR layout.

**Note**

When transitioning the image to VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR, there is no need to delay subsequent processing, or perform any visibility operations (as vkQueuePresentKHR performs automatic visibility operations). To achieve this, the dstAccessMask member of the VkImageMemoryBarrier should be set to 0, and the dstStageMask parameter should be set to VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-pImageIndices-01430
  Each element of pImageIndices must be the index of a presentable image acquired from the swapchain specified by the corresponding element of the pSwapchains array, and the presented image subresource must be in the VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR layout at the time the operation is executed on a VkDevice.
- VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-pNext-06235
If a `VkPresentIdKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain, and the `presentId` feature is not enabled, each `presentIds` entry in that structure must be NULL.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_INFO_KHR`

- **VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR`, `VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR`, `VkPresentIdKHR`, or `VkPresentRegionsKHR`

- **VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-sType-unique**
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique

- **VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-pWaitSemaphores-parameter**
  If `waitSemaphoreCount` is not 0, `pWaitSemaphores` must be a valid pointer to an array of `waitSemaphoreCount` valid `VkSemaphore` handles

- **VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-pSwapchains-parameter**
  `pSwapchains` must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handles

- **VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-pImageIndices-parameter**
  `pImageIndices` must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` `uint32_t` values

- **VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-pResults-parameter**
  If `pResults` is not `NULL`, `pResults` must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` `VkResult` values

- **VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-swapchainCount-arraylength**
  `swapchainCount` must be greater than 0

- **VUID-VkPresentInfoKHR-commonparent**
  Both of the elements of `pSwapchains`, and the elements of `pWaitSemaphores` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkInstance`

When the `VK_KHR_incremental_present` extension is enabled, additional fields can be specified that allow an application to specify that only certain rectangular regions of the presentable images of a swapchain are changed. This is an optimization hint that a presentation engine may use to only update the region of a surface that is actually changing. The application still must ensure that all pixels of a presented image contain the desired values, in case the presentation engine ignores this hint. An application can provide this hint by adding a `VkPresentRegionsKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkPresentInfoKHR` structure.

The `VkPresentRegionsKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_incremental_present
typedef struct VkPresentRegionsKHR {
```
VkStructureType sType;
const void* pNext;
uint32_t swapchainCount;
const VkPresentRegionKHR* pRegions;
}
VkPresentRegionsKHR;

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `swapchainCount` is the number of swapchains being presented to by this command.
- `pRegions` is `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkPresentRegionKHR` elements with `swapchainCount` entries. If not `NULL`, each element of `pRegions` contains the region that has changed since the last present to the swapchain in the corresponding entry in the `VkPresentInfoKHR::pSwapchains` array.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkPresentRegionsKHR-swapchainCount-01260
  `swapchainCount` must be the same value as `VkPresentInfoKHR::swapchainCount`, where `VkPresentInfoKHR` is included in the `pNext` chain of this `VkPresentRegionsKHR` structure

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPresentRegionsKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_REGIONS_KHR`
- VUID-VkPresentRegionsKHR-pRegions-parameter
  If `pRegions` is not `NULL`, `pRegions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` valid `VkPresentRegionKHR` structures
- VUID-VkPresentRegionsKHR-swapchainCount-arraylength
  `swapchainCount` must be greater than 0

For a given image and swapchain, the region to present is specified by the `VkPresentRegionKHR` structure, which is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_incremental_present
typedef struct VkPresentRegionKHR {
  uint32_t rectangleCount;
  const VkRectLayerKHR* pRectangles;
} VkPresentRegionKHR;
```

- `rectangleCount` is the number of rectangles in `pRectangles`, or zero if the entire image has changed and should be presented.
- `pRectangles` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkRectLayerKHR` structures. The `VkRectLayerKHR` structure is the framebuffer coordinates, plus layer, of a portion of a presentable image that has changed and must be presented. If non-`NULL`, each entry in `pRectangles` is a
rectangle of the given image that has changed since the last image was presented to the given swapchain. The rectangles must be specified relative to VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::currentTransform, regardless of the swapchain's preTransform. The presentation engine will apply the preTransform transformation to the rectangles, along with any further transformation it applies to the image content.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPresentRegionKHR-pRectangles-parameter
  If rectangleCount is not 0, and pRectangles is not NULL, pRectangles must be a valid pointer to an array of rectangleCount valid VkRectLayerKHR structures

The VkRectLayerKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_incremental_present
typedef struct VkRectLayerKHR {
  VkOffset2D  offset;
  VkExtent2D  extent;
  uint32_t    layer;
} VkRectLayerKHR;
```

- offset is the origin of the rectangle, in pixels.
- extent is the size of the rectangle, in pixels.
- layer is the layer of the image. For images with only one layer, the value of layer must be 0.

Some platforms allow the size of a surface to change, and then scale the pixels of the image to fit the surface. VkRectLayerKHR specifies pixels of the swapchain’s image(s), which will be constant for the life of the swapchain.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkRectLayerKHR-offset-04864
  The sum of offset and extent, after being transformed according to the preTransform member of the VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR structure, must be no greater than the imageExtent member of the VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR structure passed to vkCreateSwapchainKHR

- VUID-VkRectLayerKHR-layer-01262
  layer must be less than the imageArrayLayers member of the VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR structure passed to vkCreateSwapchainKHR

When the VK_KHR_display_swapchain extension is enabled additional fields can be specified when presenting an image to a swapchain by setting VkPresentInfoKHR::pNext to point to a VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR structure.

The VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR structure is defined as:
/// Provided by VK_KHR_display_swapchain

typedef struct VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType  sType;
    const void*      pNext;
    VkRect2D         srcRect;
    VkRect2D         dstRect;
    VkBool32         persistent;
} VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **srcRect** is a rectangular region of pixels to present. It **must** be a subset of the image being presented. If **VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR** is not specified, this region will be assumed to be the entire presentable image.
- **dstRect** is a rectangular region within the visible region of the swapchain's display mode. If **VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR** is not specified, this region will be assumed to be the entire visible region of the swapchain's mode. If the specified rectangle is a subset of the display mode's visible region, content from display planes below the swapchain's plane will be visible outside the rectangle. If there are no planes below the swapchain's, the area outside the specified rectangle will be black. If portions of the specified rectangle are outside of the display's visible region, pixels mapping only to those portions of the rectangle will be discarded.
- **persistent**: If this is **VK_TRUE**, the display engine will enable buffered mode on displays that support it. This allows the display engine to stop sending content to the display until a new image is presented. The display will instead maintain a copy of the last presented image. This allows less power to be used, but **may** increase presentation latency. If **VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR** is not specified, persistent mode will not be used.

If the extent of the **srcRect** and **dstRect** are not equal, the presented pixels will be scaled accordingly.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR-srcRect-01257**
  - **srcRect** **must** specify a rectangular region that is a subset of the image being presented

- **VUID-VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR-dstRect-01258**
  - **dstRect** **must** specify a rectangular region that is a subset of the **visibleRegion** parameter of the display mode the swapchain being presented uses

- **VUID-VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR-persistentContent-01259**
  - If the **persistentContent** member of the **VkDisplayPropertiesKHR** structure returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR** for the display the present operation targets is **VK_FALSE**, then **persistent** **must** be **VK_FALSE**
Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PRESENT_INFO_KHR

If the pNext chain of VkPresentInfoKHR includes a VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR structure, then that structure includes an array of device masks and a device group present mode.

The VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t swapchainCount;
    const uint32_t* pDeviceMasks;
    VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR mode;
} VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• swapchainCount is zero or the number of elements in pDeviceMasks.
• pDeviceMasks is a pointer to an array of device masks, one for each element of VkPresentInfoKHR::pSwapchains.
• mode is a VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR value specifying the device group present mode that will be used for this present.

If mode is VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_BIT_KHR, then each element of pDeviceMasks selects which instance of the swapchain image is presented. Each element of pDeviceMasks must have exactly one bit set, and the corresponding physical device must have a presentation engine as reported by VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR.

If mode is VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_REMOTE_BIT_KHR, then each element of pDeviceMasks selects which instance of the swapchain image is presented. Each element of pDeviceMasks must have exactly one bit set, and some physical device in the logical device must include that bit in its VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::presentMask.

If mode is VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_SUM_BIT_KHR, then each element of pDeviceMasks selects which instances of the swapchain image are component-wise summed and the sum of those images is presented. If the sum in any component is outside the representable range, the value of that component is undefined. Each element of pDeviceMasks must have a value for which all set bits are set in one of the elements of VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::presentMask.

If mode is VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_MULTI_DEVICE_BIT_KHR, then each element of pDeviceMasks selects which instance(s) of the swapchain images are presented. For each bit set in
each element of pDeviceMasks, the corresponding physical device must have a presentation engine as reported by VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR.

If VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR is not provided or swapchainCount is zero then the masks are considered to be 1. If VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR is not provided, mode is considered to be VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_BIT_KHR.

---

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-swapchainCount-01297
  swapchainCount must equal 0 or VkPresentInfoKHR::swapchainCount

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-mode-01298
  If mode is VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_BIT_KHR, then each element of pDeviceMasks must have exactly one bit set, and the corresponding element of VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::presentMask must be non-zero

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-mode-01299
  If mode is VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_REMOTE_BIT_KHR, then each element of pDeviceMasks must have exactly one bit set, and some physical device in the logical device must include that bit in its VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::presentMask

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-mode-01300
  If mode is VKDEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_SUM_BIT_KHR, then each element of pDeviceMasks must have a value for which all set bits are set in one of the elements of VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::presentMask

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-mode-01301
  If mode is VKDEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_LOCAL_MULTI_DEVICE_BIT_KHR, then for each bit set in each element of pDeviceMasks, the corresponding element of VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::presentMask must be non-zero

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-pDeviceMasks-01302
  The value of each element of pDeviceMasks must be equal to the device mask passed in VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR::deviceMask when the image index was last acquired

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-mode-01303
  mode must have exactly one bit set, and that bit must have been included in VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR::modes

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_INFO_KHR

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-pDeviceMasks-parameter
  If swapchainCount is not 0, pDeviceMasks must be a valid pointer to an array of swapchainCount uint32_t values

- VUID-VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR-mode-parameter
  mode must be a valid VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR value
The `VkPresentIdKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_present_id
typedef struct VkPresentIdKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t swapchainCount;
    const uint64_t* pPresentIds;
} VkPresentIdKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `swapchainCount` is the number of swapchains being presented to the `vkQueuePresentKHR` command.
- `pPresentIds` is `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `uint64_t` with `swapchainCount` entries. If not `NULL`, each non-zero value in `pPresentIds` specifies the present id to be associated with the presentation of the swapchain with the same index in the `vkQueuePresentKHR` call.

For applications to be able to reference specific presentation events queued by a call to `vkQueuePresentKHR`, an identifier needs to be associated with them. When the `presentId` feature is enabled, applications can include the `VkPresentIdKHR` structure in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPresentInfoKHR` structure to supply identifiers.

Each `VkSwapchainKHR` has a presentId associated with it. This value is initially set to zero when the `VkSwapchainKHR` is created.

When a `VkPresentIdKHR` structure with a non-NULL `pPresentIds` is included in the `pNext` chain of a `VkPresentInfoKHR` structure, each `pSwapchains` entry has a presentId associated in the `pPresentIds` array at the same index as the swapchain in the `pSwapchains` array. If this presentId is non-zero, then the application can later use this value to refer to that image presentation. A value of zero indicates that this presentation has no associated presentId. A non-zero presentId must be greater than any non-zero presentId passed previously by the application for the same swapchain.

There is no requirement for any precise timing relationship between the presentation of the image to the user and the update of the presentId value, but implementations should make this as close as possible to the presentation of the first pixel in the new image to the user.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkPresentIdKHR-swapchainCount-04998
  `swapchainCount` must be the same value as `VkPresentInfoKHR::swapchainCount`, where this `VkPresentIdKHR` is in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPresentInfoKHR` structure

- VUID-VkPresentIdKHR-presentIds-04999
  Each `presentIds` entry must be greater than any previous `presentIds` entry passed for the associated `pSwapchains` entry
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPresentIdKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_ID_KHR

- VUID-VkPresentIdKHR-pPresentIds-parameter
  If pPresentIds is not NULL, pPresentIds must be a valid pointer to an array of
  swapchainCount uint64_t values

- VUID-VkPresentIdKHR-swapchainCount-arraylength
  swapchainCount must be greater than 0

When the presentWait feature is enabled, an application can wait for an image to be presented to
the user by first specifying a presentId for the target presentation by adding a VkPresentIdKHR
structure to the pNext chain of the VkPresentInfoKHR structure and then waiting for that
presentation to complete by calling:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_present_wait
VkResult vkWaitForPresentKHR(
    VkDevice device,           
    VkSwapchainKHR swapchain, 
    uint64_t presentId,       
    uint64_t timeout);
```

- device is the device associated with swapchain.
- swapchain is the non-retired swapchain on which an image was queued for presentation.
- presentId is the presentation presentId to wait for.
- timeout is the timeout period in units of nanoseconds. timeout is adjusted to the closest value
  allowed by the implementation-dependent timeout accuracy, which may be substantially longer
  than one nanosecond, and may be longer than the requested period.

vkWaitForPresentKHR waits for the presentId associated with swapchain to be increased in value so
that it is at least equal to presentId.

For VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR (or other present mode where images may be replaced in the
presentation queue) any wait of this type associated with such an image must be signaled no later
than a wait associated with the replacing image would be signaled.

When the presentation has completed, the presentId associated with the related pSwapchains entry
will be increased in value so that it is at least equal to the value provided in the VkPresentIdKHR
structure.

There is no requirement for any precise timing relationship between the presentation of the image
to the user and the update of the presentId value, but implementations should make this as close as
possible to the presentation of the first pixel in the new image to the user.

The call to vkWaitForPresentKHR will block until either the presentId associated with swapchain is
greater than or equal to presentId, or timeout nanoseconds passes. When the swapchain becomes OUT_OF_DATE, the call will either return VK_SUCCESS (if the image was delivered to the presentation engine and may have been presented to the user) or will return early with status VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR (if the image was not presented to the user).

As an exception to the normal rules for objects which are externally synchronized, the swapchain passed to vkWaitForPresentKHR may be simultaneously used by other threads in calls to functions other than vkDestroySwapchainKHR. Access to the swapchain data associated with this extension must be atomic within the implementation.

### Valid Usage
- VUID-vkWaitForPresentKHR-swapchain-04997  
  swapchain must not be in the retired state
- VUID-vkWaitForPresentKHR-presentWait-06234  
  The presentWait feature must be enabled

### Valid Usage (Implicit)
- VUID-vkWaitForPresentKHR-device-parameter  
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkWaitForPresentKHR-swapchain-parameter  
  swapchain must be a valid VkSwapchainKHR handle
- VUID-vkWaitForPresentKHR-commonparent  
  Both of device, and swapchain must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkInstance

### Host Synchronization
- Host access to swapchain must be externally synchronized

### Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_TIMEOUT
- VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST
vkQueuePresentKHR, releases the acquisition of the images referenced by `imageIndices`. The queue family corresponding to the queue `vkQueuePresentKHR` is executed on must have ownership of the presented images as defined in Resource Sharing. `vkQueuePresentKHR` does not alter the queue family ownership, but the presented images must not be used again before they have been reacquired using `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`.

The processing of the presentation happens in issue order with other queue operations, but semaphores have to be used to ensure that prior rendering and other commands in the specified queue complete before the presentation begins. The presentation command itself does not delay processing of subsequent commands on the queue, however, presentation requests sent to a particular queue are always performed in order. Exact presentation timing is controlled by the semantics of the presentation engine and native platform in use.

If an image is presented to a swapchain created from a display surface, the mode of the associated display will be updated, if necessary, to match the mode specified when creating the display surface. The mode switch and presentation of the specified image will be performed as one atomic operation.

The result codes `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR` and `VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR` have the same meaning when returned by `vkQueuePresentKHR` as they do when returned by `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`. If multiple swapchains are presented, the result code is determined applying the following rules in order:

- If the device is lost, `VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST` is returned.
- If any of the target surfaces are no longer available the error `VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR` is returned.
- If any of the presents would have a result of `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR` if issued separately then `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR` is returned.
- If any of the presents would have a result of `VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR` if issued separately then `VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR` is returned.
- Otherwise `VK_SUCCESS` is returned.

Presentation is a read-only operation that will not affect the content of the presentable images. Upon reacquiring the image and transitioning it away from the `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR` layout, the contents will be the same as they were prior to transitioning the image to the present source layout and presenting it. However, if a mechanism other than Vulkan is used to modify the platform window associated with the swapchain, the content of all presentable images in the swapchain becomes undefined.

**Note**

The application can continue to present any acquired images from a retired swapchain as long as the swapchain has not entered a state that causes `vkQueuePresentKHR` to return `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR`. 
Chapter 31. Deferred Host Operations

Certain Vulkan commands are inherently expensive for the host CPU to execute. It is often desirable to offload such work onto background threads, and to parallelize the work across multiple CPUs. The concept of deferred operations allows applications and drivers to coordinate the execution of expensive host commands using an application-managed thread pool.

The VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations extension defines the infrastructure and usage patterns for deferrable commands, but does not specify any commands as deferrable. This is left to additional dependent extensions. Commands must not be deferred unless the deferral is specifically allowed by another extension which depends on VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations. This specification will refer to such extensions as deferral extensions.

31.1. Requesting Deferral

When an application requests an operation deferral, the implementation may defer the operation. When deferral is requested and the implementation defers any operation, the implementation must return VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR as the success code if no errors occurred. When deferral is requested, the implementation should defer the operation when the workload is significant, however if the implementation chooses not to defer any of the requested operations and instead executes all of them immediately, the implementation must return VK_OPERATION_NOT_DEFERRED_KHR as the success code if no errors occurred.

A deferred operation is created complete with an initial result value of VK_SUCCESS. The deferred operation becomes pending when an operation has been successfully deferred with that deferred operation object.

A deferred operation is considered pending until the deferred operation completes. A pending deferred operation becomes complete when it has been fully executed by one or more threads. Pending deferred operations will never complete until they are joined by an application thread, using vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR. Applications can join multiple threads to the same deferred operation, enabling concurrent execution of subtasks within that operation.

The application can query the status of a VkDeferredOperationKHR using the vkGetDeferredOperationMaxConcurrencyKHR or vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR commands.

Parameters to the command requesting a deferred operation may be accessed at any time until the deferred operation enters the pending state. While a deferred operation is pending:

- Externally synchronized parameters must not be accessed.
- Pointer parameters must not be modified (e.g. reallocated/freed).
- The contents of pointer parameters which may be read by the command must not be modified.
- The contents of pointer parameters which may be written by the command must not be read.
- Vulkan object parameters must not be passed as externally synchronized parameters to any other command.

When the deferred operation is complete, the application should call
vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR to obtain the VkResult indicating success or failure of the operation. The VkResult value returned will be one of the values that the command requesting the deferred operation is able to return. Writes to output parameters of the requesting command will happen-before the deferred operation is complete.

### 31.2. Deferred Host Operations API

The VkDeferredOperationKHR handle is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDeferredOperationKHR)
```

This handle refers to a tracking structure which manages the execution state for a deferred command.

To construct the tracking object for a deferred command, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations
VkResult vkCreateDeferredOperationKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkDeferredOperationKHR* pDeferredOperation);
```

- **device** is the device which owns operation.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pDeferredOperation** is a pointer to a handle in which the created VkDeferredOperationKHR is returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateDeferredOperationKHR-device-parameter
  - device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkCreateDeferredOperationKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  - If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- VUID-vkCreateDeferredOperationKHR-pDeferredOperation-parameter
  - pDeferredOperation must be a valid pointer to a VkDeferredOperationKHR handle

### Return Codes

**Success**

- VK_SUCCESS
Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY

To assign a thread to a deferred operation, call:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations
VkResult vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDeferredOperationKHR operation);
```

- `device` is the device which owns `operation`.
- `operation` is the deferred operation that the calling thread should work on.

The `vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR` command will execute a portion of the deferred operation on the calling thread.

The return value will be one of the following:

- A return value of `VK_SUCCESS` indicates that `operation` is complete. The application should use `vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR` to retrieve the result of `operation`.
- A return value of `VK_THREAD_DONE_KHR` indicates that the deferred operation is not complete, but there is no work remaining to assign to threads. Future calls to `vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR` are not necessary and will simply harm performance. This situation may occur when other threads executing `vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR` are about to complete `operation`, and the implementation is unable to partition the workload any further.
- A return value of `VK_THREAD_IDLE_KHR` indicates that the deferred operation is not complete, and there is no work for the thread to do at the time of the call. This situation may occur if the operation encounters a temporary reduction in parallelism. By returning `VK_THREAD_IDLE_KHR`, the implementation is signaling that it expects that more opportunities for parallelism will emerge as execution progresses, and that future calls to `vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR` can be beneficial. In the meantime, the application can perform other work on the calling thread.

Implementations must guarantee forward progress by enforcing the following invariants:

1. If only one thread has invoked `vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR` on a given operation, that thread must execute the operation to completion and return `VK_SUCCESS`.
2. If multiple threads have concurrently invoked `vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR` on the same operation, then at least one of them must complete the operation and return `VK_SUCCESS`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR-device-parameter `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR-operation-parameter `operation` must be a valid `VkDeferredOperationKHR` handle
When a deferred operation is completed, the application can destroy the tracking object by calling:

```c
void vkDestroyDeferredOperationKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDeferredOperationKHR operation,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the device which owns `operation`.
- `operation` is the completed operation to be destroyed.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkDestroyDeferredOperationKHR-operation-03434
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `operation` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- VUID-vkDestroyDeferredOperationKHR-operation-03435
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `operation` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`
- VUID-vkDestroyDeferredOperationKHR-operation-03436
  `operation` must be completed

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkDestroyDeferredOperationKHR-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
Host Synchronization

- Host access to operation must be externally synchronized

To query the number of additional threads that can usefully be joined to a deferred operation, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations
definition uint32_t vkGetDeferredOperationMaxConcurrencyKHR(
    VkDevice device, 
    VkDeferredOperationKHR operation);
```

- `device` is the device which owns operation.
- `operation` is the deferred operation to be queried.

The returned value is the maximum number of threads that can usefully execute a deferred operation concurrently, reported for the state of the deferred operation at the point this command is called. This value is intended to be used to better schedule work onto available threads. Applications can join any number of threads to the deferred operation and expect it to eventually complete, though excessive joins may return VK_THREAD_DONE_KHR immediately, performing no useful work.

If operation is complete, `vkGetDeferredOperationMaxConcurrencyKHR` returns zero.

If operation is currently joined to any threads, the value returned by this command may immediately be out of date.

If operation is pending, implementations must not return zero unless at least one thread is currently executing `vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR` on operation. If there are such threads, the implementation should return an estimate of the number of additional threads which it could profitably use.

Implementations may return $2^{32}-1$ to indicate that the maximum concurrency is unknown and cannot be easily derived. Implementations may return values larger than the maximum concurrency available on the host CPU. In these situations, an application should clamp the return value rather than oversubscribing the machine.
The recommended usage pattern for applications is to query this value once, after deferral, and schedule no more than the specified number of threads to join the operation. Each time a joined thread receives \texttt{VK\_THREAD\_IDLE\_KHR}, the application should schedule an additional join at some point in the future, but is not required to do so.

\textbf{Valid Usage (Implicit)}

- VUID-vkGetDeferredOperationMaxConcurrencyKHR-device-parameter\texttt{device} must be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle
- VUID-vkGetDeferredOperationMaxConcurrencyKHR-operation-parameter\texttt{operation} must be a valid \texttt{VkDeferredOperationKHR} handle
- VUID-vkGetDeferredOperationMaxConcurrencyKHR-operation-parent\texttt{operation} must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from \texttt{device}

The \texttt{vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR} function is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations
VkResult vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDeferredOperationKHR operation);
```

- \texttt{device} is the device which owns \texttt{operation}.
- \texttt{operation} is the operation whose deferred result is being queried.

If no command has been deferred on \texttt{operation}, \texttt{vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR} returns \texttt{VK\_SUCCESS}.

If the deferred operation is pending, \texttt{vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR} returns \texttt{VK\_NOT\_READY}.

If the deferred operation is complete, it returns the appropriate return value from the original command. This value must be one of the \texttt{VkResult} values which could have been returned by the original command if the operation had not been deferred.

\textbf{Valid Usage (Implicit)}

- VUID-vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR-device-parameter\texttt{device} must be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle
- VUID-vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR-operation-parameter\texttt{operation} must be a valid \texttt{VkDeferredOperationKHR} handle
- VUID-vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR-operation-parent\texttt{operation} must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from \texttt{device}
Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_NOT_READY
Chapter 32. Private Data

The private data extension provides a way for users to associate arbitrary user defined data with Vulkan objects. This association is accomplished by storing 64-bit unsigned integers of user defined data in private data slots. A private data slot represents a storage allocation for one data item for each child object of the device.

An application can reserve private data slots at device creation. To reserve private data slots, insert a VkDevicePrivateDataCreateInfo in the pNext chain in VkDeviceCreateInfo before device creation. Multiple VkDevicePrivateDataCreateInfo structures can be chained together, and the sum of the requested slots will be reserved. This is an exception to the specified valid usage for structure pointer chains. Reserving slots in this manner is not strictly necessary but it may improve performance.

Private data slots are represented by VkPrivateDataSlot handles:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkPrivateDataSlot)
```

To create a private data slot, call:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VkResult vkCreatePrivateDataSlot(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkPrivateDataSlot* pPrivateDataSlot);
```

- **device** is the logical device associated with the creation of the object(s) holding the private data slot.
- **pCreateInfo** is a pointer to a VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pPrivateDataSlot** is a pointer to a VkPrivateDataSlot handle in which the resulting private data slot is returned

---

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCreatePrivateDataSlot-privateData-04564
  The **privateData** feature must be enabled

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCreatePrivateDataSlot-device-parameter
  **device** must be a valid VkDevice handle
• VUID-vkCreatePrivateDataSlot-pCreateInfo-parameter
  pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo structure

• VUID-vkCreatePrivateDataSlot-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

• VUID-vkCreatePrivateDataSlot-pPrivateDataSlot-parameter
  pPrivateDataSlot must be a valid pointer to a VkPrivateDataSlot handle

Return Codes

Success
• VK_SUCCESS

Failure
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY

The VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkPrivateDataSlotCreateFlags flags;
} VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• flags is reserved for future use.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRIVATE_DATA_SLOT_CREATE_INFO

• VUID-VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

• VUID-VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo-flags-zerobitmask
  flags must be 0

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef VkFlags VkPrivateDataSlotCreateFlags;
```

VkPrivateDataSlotCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for
To destroy a private data slot, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkDestroyPrivateDataSlot(
    VkDevice     device,
    VkPrivateDataSlot privateDataSlot,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- **device** is the logical device associated with the creation of the object(s) holding the private data slot.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **privateDataSlot** is the private data slot to destroy.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkDestroyPrivateDataSlot-privateDataSlot-04062**
  If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when **privateDataSlot** was created, a compatible set of callbacks **must** be provided here.

- **VUID-vkDestroyPrivateDataSlot-privateDataSlot-04063**
  If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when **privateDataSlot** was created, **pAllocator** **must** be **NULL**.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkDestroyPrivateDataSlot-device-parameter**
  **device** **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle.

- **VUID-vkDestroyPrivateDataSlot-privateDataSlot-parameter**
  If **privateDataSlot** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **privateDataSlot** **must** be a valid `VkPrivateDataSlot` handle.

- **VUID-vkDestroyPrivateDataSlot-pAllocator-parameter**
  If **pAllocator** is not **NULL**, **pAllocator** **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.

- **VUID-vkDestroyPrivateDataSlot-privateDataSlot-parent**
  If **privateDataSlot** is a valid handle, it **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to **privateDataSlot** **must** be externally synchronized.
To store user defined data in a slot associated with a Vulkan object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VkResult vkSetPrivateData(
    VkDevice device, 
    VkObjectType objectType, 
    uint64_t objectHandle, 
    VkPrivateDataSlot privateDataSlot, 
    uint64_t data);
```

- **device** is the device that created the object.
- **objectType** is a `VkObjectType` specifying the type of object to associate data with.
- **objectHandle** is a handle to the object to associate data with.
- **privateDataSlot** is a handle to a `VkPrivateDataSlot` specifying location of private data storage.
- **data** is user defined data to associate the object with. This data will be stored at `privateDataSlot`.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-vkSetPrivateData-objectHandle-04016
  
  `objectHandle` must be `device` or a child of `device`

- VUID-vkSetPrivateData-objectHandle-04017
  
  `objectHandle` must be a valid handle to an object of type `objectType`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkSetPrivateData-device-parameter
  
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkSetPrivateData-objectType-parameter
  
  `objectType` must be a valid `VkObjectType` value

- VUID-vkSetPrivateData-privateDataSlot-parameter
  
  `privateDataSlot` must be a valid `VkPrivateDataSlot` handle

- VUID-vkSetPrivateData-privateDataSlot-parent
  
  `privateDataSlot` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
To retrieve user defined data from a slot associated with a Vulkan object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
void vkGetPrivateData(
    VkDevice device,
    VkObjectType objectType,
    uint64_t objectHandle,
    VkPrivateDataSlot privateDataSlot,
    uint64_t* pData);
```

- **device** is the device that created the object
- **objectType** is a `VkObjectType` specifying the type of object data is associated with.
- **objectHandle** is a handle to the object data is associated with.
- **privateDataSlot** is a handle to a `VkPrivateDataSlot` specifying location of private data pointer storage.
- **pData** is a pointer to specify where user data is returned. 0 will be written in the absence of a previous call to `vkSetPrivateData` using the object specified by `objectHandle`.

**Note**

Due to platform details on Android, implementations might not be able to reliably return 0 from calls to `vkGetPrivateData` for `VkSwapchainKHR` objects on which `vkSetPrivateData` has not previously been called. This erratum is exclusive to the Android platform and objects of type `VkSwapchainKHR`.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkGetPrivateData-objectType-04018
  `objectType` must be `VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DEVICE`, or an object type whose parent is `VkDevice`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPrivateData-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPrivateData-objectType-parameter
  `objectType` must be a valid `VkObjectType` value
- VUID-vkGetPrivateData-privateDataSlot-parameter
  `privateDataSlot` must be a valid `VkPrivateDataSlot` handle
- VUID-vkGetPrivateData-pData-parameter
  `pData` must be a valid pointer to a `uint64_t` value
- VUID-vkGetPrivateData-privateDataSlot-parent
  `privateDataSlot` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`
Chapter 33. Acceleration Structures

33.1. Acceleration Structures

Acceleration structures are data structures used by the implementation to efficiently manage scene geometry as it is traversed during a ray tracing query. The application is responsible for managing acceleration structure objects (see Acceleration Structures), including allocation, destruction, executing builds or updates, and synchronizing resources used during ray tracing queries.

There are two types of acceleration structures, top level acceleration structures and bottom level acceleration structures.

An acceleration structure is considered to be constructed if an acceleration structure build command or copy command has been executed with the given acceleration structure as the destination.

![Diagram of Acceleration Structure](image)

**Figure 22. Acceleration Structure**

The diagram shows the relationship between top and bottom level acceleration structures.

33.1.1. Geometry

Geometries refer to a triangle or axis-aligned bounding box.
33.1.2. Top Level Acceleration Structures

Opaque acceleration structure for an array of instances. The descriptor or device address referencing this is the starting point for traversal.

The top level acceleration structure takes a reference to any bottom level acceleration structure referenced by its instances. Those bottom level acceleration structure objects must be valid when the top level acceleration structure is accessed.

33.1.3. Bottom Level Acceleration Structures

Opaque acceleration structure for an array of geometries.

33.1.4. Acceleration Structure Update Rules

The API defines two types of operations to produce acceleration structures from geometry:

- A build operation is used to construct an acceleration structure.
- An update operation is used to modify an existing acceleration structure.

An update operation imposes certain constraints on the input, in exchange for considerably faster execution. When performing an update, the application is required to provide a full description of the acceleration structure, but is prohibited from changing anything other than instance definitions, transform matrices, and vertex or AABB positions. All other aspects of the description must exactly match the one from the original build.

More precisely, the application must not use an update operation to do any of the following:

- Change primitives or instances from active to inactive, or vice versa (as defined in Inactive Primitives and Instances).
- Change the index or vertex formats of triangle geometry.
- Change triangle geometry transform pointers from null to non-null or vice versa.
- Change the number of geometries or instances in the structure.
- Change the geometry flags for any geometry in the structure.
- Change the number of vertices or primitives for any geometry in the structure.

33.1.5. Inactive Primitives and Instances

Acceleration structures allow the use of particular input values to signal inactive primitives or instances.

An inactive triangle is one for which the first (X) component of any vertex is NaN. If any other vertex component is NaN, and the first is not, the behavior is undefined. If the vertex format does not have a NaN representation, then all triangles are considered active.

An inactive instance is one whose acceleration structure handle is VK_NULL_HANDLE.

An inactive AABB is one for which the minimum X coordinate is NaN. If any other component is
NaN, and the first is not, the behavior is undefined.

In the above definitions, “NaN” refers to any type of NaN. Signaling, non-signaling, quiet, loud, or otherwise.

An inactive object is considered invisible to all rays, and **should** not be represented in the acceleration structure. Implementations **should** ensure that the presence of inactive objects does not seriously degrade traversal performance.

Inactive objects are counted in the auto-generated index sequences which are provided to shaders via `InstanceId` and `PrimitiveId` SPIR-V decorations. This allows objects in the scene to change freely between the active and inactive states, without affecting the layout of any arrays which are being indexed using the ID values.

Any transition between the active and inactive states requires a full acceleration structure rebuild. Applications **must** not perform an acceleration structure update where an object is active in the source acceleration structure but would be inactive in the destination, or vice versa.

### 33.1.6. Building Acceleration Structures

To build acceleration structures call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
void vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t infoCount,
    const VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR* pInfos,
    const VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR* const* ppBuildRangeInfos);
```

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- **infoCount** is the number of acceleration structures to build. It specifies the number of the **pInfos** structures and **ppBuildRangeInfos** pointers that **must** be provided.
- **pInfos** is a pointer to an array of **infoCount** `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR` structures defining the geometry used to build each acceleration structure.
- **ppBuildRangeInfos** is a pointer to an array of **infoCount** pointers to arrays of `VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR` structures. Each `ppBuildRangeInfos[i]` is a pointer to an array of `pInfos[i].geometryCount` `VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR` structures defining dynamic offsets to the addresses where geometry data is stored, as defined by `pInfos[i]`.

The `vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR` command provides the ability to initiate multiple acceleration structures builds, however there is no ordering or synchronization implied between any of the individual acceleration structure builds.

**Note**

This means that an application **cannot** build a top-level acceleration structure in the same `vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR` call as the associated bottom-level or instance acceleration structures are being built. There also **cannot** be any
memory aliasing between any acceleration structure memories or scratch memories being used by any of the builds.

Accesses to the acceleration structure scratch buffers as identified by the `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR::scratchData` buffer device addresses must be synchronized with the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR` pipeline stage and an access type of `VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR` or `VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR`. Similarly for accesses to each `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR::srcAccelerationStructure` and `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR::dstAccelerationStructure`.

Accesses to other input buffers as identified by any used values of `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::vertexData`, `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::indexData`, `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::transformData`, `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR::data`, and `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR::data` must be synchronized with the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR` pipeline stage and an access type of `VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-mode-04628**
  The `mode` member of each element of `pInfos` must be a valid `VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR` value.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-srcAccelerationStructure-04629**
  If the `srcAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the `srcAccelerationStructure` member must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-04630**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, its `srcAccelerationStructure` member must not be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03403**
  The `srcAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` must not be the same acceleration structure as the `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any other element of `pInfos`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03698**
  The `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` must not be the same acceleration structure as the `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any other element of `pInfos`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03800**
  The `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03699**
  The `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` must not be the same acceleration structure as the `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any other element of `pInfos`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03800**
  The `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handle.
For each element of pInfos, if its type member is VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR, its dstAccelerationStructure member must have been created with a value of VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::type equal to either VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR or VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03700
  For each element of pInfos, if its type member is VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR, its dstAccelerationStructure member must have been created with a value of VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::type equal to either VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR or VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03663
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, inactive primitives in its srcAccelerationStructure member must not be made active

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03664
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, active primitives in its srcAccelerationStructure member must not be made inactive

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-None-03407
  The dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos must not be referenced by the geometry.instances.data member of any element of pGeometries or ppGeometries with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR in any other element of pInfos

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03701
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the srcAccelerationStructure member of any other element of pInfos with a mode equal to VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03702
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any other element of pInfos, which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03703
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the scratchData member of any element of pInfos (including the same element), which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-scratchData-03704
  The range of memory backing the scratchData member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the scratchData member of any other element of pInfos, which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-scratchData-03705
  The range of memory backing the scratchData member of any element of pInfos that is
accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the srcAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos with a mode equal to VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR (including the same element), which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03706
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing any acceleration structure referenced by the geometry.instances.data member of any element of pGeometries or ppGeometries with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR in any other element of pInfos, which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03667
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its srcAccelerationStructure member must have previously been constructed with VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_UPDATE_BIT_KHR set in VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR::flags in the build

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03668
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its srcAccelerationStructure and dstAccelerationStructure members must either be the same VkAccelerationStructureKHR, or not have any memory aliasing

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03758
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its geometryCount member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03759
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its flags member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03760
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its type member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03761
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, its geometryType member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03762
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, its flags member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built
For each element of \( p\text{Infos} \), if its \( \text{mode} \) member is \( \text{VK\_BUILD\_ACCELERATION\_STRUCTURE\_MODE\_UPDATE\_KHR} \), then for each \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR} \) structure referred to by its \( \text{pGeometries} \) or \( \text{ppGeometries} \) members, if \( \text{geometryType} \) is \( \text{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\__TRIANGLES\_KHR} \), its \( \text{geometry.triangles.vertexFormat} \) member must have the same value which was specified when \( \text{srcAccelerationStructure} \) was last built.

For each element of \( p\text{Infos} \), if its \( \text{mode} \) member is \( \text{VK\_BUILD\_ACCELERATION\_STRUCTURE\_MODE\_UPDATE\_KHR} \), then for each \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR} \) structure referred to by its \( \text{pGeometries} \) or \( \text{ppGeometries} \) members, if \( \text{geometryType} \) is \( \text{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\__TRIANGLES\_KHR} \), its \( \text{geometry.triangles.maxVertex} \) member must have the same value which was specified when \( \text{srcAccelerationStructure} \) was last built.

For each element of \( p\text{Infos} \), if its \( \text{mode} \) member is \( \text{VK\_BUILD\_ACCELERATION\_STRUCTURE\_MODE\_UPDATE\_KHR} \), then for each \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR} \) structure referred to by its \( \text{pGeometries} \) or \( \text{ppGeometries} \) members, if \( \text{geometryType} \) is \( \text{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\__TRIANGLES\_KHR} \), if its \( \text{geometry.triangles.transformData} \) address was NULL when \( \text{srcAccelerationStructure} \) was last built, then it must be NULL.

For each element of \( p\text{Infos} \), if its \( \text{mode} \) member is \( \text{VK\_BUILD\_ACCELERATION\_STRUCTURE\_MODE\_UPDATE\_KHR} \), then for each \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR} \) structure referred to by its \( \text{pGeometries} \) or \( \text{ppGeometries} \) members, if \( \text{geometryType} \) is \( \text{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\__TRIANGLES\_KHR} \), if its \( \text{geometry.triangles.transformData} \) address was not NULL when \( \text{srcAccelerationStructure} \) was last built, then it must not be NULL.

For each element of \( p\text{Infos} \), if its \( \text{mode} \) member is \( \text{VK\_BUILD\_ACCELERATION\_STRUCTURE\_MODE\_UPDATE\_KHR} \), then for each \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR} \) structure referred to by its \( \text{pGeometries} \) or \( \text{ppGeometries} \) members, if \( \text{geometryType} \) is \( \text{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\__TRIANGLES\_KHR} \), and \( \text{geometry.triangles.indexType} \) is not \( \text{VK\_INDEX\_TYPE\_NONE\_KHR} \), then the value of each index referenced must be the same as the corresponding index value when \( \text{srcAccelerationStructure} \) was last built.

For each \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR} \) referenced by this command, its
The `primitiveCount` member **must** have the same value which was specified when `srcAccelerationStructure` was last built.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-firstVertex-03770**
  For each `VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR` referenced by this command, if the corresponding geometry uses indices, its `firstVertex` member **must** have the same value which was specified when `srcAccelerationStructure` was last built.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03801**
  For each element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, the corresponding `ppBuildRangeInfos[i][j].primitiveCount` **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxInstanceCount`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03707**
  For each element of `pInfos`, the buffer used to create its `dstAccelerationStructure` member **must** be bound to device memory.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03708**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR` the buffer used to create its `srcAccelerationStructure` member **must** be bound to device memory.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03709**
  For each element of `pInfos`, the buffer used to create each acceleration structure referenced by the `geometry.instances.data` member of any element of `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR` **must** be bound to device memory.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03671**
  If `pInfos[i].mode` is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_BUILD_KHR`, all addresses between `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress` and `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress + N - 1` **must** be in the buffer device address range of the same buffer, where `N` is given by the `buildScratchSize` member of the `VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR` structure returned from a call to `vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR` with an identical `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR` structure and primitive count.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03672**
  If `pInfos[i].mode` is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, all addresses between `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress` and `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress + N - 1` **must** be in the buffer device address range of the same buffer, where `N` is given by the `updateScratchSize` member of the `VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR` structure returned from a call to `vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR` with an identical `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR` structure and primitive count.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-geometry-03673**
  The buffers from which the buffer device addresses for all of the `geometry.triangles.vertexData`, `geometry.triangles.indexData`, `geometry.triangles.transformData`, `geometry.aabbs.data`, and `geometry.instances.data` members of all `pInfos[i].pGeometries` and `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` are queried **must** have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_INPUT_READ_ONLY_BIT_KHR` usage flag.
• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03674**
  The buffer from which the buffer device address `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress` is queried must have been created with `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_BUFFER_BIT` usage flag.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03802**
  For each element of `pInfos`, its `scratchData.deviceAddress` member must be a valid device address obtained from `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03803**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if `scratchData.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03710**
  For each element of `pInfos`, its `scratchData.deviceAddress` member must be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR.minAccelerationStructureScratchOffsetAlignment`.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03804**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, `geometry.triangles.vertexData.deviceAddress` must be a valid device address obtained from `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03805**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.vertexData.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03711**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, `geometry.triangles.vertexData.deviceAddress` must be aligned to the size in bytes of the smallest component of the format in `vertexFormat`.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03806**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.indexType` is not `VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR`, `geometry.triangles.indexData.deviceAddress` must be a valid device address obtained from `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03807**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.indexType` is not `VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.indexData.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03712**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, and with `geometry.triangles.indexType` not equal to `VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR`, `geometry.triangles.indexData.deviceAddress` must be aligned to the size in bytes of the type in `indexType`.

• **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03808**
For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.transformData.deviceAddress` is not 0, it **must** be a valid device address obtained from `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03809**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.transformData.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03810**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.transformData.deviceAddress` is not 0, it **must** be aligned to 16 bytes.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03811**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03714**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be aligned to 16 bytes.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03715**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be aligned to 8 bytes.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03716**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be a valid device address obtained from `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03717**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be aligned to 16 bytes.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03813**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03814**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03812**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR`, `geometry.aabbs.data.deviceAddress` **must** be a valid device address obtained from `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03715**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR`, `geometry.aabbs.data.deviceAddress` **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03716**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR`, `geometry.aabbs.data.deviceAddress` **must** be aligned to 8 bytes.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03717**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR`, `geometry.aabbs.data.deviceAddress` **must** be aligned to 16 bytes.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03813**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR`, `geometry.aabbs.data.deviceAddress` **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.
VkDeviceMemory object

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-06707
  For any element of pInfos[i].pGeometries or pInfos[i].ppGeometries with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR, each VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR::accelerationStructureReference value in geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress must be a valid device address containing a value obtained from vkGetAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressKHR or 0

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03675
  For each pInfos[i], dstAccelerationStructure must have been created with a value of VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::size greater than or equal to the memory size required by the build operation, as returned by vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR with pBuildInfo = pInfos[i] and with each element of the pMaxPrimitiveCounts array greater than or equal to the equivalent ppBuildRangeInfos[i][j].primitiveCount values for j in [0,pInfos[i].geometryCount)

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-ppBuildRangeInfos-03676
  Each element of ppBuildRangeInfos[i] must be a valid pointer to an array of pInfos[i].geometryCount VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR structures

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-parameter
  pInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of infoCount valid VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR structures

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-ppBuildRangeInfos-parameter
  ppBuildRangeInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of infoCount VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR structures

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-infoCount-arraylength
  infoCount must be greater than 0
Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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<td>Secondary</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To build acceleration structures with some parameters sourced on the device call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
void vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR(
  VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
  uint32_t infoCount,
  const VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR* pInfos,
  const VkDeviceAddress* pIndirectDeviceAddresses,
  const uint32_t* pIndirectStrides,
  const uint32_t* const* ppMaxPrimitiveCounts);
```

- commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- infoCount is the number of acceleration structures to build.
- pInfos is a pointer to an array of infoCount VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR structures defining the geometry used to build each acceleration structure.
- pIndirectDeviceAddresses is a pointer to an array of infoCount buffer device addresses which point to pInfos[i].geometryCount VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR structures defining dynamic offsets to the addresses where geometry data is stored, as defined by pInfos[i].
- pIndirectStrides is a pointer to an array of infoCount byte strides between elements of pIndirectDeviceAddresses.
- ppMaxPrimitiveCounts is a pointer to an array of infoCount pointers to arrays of pInfos[i].geometryCount values indicating the maximum number of primitives that will be built by this command for each geometry.

Accesses to acceleration structures, scratch buffers, vertex buffers, index buffers, and instance buffers must be synchronized as with vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR.

Accesses to any element of pIndirectDeviceAddresses must be synchronized with the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR pipeline stage and an access type of
Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-mode-04628**
  The `mode` member of each element of `pInfos` must be a valid `VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR` value.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-srcAccelerationStructure-04629**
  If the `srcAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the `srcAccelerationStructure` member must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handle.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-04630**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, its `srcAccelerationStructure` member must not be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03403**
  The `srcAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` must not be the same acceleration structure as the `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any other element of `pInfos`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03698**
  The `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` must not be the same acceleration structure as the `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any other element of `pInfos`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03699**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `type` member is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR`, its `dstAccelerationStructure` member must have been created with a value of `VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::type` equal to either `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR` or `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03700**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `type` member is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR`, its `dstAccelerationStructure` member must have been created with a value of `VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::type` equal to either `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR` or `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR`.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03663**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, inactive primitives in its `srcAccelerationStructure` member must not be made active.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03664**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is
VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, active primitives in its srcAccelerationStructure member must not be made inactive

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-None-03407
  The dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos must not be referenced by the geometry.instances.data member of any element of pGeometries or ppGeometries with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR in any other element of pInfos

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03701
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the srcAccelerationStructure member of any other element of pInfos with a mode equal to VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03702
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the scratchData member of any element of pInfos (including the same element), which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03703
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap any acceleration structure referenced by the geometry.instances.data member of any element of pGeometries or ppGeometries with a mode equal to VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR (including the same element), which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03667
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its srcAccelerationStructure member must have previously been constructed with VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_UPDATE_BIT_KHR set in VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR::flags in the build

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03668
For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, its `srcAccelerationStructure` and `dstAccelerationStructure` members must either be the same `VkAccelerationStructureKHR`, or not have any memory aliasing.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03758**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, its `geometryCount` member must have the same value which was specified when `srcAccelerationStructure` was last built.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03759**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, its `flags` member must have the same value which was specified when `srcAccelerationStructure` was last built.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03760**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, its `type` member must have the same value which was specified when `srcAccelerationStructure` was last built.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03761**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, then for each `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR` structure referred to by its `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` members, its `geometryType` member must have the same value which was specified when `srcAccelerationStructure` was last built.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03762**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, then for each `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR` structure referred to by its `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` members, its `flags` member must have the same value which was specified when `srcAccelerationStructure` was last built.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03763**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, then for each `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR` structure referred to by its `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` members, if `geometryType` is `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, its `geometry.triangles.vertexFormat` member must have the same value which was specified when `srcAccelerationStructure` was last built.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03764**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, then for each `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR` structure referred to by its `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` members, if `geometryType` is `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, its `geometry.triangles.maxVertex` member must have the same value which was specified when `srcAccelerationStructure` was last built.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03765**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, then for each...
VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, its geometry.triangles.indexType member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03766
  For each element of pInfo, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, its geometry.triangles.transformData address was NULL when srcAccelerationStructure was last built, then it must be NULL

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03767
  For each element of pInfo, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, if its geometry.triangles.transformData address was not NULL when srcAccelerationStructure was last built, then it must not be NULL

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03768
  For each element of pInfo, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, and geometry.triangles.indexType is not VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR, then the value of each index referenced must be the same as the corresponding index value when srcAccelerationStructure was last built

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-primitiveCount-03769
  For each VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR referenced by this command, its primitiveCount member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-firstVertex-03770
  For each VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR referenced by this command, if the corresponding geometry uses indices, its firstVertex member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03801
  For each element of pInfo, if a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR, the corresponding ppMaxPrimitiveCounts[i][j] must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxInstanceCount

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03707
  For each element of pInfo, the buffer used to create its dstAccelerationStructure member must be bound to device memory

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03708
  For each element of pInfo, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR the buffer used to create its
**srcAccelerationStructure** member must be bound to device memory

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03709**
  For each element of `pInfos`, the buffer used to create each acceleration structure referenced by the `geometry.instances.data` member of any element of `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR` must be bound to device memory

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03671**
  If `pInfos[i].mode` is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_BUILD_KHR`, all addresses between `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress` and `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress + N - 1` must be in the buffer device address range of the same buffer, where `N` is given by the `buildScratchSize` member of the `VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR` structure returned from a call to `vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR` with an identical `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR` structure and primitive count

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03672**
  If `pInfos[i].mode` is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, all addresses between `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress` and `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress + N - 1` must be in the buffer device address range of the same buffer, where `N` is given by the `updateScratchSize` member of the `VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR` structure returned from a call to `vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR` with an identical `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR` structure and primitive count

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-geometry-03673**
  The buffers from which the buffer device addresses for all of the `geometry.triangles.vertexData`, `geometry.triangles.indexData`, `geometry.triangles.transformData`, `geometry.aabbs.data`, and `geometry.instances.data` members of all `pInfos[i].pGeometries` and `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` are queried must have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_INPUT_READ_ONLY_BIT_KHR` usage flag

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03674**
  The buffer from which the buffer device address `pInfos[i].scratchData.deviceAddress` is queried must have been created with `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_BUFFER_BIT` usage flag

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03802**
  For each element of `pInfos`, its `scratchData.deviceAddress` member must be a valid device address obtained from `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03803**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if `scratchData.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03710**
  For each element of `pInfos`, its `scratchData.deviceAddress` member must be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::minAccelerationStructureScratchOffsetAlignment`

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03804**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, `geometry.triangles.vertexData.deviceAddress` must be a
valid device address obtained from \texttt{vkGetBufferDeviceAddress}

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03805**
  For any element of \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{pGeometries}\) or \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{ppGeometries}\) with a \texttt{geometryType} of \texttt{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\_TRIANGLES\_KHR}, if \(\text{geometry.triangles.vertexData.deviceAddress}\) is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it \textbf{must} be bound completely and contiguously to a single \texttt{VkDeviceMemory} object.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03711**
  For any element of \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{pGeometries}\) or \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{ppGeometries}\) with a \texttt{geometryType} of \texttt{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\_TRIANGLES\_KHR}, \(\text{geometry.triangles.vertexData.deviceAddress}\) \textbf{must} be aligned to the size in bytes of the smallest component of the format in \texttt{vertexFormat}.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03806**
  For any element of \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{pGeometries}\) or \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{ppGeometries}\) with a \texttt{geometryType} of \texttt{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\_TRIANGLES\_KHR}, if \(\text{geometry.triangles.indexType}\) is not \texttt{VK\_INDEX\_TYPE\_NONE\_KHR}, \(\text{geometry.triangles.indexData.deviceAddress}\) \textbf{must} be a valid device address obtained from \texttt{vkGetBufferDeviceAddress}.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03807**
  For any element of \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{pGeometries}\) or \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{ppGeometries}\) with a \texttt{geometryType} of \texttt{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\_TRIANGLES\_KHR}, if \(\text{geometry.triangles.indexType}\) is not \texttt{VK\_INDEX\_TYPE\_NONE\_KHR}, if \(\text{geometry.triangles.indexData.deviceAddress}\) is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it \textbf{must} be bound completely and contiguously to a single \texttt{VkDeviceMemory} object.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03810**
  For any element of \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{pGeometries}\) or \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{ppGeometries}\) with a \texttt{geometryType} of \texttt{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\_TRIANGLES\_KHR}, if \(\text{geometry.triangles.transformData.deviceAddress}\) is not \texttt{0}, it \textbf{must} be a valid device address obtained from \texttt{vkGetBufferDeviceAddress}.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03811**
  For any element of \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{pGeometries}\) or \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{ppGeometries}\) with a \texttt{geometryType} of \texttt{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\_AABBS\_KHR}, \(\text{geometry.aabbs.data.deviceAddress}\) \textbf{must} be a valid device address obtained from \texttt{vkGetBufferDeviceAddress}.

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03812**
  For any element of \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{pGeometries}\) or \(\text{pInfos}[i].\text{ppGeometries}\) with a \texttt{geometryType} of \texttt{VK\_GEOMETRY\_TYPE\_AABBS\_KHR}, \(\text{geometry.aabbs.data.deviceAddress}\) \textbf{must} be aligned to \texttt{16} bytes.
For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR`, if `geometry.aabbs.data.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03714**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR`, `geometry.aabbs.data.deviceAddress` must be aligned to 8 bytes

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03715**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.arrayOfPointers` is `VK_FALSE`, `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` must be aligned to 16 bytes

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03716**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.arrayOfPointers` is `VK_TRUE`, each element of `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` in device memory must be aligned to 8 bytes

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03717**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, if `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` is the address of a non-sparse buffer then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-06707**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, each `VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR::accelerationStructureReference` value in `geometry.instances.data.deviceAddress` must be a valid device address containing a value obtained from `vkGetAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressKHR` or 0

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pIndirectDeviceAddresses-03645**
  For any element of `pIndirectDeviceAddresses`, if the buffer from which it was queried is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pIndirectDeviceAddresses-03646**
  For any element of `pIndirectDeviceAddresses[i]`, all device addresses between `pIndirectDeviceAddresses[i]` and `pIndirectDeviceAddresses[i] + (pInfos[i].geometryCount * pIndirectStrides[i]) - 1` **must** be in the buffer device address range of the same buffer

- **VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pIndirectDeviceAddresses-03647**
  For any element of `pIndirectDeviceAddresses`, the buffer from which it was queried **must**
have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pIndirectDeviceAddresses-03648
  Each element of pIndirectDeviceAddresses must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pIndirectStrides-03787
  Each element of pIndirectStrides must be a multiple of 4

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-03649
  commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-accelerationStructureIndirectBuild-03650
  The VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR::accelerationStructureIndirectBuild feature must be enabled

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pIndirectDeviceAddresses-03651
  Each VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR structure referenced by any element of pIndirectDeviceAddresses must be a valid VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR structure

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-03652
  pInfos[i].dstAccelerationStructure must have been created with a value of VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::size greater than or equal to the memory size required by the build operation, as returned by vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR with pBuildInfo = pInfos[i] and pMaxPrimitiveCounts = ppMaxPrimitiveCounts[i]

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-ppMaxPrimitiveCounts-03653
  Each ppMaxPrimitiveCounts[i][j] must be greater than or equal to the the primitiveCount value specified by the VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR structure located at pIndirectDeviceAddresses[i] + (j × pIndirectStrides[i])

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pInfos-parameter
  pInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of infoCount valid VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR structures

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pIndirectDeviceAddresses-parameter
  pIndirectDeviceAddresses must be a valid pointer to an array of infoCount VkDeviceAddress values

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-pIndirectStrides-parameter
  pIndirectStrides must be a valid pointer to an array of infoCount uint32_t values

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-ppMaxPrimitiveCounts-parameter
  ppMaxPrimitiveCounts must be a valid pointer to an array of infoCount uint32_t values

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-recording
commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations
- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope
- VUID-vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR-infoCount-arraylength
  infoCount must be greater than 0

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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<td>Outside</td>
<td>Compute</td>
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<td>Secondary</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR type;
    VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagsKHR flags;
    VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR mode;
    VkAccelerationStructureKHR srcAccelerationStructure;
    VkAccelerationStructureKHR dstAccelerationStructure;
    uint32_t geometryCount;
    const VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR* pGeometries;
    const VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR* const* ppGeometries;
    VkDeviceOrHostAddressKHR scratchData;
} VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **type** is a [VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/vkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR.html) value specifying the type of acceleration structure being built.

• **flags** is a bitmask of [VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagBitsKHR](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/vkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagBitsKHR.html) specifying additional parameters of the acceleration structure.

• **mode** is a [VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/vkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR.html) value specifying the type of operation to perform.

• **srcAccelerationStructure** is a pointer to an existing acceleration structure that is to be used to update the **dst** acceleration structure when **mode** is **VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR**.

• **dstAccelerationStructure** is a pointer to the target acceleration structure for the build.

• **geometryCount** specifies the number of geometries that will be built into **dstAccelerationStructure**.

• **pGeometries** is a pointer to an array of [VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/vkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR.html) structures.

• **ppGeometries** is a pointer to an array of pointers to [VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/vkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR.html) structures.

• **scratchData** is the device or host address to memory that will be used as scratch memory for the build.

Only one of **pGeometries** or **ppGeometries** can be a valid pointer, the other must be **NULL**. Each element of the non-**NULL** array describes the data used to build each acceleration structure geometry.

The index of each element of the **pGeometries** or **ppGeometries** members of [VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/vkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR.html) is used as the *geometry index* during ray traversal. The geometry index is available in ray shaders via the *RayGeometryIndexKHR* built-in, and is used to determine hit and intersection shaders executed during traversal. The geometry index is available to ray queries via the *OpRayQueryGetIntersectionGeometryIndexKHR* instruction.

Members **srcAccelerationStructure** and **dstAccelerationStructure** may be the same or different for an update operation (when **mode** is **VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR**). If they are the same, the update happens in-place. Otherwise, the target acceleration structure is updated and the source is not modified.

---

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR-type-03654**
  - **type** must not be **VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR**

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR-pGeometries-03788**
  - Only one of **pGeometries** or **ppGeometries** can be a valid pointer, the other must be **NULL**

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR-type-03789**
  - If **type** is **VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR**, the **geometryType** member of elements of either **pGeometries** or **ppGeometries** must be **VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR**
If `type` is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR`, `geometryCount` must be 1.

If `type` is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR`, the `geometryType` member of elements of either `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` must not be `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`.

If `type` is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR`, then the `geometryType` member of each geometry in either `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` must be the same.

If `type` is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR`, then `geometryCount` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxGeometryCount`.

If `type` is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR`, and the `geometryType` member of either `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` is `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR`, the total number of AABBs in all geometries must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxPrimitiveCount`.

If `type` is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR`, and the `geometryType` member of either `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` is `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, the total number of triangles in all geometries must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxPrimitiveCount`.

If `flags` has the `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_PREFER_FAST_TRACE_BIT_KHR` bit set, then it must not have the `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_PREFER_FAST_BUILD_BIT_KHR` bit set.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_GEOMETRY_INFO_KHR`.
- `pNext` must be `NULL`.
- `type` must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR` value.
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagBitsKHR` values.
- If `geometryCount` is not 0, and `pGeometries` is not NULL, `pGeometries` must be a valid pointer to an array of `geometryCount` valid `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR` structures.
- If `geometryCount` is not 0, and `ppGeometries` is not NULL, `ppGeometries` must be a valid pointer.
to an array of `geometryCount` valid pointers to valid `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR` structures

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR-commonparent
  Both of `dstAccelerationStructure`, and `sourceAccelerationStructure` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

The `VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR` enumeration is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef enum VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR {
    VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_BUILD_KHR = 0,
    VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR = 1,
} VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR;
```

- `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_BUILD_KHR` specifies that the destination acceleration structure will be built using the specified geometries.
- `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR` specifies that the destination acceleration structure will be built using data in a source acceleration structure, updated by the specified geometries.

The `VkDeviceOrHostAddressKHR` union is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef union VkDeviceOrHostAddressKHR {
    VkDeviceAddress deviceAddress;
    void* hostAddress;
} VkDeviceOrHostAddressKHR;
```

- `deviceAddress` is a buffer device address as returned by the `vkGetBufferDeviceAddressKHR` command.
- `hostAddress` is a host memory address.

The `VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR` union is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef union VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR {
    VkDeviceAddress deviceAddress;
    const void* hostAddress;
} VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR;
```

- `deviceAddress` is a buffer device address as returned by the `vkGetBufferDeviceAddressKHR` command.
- `hostAddress` is a const host memory address.
The `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR {
    VkStructureType           sType;
    const void*               pNext;
    VkGeometryTypeKHR         geometryType;
    VkAccelerationStructureGeometryDataKHR geometry;
    VkGeometryFlagsKHR        flags;
} VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **geometryType** describes which type of geometry this `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR` refers to.
- **geometry** is a `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryGeometryDataKHR` union describing the geometry data for the relevant geometry type.
- **flags** is a bitmask of `VkGeometryFlagBitsKHR` values describing additional properties of how the geometry should be built.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR-sType-sType
  
  **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_GEOMETRY_KHR`

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR-pNext-pNext
  
  **pNext** must be NULL

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR-geometryType-parameter
  
  **geometryType** must be a valid `VkGeometryTypeKHR` value

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR-triangles-parameter
  
  If `geometryType` is `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, the `triangles` member of `geometry` must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR` structure

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR-aabbs-parameter
  
  If `geometryType` is `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR`, the `aabbs` member of `geometry` must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR` structure

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR-instances-parameter
  
  If `geometryType` is `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, the `instances` member of `geometry` must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR` structure

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR-flags-parameter
  
  **flags** must be a valid combination of `VkGeometryFlagBitsKHR` values

The `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryGeometryDataKHR` union is defined as:
typedef union VkAccelerationStructureGeometryDataKHR {
    VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR triangles;
    VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR aabbs;
    VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR instances;
} VkAccelerationStructureGeometryDataKHR;

- **triangles** is a VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR structure.
- **aabbs** is a VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR structure.
- **instances** is a VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR structure.

The VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkFormat vertexFormat;
    VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR vertexData;
    VkDeviceSize vertexStride;
    uint32_t maxVertex;
    VkIndexType indexType;
    VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR indexData;
    VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR transformData;
} VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **vertexFormat** is the VkFormat of each vertex element.
- **vertexData** is a device or host address to memory containing vertex data for this geometry.
- **maxVertex** is the highest index of a vertex that will be addressed by a build command using this structure.
- **vertexStride** is the stride in bytes between each vertex.
- **indexType** is the VkIndexType of each index element.
- **indexData** is a device or host address to memory containing index data for this geometry.
- **transformData** is a device or host address to memory containing an optional reference to a VkTransformMatrixKHR structure describing a transformation from the space in which the vertices in this geometry are described to the space in which the acceleration structure is defined.

**Note**

Unlike the stride for vertex buffers in VkVertexInputBindingDescription for graphics pipelines which must not exceed maxVertexInputBindingStride,
vertexStride for acceleration structure geometry is instead restricted to being a 32-bit value.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR-vertexStride-03735
  vertexStride must be a multiple of the size in bytes of the smallest component of vertexFormat
- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR-vertexStride-03819
  vertexStride must be less than or equal to $2^{32}-1$
- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR-vertexFormat-03797
  vertexFormat must support the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR in VkFormatProperties::bufferFeatures as returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2
- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR-indexType-03798
  indexType must be VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT16, VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32, or VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_GEOMETRY_TRIANGLES_DATA_KHR
- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL
- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR-vertexFormat-parameter
  vertexFormat must be a valid VkFormat value
- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR-indexType-parameter
  indexType must be a valid VkIndexType value

The VkTransformMatrixKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkTransformMatrixKHR {
    float     matrix[3][4];
} VkTransformMatrixKHR;
```

- matrix is a 3x4 row-major affine transformation matrix.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkTransformMatrixKHR-matrix-03799
  The first three columns of matrix must define an invertible 3x3 matrix
The `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VKAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR data;
    VkDeviceSize stride;
} VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `data` is a device or host address to memory containing `VkAabbPositionsKHR` structures containing position data for each axis-aligned bounding box in the geometry.
- `stride` is the stride in bytes between each entry in `data`. The stride must be a multiple of 8.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR-stride-03545
  `stride` must be a multiple of 8

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR-stride-03820
  `stride` must be less than or equal to $2^{32}$-1

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_GEOMETRY_AABBS_DATA_KHR`

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

The `VkAabbPositionsKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkAabbPositionsKHR {
    float minX;
    float minY;
    float minZ;
    float maxX;
    float maxY;
    float maxZ;
} VkAabbPositionsKHR;
```

- `minX` is the x position of one opposing corner of a bounding box.
• minY is the y position of one opposing corner of a bounding box.
• minZ is the z position of one opposing corner of a bounding box.
• maxX is the x position of the other opposing corner of a bounding box.
• maxY is the y position of the other opposing corner of a bounding box.
• maxZ is the z position of the other opposing corner of a bounding box.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkAabbPositionsKHR-minX-03546
  minY must be less than or equal to maxX
• VUID-VkAabbPositionsKHR-minY-03547
  minY must be less than or equal to maxY
• VUID-VkAabbPositionsKHR-minZ-03548
  minZ must be less than or equal to maxZ

The VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBool32 arrayOfPointers;
    VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR data;
} VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• arrayOfPointers specifies whether data is used as an array of addresses or just an array.
• data is either the address of an array of device or host addresses referencing individual VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR structures if arrayOfPointers is VK_TRUE, or the address of an array of VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR structures. Addresses and VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR structures are tightly packed.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_GEOMETRY_INSTANCES_DATA_KHR
• VUID-VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

Acceleration structure instances can be built into top-level acceleration structures. Each acceleration structure instance is a separate entry in the top-level acceleration structure which
includes all the geometry of a bottom-level acceleration structure at a transformed location. Multiple instances can point to the same bottom level acceleration structure.

An acceleration structure instance is defined by the structure:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR {
    VkTransformMatrixKHR transform;
    uint32_t instanceCustomIndex:24;
    uint32_t mask:8;
    uint32_t instanceShaderBindingTableRecordOffset:24;
    VkGeometryInstanceFlagsKHR flags:8;
    uint64_t accelerationStructureReference;
} VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR;
```

- **transform** is a `VkTransformMatrixKHR` structure describing a transformation to be applied to the acceleration structure.
- **instanceCustomIndex** is a 24-bit user-specified index value accessible to ray shaders in the `InstanceCustomIndexKHR` built-in.
- **mask** is an 8-bit visibility mask for the geometry. The instance may only be hit if `Cull Mask & instance.mask != 0`
- **instanceShaderBindingTableRecordOffset** is a 24-bit offset used in calculating the hit shader binding table index.
- **flags** is an 8-bit mask of `VkGeometryInstanceFlagBitsKHR` values to apply to this instance.
- **accelerationStructureReference** is either:
  - a device address containing the value obtained from `vkGetAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressKHR` (used by device operations which reference acceleration structures) or,
  - a `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` object (used by host operations which reference acceleration structures).

The C language specification does not define the ordering of bit-fields, but in practice, this struct produces the correct layout with existing compilers. The intended bit pattern is for the following:

- **instanceCustomIndex** and **mask** occupy the same memory as if a single `uint32_t` was specified in their place
  - **instanceCustomIndex** occupies the 24 least significant bits of that memory
  - **mask** occupies the 8 most significant bits of that memory
- **instanceShaderBindingTableRecordOffset** and **flags** occupy the same memory as if a single `uint32_t` was specified in their place
  - **instanceShaderBindingTableRecordOffset** occupies the 24 least significant bits of that memory
  - **flags** occupies the 8 most significant bits of that memory

If a compiler produces code that diverges from that pattern, applications must employ another
method to set values according to the correct bit pattern.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkGeometryInstanceFlagBitsKHR values

Possible values of flags in the instance modifying the behavior of that instance are:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef enum VkGeometryInstanceFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_TRIANGLE_FACING_CULL_DISABLE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_TRIANGLE_FLIP_FACING_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
    VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_FORCE_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
    VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_FORCE_NO_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008,
    VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_TRIANGLE_FRONT_COUNTERCLOCKWISE_BIT_KHR =
    VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_TRIANGLE_FLIP_FACING_BIT_KHR,
} VkGeometryInstanceFlagBitsKHR;
```

- VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_TRIANGLE_FACING_CULL_DISABLE_BIT_KHR disables face culling for this instance.
- VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_TRIANGLE_FLIP_FACING_BIT_KHR indicates that the facing determination for geometry in this instance is inverted. Because the facing is determined in object space, an instance transform does not change the winding, but a geometry transform does.
- VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_FORCE_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR causes this instance to act as though VK_GEOMETRY_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR were specified on all geometries referenced by this instance. This behavior can be overridden by the SPIR-V NoOpaqueKHR ray flag.
- VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_FORCE_NO_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR causes this instance to act as though VK_GEOMETRY_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR were not specified on all geometries referenced by this instance. This behavior can be overridden by the SPIR-V OpaqueKHR ray flag.

**Must not be used in the same flag.**

```cpp
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef VkFlags VkGeometryInstanceFlagsKHR;
```

VkGeometryInstanceFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkGeometryInstanceFlagBitsKHR.

VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR is defined as:

```cpp
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR {
    uint32_t primitiveCount;
} VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR;
```
uint32_t primitiveOffset;
uint32_t firstVertex;
uint32_t transformOffset;
} VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR;

- **primitiveCount** defines the number of primitives for a corresponding acceleration structure geometry.
- **primitiveOffset** defines an offset in bytes into the memory where primitive data is defined.
- **firstVertex** is the index of the first vertex to build from for triangle geometry.
- **transformOffset** defines an offset in bytes into the memory where a transform matrix is defined.

The primitive count and primitive offset are interpreted differently depending on the **VkGeometryTypeKHR** used:

- For geometries of type **VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR**, **primitiveCount** is the number of triangles to be built, where each triangle is treated as 3 vertices.
  - If the geometry uses indices, **primitiveCount** × 3 indices are consumed from `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::indexData`, starting at an offset of **primitiveOffset**. The value of **firstVertex** is added to the index values before fetching vertices.
  - If the geometry does not use indices, **primitiveCount** × 3 vertices are consumed from `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::vertexData`, starting at an offset of **primitiveOffset** + `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::vertexStride × firstVertex`.
  - If `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::transformData` is not NULL, a single `VkTransformMatrixKHR` structure is consumed from `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::transformData`, at an offset of **transformOffset**. This matrix describes a transformation from the space in which the vertices for all triangles in this geometry are described to the space in which the acceleration structure is defined.

- For geometries of type **VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR**, **primitiveCount** is the number of axis-aligned bounding boxes. **primitiveCount** `VkAabbPositionsKHR` structures are consumed from `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR::data`, starting at an offset of **primitiveOffset**.

- For geometries of type **VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR**, **primitiveCount** is the number of acceleration structures. **primitiveCount** `VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR` structures are consumed from `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR::data`, starting at an offset of **primitiveOffset**.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR-primitiveOffset-03656**
  
  For geometries of type **VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR**, if the geometry uses indices, the offset **primitiveOffset** from `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::indexData` must be a multiple of the element size of
### 33.1.7. Copying Acceleration Structures

An additional command exists for copying acceleration structures without updating their contents. The acceleration structure object can be compacted in order to improve performance. Before copying, an application must query the size of the resulting acceleration structure.

To query acceleration structure size parameters call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
void vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,        // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
    uint32_t accelerationStructureCount, // accelerationStructureCount is the count of acceleration structures for which to query the property.
    const VkAccelerationStructureKHR* pAccelerationStructures, // pAccelerationStructures is a pointer to an array of existing previously built acceleration structures.
    VkQueryType queryType,                // queryType is a VkQueryType value specifying the type of queries managed by the pool.
    VkQueryPool queryPool,               // queryPool is the query pool that will manage the results of the query.
    uint32_t firstQuery);                // firstQuery is the first query index within the query pool that will contain the accelerationStructureCount number of results.
```
Accesses to any of the acceleration structures listed in `pAccelerationStructures` must be synchronized with the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR` pipeline stage and an access type of `VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR`.

- If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR`, then the value written out is the number of bytes required by a compacted acceleration structure.
- If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_SIZE_KHR`, then the value written out is the number of bytes required by a serialized acceleration structure.

### Valid Usage

- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryPool-02493` `queryPool` must have been created with a `queryType` matching `queryType`
- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryPool-02494` The queries identified by `queryPool` and `firstQuery` must be unavailable
- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-buffer-03736` The buffer used to create each acceleration structure in `pAccelerationStructures` must be bound to device memory
- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-query-04880` The sum of `query` plus `accelerationStructureCount` must be less than or equal to the number of queries in `queryPool`
- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-pAccelerationStructures-04964` All acceleration structures in `pAccelerationStructures` must have been built prior to the execution of this command
- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-accelerationStructures-03431` All acceleration structures in `pAccelerationStructures` must have been built with `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_COMPACTION_BIT_KHR` if `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR`
- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-06742` `queryType` must be `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SIZE_KHR`, `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR`, `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR` or `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_SIZE_KHR`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-commandBuffer-parameter` `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-pAccelerationStructures-parameter` `pAccelerationStructures` must be a valid pointer to an array of `accelerationStructureCount` valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handles
- `VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-parameter` 1414
queryType must be a valid VkQueryType value

- VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryPool-parameter
  queryPool must be a valid VkQueryPool handle

- VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-accelerationStructureCount-arraylength
  accelerationStructureCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-commonparent
  Each of commandBuffer, queryPool, and the elements of pAccelerationStructures must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To copy an acceleration structure call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
void vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR* pInfo);
```

- commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
• $pInfo$ is a pointer to a `VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR` structure defining the copy operation.

This command copies the $pInfo->src$ acceleration structure to the $pInfo->dst$ acceleration structure in the manner specified by $pInfo->mode$.

Accesses to $pInfo->src$ and $pInfo->dst$ must be synchronized with the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR` pipeline stage and an access type of `VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR` or `VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR` as appropriate.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-buffer-03737**
  The buffer used to create $pInfo->src$ must be bound to device memory

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-buffer-03738**
  The buffer used to create $pInfo->dst$ must be bound to device memory

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-commandBuffer-parameter**
  commandBuffer must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-parameter**
  pInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR` structure

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-commandBuffer-recording**
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  The `VkCommandPool` that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-renderpass**
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- **VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-videocoding**
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized
The `VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkAccelerationStructureKHR src;
    VkAccelerationStructureKHR dst;
    VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR mode;
} VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `src` is the source acceleration structure for the copy.
- `dst` is the target acceleration structure for the copy.
- `mode` is a `VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR` value specifying additional operations to perform during the copy.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-mode-03410**
  - `mode` must be `VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_COMPACT_KHR` or `VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_CLONE_KHR`

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-src-04963**
  - The source acceleration structure `src` must have been constructed prior to the execution of this command

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-src-03411**
  - If `mode` is `VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_COMPACT_KHR`, `src` must have been constructed with `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_COMPACTION_BIT_KHR` in the build

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-buffer-03718**
  - The buffer used to create `src` must be bound to device memory

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-buffer-03719**
  - The buffer used to create `dst` must be bound to device memory
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_INFO_KHR

- VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-src-parameter
  src must be a valid VkAccelerationStructureKHR handle

- VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-dst-parameter
  dst must be a valid VkAccelerationStructureKHR handle

- VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-mode-parameter
  mode must be a valid VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR value

- VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-commonparent
  Both of dst, and src must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

Possible values of mode specifying additional operations to perform during the copy, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef enum VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR {
    VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_CLONE_KHR = 0,
    VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_COMPACT_KHR = 1,
    VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_SERIALIZE_KHR = 2,
    VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_DESERIALIZE_KHR = 3,
} VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR;
```

- **VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_CLONE_KHR** creates a direct copy of the acceleration structure specified in src into the one specified by dst. The dst acceleration structure must have been created with the same parameters as src. If src contains references to other acceleration structures, dst will reference the same acceleration structures.

- **VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_COMPACT_KHR** creates a more compact version of an acceleration structure src into dst. The acceleration structure dst must have been created with a size at least as large as that returned by vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR or vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR after the build of the acceleration structure specified by src. If src contains references to other acceleration structures, dst will reference the same acceleration structures.

- **VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_SERIALIZE_KHR** serializes the acceleration structure to a semi-opaque format which can be reloaded on a compatible implementation.

- **VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_DESERIALIZE_KHR** deserializes the semi-opaque serialization format in the buffer to the acceleration structure.

To copy an acceleration structure to device memory call:
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure

void vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR* pInfo);

• commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.

• pInfo is an a pointer to a VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR structure defining
  the copy operation.

Accesses to pInfo->src must be synchronized with the
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR pipeline stage and an access type of
VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR. Accesses to the buffer indicated by pInfo->
dst.deviceAddress must be synchronized with the
VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR pipeline stage and an access type of
VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT.

This command produces the same results as vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR, but
writes its result to a device address, and is executed on the device rather than the host. The output
may not necessarily be bit-for-bit identical, but it can be equally used by either
vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR or vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR.

The defined header structure for the serialized data consists of:

• VK_UUID_SIZE bytes of data matching VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::driverUUID

• VK_UUID_SIZE bytes of data identifying the compatibility for comparison using
  vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR

• A 64-bit integer of the total size matching the value queried using
  VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE.Serialization_SIZE_KHR

• A 64-bit integer of the deserialized size to be passed in to VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::size

• A 64-bit integer of the count of the number of acceleration structure handles following. This value
  matches the value queried using
  VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE.Serialization.BOTTOM_LEVEL.POINTERS_KHR. This will be
  zero for a bottom-level acceleration structure. For top-level acceleration structures this number
  is implementation-dependent; the number of and ordering of the handles may not match the
  instance descriptions which were used to build the acceleration structure.

The corresponding handles matching the values returned by
vkGetAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressKHR are tightly packed in the buffer following the count.
The application is expected to store a mapping between those handles and the original application-
generated bottom-level acceleration structures to provide when deserializing. The serialized data is
written to the buffer (or read from the buffer) according to the host endianness.

Valid Usage

• VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-pInfo-03739
** pInfo->dst.deviceAddress must** be a valid device address for a buffer bound to device memory

- VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-pInfo-03740
  ** pInfo->dst.deviceAddress must** be aligned to 256 bytes

- VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-pInfo-03741
  If the buffer pointed to by ** pInfo->dst.deviceAddress** is non-sparse then it ** must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single ** VkDeviceMemory** object

- VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-None-03559
  The ** buffer** used to create ** pInfo->src must** be bound to device memory

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  ** commandBuffer must** be a valid ** VkCommandBuffer** handle

- VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-pInfo-parameter
  ** pInfo must** be a valid pointer to a valid ** VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR** structure

- VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  ** commandBuffer must** be in the ** recording state**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The ** VkCommandPool** that ** commandBuffer** was allocated from ** must** support compute operations

- VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-renderpass
  This command ** must** only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-videocoding
  This command ** must** only be called outside of a video coding scope

---

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to ** commandBuffer** ** must** be externally synchronized

- Host access to the ** VkCommandPool** that ** commandBuffer** was allocated from ** must** be externally synchronized

---

### Command Properties

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</table>
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure

typedef struct VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkAccelerationStructureKHR src;
    VkDeviceOrHostAddressKHR dst;
    VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR mode;
} VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **src** is the source acceleration structure for the copy
- **dst** is the device or host address to memory which is the target for the copy
- **mode** is a `VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR` value specifying additional operations to perform during the copy.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR-src-04959**
  The source acceleration structure `src` must have been constructed prior to the execution of this command

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR-dst-03561**
  The memory pointed to by `dst` must be at least as large as the serialization size of `src`, as reported by `vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR` or `vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR` with a query type of `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE.Serialization_SIZE_KHR`

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR-mode-03412**
  `mode` must be `VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_SERIALIZE_KHR`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TO_MEMORY_INFO_KHR`

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR-src-parameter**
  `src` must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handle

- **VUID-VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR-mode-parameter**
  `mode` must be a valid `VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR` value

To copy device memory to an acceleration structure call:
void vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR(VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer, const VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR* pInfo);

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR` structure defining the copy operation.

Accesses to `pInfo->dst` must be synchronized with the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR` pipeline stage and an access type of `VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR`. Accesses to the buffer indicated by `pInfo->src.deviceAddress` must be synchronized with the `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR` pipeline stage and an access type of `VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_READ_BIT`.

This command can accept acceleration structures produced by either `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR` or `vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`.

The structure provided as input to deserialize is as described in `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`, with any acceleration structure handles filled in with the newly-queried handles to bottom level acceleration structures created before deserialization. These do not need to be built at deserialize time, but must be created.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-03742
  `pInfo->src.deviceAddress` must be a valid device address for a buffer bound to device memory

- VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-03743
  `pInfo->src.deviceAddress` must be aligned to 256 bytes

- VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-03744
  If the buffer pointed to by `pInfo->src.deviceAddress` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-buffer-03745
  The buffer used to create `pInfo->dst` must be bound to device memory

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle

- VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-parameter
  `pInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR` structure
• VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-commandBuffer-recording
commandBuffer must be in the recording state
• VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations
• VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-renderpass
This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
• VUID-vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-videocoding
This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

• Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
• Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

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</table>

The VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR src;
    VkAccelerationStructureKHR dst;
    VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR mode;
} VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• src is the device or host address to memory containing the source data for the copy.
• dst is the target acceleration structure for the copy.
• mode is a VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR value specifying additional operations to perform during the copy.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-src-04960
  The source memory pointed to by \textit{src} \textbf{must} contain data previously serialized using \texttt{vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR}, potentially modified to relocate acceleration structure references as described in that command.

- VUID-VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-mode-03413
  \textit{mode} \textbf{must} be \texttt{VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_DESERIALIZE_KHR}.

- VUID-VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-pInfo-03414
  The data in \textit{src} \textbf{must} have a format compatible with the destination physical device as returned by \texttt{vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR}.

- VUID-VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-dst-03746
  \textit{dst} \textbf{must} have been created with a \texttt{size} greater than or equal to that used to serialize the data in \textit{src}.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-sType-sType
  \textit{sType} \textbf{must} be \texttt{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_MEMORY_TO_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_INFO_KHR}.

- VUID-VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  \textit{pNext} \textbf{must} be \texttt{NULL}.

- VUID-VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-dst-parameter
  \textit{dst} \textbf{must} be a valid \texttt{VkAccelerationStructureKHR} handle.

- VUID-VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR-mode-parameter
  \textit{mode} \textbf{must} be a valid \texttt{VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR} value.

To check if a serialized acceleration structure is compatible with the current device call:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
void vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR* pVersionInfo,
    VkAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR* pCompatibility);
```

- \texttt{device} is the device to check the version against.

- \texttt{pVersionInfo} is a pointer to a \texttt{VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR} structure specifying version information to check against the device.

- \texttt{pCompatibility} is a pointer to a \texttt{VkAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR} value in which compatibility information is returned.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR-rayTracingPipeline-03661
  The rayTracingPipeline or rayQuery feature must be enabled

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR-pVersionInfo-parameter
  pVersionInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR structure
- VUID-vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR-pCompatibility-parameter
  pCompatibility must be a valid pointer to a VkAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR value

The VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    const uint8_t* pVersionData;
} VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `pVersionData` is a pointer to the version header of an acceleration structure as defined in
  vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR

Note

pVersionData is a pointer to an array of 2×VK_UUID_SIZE uint8_t values instead of two VK_UUID_SIZE arrays as the expected use case for this member is to be pointed at the header of an previously serialized acceleration structure (via
vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR or
vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR) that is loaded in memory. Using arrays would necessitate extra memory copies of the UUIDs.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERSION_INFO_KHR
• **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  
PNext **must** be NULL

• **VUID-VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR-pVersionData-parameter**
  
PVersionData **must** be a valid pointer to an array of $2 \times VK_{UUID\_SIZE}$ uint8_t values

Possible values of `pCompatibility` returned by `vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR` are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef enum VkAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR {
    VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPATIBILITY_COMPATIBLE_KHR = 0,
    VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPATIBILITY_INCOMPATIBLE_KHR = 1,
} VkAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR;
```

- **VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPATIBILITY_COMPATIBLE_KHR** if the pVersionData version acceleration structure is compatible with device.
- **VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPATIBILITY_INCOMPATIBLE_KHR** if the pVersionData version acceleration structure is not compatible with device.

### 33.2. Host Acceleration Structure Operations

Implementations are also required to provide host implementations of the acceleration structure operations if the accelerationStructureHostCommands feature is enabled:

- **vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR** corresponding to `vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR`
- **vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR** corresponding to `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR`
- **vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR** corresponding to `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`
- **vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR** corresponding to `vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR`
- **vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR** corresponding to `vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR`

These commands are functionally equivalent to their device counterparts, except that they are executed on the host timeline, rather than being enqueued into command buffers.

All acceleration structures used by the host commands **must** be bound to host-visible memory, and all input data for acceleration structure builds **must** be referenced using host addresses instead of device addresses. Applications are not required to map acceleration structure memory when using the host commands.

**Note**

The `vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR` and `vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR` **may** use different algorithms, and thus
are not required to produce identical structures. The structures produced by these two commands may exhibit different memory footprints or traversal performance, but should strive to be similar where possible.

Apart from these details, the host and device operations are interchangeable. For example, an application can use `vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR` to build a structure, compact it on the device using `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR`, and serialize the result using `vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`.

Note

For efficient execution, acceleration structures manipulated using these commands should always be bound to host cached memory, as the implementation may need to repeatedly read and write this memory during the execution of the command.

To build acceleration structures on the host, call:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
VkResult vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR(
    VkDevice device,                      // The device on which the structures will be built.
    VkDeferredOperationKHR deferredOperation,  // Optional deferred operation to request deferral for this command.
    uint32_t infoCount,                   // Number of structures to build. It specifies the number of pInfos and ppBuildRangeInfos.
    const VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR* pInfos,  // Pointer to an array of VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR structures defining the geometry used to build each acceleration structure.
    const VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR* const* ppBuildRangeInfos);  // Pointer to an array of pointers to arrays of VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR structures defining dynamic offsets to the addresses where geometry data is stored, as defined by pInfos[i].
```

- `device` is the `VkDevice` for which the acceleration structures are being built.
- `deferredOperation` is an optional `VkDeferredOperationKHR` to request deferral for this command.
- `infoCount` is the number of acceleration structures to build. It specifies the number of the `pInfos` structures and `ppBuildRangeInfos` pointers that must be provided.
- `pInfos` is a pointer to an array of `infoCount` `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR` structures defining the geometry used to build each acceleration structure.
- `ppBuildRangeInfos` is a pointer to an array of `infoCount` pointers to arrays of `VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR` structures. Each `ppBuildRangeInfos[i]` is a pointer to an array of `pInfos[i].geometryCount` `VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR` structures defining dynamic offsets to the addresses where geometry data is stored, as defined by `pInfos[i]`.

This command fulfills the same task as `vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR` but is executed by the host.

The `vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR` command provides the ability to initiate multiple acceleration structures builds, however there is no ordering or synchronization implied between any of the individual acceleration structure builds.

Note

This means that an application cannot build a top-level acceleration structure in
the same `vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR` call as the associated bottom-level or instance acceleration structures are being built. There also cannot be any memory aliasing between any acceleration structure memories or scratch memories being used by any of the builds.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-mode-04628**
  The `mode` member of each element of `pInfos` must be a valid `VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR` value.

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-srcAccelerationStructure-04629**
  If the `srcAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the `srcAccelerationStructure` member must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handle.

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-04630**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, its `srcAccelerationStructure` member must not be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03403**
  The `srcAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` must not be the same acceleration structure as the `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any other element of `pInfos`.

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03698**
  The `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any element of `pInfos` must not be the same acceleration structure as the `dstAccelerationStructure` member of any other element of `pInfos`.

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03699**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `type` member is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR`, its `dstAccelerationStructure` member must have been created with a value of `VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::type` equal to either `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TOP_LEVEL_KHR` or `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR`.

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03700**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `type` member is `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR`, its `dstAccelerationStructure` member must have been created with a value of `VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::type` equal to either `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BOTTOM_LEVEL_KHR` or `VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR`.

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03663**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR`, inactive primitives in its
srcAccelerationStructure member must not be made active

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03664
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, active primitives in its srcAccelerationStructure member must not be made inactive

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-None-03407
  The dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos must not be referenced by the geometry.instances.data member of any element of pGeometries or ppGeometries with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR in any other element of pInfos

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03701
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the srcAccelerationStructure member of any other element of pInfos with a mode equal to VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03702
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any other element of pInfos, which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03703
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the scratchData member of any element of pInfos (including the same element), which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-scratchData-03704
  The range of memory backing the scratchData member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the scratchData member of any other element of pInfos, which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-scratchData-03705
  The range of memory backing the scratchData member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing the srcAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos with a mode equal to VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR (including the same element), which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-dstAccelerationStructure-03706
  The range of memory backing the dstAccelerationStructure member of any element of pInfos that is accessed by this command must not overlap the memory backing any acceleration structure referenced by the geometry.instances.data member of any element of pGeometries or ppGeometries with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR in any other element of pInfos, which is accessed by this command

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03667
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its srcAccelerationStructure member must have previously been constructed with
VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_UPDATE_BIT_KHR set in the build

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03668
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its srcAccelerationStructure and dstAccelerationStructure members must either be the same VkAccelerationStructureKHR, or not have any memory aliasing.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03758
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its geometryCount member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03759
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its flags member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03760
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, its type member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03761
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, its geometryType member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03762
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, its flags member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03763
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, its geometry.triangles.vertexFormat member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03764
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, its geometry.triangles.maxVertex member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.
• VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03765
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, its geometry.triangles.indexType member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

• VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03766
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, its geometry.triangles.transformData address was NULL when srcAccelerationStructure was last built, then it must be NULL.

• VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03767
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, if its geometry.triangles.transformData address was not NULL when srcAccelerationStructure was last built, then it must not be NULL.

• VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03768
  For each element of pInfos, if its mode member is VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR, then for each VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR structure referred to by its pGeometries or ppGeometries members, if geometryType is VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR, and geometry.triangles.indexType is not VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR, then the value of each index referenced must be the same as the corresponding index value when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

• VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-primitiveCount-03769
  For each VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR referenced by this command, its primitiveCount member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

• VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-firstVertex-03770
  For each VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR referenced by this command, if the corresponding geometry uses indices, its firstVertex member must have the same value which was specified when srcAccelerationStructure was last built.

• VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03801
  For each element of pInfos[i].pGeometries or pInfos[i].ppGeometries with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR, the corresponding ppBuildRangeInfos[i][j].primitiveCount must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR::maxInstanceCount.

• VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03675
  For each pInfos[i], dstAccelerationStructure must have been created with a value of VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR::size greater than or equal to the memory size
required by the build operation, as returned by
\( \text{vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR} \) with \( p BuildInfo = pInfo[i] \) and with each
element of the \( pMaxPrimitiveCounts \) array greater than or equal to the equivalent
\( ppBuildRangeInfos[i][j].primitiveCount \) values for \( j \in \{0, pInfo[i].geometryCount\} \)

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-ppBuildRangeInfos-03676**
  Each element of \( ppBuildRangeInfos[i] \) must be a valid pointer to an array of \( pInfo[i].geometryCount \) \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR} \) structures

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-deferredOperation-03677**
  If \( \text{deferredOperation} \) is not \( \text{VK_NULL_HANDLE} \), it must be a valid
  \( \text{VkDeferredOperationKHR} \) object

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-deferredOperation-03678**
  Any previous deferred operation that was associated with \( \text{deferredOperation} \) must be complete

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03722**
  For each element of \( pInfo \), the buffer used to create its \( dstAccelerationStructure \) member
  must be bound to host-visible device memory

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03723**
  For each element of \( pInfo \), if its \( mode \) member is
  \( \text{VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR} \) the buffer used to create its
  \( srcAccelerationStructure \) member must be bound to host-visible device memory

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03724**
  For each element of \( pInfo \), the buffer used to create each acceleration structure
  referenced by the \( \text{geometry.instances.data} \) member of any element of \( pGeometries \) or
  \( ppGeometries \) with a \( \text{geometryType} \) of \( \text{VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR} \) must be bound to
  host-visible device memory

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-accelerationStructureHostCommands-03581**
  The \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR} :: \text{accelerationStructureHostCommands} \) feature must be enabled

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03725**
  If \( pInfo[i].mode \) is \( \text{VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_BUILD_KHR} \), all addresses between
  \( pInfo[i].scratchData.hostAddress \) and \( pInfo[i].scratchData.hostAddress + N - 1 \) must be
  valid host memory, where \( N \) is given by the \( buildScratchSize \) member of the
  \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR} \) structure returned from a call to
  \( \text{vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR} \) with an identical
  \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR} \) structure and primitive count

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03726**
  If \( pInfo[i].mode \) is \( \text{VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR} \), all addresses between
  \( pInfo[i].scratchData.hostAddress \) and \( pInfo[i].scratchData.hostAddress + N - 1 \) must be
  valid host memory, where \( N \) is given by the \( updateScratchSize \) member of the
  \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR} \) structure returned from a call to
  \( \text{vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR} \) with an identical
  \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR} \) structure and primitive count

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03771**
For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, `geometry.triangles.vertexData.hostAddress` must be a valid host address

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03772**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.indexType` is not `VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR`, `geometry.triangles.indexData.hostAddress` must be a valid host address

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03773**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.transformData.hostAddress` is not 0, it must be a valid host address

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03774**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR`, if `geometry.triangles.transformData.hostAddress` is not 0, it must be a valid host address

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03775**
  For each element of `pInfos`, the buffer used to create its `dstAccelerationStructure` member must be bound to memory that was not allocated with multiple instances

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03776**
  For each element of `pInfos`, if its `mode` member is `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_UPDATE_KHR` the buffer used to create its `srcAccelerationStructure` member must be bound to memory that was not allocated with multiple instances

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03777**
  For each element of `pInfos`, the buffer used to create each acceleration structure referenced by the `geometry.instances.data` member of any element of `pGeometries` or `ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR` must be bound to memory that was not allocated with multiple instances

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03778**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, `geometry.instances.data.hostAddress` must be a valid host address

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-03779**
  For any element of `pInfos[i].pGeometries` or `pInfos[i].ppGeometries` with a `geometryType` of `VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR`, each `VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR::accelerationStructureReference` value in `geometry.instances.data.hostAddress` must be a valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` object

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**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-device-parameter**
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-deferredOperation-parameter**
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If `deferredOperation` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `deferredOperation` must be a valid `VkDeferredOperationKHR` handle.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-pInfos-parameter `pInfos` must be a valid pointer to an array of `infoCount` valid `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR` structures.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-ppBuildRangeInfos-parameter `ppBuildRangeInfos` must be a valid pointer to an array of `infoCount` `VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR` structures.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-infoCount-arraylength `infoCount` must be greater than 0.

- VUID-vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR-deferredOperation-parent If `deferredOperation` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR`
- `VK_OPERATION_NOT_DEFERRED_KHR`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

To copy or compact an acceleration structure on the host, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
VkResult vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDeferredOperationKHR deferredOperation,
    const VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR* pInfo);
```

- `device` is the device which owns the acceleration structures.
- `deferredOperation` is an optional `VkDeferredOperationKHR` to request deferral for this command.
- `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR` structure defining the copy operation.

This command fulfills the same task as `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR` but is executed by the host.
Valid Usage

- VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-deferredOperation-parameter
  If `deferredOperation` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `deferredOperation` must be a valid `VkDeferredOperationKHR` handle.

- VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-parameter
  `pInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR` structure.

- VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-deferredOperation-parent
  If `deferredOperation` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.

- VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-deferredOperation-parameter
  If `deferredOperation` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `deferredOperation` must be a valid `VkDeferredOperationKHR` handle.

- VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-parameter
  `pInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR` structure.

- VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR-deferredOperation-parent
  If `deferredOperation` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR`
To copy host accessible memory to an acceleration structure, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
VkResult vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDeferredOperationKHR deferredOperation,
    const VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR* pInfo);
```

- `device` is the device which owns `pInfo->dst`.
- `deferredOperation` is an optional `VkDeferredOperationKHR` to request deferral for this command.
- `pInfo` is a pointer to a `VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR` structure defining the copy operation.

This command fulfills the same task as `vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR` but is executed by the host.

This command can accept acceleration structures produced by either `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR` or `vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-deferredOperation-03677**
  If `deferredOperation` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, it must be a valid `VkDeferredOperationKHR` object

- **VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-deferredOperation-03678**
  Any previous deferred operation that was associated with `deferredOperation` must be complete

- **VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-03729**
  `pInfo->src.hostAddress` must be a valid host pointer

- **VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-03750**
  `pInfo->src.hostAddress` must be aligned to 16 bytes

- **VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-buffer-03730**
  The buffer used to create `pInfo->dst` must be bound to host-visible device memory

- **VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-accelerationStructureHostCommands-03583**
  The `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR::accelerationStructureHostCommands` feature must be enabled
The buffer used to create pInfo->dst must be bound to memory that was not allocated with multiple instances.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-device-parameter
  device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-deferredOperation-parameter
  If deferredOperation is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, deferredOperation must be a valid VkDeferredOperationKHR handle

- VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-pInfo-parameter
  pInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR structure

- VUID-vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR-deferredOperation-parent
  If deferredOperation is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR
- VK_OPERATION_NOT_DEFERRED_KHR

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

To copy an acceleration structure to host accessible memory, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
VkResult vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR(
    VkDevice device,                     
    VkDeferredOperationKHR deferredOperation,  
    const VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR* pInfo);  
```

- device is the device which owns pInfo->src.
- deferredOperation is an optional VkDeferredOperationKHR to request deferral for this command.
- pInfo is a pointer to a VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR structure defining the
copy operation.

This command fulfills the same task as `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR` but is executed by the host.

This command produces the same results as `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`, but writes its result directly to a host pointer, and is executed on the host rather than the device. The output may not necessarily be bit-for-bit identical, but it can be equally used by either `vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR` or `vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-deferredOperation-03677**
  If `deferredOperation` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, it must be a valid `VkDeferredOperationKHR` object.

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-deferredOperation-03678**
  Any previous deferred operation that was associated with `deferredOperation` must be complete.

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-buffer-03731**
  The buffer used to create `pInfo->src` must be bound to host-visible device memory.

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-pInfo-03732**
  `pInfo->dst.hostAddress` must be a valid host pointer.

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-pInfo-03751**
  `pInfo->dst.hostAddress` must be aligned to 16 bytes.

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-accelerationStructureHostCommands-03584**
  The `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR::accelerationStructureHostCommands` feature must be enabled.

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-buffer-03783**
  The buffer used to create `pInfo->src` must be bound to memory that was not allocated with multiple instances.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-device-parameter**
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-deferredOperation-parameter**
  If `deferredOperation` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `deferredOperation` must be a valid `VkDeferredOperationKHR` handle.

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-pInfo-parameter**
  `pInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR` structure.

- **VUID-vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR-deferredOperation-parent**
If `deferredOperation` is a valid handle, it **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

## Return Codes

### Success
- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR`
- `VK_OPERATION_NOT_DEFERRED_KHR`

### Failure
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`

To query acceleration structure size parameters on the host, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
VkResult vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR(
    VkDevice device,                  // device,
    uint32_t accelerationStructureCount, // accelerationStructureCount,
    const VkAccelerationStructureKHR* pAccelerationStructures, // pAccelerationStructures,
    VkQueryType queryType,              // queryType,
    size_t dataSize,                    // dataSize,
    void* pData,                        // pData,
    size_t stride);                     // stride);
```

- `device` is the device which owns the acceleration structures in `pAccelerationStructures`.
- `accelerationStructureCount` is the count of acceleration structures for which to query the property.
- `pAccelerationStructures` is a pointer to an array of existing previously built acceleration structures.
- `queryType` is a `VkQueryType` value specifying the property to be queried.
- `dataSize` is the size in bytes of the buffer pointed to by `pData`.
- `pData` is a pointer to a user-allocated buffer where the results will be written.
- `stride` is the stride in bytes between results for individual queries within `pData`.

This command fulfills the same task as `vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR` but is executed by the host.

## Valid Usage

- VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-pAccelerationStructures-04964
All acceleration structures in `pAccelerationStructures` **must** have been built prior to the execution of this command.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-accelerationStructures-03431**
  All acceleration structures in `pAccelerationStructures` **must** have been built with
  `VK_BUILD_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_ALLOW_COMPACTION_BIT_KHR` if `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-06742**
  `queryType` **must** be `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SIZE_KHR`, `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR`, `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR` or `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_SIZE_KHR`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-03448**
  If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR`, then `stride` **must** be a multiple of the size of `VkDeviceSize`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-03449**
  If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR`, then `pData` **must** point to a `VkDeviceSize`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-03450**
  If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_SIZE_KHR`, then `stride` **must** be a multiple of the size of `VkDeviceSize`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-03451**
  If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_SIZE_KHR`, then `pData` **must** point to a `VkDeviceSize`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-06731**
  If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SIZE_KHR`, then `stride` **must** be a multiple of the size of `VkDeviceSize`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-06732**
  If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SIZE_KHR`, then `pData` **must** point to a `VkDeviceSize`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-06733**
  If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR`, then `stride` **must** be a multiple of the size of `VkDeviceSize`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-06734**
  If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR`, then `pData` **must** point to a `VkDeviceSize`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-dataSize-03452**
  `dataSize` **must** be greater than or equal to `accelerationStructureCount*stride`.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-buffer-03733**
  The buffer used to create each acceleration structure in `pAccelerationStructures` **must** be bound to host-visible device memory.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-
The `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR`::`accelerationStructureHostCommands` feature must be enabled.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-buffer-03784**
The buffer used to create each acceleration structure in `pAccelerationStructures` must be bound to memory that was not allocated with multiple instances.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-device-parameter**
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-pAccelerationStructures-parameter**
  `pAccelerationStructures` must be a valid pointer to an array of `accelerationStructureCount` valid `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` handles.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-queryType-parameter**
  `queryType` must be a valid `VkQueryType` value.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-pData-parameter**
  `pData` must be a valid pointer to an array of `dataSize` bytes.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-accelerationStructureCount-arraylength**
  `accelerationStructureCount` must be greater than 0.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-dataSize-arraylength**
  `dataSize` must be greater than 0.

- **VUID-vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR-pAccelerationStructures-parent**
  Each element of `pAccelerationStructures` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

### Return Codes

#### Success
- **VK_SUCCESS**

#### Failure
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY**
- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY**
Chapter 34. Ray Traversal

The ray traversal process identifies and handles intersections between a ray and geometries in an acceleration structure.

Ray traversal cannot be started by a Vulkan API command directly - a shader must execute `OpRayQueryProceedKHR` or `OpTraceRayKHR`. When the `rayTracingPipeline` feature is enabled, `OpTraceRayKHR` can be used for ray tracing in a ray tracing pipeline. When the `rayQuery` feature is enabled, `OpRayQueryProceedKHR` can be used in any shader stage.

34.1. Ray Intersection Candidate Determination

Once tracing begins, rays are first tested against instances in a top-level acceleration structure. A ray that intersects an instance will be transformed into the space of the instance to continue traversal within that instance; therefore the transform matrix stored in the instance must be invertible.

Next, rays are tested against geometries in an bottom-level acceleration structure to determine if a hit occurred between them, initially based only on their geometric properties (i.e. their vertices). The implementation performs similar operations to that of rasterization, but with the effective viewport determined by the parameters of the ray, and the geometry transformed into a space determined by that viewport.

The vertices of each primitive are transformed from acceleration structure space \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) to ray space \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) according to the ray origin and direction as follows:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
X_r \\
Y_r \\
Z_r
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
a_x^2(1 - c) + c & a_x a_y(1 - c) - s a_z & a_x a_z(1 - c) + s a_y \\
a_x a_y(1 - c) + s a_z & a_y^2(1 - c) + c & a_y a_z(1 - c) - s a_x \\
a_x a_z(1 - c) - s a_y & a_y a_z(1 - c) + s a_x & a_z^2(1 - c) + c
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
x_{as} - o_x \\
y_{as} - o_y \\
z_{as} - o_z
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\(a\) is the axis of rotation from the unnormalized ray direction vector \(\mathbf{d}\) to the axis vector \(\mathbf{k}\):

\[
a = \begin{cases}
\frac{\mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{k}}{||\mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{k}||} & \text{if } ||\mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{k}|| \neq 0 \\
\begin{pmatrix}
0 \\
1 \\
0
\end{pmatrix} & \text{if } ||\mathbf{d} \times \mathbf{k}|| = 0
\end{cases}
\]

\(s\) and \(c\) are the sine and cosine of the angle of rotation about \(a\) from \(\mathbf{d}\) to \(\mathbf{k}\):

\[
c = \frac{\mathbf{d} \cdot \mathbf{k}}{||\mathbf{d}||} \\
s = \sqrt{1 - c^2}
\]

\(k\) is the unit vector:
\[ k = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \]

\( o \) and \( d \) are the ray origin and unnormalized direction, respectively; the vector described by \( x_{ass}, y_{ass} \) and \( z_{ass} \) is any position in acceleration structure space; and the vector described by \( x_r, y_r, \text{ and } z_r \) is the same position in ray space.

An *intersection candidate* is a unique point of intersection between a ray and a geometric primitive. For any primitive that has within its bounds a position \( xyz_{ass} \) such that

\[
\begin{align*}
    x_r &= 0 \\
    y_r &= 0 \\
    t_{min} &< -\frac{z_r}{||d||} < t_{max} \quad \text{if the primitive is a triangle,} \\
    t_{min} &\leq -\frac{z_r}{||d||} \leq t_{max} \quad \text{otherwise}
\end{align*}
\]

(where \( t = -\frac{z_r}{||d||} \)), an intersection candidate exists.

Triangle primitive bounds consist of all points on the plane formed by the three vertices and within the bounds of the edges between the vertices, subject to the watertightness constraints below. AABB primitive bounds consist of all points within an implementation-defined bound which includes the specified box.

![Diagram of ray intersection candidate](image_url)

*Figure 23. Ray intersection candidate*

The determination of this condition is performed in an implementation specific manner, and *may* be performed with floating point operations. Due to the complexity and number of operations involved, inaccuracies are expected, particularly as the scale of values involved begins to diverge. Implementations *should* take efforts to maintain as much precision as possible.

*Note*

One very common case is when geometries are close to each other at some distance from the origin in acceleration structure space, where an effect similar to “z-fighting” is likely to be observed. Applications can mitigate this by ensuring their detailed geometries remain close to the origin.
Another likely case is when the origin of a ray is set to a position on a previously intersected surface, and its $t_{\text{min}}$ is zero or near zero; an intersection may be detected on the emitting surface. This case can usually be mitigated by offsetting $t_{\text{min}}$ slightly.

In the case of AABB geometries, implementations may increase their size in an acceleration structure in order to mitigate precision issues. This may result in false positive intersections being reported to the application.

For triangle intersection candidates, the b and c barycentric coordinates on the triangle where the above condition is met are made available to future shading. If the ray was traced with `OpTraceRayKHR`, these values are available as a vector of 2 32-bit floating point values in the `HitAttributeKHR` storage class.

Once an intersection candidate is determined, it proceeds through the following operations, in order:

1. Ray Intersection Culling
2. Ray Intersection Confirmation
3. Ray Closest Hit Determination
4. Ray Result Determination

The sections below describe the exact details of these tests. There is no ordering guarantee between operations performed on different intersection candidates.

### 34.1.1. Watertightness

For a set of triangles with identical transforms, within a single instance:

- Any set of two or more triangles where all triangles have one vertex with an identical position value, that vertex is a **shared vertex**.
- Any set of two triangles with two shared vertices that were specified in the same winding order in each triangle have a **shared edge** defined by those vertices.

A **closed fan** is a set of three or more triangles where:

- All triangles in the set have the same shared vertex as one of their vertices.
- All edges that include the above vertex are shared edges.
- All above shared edges are shared by exactly two triangles from the set.
- No two triangles in the set intersect, except at shared edges.
- Every triangle in the set is joined to every other triangle in the set by a series of the above shared edges.

Implementations should not double-hit or miss when a ray intersects a shared edge, or a shared vertex of a closed fan.
34.2. Ray Intersection Culling

Candidate intersections go through several phases of culling before confirmation as an actual hit. There is no particular ordering dependency between the different culling operations.

34.2.1. Ray Primitive Culling

If the rayTraversalPrimitiveCulling or rayQuery features are enabled, the SkipTrianglesKHR and SkipAABBsKHR ray flags can be specified when tracing a ray. SkipTrianglesKHR and SkipAABBsKHR are mutually exclusive. SkipTrianglesKHR is also mutually exclusive with CullBackFacingTrianglesKHR and CullFrontFacingTrianglesKHR.

If SkipTrianglesKHR was included in the Ray Flags operand of the ray trace instruction, and the intersection is with a triangle primitive, the intersection is dropped, and no further processing of this intersection occurs. If VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR was included in the pipeline, traversal with OpTraceRayKHR calls will all behave as if SkipTrianglesKHR was included in its Ray Flags operand.

If SkipAABBsKHR was included in the Ray Flags operand of the ray trace instruction, and the intersection is with an AABB primitive, the intersection is dropped, and no further processing of this intersection occurs. If VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR was included in the pipeline, traversal with OpTraceRayKHR calls will all behave as if SkipAABBsKHR was included in its Ray Flags operand.

34.2.2. Ray Mask Culling

Instances can be made invisible to particular rays based on the value of VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR::mask used to add that instance to a top-level acceleration structure, and the Cull Mask parameter used to trace the ray.

For the instance which is intersected, if mask & Cull Mask == 0, the intersection is dropped, and no further processing occurs.

34.2.3. Ray Face Culling

As in polygon rasterization, one of the stages of ray traversal is to determine if a triangle primitive is back- or front-facing, and primitives can be culled based on that facing.

If the intersection candidate is with an AABB primitive, this operation is skipped.

**Determination**

When a ray intersects a triangle primitive, the order that vertices are specified for the polygon affects whether the ray intersects the front or back face. Front or back facing is determined in the same way as they are for rasterization, based on the sign of the polygon’s area but using the ray space coordinates instead of framebuffer coordinates. One way to compute this area is:

\[
a = -\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i y_i^{*1} + x_i^{*1} y_i
\]
where \( x_i \) and \( y_i \) are the x and y ray space coordinates of the \( i \)th vertex of the \( n \)-vertex polygon (vertices are numbered starting at zero for the purposes of this computation) and \( i \oplus 1 \) is \((i + 1) \mod n\).

By default, if \( a \) is negative then the intersection is with the front face of the triangle, otherwise it is with the back face. If \( \text{VK\_GEOMETRY\_INSTANCE\_TRIANGLE\_FLIP\_FACING\_BIT\_KHR} \) is included in \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR}:\text{flags} \) for the instance containing the intersected triangle, this determination is reversed. Additionally, if \( a \) is 0, the intersection candidate is treated as not intersecting with any face, irrespective of the sign.

**Note**

In a left-handed coordinate system, an intersection will be with the front face of a triangle if the vertices of the triangle, as defined in index order, appear from the ray's perspective in a clockwise rotation order. \( \text{VK\_GEOMETRY\_INSTANCE\_TRIANGLE\_FLIP\_FACING\_BIT\_KHR} \) was previously annotated as \( \text{VK\_GEOMETRY\_INSTANCE\_TRIANGLE\_FRONT\_COUNTERCLOCKWISE\_BIT\_KHR} \) because of this.

If the ray was traced with \( \text{OpTraceRayKHR} \), the \( \text{HitKindKHR} \) built-in is set to \( \text{HitKindFrontFacingTriangleKHR} \) if the intersection is with front-facing geometry, and \( \text{HitKindBackFacingTriangleKHR} \) if the intersection is with back-facing geometry, for shader stages considering this intersection.

If the ray was traced with \( \text{OpRayQueryProceedKHR} \), \( \text{OpRayQueryGetIntersectionFrontFaceKHR} \) will return true for intersection candidates with front faces, or false for back faces.

**Culling**

If \( \text{CullBackFacingTrianglesKHR} \) was included in the Ray Flags parameter of the ray trace instruction, and the intersection is determined as with the back face of a triangle primitive, the intersection is dropped, and no further processing of this intersection occurs.

If \( \text{CullFrontFacingTrianglesKHR} \) was included in the Ray Flags parameter of the ray trace instruction, and the intersection is determined as with the front face of a triangle primitive, the intersection is dropped, and no further processing of this intersection occurs.

This culling is disabled if \( \text{VK\_GEOMETRY\_INSTANCE\_TRIANGLE\_FACING\_CULL\_DISABLE\_BIT\_KHR} \) was included in \( \text{VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR}:\text{flags} \) for the instance which the intersected geometry belongs to.

Intersection candidates that have not intersected with any face (\( a == 0 \)) are unconditionally culled, irrespective of ray flags and geometry instance flags.

The \( \text{CullBackFacingTrianglesKHR} \) and \( \text{CullFrontFacingTrianglesKHR} \) Ray Flags are mutually exclusive.

### 34.2.4. Ray Opacity Culling

Each geometry in the acceleration structure may be considered either opaque or not. Opaque geometries continue through traversal as normal, whereas non-opaque geometries need to be either confirmed or discarded by shader code. Intersection candidates can also be culled based on their opacity.
Determination

Each individual intersection candidate is initially determined as opaque if `VK_GEOMETRY_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR` was included in the `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR::flags` when the geometry it intersected with was built, otherwise it is considered non-opaque.

If the intersection candidate was generated by an intersection shader, the intersection is initially considered to have opacity matching the AABB candidate that it was generated from.

However, this opacity can be overridden when it is built into an instance. Setting `VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_FORCE_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR` in `VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR::flags` will force all geometries in the instance to be considered opaque. Similarly, setting `VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_FORCE_NO_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR` will force all geometries in the instance to be considered non-opaque.

This can again be overridden by including `OpaqueKHR` or `NoOpaqueKHR` in the Ray Flags parameter when tracing a ray. `OpaqueKHR` forces all geometries to behave as if they are opaque, regardless of their build parameters. Similarly, `NoOpaqueKHR` forces all geometries to behave as if they are non-opaque.

If the ray was traced with `OpRayQueryProceedKHR`, to determine the opacity of AABB intersection candidates, `OpRayQueryGetIntersectionCandidateAABBOpaqueKHR` can be used. This instruction will return `true` for opaque intersection candidates, and `false` for non-opaque intersection candidates.

Culling

If `CullOpaqueKHR` is included in the Ray Flags parameter when tracing a ray, an intersection with a geometry that is considered opaque is dropped, and no further processing occurs.

If `CullNoOpaqueKHR` is included in the Ray Flags parameter when tracing a ray, an intersection with a geometry that is considered non-opaque is dropped, and no further processing occurs.

The `OpaqueKHR, NoOpaqueKHR, CullOpaqueKHR, and CullNoOpaqueKHR` Ray Flags are mutually exclusive.

34.3. Ray Intersection Confirmation

Depending on the opacity of intersected geometry and whether it is a triangle or an AABB, candidates intersections are further processed to determine the eventual hit result. Candidates generated from AABB intersections run through the same confirmation process as triangle hits.

34.3.1. AABB Intersection Candidates

For an intersection candidate with an AABB geometry generated by Ray Intersection Candidate Determination, shader code is executed to determine whether any hits should be reported to the traversal infrastructure; no further processing of this intersection candidate occurs. The occurrence of an AABB intersection candidate does not guarantee the ray intersects the primitive bounds. To avoid propagating false intersections the application should verify the intersection candidate before reporting any hits.

If the ray was traced with `OpTraceRayKHR`, an intersection shader is invoked from the Shader Binding Table according to the specified indexing for the intersected geometry. If this shader calls
OpReportIntersectionKHR, a new intersection candidate is generated as described below. If the intersection shader is VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR (which is only allowed for a zero shader group) then no further processing of the intersection candidate occurs.

Each new candidate generated as a result of this processing is a generated intersection candidate that intersects the AABB geometry, with a t value equal to the Hit parameter of the OpReportIntersectionKHR instruction. The new generated candidate is then independently run through Ray Intersection Confirmation as a generated intersection.

If the ray was traced with OpRayQueryProceedKHR, control is returned to the shader which executed OpRayQueryProceedKHR, returning true. The resulting ray query has a candidate intersection type of RayQueryCandidateIntersectionAABBKHR. OpRayQueryGenerateIntersectionKHR can be called to commit a new intersection candidate with committed intersection type of RayQueryCommittedIntersectionGeneratedKHR. Further ray query processing can be continued by executing OpRayQueryProceedGeneratedKHR with the same ray query, or intersection can be terminated with OpRayQueryTerminateKHR. Unlike rays traced with OpTraceRayKHR, candidates generated in this way skip generated intersection candidate confirmation; applications should make this determination before generating the intersection.

This operation may be executed multiple times for the same intersection candidate.

34.3.2. Triangle and Generated Intersection Candidates

For triangle and generated intersection candidates, additional shader code may be executed based on the intersection’s opacity.

If the intersection is opaque, the candidate is immediately confirmed as a valid hit and passes to the next stage of processing.

For non-opaque intersection candidates, shader code is executed to determine whether a hit occurred or not.

If the ray was traced with OpTraceRayKHR, an any-hit shader is invoked from the Shader Binding Table according to the specified indexing. If this shader calls OpIgnoreIntersectionKHR, the candidate is dropped and no further processing of the candidate occurs. If the any-hit shader identified is VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR, the candidate is immediately confirmed as a valid hit and passes to the next stage of processing.

If the ray was traced with OpRayQueryProceedKHR, control is returned to the shader which executed OpRayQueryProceedKHR, returning true. As only triangle candidates participate in this operation with ray queries, the resulting candidate intersection type is always RayQueryCandidateIntersectionTriangleKHR. OpRayQueryConfirmIntersectionKHR can be called on the ray query to confirm the candidate as a hit with committed intersection type of RayQueryCommittedIntersectionTriangleKHR. Further ray query processing can be continued by executing OpRayQueryProceedKHR with the same ray query, or intersection can be terminated with OpRayQueryTerminateKHR. If OpRayQueryConfirmIntersectionKHR has not been executed, the candidate is dropped and no further processing of the candidate occurs.

This operation may be executed multiple times for the same intersection candidate unless VK_GEOMETRY_NO_DUPLICATE_ANY_HIT_INVOCATION_BIT_KHR was specified for the intersected geometry.
34.4. Ray Closest Hit Determination

Unless the ray was traced with the `TerminateOnFirstHitKHR` ray flag, the implementation must track the closest confirmed hit until all geometries have been tested and either confirmed or dropped.

After an intersection candidate is confirmed, its \( t \) value is compared to \( t_{\text{max}} \) to determine which intersection is closer, where \( t \) is the parametric distance along the ray at which the intersection occurred.

- If \( t < t_{\text{max}} \), \( t_{\text{max}} \) is set to \( t \) and the candidate is set as the current closest hit.
- If \( t > t_{\text{max}} \), the candidate is dropped and no further processing of that candidate occurs.
- If \( t = t_{\text{max}} \), the candidate may be set as the current closest hit or dropped.

If `TerminateOnFirstHitKHR` was included in the Ray Flags used to trace the ray, once the first hit is confirmed, the ray trace is terminated.

34.5. Ray Result Determination

Once all candidates have finished processing the prior stages, or if the ray is forcibly terminated, the final result of the ray trace is determined.

If a closest hit result was identified by Ray Closest Hit Determination, a closest hit has occurred, otherwise the final result is a miss.

For rays traced with `OpTraceRayKHR`, if a closest hit result was identified, a closest hit shader is invoked from the Shader Binding Table according to the specified indexing for the intersected geometry. Control returns to the shader that executed `OpTraceRayKHR` once this shader returns. This shader is skipped if either the ray flags included `SkipClosestHitShaderKHR`, or if the closest hit shader identified is `VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR`.

For rays traced with `OpTraceRayKHR` where no hit result was identified, the miss shader identified by the Miss Index parameter of `OpTraceRayKHR` is invoked. Control returns to the shader that executed `OpTraceRayKHR` once this shader returns. This shader is skipped if the miss shader identified is `VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR`.

If the ray was traced with `OpRayQueryProceedKHR`, control is returned to the shader which executed `OpRayQueryProceedKHR`, returning `false`. If a closest hit was identified by Ray Closest Hit Determination, the ray query will now have a committed intersection type of `RayQueryCommittedIntersectionGeneratedKHR` or `RayQueryCommittedIntersectionTriangleKHR`. If no closest hit was identified, the committed intersection type will be `RayQueryCommittedIntersectionNoneKHR`.

No further processing of a ray query occurs after this result is determined.
Chapter 35. Ray Tracing

Ray tracing uses a separate rendering pipeline from both the graphics and compute pipelines (see Ray Tracing Pipeline).

![Ray Tracing Pipeline Diagram]

**Figure 24. Ray tracing pipeline execution**

**Caption**

Interaction between the different shader stages in the ray tracing pipeline

Within the ray tracing pipeline, `OpTraceRayKHR` can be called to perform a ray traversal that invokes the various ray tracing shader stages during its execution. The relationship between the ray tracing pipeline object and the geometries present in the acceleration structure traversed is passed into the ray tracing command in a `VkBuffer` object known as a shader binding table. `OpExecuteCallableKHR` can also be used in ray tracing pipelines to invoke a callable shader.

During execution, control alternates between scheduling and other operations. The scheduling functionality is implementation-specific and is responsible for workload execution. The shader stages are programmable. **Traversal**, which refers to the process of traversing acceleration structures to find potential intersections of rays with geometry, is fixed function.

The programmable portions of the pipeline are exposed in a single-ray programming model, with each invocation handling one ray at a time. Memory operations can be synchronized using standard memory barriers. The Workgroup scope and variables with a storage class of Workgroup must not be used in the ray tracing pipeline.

### 35.1. Shader Call Instructions

A shader call is an instruction which may cause execution to continue elsewhere by creating one or more invocations that execute a different shader stage.

The shader call instructions are:

- `OpTraceRayKHR` which may invoke intersection, any-hit, closest hit, or miss shaders,
• `OpReportIntersectionKHR` which may invoke any-hit shaders, and
• `OpExecuteCallableKHR` which will invoke a callable shader.

The invocations created by shader call instructions are grouped into subgroups by the implementation. Those subgroups may be unrelated to the subgroup of the parent invocation.

**Pipeline trace ray instructions** can be used recursively; invoked shaders can themselves execute pipeline trace ray instructions, to a maximum depth defined by the `maxRayRecursionDepth` limit.

Shaders directly invoked from the API always have a recursion depth of 0; each shader executed by a pipeline trace ray instruction has a recursion depth one higher than the recursion depth of the shader which invoked it. Applications must not invoke a shader with a recursion depth greater than the value of `maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth` specified in the pipeline.

There is no explicit recursion limit for other shader call instructions which may recurse (e.g. `OpExecuteCallableKHR`) but there is an upper bound determined by the stack size.

An **invocation repack instruction** is a ray tracing shader call instruction where the implementation may change the set of invocations that are executing. When a repack instruction is encountered, the invocation is suspended and a new invocation begins and executes the instruction. After executing the repack instruction (which may result in other ray tracing shader stages executing) the new invocation ends and the original invocation is resumed, but it may be resumed in a different subgroup or at a different `SubgroupLocalInvocationId` within the same subgroup. When a subset of invocations in a subgroup execute the invocation repack instruction, those that do not execute it remain in the same subgroup at the same `SubgroupLocalInvocationId`.

The `OpTraceRayKHR`, `OpReportIntersectionKHR`, and `OpExecuteCallableKHR` instructions are invocation repack instructions.

The invocations that are executing before an invocation repack instruction, after the instruction, or are created by the instruction, are shader-call-related.

If the implementation changes the composition of subgroups, the values of `SubgroupSize`, `SubgroupLocalInvocationId`, and builtin variables that are derived from them (`SubgroupEqMask`, `SubgroupGtMask`, `SubgroupLeMask`, `SubgroupLtMask`) must be changed accordingly by the invocation repack instruction. The application must use Volatile semantics on these `BuiltIn` variables when used in the ray generation, closest hit, miss, intersection, and callable shaders. Similarly, the application must use Volatile semantics on any `RayTmaxKHR` decorated `BuiltIn` used in an intersection shader.

**Note**

Subgroup operations are permitted in the programmable ray tracing shader stages. However, shader call instructions place a bound on where results of subgroup instructions or subgroup-scoped instructions that execute the dynamic instance of that instruction are potentially valid. For example, care must be taken when using the result of a ballot operation that was computed before an invocation repack instruction, after that repack instruction. The ballot may be incorrect as the set of invocations could have changed.
While the `SubgroupSize` built-in is required to be declared `Volatile`, its value will never change unless `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT` is set on pipeline creation, as without that bit set, its value is required to match that of `VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties::subgroupSize`.

For clock operations, the value of a `Subgroup` scoped `OpReadClockKHR` read before the dynamic instance of a repack instruction should not be compared to the result of that clock instruction after the repack instruction.

When a ray tracing shader executes a dynamic instance of an invocation repack instruction which results in another ray tracing shader being invoked, their instructions are related by `shader-call-order`.

For ray tracing invocations that are `shader-call-related`:

- memory operations on `StorageBuffer`, `Image`, and `ShaderRecordBufferKHR` storage classes can be synchronized using the `ShaderCallKHR` scope.
- the `CallableDataKHR`, `IncomingCallableDataKHR`, `RayPayloadKHR`, `HitAttributeKHR`, and `IncomingRayPayloadKHR` storage classes are system-synchronized and no application availability and visibility operations are required.
- memory operations within a single invocation before and after the invocation repack instruction are ordered by `program-order` and do not require explicit synchronization.

### 35.2. Ray Tracing Commands

`Ray tracing commands` provoke work in the ray tracing pipeline. Ray tracing commands are recorded into a command buffer and when executed by a queue will produce work that executes according to the currently bound ray tracing pipeline. A ray tracing pipeline must be bound to a command buffer before any ray tracing commands are recorded in that command buffer.

To dispatch ray tracing use:

```c
void vkCmdTraceRaysKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    const VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR* pRaygenShaderBindingTable,  
    const VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR* pMissShaderBindingTable,  
    const VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR* pHitShaderBindingTable,  
    const VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR* pCallableShaderBindingTable,  
    uint32_t width,  
    uint32_t height,  
    uint32_t depth);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `pRaygenShaderBindingTable` is a `VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR` that holds the shader binding table data for the ray generation shader stage.
• **pMissShaderBindingTable** is a `VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR` that holds the shader binding table data for the miss shader stage.

• **pHitShaderBindingTable** is a `VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR` that holds the shader binding table data for the hit shader stage.

• **pCallableShaderBindingTable** is a `VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR` that holds the shader binding table data for the callable shader stage.

• **width** is the width of the ray trace query dimensions.

• **height** is height of the ray trace query dimensions.

• **depth** is depth of the ray trace query dimensions.

When the command is executed, a ray generation group of \( \text{width} \times \text{height} \times \text{depth} \) rays is assembled.

---

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-magFilter-04553**  
  If a `VkSampler` created with `magFilter` or `minFilter` equal to `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-mipmapMode-04770**  
  If a `VkSampler` created with `mipmapMode` equal to `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-None-06479**  
  If a `VkImageView` is sampled with depth comparison, the image view’s format features **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-OpTypeImage-06423**  
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view’s format feature **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-OpTypeImage-06424**  
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view’s format feature **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-None-02697**  
  For each set \( n \) that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set **must** have been bound to \( n \) at the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for set \( n \), with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in **Pipeline Layout Compatibility**.
If the `maintenance4` feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value **must** have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for push constants, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via `vkCmdBindDescriptorSets`, **must** be valid if they are statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

A valid pipeline **must** be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command

If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state **must** have been set or inherited (if the `VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor` extension is enabled) for `commandBuffer`, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic

There **must** not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound

If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must** not be used to sample from any `VkImage` with a `VkImageView` of the type `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY`, in any shader stage

If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must** not be used with any of the SPIR-V `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions with `ImplicitLod`, `Deref` or `Proj` in their name, in any shader stage

If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must** not be used with any of the SPIR-V `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage

If the `robustBufferAccess` feature is not enabled, and if the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it **must** not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point
If the `robustBufferAccess` feature is not enabled, and if the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it **must** not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-commandBuffer-02707**
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, any resource accessed by the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command **must** not be a protected resource

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-None-06550**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` or `VkImageView` object that enables `sampler Y'CbCr` conversion, that object **must** only be used with `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-ConstOffset-06551**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` or `VkImageView` object that enables `sampler Y'CbCr` conversion, that object **must** not use the `ConstOffset` and `Offset` operands

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-None-04115**
  If a `VkImageView` is accessed using `OpImageWrite` as a result of this command, then the `Type` of the `Texel` operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the image view’s format

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-OpImageWrite-04469**
  If a `VkBufferView` is accessed using `OpImageWrite` as a result of this command, then the `Type` of the `Texel` operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-None-03429**
  Any shader group handle referenced by this call **must** have been queried from the currently bound ray tracing pipeline

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth-03679**
  This command **must** not cause a shader call instruction to be executed from a shader invocation with a recursion depth greater than the value of `maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth` used to create the bound ray tracing pipeline

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-commandBuffer-03635**
  `commandBuffer` **must** not be a protected command buffer

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-size-04023**
  The `size` member of `pRayGenShaderBindingTable` **must** be equal to its `stride` member

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pRayGenShaderBindingTable-03680**
  If the buffer from which `pRayGenShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` was queried is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pRayGenShaderBindingTable-03681**
  The buffer from which the `pRayGenShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` is queried **must** have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR` usage flag
• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pRayGenShaderBindingTable-03682
  pRayGenShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress must be a multiple of
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pMissShaderBindingTable-03683
  If the buffer from which pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress was queried is non-
  sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory
  object

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pMissShaderBindingTable-03684
  The buffer from which the pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress is queried must have
  been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR usage flag

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pMissShaderBindingTable-03685
  pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress must be a multiple of
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pMissShaderBindingTable-03686
  pMissShaderBindingTable->stride must be a multiple of
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-03687
  If the buffer from which pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress was queried is non-
  sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory
  object

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-03688
  The buffer from which the pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress is queried must have
  been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR usage flag

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-03689
  pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress must be a multiple of
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-03690
  pHitShaderBindingTable->stride must be a multiple of
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-03691
  If the buffer from which pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress was queried is non-
  sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory
  object

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-03692
  The buffer from which the pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress is queried must
  have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR usage flag

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-03693
CallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress must be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-stride-03694
  CallableShaderBindingTable->stride must be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-stride-04041
  CallableShaderBindingTable->stride must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxShaderGroupStride

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-flags-03696
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress must not be zero

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-flags-03697
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress must not be zero

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-flags-03511
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_MISS_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, the shader group handle identified by pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress must not be set to zero

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-flags-03512
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, entries in the table identified by pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress accessed as a result of this command in order to execute an any-hit shader must not be set to zero

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-flags-03513
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, entries in the table identified by pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress accessed as a result of this command in order to execute a closest hit shader must not be set to zero

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-flags-03514
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, entries in the table identified by pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress accessed as a result of this command in order to execute an intersection shader must not be set to zero

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-04735
  Any non-zero hit shader group entries in the table identified by pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress accessed by this call from a geometry with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR must have been created with VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR

- VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-04736
  Any non-zero hit shader group entries in the table identified by pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress accessed by this call from a geometry with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR must have been created with
• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-width-03638
  width must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0] \times \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupSize}[0]

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-height-03639
  height must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[1] \times \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupSize}[1]

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-depth-03640
  depth must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[2] \times \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupSize}[2]

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-width-03641
  width \times height \times depth must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxRayDispatchInvocationCount

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Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pRaygenShaderBindingTable-parameter
  pRaygenShaderBindingTable must be a valid pointer to a valid VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR structure

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pMissShaderBindingTable-parameter
  pMissShaderBindingTable must be a valid pointer to a valid VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR structure

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-parameter
  pHitShaderBindingTable must be a valid pointer to a valid VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR structure

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-parameter
  pCallableShaderBindingTable must be a valid pointer to a valid VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR structure

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysKHR-videoencoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized.
- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized.

Command Properties

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The `VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
typedef struct VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR {
    VkDeviceAddress deviceAddress;
    VkDeviceSize stride;
    VkDeviceSize size;
} VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR;
```

- `deviceAddress` is the device address (as returned by the `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress` command) at which the region starts, or zero if the region is unused.
- `stride` is the byte stride between consecutive elements.
- `size` is the size in bytes of the region starting at `deviceAddress`.

Valid Usage

- VUID-VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR-size-04631
  If `size` is not zero, all addresses between `deviceAddress` and `deviceAddress + size - 1` must be in the buffer device address range of the same buffer.

- VUID-VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR-size-04632
  If `size` is not zero, `stride` must be less than or equal to the size of the buffer from which `deviceAddress` was queried.

To dispatch ray tracing, with some parameters sourced on the device, use:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
void vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR* pRaygenShaderBindingTable,
);```
const VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR* pMissShaderBindingTable, const VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR* pHitShaderBindingTable, const VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR* pCallableShaderBindingTable, VkDeviceAddress indirectDeviceAddress);

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- **pRaygenShaderBindingTable** is a VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR that holds the shader binding table data for the ray generation shader stage.
- **pMissShaderBindingTable** is a VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR that holds the shader binding table data for the miss shader stage.
- **pHitShaderBindingTable** is a VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR that holds the shader binding table data for the hit shader stage.
- **pCallableShaderBindingTable** is a VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR that holds the shader binding table data for the callable shader stage.
- **indirectDeviceAddress** is a buffer device address which is a pointer to a VkTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR structure containing the trace ray parameters.

**vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR** behaves similarly to **vkCmdTraceRaysKHR** except that the ray trace query dimensions are read by the device from **indirectDeviceAddress** during execution.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-magFilter-04553**
  If a **VkSampler** created with **magFilter** or **minFilter** equal to **VK_FILTER_LINEAR** and **compareEnable** equal to **VK_FALSE** is used to sample a **VkImageView** as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features **must** contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-mipmapMode-04770**
  If a **VkSampler** created with **.mipmapMode** equal to **VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR** and **compareEnable** equal to **VK_FALSE** is used to sample a **VkImageView** as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features **must** contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-06479**
  If a **VkImageView** is sampled with **depth comparison**, the image view’s format features **must** contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-OpTypeImage-06423**
  Any **VkImageView** or **VkBufferView** being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the OpTypeImage is **Unknown** then the view’s format feature **must** contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT**

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-OpTypeImage-06424**

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Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-02697**
  For each set \( n \) that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set must have been bound to \( n \) at the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for set \( n \), with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-maintenance4-06425**
  If the `maintenance4` feature is not enabled, then for each push constant that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a push constant value must have been set for the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for push constants, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in Pipeline Layout Compatibility.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-02699**
  Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via `vkCmdBindDescriptorSets`, must be valid if they are statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-02700**
  A valid pipeline must be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-02701**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state must have been set or inherited (if the `VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor` extension is enabled) for `commandBuffer`, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-02859**
  There must not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-02702**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used to sample from any `VkImage` with a `VkImageView` of the type `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY`, in any shader stage.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-02703**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions with `ImplicitLod`, `Dref` or `Proj` in their name, in any shader stage.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-02704**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with...
any of the SPIR-V *OpImageSample* or *OpImageSparseSample* instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-02705**
  If the `robustBufferAccess` feature is not enabled, and if the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it **must** not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-02706**
  If the `robustBufferAccess` feature is not enabled, and if the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it **must** not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-02707**
  If `commandBuffer` is an unprotected command buffer and `protectedNoFault` is not supported, any resource accessed by the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command **must** not be a protected resource

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-06550**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` or `VkImageView` object that enables `sampler Y′C′B′C′R` conversion, that object **must** only be used with *OpImageSample* or *OpImageSparseSample* instructions

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-ConstOffset-06551**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` or `VkImageView` object that enables `sampler Y′C′B′C′R` conversion, that object **must** not use the `ConstOffset` and `Offset` operands

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-04115**
  If a `VkImageView` is accessed using *OpImageWrite* as a result of this command, then the `Type` of the `Texel` operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the image view’s format

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-OpImageWrite-04469**
  If a `VkBufferView` is accessed using *OpImageWrite* as a result of this command, then the `Type` of the `Texel` operand of that instruction **must** have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-None-03429**
  Any shader group handle referenced by this call **must** have been queried from the currently bound ray tracing pipeline

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth-03679**
  This command **must** not cause a shader call instruction to be executed from a shader invocation with a `recursion depth` greater than the value of `maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth` used to create the bound ray tracing pipeline

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-03635**
  `commandBuffer` **must** not be a protected command buffer

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-size-04023**
  The `size` member of `pRayGenShaderBindingTable` **must** be equal to its `stride` member
If the buffer from which `pRayGenShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` was queried is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

The buffer from which the `pRayGenShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` is queried **must** have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR` usage flag.

`pRayGenShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` **must** be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment`

The buffer from which the `pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` is queried **must** have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR` usage flag.

`pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` **must** be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment`

`pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` **must** be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment`

`pMissShaderBindingTable->stride` **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxShaderGroupStride`

If the buffer from which `pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` was queried is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

The buffer from which the `pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` is queried **must** have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR` usage flag.

`pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` **must** be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment`

`pHitShaderBindingTable->stride` **must** be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment`

`pHitShaderBindingTable->stride` **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxShaderGroupStride`

If the buffer from which `pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` was queried is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

The buffer from which the `pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` is queried **must** have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR` usage flag.

`pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` **must** be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment`

`pCallableShaderBindingTable->stride` **must** be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment`

`pCallableShaderBindingTable->stride` **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxShaderGroupStride`
If the buffer from which `pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` was queried is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-03692**
  The buffer from which the `pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` is queried must have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR` usage flag.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-03693**
  `pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` must be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-stride-03694**
  `pCallableShaderBindingTable->stride` must be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-stride-04041**
  `pCallableShaderBindingTable->stride` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxShaderGroupStride`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-flags-03696**
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`, `pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` must not be zero.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-flags-03697**
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`, `pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` must not be zero.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-flags-03511**
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_MISS_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`, the shader group handle identified by `pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` must not be set to zero.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-flags-03512**
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`, entries in the table identified by `pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` accessed as a result of this command in order to execute an any-hit shader must not be set to zero.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-flags-03513**
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`, entries in the table identified by `pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` accessed as a result of this command in order to execute a closest hit shader must not be set to zero.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-flags-03514**
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR`, entries in the table identified by `pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` accessed as a result of this command in order to execute an intersection shader must not be set to zero.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-04735**
Any non-zero hit shader group entries in the table identified by pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress accessed by this call from a geometry with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR must have been created with VKRAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-04736
  Any non-zero hit shader group entries in the table identified by pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress accessed by this call from a geometry with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR must have been created with VKRAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-indirectDeviceAddress-03632
  If the buffer from which indirectDeviceAddress was queried is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-indirectDeviceAddress-03633
  The buffer from which indirectDeviceAddress was queried must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-indirectDeviceAddress-03634
  indirectDeviceAddress must be a multiple of 4

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-indirectDeviceAddress-03636
  All device addresses between indirectDeviceAddress and indirectDeviceAddress + sizeof (VkTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR) - 1 must be in the buffer device address range of the same buffer

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-rayTracingPipelineTraceRaysIndirect-03637
  The rayTracingPipelineTraceRaysIndirect feature must be enabled

---

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-pRaygenShaderBindingTable-parameter
  pRaygenShaderBindingTable must be a valid pointer to a valid VkStridedShaderBindingAddressRegionKHR structure

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-pMissShaderBindingTable-parameter
  pMissShaderBindingTable must be a valid pointer to a valid VkStridedShaderBindingAddressRegionKHR structure

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-parameter
  pHitShaderBindingTable must be a valid pointer to a valid VkStridedShaderBindingAddressRegionKHR structure

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-parameter
  pCallableShaderBindingTable must be a valid pointer to a valid VkStridedShaderBindingAddressRegionKHR structure

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state
• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR-videocoding
  This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

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The VkTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
typedef struct VkTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR {
    uint32_t width;
    uint32_t height;
    uint32_t depth;
} VkTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR;
```

- `width` is the width of the ray trace query dimensions.
- `height` is height of the ray trace query dimensions.
- `depth` is depth of the ray trace query dimensions.

The members of VkTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR have the same meaning as the similarly named parameters of vkCmdTraceRaysKHR.

### Valid Usage

• VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR-width-03638
  width must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0] × VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupSize[0]
To dispatch ray tracing, with some parameters sourced on the device, use:

```c
void vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,     
    VkDeviceAddress indirectDeviceAddress);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `indirectDeviceAddress` is a buffer device address which is a pointer to a `VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR` structure containing the trace ray parameters.

`vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR` behaves similarly to `vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR` except that shader binding table parameters as well as dispatch dimensions are read by the device from `indirectDeviceAddress` during execution.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-magFilter-04553**  
  If a `VkSampler` created with `magFilter` or `minFilter` equal to `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view’s `format features` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-mipmapMode-04770**  
  If a `VkSampler` created with `mipmapMode` equal to `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR` and `compareEnable` equal to `VK_FALSE` is used to sample a `VkImageView` as a result of this command, then the image view’s `format features` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-06479**  
  If a `VkImageView` is sampled with depth comparison, the image view’s `format features` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-OpTypeImage-06423**  
  If a `VkImageView` is accessed using atomic operations as a result of this command, then the image view’s `format features` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02691**  
  If a `VkImageView` is sampled with depth comparison, the image view’s `format features` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT`.
Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being written as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-OpTypeImage-06424**
  Any `VkImageView` or `VkBufferView` being read as a storage image or storage texel buffer where the image format field of the `OpTypeImage` is `Unknown` then the view's format feature **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT`.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02697**
  For each set `n` that is statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, a descriptor set **must** have been bound to `n` at the same pipeline bind point, with a `VkPipelineLayout` that is compatible for set `n`, with the `VkPipelineLayout` used to create the current `VkPipeline`, as described in [Pipeline Layout Compatibility](#).

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02699**
  Descriptors in each bound descriptor set, specified via `vkCmdBindDescriptorSets`, **must** be valid if they are statically used by the `VkPipeline` bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02700**
  A valid pipeline **must** be bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02701**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command requires any dynamic state, that state **must** have been set or inherited (if the `VK_NV_inherited_viewport_scissor` extension is enabled) for `commandBuffer`, and done so after any previously bound pipeline with the corresponding state not specified as dynamic.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02859**
  There **must** not have been any calls to dynamic state setting commands for any state not specified as dynamic in the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command, since that pipeline was bound.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02702**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must** not be used to sample from any `VkImage` with a `VkImageView` of the type `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D_ARRAY`, `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY`, in any shader stage.

- **VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02703**
  If the `VkPipeline` object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a `VkSampler` object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler **must** not be used with any of the SPIR-V `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageSparseSample*` instructions with `ImplicitLod`.  

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Dref or Proj in their name, in any shader stage

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02704
If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler object that uses unnormalized coordinates, that sampler must not be used with any of the SPIR-V OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions that includes a LOD bias or any offset values, in any shader stage

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02705
If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a uniform buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-02706
If the robustBufferAccess feature is not enabled, and if the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a storage buffer, it must not access values outside of the range of the buffer as specified in the descriptor set bound to the same pipeline bind point

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-commandBuffer-02707
If commandBuffer is an unprotected command buffer and protectedNoFault is not supported, any resource accessed by the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command must not be a protected resource

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-06550
If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’CbCr conversion, that object must only be used with OpImageSample* or OpImageSparseSample* instructions

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-ConstOffset-06551
If the VkPipeline object bound to the pipeline bind point used by this command accesses a VkSampler or VkImageView object that enables sampler Y’CbCr conversion, that object must not use the ConstOffset and Offset operands

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-04115
If a VkImageView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the image view’s format

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-OpImageWrite-04469
If a VkBufferView is accessed using OpImageWrite as a result of this command, then the Type of the Texel operand of that instruction must have at least as many components as the buffer view’s format

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-None-03429
Any shader group handle referenced by this call must have been queried from the currently bound ray tracing pipeline

• VUID-vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR-maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth-03679
This command must not cause a shader call instruction to be executed from a shader invocation with a recursion depth greater than the value of maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth used to create the bound ray tracing pipeline
commandBuffer must not be a protected command buffer

If the buffer from which indirectDeviceAddress was queried is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

The buffer from which indirectDeviceAddress was queried must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set

indirectDeviceAddress must be a multiple of 4

All device addresses between indirectDeviceAddress and indirectDeviceAddress + sizeof (VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR) - 1 must be in the buffer device address range of the same buffer

The rayTracingPipelineTraceRaysIndirect2 feature must be enabled

Valid Usage (Implicit)

commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

commandBuffer must be in the recording state

The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support compute operations

This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

Host Synchronization

Host access to commandBuffer must be externally synchronized

Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized
The `VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_maintenance1 with VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
typedef struct VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR {
    VkDeviceAddress raygenShaderRecordAddress;
    VkDeviceSize raygenShaderRecordSize;
    VkDeviceAddress missShaderBindingTableAddress;
    VkDeviceSize missShaderBindingTableSize;
    VkDeviceSize missShaderBindingTableStride;
    VkDeviceAddress hitShaderBindingTableAddress;
    VkDeviceSize hitShaderBindingTableSize;
    VkDeviceSize hitShaderBindingTableStride;
    VkDeviceAddress callableShaderBindingTableAddress;
    VkDeviceSize callableShaderBindingTableSize;
    VkDeviceSize callableShaderBindingTableStride;
    uint32_t width;
    uint32_t height;
    uint32_t depth;
} VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR;
```

- `raygenShaderRecordAddress` is a `VkDeviceAddress` of the ray generation shader binding table record used by this command.
- `raygenShaderRecordSize` is a `VkDeviceSize` number of bytes corresponding to the ray generation shader binding table record at base address `raygenShaderRecordAddress`.
- `missShaderBindingTableAddress` is a `VkDeviceAddress` of the first record in the miss shader binding table used by this command.
- `missShaderBindingTableSize` is a `VkDeviceSize` number of bytes corresponding to the total size of the miss shader binding table at `missShaderBindingTableAddress` that may be accessed by this command.
- `missShaderBindingTableStride` is a `VkDeviceSize` number of bytes between records of the miss shader binding table.
- `hitShaderBindingTableAddress` is a `VkDeviceAddress` of the first record in the hit shader binding table used by this command.
- `hitShaderBindingTableSize` is a `VkDeviceSize` number of bytes corresponding to the total size of the hit shader binding table at `hitShaderBindingTableAddress` that may be accessed by this command.
- `hitShaderBindingTableStride` is a `VkDeviceSize` number of bytes between records of the hit shader binding table.
- `callableShaderBindingTableAddress` is a `VkDeviceAddress` of the first record in the callable shader binding table used by this command.
- `callableShaderBindingTableSize` is a `VkDeviceSize` number of bytes corresponding to the total size of the callable shader binding table at `callableShaderBindingTableAddress` that may be accessed by this command.
- `callableShaderBindingTableStride` is a `VkDeviceSize` number of bytes between records of the callable shader binding table.
- `width` is the width of the ray trace query dimensions.
- `height` is height of the ray trace query dimensions.
- `depth` is depth of the ray trace query dimensions.

The members of `VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR` have the same meaning as the similarly named parameters of `vkCmdTraceRaysKHR`.

Indirect shader binding table buffer parameters must satisfy the same memory alignment and binding requirements as their counterparts in `vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR` and `vkCmdTraceRaysKHR`.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pRayGenShaderBindingTable-03680**
  If the buffer from which `raygenShaderRecordAddress` was queried is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pRayGenShaderBindingTable-03681**
  The buffer from which the `raygenShaderRecordAddress` is queried must have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR` usage flag.

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pRayGenShaderBindingTable-03682**
  `raygenShaderRecordAddress` must be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment`.

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pMissShaderBindingTable-03683**
  If the buffer from which `missShaderBindingTableAddress` was queried is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pMissShaderBindingTable-03684**
  The buffer from which the `missShaderBindingTableAddress` is queried must have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR` usage flag.

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pMissShaderBindingTable-03685**
  `missShaderBindingTableAddress` must be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment`.

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-stride-03686**
  `missShaderBindingTableStride` must be a multiple of `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment`.
- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-stride-04029**
  missShaderBindingTableStride must be less than or equal to
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxShaderGroupStride

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-03687**
  If the buffer from which hitShaderBindingTableAddress was queried is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-03688**
  The buffer from which the hitShaderBindingTableAddress is queried must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR usage flag

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-03689**
  hitShaderBindingTableAddress must be a multiple of
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-stride-03690**
  hitShaderBindingTableStride must be a multiple of
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-stride-04035**
  hitShaderBindingTableStride must be less than or equal to
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxShaderGroupStride

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-03691**
  If the buffer from which callableShaderBindingTableAddress was queried is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-03692**
  The buffer from which the callableShaderBindingTableAddress is queried must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR usage flag

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pCallableShaderBindingTable-03693**
  callableShaderBindingTableAddress must be a multiple of
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupBaseAlignment

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-stride-03694**
  callableShaderBindingTableStride must be a multiple of
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::shaderGroupHandleAlignment

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-stride-04041**
  callableShaderBindingTableStride must be less than or equal to
  VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxShaderGroupStride

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-flags-03696**
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included
  VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR,
  hitShaderBindingTableAddress must not be zero

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-flags-03697**
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included
  VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR,
  hitShaderBindingTableAddress must not be zero

- **VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-flags-03511**
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included
VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_MISS_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, the shader group handle identified by missShaderBindingTableAddress must not be set to zero

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-flags-03512
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, entries in the table identified by hitShaderBindingTableAddress accessed as a result of this command in order to execute an any-hit shader must not be set to zero

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-flags-03513
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, entries in the table identified by hitShaderBindingTableAddress accessed as a result of this command in order to execute a closest hit shader must not be set to zero

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-flags-03514
  If the currently bound ray tracing pipeline was created with flags that included VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR, entries in the table identified by hitShaderBindingTableAddress accessed as a result of this command in order to execute an intersection shader must not be set to zero

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-04735
  Any non-zero hit shader group entries in the table identified by hitShaderBindingTableAddress accessed by this call from a geometry with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_TRIANGLES_KHR must have been created with VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_TRIANGLES_HIT_GROUP_KHR

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pHitShaderBindingTable-04736
  Any non-zero hit shader group entries in the table identified by hitShaderBindingTableAddress accessed by this call from a geometry with a geometryType of VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_AABBS_KHR must have been created with VK_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_TYPE_PROCEDURAL_HIT_GROUP_KHR

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-width-03638
  width must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0] × VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupSize[0]

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-height-03639
  height must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[1] × VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupSize[1]

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-depth-03640
  depth must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[2] × VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupSize[2]

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-width-03641
  width × height × depth must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR::maxRayDispatchInvocationCount

35.3. Shader Binding Table

A shader binding table is a resource which establishes the relationship between the ray tracing
pipeline and the acceleration structures that were built for the ray tracing pipeline. It indicates the shaders that operate on each geometry in an acceleration structure. In addition, it contains the resources accessed by each shader, including indices of textures, buffer device addresses, and constants. The application allocates and manages shader binding tables as VkBuffer objects.

Each entry in the shader binding table consists of shaderGroupHandleSize bytes of data, either as queried by vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR to refer to those specified shaders, or all zeros to refer to a zero shader group. A zero shader group behaves as though it is a shader group consisting entirely of VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR. The remainder of the data specified by the stride is application-visible data that can be referenced by a ShaderRecordBufferKHR block in the shader.

The shader binding tables to use in a ray tracing pipeline are passed to the vkCmdTraceRaysKHR, or vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR commands. Shader binding tables are read-only in shaders that are executing on the ray tracing pipeline.

Shader variables identified with the ShaderRecordBufferKHR storage class are used to access the provided shader binding table. Such variables must be:

- typed as OpTypeStruct, or an array of this type,
- identified with a Block decoration, and
- laid out explicitly using the Offset, ArrayStride, and MatrixStride decorations as specified in Offset and Stride Assignment.

The Offset decoration for any member of a Block-decorated variable in the ShaderRecordBufferKHR storage class must not cause the space required for that variable to extend outside the range [0, maxStorageBufferRange).

Accesses to the shader binding table from ray tracing pipelines must be synchronized with the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR pipeline stage and an access type of VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT.

Note
Because different shader record buffers can be associated with the same shader, a shader variable with ShaderRecordBufferKHR storage class will not be dynamically uniform if different invocations of the same shader can reference different data in the shader record buffer, such as if the same shader occurs twice in the shader binding table with a different shader record buffer. In this case, indexing resources based on values in the ShaderRecordBufferKHR storage class, the index should be decorated as NonUniform.

35.3.1. Indexing Rules

In order to execute the correct shaders and access the correct resources during a ray tracing dispatch, the implementation must be able to locate shader binding table entries at various stages of execution. This is accomplished by defining a set of indexing rules that compute shader binding table record positions relative to the buffer's base address in memory. The application must organize the contents of the shader binding table's memory in a way that application of the indexing rules will lead to correct records.
Ray Generation Shaders

Only one ray generation shader is executed per ray tracing dispatch.

For `vkCmdTraceRaysKHR`, the location of the ray generation shader is specified by the `pRaygenShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress` parameter—there is no indexing. All data accessed **must** be less than `pRaygenShaderBindingTable->size` bytes from `deviceAddress`. `pRaygenShaderBindingTable->stride` is unused, and **must** be equal to `pRaygenShaderBindingTable->size`.

Hit Shaders

The base for the computation of intersection, any-hit, and closest hit shader locations is the `instanceShaderBindingTableRecordOffset` value stored with each instance of a top-level acceleration structure (`VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR`). This value determines the beginning of the shader binding table records for a given instance.

In the following rule, `geometryIndex` refers to the `geometry index` of the intersected geometry within the instance.

The `sbtRecordOffset` and `sbtRecordStride` values are passed in as parameters to `traceRayEXT()` calls made in the shaders. See Section 8.19 (Ray Tracing Functions) of the OpenGL Shading Language Specification for more details. In SPIR-V, these correspond to the `SBTOffset` and `SBTStride` parameters to the `OpTraceRayKHR` instruction.

The result of this computation is then added to `pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress`, a device address passed to `vkCmdTraceRaysKHR`.

For `vkCmdTraceRaysKHR`, the complete rule to compute a hit shader binding table record address in the `pHitShaderBindingTable` is:

\[
\text{pHitShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress} + \text{pHitShaderBindingTable->stride} \times \left( \text{instanceShaderBindingTableRecordOffset} + \text{geometryIndex} \times \text{sbtRecordStride} + \text{sbtRecordOffset} \right)
\]

All data accessed **must** be less than `pHitShaderBindingTable->size` bytes from the base address.

Miss Shaders

A miss shader is executed whenever a ray query fails to find an intersection for the given scene geometry. Multiple miss shaders **may** be executed throughout a ray tracing dispatch.

The base for the computation of miss shader locations is `pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress`, a device address passed into `vkCmdTraceRaysKHR`.

The `missIndex` value is passed in as a parameter to `traceRayEXT()` calls made in the shaders. See Section 8.19 (Ray Tracing Functions) of the OpenGL Shading Language Specification for more details. In SPIR-V, this corresponds to the `MissIndex` parameter to the `OpTraceRayKHR` instruction.

For `vkCmdTraceRaysKHR`, the complete rule to compute a miss shader binding table record address in the `pMissShaderBindingTable` is:
pMissShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress + pMissShaderBindingTable->stride × missIndex

All data accessed must be less than pMissShaderBindingTable->size bytes from the base address.

Callable Shaders

A callable shader is executed when requested by a ray tracing shader. Multiple callable shaders may be executed throughout a ray tracing dispatch.

The base for the computation of callable shader locations is pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress, a device address passed into vkCmdTraceRaysKHR.

The sbtRecordIndex value is passed in as a parameter to executeCallableEXT() calls made in the shaders. See Section 8.19 (Ray Tracing Functions) of the OpenGL Shading Language Specification for more details. In SPIR-V, this corresponds to the SBTIndex parameter to the OpExecuteCallableKHR instruction.

For vkCmdTraceRaysKHR, the complete rule to compute a callable shader binding table record address in the pCallableShaderBindingTable is:

\[
pCallableShaderBindingTable->deviceAddress + pCallableShaderBindingTable->stride × sbtRecordIndex
\]

All data accessed must be less than pCallableShaderBindingTable->size bytes from the base address.

35.4. Ray Tracing Pipeline Stack

Ray tracing pipelines have a potentially large set of shaders which may be invoked in various call chain combinations to perform ray tracing. To store parameters for a given shader execution, an implementation may use a stack of data in memory. This stack must be sized to the sum of the stack sizes of all shaders in any call chain executed by the application.

If the stack size is not set explicitly, the stack size for a pipeline is:

\[
\text{rayGenStackMax} + \min(1, \maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth) × \max(\text{closestHitStackMax}, \text{missStackMax}, \text{intersectionStackMax} + \text{anyHitStackMax}) + \max(0, \maxPipelineRayRecursionDepth -1) × \max(\text{closestHitStackMax}, \text{missStackMax}) + 2 × \text{callableStackMax}
\]

where rayGenStackMax, closestHitStackMax, missStackMax, anyHitStackMax, intersectionStackMax, and callableStackMax are the maximum stack values queried by the respective shader stages for any shaders in any shader groups defined by the pipeline.

This stack size is potentially significant, so an application may want to provide a more accurate stack size after pipeline compilation. The value that the application provides is the maximum value of the sum of all shaders in a call chain across all possible call chains, taking into account any application specific knowledge about the properties of the call chains.
Note

For example, if an application has two types of closest hit and miss shaders that it can use but the first level of rays will only use the first kind (possibly reflection) and the second level will only use the second kind (occlusion or shadow ray, for example) then the application can compute the stack size by something similar to:

\[
\text{rayGenStack} + \max(\text{closestHit1Stack}, \text{miss1Stack}) + \max(\text{closestHit2Stack}, \text{miss2Stack})
\]

This is guaranteed to be no larger than the default stack size computation which assumes that both call levels may be the larger of the two.
Chapter 36. Video Decode and Encode Operations

Vulkan implementations may expose one or more queue families supporting video decode and/or encode operations. These operations are performed by recording them into a command buffer within a Video Coding Scope, and submitting them to queues with video decode or encode capabilities, respectively.

The Vulkan video functionalities are designed to be made available through a set of APIs built on top of each other, consisting of:

- A core API providing common video coding functionalities,
- APIs providing codec-independent video decode and video encode related functionalities, respectively,
- Additional codec-specific APIs built on top of those.

This chapter details the fundamental components and operations of these.

36.1. Technical Terminology and Semantics

36.1.1. Video Picture Resources

Video Picture Resources represent multidimensional arrays of image data which can be used as the source or target of video coding operations. They may have associated metadata that can include implementation-private details required for the decode or encode operations and application managed color-space related information.

In Vulkan, a video picture resource is represented by a VkImage. Individual VkImageView objects created from such resources can be used as Decode Output Pictures, Encode Input Pictures, Reconstructed Pictures, and/or Reference Pictures.

36.1.2. Decoded Output Picture

The pixels resulting from the video decoding process are stored in a Decoded Output Picture, represented by a VkImageView. This may be shared with the Decoded Picture Buffer. It may also be used as an input for video encode, graphics, or compute operations, or with Window System Integration APIs.

36.1.3. Encode Input Picture

The primary source of input pixels for the video encoding process is the Encode Input Picture, represented by a VkImageView. It may also be a direct target of video decode, graphics, or compute operations, or with Window System Integration APIs.
36.1.4. Reconstructed Picture

An integral part of the video decoding pipeline is the reconstruction of pictures from the compressed stream. A similar stage exists in the video encoding pipeline as well. A *Reconstructed Picture* is a *Video Picture Resource* resulting from this process.

Such reconstructed pictures can be used as *Reference Pictures* for subsequently decoded or encoded pictures. The correct use of decoded pictures and/or reconstructed pictures as reference pictures is driven by the video compression standard, the implementation, and the application-specific use cases.

36.1.5. Decoded Picture Buffer (DPB)

Previously reconstructed pictures can be used by video codecs to provide predictions of the values of samples in the subsequently decoded or encoded pictures in which case they are referred to as *Reference Pictures*.

The *Decoded Picture Buffer (DPB)* is an indexed set of such reference pictures corresponding to a particular *Video Session*.

Individual indexed entries of the DPB are referred to as the *Decoded Picture Buffer (DPB) Slots*. A valid DPB slot index starts from zero and goes up to the maximum of $N - 1$, where $N$ is the number of *Reference Picture* entries requested for a video session. Each DPB slot can hold a *Reference Picture*.

The DPB may be represented by a single multi-layer image where subsequent layers correspond to subsequent DPB slots, or by individual layers of multiple images each separately associated with a particular DPB slot.

36.1.6. Reference Picture Metadata

The opaque *DPB Slot* state managed by the implementation may contain *Reference Picture Metadata*, present when the video picture resource associated with the DPB slot is used as a *Reference Picture* in one or more video decode or encode operations.

An implementation or application may maintain other metadata related to the video picture resource or the DPB slot, but such data is outside the scope of this specification.

*Note:*
The video decode or encode implementation does not maintain internal references to the reference pictures, beyond the reference picture metadata. It is the responsibility of the Vulkan Application to create, manage, and destroy, as well as to provide those video picture resources, when required, during the decoding or encoding process.

36.1.7. Color Space Metadata

*Color Space Metadata* is the additional static or dynamic state associated with a *Video Picture Resource* specifying the color volume (the color primaries, white point, and luminance range) of the display that was used in mastering the video content. The use of color space metadata is outside the
36.2. Introduction

This chapter discusses extensions supporting Video Decode or Encode operations. Video Decode and Encode operations are supported by queues with an advertised queue capability of `VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR` and `VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`, respectively. Video Decode or Encode queue operation support allows for Vulkan applications to cooperate closely with other graphics or compute operations seamlessly and efficiently, therefore improving the overall application performance.

36.2.1. Video Decode Queue

`VK_KHR_video_decode_queue` adds a video decode queue type bit `VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR` to `VkQueueFlagBits`. As in the case of other queue types, an application must use `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` to query whether the physical device has support for the Video Decode Queue. When the implementation reports the `VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR` bit for a queue family, it advertises general support for Vulkan queue operations described in Devices and Queues.

36.2.2. Video Encode Queue

`VK_KHR_video_encode_queue` adds a video encode queue type bit `VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR` to `VkQueueFlagBits`. As in the case of other queue types, an application must use `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` to query whether the physical device has support for the Video Encode Queue. When the implementation reports the `VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR` bit for a queue family, it advertises general support for Vulkan queue operations described in Devices and Queues.

The rest of the chapter focuses, specifically, on Video Decode and Encode queue operations.

36.2.3. Video Session

Before performing any video decoding or encoding operations, the application must create a Video Session instance, of type `VkVideoSessionKHR`. A Video Session instance is an immutable object and supports a single compression standard (for example, H.264, H.265, VP9, AV1, etc.). The implementation uses the `VkVideoSessionKHR` object to maintain the video state for the video decode or video encode operation. A Video Session instance is created specifically:

- For a particular video compression standard;
- For video decoding or video encoding;
- With maximum supported decoded or encoded picture width/height;
- With the maximum number of supported DPB or Reconstructed Picture slots that can be allocated;
- With the maximum number of Reference Pictures that can be used simultaneously for video decode or encode operations;
• Codec color and features profile;
• Color Space format description (not supported with this version of the specification);

`VkVideoSessionKHR` represents a single video decode or encode stream. For each concurrently used stream, a separate instance of `VkVideoSessionKHR` is required. After the application has finished with the processing of a stream, it can reuse the Video Session instance for another, provided that the configuration parameters between the two usages are compatible (as determined by the video compression standard in use). Once the `VkVideoSessionKHR` instance has been created, the video compression standard and profiles, Input / Output / DPB formats, and the settings like the maximum extent cannot be changed.

The values of the following `VkVideoSessionKHR` parameters can be updated each frame, subject to the restrictions imposed on parameter updates by the video compression standard in use:

• decoded or encoded picture size
• number of active DPB or Reconstructed Picture slots
• number of Reference Pictures in use,
• color space and color space metadata
• color space metadata.

The updated parameters must not exceed the maximum limits specified when creating the `VkVideoSessionKHR` instance.

### 36.2.4. Video Session Device Memory Heaps

After creating a Video Session instance, and before the object can be used for any of the decode or encode operations, the application must allocate and bind device memory resources to the Video Session object. An implementation may require one or more device memory heaps of different memory types, as reported by the `vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR` function, to be bound with the `vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR` function to the Video Session. For more information about the Video Session Device Memory, please refer to the Binding the Session Object Device Memory section, below.

### 36.2.5. Video Session Parameters

A lot of codec standards require parameters that are in use for the entire video stream. For example, H.264/AVC and HEVC standards require sequence and picture parameter sets (SPS and PPS) that apply to multiple Video Decode and Encode frames, layers, and sub-layers. Vulkan Video uses Video Session Parameters objects to store such standard parameters. The application creates one or more Video Session Parameters Objects against a Video Session, with a set of common Video Parameters that are required for the processing of the video content. During the object creation, the implementation stores the parameters to the created instance. During command buffer recording, it is the responsibility of the application to provide the Video Session Parameters object containing the parameters that are necessary for the processing the portion of the stream under consideration.
36.2.6. Video Picture Subresources

For Video Picture Resources, an application has the option to use single or multi-layer images for image views. The layer to be used during decode or encode operations can be specified when the image view is being created with the VkImageSubresourceRange::baseArrayLayer parameter, and/or within the resource binding operations in command buffer by using the VkVideoPictureResourceKHR::baseArrayLayer parameter.

**Note:**
Both Video Decode and Encode operations only work with a single layer at the time.

The Image views representing the Input / Output / DPB Video Picture Resources could have been created with sizes bigger than the coded size that is used with Video Decode and Encode operations. This allows for the same Video Picture Resources to be reused when there is a change in the input video content resolution. The effective coded size of the Video Picture Resources used for Video Decode and Encode operations is provided with VkVideoPictureResourceKHR::extent parameter of each resource in use.

**Note:**
Many codec standards require the coded and Video Picture Resources' sizes to match.

**Video Session DPB and Reconstructed Video Picture Resources**

The video compression standard chosen may require the use of Reference Pictures. In Vulkan Video, like any other Video Picture Resources, the Reference Pictures are represented with Image Views.

When an application requires Reference Picture Resources, it creates and then associates image views, representing these resources, with Video Session DPB or Reconstructed slots while recording the command buffer.

Decoded output pictures may be used as reference pictures in future video decode operations. The same pictures may be used in texture sampling operations or in the (WSI) presentation pipeline. Representing the DPB’s Video Picture Resources by image views makes it possible to accommodate all these use cases in a “zero-copy” fashion. Also, it provides more fine-grained control of the application over the efficient usage of the DPB and Reconstructed Device Memory Resources.

**Video Session DPB and Reconstructed Slot Resource Management**

Before Video Picture Resources can be used as Reference Picture Resources, Video Session DPB or Reconstructed Slots must be associated with those resources.

The application allocates a DPB or Reconstructed Slot and associates it with a Video Picture Resource and then sets up the resource as a target of decode or encode operation. After successfully decoding or encoding a picture with the targeted DPB or Reconstructed Slot, in addition to the Reference Picture pixel data, the implementation may generate an opaque Reference Picture...
Metadata for that video session Slot and its associated Video Picture Resource.

Subsequently, one or more DPB or Reconstructed video session Slots, along with their associated Video Picture Resources, can be used as Reference Picture's source for the video decode or encode operations.

If Reference Pictures were to be required for decoding or encoding of the video bitstream, the VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR::maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount must be set to a value bigger than 0 when the instance of the Video Session object is created.

Up to VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR::maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount slots can be activated with Video Picture Resources for a video session and up to VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR::maxReferencePicturesActiveCount active slots can be used as DPB or Reconstructed Reference Pictures within a single decode or encode operation.

When the implementation is associating Reference Picture Metadata with the Video Picture Resources themselves, such data must be independent of the Video Session to allow for those Video Picture Resources to be shared with other Video Session instances. All of the Video Session-dependent Reference Picture Metadata must only be associated with the Video Session DPB or Reconstructed Slots.

The application with the help of the implementation is responsible for managing the individual DPB, or Reconstructed Slots that belong to a single Video Session DPB set:

- The application maintains the Slot allocation and per-slot Reference Picture Resources;
- Implementation maintains global and per-slot opaque Reference Picture Metadata;

The application also manages the mapping between the codec-specific picture IDs and DPB Slots.

When a Video Picture is decoded and is set as a Reference Picture against a Video Session DPB Slot, or is encoded and a Reconstructed Video Picture Resource is associated with a Video Session DPB Slot then:

- The Video Picture Resource associated with the Slot is filled with the decoded or reconstructed pixel data;
- The implementation generates the DPB Slot’s Reference Picture Metadata;

When a DPB's Slot is deactivated, or a different Video Picture Resource is used with the Slot, or the content of the Video Picture Resource is modified, the Reference Picture Metadata associated with the DPB Slot gets invalidated by the implementation. Subsequent attempts to use such, invalidated, DPB Slot as a Reference source would produce undefined results.

**Video Session DPB Slot subresources**

DPB Reference Picture's coded width and height can change, dynamically, via VkVideoPictureResourceKHR::extent, and the picture parameters from the codec-specific extensions. When a DPB Slot is activated as a Reference Picture and a decode or encode operation is performed against that slot, the coded extent can be recorded by the implementation to the corresponding DPB Slot's metadata state. Subsequently, when the Reference Pictures are used with the decoded Output or encoded Input Picture, their coded extent can differ. Decoding or encoding
pictures, using picture sizes, different from the previously produced Reference Pictures should be used with care, not to conflict with the codec standard and the implementation’s support for that. It is the responsibility of the application to ensure that valid DPB Set of Reference Pictures are in use, according to the codec standard.

In addition, the Video Picture Resources extent cannot exceed the VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR::maxCodedExtent.

Note:
Coding Standards such as VP9 and AV1 allow for images with different sizes to be used as Reference Pictures. Others, like H.264 and H.265, do not support Reference Pictures with different sizes. Using Reference Pictures with incompatible sizes with such standards would render undefined results.

The application is in control of the allocation and use of the system resource

In Vulkan Video, the application has complete control over how and when system resources are used. The Vulkan Video framework provides the following tools to ensure that device and host memory resources are used in an optimal way:

• The video application can allocate or destroy the number of allocated Output or Input Pictures, and can grow, or shrink the DPB set of Reference Pictures, dynamically, based on the changing video content requirement.

• Reference Pictures can be shared with the decoded Output or encoded Input pictures.

• The application can use sparse memory for the images, representing Video Picture Resources. The use of sparse memory would allow the application to remove the Device Memory backing of the image resources when the DPB Slot is not in active use. Furthermore, if the sparseResidency feature is supported by the implementation (see Sparse Resources), then images can be, partially, bound with the resource memory. This feature is particularly important when using video content with a significant change of decoded or encoded resolution.

• If the implementation supports image arrays, and sparse memory resources, then the application can remove the Device Memory backing of image array layers that are not used by any DPB Slots.

Using DPB and Reconstructed Slot’s Associated Resources

Before a DPB Slot is to become Valid for use with a Reference Picture, it requires memory resources to be bound to it.

Some of the memory resources required for the DPB Slot, are opaquely managed by the implementation and, internally, allocated from the Session’s Device Memory Heaps. The application provides the image resources of one or more Reference Pictures, in the VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots as part of the vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR command.

If a DPB Slot was already used with an image view, and a new image view or a VK_NULL_HANDLE handle is used with that Slot, then the DPB Slot’s state will be invalidated by the implementation. If a DPB Slot were to be reused with the same image view, the state of the Slot would not change.
Video Session Activating DPB Slot as a Reference

Before a DPB Slot is to be used for a Reference Pictures index, it must be activated. The activation of a DPB Slot is done within the vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR command’s VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::slotIndex field for the decode operations, and within the vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR command’s VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR::slotIndex field for the encode operations.

While activating a Slot for DPB, it must already have an associated image view, within the VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots in the vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR command and Device Memory backing of the image resources must be resident.

When a DPB Slot were to be activated, the VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::slotIndex for decode, or VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR::slotIndex for encode, must be set to the application’s allocated DPB Slot’s index. When activating a DPB Slot, the application will perform a decode or encode operation against its Slot’s index in order to enable its state as a Valid Picture Reference. If a DPB Slot is activated, but a decode or encode operation is not performed against that Slot’s index, or the decode or encode operation was unsuccessful, then the DPB Slot would remain in the Invalid Picture Reference state (see below the DPB Slot States).

By just providing a Video Picture Resources for a DPB Slot within the VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots, and without successfully performing a decode or encode operation against that Slot, the DPB Slot’s state cannot be changed to Valid Picture Reference. If the DPB Slots were already in Valid Picture Reference, and there is no Video Picture Resources associated with the DPB Slot for a decode or encode operation, the state DPB Slot would not change. However, if an application is referring to a valid DPB Slot in its current decode or encode operations, then a valid image view must be provided for that Slot within VkVideoPictureResourceKHR::imageViewBinding for that decode or encode operation.

Video Session Invalidating DPB Slot’s Reference State

When a DPB Slot is invalidated, its state is set to Invalid Picture Reference. Using a DPB Slot as a Reference Picture index for video decode or encode operations while the Slot is in Invalid Picture Reference state would render undefined results.

Video Session DPB Slot States

To help understand the valid use of the Video Session DPB and its resource management, this section aims to explain the different states and correct usage of DPB Slots.

There are four (4) states that a DPB Slot could be in:

- Picture Reference Unused;
- Invalid Picture Reference;
- Updating Picture Reference;
- Valid Picture Reference;

The different states are outlined within the DPB Slot States and DPB Slot States Flow Diagram below.

All DPB Slot management operations are performed via the VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::slotIndex or
VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR::slotIndex field.

All DPB resource binding, invalidating, and activating Slot management operations are performed, by the implementation, before the decoding or encoding commands, based on the VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::slotIndex or VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR::slotIndex field and the entries from the VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots. The application cannot move a DPB Slot from a Picture Reference Unused to Updating Picture Reference state, implicitly, within a decode or encode command operation. Such a DPB Slot must first be transitioned to an Invalid Picture Reference state using VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::slotIndex or VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR::slotIndex, as part of a decode command. For more details, see Video Picture Decode Modes.

When using sparse memory resources, it would be acceptable and valid behavior for the application to unbind the memory while the DPB Slot is any of the DPB Slot states, provided the command buffers, in a pending state, do not reference any such Video Picture Resources.

Accessing unbound regions of the sparse memory resources by the decoder or encoder, regardless if those are used as Output, Input, DPB or Reconstructed Video Picture Resources, would render undefined results. The VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties::residencyNonResidentStrict property reported by the implementation does not offer guarantees on the behavior of decode or encode operations when it comes to accessing unbound regions. However, both reads and writes are still considered safe and will not affect other resources or populated regions of the image.

Table 38. Video Session DPB Slot States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DPB Slot State</th>
<th>Moving to DPB Slot State</th>
<th>Exiting DPB Slot State</th>
<th>Retain Video Picture Resource Memory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Picture Reference Unused</td>
<td>• Bind Device Memory; • Reset decode or encode state; • Invalidate, delete or unbind memory of a Picture Reference associated with Reference DPB Slot</td>
<td>• Activate Reference DPB Slot → Invalid Picture Reference</td>
<td>Application Controllable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid Picture Reference</td>
<td>• Activate Reference DPB Slot; • Unsuccessful video decode or encode operation;</td>
<td>• Start decode or encode operation with an active Reference DPB Slot target → Updating Picture Reference; • Updating a Picture Resource outside the decoder or encoder or deleting or removing the memory binding(sparse) → Picture Reference Unused;</td>
<td>Application Controllable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPB Slot State</td>
<td>Moving to DPB Slot State</td>
<td>Exiting DPB Slot State</td>
<td>Retain Video Picture Resource Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating Picture Reference</td>
<td>Start decode or encode operation with an active Reference DPB Slot target;</td>
<td>Decode or encode operation with an active Reference DPB Slot target Completed Successfully → Valid Picture Reference; Unsuccessful video decode or encode operation → Invalid Picture Reference</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valid Picture Reference</td>
<td>Video decode or encode operation with an active Reference DPB Slot target Completed Successfully;</td>
<td>• Replace Reference DPB Slot → Invalid Picture Reference; • Invalidate, delete or unbind memory of a Picture Reference of the Reference DPB Slot → Picture Reference Unused;</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram of DPB Slot States Flow Diagram](image)

*Figure 25. DPB Slot States Flow Diagram*

### 36.3. Video Physical Device Capabilities

#### 36.3.1. Supported Video Codec Operations Enumeration

The structure `VkVideoQueueFamilyProperties2KHR` may be chained to `VkQueueFamilyProperties2` when calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2` to retrieve the video codec operations supported for the physical device queue family index.

The `VkVideoQueueFamilyProperties2KHR` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkVideoQueueFamilyProperties2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkVideoCodecOperationFlagsKHR videoCodecOperations;
}VkVideoQueueFamilyProperties2KHR;

• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **videoCodecOperations** is a bitmask of `VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR` specifying supported video codec operation(s).

### Valid Usage (Implicit)
- **VUID-VkVideoQueueFamilyProperties2KHR-sType-sType**
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_QUEUE_FAMILY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR`
- **VUID-VkVideoQueueFamilyProperties2KHR-videoCodecOperations-parameter**
  - `videoCodecOperations` must be a valid combination of `VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR` values
- **VUID-VkVideoQueueFamilyProperties2KHR-videoCodecOperations-requiredbitmask**
  - `videoCodecOperations` must not be 0

The codec operations are defined with the `VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR` enum:

```c
typedef enum VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_CODEC_OPERATION_INVALID_BIT_KHR = 0,
} VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR;
```

Each decode or encode codec-specific extension extends this enumeration with the appropriate bit corresponding to the extension's codec operation:

- **VK_VIDEO_CODEC_OPERATION_INVALID_BIT_KHR** - No video operations are supported for this queue family.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkVideoCodecOperationFlagsKHR;
```

`VkVideoCodecOperationFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR`. 
36.3.2. Video Profiles

A video profile is defined by `VkVideoProfileKHR` structure as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoProfileKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR videoCodecOperation;
    VkVideoChromaSubsamplingFlagBitsKHR chromaSubsampling;
    VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR lumaBitDepth;
    VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR chromaBitDepth;
} VkVideoProfileKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `videoCodecOperation` is a `VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR` value specifying a video codec operation.
- `chromaSubsampling` is a bitmask of `VkVideoChromaSubsamplingFlagBitsKHR` specifying video chroma subsampling information.
- `lumaBitDepth` is a bitmask of `VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR` specifying video luma bit depth information.
- `chromaBitDepth` is a bitmask of `VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR` specifying video chroma bit depth information.

When a `VkVideoProfileKHR` structure is specified through the `pProfiles` member of an `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure in the `pNext` chain of the input parameter of a query command such as `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR`, `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR`, or `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2`, the following error codes indicate specific causes of the failure of the query operation:

- `VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PICTURE_LAYOUT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR` The requested video picture layout is not supported.
- `VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_OPERATION_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR` A video profile operation specified by `videoCodecOperation` is not supported.
- `VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR` Format parameters specified by `chromaSubsampling`, `lumaBitDepth`, or `chromaBitDepth` are not supported.
- `VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_CODEC_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR` Codec-specific parameters corresponding to the `videoCodecOperation` are not provided through the `pNext` chain of `VkVideoProfileKHR`, or the specified parameters are not supported.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkVideoProfileKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_PROFILE_KHR`
• VUID-VkVideoProfileKHR-videoCodecOperation-parameter
  videoCodecOperation must be a valid VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR value

• VUID-VkVideoProfileKHR-chromaSubsampling-parameter
  chromaSubsampling must be a valid combination of VkVideoChromaSubsamplingFlagBitsKHR values

• VUID-VkVideoProfileKHR-chromaSubsampling-requiredbitmask
  chromaSubsampling must not be 0

• VUID-VkVideoProfileKHR-lumaBitDepth-parameter
  lumaBitDepth must be a valid combination of VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR values

• VUID-VkVideoProfileKHR-lumaBitDepth-requiredbitmask
  lumaBitDepth must not be 0

• VUID-VkVideoProfileKHR-chromaBitDepth-parameter
  chromaBitDepth must be a valid combination of VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR values

• VUID-VkVideoProfileKHR-chromaBitDepth-requiredbitmask
  chromaBitDepth must not be 0

The video format chroma subsampling is defined with the following enums:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef enum VkVideoChromaSubsamplingFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_INVALID_BIT_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_MONOCHROME_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_VIDEO_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_420_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
    VK_VIDEO_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_422_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
    VK_VIDEO_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_444_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008,
} VkVideoChromaSubsamplingFlagBitsKHR;
```

• `VK_VIDEO_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_MONOCHROME_BIT_KHR` - the format is monochrome.

• `VK_VIDEO_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_420_BIT_KHR` - the format is 4:2:0 chroma subsampled. The two chroma components are each subsampled at a factor of 2 both horizontally and vertically.

• `VK_VIDEO_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_422_BIT_KHR` - the format is 4:2:2 chroma subsampled. The two chroma components are sampled at half the sample rate of luma. The horizontal chroma resolution is halved.

• `VK_VIDEO_CHROMA_SUBSAMPLING_444_BIT_KHR` - the format is 4:4:4 chroma sampled. Each of the three YCbCr components have the same sample rate, thus there is no chroma subsampling.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoChromaSubsamplingFlagsKHR;
```

VkVideoChromaSubsamplingFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more
The video format component bit depth is defined with the following enums:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef enum VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_COMPONENT_BIT_DEPTH_INVALID_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_COMPONENT_BIT_DEPTH_8_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_VIDEO_COMPONENT_BIT_DEPTH_10_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
    VK_VIDEO_COMPONENT_BIT_DEPTH_12_BIT_KHR = 0x00000010,
} VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR;
```

- **VK_VIDEO_COMPONENT_BIT_DEPTH_8_BIT_KHR** - the format component bit depth is 8 bits.
- **VK_VIDEO_COMPONENT_BIT_DEPTH_10_BIT_KHR** - the format component bit depth is 10 bits.
- **VK_VIDEO_COMPONENT_BIT_DEPTH_12_BIT_KHR** - the format component bit depth is 12 bits.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagsKHR;
```

`VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR`.

A video profile is provided when querying capabilities or image formats for video using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR` or `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR`, respectively. A video profile is also provided when creating resources (images, video sessions, etc.) used by video queues. Each instance of `VkVideoProfileKHR` must chain a codec-operation specific video profile extension structure, corresponding to the codec-operation specified in `VkVideoProfileKHR::videoCodecOperation`. Additional information is provided in each codec-operation-specific video extension.

### 36.3.3. Supported Video Decode or Encode Capabilities

To query video decode or encode capabilities for a specific codec, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkVideoProfileKHR* pVideoProfile,
    VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR* pCapabilities);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device whose video decode or encode capabilities will be queried.
- **pVideoProfile** is a pointer to a `VkVideoProfileKHR` structure with a chained codec-operation specific video profile structure.
- **pCapabilities** is a pointer to a `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR` structure in which the capabilities are returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR-pVideoProfile-parameter
  `pVideoProfile` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkVideoProfileKHR` structure
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR-pCapabilities-parameter
  `pCapabilities` must be a valid pointer to a `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR` structure

Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_OPERATION_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PICTURE_LAYOUT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_CODEC_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR

If `pVideoProfile` and the chained codec-specific parameters are not supported, then one of the video-profile-specific error codes are returned.

Otherwise, the implementation will fill `pCapabilities` with capabilities associated with this video profile.

The `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkVideoCapabilityFlagsKHR capabilityFlags;
    VkDeviceSize minBitstreamBufferOffsetAlignment;
    VkDeviceSize minBitstreamBufferSizeAlignment;
    VkExtent2D videoPictureExtentGranularity;
    VkExtent2D minExtent;
    VkExtent2D maxExtent;
    uint32_t maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount;
    uint32_t maxReferencePicturesActiveCount;
    VkExtensionProperties stdHeaderVersion;
} VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR;
```
• `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• `capabilityFlags` is a bitmask of `VkVideoCapabilityFlagBitsKHR` specifying capability flags.
• `minBitstreamBufferOffsetAlignment` is the minimum alignment for the input or output bitstream buffer offset.
• `minBitstreamBufferSizeAlignment` is the minimum alignment for the input or output bitstream buffer size.
• `videoPictureExtentGranularity` is the minimum size alignment of the extent with the required padding for the decoded or encoded video images.
• `minExtent` is the minimum width and height of the decoded or encoded video.
• `maxExtent` is the maximum width and height of the decoded or encoded video.
• `maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount` is the maximum number of DPB Slots supported by the implementation for a single video session instance.
• `maxReferencePicturesActiveCount` is the maximum slots that can be used as Reference Pictures with a single decode or encode operation.
• `stdHeaderVersion` is a `VkExtensionProperties` structure reporting the Video Std header version supported for the `codecOperation` requested in `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPABILITIES_KHR`

- **VUID-VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR-pNext-pNext**
  Each `pNext` member of any structure (including this one) in the `pNext` chain must be either `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR` or `VkVideoEncodeCapabilitiesKHR`

- **VUID-VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR-sType-unique**
  The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique

The `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR` flags are defined with the following enumeration:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef enum VkVideoCapabilityFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_CAPABILITY_PROTECTED_CONTENT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_VIDEO_CAPABILITY_SEPARATE_REFERENCE_IMAGES_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
} VkVideoCapabilityFlagBitsKHR;
```

- **`VK_VIDEO_CAPABILITY_PROTECTED_CONTENT_BIT_KHR`** - the decode or encode session supports...
protected content.

- **VK_VIDEO_CAPABILITY_SEPARATE_REFERENCE_IMAGES_BIT_KHR** - the DPB or Reconstructed Video Picture Resources for the video session may be created as a separate VkImage for each DPB picture. If not supported, the DPB must be created as single multi-layered image where each layer represents one of the DPB Video Picture Resources.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoCapabilityFlagsKHR;
```

**VkVideoCapabilityFlagsKHR** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkVideoCapabilityFlagBitsKHR.

### 36.3.4. Enumeration of Supported Video Output, Input and DPB Formats

To enumerate the supported output, input and DPB image formats for a specific codec operation and video profile, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR* pVideoFormatInfo,
    uint32_t* pVideoFormatPropertyCount,
    VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR* pVideoFormatProperties);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device being queried.
- **pVideoFormatInfo** is a pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR structure specifying the codec and video profile for which information is returned.
- **pVideoFormatPropertyCount** is a pointer to an integer related to the number of video format properties available or queried, as described below.
- **pVideoFormatProperties** is a pointer to an array of VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR structures in which supported formats and image parameters are returned.

If **pVideoFormatProperties** is NULL, then the number of video format properties supported for the given **physicalDevice** is returned in **pVideoFormatPropertyCount**. Otherwise, **pVideoFormatPropertyCount** must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the **pVideoFormatProperties** array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of values actually written to **pVideoFormatProperties**. If the value of **pVideoFormatPropertyCount** is less than the number of video format properties supported, at most **pVideoFormatPropertyCount** values will be written to **pVideoFormatProperties**, and **VK_INCOMPLETE** will be returned instead of **VK_SUCCESS**, to indicate that not all the available values were returned.

If an implementation reports **VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_COINCIDE_BIT_KHR** is supported but **VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_DISTINCT_BIT_KHR** is not supported in VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR::flags, then to query for video format properties for decode DPB or output, **VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR::imageUsage** must have both
VK_IMAGE_USAGEVIDEO DECODE DPB_BIT_KHR and VK_IMAGE USAGE VIDEO DECODE DST_BIT_KHR set. Otherwise, the call will fail with VK_ERROR_IMAGE_USAGE NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR.

If an implementation reports VK_VIDEO DECODE CAPABILITY DPB AND OUTPUT DISTINCT_BIT_KHR is supported but VK_VIDEO DECODE CAPABILITY DPB AND OUTPUT COINCIDE_BIT_KHR is not supported in VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR::flags, then to query for video format properties for decode DPB, VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR::imageUsage must have VK_IMAGE USAGE VIDEO DECODE DPB_BIT_KHR set and VK_IMAGE USAGE VIDEO DECODE DST_BIT_KHR not set. Otherwise, the call will fail with VK_ERROR_IMAGE USAGE NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR. Similarly, to query for video format properties for decode output, VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR::imageUsage must have VK_IMAGE USAGE VIDEO DECODE DST_BIT_KHR set and VK_IMAGE USAGE VIDEO DECODE DPB_BIT_KHR not set. Otherwise, the call will fail with VK_ERROR_IMAGE USAGE NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR.

The imageUsage member of the VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR structure specifies the expected video usage flags that the returned video formats must support. Correspondingly, the imageUsageFlags member of each VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR structure returned will contain at least the same set of image usage flags.

If the implementation supports using video input, output, or DPB images of a particular format in operations other than video decode/encode then the imageUsageFlags member of the corresponding VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR structure returned will include additional image usage flags indicating that.

Note: For most use cases, only decode or encode related usage flags are going to be specified. For a use case such as transcoding, if the image were to be shared between decode and encode session(s), then both decode and encode related usage flags can be set.

Video format properties are always queried with respect to a specific set of video profiles, as defined by the VkVideoProfileKHR structure. These are specified by chaining the VkVideoProfilesKHR structure to pVideoFormatInfo.

For most use cases, the images are used by a single video session and a single video profile is provided. For a use case such as transcoding, where a decode session output image can be used as encode input in one or more encode sessions, multiple video profiles corresponding to the video sessions that will share the image must be provided.

If any of the profiles specified via VkVideoProfilesKHR::pProfiles are not supported, then vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR returns one of the video-profile-specific error codes. Furthermore, if VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR::imageUsage includes any image usage flags not supported by the specified video profiles then vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR returns VK_ERROR_IMAGE_USAGE NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR.

Multiple VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR entries may be returned with the same format member with different componentMapping, imageType, or imageTiling values, as described later.

In addition, a different set of VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR entries may be returned depending on the
imageUsage member of the VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR structure, even for the same set of video profiles, for example, based on whether encode input, encode DPB, decode output, and/or decode DPB usage is requested.

The application can select the parameters returned in the VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR entries and use compatible parameters when creating the input, output, and DPB images. The implementation will report all image creation and usage flags that are valid for images used with the requested video profiles but applications should create images only with those that are necessary for the particular use case.

Before creating an image, the application can obtain the complete set of supported image format features by calling vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2 using parameters derived from the members of one of the reported VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR entries and adding the same VkVideoProfilesKHR structure to the pNext chain of VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2.

The componentMapping member of VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR defines the ordering of the Y’C₉Cr color channels from the perspective of the video codec operations specified in VkVideoProfilesKHR. For example, if the implementation produces video decode output with the format VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM where the blue and red chrominance channels are swapped then the componentMapping member of the corresponding VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR structure will have the following member values:

```plaintext
components.r = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_B; // Cb component
components.g = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY; // Y component
components.b = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_R; // Cr component
components.a = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY; // unused, defaults to 1.0
```

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR-pNext-06812
  The pNext chain of pVideoFormatInfo must include a valid VkVideoProfilesKHR structure with profileCount greater than 0

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR-physicalDevice-parameter
  physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR-pVideoFormatInfo-parameter
  pVideoFormatInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR structure

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR-pVideoFormatPropertyCount-parameter
  pVideoFormatPropertyCount must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR-pVideoFormatProperties-parameter

If the value referenced by `pVideoFormatPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pVideoFormatProperties` is not NULL, `pVideoFormatProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pVideoFormatPropertyCount` `VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` structures.

### Return Codes

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_IMAGE_USAGE_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_OPERATION_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PICTURE_LAYOUT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_CODEC_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR

The `VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR` input structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkImageUsageFlags imageUsage;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `imageUsage` is a bitmask of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` specifying the intended usage of the video images.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR-sType-sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VIDEO_FORMAT_INFO_KHR`
- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR-pNext-pNext must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkVideoProfilesKHR`
- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR-sType-unique The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique
The **VkVideoProfilesKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoProfilesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t profileCount;
    const VkVideoProfileKHR* pProfiles;
} VkVideoProfilesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **profileCount** is an integer which holds the number of video profiles included in **pProfiles**.
- **pProfiles** is a pointer to an array of **VkVideoProfileKHR** structures. Each **VkVideoProfileKHR** structure must chain the corresponding codec-operation specific extension video profile structure.

Video transcoding is an example of a use case that necessitates numerous profiles. When the application provides one or more video decode and encode profiles in the list of profiles, the implementation ensures that the video formats and parameters reported produce video resources suitable for the transcoding use cases without the need for manual transformation.

### Valid Usage

- **VUID-VkVideoProfilesKHR-pProfiles-06813**
  
  If the **pProfiles** list contains more than one **VkVideoProfileKHR** entry, then it **must** not contain more than one entry whose **videoCodecOperation** member specifies a decode operation

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkVideoProfilesKHR-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_PROFILES_KHR**

- **VUID-VkVideoProfilesKHR-pProfiles-parameter**
  
  If **profileCount** is not 0, **pProfiles** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **profileCount** valid **VkVideoProfileKHR** structures
vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkFormat format;
    VkComponentMapping componentMapping;
    VkImageCreateFlags imageCreateFlags;
    VkImageType imageType;
    VkImageTiling imageTiling;
    VkImageUsageFlags imageUsageFlags;
} VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **format** is a **VkFormat** that specifies the format that **can** be used with the specified video profiles and image usages.
- **componentMapping** defines the color channel order used for the format. **format** along with **componentMapping** describe how the color channels are ordered when producing video decoder output or are expected to be ordered in video encoder input, when applicable. If the **format** reported does not require component swizzling then all members of **componentMapping** will be set to **VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY**.
- **imageCreateFlags** is a bitmask of **VkImageCreateFlagBits** specifying the supported image creation flags for the format.
- **imageType** is a **VkImageType** that specifies the image type the format **can** be used with.
- **imageTiling** is a **VkImageTiling** that specifies the image tiling the format **can** be used with.
- **imageUsageFlags** is a bitmask of **VkImageUsageFlagBits** specifying the supported image usage flags for the format.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR-sType-sType  
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_KHR**
- VUID-VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR-pNext-pNext  
  **pNext** must be **NULL**

### 36.4. Video Session Objects

#### 36.4.1. Video Session

Video session objects are abstracted and represented by **VkVideoSessionKHR** handles:
Creating a Video Session

To create a video session object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkVideoSessionKHR)

VkResult vkCreateVideoSessionKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkVideoSessionKHR* pVideoSession);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the decode or encode session object.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR` structure containing parameters specifying the creation of the decode or encode session.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pVideoSession` is a pointer to a `VkVideoSessionKHR` structure specifying the decode or encode video session object which will be created by this function when it returns `VK_SUCCESS`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateVideoSessionKHR-device-parameter
  `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle

- VUID-vkCreateVideoSessionKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter
  `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR` structure

- VUID-vkCreateVideoSessionKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

- VUID-vkCreateVideoSessionKHR-pVideoSession-parameter
  `pVideoSession` must be a valid pointer to a `VkVideoSessionKHR` handle

Return Codes

Success

- `VK_SUCCESS`

Failure

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED`
The `VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t queueFamilyIndex;
    VkVideoSessionCreateFlagsKHR flags;
    const VkVideoProfileKHR* pVideoProfile;
    VkFormat pictureFormat;
    VkExtent2D maxCodedExtent;
    VkFormat referencePicturesFormat;
    uint32_t maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount;
    uint32_t maxReferencePicturesActiveCount;
    const VkExtensionProperties* pStdHeaderVersion;
} VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `queueFamilyIndex` is the queue family of the created video session.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkVideoSessionCreateFlagBitsKHR` specifying creation flags.
- `pVideoProfile` is a pointer to a `VkVideoProfileKHR` structure.
- `pictureFormat` is the format of the image views representing decoded Output or encoded Input pictures.
- `maxCodedExtent` is the maximum width and height of the coded pictures that this instance will be able to support.
- `referencePicturesFormat` is the format of the DPB image views representing the Reference Pictures.
- `maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount` is the maximum number of DPB Slots that can be activated with associated Video Picture Resources for the created video session.
- `maxReferencePicturesActiveCount` is the maximum number of active DPB Slots that can be used as Dpb or Reconstructed Reference Pictures within a single decode or encode operation for the created video session.
- `pStdHeaderVersion` is a pointer to a `VkExtensionProperties` structure requesting the Video Std header version to use for codecOperation in `pVideoProfile`.

### Valid Usage

- `VUID-VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR-pVideoProfile-04845`  
  `pVideoProfile` must be a pointer to a valid `VkVideoProfileKHR` structure whose `pNext` chain must include a valid codec-specific profile structure
If Reference Pictures are required for use with the created video session, the `maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount` must be set to a value bigger than 0.

`maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount` cannot exceed the implementation reported `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR::maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount`.

`maxReferencePicturesActiveCount` cannot be set to a value bigger than 0 if Reference Pictures are required for use with the created video session.

`maxReferencePicturesActiveCount` cannot exceed the implementation reported `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR::maxReferencePicturesActiveCount`.

`maxReferencePicturesActiveCount` cannot exceed the `maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount`.

`maxCodedExtent` cannot be smaller than `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR::minExtent` and bigger than `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR::maxExtent`.

If the `videoCodecOperation` member of `pVideoProfile` specifies a decode operation then `referencePicturesFormat` must be one of the supported decode DPB formats as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` in the format member of `VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` when called with the `imageUsage` member of its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR`, and with a `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure chained to its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter whose `pProfiles` member contains an entry matching `pVideoProfile`.

If the `videoCodecOperation` member of `pVideoProfile` specifies an encode operation then `referencePicturesFormat` must be one of the supported encode DPB formats as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` in the format member of `VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` when called with the `imageUsage` member of its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR`, and with a `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure chained to its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter whose `pProfiles` member contains an entry matching `pVideoProfile`.

If the `videoCodecOperation` member of `pVideoProfile` specifies a decode operation then `pictureFormat` must be one of the supported decode output formats as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` in the format member of `VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` when called with the `imageUsage` member of its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR`, and with a `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure chained to its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter whose `pProfiles` member contains an entry matching `pVideoProfile`.

If the `videoCodecOperation` member of `pVideoProfile` specifies an encode operation then `pictureFormat` must be one of the supported encode input formats as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` in the format member of `VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` when called with the `imageUsage` member of its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR`, and with a `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure chained to its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter whose `pProfiles` member contains an entry matching `pVideoProfile`.

If the `videoCodecOperation` member of `pVideoProfile` specifies a decode operation then `pictureFormat` must be one of the supported decode output formats as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` in the format member of `VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` when called with the `imageUsage` member of its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR`, and with a `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure chained to its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter whose `pProfiles` member contains an entry matching `pVideoProfile`.

If the `videoCodecOperation` member of `pVideoProfile` specifies an encode operation then `pictureFormat` must be one of the supported encode input formats as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` in the format member of `VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` when called with the `imageUsage` member of its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR`, and with a `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure chained to its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter whose `pProfiles` member contains an entry matching `pVideoProfile`.

If the `videoCodecOperation` member of `pVideoProfile` specifies a decode operation then `pictureFormat` must be one of the supported decode output formats as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` in the format member of `VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` when called with the `imageUsage` member of its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR`, and with a `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure chained to its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter whose `pProfiles` member contains an entry matching `pVideoProfile`.

If the `videoCodecOperation` member of `pVideoProfile` specifies an encode operation then `pictureFormat` must be one of the supported encode input formats as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` in the format member of `VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` when called with the `imageUsage` member of its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR`, and with a `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure chained to its `pVideoFormatInfo` parameter whose `pProfiles` member contains an entry matching `pVideoProfile`.
vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR in the format member of VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR when called with the imageUsage member of its pVideoFormatInfo parameter containing VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR, and with a VkVideoProfilesKHR structure chained to its pVideoFormatInfo parameter whose pProfiles member contains an entry matching pVideoProfile

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_CREATE_INFO_KHR

- VUID-VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkVideoSessionCreateFlagBitsKHR values

- VUID-VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR-pVideoProfile-parameter
  pVideoProfile must be a valid pointer to a valid VkVideoProfileKHR structure

- VUID-VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR-pictureFormat-parameter
  pictureFormat must be a valid VkFormat value

- VUID-VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR-referencePicturesFormat-parameter
  referencePicturesFormat must be a valid VkFormat value

- VUID-VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR-pStdHeaderVersion-parameter
  pStdHeaderVersion must be a valid pointer to a valid VkExtensionProperties structure

The decode or encode session creation flags defined with the following enums:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef enum VkVideoSessionCreateFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_SESSION_CREATE_DEFAULT_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_SESSION_CREATE_PROTECTED_CONTENT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
} VkVideoSessionCreateFlagBitsKHR;
```

- VK_VIDEO_SESSION_CREATE_PROTECTED_CONTENT_BIT_KHR - create the video session for use with protected video content

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoSessionCreateFlagsKHR;
```

VkVideoSessionCreateFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkVideoSessionCreateFlagBitsKHR.
36.4.2. Destroying a Video Session

To destroy a decode session object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
define void vkDestroyVideoSessionKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkVideoSessionKHR videoSession,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- **device** is the device that was used for the creation of the video session.
- **videoSession** is the decode or encode video session to be destroyed.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkDestroyVideoSessionKHR-device-parameter**
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **VUID-vkDestroyVideoSessionKHR-videoSession-parameter**
  - `videoSession` must be a valid `VkVideoSessionKHR` handle
- **VUID-vkDestroyVideoSessionKHR-pAllocator-parameter**
  - If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- **VUID-vkDestroyVideoSessionKHR-videoSession-parent**
  - `videoSession` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

36.4.3. Video Session Memory Resource Management

### Obtaining the Video Session Object Device Memory Requirements

To get memory requirements for a video session, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
define VkResult vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkVideoSessionKHR videoSession,
    uint32_t* pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount,
    VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR* pVideoSessionMemoryRequirements);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the video session.
- **videoSession** is the video session to query.
- **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount** is a pointer to an integer related to the number of memory heap requirements available or queried, as described below.
• **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirements** is NULL or a pointer to an array of 
  **VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR** structures in which the memory heap requirements of the 
  video session are returned.

If **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirements** is NULL, then the number of memory heap types required for the 
video session is returned in **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount**. Otherwise, 
**pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount must** point to a variable set by the user with the number of 
elements in the **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirements** array, and on return the variable is overwritten 
with the number of formats actually written to **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirements**. If 
**pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount** is less than the number of memory heap types required for 
the video session, then at most **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount** elements will be written to 
**pVideoSessionMemoryRequirements**, and **VK_INCOMPLETE** will be returned, instead of **VK_SUCCESS**, to 
indicate that not all required memory heap types were returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR-device-parameter
  **device must** be a valid **VkDevice** handle

- VUID-vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR-videoSession-parameter
  **videoSession must** be a valid **VkVideoSessionKHR** handle

- VUID-vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR-
  pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount-parameter
  **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount must** be a valid pointer to a **uint32_t** value

- VUID-vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR-
  pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount-parameter
  If the value referenced by **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount** is not 0, and 
  **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirements** is not NULL, **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirements must** be a 
  valid pointer to an array of **pVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsCount** 
  **VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR** structures

- VUID-vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR-videoSession-parent
  **videoSession must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**

### Return Codes

**Success**
- **VK_SUCCESS**
- **VK_INCOMPLETE**

**Failure**
- **VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED**

The **VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
```
typedef struct VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t memoryBindIndex;
    VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements;
} VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• memoryBindIndex is the memory bind index of the memory heap type described by the information returned in pMemoryRequirements.
• pMemoryRequirements is a pointer to a VkMemoryRequirements2 structure in which the requested memory heap requirements for the heap with index memoryBindIndex are returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_GET_MEMORY_PROPERTIES_KHR

• VUID-VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

• VUID-VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR-pMemoryRequirements-parameter
  pMemoryRequirements must be a valid pointer to a VkMemoryRequirements2 structure

Binding the Session Object Device Memory

To attach memory to a video session object, call:

// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VkResult vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkVideoSessionKHR videoSession,
    uint32_t videoSessionBindMemoryCount,
    const VkVideoBindMemoryKHR* pVideoSessionBindMemories);

• device is the logical device that owns the video session’s memory.
• videoSession is the video session to be bound with device memory.
• videoSessionBindMemoryCount is the number of pVideoSessionBindMemories to be bound.
• pVideoSessionBindMemories is a pointer to an array of VkVideoBindMemoryKHR structures specifying memory regions to be bound to a device memory heap.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR-videoSession-parameter
  videoSession must be a valid VkVideoSessionKHR handle

- VUID-vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR-pVideoSessionBindMemories-parameter
  pVideoSessionBindMemories must be a valid pointer to an array of
  videoSessionBindMemoryCount valid VkVideoBindMemoryKHR structures

- VUID-vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR-videoSessionBindMemoryCount-arraylength
  videoSessionBindMemoryCount must be greater than 0

- VUID-vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR-videoSession-parent
  videoSession must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED

The VkVideoBindMemoryKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoBindMemoryKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t memoryBindIndex;
    VkDeviceMemory memory;
    VkDeviceSize memoryOffset;
    VkDeviceSize memorySize;
} VkVideoBindMemoryKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- memoryBindIndex is the index of the device memory heap returned in
  VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR::memoryBindIndex from
  vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR.
- memory is the allocated device memory to be bound to the video session's heap with index
  memoryBindIndex.
- memoryOffset is the start offset of the region of memory which is to be bound.
- memorySize is the size in bytes of the region of memory, starting from memoryOffset bytes, to be
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoBindMemoryKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_BIND_MEMORY_KHR`
- VUID-VkVideoBindMemoryKHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`
- VUID-VkVideoBindMemoryKHR-memory-parameter
  `memory` must be a valid `VkDeviceMemory` handle

36.4.4. Video Session Parameters

This specification supports several classes of preprocessed parameters stored in Video Session Parameters objects. The Video Session Parameters objects reduces the number of parameters being dispatched and then processed by the implementation while recording video command buffers.

36.4.5. Creating Video Session Parameters

Video session parameter objects are represented by `VkVideoSessionParametersKHR` handles:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkVideoSessionParametersKHR)
```

To create a video session parameters object, call:

```c
VkResult vkCreateVideoSessionParametersKHR(  
    VkDevice device,  
    const VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,  
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,  
    VkVideoSessionParametersKHR* pVideoSessionParameters);
```

- `device` is the logical device that was used for the creation of the video session object.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to `VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR` structure specifying the video session parameters.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pVideoSessionParameters` is a pointer to a `VkVideoSessionParametersKHR` handle in which the video session parameters object is returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCreateVideoSessionParametersKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkCreateVideoSessionParametersKHR-pCreateInfo-parameter
  pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR structure

- VUID-vkCreateVideoSessionParametersKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure

- VUID-vkCreateVideoSessionParametersKHR-pVideoSessionParameters-parameter
  pVideoSessionParameters must be a valid pointer to a VkVideoSessionParametersKHR handle

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS

The VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkVideoSessionParametersKHR videoSessionParametersTemplate;
    VkVideoSessionKHR videoSession;
} VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- videoSessionParametersTemplate is VK_NULL_HANDLE or a valid handle to a VkVideoSessionParametersKHR object. If this parameter represents a valid handle, then the underlying Video Session Parameters object will be used as a template for constructing the new video session parameters object. All of the template object’s current parameters will be inherited by the new object in such a case. Optionally, some of the template’s parameters can be updated or new parameters added to the newly constructed object via the extension-specific parameters.
- videoSession is the video session object against which the video session parameters object is
going to be created.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR-videoSessionParametersTemplate-04855
  If `videoSessionParametersTemplate` represents a valid handle, it **must** have been created against `videoSession`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_PARAMETERS_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

- VUID-VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` **must** be `NULL`

- VUID-VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR-videoSessionParametersTemplate-parameter
  If `videoSessionParametersTemplate` is **not** `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `videoSessionParametersTemplate` **must** be a valid `VkVideoSessionParametersKHR` handle

- VUID-VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR-videoSession-parameter
  `videoSession` **must** be a valid `VkVideoSessionKHR` handle

- VUID-VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR-videoSessionParametersTemplate-parent
  If `videoSessionParametersTemplate` is a valid handle, it **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `videoSession`

- VUID-VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR-commonparent
  Both of `videoSession`, and `videoSessionParametersTemplate` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

### 36.4.6. Updating the parameters of the Video Session Parameters object

To update, add, or remove video session parameters state, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
VkResult vkUpdateVideoSessionParametersKHR(
    VkDevice device,  // Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
    VkVideoSessionParametersKHR videoSessionParameters,  // Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
    const VkVideoSessionParametersUpdateInfoKHR* pUpdateInfo);  // Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
```

- `device` is the logical device that was used for the creation of the video session object.
- `videoSessionParameters` is the video session parameters object that is going to be updated.
- `pUpdateInfo` is a pointer to a `VkVideoSessionParametersUpdateInfoKHR` structure containing the session parameters update information.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkUpdateVideoSessionParametersKHR-device-parameter
device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- VUID-vkUpdateVideoSessionParametersKHR-videoSessionParameters-parameter
videoSessionParameters must be a valid VkVideoSessionParametersKHR handle

- VUID-vkUpdateVideoSessionParametersKHR-pUpdateInfo-parameter
pUpdateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkVideoSessionParametersUpdateInfoKHR structure

Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS

Failure
- VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED
- VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS

The VkVideoSessionParametersUpdateInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoSessionParametersUpdateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t updateSequenceCount;
} VkVideoSessionParametersUpdateInfoKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- updateSequenceCount is the sequence number of the object update with parameters, starting from 1 and incrementing the value by one with each subsequent update.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoSessionParametersUpdateInfoKHR-sType-sType
sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_PARAMETERS_UPDATE_INFO_KHR

- VUID-VkVideoSessionParametersUpdateInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
pNext must be NULL
36.4.7. Destroying Video Session Parameters

To destroy a video session parameters object, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
void vkDestroyVideoSessionParametersKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkVideoSessionParametersKHR videoSessionParameters,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);
```

- `device` is the device the video session parameters object was created with.
- `videoSessionParameters` is the video session parameters object to be destroyed.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkDestroyVideoSessionParametersKHR-device-parameter
  - `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- VUID-vkDestroyVideoSessionParametersKHR-videoSessionParameters-parameter
  - `videoSessionParameters` must be a valid `VkVideoSessionParametersKHR` handle
- VUID-vkDestroyVideoSessionParametersKHR-pAllocator-parameter
  - If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

36.4.8. Video Encode and Decode commands

To start video decode or encode operations, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
void vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR* pBeginInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer to be used when recording commands for the video decode or encode operations.
- `pBeginInfo` is a pointer to a `VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR` structure.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  - `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR-pBeginInfo-parameter
  - `pBeginInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR` structure
• VUID-vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR-commandBuffer-recording
commandBuffer must be in the recording state

• VUID-vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support decode, or encode operations

• VUID-vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR-renderpass
This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

• VUID-vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR-videocoding
This command must only be called outside of a video coding scope

• VUID-vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR-bufferlevel
commandBuffer must be a primary VkCommandBuffer

Host Synchronization

• Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Video Coding Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Decode Encode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkVideoBeginCodingFlagsKHR flags;
    VkVideoBeginCodingQualityPresetFlagsKHR codecQualityPreset;
    VkVideoSessionKHR videoSession;
    VkVideoSessionParametersKHR videoSessionParameters;
    uint32_t referenceSlotCount;
    const VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR* pReferenceSlots;
} VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• flags is reserved for future use.
- `codecQualityPreset` is a bitmask of `VkVideoCodingQualityPresetFlagBitsKHR` specifying the Video Decode or Encode quality preset.

- `videoSession` is the video session object to be bound for the processing of the video commands.

- `videoSessionParameters` is `VK_NULL_HANDLE` or a handle of a `VkVideoSessionParametersKHR` object to be used for the processing of the video commands. If `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, then no video session parameters apply to this command buffer context.

- `referenceSlotCount` is the number of reference slot entries provided in `pReferenceSlots`.

- `pReferenceSlots` is a pointer to an array of `VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR` structures specifying reference slots, used within the video command context between this `vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR` command and the `vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR` command that follows. Each reference slot provides a slot index and the `VkVideoPictureResourceKHR` specifying the reference picture resource bound to this slot index. A slot index must not appear more than once in `pReferenceSlots` in a given command.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-referenceSlotCount-04856
  `VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR::referenceSlotCount` must not exceed the value specified in `VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR::maxReferencePicturesSlotsCount` when creating the video session object that is being provided in `videoSession`

- VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-videoSessionParameters-04857
  If `videoSessionParameters` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, it must have been created using `videoSession` as a parent object

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_BEGIN_CODING_INFO_KHR`

- VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL`

- VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-flags-zerobitmask
  `flags` must be `0`

- VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-codecQualityPreset-parameter
  `codecQualityPreset` must be a valid combination of `VkVideoCodingQualityPresetFlagBitsKHR` values

- VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-codecQualityPreset-requiredbitmask
  `codecQualityPreset` must not be `0`

- VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-videoSession-parameter
  `videoSession` must be a valid `VkVideoSessionKHR` handle

- VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-videoSessionParameters-parameter
  If `videoSessionParameters` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `videoSessionParameters` must be a valid `VkVideoSessionParametersKHR` handle
• VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-pReferenceSlots-parameter
  If `referenceSlotCount` is not 0, `pReferenceSlots` must be a valid pointer to an array of `referenceSlotCount` valid `VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR` structures

• VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-videoSessionParameters-parent
  If `videoSessionParameters` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `videoSession`

• VUID-VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR-commonparent
  Both of `videoSession`, and `videoSessionParameters` that are valid handles of non-ignored parameters must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoBeginCodingFlagsKHR;
```

`VkVideoBeginCodingFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

The decode preset types are defined with the following:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef enum VkVideoCodingQualityPresetFlagBitsKHR {
  VK_VIDEO_CODING_QUALITY_PRESET_NORMAL_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
  VK_VIDEO_CODING_QUALITY_PRESET_POWER_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
  VK_VIDEO_CODING_QUALITY_PRESET_QUALITY_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
} VkVideoCodingQualityPresetFlagBitsKHR;
```

• `VK_VIDEO_CODING_QUALITY_PRESET_NORMAL_BIT_KHR` defines normal decode case.
• `VK_VIDEO_CODING_QUALITY_PRESET_POWER_BIT_KHR` defines power efficient case.
• `VK_VIDEO_CODING_QUALITY_PRESET_QUALITY_BIT_KHR` defines quality focus case.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoCodingQualityPresetFlagsKHR;
```

`VkVideoCodingQualityPresetFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkVideoCodingQualityPresetFlagBitsKHR`.

The `VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR {
  VkStructureType sType;
  const void* pNext;
  int8_t slotIndex;
  const VkVideoPictureResourceKHR* pPictureResource;
};
```

1516
VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **slotIndex** is the unique reference slot index used for the encode or decode operation.
- **pPictureResource** is a pointer to a **VkVideoPictureResourceKHR** structure describing the picture resource bound to this slot index.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_REFERENCE_SLOT_KHR**

- **VUID-VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR-pNext-pNext**
  
  **pNext** must be **NULL**

- **VUID-VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR-pPictureResource-parameter**
  
  **pNext** must be **NULL**

The **VkVideoPictureResourceKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkVideoPictureResourceKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkOffset2D codedOffset;
    VkExtent2D codedExtent;
    uint32_t baseArrayLayer;
    VkImageView imageViewBinding;
} VkVideoPictureResourceKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **codedOffset** is the offset to be used for the picture resource.
- **codedExtent** is the extent to be used for the picture resource.
- **baseArrayLayer** is the first array layer to be accessed for the Decode or Encode Operations.
- **imageViewBinding** is a **VkImageView** image view representing this picture resource.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkVideoPictureResourceKHR-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_PICTURE_RESOURCE_KHR**

- **VUID-VkVideoPictureResourceKHR-pNext-pNext**
pNext must be NULL

- VUID-VkVideoPictureResourceKHR-imageViewBinding-parameter
imageViewBinding must be a valid VkImageView handle

36.4.9. End of the Video Session

To end video decode or encode operations, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
void vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,    // commandBuffer is the command buffer to be filled by this function.
    const VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR* pEndCodingInfo); // pEndCodingInfo is a pointer to a VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR structure.
```

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle

- VUID-vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR-pEndCodingInfo-parameter
  pEndCodingInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR structure

- VUID-vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

- VUID-vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support decode, or encode operations

- VUID-vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

- VUID-vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR-videocoding
  This command must only be called inside of a video coding scope

- VUID-vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR-bufferlevel
  commandBuffer must be a primary VkCommandBuffer

Host Synchronization

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized
The `VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef struct VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkVideoEndCodingFlagsKHR flags;
} VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR-sType-sType
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_END_CODING_INFO_KHR`
- VUID-VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  - `pNext` must be `NULL`
- VUID-VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR-flags-zerobitmask
  - `flags` must be `0`

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoEndCodingFlagsKHR;
```

`VkVideoEndCodingFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

### 36.4.10. Video Session Control Command

To apply dynamic controls to video decode or video encode operations, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
void vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
```
`const VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR* pCodingControlInfo);`

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer to be filled by this function.
- `pCodingControlInfo` is a pointer to a `VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR` structure.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR-commandBuffer-parameter**
  - `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- **VUID-vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR-pCodingControlInfo-parameter**
  - `pCodingControlInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR` structure
- **VUID-vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR-commandBuffer-recording**
  - `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- **VUID-vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool**
  - The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support decode, or encode operations
- **VUID-vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR-renderpass**
  - This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- **VUID-vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR-videocoding**
  - This command must only be called inside of a video coding scope
- **VUID-vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR-bufferlevel**
  - `commandBuffer` must be a primary `VkCommandBuffer`

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized

### Command Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Video Coding Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Decode, Encode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The settings provided in this call are applied to the video stream at the time of queue submission and are in effect until the submission of a subsequent `vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR`.

The `VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkVideoCodingControlFlagsKHR flags;
} VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of VkVideoCodingControlFlagsKHR specifying control flags.

### Valid Usage

- VUID-VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR-flags-06518
  The first command buffer submitted for a newly created video session must set the VK_VIDEO_CODING_CONTROL_RESET_BIT_KHR bit in VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR::flags to reset the session device context before any video decode or encode operations are performed on the session.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_CODING_CONTROL_INFO_KHR

- VUID-VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR or VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR

- VUID-VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

- VUID-VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkVideoCodingControlFlagBitsKHR values

The vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR flags are defined with the following enumeration:

typedef enum VkVideoCodingControlFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_CODING_CONTROL_DEFAULT_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_CODING_CONTROL_RESET_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
} VkVideoCodingControlFlagBitsKHR;

- **VK_VIDEO_CODING_CONTROL_DEFAULT_KHR** indicates a request for the coding control parameters to be applied to the current state of the bound video session.
VK_VIDEO_CODING_CONTROL_RESET_BIT_KHR indicates a request for the bound video session device context to be reset before the coding control parameters are applied.

A newly created video session must be reset before use for video decode or encode operations. The reset operation returns all session DPB slots to the unused state (see DPB Slot States). For encode sessions, the reset operation returns rate control configuration to implementation default settings. After decode or encode operations are performed on a session, the reset operation may be used to return the video session device context to the same initial state as after the reset of a newly created video session. This may be used when different video sequences are processed with the same session.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoCodingControlFlagsKHR;
```

VkVideoCodingControlFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkVideoCodingControlFlagBitsKHR.

### 36.5. Video Decode Operations

Before the application can start recording Vulkan command buffers for the Video Decode Operations, it must do the following, beforehand:

1. Ensure that the implementation can decode the Video Content by querying the supported codec operations and profiles using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2`.

2. By using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` and providing one or more video profiles, choose the Vulkan formats supported by the implementation. The formats for output and reference pictures must be queried and chosen separately. Refer to the section on enumeration of supported video formats.

3. Before creating an image to be used as a video picture resource, obtain the supported image creation parameters by querying with `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2` and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` using one of the reported formats and adding `VkVideoProfilesKHR` to the `pNext` chain of `VkFormatProperties2`. When querying the parameters with `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` for images targeting decoded output and reference (DPB) pictures, the `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::usage` field should contain `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR` and `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR`, respectively.

4. Create none, some, or all of the required images for the decoded output and reference pictures. More Video Picture Resources can be created at some later point if needed while processing the decoded content. Also, if the decoded picture size is expected to change, the images can be created based on the maximum decoded content size required.

5. Create the video session to be used for video decode operations. Before creating the Decode Video Session, the decode capabilities should be queried with `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR` to obtain the limits of the parameters allowed by the implementation for a particular codec profile.

6. Bind memory resources with the decode video session by calling...
vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR. The video session **cannot** be used until memory resources are allocated and bound to it. In order to determine the required memory sizes and heap types of the device memory allocations, **vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR should** be called.

7. Create one or more **Session Parameter objects** for use across command buffer recording operations, if required by the codec extension in use. These objects **must** be created against a video session with the parameters required by the codec. Each **Session Parameter object** created is a child object of the associated **Session object** and **cannot** be bound in the command buffer with any other **Session Object**.

The recording of Video Decode Commands against a Vulkan command buffer consists of the following sequence:

1. **vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR** starts the recording of one or more Video Decode operations in the command buffer. For each Video Decode Command operation, a Video Session **must** be bound to the command buffer within this command. This command establishes a Vulkan Video Decode Context that consists of the bound Video Session Object, Session Parameters Object, and the required Video Picture Resources. The established Video Decode Context is in effect until the **vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR** command is recorded. If more Video Decode operations are to be required after the **vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR** command, another Video Decode Context can be started with the **vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR** command.

2. **vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR** specifies one or more compressed data buffers to be decoded. The VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR parameters, and the codec extension structures chained to this, specify the details of the decode operation.

3. **vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR** records operations against the decoded data, decoding device, or the Video Session state.

4. **vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR** signals the end of the recording of the Vulkan Video Decode Context, as established by **vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR**.

In addition to the above, the following commands **can** be recorded between **vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR** and **vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR**:

- Query operations
- Global Memory Barriers
- Buffer Memory Barriers
- Image Memory Barriers (these **must** be used to transition the Video Picture Resources to the proper VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_KHR and VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_KHR layouts).
- Pipeline Barriers
- Events
- Timestamps
- Device Groups (device mask)

The following Video Decode related commands **must** be recorded **outside** the Vulkan Video Decode Context established with the **vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR** and **vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR**
commands:

• Sparse Memory Binding
• Copy Commands
• Clear Commands

36.5.1. Video Picture Decode Modes

There are a few ways that the vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR can be configured for the Video Picture Decode Operations, based on:

• if the output resource would need to be used as Reference Picture for subsequent decode operations and;
• if DPB Slots are required for use as Reference Pictures indexes.

The most basic Video Picture Decode operation with the vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR command is to output the decoded pixel data without using any DPB Reference Pictures and without updating any DPB Slot’s indexes.

In this case, the following VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR parameters must be set:

• VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pSetupReferenceSlot->pPictureResource->imageViewBinding must be a valid VkImageView. This VkImageView represents the output resource where the decoded pixels will be populated after a successful decode operation.
• VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pSetupReferenceSlot->slotIndex must be an invalid DPB Slot index (-1) since the decoded picture is not intended to be used as a reference picture with subsequent video decode operations.
• The value of the VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::referenceSlotCount can be 0 and VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots can be NULL.
• If VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots is not NULL, it can still have entries representing DPB Slot indexes with a Valid Picture Reference. The codec extension selects the actual use of the Reference Pictures by referring to a DPB Slot index with a Valid Picture Reference.

Video Picture Decode operations with the vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR command, requiring one or more Reference Pictures for the predictions of the values of samples for the decoded output picture would require DPB Slots with Valid Picture Reference.

In this case, the following VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR parameters must be set:

• VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pSetupReferenceSlot->pPictureResource->imageViewBinding must be a valid VkImageView. This VkImageView represents the output resource where the decoded pixels will be populated after a successful decode operation.
• VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pSetupReferenceSlot->slotIndex must be an invalid DPB Slot index (-1) since the decoded picture is not intended to be used as a reference picture with subsequent video decode operations.
• The value of the VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::referenceSlotCount must not be 0 and VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots should represent at least the number of the reference
slots required for the decode operation. The codec extension selects the actual use of the Reference Pictures by referring to a DPB Slot index with a Valid Picture Reference. If the implementation does not use an opaque DPB, each DPB slot representing a reference picture must refer to a valid image view. The image views must represent the same image resources that were used to create the reference picture for the corresponding DPB Slot index.

- VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots can still have entries representing DPB Slot indexes with a Valid Picture Reference.

After the vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR operation is completed successfully, the VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pSetupReferenceSlot->pPictureResource->imageViewBinding pixel data will be updated with the decoded content. The operation will not update any DPB Slot with Reference Pictures data. However, any DPB Slot activation, invalidation, or deactivation operations requested via VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots are still going to be performed.

![Diagram of Decoding a Frame to VkImageView without a slot update for a Reference Picture](image)

Figure 26. Decoding a Frame to VkImageView without a slot update for a Reference Picture

Video Picture Decode with a Reference Picture slot update and using optional Reference Pictures

When it is known that the picture to be decoded will be used as a reference picture for subsequent decode operations, one of the available DPB Slots needs to be selected for activation and update operations as part of the vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR command.

Based on whether a decode operation with reference pictures or without reference pictures is required, the vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR should be configured with parameters as described in the previous sections. In addition, one of the available DPB Slots must be selected by the application, activated with resources and then set-up for an update with the decode operation.

In this case, the following VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR parameters must be set:
• VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pSetupReferenceSlot->pPictureResource->imageViewBinding must be a valid VkImageView. This VkImageView represents the output resource where the decoded pixels will be populated after a successful decode operation. If the implementation does not use an opaque DPB, both the output and reference picture resource coincide.

• VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pSetupReferenceSlot->slotIndex must be a valid DPB Slot index selected by the application, based on the currently available slots.

• VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots can still have entries representing DPB Slot indexes with a Valid Picture Reference.

After the vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR operation has completed successfully, the decoded content will be available in the resource provided for VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pSetupReferenceSlot->pPictureResource->imageViewBinding. In addition, this operation will update the selected DPB Slot with Reference Pictures data. Any other DPB Slot activation, invalidation, or deactivation operation requested via the VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR::pReferenceSlots are going to be performed as well.

![Diagram](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

*Figure 27. Decoding a Frame to VkImageView with an update to a Reference Pictures DPB Slot*

### 36.5.2. Capabilities

When calling vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR with pVideoProfile->videoCodecOperation specified as one of the decode operation bits, the VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR structure must be included in the pNext chain of the VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR structure to retrieve capabilities specific to video decoding.

The VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
typedef struct VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
```
```c
void* pNext;
VkVideoDecodeCapabilityFlagsKHR flags;
} VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of `VkVideoDecodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR` describing supported decoding features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITIES_KHR`

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoDecodeCapabilityFlagsKHR;
```

`VkVideoDecodeCapabilityFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkVideoDecodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR`.

Bits which may be set in `VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR::flags`, indicating the decoding features supported, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
typedef enum VkVideoDecodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DEFAULT_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_COINCIDE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_DISTINCT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
} VkVideoDecodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR;
```

- **VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_COINCIDE_BIT_KHR** - reports the implementation supports using the same Video Picture Resource for decode DPB and decode output.
- **VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_DISTINCT_BIT_KHR** - reports the implementation supports using distinct Video Picture Resources for decode DPB and decode output.

An implementation must report at least one of `VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_COINCIDE_BIT_KHR` or `VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_DISTINCT_BIT_KHR` as supported.

---

**Note:**
If both `VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_COINCIDE_BIT_KHR` and `VK_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITY_DPB_AND_OUTPUT_DISTINCT_BIT_KHR` are supported, an application may choose to create separate images for decode DPB and decode output in the case where linear tiling is required for output but optimal tiling...
must still be used for DPB. This avoids scheduling layout transitions at the expense of extra overhead during decoding to write both images and the additional memory requirements.

### 36.5.3. Video Decode Command Buffer Commands

To decode a frame, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
void vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR* pFrameInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer to be filled with this function for decode frame command.
- `pFrameInfo` is a pointer to a `VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR` structure.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- VUID-vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR-pFrameInfo-parameter
  `pFrameInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR` structure
- VUID-vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- VUID-vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support decode operations
- VUID-vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- VUID-vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR-videocoding
  This command must only be called inside of a video coding scope
- VUID-vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR-bufferlevel
  `commandBuffer` must be a primary `VkCommandBuffer`

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must be externally synchronized
The `VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
typedef struct VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkVideoDecodeFlagsKHR flags;
    VkBuffer srcBuffer;
    VkDeviceSize srcBufferOffset;
    VkDeviceSize srcBufferRange;
    VkVideoPictureResourceKHR dstPictureResource;
    const VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR* pSetupReferenceSlot;
    uint32_t referenceSlotCount;
    const VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR* pReferenceSlots;
} VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure. All the codec specific structures related to each frame (picture parameters, quantization matrix, etc.) must be chained here and pass to decode session with the function call `vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR`.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkVideoDecodeFlagBitsKHR` specifying decode flags, reserved for future versions of this specification.
- `srcBuffer` is the source buffer that holds the encoded bitstream.
- `srcBufferOffset` is the buffer offset where the valid encoded bitstream starts in `srcBuffer`. It must meet the alignment requirement `minBitstreamBufferOffsetAlignment` within `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR` queried with the `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR` function.
- `srcBufferRange` is the size of the `srcBuffer` with valid encoded bitstream, starting from `srcBufferOffset`. It must meet the alignment requirement `minBitstreamBufferSizeAlignment` within `VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR` queried with the `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR` function.
- `dstPictureResource` is the destination Decoded Output Picture Resource.
- `pSetupReferenceSlot` is `NULL` or a pointer to a `VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR` structure used for generating a DPB reference slot and Picture Resource. `pSetupReferenceSlot->slotIndex` specifies the slot index number to use as a target for producing the DPB data. `slotIndex` must reference a valid entry as specified in `VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR` via the `pReferenceSlots` within the `vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR` command that established the Vulkan Video Decode Context for this command.
• `referenceSlotCount` is the number of the DPB Reference Pictures that will be used when this decoding operation is executing.

• `pReferenceSlots` is a pointer to an array of `VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR` structures specifying the DPB Reference pictures that will be used when this decoding operation is executing.

The coded size of the decode operation is specified in `codedExtent` of `dstPictureResource`.

The coded offset of the decode operation is specified in `codedOffset` of `dstPictureResource`. The purpose of this field is interpreted based on the codec extension.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR-sType-sType `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_DECODE_INFO_KHR`.
- VUID-VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR-pNext-pNext `pNext` must be `NULL`.
- VUID-VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR-flags-parameter `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkVideoDecodeFlagBitsKHR` values.
- VUID-VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR-srcBuffer-parameter `srcBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle.
- VUID-VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR-dstPictureResource-parameter `dstPictureResource` must be a valid `VkVideoPictureResourceKHR` structure.
- VUID-VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR-pSetupReferenceSlot-parameter `pSetupReferenceSlot` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR` structure.
- VUID-VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR-pReferenceSlots-parameter If `referenceSlotCount` is not 0, `pReferenceSlots` must be a valid pointer to an array of `referenceSlotCount` valid `VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR` structures.

The `vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR` flags are defined with the following enumeration:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
typedef enum VkVideoDecodeFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_DECODE_DEFAULT_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_DECODE_RESERVED_0_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
} VkVideoDecodeFlagBitsKHR;
```

- `VK_VIDEO_DECODE_RESERVED_0_BIT_KHR` The current version of the specification has reserved this value for future use.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoDecodeFlagsKHR;
```
 VkVideoDecodeFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more
VkVideoDecodeFlagBitsKHR.

### 36.6. Video Encode Operations

Before the application can start recording Vulkan command buffers for the Video Encode Operations, it must do the following, beforehand:

1. Ensure that the implementation can encode the Video Content by querying the supported codec operations and profiles using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2`.

2. By using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR` and providing one or more video profiles, choose the Vulkan formats supported by the implementation. The formats for input and reference pictures must be queried and chosen separately. Refer to the section on enumeration of supported video formats.

3. Before creating an image to be used as a video picture resource, obtain the supported image creation parameters by querying with `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2` and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` using one of the reported formats and adding `VkVideoProfilesKHR` to the `pNext` chain of `VkFormatProperties2`. When querying the parameters with `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` for images targeting input and reference (DPB) pictures, the `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::usage` field should contain `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR` and `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR`, respectively.

4. Create none, some, or all of the required images for the input and reference pictures. More Video Picture Resources can be created at some later point if needed while processing the content to be encoded. Also, if the size of the picture to be encoded is expected to change, the images can be created based on the maximum expected content size.

5. Create the video session to be used for video encode operations. Before creating the Encode Video Session, the encode capabilities should be queried with `vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR` to obtain the limits of the parameters allowed by the implementation for a particular codec profile.

6. Bind memory resources with the encode video session by calling `vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR`. The video session cannot be used until memory resources are allocated and bound to it. In order to determine the required memory sizes and heap types of the device memory allocations, `vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR` should be called.

7. Create one or more Session Parameter objects for use across command buffer recording operations, if required by the codec extension in use. These objects must be created against a video session with the parameters required by the codec. Each Session Parameter object created is a child object of the associated Session object and cannot be bound in the command buffer with any other Session Object.

The recording of Video Encode Commands against a Vulkan Command Buffer consists of the following sequence:

1. `vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR` starts the recording of one or more Video Encode operations in the command buffer. For each Video Encode Command operation, a Video Session must be
bound to the command buffer within this command. This command establishes a Vulkan Video
Encode Context that consists of the bound Video Session Object, Session Parameters Object, and
the required Video Picture Resources. The established Video Encode Context is in effect until the
vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR command is recorded. If more Video Encode operations are to be
required after the vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR command, another Video Encode Context can be
started with the vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR command.

2. vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR specifies one or more frames to be encoded. The
   VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR parameters, and the codec extension structures chained to this, specify
   the details of the encode operation.

3. vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR records operations against the encoded data, encoding device,
or the Video Session state.

4. vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR signals the end of the recording of the Vulkan Video Encode
   Context, as established by vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR.

In addition to the above, the following commands can be recorded between
vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR and vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR:

• Query operations
• Global Memory Barriers
• Buffer Memory Barriers
• Image Memory Barriers (these must be used to transition the Video Picture Resources to the
  proper VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR and VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_KHR
  layouts).
• Pipeline Barriers
• Events
• Timestamps
• Device Groups (device mask)

The following Video Encode related commands must be recorded outside the Vulkan Video Encode
Context established with the vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR and vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR
commands:

• Sparse Memory Binding
• Copy Commands
• Clear Commands

36.6.1. Capabilities

When calling vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR with pVideoProfile->videoCodecOperation
specified as one of the encode operation bits, the VkVideoEncodeCapabilitiesKHR structure must be
included in the pNext chain of the VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR structure to retrieve capabilities specific
to video encoding.

The VkVideoEncodeCapabilitiesKHR structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkVideoEncodeCapabilitiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkVideoEncodeCapabilityFlagsKHR flags;
    VkVideoEncodeRateControlModeFlagsKHR rateControlModes;
    uint8_t rateControlLayerCount;
    uint8_t qualityLevelCount;
    VkExtent2D inputImageDataFillAlignment;
} VkVideoEncodeCapabilitiesKHR;

• **sType** is the type of this structure.

• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **flags** is a bitmask of VkVideoEncodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR describing supported encoding features.

• **rateControlModes** is a bitmask of VkVideoEncodeRateControlModeFlagBitsKHR describing supported rate control modes. All implementations must support VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_NONE_BIT_KHR.

• **rateControlLayerCount** reports the maximum number of rate control layers supported. Implementations must report at least 1.

• **qualityLevelCount** is the number of discrete quality levels supported. Implementations must report at least 1.

• **inputImageDataFillAlignment** reports alignment of data that should be filled in the input image horizontally and vertically in pixels before encode operations are performed on the input image.

The input content and encode resolution (specified in VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR::codedExtent) may not be aligned with the codec-specific coding block size. For example, the input content may be 1920x1080 and the coding block size may be 16x16 pixel blocks. In this example, the content is horizontally aligned with the coding block size, but not vertically aligned with the coding block size. Encoding of the last row of blocks may be impacted by contents of the input image in pixel rows 1081 to 1088 (the next vertical alignment with the coding block size). In general, to ensure efficient encoding for the last row/column of blocks, and/or to ensure consistent encoding results between repeated encoding of the same input content, these extra pixel rows/columns should be filled to known values up to the coding block size alignment before encoding operations are performed. Some implementations support performing auto-fill of unaligned pixels beyond a specific alignment, which is reported in inputImageDataFillAlignment. For example, if an implementation reports 1x1 in inputImageDataFillAlignment, then the implementation will perform auto-fill for any unaligned pixels beyond the encode resolution up to the next coding block size. For a coding block size of 16x16, if the implementation reports 16x16 in inputImageDataFillAlignment, then it is the application’s responsibility to fill any unaligned pixels, if desired. If not, it may impact the encoding efficiency, but it will not affect the validity of the generated bitstream. If the implementation reports 8x8 in inputImageDataFillAlignment, then for the 1920x1080 example, since the content is aligned to 8 pixels vertically, the implementation will auto-fill pixel rows 1081 to 1088 (up to the 16x16 coding block size in the example). The auto-fill value(s) are implementation-specific. The
auto-fill value(s) are not written to the input image memory, but are used as part of the encoding operation on the input image.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkVideoEncodeCapabilitiesKHR-sType-sType
  
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_CAPABILITIES_KHR

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoEncodeCapabilityFlagsKHR;
```

VkVideoEncodeCapabilityFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkVideoEncodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR.

Bits which may be set in VkVideoEncodeCapabilitiesKHR::flags, indicating the encoding tools supported, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
typedef enum VkVideoEncodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_CAPABILITY_DEFAULT_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_CAPABILITY_PRECEDING_EXTERNALLY_ENCODED_BYTES_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
} VkVideoEncodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR;
```

- VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_CAPABILITY_PRECEDING_EXTERNALLY_ENCODED_BYTES_BIT_KHR reports that the implementation supports use of VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR::precedingExternallyEncodedBytes.

### 36.6.2. Video Encode Vulkan Command Buffer Commands

To launch an encode operation that results in bitstream generation, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
void vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR* pEncodeInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer to be filled with this function for encoding to generate a bitstream.
- `pEncodeInfo` is a pointer to a VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR structure.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR-commandBuffer-parameter
  
  `commandBuffer` must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle
• VUID-vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR-pEncodeInfo-parameter
  pEncodeInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR structure

• VUID-vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR-commandBuffer-recording
  commandBuffer must be in the recording state

• VUID-vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR-commandBuffer-cmdpool
  The VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must support encode operations

• VUID-vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR-renderpass
  This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

• VUID-vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR-videocoding
  This command must only be called inside of a video coding scope

• VUID-vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR-bufferlevel
  commandBuffer must be a primary VkCommandBuffer

---

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to the VkCommandPool that commandBuffer was allocated from must be externally synchronized

---

**Command Properties**

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The VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
typedef struct VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkVideoEncodeFlagsKHR flags;
    uint32_t qualityLevel;
    VkBuffer dstBitstreamBuffer;
    VkDeviceSize dstBitstreamBufferOffset;
    VkDeviceSize dstBitstreamBufferMaxRange;
    VkVideoPictureResourceKHR srcPictureResource;
    const VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR* pSetupReferenceSlot;
    uint32_t referenceSlotCount;
    const VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR* pReferenceSlots;
    uint32_t precedingExternallyEncodedBytes;
} VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.

• **pNext** is a pointer to a structure extending this structure. A codec-specific extension structure **must** be chained to specify what bitstream unit to generate with this encode operation.

• **flags** is a bitmask of **VkVideoEncodeFlagBitsKHR** specifying encode flags, and is reserved for future versions of this specification.

• **qualityLevel** is the coding quality level of the encoding. It is defined by the codec-specific extensions.

• **dstBitstreamBuffer** is the buffer where the encoded bitstream output will be produced.

• **dstBitstreamBufferOffset** is the offset in the **dstBitstreamBuffer** where the encoded bitstream output will start. **dstBitstreamBufferOffset**’s value **must** be aligned to **VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR**::**minBitstreamBufferOffsetAlignment**, as reported by the implementation.

• **dstBitstreamBufferMaxRange** is the maximum size of the **dstBitstreamBuffer** that can be used while the encoded bitstream output is produced. **dstBitstreamBufferMaxRange**’s value **must** be aligned to **VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR**::**minBitstreamBufferSizeAlignment**, as reported by the implementation.

• **srcPictureResource** is the Picture Resource of the **Input Picture** to be encoded by the operation.

• **pSetupReferenceSlot** is a pointer to a **VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR** structure used for generating a reconstructed reference slot and Picture Resource. **pSetupReferenceSlot**->**slotIndex** specifies the slot index number to use as a target for producing the Reconstructed (DPB) data. **pSetupReferenceSlot** **must** be one of the entries provided in **VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR** via the **pReferenceSlots** within the **vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR** command that established the Vulkan Video Encode Context for this command.

• **referenceSlotCount** is the number of Reconstructed Reference Pictures that will be used when this encoding operation is executing.

• **pReferenceSlots** is **NULL** or a pointer to an array of **VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR** structures that will be used when this encoding operation is executing. Each entry in **pReferenceSlots** **must** be one of the entries provided in **VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR** via the **pReferenceSlots** within the **vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR** command that established the Vulkan Video Encode Context for this command.

• **precedingExternallyEncodedBytes** is the number of bytes externally encoded for insertion in the active video encode session overall bitstream prior to the bitstream that will be generated by the implementation for this instance of **VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR**. Valid when **VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR**::**rateControlMode** is **not** **VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_NONE_BIT_KHR**. The value provided is used to update the implementation’s rate control algorithm for the rate control layer this instance of **VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR** belongs to, by accounting for the bitrate budget consumed by these externally encoded bytes. See **VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR** for additional information about encode rate control.

The coded size of the encode operation is specified in **codedExtent** of **srcPictureResource**.

Multiple **vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR** commands **may** be recorded within a Vulkan Video Encode Context. The execution of each **vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR** command will result in generating codec-specific bitstream units. These bitstream units are generated consecutively into the bitstream
buffer specified in `dstBitstreamBuffer` of a `VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR` structure within the `vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR` command. The produced bitstream is the sum of all these bitstream units, including any padding between the bitstream units. Any bitstream padding must be filled with data compliant to the codec standard so as not to cause any syntax errors during decoding of the bitstream units with the padding included. The range of the bitstream buffer written can be queried via `video encode bitstream buffer range queries`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_INFO_KHR`.

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR-pNext-pNext**
  
  `pNext` must be `NULL`.

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR-flags-parameter**
  
  `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkVideoEncodeFlagBitsKHR` values.

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR-dstBitstreamBuffer-parameter**
  
  `dstBitstreamBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle.

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR-srcPictureResource-parameter**
  
  `srcPictureResource` must be a valid `VkVideoPictureResourceKHR` structure.

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR-pSetupReferenceSlot-parameter**
  
  `pSetupReferenceSlot` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR` structure.

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR-pReferenceSlots-parameter**

  If `referenceSlotCount` is not 0, `pReferenceSlots` must be a valid pointer to an array of `referenceSlotCount` valid `VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR` structures.

The `vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR` flags are defined with the following enumeration:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
typedef enum VkVideoEncodeFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_DEFAULT_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RESERVED_0_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
} VkVideoEncodeFlagBitsKHR;
```

- **VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RESERVED_0_BIT_KHR** The current version of the specification has reserved this value for future use.

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
typedef VkFlags VkVideoEncodeFlagsKHR;
```

`VkVideoEncodeFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkVideoEncodeFlagBitsKHR`. 

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The `VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
typedef struct VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagsKHR flags;
    VkVideoEncodeRateControlModeFlagBitsKHR rateControlMode;
    uint8_t layerCount;
    const VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR* pLayerConfigs;
} VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of `VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagBitsKHR` specifying encode rate control flags.
- **rateControlMode** is a `VkVideoEncodeRateControlModeFlagBitsKHR` value specifying the encode stream rate control mode.
- **layerCount** specifies the number of rate control layers in the video encode stream.
- **pLayerConfigs** is a pointer to an array of `VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR` structures specifying the rate control configurations of `layerCount` rate control layers.

In order to provide video encode stream rate control settings, add a `VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR` structure passed to the `vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR` command.

A codec-specific extension structure for further encode stream rate control parameter settings **may** be chained to `VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR`.

To ensure that the video session is properly initialized with stream-level rate control settings, the application **must** call `vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR` with stream-level rate control settings at least once in execution order before the first `vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR` command that is executed after video session reset. If not provided, default implementation-specific stream rate control settings will be used.

Stream rate control settings **can** also be re-initialized during an active video encoding session. The re-initialization takes effect whenever the `VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR` structure in the call to `vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR`, and only impacts `vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR` operations that follow in execution order.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_INFO_KHR`

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR-rateControlMode-parameter**
  `rateControlMode` must be a valid `VkVideoEncodeRateControlModeFlagBitsKHR` value

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR-pLayerConfigs-parameter**
  `pLayerConfigs` must be a valid pointer to an array of `layerCount` valid `VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR` structures

- **VUID-VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR-layerCount-arraylength**
  `layerCount` must be greater than 0

---

```c
typedef VkFlags VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagsKHR;
```

`VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but currently reserved for future use.

```c
typedef enum VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_DEFAULT_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_RESERVED_0_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
} VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagBitsKHR;
```

`VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagBitsKHR` defines bits which may be set in a `VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagsKHR` value, but is currently unused.

The rate control modes are defined with the following enums:

```c
typedef enum VkVideoEncodeRateControlModeFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_NONE_BIT_KHR = 0,
    VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_CBR_BIT_KHR = 1,
    VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_VBR_BIT_KHR = 2,
} VkVideoEncodeRateControlModeFlagBitsKHR;
```

- `VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_NONE_BIT_KHR` for disabling rate control.
- `VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_CBR_BIT_KHR` for constant bitrate rate control mode.
- `VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_VBR_BIT_KHR` for variable bitrate rate control mode.

The `VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
```
```c
typedef struct VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t averageBitrate;
    uint32_t maxBitrate;
    uint32_t frameRateNumerator;
    uint32_t frameRateDenominator;
    uint32_t virtualBufferSizeInMs;
    uint32_t initialVirtualBufferSizeInMs;
} VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `averageBitrate` is the average bitrate in bits/second. Valid when rate control mode is not `VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_NONE_BIT_KHR`.
- `maxBitrate` is the peak bitrate in bits/second. Valid when rate control mode is `VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_VBR_BIT_KHR`.
- `frameRateNumerator` is the numerator of the frame rate. Valid when rate control mode is not `VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_NONE_BIT_KHR`.
- `frameRateDenominator` is the denominator of the frame rate. Valid when rate control mode is not `VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_NONE_BIT_KHR`.
- `virtualBufferSizeInMs` is the leaky bucket model virtual buffer size in milliseconds, with respect to peak bitrate. Valid when rate control mode is not `VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_NONE_BIT_KHR`. For example, virtual buffer size is 
\[
\text{virtualBufferSizeInMs} \times \text{maxBitrate} / 1000.
\]
- `initialVirtualBufferSizeInMs` is the initial occupancy in milliseconds of the virtual buffer in the leaky bucket model. Valid when the rate control mode is not `VK_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_MODE_NONE_BIT_KHR`.

A codec-specific structure specifying additional per-layer rate control settings must be chained to `VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR`. If multiple rate control layers are enabled (`VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR::layerCount` is greater than 1), then the chained codec-specific extension structure also identifies the specific video coding layer its parent `VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR` applies to. If multiple rate control layers are enabled, the number of rate control layers must match the number of video coding layers. The specification for an encode codec-specific extension would describe how multiple video coding layers are enabled for the corresponding codec.

Per-layer rate control settings for all enabled rate control layers must be initialized or re-initialized whenever stream rate control settings are provided via `VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR`. This is done by specifying settings for all enabled rate control layers in `VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR::pLayerConfigs`.

To adjust rate control settings for an individual layer at runtime, add a `VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR` structure passed to the `vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR` command.
This adjustment only impacts the specified layer without impacting the rate control settings or implementation rate control algorithm behavior for any other enabled rate control layers. The adjustment takes effect whenever the corresponding `vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR` is executed, and only impacts `vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR` operations pertaining to the corresponding video coding layer that follow in execution order.

It is possible for an application to enable multiple video coding layers (via codec-specific extensions to encoding operations) while only enabling a single layer of rate control for the entire video stream. To achieve this, `layerCount` in `VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR` must be set to 1, and the single `VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR` provided in `pLayerConfigs` would apply to all encoded segments of the video stream, regardless of which codec-defined video coding layer they belong to. In this case, the implementation decides bitrate distribution across video coding layers (if applicable to the specified stream rate control mode).

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR-sType-sType
  
  sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_LAYER_INFO_KHR`
Chapter 37. Extending Vulkan

New functionality may be added to Vulkan via either new extensions or new versions of the core, or new versions of an extension in some cases.

This chapter describes how Vulkan is versioned, how compatibility is affected between different versions, and compatibility rules that are followed by the Vulkan Working Group.

37.1. Instance and Device Functionality

Commands that enumerate instance properties, or that accept a `VkInstance` object as a parameter, are considered instance-level functionality. Commands that enumerate physical device properties, or that accept a `VkDevice` object or any of a device's child objects as a parameter, are considered device-level functionality.

Note

Applications usually interface to Vulkan using a loader that implements only instance-level functionality, passing device-level functionality to implementations of the full Vulkan API on the system. In some circumstances, as these may be implemented independently, it is possible that the loader and device implementations on a given installation will support different versions. To allow for this and call out when it happens, the Vulkan specification enumerates device and instance level functionality separately - they have independent version queries.

Note

Vulkan 1.0 initially specified new physical device enumeration functionality as instance-level, requiring it to be included in an instance extension. As the capabilities of device-level functionality require discovery via physical device enumeration, this led to the situation where many device extensions required an instance extension as well. To alleviate this extra work, `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` (and subsequently Vulkan 1.1) redefined device-level functionality to include physical device enumeration.

37.2. Core Versions

The Vulkan Specification is regularly updated with bug fixes and clarifications. Occasionally new functionality is added to the core and at some point it is expected that there will be a desire to perform a large, breaking change to the API. In order to indicate to developers how and when these changes are made to the specification, and to provide a way to identify each set of changes, the Vulkan API maintains a version number.

37.2.1. Version Numbers

The Vulkan version number comprises four parts indicating the variant, major, minor and patch version of the Vulkan API Specification.
The **variant** indicates the variant of the Vulkan API supported by the implementation. This is always 0 for the Vulkan API.

*Note*
A non-zero variant indicates the API is a variant of the Vulkan API and applications will typically need to be modified to run against it. The variant field was a later addition to the version number, added in version 1.2.175 of the Specification. As Vulkan uses variant 0, this change is fully backwards compatible with the previous version number format for Vulkan implementations. New version number macros have been added for this change and the old macros deprecated. For existing applications using the older format and macros, an implementation with non-zero variant will decode as a very high Vulkan version. The high version number should be detectable by applications performing suitable version checking.

The **major version** indicates a significant change in the API, which will encompass a wholly new version of the specification.

The **minor version** indicates the incorporation of new functionality into the core specification.

The **patch version** indicates bug fixes, clarifications, and language improvements have been incorporated into the specification.

Compatibility guarantees made about versions of the API sharing any of the same version numbers are documented in Core Versions

The version number is used in several places in the API. In each such use, the version numbers are packed into a 32-bit integer as follows:

- The variant is a 3-bit integer packed into bits 31-29.
- The major version is a 7-bit integer packed into bits 28-22.
- The minor version number is a 10-bit integer packed into bits 21-12.
- The patch version number is a 12-bit integer packed into bits 11-0.

`VK_API_VERSION_VARIANT` extracts the API variant number from a packed version number:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
#define VK_API_VERSION_VARIANT(version) ((uint32_t)(version) >> 29)
```

`VK_API_VERSION_MAJOR` extracts the API major version number from a packed version number:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
#define VK_API_VERSION_MAJOR(version) (((uint32_t)(version) >> 22) & 0x7FU)
```

`VK_VERSION_MAJOR` extracts the API major version number from a packed version number:
VK_API_VERSION_MINOR extracts the API minor version number from a packed version number:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
// DEPRECATED: This define is deprecated. VK_API_VERSION_MINOR should be used instead.
#define VK_API_VERSION_MINOR(version) (((uint32_t)(version) >> 12) & 0x3FFU)

VK_VERSION_MINOR extracts the API minor version number from a packed version number:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
// DEPRECATED: This define is deprecated. VK_API_VERSION_MINOR should be used instead.
#define VK_VERSION_MINOR(version) (((uint32_t)(version) >> 12) & 0x3FFU)

VK_API_VERSION_PATCH extracts the API patch version number from a packed version number:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
#define VK_API_VERSION_PATCH(version) ((uint32_t)(version) & 0xFFFU)

VK_VERSION_PATCH extracts the API patch version number from a packed version number:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
// DEPRECATED: This define is deprecated. VK_API_VERSION_PATCH should be used instead.
#define VK_VERSION_PATCH(version) ((uint32_t)(version) & 0xFFFU)

VK_MAKE_API_VERSION constructs an API version number.

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
#define VK_MAKE_API_VERSION(variant, major, minor, patch) (((uint32_t)(variant)) << 29) | (((uint32_t)(major)) << 22) | (((uint32_t)(minor)) << 12) | ((uint32_t)(patch)))

• variant is the variant number.
• major is the major version number.
• minor is the minor version number.
• patch is the patch version number.

VK_MAKE_VERSION constructs an API version number.

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
// DEPRECATED: This define is deprecated. VK_MAKE_API_VERSION should be used instead.
• **major** is the major version number.
• **minor** is the minor version number.
• **patch** is the patch version number.

**VK_API_VERSION_1_0** returns the API version number for Vulkan 1.0.0.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
// Vulkan 1.0 version number
#define VK_API_VERSION_1_0 VK_MAKE_API_VERSION(0, 1, 0, 0) // Patch version should always be set to 0
```

**VK_API_VERSION_1_1** returns the API version number for Vulkan 1.1.0.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
// Vulkan 1.1 version number
#define VK_API_VERSION_1_1 VK_MAKE_API_VERSION(0, 1, 1, 0) // Patch version should always be set to 0
```

**VK_API_VERSION_1_2** returns the API version number for Vulkan 1.2.0.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
// Vulkan 1.2 version number
#define VK_API_VERSION_1_2 VK_MAKE_API_VERSION(0, 1, 2, 0) // Patch version should always be set to 0
```

**VK_API_VERSION_1_3** returns the API version number for Vulkan 1.3.0.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
// Vulkan 1.3 version number
#define VK_API_VERSION_1_3 VK_MAKE_API_VERSION(0, 1, 3, 0) // Patch version should always be set to 0
```

### 37.2.2. Querying Version Support

The version of instance-level functionality can be queried by calling `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion`.

The version of device-level functionality can be queried by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties` or `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, and is returned in `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::apiVersion`, encoded as described in Version Numbers.
37.3. Layers

When a layer is enabled, it inserts itself into the call chain for Vulkan commands the layer is interested in. Layers can be used for a variety of tasks that extend the base behavior of Vulkan beyond what is required by the specification - such as call logging, tracing, validation, or providing additional extensions.

**Note**

For example, an implementation is not expected to check that the value of enums used by the application fall within allowed ranges. Instead, a validation layer would do those checks and flag issues. This avoids a performance penalty during production use of the application because those layers would not be enabled in production.

**Note**

Vulkan layers may wrap object handles (i.e. return a different handle value to the application than that generated by the implementation). This is generally discouraged, as it increases the probability of incompatibilities with new extensions. The validation layers wrap handles in order to track the proper use and destruction of each object. See the “Architecture of the Vulkan Loader Interfaces” document for additional information.

To query the available layers, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkEnumerateInstanceLayerProperties(
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount,
    VkLayerProperties* pProperties);
```

- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of layer properties available or queried, as described below.
- `pProperties` is either NULL or a pointer to an array of `VkLayerProperties` structures.

If `pProperties` is NULL, then the number of layer properties available is returned in `pPropertyCount`. Otherwise, `pPropertyCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pProperties` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pProperties`. If `pPropertyCount` is less than the number of layer properties available, at most `pPropertyCount` structures will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available properties were returned.

The list of available layers may change at any time due to actions outside of the Vulkan implementation, so two calls to `vkEnumerateInstanceLayerProperties` with the same parameters may return different results, or retrieve different `pPropertyCount` values or `pProperties` contents. Once an instance has been created, the layers enabled for that instance will continue to be enabled and valid for the lifetime of that instance, even if some of them become unavailable for future instances.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkEnumerateInstanceLayerProperties-pPropertyCount-parameter
  
  `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

- VUID-vkEnumerateInstanceLayerProperties-pProperties-parameter
  
  If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pProperties` is not NULL, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPropertyCount` `VkLayerProperties` structures

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkLayerProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkLayerProperties {
  char    layerName[VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE];
  uint32_t specVersion;
  uint32_t implementationVersion;
  char    description[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
} VkLayerProperties;
```

- `layerName` is an array of `VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE` `char` containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which is the name of the layer. Use this name in the `pEnabledLayerNames` array passed in the `VkInstanceCreateInfo` structure to enable this layer for an instance.

- `specVersion` is the Vulkan version the layer was written to, encoded as described in Version Numbers.

- `implementationVersion` is the version of this layer. It is an integer, increasing with backward compatible changes.

- `description` is an array of `VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE` `char` containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which provides additional details that can be used by the application to identify the layer.

`VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE` is the length in `char` values of an array containing a layer or extension name string, as returned in `VkLayerProperties::layerName`, `VkExtensionProperties::extensionName`, and other queries.
VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE is the length in char values of an array containing a string with additional descriptive information about a query, as returned in VkLayerProperties::description and other queries.

To enable a layer, the name of the layer should be added to the ppEnabledLayerNames member of VkInstanceCreateInfo when creating a VkInstance.

Loader implementations may provide mechanisms outside the Vulkan API for enabling specific layers. Layers enabled through such a mechanism are implicitly enabled, while layers enabled by including the layer name in the ppEnabledLayerNames member of VkInstanceCreateInfo are explicitly enabled. Implicitly enabled layers are loaded before explicitly enabled layers, such that implicitly enabled layers are closer to the application, and explicitly enabled layers are closer to the driver. Except where otherwise specified, implicitly enabled and explicitly enabled layers differ only in the way they are enabled, and the order in which they are loaded. Explicitly enabling a layer that is implicitly enabled results in this layer being loaded as an implicitly enabled layer; it has no additional effect.

37.3.1. Device Layer Deprecation

Previous versions of this specification distinguished between instance and device layers. Instance layers were only able to intercept commands that operate on VkInstance and VkPhysicalDevice, except they were not able to intercept vkCreateDevice. Device layers were enabled for individual devices when they were created, and could only intercept commands operating on that device or its child objects.

Device-only layers are now deprecated, and this specification no longer distinguishes between instance and device layers. Layers are enabled during instance creation, and are able to intercept all commands operating on that instance or any of its child objects. At the time of deprecation there were no known device-only layers and no compelling reason to create one.

In order to maintain compatibility with implementations released prior to device-layer deprecation, applications should still enumerate and enable device layers. The behavior of vkEnumerateDeviceLayerProperties and valid usage of the ppEnabledLayerNames member of VkDeviceCreateInfo maximizes compatibility with applications written to work with the previous requirements.

To enumerate device layers, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkEnumerateDeviceLayerProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t*pPropertyCount,
```
**VkLayerProperties**

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device that will be queried.
- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of layer properties available or queried.
- `pProperties` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkLayerProperties` structures.

If `pProperties` is `NULL`, then the number of layer properties available is returned in `pPropertyCount`. Otherwise, `pPropertyCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pProperties` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pProperties`. If `pPropertyCount` is less than the number of layer properties available, at most `pPropertyCount` structures will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available properties were returned.

The list of layers enumerated by `vkEnumerateDeviceLayerProperties` must be exactly the sequence of layers enabled for the instance. The members of `VkLayerProperties` for each enumerated layer must be the same as the properties when the layer was enumerated by `vkEnumerateInstanceLayerProperties`.

### Note

Due to platform details on Android, `vkEnumerateDeviceLayerProperties` may be called with `physicalDevice` equal to `NULL` during layer discovery. This behaviour will only be observed by layer implementations, and not the underlying Vulkan driver.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkEnumerateDeviceLayerProperties-physicalDevice-parameter
  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkEnumerateDeviceLayerProperties-pPropertyCount-parameter
  `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- VUID-vkEnumerateDeviceLayerProperties-pProperties-parameter
  If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not `0`, and `pProperties` is not `NULL`, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPropertyCount` `VkLayerProperties` structures

### Return Codes

**Success**

- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

**Failure**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
The `ppEnabledLayerNames` and `enabledLayerCount` members of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` are deprecated and their values **must** be ignored by implementations. However, for compatibility, only an empty list of layers or a list that exactly matches the sequence enabled at instance creation time are valid, and validation layers **should** issue diagnostics for other cases.

Regardless of the enabled layer list provided in `VkDeviceCreateInfo`, the sequence of layers active for a device will be exactly the sequence of layers enabled when the parent instance was created.

### 37.4. Extensions

Extensions **may** define new Vulkan commands, structures, and enumerants. For compilation purposes, the interfaces defined by registered extensions, including new structures and enumerants as well as function pointer types for new commands, are defined in the Khronos-supplied `vulkan_core.h` together with the core API. However, commands defined by extensions **may** not be available for static linking - in which case function pointers to these commands **should** be queried at runtime as described in Command Function Pointers. Extensions **may** be provided by layers as well as by a Vulkan implementation.

Because extensions **may** extend or change the behavior of the Vulkan API, extension authors **should** add support for their extensions to the Khronos validation layers. This is especially important for new commands whose parameters have been wrapped by the validation layers. See the “Architecture of the Vulkan Loader Interfaces” document for additional information.

**Note**

To enable an instance extension, the name of the extension **can** be added to the `ppEnabledExtensionNames` member of `VkInstanceCreateInfo` when creating a `VkInstance`.

To enable a device extension, the name of the extension **can** be added to the `ppEnabledExtensionNames` member of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` when creating a `VkDevice`.

Physical-Device-Level functionality does not have any enabling mechanism and **can** be used as long as the `VkPhysicalDevice` supports the device extension as determined by `vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties`.

Enabling an extension (with no further use of that extension) does not change the behavior of functionality exposed by the core Vulkan API or any other extension, other than making valid the use of the commands, enums and structures defined by that extension.

Valid Usage sections for individual commands and structures do not currently contain which extensions have to be enabled in order to make their use valid, although they might do so in the future. It is defined only in the Valid Usage for Extensions section.

### 37.4.1. Instance Extensions

Instance extensions add new **instance-level functionality** to the API, outside of the core
specification.

To query the available instance extensions, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties(
    const char* pLayerName,
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount,
    VkExtensionProperties* pProperties);
```

- `pLayerName` is either `NULL` or a pointer to a null-terminated UTF-8 string naming the layer to retrieve extensions from.
- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of extension properties available or queried, as described below.
- `pProperties` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkExtensionProperties` structures.

When `pLayerName` parameter is `NULL`, only extensions provided by the Vulkan implementation or by implicitly enabled layers are returned. When `pLayerName` is the name of a layer, the instance extensions provided by that layer are returned.

If `pProperties` is `NULL`, then the number of extensions properties available is returned in `pPropertyCount`. Otherwise, `pPropertyCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of elements in the `pProperties` array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to `pProperties`. If `pPropertyCount` is less than the number of extension properties available, at most `pPropertyCount` structures will be written, and `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available properties were returned.

Because the list of available layers may change externally between calls to `vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties`, two calls may retrieve different results if a `pLayerName` is available in one call but not in another. The extensions supported by a layer may also change between two calls, e.g. if the layer implementation is replaced by a different version between those calls.

Implementations must not advertise any pair of extensions that cannot be enabled together due to behavioral differences, or any extension that cannot be enabled against the advertised version.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties-pLayerName-parameter**
  If `pLayerName` is not `NULL`, `pLayerName` must be a null-terminated UTF-8 string

- **VUID-vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties-pPropertyCount-parameter**
  `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

- **VUID-vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties-pProperties-parameter**
  If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pProperties` is not `NULL`, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPropertyCount` `VkExtensionProperties` structures
Return Codes

Success
- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

Failure
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_LAYER_NOT_PRESENT

37.4.2. Device Extensions

Device extensions add new device-level functionality to the API, outside of the core specification.

To query the extensions available to a given physical device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const char* pLayerName,
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount,
    VkExtensionProperties* pProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device that will be queried.
- `pLayerName` is either `NULL` or a pointer to a null-terminated UTF-8 string naming the layer to retrieve extensions from.
- `pPropertyCount` is a pointer to an integer related to the number of extension properties available or queried, and is treated in the same fashion as the `vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties` ::pPropertyCount parameter.
- `pProperties` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkExtensionProperties` structures.

When `pLayerName` parameter is `NULL`, only extensions provided by the Vulkan implementation or by implicitly enabled layers are returned. When `pLayerName` is the name of a layer, the device extensions provided by that layer are returned.

Implementations must not advertise any pair of extensions that cannot be enabled together due to behavioral differences, or any extension that cannot be enabled against the advertised version.

Implementations claiming support for the Roadmap 2022 profile must advertise the VK_KHR_global_priority extension in `pProperties`.

Note

Due to platform details on Android, `vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties` may be called with `physicalDevice` equal to `NULL` during layer discovery. This behaviour
will only be observed by layer implementations, and not the underlying Vulkan driver.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties-physicalDevice-parameter**
  - `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- **VUID-vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties-pLayerName-parameter**
  - If `pLayerName` is not `NULL`, `pLayerName` must be a null-terminated UTF-8 string

- **VUID-vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties-pPropertyCount-parameter**
  - `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

- **VUID-vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties-pProperties-parameter**
  - If the value referenced by `pPropertyCount` is not 0, and `pProperties` is not `NULL`, `pProperties` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPropertyCount` `VkExtensionProperties` structures

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_LAYER_NOT_PRESENT`

The `VkExtensionProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkExtensionProperties {
    char extensionName[VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE];
    uint32_t specVersion;
} VkExtensionProperties;
```

- `extensionName` is an array of `VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE char` containing a null-terminated UTF-8 string which is the name of the extension.
- `specVersion` is the version of this extension. It is an integer, incremented with backward compatible changes.

### 37.5. Extension Dependencies

Some extensions are dependent on other extensions, or on specific core API versions, to function.
To enable extensions with dependencies, any required extensions must also be enabled through the same API mechanisms when creating an instance with `vkCreateInstance` or a device with `vkCreateDevice`. Each extension which has such dependencies documents them in the appendix summarizing that extension.

If an extension is supported (as queried by `vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties` or `vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties`), then required extensions of that extension must also be supported for the same instance or physical device.

Any device extension that has an instance extension dependency that is not enabled by `vkCreateInstance` is considered to be unsupported, hence it must not be returned by `vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties` for any `VkPhysicalDevice` child of the instance. Instance extensions do not have dependencies on device extensions.

If a required extension has been promoted to another extension or to a core API version, then as a general rule, the dependency is also satisfied by the promoted extension or core version. This will be true so long as any features required by the original extension are also required or enabled by the promoted extension or core version. However, in some cases an extension is promoted while making some of its features optional in the promoted extension or core version. In this case, the dependency may not be satisfied. The only way to be certain is to look at the descriptions of the original dependency and the promoted version in the Layers & Extensions and Core Revisions appendices.

Note
There is metadata in `vk.xml` describing some aspects of promotion, especially requires, promotedto and deprecatedby attributes of `<extension>` tags. However, the metadata does not yet fully describe this scenario. In the future, we may extend the XML schema to describe the full set of extensions and versions satisfying a dependency.

37.6. Compatibility Guarantees (Informative)

This section is marked as informal as there is no binding responsibility on implementations of the Vulkan API - these guarantees are however a contract between the Vulkan Working Group and developers using this Specification.

37.6.1. Core Versions

Each of the major, minor, and patch versions of the Vulkan specification provide different compatibility guarantees.

Patch Versions

A difference in the patch version indicates that a set of bug fixes or clarifications have been made to the Specification. Informative enums returned by Vulkan commands that will not affect the runtime behavior of a valid application may be added in a patch version (e.g. `VkVendorId`).

The specification’s patch version is strictly increasing for a given major version of the specification;
any change to a specification as described above will result in the patch version being increased by 1. Patch versions are applied to all minor versions, even if a given minor version is not affected by the provoking change.

Specifications with different patch versions but the same major and minor version are fully compatible with each other - such that a valid application written against one will work with an implementation of another.

Note
If a patch version includes a bug fix or clarification that could have a significant impact on developer expectations, these will be highlighted in the change log. Generally the Vulkan Working Group tries to avoid these kinds of changes, instead fixing them in either an extension or core version.

Minor Versions

Changes in the minor version of the specification indicate that new functionality has been added to the core specification. This will usually include new interfaces in the header, and may also include behavior changes and bug fixes. Core functionality may be deprecated in a minor version, but will not be obsoleted or removed.

The specification's minor version is strictly increasing for a given major version of the specification; any change to a specification as described above will result in the minor version being increased by 1. Changes that can be accommodated in a patch version will not increase the minor version.

Specifications with a lower minor version are backwards compatible with an implementation of a specification with a higher minor version for core functionality and extensions issued with the KHR vendor tag. Vendor and multi-vendor extensions are not guaranteed to remain functional across minor versions, though in general they are with few exceptions - see Obsoletion for more information.

Major Versions

A difference in the major version of specifications indicates a large set of changes which will likely include interface changes, behavioral changes, removal of deprecated functionality, and the modification, addition, or replacement of other functionality.

The specification's major version is monotonically increasing; any change to the specification as described above will result in the major version being increased. Changes that can be accommodated in a patch or minor version will not increase the major version.

The Vulkan Working Group intends to only issue a new major version of the Specification in order to realise significant improvements to the Vulkan API that will necessarily require breaking compatibility.

A new major version will likely include a wholly new version of the specification to be issued - which could include an overhaul of the versioning semantics for the minor and patch versions. The patch and minor versions of a specification are therefore not meaningful across major versions. If a
major version of the specification includes similar versioning semantics, it is expected that the patch and the minor version will be reset to 0 for that major version.

37.6.2. Extensions

A KHR extension must be able to be enabled alongside any other KHR extension, and for any minor or patch version of the core Specification beyond the minimum version it requires. A multi-vendor extension should be able to be enabled alongside any KHR extension or other multi-vendor extension, and for any minor or patch version of the core Specification beyond the minimum version it requires. A vendor extension should be able to be enabled alongside any KHR extension, multi-vendor extension, or other vendor extension from the same vendor, and for any minor or patch version of the core Specification beyond the minimum version it requires. A vendor extension may be able to be enabled alongside vendor extensions from another vendor.

The one other exception to this is if a vendor or multi-vendor extension is made obsolete by either a core version or another extension, which will be highlighted in the extension appendix.

Promotion

Extensions, or features of an extension, may be promoted to a new core version of the API, or a newer extension which an equal or greater number of implementors are in favour of.

When extension functionality is promoted, minor changes may be introduced, limited to the following:

- Naming
- Non-intrusive parameters changes
- Feature advertisement/enablement
- Combining structure parameters into larger structures
- Author ID suffixes changed or removed

Note

If extension functionality is promoted, there is no guarantee of direct compatibility, however it should require little effort to port code from the original feature to the promoted one.

The Vulkan Working Group endeavours to ensure that larger changes are marked as either deprecated or obsoleted as appropriate, and can do so retroactively if necessary.

Extensions that are promoted are listed as being promoted in their extension appendices, with reference to where they were promoted to.

When an extension is promoted, any backwards compatibility aliases which exist in the extension will not be promoted.

Note
As a hypothetical example, if the `VK_KHR_surface` extension were promoted to part of a future core version, the `VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR` token defined by that extension would be promoted to `VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR`. However, the `VK_COLORSPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR` token aliases `VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR`. The `VK_COLORSPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR` would not be promoted, because it is a backwards compatibility alias that exists only due to a naming mistake when the extension was initially published.

### Deprecation

Extensions may be marked as deprecated when the intended use cases either become irrelevant or can be solved in other ways. Generally, a new feature will become available to solve the use case in another extension or core version of the API, but it is not guaranteed.

**Note**

Features that are intended to replace deprecated functionality have no guarantees of compatibility, and applications may require drastic modification in order to make use of the new features.

Extensions that are deprecated are listed as being deprecated in their extension appendices, with an explanation of the deprecation and any features that are relevant.

### Obsoletion

Occasionally, an extension will be marked as obsolete if a new version of the core API or a new extension is fundamentally incompatible with it. An obsoleted extension must not be used with the extension or core version that obsoleted it.

Extensions that are obsoleted are listed as being obsoleted in their extension appendices, with reference to what they were obsoleted by.

### Aliases

When an extension is promoted or deprecated by a newer feature, some or all of its functionality may be replicated into the newer feature. Rather than duplication of all the documentation and definitions, the specification instead identifies the identical commands and types as *aliases* of one another. Each alias is mentioned together with the definition it aliases, with the older aliases marked as “equivalents”. Each alias of the same command has identical behavior, and each alias of the same type has identical meaning - they can be used interchangeably in an application with no compatibility issues.

**Note**

For promoted types, the aliased extension type is semantically identical to the new core type. The C99 headers simply typedef the older aliases to the promoted types.

For promoted command aliases, however, there are two separate entry point definitions, due to the fact that the C99 ABI has no way to alias command definitions without resorting to macros. Calling via either entry point definition
will produce identical behavior within the bounds of the specification, and should still invoke the same entry point in the implementation. Debug tools may use separate entry points with different debug behavior; to write the appropriate command name to an output log, for instance.

**Special Use Extensions**

Some extensions exist only to support a specific purpose or specific class of application. These are referred to as “special use extensions”. Use of these extensions in applications not meeting the special use criteria is not recommended.

Special use cases are restricted, and only those defined below are used to describe extensions:

*Table 39. Extension Special Use Cases*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Use</th>
<th>XML Tag</th>
<th>Full Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAD support</td>
<td>cadsupport</td>
<td>Extension is intended to support specialized functionality used by CAD/CAM applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3D support</td>
<td>d3demulatio n</td>
<td>Extension is intended to support D3D emulation layers, and applications ported from D3D, by adding functionality specific to D3D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developer tools</td>
<td>devtools</td>
<td>Extension is intended to support developer tools such as capture-replay libraries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debugging tools</td>
<td>debugging</td>
<td>Extension is intended for use by applications when debugging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenGL / ES support</td>
<td>glemulation</td>
<td>Extension is intended to support OpenGL and/or OpenGL ES emulation layers, and applications ported from those APIs, by adding functionality specific to those APIs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special use extensions are identified in the metadata for each such extension in the **Layers & Extensions** appendix, using the name in the “Special Use” column above.

Special use extensions are also identified in *vk.xml* with the short name in “XML Tag” column above, as described in the “API Extensions (extension tag)” section of the registry schema documentation.
Chapter 38. Features

Features describe functionality which is not supported on all implementations. Features are properties of the physical device. Features are optional, and must be explicitly enabled before use. Support for features is reported and enabled on a per-feature basis.

Note
Features are reported via the basic VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures structure, as well as the extensible structure VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, which was added in the VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 extension and included in Vulkan 1.1. When new features are added in future Vulkan versions or extensions, each extension should introduce one new feature structure, if needed. This structure can be added to the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure.

For convenience, new core versions of Vulkan may introduce new unified feature structures for features promoted from extensions. At the same time, the extension's original feature structure (if any) is also promoted to the core API, and is an alias of the extension's structure. This results in multiple names for the same feature: in the original extension's feature structure and the promoted structure alias, in the unified feature structure. When a feature was implicitly supported and enabled in the extension, but an explicit name was added during promotion, then the extension itself acts as an alias for the feature as listed in the table below.

All aliases of the same feature in the core API must be reported consistently: either all must be reported as supported, or none of them. When a promoted extension is available, any corresponding feature aliases must be supported.

Table 40. Extension Feature Aliases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extension</th>
<th>Feature(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters</td>
<td>shaderDrawParameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_draw间接_count</td>
<td>drawIndirectCount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge</td>
<td>samplerMirrorClampToEdge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To query supported features, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures* pFeatures);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device from which to query the supported features.
- `pFeatures` is a pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures structure in which the physical device features are returned. For each feature, a value of VK_TRUE specifies that the feature is supported on this physical device, and VK_FALSE specifies that the feature is not supported.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures-physicalDevice-parameter
  physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures-pFeatures-parameter
  pFeatures must be a valid pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures structure

Fine-grained features used by a logical device must be enabled at VkDevice creation time. If a feature is enabled that the physical device does not support, VkDevice creation will fail and return VK_ERROR_FEATURE_NOT_PRESENT.

The fine-grained features are enabled by passing a pointer to the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures structure via the pEnabledFeatures member of the VkDeviceCreateInfo structure that is passed into the vkCreateDevice call. If a member of pEnabledFeatures is set to VK_TRUE or VK_FALSE, then the device will be created with the indicated feature enabled or disabled, respectively. Features can also be enabled by using the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure.

If an application wishes to enable all features supported by a device, it can simply pass in the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures structure that was previously returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures. To disable an individual feature, the application can set the desired member to VK_FALSE in the same structure. Setting pEnabledFeatures to NULL and not including a VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo is equivalent to setting all members of the structure to VK_FALSE.

**Note**

Some features, such as robustBufferAccess, may incur a runtime performance cost. Application writers should carefully consider the implications of enabling all supported features.

To query supported features defined by the core or extensions, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2* pFeatures);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2* pFeatures);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device from which to query the supported features.
- **pFeatures** is a pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure in which the physical device
features are returned.

Each structure in \texttt{pFeatures} and its \texttt{pNext} chain contains members corresponding to fine-grained features. \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2} writes each member to a boolean value indicating whether that feature is supported.

\begin{tcolorbox}
\textbf{Valid Usage (Implicit)}

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2-physicalDevice-parameter \texttt{physicalDevice} must be a valid \texttt{VkPhysicalDevice} handle.
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2-pFeatures-parameter \texttt{pFeatures} must be a valid pointer to a \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2} structure.
\end{tcolorbox}

The \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2} structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures features;
} VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR;
```

- \texttt{sType} is the type of this structure.
- \texttt{pNext} is \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- \texttt{features} is a \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures} structure describing the fine-grained features of the Vulkan 1.0 API.

The \texttt{pNext} chain of this structure is used to extend the structure with features defined by extensions. This structure \texttt{can} be used in \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2} or \texttt{can} be included in the \texttt{pNext} chain of a \texttt{VkDeviceCreateInfo} structure, in which case it controls which features are enabled in the device in lieu of \texttt{pEnabledFeatures}.

\begin{tcolorbox}
\textbf{Valid Usage (Implicit)}

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2-sType-sType \texttt{sType} must be \texttt{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FEATURES_2}
\end{tcolorbox}

The \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures} structure is defined as:
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0

typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures {
    VkBool32 robustBufferAccess;
    VkBool32 fullDrawIndexUint32;
    VkBool32 imageCubeArray;
    VkBool32 independentBlend;
    VkBool32 geometryShader;
    VkBool32 tessellationShader;
    VkBool32 sampleRateShading;
    VkBool32 dualSrcBlend;
    VkBool32 logicOp;
    VkBool32 multiDrawIndirect;
    VkBool32 drawIndirectFirstInstance;
    VkBool32 depthClamp;
    VkBool32 depthBiasClamp;
    VkBool32 fillModeNonSolid;
    VkBool32 depthBounds;
    VkBool32 wideLines;
    VkBool32 largePoints;
    VkBool32 alphaToOne;
    VkBool32 multiViewport;
    VkBool32 samplerAnisotropy;
    VkBool32 textureCompressionETC2;
    VkBool32 textureCompressionASTC_LDR;
    VkBool32 textureCompressionBC;
    VkBool32 occlusionQueryPrecise;
    VkBool32 pipelineStatisticsQuery;
    VkBool32 vertexPipelineStoresAndAtomics;
    VkBool32 fragmentStoresAndAtomics;
    VkBool32 shaderTessellationAndGeometryPointSize;
    VkBool32 shaderImageGatherExtended;
    VkBool32 shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats;
    VkBool32 shaderStorageImageMultisample;
    VkBool32 shaderStorageImageReadWriteWithoutFormat;
    VkBool32 shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat;
    VkBool32 shaderUniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing;
    VkBool32 shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing;
    VkBool32 shaderStorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing;
    VkBool32 shaderStorageImageArrayDynamicIndexing;
    VkBool32 shaderClipDistance;
    VkBool32 shaderCullDistance;
    VkBool32 shaderFloat64;
    VkBool32 shaderInt64;
    VkBool32 shaderInt16;
    VkBool32 shaderResourceResidency;
    VkBool32 shaderResourceMinLod;
    VkBool32 sparseBinding;
    VkBool32 sparseResidencyBuffer;
    VkBool32 sparseResidencyImage2D;
    VkBool32 sparseResidencyImage3D;
};
This structure describes the following features:

- **robustBufferAccess** specifies that accesses to buffers are bounds-checked against the range of the buffer descriptor (as determined by `VkDescriptorBufferInfo::range`, `VkBufferViewCreateInfo::range`, or the size of the buffer). Out of bounds accesses must not cause application termination, and the effects of shader loads, stores, and atomics must conform to an implementation-dependent behavior as described below.

  ◦ A buffer access is considered to be out of bounds if any of the following are true:

  ▪ The pointer was formed by `OpImageTexelPointer` and the coordinate is less than zero or greater than or equal to the number of whole elements in the bound range.

  ▪ The pointer was not formed by `OpImageTexelPointer` and the object pointed to is not wholly contained within the bound range. This includes accesses performed via variable pointers where the buffer descriptor being accessed cannot be statically determined. Uninitialized pointers and pointers equal to `OpConstantNull` are treated as pointing to a zero-sized object, so all accesses through such pointers are considered to be out of bounds. Buffer accesses through buffer device addresses are not bounds-checked.

    \[\text{Note}\]

    If a SPIR-V `OpLoad` instruction loads a structure and the tail end of the structure is out of bounds, then all members of the structure are considered out of bounds even if the members at the end are not statically used.

  ▪ If any buffer access is determined to be out of bounds, then any other access of the same type (load, store, or atomic) to the same buffer that accesses an address less than 16 bytes away from the out of bounds address may also be considered out of bounds.

  ▪ If the access is a load that reads from the same memory locations as a prior store in the same shader invocation, with no other intervening accesses to the same memory locations in that shader invocation, then the result of the load may be the value stored by the store instruction, even if the access is out of bounds. If the load is Volatile, then an out of bounds load must return the appropriate out of bounds value.

  ▪ Out-of-bounds buffer loads will return any of the following values:

    ▪ Values from anywhere within the memory range(s) bound to the buffer (possibly including bytes of memory past the end of the buffer, up to the end of the bound range).

    ▪ Zero values, or \((0,0,0,x)\) vectors for vector reads where \(x\) is a valid value represented in the type of the vector components and may be any of:
0, 1, or the maximum representable positive integer value, for signed or unsigned integer components

0.0 or 1.0, for floating-point components

- Out-of-bounds writes may modify values within the memory range(s) bound to the buffer, but must not modify any other memory.
- Out-of-bounds atomics may modify values within the memory range(s) bound to the buffer, but must not modify any other memory, and return an undefined value.
- Vertex input attributes are considered out of bounds if the offset of the attribute in the bound vertex buffer range plus the size of the attribute is greater than either:
  - `vertexBufferRangeSize`, if `bindingStride` == 0; or
  - `(vertexBufferRangeSize - (vertexBufferRangeSize % bindingStride))`

where `vertexBufferRangeSize` is the byte size of the memory range bound to the vertex buffer binding and `bindingStride` is the byte stride of the corresponding vertex input binding. Further, if any vertex input attribute using a specific vertex input binding is out of bounds, then all vertex input attributes using that vertex input binding for that vertex shader invocation are considered out of bounds.

- If a vertex input attribute is out of bounds, it will be assigned one of the following values:
  - Values from anywhere within the memory range(s) bound to the buffer, converted according to the format of the attribute.
  - Zero values, format converted according to the format of the attribute.
  - Zero values, or (0,0,0,x) vectors, as described above.

- If `robustBufferAccess` is not enabled, applications must not perform out of bounds accesses.

- `fullDrawIndexUint32` specifies the full 32-bit range of indices is supported for indexed draw calls when using a `VkIndexType` of `VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32`. `maxDrawIndexedIndexValue` is the maximum index value that may be used (aside from the primitive restart index, which is always $2^{32} - 1$ when the ` VkIndexType` is `VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32`). If this feature is supported, `maxDrawIndexedIndexValue` must be $2^{32} - 1$; otherwise it must be no smaller than $2^{24} - 1$. See `maxDrawIndexedIndexValue`.

- `imageCubeArray` specifies whether image views with a `VkImageViewType` of `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY` can be created, and that the corresponding `SampledCubeArray` and `ImageCubeArray` SPIR-V capabilities can be used in shader code.

- `independentBlend` specifies whether the `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` settings are controlled independently per-attachment. If this feature is not enabled, the `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` settings for all color attachments must be identical. Otherwise, a different `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` can be provided for each bound color attachment.

- `geometryShader` specifies whether geometry shaders are supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `VK_SHADER_STAGE_GEOMETRY_BIT` and `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT` enum values must not be used. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `Geometry` capability.
• **tessellationShader** specifies whether tessellation control and evaluation shaders are supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_BIT`, `VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT`, `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`, and `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_STATE_CREATE_INFO` enum values **must** not be used. This also specifies whether shader modules **can** declare the Tessellation capability.

• **sampleRateShading** specifies whether Sample Shading and multisample interpolation are supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `sampleShadingEnable` member of the `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo` structure **must** be set to `VK_FALSE` and the `minSampleShading` member is ignored. This also specifies whether shader modules **can** declare the SampleRateShading capability.

• **dualSrcBlend** specifies whether blend operations which take two sources are supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_COLOR`, `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_COLOR`, `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_ALPHA`, and `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA` enum values **must** not be used as source or destination blending factors. See Dual-Source Blending.

• **logicOp** specifies whether logic operations are supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `logicOpEnable` member of the `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo` structure **must** be set to `VK_FALSE`, and the `logicOp` member is ignored.

• **multiDrawIndirect** specifies whether multiple draw indirect is supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `drawCount` parameter to the `vkCmdDrawIndirect` and `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect` commands **must** be 0 or 1. The `maxDrawIndirectCount` member of the `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits` structure **must** also be 1 if this feature is not supported. See `maxDrawIndirectCount`.

• **drawIndirectFirstInstance** specifies whether indirect drawing calls support the `firstInstance` parameter. If this feature is not enabled, the `firstInstance` member of all `VkDrawIndirectCommand` and `VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand` structures that are provided to the `vkCmdDrawIndirect` and `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect` commands **must** be 0.

• **depthClamp** specifies whether depth clamping is supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `depthClampEnable` member of the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` structure **must** be set to `VK_FALSE`. Otherwise, setting `depthClampEnable` to `VK_TRUE` will enable depth clamping.

• **depthBiasClamp** specifies whether depth bias clamping is supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `depthBiasClamp` member of the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` structure **must** be set to 0.0 unless the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS` dynamic state is enabled, and the `depthBiasClamp` parameter to `vkCmdSetDepthBias` **must** be set to 0.0.

• **fillModeNonSolid** specifies whether point and wireframe fill modes are supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `VK_POLYGON_MODE_POINT` and `VK_POLYGON_MODE_LINE` enum values **must** not be used.

• **depthBounds** specifies whether depth bounds tests are supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `depthBoundsTestEnable` member of the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` structure **must** be set to `VK_FALSE`. When `depthBoundsTestEnable` is set to `VK_FALSE`, the `minDepthBounds` and `maxDepthBounds` members of the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` structure are ignored.

• **wideLines** specifies whether lines with width other than 1.0 are supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `lineWidth` member of the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` structure **must** be set to 1.0 unless the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LINE_WIDTH` dynamic state is enabled, and the `lineWidth`
parameter to `vkCmdSetLineWidth` must be set to 1.0. When this feature is supported, the range and granularity of supported line widths are indicated by the `lineWidthRange` and `lineWidthGranularity` members of the `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits` structure, respectively.

- **largePoints** specifies whether points with size greater than 1.0 are supported. If this feature is not enabled, only a point size of 1.0 written by a shader is supported. The range and granularity of supported point sizes are indicated by the `pointSizeRange` and `pointSizeGranularity` members of the `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits` structure, respectively.

- **alphaToOne** specifies whether the implementation is able to replace the alpha value of the fragment shader color output in the Multisample Coverage fragment operation. If this feature is not enabled, then the `alphaToOneEnable` member of the `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo` structure must be set to `VK_FALSE`. Otherwise setting `alphaToOneEnable` to `VK_TRUE` will enable alpha-to-one behavior.

- **multiViewport** specifies whether more than one viewport is supported. If this feature is not enabled:
  - The `viewportCount` and `scissorCount` members of the `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo` structure must be set to 1.
  - The `firstViewport` and `viewportCount` parameters to the `vkCmdSetViewport` command must be set to 0 and 1, respectively.
  - The `firstScissor` and `scissorCount` parameters to the `vkCmdSetScissor` command must be set to 0 and 1, respectively.

- **samplerAnisotropy** specifies whether anisotropic filtering is supported. If this feature is not enabled, the `anisotropyEnable` member of the `VkSamplerCreateInfo` structure must be `VK_FALSE`.

- **textureCompressionETC2** specifies whether all of the ETC2 and EAC compressed texture formats are supported. If this feature is enabled, then the `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT`, `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT` and `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT` features must be supported in `optimalTilingFeatures` for the following formats:
  - `VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_SRGB_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_SRGB_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_SRGB_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_SNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_SNORM_BLOCK`

To query for additional properties, or if the feature is not enabled, `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` can be used to check for supported properties of individual formats as normal.
textureCompressionASTC_LDR specifies whether all of the ASTC LDR compressed texture formats are supported. If this feature is enabled, then the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT, VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT and VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT features must be supported in optimalTilingFeatures for the following formats:

- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SRGB_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_UNORM_BLOCK
- VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SRGB_BLOCK

To query for additional properties, or if the feature is not enabled, vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties and vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties can be used to check for supported properties of individual formats as normal.
• **textureCompressionBC** specifies whether all of the BC compressed texture formats are supported. If this feature is enabled, then the `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT`, `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT` and `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT` features must be supported in `optimalTilingFeatures` for the following formats:

  - `VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_SRGB_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_SRGB_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC2_SRGB_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC3_SRGB_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC6H_UFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC6H_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_BC7_SRGB_BLOCK`

To query for additional properties, or if the feature is not enabled, `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` can be used to check for supported properties of individual formats as normal.

• **occlusionQueryPrecise** specifies whether occlusion queries returning actual sample counts are supported. Occlusion queries are created in a `VkQueryPool` by specifying the `queryType` of `VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION` in the `VkQueryPoolCreateInfo` structure which is passed to `vkCreateQueryPool`. If this feature is enabled, queries of this type can enable `VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT` in the `flags` parameter to `vkCmdBeginQuery`. If this feature is not supported, the implementation supports only boolean occlusion queries. When any samples are passed, boolean queries will return a non-zero result value, otherwise a result value of zero is returned. When this feature is enabled and `VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT` is set, occlusion queries will report the actual number of samples passed.

• **pipelineStatisticsQuery** specifies whether the pipeline statistics queries are supported. If this feature is not enabled, queries of type `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS` cannot be created, and none of the `VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits` bits can be set in the `pipelineStatistics` member of the `VkQueryPoolCreateInfo` structure.

• **vertexPipelineStoresAndAtomics** specifies whether storage buffers and images support stores and atomic operations in the vertex, tessellation, and geometry shader stages. If this feature is not enabled, all storage image, storage texel buffer, and storage buffer variables used by these
stages in shader modules must be decorated with the `NonWritable` decoration (or the `readonly` memory qualifier in GLSL).

- `fragmentStoresAndAtomics` specifies whether storage buffers and images support stores and atomic operations in the fragment shader stage. If this feature is not enabled, all storage image, storage texel buffer, and storage buffer variables used by the fragment stage in shader modules must be decorated with the `NonWritable` decoration (or the `readonly` memory qualifier in GLSL).

- `shaderTessellationAndGeometryPointSize` specifies whether the `PointSize` built-in decoration is available in the tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, and geometry shader stages. If this feature is not enabled, members decorated with the `PointSize` built-in decoration must not be read from or written to and all points written from a tessellation or geometry shader will have a size of 1.0. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `TessellationPointSize` capability for tessellation control and evaluation shaders, or if the shader modules can declare the `GeometryPointSize` capability for geometry shaders. An implementation supporting this feature must also support one or both of the `tessellationShader` or `geometryShader` features.

- `shaderImageGatherExtended` specifies whether the extended set of image gather instructions are available in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, the `OpImage*Gather` instructions do not support the `Offset` and `ConstOffsets` operands. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `ImageGatherExtended` capability.

- `shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats` specifies whether all the “storage image extended formats” below are supported; if this feature is supported, then the `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT` must be supported in `optimalTilingFeatures` for the following formats:

  - `VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SFLOAT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B10G11R11_UFLOAT_PACK32`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R16_SFLOAT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_UNORM`
  - `VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UNORM_PACK32`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SINT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SINT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R16_SINT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R8_SINT`
- VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UINT_PACK32
- VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UINT
- VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UINT
- VK_FORMAT_R16_UINT
- VK_FORMAT_R8_UINT

### Note

The `shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats` feature only adds a guarantee of format support, which is specified for the whole physical device. Therefore enabling or disabling the feature via `vkCreateDevice` has no practical effect.

To query for additional properties, or if the feature is not supported, `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` can be used to check for supported properties of individual formats, as usual rules allow.

- VK_FORMAT_R32G32_UINT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SINT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SFLOAT

from `StorageImageExtendedFormats` SPIR-V capability, are already covered by core Vulkan mandatory format support.

- `shaderStorageImageMultisample` specifies whether multisampled storage images are supported. If this feature is not enabled, images that are created with a usage that includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT` must be created with `samples` equal to `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `StorageImageMultisample` and `ImageMSArray` capabilities.

- `shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat` specifies whether storage images require a format qualifier to be specified when reading. `shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat` applies only to formats listed in the `storage without format` list.

- `shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat` specifies whether storage images require a format qualifier to be specified when writing. `shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat` applies only to formats listed in the `storage without format` list.

- `shaderUniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing` specifies whether arrays of uniform buffers can be indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `UniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing` capability.

- `shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing` specifies whether arrays of samplers or sampled images can be indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE` must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `SampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing` capability.

- `shaderStorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing` specifies whether arrays of storage buffers can be
indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `StorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing` capability.

- `shaderStorageImageArrayDynamicIndexing` specifies whether arrays of storage images can be indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE` must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `StorageImageArrayDynamicIndexing` capability.

- `shaderClipDistance` specifies whether clip distances are supported in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, any members decorated with the `ClipDistance` built-in decoration must not be read from or written to in shader modules. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `ClipDistance` capability.

- `shaderCullDistance` specifies whether cull distances are supported in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, any members decorated with the `CullDistance` built-in decoration must not be read from or written to in shader modules. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `CullDistance` capability.

- `shaderFloat64` specifies whether 64-bit floats (doubles) are supported in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, 64-bit floating-point types must not be used in shader code. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `Float64` capability. Declaring and using 64-bit floats is enabled for all storage classes that SPIR-V allows with the `Float64` capability.

- `shaderInt64` specifies whether 64-bit integers (signed and unsigned) are supported in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, 64-bit integer types must not be used in shader code. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `Int64` capability. Declaring and using 64-bit integers is enabled for all storage classes that SPIR-V allows with the `Int64` capability.

- `shaderInt16` specifies whether 16-bit integers (signed and unsigned) are supported in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer types must not be used in shader code. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `Int16` capability. However, this only enables a subset of the storage classes that SPIR-V allows for the `Int16` SPIR-V capability: Declaring and using 16-bit integers in the `Private`, `Workgroup` (for non-Block variables), and `Function` storage classes is enabled, while declaring them in the interface storage classes (e.g., `UniformConstant`, `Uniform`, `StorageBuffer`, `Input`, `Output`, and `PushConstant`) is not enabled.

- `shaderResourceResidency` specifies whether image operations that return resource residency information are supported in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, the `OpImageSparse*` instructions must not be used in shader code. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `SparseResidency` capability. The feature requires at least one of the `sparseResidency*` features to be supported.

- `shaderResourceMinLod` specifies whether image operations specifying the minimum resource LOD are supported in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, the `MinLod` image operand must not be used in shader code. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the `MinLod` capability.

- `sparseBinding` specifies whether resource memory can be managed at opaque sparse block level instead of at the object level. If this feature is not enabled, resource memory must be bound
only on a per-object basis using the `vkBindBufferMemory` and `vkBindImageMemory` commands. In this case, buffers and images must not be created with `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` set in the `flags` member of the `VkBufferCreateInfo` and `VkImageCreateInfo` structures, respectively. Otherwise resource memory can be managed as described in Sparse Resource Features.

- **sparseResidencyBuffer** specifies whether the device can access partially resident buffers. If this feature is not enabled, buffers must not be created with `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` set in the `flags` member of the `VkBufferCreateInfo` structure.

- **sparseResidencyImage2D** specifies whether the device can access partially resident 2D images with 1 sample per pixel. If this feature is not enabled, images with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` and `samples` set to `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT` must not be created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` set in the `flags` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure.

- **sparseResidencyImage3D** specifies whether the device can access partially resident 3D images. If this feature is not enabled, images with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D` must not be created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` set in the `flags` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure.

- **sparseResidency2Samples** specifies whether the physical device can access partially resident 2D images with 2 samples per pixel. If this feature is not enabled, images with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` and `samples` set to `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT` must not be created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` set in the `flags` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure.

- **sparseResidency4Samples** specifies whether the physical device can access partially resident 2D images with 4 samples per pixel. If this feature is not enabled, images with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` and `samples` set to `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT` must not be created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` set in the `flags` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure.

- **sparseResidency8Samples** specifies whether the physical device can access partially resident 2D images with 8 samples per pixel. If this feature is not enabled, images with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` and `samples` set to `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_8_BIT` must not be created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` set in the `flags` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure.

- **sparseResidency16Samples** specifies whether the physical device can access partially resident 2D images with 16 samples per pixel. If this feature is not enabled, images with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` and `samples` set to `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_16_BIT` must not be created with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT` set in the `flags` member of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure.

- **sparseResidencyAliased** specifies whether the physical device can correctly access data aliased into multiple locations. If this feature is not enabled, the `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT` and `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT` enum values must not be used in `flags` members of the `VkBufferCreateInfo` and `VkImageCreateInfo` structures, respectively.

- **variableMultisampleRate** specifies whether all pipelines that will be bound to a command buffer during a subpass which uses no attachments must have the same value for `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples`. If set to `VK_TRUE`, the
implementation supports variable multisample rates in a subpass which uses no attachments. If set to VK_FALSE, then all pipelines bound in such a subpass must have the same multisample rate. This has no effect in situations where a subpass uses any attachments.

- **inheritedQueries** specifies whether a secondary command buffer may be executed while a query is active.

The **VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 storageBuffer16BitAccess;
    VkBool32 uniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess;
    VkBool32 storagePushConstant16;
    VkBool32 storageInputOutput16;
    VkBool32 multiview;
    VkBool32 multiviewGeometryShader;
    VkBool32 multiviewTessellationShader;
    VkBool32 variablePointersStorageBuffer;
    VkBool32 variablePointers;
    VkBool32 protectedMemory;
    VkBool32 samplerYcbcrConversion;
    VkBool32 shaderDrawParameters;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **storageBuffer16BitAccess** specifies whether objects in the StorageBuffer, ShaderRecordBufferKHR, or PhysicalStorageBuffer storage class with the Block decoration can have 16-bit integer and 16-bit floating-point members. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point members must not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the StorageBuffer16BitAccess capability.
- **uniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess** specifies whether objects in the Uniform storage class with the Block decoration can have 16-bit integer and 16-bit floating-point members. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point members must not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the UniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess capability.
- **storagePushConstant16** specifies whether objects in the PushConstant storage class can have 16-bit integer and 16-bit floating-point members. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer or floating-point members must not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the StoragePushConstant16 capability.
- **storageInputOutput16** specifies whether objects in the Input and Output storage classes can have 16-bit integer and 16-bit floating-point members. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer or
16-bit floating-point members must not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the StorageInputOutput16 capability.

• **multiview** specifies whether the implementation supports multiview rendering within a render pass. If this feature is not enabled, the view mask of each subpass must always be zero.

• **multiviewGeometryShader** specifies whether the implementation supports multiview rendering within a render pass, with geometry shaders. If this feature is not enabled, then a pipeline compiled against a subpass with a non-zero view mask must not include a geometry shader.

• **multiviewTessellationShader** specifies whether the implementation supports multiview rendering within a render pass, with tessellation shaders. If this feature is not enabled, then a pipeline compiled against a subpass with a non-zero view mask must not include any tessellation shaders.

• **variablePointersStorageBuffer** specifies whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V VariablePointersStorageBuffer capability. When this feature is not enabled, shader modules must not declare the SPV_KHR_variable_pointers extension or the VariablePointersStorageBuffer capability.

• **variablePointers** specifies whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V VariablePointers capability. When this feature is not enabled, shader modules must not declare the VariablePointers capability.

• **protectedMemory** specifies whether protected memory is supported.

• **samplerYcbcrConversion** specifies whether the implementation supports sampler Y’CbCr conversion. If samplerYcbcrConversion is VK_FALSE, sampler Y’CbCr conversion is not supported, and samplers using sampler Y’CbCr conversion must not be used.

• **shaderDrawParameters** specifies whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V DrawParameters capability. When this feature is not enabled, shader modules must not declare the SPV_KHR_shader_draw_parameters extension or the DrawParameters capability.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features-sType-sType sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_1_FEATURES

The VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 samplerMirrorClampToEdge;
    VkBool32 drawIndirectCount;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features;
```
This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **samplerMirrorClampToEdge** indicates whether the implementation supports the `VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE` sampler address mode. If this feature is not enabled, the `VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE` sampler address mode **must** not be used.

• **drawIndirectCount** indicates whether the implementation supports the `vkCmdDrawIndirectCount` and `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount` functions. If this feature is not enabled, these functions **must** not be used.

• **storageBuffer8BitAccess** indicates whether objects in the `StorageBuffer`, `ShaderRecordBufferKHR`, or `PhysicalStorageBuffer` storage class with the `Block` decoration **can** have 8-bit integer members. If this feature is not enabled, 8-bit integer members **must** not be used in such objects. This also indicates whether shader modules **can** declare the `StorageBuffer8BitAccess` capability.

• **uniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess** indicates whether objects in the `Uniform` storage class with the `Block` decoration **can** have 8-bit integer members. If this feature is not enabled, 8-bit integer members **must** not be used in such objects. This also indicates whether shader modules **can** declare the `UniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess` capability.

• **storagePushConstant8** indicates whether objects in the `PushConstant` storage class **can** have 8-bit integer members. If this feature is not enabled, 8-bit integer members **must** not be used in such objects. This also indicates whether shader modules **can** declare the `StoragePushConstant8` capability.

• **shaderBufferInt64Atomics** indicates whether shaders **can** perform 64-bit unsigned and signed integer atomic operations on buffers.

• **shaderSharedInt64Atomics** indicates whether shaders **can** perform 64-bit unsigned and signed integer atomic operations on shared memory.

• **shaderFloat16** indicates whether 16-bit floats (halves) are supported in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules **can** declare the `Float16` capability. However, this only enables a subset of the storage classes that SPIR-V allows for the `Float16` SPIR-V capability: Declaring and using 16-bit floats in the `Private`, `Workgroup` (for non-Block variables), and `Function` storage classes is enabled, while declaring them in the interface storage classes (e.g., `UniformConstant`, `Uniform`, `StorageBuffer`, `Input`, `Output`, and `PushConstant`) is not enabled.

• **shaderInt8** indicates whether 8-bit integers (signed and unsigned) are supported in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules **can** declare the `Int8` capability. However, this only enables a subset of the storage classes that SPIR-V allows for the `Int8` SPIR-V capability: Declaring and using 8-bit integers in the `Private`, `Workgroup` (for non-Block variables), and `Function` storage classes is enabled, while declaring them in the interface storage classes (e.g., `UniformConstant`, `Uniform`, `StorageBuffer`, `Input`, `Output`, and `PushConstant`) is not enabled.

• **descriptorIndexing** indicates whether the implementation supports the minimum set of descriptor indexing features as described in the [Feature Requirements](#) section. Enabling the `descriptorIndexing` member when `vkCreateDevice` is called does not imply the other minimum descriptor indexing features are also enabled. Those other descriptor indexing features **must** be enabled individually as needed by the application.

• **shaderInputAttachmentArrayDynamicIndexing** indicates whether arrays of input attachments **can** be indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not
enabled, resources with a descriptor type of \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT} must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{InputAttachmentArrayDynamicIndexing} capability.

- \textbf{shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing} indicates whether arrays of uniform texel buffers \textbf{can} be indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER} must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{UniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing} capability.

- \textbf{shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing} indicates whether arrays of storage texel buffers \textbf{can} be indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER} must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{StorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing} capability.

- \textbf{shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing} indicates whether arrays of uniform buffers \textbf{can} be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER} or \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC} must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{UniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing} capability.

- \textbf{shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing} indicates whether arrays of samplers or sampled images \textbf{can} be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER}, \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER}, or \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE} must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{SampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing} capability.

- \textbf{shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing} indicates whether arrays of storage buffers \textbf{can} be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER} or \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC} must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{StorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing} capability.

- \textbf{shaderStorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexing} indicates whether arrays of storage images \textbf{can} be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE} must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{StorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexing} capability.

- \textbf{shaderInputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexing} indicates whether arrays of input attachments \textbf{can} be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of \texttt{VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT} must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This
also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `InputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

- shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing indicates whether arrays of uniform texel buffers can be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `UniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

- shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing indicates whether arrays of storage texel buffers can be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `StorageTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

- descriptorBindingUniformBufferUpdateAfterBind indicates whether the implementation supports updating uniform buffer descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER`.

- descriptorBindingSampledImageUpdateAfterBind indicates whether the implementation supports updating sampled image descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`.

- descriptorBindingStorageImageUpdateAfterBind indicates whether the implementation supports updating storage image descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`.

- descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind indicates whether the implementation supports updating storage buffer descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER`.

- descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind indicates whether the implementation supports updating uniform texel buffer descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER`.

- descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind indicates whether the implementation supports updating storage texel buffer descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER`.

- descriptorBindingUpdateUnusedWhilePending indicates whether the implementation supports updating descriptors while the set is in use. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT` must not be used.

- descriptorBindingPartiallyBound indicates whether the implementation supports statically using a descriptor set binding in which some descriptors are not valid. If this feature is not
enabled, VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_PARTIALLY_BOUND_BIT must not be used.

- **descriptorBindingVariableDescriptorCount** indicates whether the implementation supports descriptor sets with a variable-sized last binding. If this feature is not enabled, VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_BIT must not be used.

- **runtimeDescriptorArray** indicates whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V RuntimeDescriptorArray capability. If this feature is not enabled, descriptors must not be declared in runtime arrays.

- **samplerFilterMinmax** indicates whether the implementation supports a minimum set of required formats supporting min/max filtering as defined by the filterMinMaxSingleComponentFormats property minimum requirements. If this feature is not enabled, then VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo must only use VK_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_WEIGHTED_AVERAGE.

- **scalarBlockLayout** indicates that the implementation supports the layout of resource blocks in shaders using scalar alignment.

- **imagelessFramebuffer** indicates that the implementation supports specifying the image view for attachments at render pass begin time via VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo.

- **uniformBufferStandardLayout** indicates that the implementation supports the same layouts for uniform buffers as for storage and other kinds of buffers. See Standard Buffer Layout.

- **shaderSubgroupExtendedTypes** is a boolean specifying whether subgroup operations can use 8-bit integer, 16-bit integer, 64-bit integer, 16-bit floating-point, and vectors of these types in group operations with subgroup scope, if the implementation supports the types.

- **separateDepthStencilLayouts** indicates whether the implementation supports a VkImageMemoryBarrier for a depth/stencil image with only one of VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT set, and whether VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL can be used.

- **hostQueryReset** indicates that the implementation supports resetting queries from the host with vkResetQueryPool.

- **timelineSemaphore** indicates whether semaphores created with a VkSemaphoreType of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE are supported.

- **bufferDeviceAddress** indicates that the implementation supports accessing buffer memory in shaders as storage buffers via an address queried from vkGetBufferDeviceAddress.

- **bufferDeviceAddressCaptureReplay** indicates that the implementation supports saving and reusing buffer and device addresses, e.g. for trace capture and replay.

- **bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice** indicates that the implementation supports the bufferDeviceAddress, rayTracingPipeline and rayQuery features for logical devices created with multiple physical devices. If this feature is not supported, buffer and acceleration structure addresses must not be queried on a logical device created with more than one physical device.

- **vulkanMemoryModel** indicates whether the Vulkan Memory Model is supported, as defined in Vulkan Memory Model. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the VulkanMemoryModel capability.

- **vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope** indicates whether the Vulkan Memory Model can use Device
scope synchronization. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `VulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope` capability.

- `vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains` indicates whether the Vulkan Memory Model can use availability and visibility chains with more than one element.

- `shaderOutputViewportIndex` indicates whether the implementation supports the `ShaderViewportIndex` SPIR-V capability enabling variables decorated with the `ViewportIndex` built-in to be exported from vertex or tessellation evaluation shaders. If this feature is not enabled, the `ViewportIndex` built-in decoration must not be used on outputs in vertex or tessellation evaluation shaders.

- `shaderOutputLayer` indicates whether the implementation supports the `ShaderLayer` SPIR-V capability enabling variables decorated with the `Layer` built-in to be exported from vertex or tessellation evaluation shaders. If this feature is not enabled, the `Layer` built-in decoration must not be used on outputs in vertex or tessellation evaluation shaders.

- If `subgroupBroadcastDynamicId` is `VK_TRUE`, the “Id” operand of `OpGroupNonUniformBroadcast` can be dynamically uniform within a subgroup, and the “Index” operand of `OpGroupNonUniformQuadBroadcast` can be dynamically uniform within the derivative group. If it is `VK_FALSE`, these operands must be constants.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features-sType-sType`  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_2_FEATURES`.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 robustImageAccess;
    VkBool32 inlineUniformBlock;
    VkBool32 descriptorBindingInlineUniformBlockUpdateAfterBind;
    VkBool32 pipelineCreationCacheControl;
    VkBool32 privateData;
    VkBool32 shaderDemoteToHelperInvocation;
    VkBool32 shaderTerminateInvocation;
    VkBool32 subgroupSizeControl;
    VkBool32 computeFullSubgroups;
    VkBool32 synchronization2;
    VkBool32 textureCompressionASTC_HDR;
    VkBool32 shaderZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemory;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features;
```
This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- **robustImageAccess** indicates whether image accesses are tightly bounds-checked against the dimensions of the image view. Invalid texels resulting from out of bounds image loads will be replaced as described in Texel Replacement, with either (0,0,1) or (0,0,0) values inserted for missing G, B, or A components based on the format.

- **inlineUniformBlock** indicates whether the implementation supports inline uniform block descriptors. If this feature is not enabled, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK must not be used.

- **descriptorBindingInlineUniformBlockUpdateAfterBind** indicates whether the implementation supports updating inline uniform block descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT must not be used with VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK.

- **pipelineCreationCacheControl** indicates that the implementation supports:
  - The following can be used in Vk*PipelineCreateInfo::flags:
    - VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FAIL_ON_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED_BIT
    - VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT
  - The following can be used in VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo::flags:
    - VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT

- **privateData** indicates whether the implementation supports private data. See Private Data.

- **shaderDemoteToHelperInvocation** indicates whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V DemoteToHelperInvocationEXT capability.

- **shaderTerminateInvocation** specifies whether the implementation supports SPIR-V modules that use the SPV_KHR_terminate_invocation extension.

- **subgroupSizeControl** indicates whether the implementation supports controlling shader subgroup sizes via the VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT flag and the VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo structure.

- **computeFullSubgroups** indicates whether the implementation supports requiring full subgroups in compute shaders via the VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT flag.

- **synchronization2** indicates whether the implementation supports the new set of synchronization commands introduced in VK_KHR_synchronization2.

- **textureCompressionASTC_HDR** indicates whether all of the ASTC HDR compressed texture formats are supported. If this feature is enabled, then the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT, VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT and VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT
features must be supported in `optimalTilingFeatures` for the following formats:

- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SFLOAT_BLOCK`

To query for additional properties, or if the feature is not enabled, `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` can be used to check for supported properties of individual formats as normal.

- `shaderZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemory` specifies whether the implementation supports initializing a variable in Workgroup storage class.
- `dynamicRendering` specifies that the implementation supports dynamic render pass instances using the `vkCmdBeginRendering` command.
- `shaderIntegerDotProduct` specifies whether shader modules can declare the `DotProductInputAllKHR`, `DotProductInput4x8BitKHR`, `DotProductInput4x8BitPackedKHR` and `DotProductKHR` capabilities.
- `maintenance4` indicates that the implementation supports the following:
  - The application may destroy a `VkPipelineLayout` object immediately after using it to create another object.
  - `LocalSizeId` can be used as an alternative to `LocalSize` to specify the local workgroup size with specialization constants.
  - Images created with identical creation parameters will always have the same alignment requirements.
  - The size memory requirement of a buffer or image is never greater than that of another buffer or image created with a greater or equal size.
  - Push constants do not have to be initialized before they are dynamically accessed.
  - The interface matching rules allow a larger output vector to match with a smaller input vector, with additional values being discarded.
If the `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_3_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 variablePointersStorageBuffer;
    VkBool32 variablePointers;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures
    VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointerFeatures;
```

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_variable_pointers
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures
    VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeaturesKHR;
```

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_variable_pointers
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures
    VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointerFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `variablePointersStorageBuffer` specifies whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V `VariablePointersStorageBuffer` capability. When this feature is not enabled, shader modules must not declare the `SPV_KHR_variable_pointers` extension or the `VariablePointersStorageBuffer` capability.
• **variablePointers** specifies whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V **VariablePointers** capability. When this feature is not enabled, shader modules **must** not declare the **VariablePointers** capability.

If the **VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures** structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the **VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2** structure passed to **vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2**, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. **VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures** can also be used in the **pNext** chain of **VkDeviceCreateInfo** to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures-variablePointers-01431
  
  If **variablePointers** is enabled then **variablePointersStorageBuffer** **must** also be enabled

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures-sType-sType
  
  **sType** **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_Pointers_FEATURES**

The **VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 multiview;
    VkBool32 multiviewGeometryShader;
    VkBool32 multiviewTessellationShader;
} VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_multiview
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **multiview** specifies whether the implementation supports multiview rendering within a render pass. If this feature is not enabled, the view mask of each subpass **must** always be zero.
- **multiviewGeometryShader** specifies whether the implementation supports multiview rendering
within a render pass, with geometry shaders. If this feature is not enabled, then a pipeline compiled against a subpass with a non-zero view mask must not include a geometry shader.

• multiviewTessellationShader specifies whether the implementation supports multiview rendering within a render pass, with tessellation shaders. If this feature is not enabled, then a pipeline compiled against a subpass with a non-zero view mask must not include any tessellation shaders.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures-multiviewGeometryShader-00580
  If multiviewGeometryShader is enabled then multiview must also be enabled

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures-multiviewTessellationShader-00581
  If multiviewTessellationShader is enabled then multiview must also be enabled

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_FEATURES

The VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64Features structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64Features {
  VkStructureType sType;
  void* pNext;
  VkBool32 shaderBufferInt64Atomics;
  VkBool32 shaderSharedInt64Atomics;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64Features;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64Features
  VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64FeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

• sType is the type of this structure.

• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **shaderBufferInt64Atomics** indicates whether shaders can perform 64-bit unsigned and signed integer atomic operations on buffers.

• **shaderSharedInt64Atomics** indicates whether shaders can perform 64-bit unsigned and signed integer atomic operations on shared memory.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64Features` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64Features` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64Features-sType-sType**
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_ATOMIC_INT64_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    void*               pNext;
    VkBool32            storageBuffer8BitAccess;
    VkBool32            uniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess;
    VkBool32            storagePushConstant8;
} VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_8bit_storage
typedef VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.

- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- **storageBuffer8BitAccess** indicates whether objects in the `StorageBuffer`, `ShaderRecordBufferKHR`, or `PhysicalStorageBuffer` storage class with the `Block` decoration can have 8-bit integer members. If this feature is not enabled, 8-bit integer members must not be used in such objects. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `StorageBuffer8BitAccess` capability.

- **uniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess** indicates whether objects in the `Uniform` storage class with the `Block` decoration can have 8-bit integer members. If this feature is not enabled, 8-bit integer members must not be used in such objects. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `UniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess` capability.
• **storagePushConstant8** indicates whether objects in the *PushConstant* storage class can have 8-bit integer members. If this feature is not enabled, 8-bit integer members must not be used in such objects. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the *StoragePushConstant8* capability.

If the `VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures-sType-sType**
  sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_8BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 storageBuffer16BitAccess;
    VkBool32 uniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess;
    VkBool32 storagePushConstant16;
    VkBool32 storageInputOutput16;
} VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_16bit_storage
typedef VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- **storageBuffer16BitAccess** specifies whether objects in the *StorageBuffer*, *ShaderRecordBufferKHR*, or *PhysicalStorageBuffer* storage class with the *Block* decoration can have 16-bit integer and 16-bit floating-point members. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point members must not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the *StorageBuffer16BitAccess* capability.

- **uniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess** specifies whether objects in the *Uniform* storage class with the *Block* decoration can have 16-bit integer and 16-bit floating-point members. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point members must not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the *UniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess* capability.
capability.

- **storagePushConstant16** specifies whether objects in the PushConstant storage class **can** have 16-bit integer and 16-bit floating-point members. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer or floating-point members **must** not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules **can** declare the StoragePushConstant16 capability.

- **storageInputOutput16** specifies whether objects in the Input and Output storage classes **can** have 16-bit integer and 16-bit floating-point members. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point members **must** not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules **can** declare the StorageInputOutput16 capability.

If the **VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures** structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the **VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2** structure passed to **vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2**, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. **VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures** **can** also be used in the **pNext** chain of **VkDeviceCreateInfo** to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures-sType-sType
  
  **sType** **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_16BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES**

The **VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features** structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 shaderFloat16;
    VkBool32 shaderInt8;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features;
```

or the equivalent

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features
VkPhysicalDevice ShaderFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• shaderFloat16 indicates whether 16-bit floats (halves) are supported in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the Float16 capability. However, this only enables a subset of the storage classes that SPIR-V allows for the Float16 SPIR-V capability: Declaring and using 16-bit floats in the Private, Workgroup (for non-Block variables), and Function storage classes is enabled, while declaring them in the interface storage classes (e.g., UniformConstant, Uniform, StorageBuffer, Input, Output, and PushConstant) is not enabled.

• shaderInt8 indicates whether 8-bit integers (signed and unsigned) are supported in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the Int8 capability. However, this only enables a subset of the storage classes that SPIR-V allows for the Int8 SPIR-V capability: Declaring and using 8-bit integers in the Private, Workgroup (for non-Block variables), and Function storage classes is enabled, while declaring them in the interface storage classes (e.g., UniformConstant, Uniform, StorageBuffer, Input, Output, and PushConstant) is not enabled.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES

The VkPhysicalDeviceShaderClockFeaturesKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_clock
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderClockFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 shaderSubgroupClock;
    VkBool32 shaderDeviceClock;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderClockFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

• sType is the type of this structure.

• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• shaderSubgroupClock indicates whether shaders can perform Subgroup scoped clock reads.

• shaderDeviceClock indicates whether shaders can perform Device scoped clock reads.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceShaderClockFeaturesKHR structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceShaderClockFeaturesKHR can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderClockFeaturesKHR-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_CLOCK_FEATURES_KHR`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 samplerYcbcrConversion;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures
    VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `samplerYcbcrConversion` specifies whether the implementation supports `sampler Y'CbCr` conversion. If `samplerYcbcrConversion` is `VK_FALSE`, `sampler Y'CbCr` conversion is not supported, and samplers using `sampler Y'CbCr` conversion must not be used.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
} VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryFeatures;
```
This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **protectedMemory** specifies whether protected memory is supported.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryFeatures-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROTECTED_MEMORY_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 shaderDrawParameters;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **shaderDrawParameters** specifies whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V `DrawParameters` capability. When this feature is not enabled, shader modules must not declare the `SPV_KHR_shader_draw_parameters` extension or the `DrawParameters` capability.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to...
indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. 

VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_DRAW_PARAMETERS_FEATURES

The VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VK_VERSION_1_2
   VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures {
    VkStructureType   sType;
    void*             pNext;
    VkBool32          shaderInputAttachmentArrayDynamicIndexing;
    VkBool32          shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing;
    VkBool32          shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing;
    VkBool32          shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing;
    VkBool32          shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing;
    VkBool32          shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing;
    VkBool32          shaderInputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexing;
    VkBool32          shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing;
    VkBool32          shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing;
    VkBool32          descriptorBindingUniformBufferUpdateAfterBind;
    VkBool32          descriptorBindingSampledImageUpdateAfterBind;
    VkBool32          descriptorBindingStorageImageUpdateAfterBind;
    VkBool32          descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind;
    VkBool32          descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind;
    VkBool32          descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind;
    VkBool32          descriptorBindingUpdateUnusedWhilePending;
    VkBool32          descriptorBindingPartiallyBound;
    VkBool32          descriptorBindingVariableDescriptorCount;
    VkBool32          runtimeDescriptorArray;
} VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- **shaderInputAttachmentArrayDynamicIndexing** indicates whether arrays of input attachments can be indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the InputAttachmentArrayDynamicIndexing capability.
• **shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing** indicates whether arrays of uniform texel buffers can be indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `UniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing` capability.

• **shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing** indicates whether arrays of storage texel buffers can be indexed by dynamically uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` must be indexed only by constant integral expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `StorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing` capability.

• **shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing** indicates whether arrays of uniform buffers can be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `UniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

• **shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing** indicates whether arrays of samplers or sampled images can be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `SampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

• **shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing** indicates whether arrays of storage buffers can be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `StorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

• **shaderStorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexing** indicates whether arrays of storage images can be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `StorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

• **shaderInputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexing** indicates whether arrays of input attachments can be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `InputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

• **shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing** indicates whether arrays of uniform texel buffers can be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `UniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.
enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `UniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

- `shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing` indicates whether arrays of storage texel buffers can be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions in shader code. If this feature is not enabled, resources with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` must not be indexed by non-uniform integer expressions when aggregated into arrays in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the `StorageTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing` capability.

- `descriptorBindingUniformBufferUpdateAfterBind` indicates whether the implementation supports updating uniform buffer descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER`.

- `descriptorBindingSampledImageUpdateAfterBind` indicates whether the implementation supports updating sampled image descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`.

- `descriptorBindingStorageImageUpdateAfterBind` indicates whether the implementation supports updating storage image descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`.

- `descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind` indicates whether the implementation supports updating storage buffer descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER`.

- `descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind` indicates whether the implementation supports updating uniform texel buffer descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER`.

- `descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind` indicates whether the implementation supports updating storage texel buffer descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER`.

- `descriptorBindingUpdateUnusedWhilePending` indicates whether the implementation supports updating descriptors while the set is in use. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_UNUSED_WHILE_PENDING_BIT` must not be used.

- `descriptorBindingPartiallyBound` indicates whether the implementation supports statically using a descriptor set binding in which some descriptors are not valid. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_PARTIALLY_BOUND_BIT` must not be used.

- `descriptorBindingVariableDescriptorCount` indicates whether the implementation supports descriptor sets with a variable-sized last binding. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_BIT` must not be used.
• runtimeDescriptorArray indicates whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V RuntimeDescriptorArray capability. If this feature is not enabled, descriptors must not be declared in runtime arrays.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DESCRIPTOR_INDEXING_FEATURES

The VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeatures structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 vulkanMemoryModel;
    VkBool32 vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope;
    VkBool32 vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeatures
VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

• sType is the type of this structure.

• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• vulkanMemoryModel indicates whether the Vulkan Memory Model is supported, as defined in Vulkan Memory Model. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the VulkanMemoryModel capability.

• vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope indicates whether the Vulkan Memory Model can use Device scope synchronization. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the VulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope capability.

• vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains indicates whether the Vulkan Memory Model can use availability and visibility chains with more than one element.
If the `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeatures-sType-sType
  
sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_MEMORY_MODEL_FEATURES`.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 inlineUniformBlock;
    VkBool32 descriptorBindingInlineUniformBlockUpdateAfterBind;
} VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `inlineUniformBlock` indicates whether the implementation supports inline uniform block descriptors. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` must not be used.
- `descriptorBindingInlineUniformBlockUpdateAfterBind` indicates whether the implementation supports updating inline uniform block descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` must not be used with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK`.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures-sType-sType
  
sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK_FEATURES`.

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The `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shader_barycentric
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 fragmentShaderBarycentric;
} VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **fragmentShaderBarycentric** indicates that the implementation supports the `BaryCoordKHR` and `BaryCoordNoPerspKHR` SPIR-V fragment shader built-ins and supports the `PerVertexKHR` SPIR-V decoration on fragment shader input variables.

See [Barycentric Interpolation](#) for more information.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the **pNext** chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricFeaturesKHR-sType-sType

The `VkPhysicalDeviceScalarBlockLayoutFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceScalarBlockLayoutFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 scalarBlockLayout;
} VkPhysicalDeviceScalarBlockLayoutFeatures;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **scalarBlockLayout** indicates that the implementation supports the layout of resource blocks in...
shaders using scalar alignment.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceScalarBlockLayoutFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceScalarBlockLayoutFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceScalarBlockLayoutFeatures-sType-sType
  sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SCALAR_BLOCK_LAYOUT_FEATURES`.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 uniformBufferStandardLayout;
} VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_uniform_buffer_standard_layout
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures
    VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

• `sType` is the type of this structure.

• `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• `uniformBufferStandardLayout` indicates that the implementation supports the same layouts for uniform buffers as for storage and other kinds of buffers. See Standard Buffer Layout.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures-sType-sType
  sType must be

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The `VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 bufferDeviceAddress;
    VkBool32 bufferDeviceAddressCaptureReplay;
    VkBool32 bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice;
} VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures
    VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `bufferDeviceAddress` indicates that the implementation supports accessing buffer memory in shaders as storage buffers via an address queried from `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`.
- `bufferDeviceAddressCaptureReplay` indicates that the implementation supports saving and reusing buffer and device addresses, e.g. for trace capture and replay.
- `bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice` indicates that the implementation supports the `bufferDeviceAddress`, `rayTracingPipeline` and `rayQuery` features for logical devices created with multiple physical devices. If this feature is not supported, buffer and acceleration structure addresses must not be queried on a logical device created with more than one physical device.

**Note**

`bufferDeviceAddressMultiDevice` exists to allow certain legacy platforms to be able to support `bufferDeviceAddress` without needing to support shared GPU virtual addresses for multi-device configurations.

See `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress` for more information.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.
**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 imagelessFramebuffer;
} VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures
    VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `imagelessFramebuffer` indicates that the implementation supports specifying the image view for attachments at render pass begin time via `VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo`.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGELESS_FRAMEBUFFER_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures;
```
VkBool32 shaderSubgroupExtendedTypes;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_extended_types
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures
VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeaturesKHR;

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **shaderSubgroupExtendedTypes** is a boolean specifying whether subgroup operations can use 8-bit integer, 16-bit integer, 64-bit integer, 16-bit floating-point, and vectors of these types in *group operations* with *subgroup scope*, if the implementation supports the types.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures-sType-sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_SUBGROUP_EXTENDED_TYPES_FEATURES`.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceHostQueryResetFeatures` structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceHostQueryResetFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 hostQueryReset;
} VkPhysicalDeviceHostQueryResetFeatures;

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **hostQueryReset** indicates that the implementation supports resetting queries from the host with `vkResetQueryPool`.
If the `VkPhysicalDeviceHostQueryResetFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. These features can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceHostQueryResetFeatures-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_HOST_QUERY_RESET_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeatures {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    void*                pNext;
    VkBool32             timelineSemaphore;
} VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeatures
VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `timelineSemaphore` indicates whether semaphores created with a `VkSemaphoreType` of `VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE` are supported.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. These features can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeatures-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceSeparateDepthStencilLayoutsFeatures` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSeparateDepthStencilLayoutsFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 separateDepthStencilLayouts;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSeparateDepthStencilLayoutsFeatures;

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **separateDepthStencilLayouts** indicates whether the implementation supports a `VkImageMemoryBarrier` for a depth/stencil image with only one of `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT` set, and whether `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL` can be used.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceSeparateDepthStencilLayoutsFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceSeparateDepthStencilLayoutsFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSeparateDepthStencilLayoutsFeatures-sType-sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SEPARATE_DEPTH_STENCIL_LAYOUTS_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDevicePipelineExecutablePropertiesFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePipelineExecutablePropertiesFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 pipelineExecutableInfo;
} VkPhysicalDevicePipelineExecutablePropertiesFeaturesKHR;
This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **pipelineExecutableInfo** indicates that the implementation supports reporting properties and statistics about the pipeline executables associated with a compiled pipeline.

If the `VkPhysicalDevicePipelineExecutablePropertiesFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDevicePipelineExecutablePropertiesFeaturesFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDevicePipelineExecutablePropertiesFeaturesKHR-sType-sType
  - **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_PROPERTIES_FEATURES_KHR`.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDemoteToHelperInvocationFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDemoteToHelperInvocationFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 shaderDemoteToHelperInvocation;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDemoteToHelperInvocationFeatures;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **shaderDemoteToHelperInvocation** indicates whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V `DemoteToHelperInvocationEXT` capability.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDemoteToHelperInvocationFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDemoteToHelperInvocationFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDemoteToHelperInvocationFeatures-sType-sType
  - **sType** must be...
The `VkPhysicalDeviceTextureCompressionASTCHDRFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceTextureCompressionASTCHDRFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 textureCompressionASTC_HDR;
} VkPhysicalDeviceTextureCompressionASTCHDRFeatures;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `textureCompressionASTC_HDR` indicates whether all of the ASTC HDR compressed texture formats are supported. If this feature is enabled, then the `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT`, `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT`, and `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT` features must be supported in `optimalTilingFeatures` for the following formats:
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SFLOAT_BLOCK`

To query for additional properties, or if the feature is not enabled, `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` can be used to check for supported properties of individual formats as normal.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceTextureCompressionASTCHDRFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported.
VkPhysicalDeviceTextureCompressionASTCHDRFeatures can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceTextureCompressionASTCHDRFeatures-sType-sType**
  
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TEXTURE_COMPRESSION_ASTC_HDR_FEATURES

The VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeatures structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 subgroupSizeControl;
    VkBool32 computeFullSubgroups;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeatures;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **subgroupSizeControl** indicates whether the implementation supports controlling shader subgroup sizes via the VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT flag and the VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo structure.
- **computeFullSubgroups** indicates whether the implementation supports requiring full subgroups in compute shaders via the VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT flag.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeatures structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeatures can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

**Note**

The VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeaturesEXT structure was added in version 2 of the VK_EXT_subgroup_size_control extension. Version 1 implementations of this extension will not fill out the features structure but applications may assume that both subgroupSizeControl and computeFullSubgroups are supported if the extension is supported. (See also the Feature Requirements section.) Applications are advised to add a VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeaturesEXT structure to the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to enable the features regardless of the version of the extension supported by the implementation. If the implementation only supports version 1, it will safely ignore the VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeaturesEXT structure.
Vulkan 1.3 implementations always support the features structure.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeatures-sType-sType
  
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SUBGROUP_SIZE_CONTROL_FEATURES

The VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 accelerationStructure;
    VkBool32 accelerationStructureCaptureReplay;
    VkBool32 accelerationStructureIndirectBuild;
    VkBool32 accelerationStructureHostCommands;
    VkBool32 descriptorBindingAccelerationStructureUpdateAfterBind;
} VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **accelerationStructure** indicates whether the implementation supports the acceleration structure functionality. See *Acceleration Structures*.
- **accelerationStructureCaptureReplay** indicates whether the implementation supports saving and reusing acceleration structure device addresses, e.g. for trace capture and replay.
- **accelerationStructureIndirectBuild** indicates whether the implementation supports indirect acceleration structure build commands, e.g. `vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR`.
- **accelerationStructureHostCommands** indicates whether the implementation supports host side acceleration structure commands, e.g. `vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR`, `vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR`, `vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`, `vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR`, `vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR`.
- **descriptorBindingAccelerationStructureUpdateAfterBind** indicates whether the implementation supports updating acceleration structure descriptors after a set is bound. If this feature is not enabled, **VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT** must not be used with **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR**.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR can also be used in the pNext chain of
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE ACCELERATION STRUCTURE FEATURES KHR

The VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 rayTracingPipeline;
    VkBool32 rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay;
    VkBool32 rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplayMixed;
    VkBool32 rayTracingPipelineTraceRaysIndirect;
    VkBool32 rayTraversalPrimitiveCulling;
} VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **rayTracingPipeline** indicates whether the implementation supports the ray tracing pipeline functionality. See Ray Tracing.
- **rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay** indicates whether the implementation supports saving and reusing shader group handles, e.g. for trace capture and replay.
- **rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplayMixed** indicates whether the implementation supports reuse of shader group handles being arbitrarily mixed with creation of non-reused shader group handles. If this is VK_FALSE, all reused shader group handles must be specified before any non-reused handles may be created.
- **rayTracingPipelineTraceRaysIndirect** indicates whether the implementation supports indirect ray tracing commands, e.g. `vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR`.
- **rayTraversalPrimitiveCulling** indicates whether the implementation supports primitive culling during ray traversal.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR can also be used in the **pNext** chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.
Valid Usage

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR-
  rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplayMixed-03575
  
  If `rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplayMixed` is `VK_TRUE`, 
  `rayTracingPipelineShaderGroupHandleCaptureReplay` must also be `VK_TRUE`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_FEATURES_KHR`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceRayQueryFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_query
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceRayQueryFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 rayQuery;
} VkPhysicalDeviceRayQueryFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `rayQuery` indicates whether the implementation supports ray query (`OpRayQueryProceedKHR`) functionality.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceRayQueryFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceRayQueryFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceRayQueryFeaturesKHR-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_RAY_QUERY_FEATURES_KHR`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingMaintenance1FeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_maintenance1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingMaintenance1FeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
} VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingMaintenance1FeaturesKHR;
```
This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **rayTracingMaintenance1** indicates that the implementation supports the following:
  - The `CullMaskKHR` SPIR-V builtin using the `SPV_KHR_ray_cull_mask` SPIR-V extension.
  - Additional acceleration structure property queries:
    - `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR`
    - `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SIZE_KHR`.
  - A new access flag `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_READ_BIT_KHR`.
  - A new pipeline stage flag bit `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COPY_BIT_KHR`.
- **rayTracingPipelineTraceRaysIndirect2** indicates whether the implementation supports the extended indirect ray tracing command `vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR`.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingMaintenance1FeaturesKHR` structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingMaintenance1FeaturesKHR` can also be used in the **pNext** chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingMaintenance1FeaturesKHR-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_RAY_TRACING_MAINTENANCE_1_FEATURES_KHR`.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceGlobalPriorityQueryFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_global_priority
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceGlobalPriorityQueryFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 globalPriorityQuery;
} VkPhysicalDeviceGlobalPriorityQueryFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• **globalPriorityQuery** indicates whether the implementation supports the ability to query global queue priorities.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceGlobalPriorityQueryFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceGlobalPriorityQueryFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceGlobalPriorityQueryFeaturesKHR-sType-sType`  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_QUERY_FEATURES_KHR`

The `VkPhysicalDevicePipelineCreationCacheControlFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePipelineCreationCacheControlFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 pipelineCreationCacheControl;
} VkPhysicalDevicePipelineCreationCacheControlFeatures;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **pipelineCreationCacheControl** indicates that the implementation supports:
  - The following can be used in `Vk*PipelineCreateInfo::flags`:
    - `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FAIL_ON_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED_BIT`
    - `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT`
  - The following can be used in `VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo::flags`:
    - `VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT`

If the `VkPhysicalDevicePipelineCreationCacheControlFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDevicePipelineCreationCacheControlFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDevicePipelineCreationCacheControlFeatures-sType-sType`  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PIPELINE_CREATION_CACHE_CONTROL_FEATURES_KHR`
The `VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeatures {
    VkStructureType      sType;
    void*                pNext;
    VkBool32             shaderZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemory;
} VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_zero_initialize_workgroup_memory
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeatures
    VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `shaderZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemory` specifies whether the implementation supports initializing a variable in Workgroup storage class.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeatures-sType-sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ZERO_INITIALIZE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDevicePrivateDataFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePrivateDataFeatures {
    VkStructureType      sType;
    void*                pNext;
    VkBool32             privateData;
} VkPhysicalDevicePrivateDataFeatures;
```
This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **privateData** indicates whether the implementation supports private data. See [Private Data](#).

If the `VkPhysicalDevicePrivateDataFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDevicePrivateDataFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDevicePrivateDataFeatures-sType-sType
  
  **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PRIVATE_DATA_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupUniformControlFlowFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_uniform_control_flow
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupUniformControlFlowFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType           sType;
    void*                     pNext;
    VkBool32                  shaderSubgroupUniformControlFlow;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupUniformControlFlowFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **shaderSubgroupUniformControlFlow** specifies whether the implementation supports the shader execution mode `SubgroupUniformControlFlowKHR`

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupUniformControlFlowFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupUniformControlFlowFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupUniformControlFlowFeaturesKHR-sType-sType
  
  **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_SUBGROUP_UNIFORM_CONTROL_FLOW_FEATURES_KHR`
nullDescriptor support requires the VK_EXT_robustness2 extension.

The VkPhysicalDeviceImageRobustnessFeatures structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceImageRobustnessFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 robustImageAccess;
} VkPhysicalDeviceImageRobustnessFeatures;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `robustImageAccess` indicates whether image accesses are tightly bounds-checked against the dimensions of the image view. Invalid texels resulting from out of bounds image loads will be replaced as described in Texel Replacement, with either (0,0,1) or (0,0,0) values inserted for missing G, B, or A components based on the format.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceImageRobustnessFeatures structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceImageRobustnessFeatures can also be used in the `pNext` chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageRobustnessFeatures-sType-sType
  `- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_ROBUSTNESS_FEATURES`

The VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeatures structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 shaderTerminateInvocation;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_terminate_invocation
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeatures
```

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This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **shaderTerminateInvocation** specifies whether the implementation supports SPIR-V modules that use the SPV_KHR_terminate_invocation extension.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeatures` structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeatures` can also be used in the **pNext** chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeatures-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_TERMINATE_INVOCATION_FEATURES`.

The `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_portability_subset
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 constantAlphaColorBlendFactors;
    VkBool32 events;
    VkBool32 imageViewFormatReinterpretation;
    VkBool32 imageViewFormatSwizzle;
    VkBool32 imageView2DOn3DImage;
    VkBool32 multisampleArrayImage;
    VkBool32 mutableComparisonSamplers;
    VkBool32 pointPolygons;
    VkBool32 samplerMipLodBias;
    VkBool32 separateStencilMaskRef;
    VkBool32 shaderSampleRateInterpolationFunctions;
    VkBool32 tessellationIsolines;
    VkBool32 tessellationPointMode;
    VkBool32 triangleFans;
    VkBool32 vertexAttributeAccessBeyondStride;
} VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **constantAlphaColorBlendFactors** indicates whether this implementation supports constant **alpha Blend Factors** used as source or destination **color Blending**.

• **events** indicates whether this implementation supports synchronization using **Events**.

• **imageViewFormatReinterpretation** indicates whether this implementation supports a **VkImageView** being created with a texel format containing a different number of components, or a different number of bits in each component, than the texel format of the underlying **VkImage**.

• **imageViewFormatSwizzle** indicates whether this implementation supports remapping format components using **VkImageViewCreateInfo::components**.

• **imageView2DOn3DImage** indicates whether this implementation supports a **VkImage** being created with the **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT** flag set, permitting a 2D or 2D array image view to be created on a 3D **VkImage**.

• **multisampleArrayImage** indicates whether this implementation supports a **VkImage** being created as a 2D array with multiple samples per texel.

• **mutableComparisonSamplers** indicates whether this implementation allows descriptors with comparison samplers to be **updated**.

• **pointPolygons** indicates whether this implementation supports **Rasterization** using a **point Polygon Mode**.

• **samplerMipLodBias** indicates whether this implementation supports setting a **mipmap LOD bias value** when creating a sampler.

• **separateStencilMaskRef** indicates whether this implementation supports separate front and back **Stencil Test** reference values.

• **shaderSampleRateInterpolationFunctions** indicates whether this implementation supports fragment shaders which use the **InterpolationFunction** capability and the extended instructions **InterpolateAtCentroid**, **InterpolateAtOffset**, and **InterpolateAtSample** from the **GLSL.std.450** extended instruction set. This member is only meaningful if the **sampleRateShading** feature is supported.

• **tessellationIsolines** indicates whether this implementation supports **isoline output** from the **Tessellation** stage of a graphics pipeline. This member is only meaningful if **tessellationShader** are supported.

• **tessellationPointMode** indicates whether this implementation supports **point output** from the **Tessellation** stage of a graphics pipeline. This member is only meaningful if **tessellationShader** are supported.

• **triangleFans** indicates whether this implementation supports **Triangle Fans** primitive topology.

• **vertexAttributeAccessBeyondStride** indicates whether this implementation supports accessing a vertex input attribute beyond the stride of the corresponding vertex input binding.

If the **VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR** structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the **VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2** structure passed to **vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2**, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. **VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR** can also be used in the **pNext** chain of **VkDeviceCreateInfo** to selectively enable these features.
The `VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 performanceCounterQueryPools;
    VkBool32 performanceCounterMultipleQueryPools;
} VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **performanceCounterQueryPools** indicates whether the implementation supports performance counter query pools.
- **performanceCounterMultipleQueryPools** indicates whether the implementation supports using multiple performance query pools in a primary command buffer and secondary command buffers executed within it.

If the `VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the **pNext** chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceWorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_workgroup_memory_explicit_layout
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceWorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 workgroupMemoryExplicitLayout;
    VkBool32 workgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutScalarBlockLayout;
    VkBool32 workgroupMemoryExplicitLayout8BitAccess;
} VkPhysicalDeviceWorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutFeaturesKHR;
```
This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **workgroupMemoryExplicitLayout** indicates whether the implementation supports the SPIR-V WorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutKHR capability.
- **workgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutScalarBlockLayout** indicates whether the implementation supports scalar alignment for laying out Workgroup Blocks.
- **workgroupMemoryExplicitLayout8BitAccess** indicates whether objects in the Workgroup storage class with the Block decoration can have 8-bit integer members. If this feature is not enabled, 8-bit integer members must not be used in such objects. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the WorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayout8BitAccessKHR capability.
- **workgroupMemoryExplicitLayout16BitAccess** indicates whether objects in the Workgroup storage class with the Block decoration can have 16-bit integer and 16-bit floating-point members. If this feature is not enabled, 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point members must not be used in such objects. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the WorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayout16BitAccessKHR capability.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceWorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutFeaturesKHR structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceWorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutFeaturesKHR can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceWorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutFeaturesKHR-sType-sType must be
  
  VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_EXPLICIT_LAYOUT_FEATURES_KHR

The VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2Features structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2Features {
    VkStructureType   sType;
    void*              pNext;
    VkBool32           synchronization2;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2Features;
```

or the equivalent
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2Features
VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2FeaturesKHR;

This structure describes the following feature:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **synchronization2** indicates whether the implementation supports the new set of synchronization commands introduced in VK_KHR_synchronization2.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2Features` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2FeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2Features-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SYNCHRONIZATION_2_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
typedef struct VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
    VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 pipelineFragmentShadingRate;
    VkBool32 primitiveFragmentShadingRate;
    VkBool32 attachmentFragmentShadingRate;
} VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following features:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **pipelineFragmentShadingRate** indicates that the implementation supports the pipeline fragment shading rate.
- **primitiveFragmentShadingRate** indicates that the implementation supports the primitive fragment shading rate.
- **attachmentFragmentShadingRate** indicates that the implementation supports the attachment fragment shading rate.
If the `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateFeaturesKHR-sType-sType  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_FEATURES_KHR`

The `VkPhysicalDevicePresentIdFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_present_id  
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePresentIdFeaturesKHR {  
    VkStructureType sType;  
    void* pNext;  
    VkBool32 presentId;  
} VkPhysicalDevicePresentIdFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `presentId` indicates that the implementation supports specifying present ID values in the `VkPresentIdKHR` extension to the `VkPresentInfoKHR` struct.

If the `VkPhysicalDevicePresentIdFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDevicePresentIdFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDevicePresentIdFeaturesKHR-sType-sType  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PRESENT_ID_FEATURES_KHR`

The `VkPhysicalDevicePresentWaitFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_present_wait  
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePresentWaitFeaturesKHR {  
    VkStructureType sType;  
    void* pNext;  
    VkBool32 presentWait;  
} VkPhysicalDevicePresentWaitFeaturesKHR;
```
VkPhysicalDevicePresentWaitFeaturesKHR

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `presentWait` indicates that the implementation supports `vkWaitForPresentKHR`.

If the `VkPhysicalDevicePresentWaitFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDevicePresentWaitFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDevicePresentWaitFeaturesKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PRESENT_WAIT_FEATURES_KHR`.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 shaderIntegerDotProduct;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_integer_dot_product
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeatures VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `shaderIntegerDotProduct` specifies whether shader modules can declare the `DotProductInputAllKHR`, `DotProductInput4x8BitKHR`, `DotProductInput4x8BitPackedKHR` and `DotProductKHR` capabilities.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported.
VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeatures can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeatures-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_FEATURES

The VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 maintenance4;
} VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4FeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- maintenance4 indicates that the implementation supports the following:
  - The application may destroy a VkPipelineLayout object immediately after using it to create another object.
  - LocalSizeId can be used as an alternative to LocalSize to specify the local workgroup size with specialization constants.
  - Images created with identical creation parameters will always have the same alignment requirements.
  - The size memory requirement of a buffer or image is never greater than that of another buffer or image created with a greater or equal size.
  - Push constants do not have to be initialized before they are dynamically accessed.
  - The interface matching rules allow a larger output vector to match with a smaller input vector, with additional values being discarded.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features
can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_FEATURES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    void*               pNext;
    VkBool32            dynamicRendering;
} VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures
VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeaturesKHR;
```

This structure describes the following feature:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `dynamicRendering` specifies that the implementation supports dynamic render pass instances using the `vkCmdBeginRendering` command.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, it is filled in to indicate whether each corresponding feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to selectively enable these features.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures-sType-sType
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DYNAMIC_RENDERING_FEATURES`

38.1. Feature Requirements

All Vulkan graphics implementations must support the following features:
• **robustBufferAccess**, unless the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled.

• **multiview**, if Vulkan 1.1 is supported.

• **shaderDrawParameters**, if the `VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters` extension is supported.

• **uniformBufferStandardLayout**, if Vulkan 1.2 or the `VK_KHR_uniform_buffer_standard_layout` extension is supported.

• **variablePointersStorageBuffer**, if the `VK_KHR_variable_pointers` extension is supported.

• **storageBuffer8BitAccess**, if the `VK_KHR_8bit_storage` extension is supported.

• **storageBuffer8BitAccess**, if `uniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess` is enabled.

• If the **descriptorIndexing** feature is supported, or if the `VK_EXT_descriptor_indexing` extension is supported:
  - **shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing**
  - **shaderStorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing**
  - **shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing**
  - **shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing**
  - **shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing**
  - **shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing**
  - **shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing**
  - **descriptorBindingSampledImageUpdateAfterBind**
  - **descriptorBindingStorageImageUpdateAfterBind**
  - **descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind** (see also robustBufferAccessUpdateAfterBind)
  - **descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind** (see also robustBufferAccessUpdateAfterBind)
  - **descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind** (see also robustBufferAccessUpdateAfterBind)
  - **descriptorBindingUpdateUnusedWhilePending**
  - **descriptorBindingPartiallyBound**
  - **runtimeDescriptorArray**

• If Vulkan 1.3 is supported:
  - **vulkanMemoryModel**
  - **vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope**

• **inlineUniformBlock**, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_inline_uniform_block` extension is supported.

• **descriptorBindingInlineUniformBlockUpdateAfterBind**, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_inline_uniform_block` extension is supported; and if the **descriptorIndexing** feature is supported, or the `VK_EXT_descriptor_indexing` extension is supported.

• **subgroupBroadcastDynamicId**, if Vulkan 1.2 is supported.

• **samplerMirrorClampToEdge**, if the `VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge` extension is supported.
- `drawIndirectCount`, if the `VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count` extension is supported.
- `subgroupSizeControl`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_subgroup_size_control` extension is supported.
- `computeFullSubgroups`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_subgroup_size_control` extension is supported.
- `globalPriorityQuery`, if the `VK_KHR_global_priority` extension is supported.
- `imagelessFramebuffer`, if Vulkan 1.2 or the `VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer` extension is supported.
- `separateDepthStencilLayouts`, if Vulkan 1.2 or the `VK_KHR_separate_depthStencil_layouts` extension is supported.
- `hostQueryReset`, if Vulkan 1.2 or the `VK_EXT_host_query_reset` extension is supported.
- `pipelineCreationCacheControl`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_pipeline_creation_cache_control` extension is supported.
- `shaderSubgroupExtendedTypes`, if Vulkan 1.2 or the `VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_extended_types` extension is supported.
- `samplerYcbcrConversion`, if the `VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion` extension is supported.
- `pipelineExecutableInfo`, if the `VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties` extension is supported.
- `textureCompressionASTC_HDR`, if the `VK_EXT_texture_compression_astc_hdr` extension is supported.
- `shaderDemoteToHelperInvocation`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_shader_demote_to_helper_invocation` extension is supported.
- `texelBufferAlignment`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_texel_buffer_alignment` extension is supported.
- `vulkanMemoryModel`, if the `VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model` extension is supported.
- `bufferDeviceAddress`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_KHR_buffer_device_address` extension is supported.
- `performanceCounterQueryPools`, if the `VK_KHR_performance_query` extension is supported.
- `shaderSubgroupClock`, if the `VK_KHR_shader_clock` extension is supported.
- `shaderBufferInt64Atomics`, if the `VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64` extension is supported.

If the `VK_KHR_acceleration_structure` extension is supported:
- `accelerationStructure`
  - All the features required by the `descriptorIndexing` feature if Vulkan 1.2 is supported, or the `VK_EXT_descriptor_indexing` extension.
  - `descriptorBindingAccelerationStructureUpdateAfterBind`
  - `bufferDeviceAddress` from Vulkan 1.2 or the `VK_KHR_buffer_device_address` extension.

If the `VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline` extension is supported:
- `rayTracingPipeline`
- `rayTracingPipelineTraceRaysIndirect`
- `rayTraversalPrimitiveCulling`, if `rayQuery` is supported
  - the `VK_KHR_pipeline_library` extension must be supported.

`rayQuery`, if the `VK_KHR_ray_query` extension is supported.

`pipelineCreationCacheControl`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_pipeline_creation_cache_control` extension is supported.

`shaderSubgroupExtendedTypes`, if Vulkan 1.2 or the `VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_extended_types` extension is supported.

`samplerYcbcrConversion`, if the `VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion` extension is supported.

`pipelineExecutableInfo`, if the `VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties` extension is supported.

`textureCompressionASTC_HDR`, if the `VK_EXT_texture_compression_astc_hdr` extension is supported.

`shaderDemoteToHelperInvocation`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_shader_demote_to_helper_invocation` extension is supported.

`texelBufferAlignment`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_EXT_texel_buffer_alignment` extension is supported.

`vulkanMemoryModel`, if the `VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model` extension is supported.

`bufferDeviceAddress`, if Vulkan 1.3 or the `VK_KHR_buffer_device_address` extension is supported.

`performanceCounterQueryPools`, if the `VK_KHR_performance_query` extension is supported.

`shaderSubgroupClock`, if the `VK_KHR_shader_clock` extension is supported.

`shaderBufferInt64Atomics`, if the `VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64` extension is supported.
• shaderInt64, if the shaderSharedInt64Atomics or shaderBufferInt64Atomics features are supported.
• shaderFloat16 or shaderInt8, if the VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8 extension is supported.
• storageBuffer16BitAccess, if the VK_KHR_16bit_storage extension is supported.
• storageBuffer16BitAccess, if uniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess is enabled.
• robustImageAccess, if Vulkan 1.3 or the VK_EXT_image_robustness extension is supported.
• pipelineFragmentShadingRate, if the VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate extension is supported.
• shaderTerminateInvocation if Vulkan 1.3 or the VK_KHR_shader_terminate_invocation extension is supported.
• shaderZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemory, if Vulkan 1.3 or the VK_KHR_zero_initialize_workgroup_memory extension is supported.
• workgroupMemoryExplicitLayout, if the VK_KHR_workgroup_memory_explicit_layout extension is supported.
• synchronization2 if Vulkan 1.3 or the VK_KHR_synchronization2 extension is supported.
• shaderSubgroupUniformControlFlow, if the VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_uniform_control_flow extension is supported.
• presentId, if the VK_KHR_present_id extension is supported.
• presentWait, if the VK_KHR_present_wait extension is supported.
• shaderIntegerDotProduct if Vulkan 1.3 or the VK_KHR_shader_integer_dot_product extension is supported.
• maintenance4, if Vulkan 1.3 or the VK_KHR_maintenance4 extension is supported.
• privateData, if Vulkan 1.3 or the VK_EXT_private_data extension is supported.
• dynamicRendering, if Vulkan 1.3 or the VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering extension is supported.
• rayTracingMaintenance1, if the VK_KHR_ray_tracing_maintenance1 extension is supported.

All other features defined in the Specification are optional.

38.2. Profile Features

38.2.1. Roadmap 2022

Implementations that claim support for the Roadmap 2022 profile must support the following features:

• fullDrawIndexUint32
• imageCubeArray
• independentBlend
• sampleRateShading
• drawIndirectFirstInstance
• depthClamp
• `depthBiasClamp`  
• `samplerAnisotropy`  
• `occlusionQueryPrecise`  
• `fragmentStoresAndAtomics`  
• `shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats`  
• `shaderUniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing`  
• `shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing`  
• `shaderStorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing`  
• `shaderStorageImageArrayDynamicIndexing`  
• `samplerYcbcrConversion`  
• `samplerMirrorClampToEdge`  
• `descriptorIndexing`  
• `shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing`  
• `shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing`  
• `shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing`  
• `shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing`  
• `shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing`  
• `shaderStorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexing`  
• `shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing`  
• `shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing`  
• `descriptorBindingSampledImageUpdateAfterBind`  
• `descriptorBindingStorageImageUpdateAfterBind`  
• `descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind`  
• `descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind`  
• `descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind`  
• `descriptorBindingUpdateUnusedWhilePending`  
• `descriptorBindingPartiallyBound`  
• `descriptorBindingVariableDescriptorCount`  
• `runtimeDescriptorArray`  
• `scalarBlockLayout`
Chapter 39. Limits

Limits are implementation-dependent minimums, maximums, and other device characteristics that an application may need to be aware of.

Note

Limits are reported via the basic VkPhysicalDeviceLimits structure as well as the extensible structure VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2, which was added in VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 and included in Vulkan 1.1. When limits are added in future Vulkan versions or extensions, each extension should introduce one new limit structure, if needed. This structure can be added to the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 structure.

The VkPhysicalDeviceLimits structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceLimits {
    uint32_t maxImageDimension1D;
    uint32_t maxImageDimension2D;
    uint32_t maxImageDimension3D;
    uint32_t maxImageDimensionCube;
    uint32_t maxImageArrayLayers;
    uint32_t maxTexelBufferElements;
    uint32_t maxUniformBufferRange;
    uint32_t maxStorageBufferRange;
    uint32_t maxPushConstantsSize;
    uint32_t maxMemoryAllocationCount;
    uint32_t maxSamplerAllocationCount;
    VkDeviceSize bufferImageGranularity;
    VkDeviceSize sparseAddressSpaceSize;
    uint32_t maxBoundDescriptorSets;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorInputAttachments;
    uint32_t maxVertexInputAttributes;
    uint32_t maxVertexInputBindings;
    uint32_t maxVertexInputAttributeOffset;
};
```
uint32_t  maxVertexInputBindingStride;
uint32_t  maxVertexOutputComponents;
uint32_t  maxTessellationGenerationLevel;
uint32_t  maxTessellationPatchSize;
uint32_t  maxTessellationControlPerVertexInputComponents;
uint32_t  maxTessellationControlPerVertexOutputComponents;
uint32_t  maxTessellationControlPatchOutputComponents;
uint32_t  maxTessellationControlTotalOutputComponents;
uint32_t  maxTessellationEvaluationInputComponents;
uint32_t  maxTessellationEvaluationOutputComponents;
uint32_t  maxGeometryShaderInvocations;
uint32_t  maxGeometryInputComponents;
uint32_t  maxGeometryOutputComponents;
uint32_t  maxGeometryOutputVertices;
uint32_t  maxGeometryTotalOutputComponents;
uint32_t  maxFragmentInputComponents;
uint32_t  maxFragmentOutputAttachments;
uint32_t  maxFragmentDualSrcAttachments;
uint32_t  maxFragmentCombinedOutputResources;
uint32_t  maxComputeSharedMemorySize;
uint32_t  maxComputeWorkGroupCount[3];
uint32_t  maxComputeWorkGroupInvocations;
uint32_t  maxComputeWorkGroupSize[3];
uint32_t  subPixelPrecisionBits;
uint32_t  subTexelPrecisionBits;
uint32_t  mipmapPrecisionBits;
uint32_t  maxDrawIndexedIndexValue;
uint32_t  maxDrawIndirectCount;
float    maxSamplerLodBias;
float    maxSamplerAnisotropy;
uint32_t  maxViewports;
uint32_t  maxViewportDimensions[2];
float    viewportBoundsRange[2];
uint32_t  viewportSubPixelBits;
size_t   minMemoryMapAlignment;
VkDeviceSize minTexelBufferOffsetAlignment;
VkDeviceSize minUniformBufferOffsetAlignment;
VkDeviceSize minStorageBufferOffsetAlignment;
int32_t   minTexelOffset;
uint32_t  maxTexelOffset;
int32_t   minTexelGatherOffset;
uint32_t  maxTexelGatherOffset;
float    minInterpolationOffset;
float    maxInterpolationOffset;
uint32_t  subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits;
uint32_t  maxFramebufferWidth;
uint32_t  maxFramebufferHeight;
uint32_t  maxFramebufferLayers;
VkSampleCountFlags framebufferColorSampleCounts;
VkSampleCountFlags framebufferDepthSampleCounts;
VkSampleCountFlags framebufferStencilSampleCounts;
The `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits` are properties of the physical device. These are available in the `limits` member of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties` structure which is returned from `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties`.

- `maxImageDimension1D` is the largest dimension (width) that is guaranteed to be supported for all images created with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`. Some combinations of image parameters (format, usage, etc.) **may** allow support for larger dimensions, which **can** be queried using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties`.

- `maxImageDimension2D` is the largest dimension (width or height) that is guaranteed to be supported for all images created with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` and without `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT` set in `flags`. Some combinations of image parameters (format, usage, etc.) **may** allow support for larger dimensions, which **can** be queried using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties`.

- `maxImageDimension3D` is the largest dimension (width, height, or depth) that is guaranteed to be supported for all images created with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D`. Some combinations of image parameters (format, usage, etc.) **may** allow support for larger dimensions, which **can** be queried using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties`.

- `maxImageDimensionCube` is the largest dimension (width or height) that is guaranteed to be supported for all images created with an `imageType` of `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` and with `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT` set in `flags`. Some combinations of image parameters (format, usage, etc.) **may** allow support for larger dimensions, which **can** be queried using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties`. 
• **maxImageArrayLayers** is the maximum number of layers (**arrayLayers**) for an image.

• **maxTexelBufferElements** is the maximum number of addressable texels for a buffer view created on a buffer which was created with the **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT** or **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT** set in the **usage** member of the **VkBufferCreateInfo** structure.

• **maxUniformBufferRange** is the maximum value that **can** be specified in the **range** member of a **VkDescriptorBufferInfo** structure passed to **vkUpdateDescriptorSets** for descriptors of type **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER** or **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC**.

• **maxStorageBufferRange** is the maximum value that **can** be specified in the **range** member of a **VkDescriptorBufferInfo** structure passed to **vkUpdateDescriptorSets** for descriptors of type **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER** or **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC**.

• **maxPushConstantsSize** is the maximum size, in bytes, of the pool of push constant memory. For each of the push constant ranges indicated by the **pPushConstantRanges** member of the **VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo** structure, \((\text{offset} + \text{size})\) **must** be less than or equal to this limit.

• **maxMemoryAllocationCount** is the maximum number of device memory allocations, as created by **vkAllocateMemory**, which **can** simultaneously exist.

• **maxSamplerAllocationCount** is the maximum number of sampler objects, as created by **vkCreateSampler**, which **can** simultaneously exist on a device.

• **bufferImageGranularity** is the granularity, in bytes, at which buffer or linear image resources, and optimal image resources **can** be bound to adjacent offsets in the same **VkDeviceMemory** object without aliasing. See **Buffer-Image Granularity** for more details.

• **sparseAddressSpaceSize** is the total amount of address space available, in bytes, for sparse memory resources. This is an upper bound on the sum of the sizes of all sparse resources, regardless of whether any memory is bound to them.

• **maxBoundDescriptorSets** is the maximum number of descriptor sets that **can** be simultaneously used by a pipeline. All **DescriptorSet** decorations in shader modules **must** have a value less than **maxBoundDescriptorSets**. See **Descriptor Sets**.

• **maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers** is the maximum number of samplers that **can** be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER** or **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER** count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the **VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT** bit set count against this limit. A descriptor is accessible to a shader stage when the **stageFlags** member of the **VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding** structure has the bit for that shader stage set. See **Sampler** and **Combined Image Sampler**.

• **maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers** is the maximum number of uniform buffers that **can** be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER** or **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC** count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the **VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT** bit set count against this limit. A descriptor is accessible to a shader stage when the **stageFlags** member of the **VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding** structure has the bit for that shader stage set. See **Uniform Buffer** and **Dynamic Uniform Buffer**.
• **maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers** is the maximum number of storage buffers that can be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. A descriptor is accessible to a pipeline shader stage when the `stageFlags` member of the `VkDescriptorsetLayoutBinding` structure has the bit for that shader stage set. See Storage Buffer and Dynamic Storage Buffer.

• **maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages** is the maximum number of sampled images that can be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. A descriptor is accessible to a pipeline shader stage when the `stageFlags` member of the `VkDescriptorsetLayoutBinding` structure has the bit for that shader stage set. See Combined Image Sampler, Sampled Image, and Uniform Texel Buffer.

• **maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages** is the maximum number of storage images that can be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. A descriptor is accessible to a pipeline shader stage when the `stageFlags` member of the `VkDescriptorsetLayoutBinding` structure has the bit for that shader stage set. See Storage Image, and Storage Texel Buffer.

• **maxPerStageDescriptorInputAttachments** is the maximum number of input attachments that can be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. A descriptor is accessible to a pipeline shader stage when the `stageFlags` member of the `VkDescriptorsetLayoutBinding` structure has the bit for that shader stage set. These are only supported for the fragment stage. See Input Attachment.

• **maxPerStageResources** is the maximum number of resources that can be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. For the fragment shader stage the framebuffer color attachments also count against this limit.

• **maxDescriptorSetSamplers** is the maximum number of samplers that can be included in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. See
Sampler and Combined Image Sampler.

- **maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers** is the maximum number of uniform buffers that can be included in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. See Uniform Buffer and Dynamic Uniform Buffer.

- **maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffersDynamic** is the maximum number of dynamic uniform buffers that can be included in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. See Dynamic Uniform Buffer.

- **maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers** is the maximum number of storage buffers that can be included in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. See Storage Buffer and Dynamic Storage Buffer.

- **maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffersDynamic** is the maximum number of dynamic storage buffers that can be included in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. See Dynamic Storage Buffer.

- **maxDescriptorSetSampledImages** is the maximum number of sampled images that can be included in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. See Combined Image Sampler, Sampled Image, and Uniform Texel Buffer.

- **maxDescriptorSetStorageImages** is the maximum number of storage images that can be included in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. See Storage Image, and Storage Texel Buffer.

- **maxDescriptorSetInputAttachments** is the maximum number of input attachments that can be included in a pipeline layout. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` count against this limit. Only descriptors in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit. See Input Attachment.

- **maxVertexInputAttributes** is the maximum number of vertex input attributes that can be specified for a graphics pipeline. These are described in the array of `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription` structures that are provided at graphics pipeline creation time via the `pVertexAttributeDescriptions` member of the `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo`.
structure. See Vertex Attributes and Vertex Input Description.

- **maxVertexInputBindings** is the maximum number of vertex buffers that can be specified for providing vertex attributes to a graphics pipeline. These are described in the array of VkVertexInputBindingDescription structures that are provided at graphics pipeline creation time via the pVertexBindingDescriptions member of the VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo structure. The binding member of VkVertexInputBindingDescription must be less than this limit. See Vertex Input Description.

- **maxVertexInputAttributeOffset** is the maximum vertex input attribute offset that can be added to the vertex input binding stride. The offset member of the VkVertexInputAttributeDescription structure must be less than or equal to this limit. See Vertex Input Description.

- **maxVertexInputBindingStride** is the maximum vertex input binding stride that can be specified in a vertex input binding. The stride member of the VkVertexInputBindingDescription structure must be less than or equal to this limit. See Vertex Input Description.

- **maxVertexOutputComponents** is the maximum number of components of output variables which can be output by a vertex shader. See Vertex Shaders.

- **maxTessellationGenerationLevel** is the maximum tessellation generation level supported by the fixed-function tessellation primitive generator. See Tessellation.

- **maxTessellationPatchSize** is the maximum patch size, in vertices, of patches that can be processed by the tessellation control shader and tessellation primitive generator. The patchControlPoints member of the VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo structure specified at pipeline creation time and the value provided in the OutputVertices execution mode of shader modules must be less than or equal to this limit. See Tessellation.

- **maxTessellationControlPerVertexInputComponents** is the maximum number of components of input variables which can be provided as per-vertex inputs to the tessellation control shader stage.

- **maxTessellationControlPerVertexOutputComponents** is the maximum number of components of per-vertex output variables which can be output from the tessellation control shader stage.

- **maxTessellationControlPerPatchOutputComponents** is the maximum number of components of per-patch output variables which can be output from the tessellation control shader stage.

- **maxTessellationControlTotalOutputComponents** is the maximum total number of components of per-vertex and per-patch output variables which can be output from the tessellation control shader stage.

- **maxTessellationEvaluationInputComponents** is the maximum number of components of input variables which can be provided as per-vertex inputs to the tessellation evaluation shader stage.

- **maxTessellationEvaluationOutputComponents** is the maximum number of components of per-vertex output variables which can be output from the tessellation evaluation shader stage.

- **maxGeometryShaderInvocations** is the maximum invocation count supported for instanced geometry shaders. The value provided in the Invocations execution mode of shader modules must be less than or equal to this limit. See Geometry Shading.

- **maxGeometryInputComponents** is the maximum number of components of input variables which can be provided as inputs to the geometry shader stage.
• **maxGeometryOutputComponents** is the maximum number of components of output variables which **can** be output from the geometry shader stage.

• **maxGeometryOutputVertices** is the maximum number of vertices which **can** be emitted by any geometry shader.

• **maxGeometryTotalOutputComponents** is the maximum total number of components of output variables, across all emitted vertices, which **can** be output from the geometry shader stage.

• **maxFragmentInputComponents** is the maximum number of components of input variables which **can** be provided as inputs to the fragment shader stage.

• **maxFragmentOutputAttachments** is the maximum number of output attachments which **can** be written to by the fragment shader stage.

• **maxFragmentDualSrcAttachments** is the maximum number of output attachments which **can** be written to by the fragment shader stage when blending is enabled and one of the dual source blend modes is in use. See **Dual-Source Blending** and **dualSrcBlend**.

• **maxFragmentCombinedOutputResources** is the total number of storage buffers, storage images, and output **Location** decorated color attachments (described in **Fragment Output Interface**) which **can** be used in the fragment shader stage.

• **maxComputeSharedMemorySize** is the maximum total storage size, in bytes, available for variables declared with the **Workgroup** storage class in shader modules (or with the **shared** storage qualifier in GLSL) in the compute shader stage. When variables declared with the **Workgroup** storage class are explicitly laid out (hence they are also decorated with **Block**), the amount of storage consumed is the size of the largest Block variable, not counting any padding at the end. The amount of storage consumed by the non-Block variables declared with the **Workgroup** storage class is implementation-dependent. However, the amount of storage consumed may not exceed the largest block size that would be obtained if all active non-Block variables declared with **Workgroup** storage class were assigned offsets in an arbitrary order by successively taking the smallest valid offset according to the **Standard Storage Buffer Layout** rules. (This is equivalent to using the GLSL std430 layout rules.)

• **maxComputeWorkGroupCount[3]** is the maximum number of local workgroups that **can** be dispatched by a single dispatching command. These three values represent the maximum number of local workgroups for the X, Y, and Z dimensions, respectively. The workgroup count parameters to the dispatching commands **must** be less than or equal to the corresponding limit. See **Dispatching Commands**.

• **maxComputeWorkGroupInvocations** is the maximum total number of compute shader invocations in a single local workgroup. The product of the X, Y, and Z sizes, as specified by the **LocalSize** or **LocalSizeId** execution mode in shader modules or by the object decorated by the **WorkgroupSize** decoration, **must** be less than or equal to this limit.

• **maxComputeWorkGroupSize[3]** is the maximum size of a local compute workgroup, per dimension. These three values represent the maximum local workgroup size in the X, Y, and Z dimensions, respectively. The x, y, and z sizes, as specified by the **LocalSize** or **LocalSizeId** execution mode or by the object decorated by the **WorkgroupSize** decoration in shader modules, **must** be less than or equal to the corresponding limit.

• **subPixelPrecisionBits** is the number of bits of subpixel precision in framebuffer coordinates x_f and y_f. See **Rasterization**.
• **subTexelPrecisionBits** is the number of bits of precision in the division along an axis of an image used for minification and magnification filters. $2^{\text{subTexelPrecisionBits}}$ is the actual number of divisions along each axis of the image represented. Sub-texel values calculated during image sampling will snap to these locations when generating the filtered results.

• **mipmapPrecisionBits** is the number of bits of division that the LOD calculation for mipmap fetching get snapped to when determining the contribution from each mip level to the mip filtered results. $2^{\text{mipmapPrecisionBits}}$ is the actual number of divisions.

• **maxIndexedIndexValue** is the maximum index value that can be used for indexed draw calls when using 32-bit indices. This excludes the primitive restart index value of 0xFFFFFFFF. See fullDrawIndexedUint32.

• **maxDrawIndirectCount** is the maximum draw count that is supported for indirect drawing calls. See multiDrawIndirect.

• **maxSamplerLodBias** is the maximum absolute sampler LOD bias. The sum of the mipLodBias member of the VkSamplerCreateInfo structure and the Bias operand of image sampling operations in shader modules (or 0 if no Bias operand is provided to an image sampling operation) are clamped to the range $[-\text{maxSamplerLodBias},+\text{maxSamplerLodBias}]$. See [samplers-mipLodBias].

• **maxSamplerAnisotropy** is the maximum degree of sampler anisotropy. The maximum degree of anisotropic filtering used for an image sampling operation is the minimum of the maxAnisotropy member of the VkSamplerCreateInfo structure and this limit. See [samplers-maxAnisotropy].

• **maxViewports** is the maximum number of active viewports. The viewportCount member of the VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo structure that is provided at pipeline creation must be less than or equal to this limit.

• **maxViewportDimensions**[2] are the maximum viewport dimensions in the X (width) and Y (height) dimensions, respectively. The maximum viewport dimensions must be greater than or equal to the largest image which can be created and used as a framebuffer attachment. See Controlling the Viewport.

• **viewportBoundsRange**[2] is the [minimum, maximum] range that the corners of a viewport must be contained in. This range must be at least $[-2 \times \text{size}, 2 \times \text{size} - 1]$, where $\text{size} = \max(\text{maxViewportDimensions}[0], \text{maxViewportDimensions}[1])$. See Controlling the Viewport.

  **Note**

  The intent of the viewportBoundsRange limit is to allow a maximum sized viewport to be arbitrarily shifted relative to the output target as long as at least some portion intersects. This would give a bounds limit of $[-\text{size} + 1, 2 \times \text{size} - 1]$ which would allow all possible non-empty-set intersections of the output target and the viewport. Since these numbers are typically powers of two, picking the signed number range using the smallest possible number of bits ends up with the specified range.

• **viewportSubPixelBits** is the number of bits of subpixel precision for viewport bounds. The subpixel precision that floating-point viewport bounds are interpreted at is given by this limit.

• **minMemoryMapAlignment** is the minimum required alignment, in bytes, of host visible memory allocations within the host address space. When mapping a memory allocation with
vkMapMemory, subtracting offset bytes from the returned pointer will always produce an integer multiple of this limit. See Host Access to Device Memory Objects. The value must be a power of two.

- **minTexelBufferOffsetAlignment** is the minimum required alignment, in bytes, for the offset member of the VkBufferViewCreateInfo structure for texel buffers. The value must be a power of two. If texelBufferAlignment is enabled, this limit is equivalent to the maximum of the uniformTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes and storageTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes members of VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties, but smaller alignment is optionally allowed by storageTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment and uniformTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment. If texelBufferAlignment is not enabled, VkBufferViewCreateInfo::offset must be a multiple of this value.

- **minUniformBufferOffsetAlignment** is the minimum required alignment, in bytes, for the offset member of the VkDescriptorBufferInfo structure for uniform buffers. When a descriptor of type VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC is updated, the offset must be an integer multiple of this limit. Similarly, dynamic offsets for uniform buffers must be multiples of this limit. The value must be a power of two.

- **minStorageBufferOffsetAlignment** is the minimum required alignment, in bytes, for the offset member of the VkDescriptorBufferInfo structure for storage buffers. When a descriptor of type VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER or VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC is updated, the offset must be an integer multiple of this limit. Similarly, dynamic offsets for storage buffers must be multiples of this limit. The value must be a power of two.

- **minTexelOffset** is the minimum offset value for the ConstOffset image operand of any of the OpImageSample* or OpImageFetch* image instructions.

- **maxTexelOffset** is the maximum offset value for the ConstOffset image operand of any of the OpImageSample* or OpImageFetch* image instructions.

- **minTexelGatherOffset** is the minimum offset value for the Offset, ConstOffset, or ConstOffsets image operands of any of the OpImage*Gather image instructions.

- **maxTexelGatherOffset** is the maximum offset value for the Offset, ConstOffset, or ConstOffsets image operands of any of the OpImage*Gather image instructions.

- **minInterpolationOffset** is the base minimum (inclusive) negative offset value for the Offset operand of the InterpolateAtOffset extended instruction.

- **maxInterpolationOffset** is the base maximum (inclusive) positive offset value for the Offset operand of the InterpolateAtOffset extended instruction.

- **subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits** is the number of fractional bits that the x and y offsets to the InterpolateAtOffset extended instruction may be rounded to as fixed-point values.

- **maxFramebufferWidth** is the maximum width for a framebuffer. The width member of the VkFramebufferCreateInfo structure must be less than or equal to this limit.

- **maxFramebufferHeight** is the maximum height for a framebuffer. The height member of the VkFramebufferCreateInfo structure must be less than or equal to this limit.

- **maxFramebufferLayers** is the maximum layer count for a layered framebuffer. The layers member of the VkFramebufferCreateInfo structure must be less than or equal to this limit.

- **framebufferColorSampleCounts** is a bitmask of VkSampleCountFlagBits indicating the color
sample counts that are supported for all framebuffer color attachments with floating- or fixed-point formats. For color attachments with integer formats, see `framebufferIntegerColorSampleCounts`.

- `framebufferDepthSampleCounts` is a bitmask\(^1\) of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the supported depth sample counts for all framebuffer depth/stencil attachments, when the format includes a depth component.

- `framebufferStencilSampleCounts` is a bitmask\(^1\) of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the supported stencil sample counts for all framebuffer depth/stencil attachments, when the format includes a stencil component.

- `framebufferNoAttachmentsSampleCounts` is a bitmask\(^1\) of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the supported sample counts for a subpass which uses no attachments.

- `maxColorAttachments` is the maximum number of color attachments that can be used by a subpass in a render pass. The `colorAttachmentCount` member of the `VkSubpassDescription` or `VkSubpassDescription2` structure must be less than or equal to this limit.

- `sampledImageColorSampleCounts` is a bitmask\(^1\) of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the sample counts supported for all 2D images created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, `usage` containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT`, and a non-integer color format.

- `sampledImageIntegerSampleCounts` is a bitmask\(^1\) of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the sample counts supported for all 2D images created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, `usage` containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT`, and an integer color format.

- `sampledImageDepthSampleCounts` is a bitmask\(^1\) of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the sample counts supported for all 2D images created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, `usage` containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT`, and a depth format.

- `sampledImageStencilSampleCounts` is a bitmask\(^1\) of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the sample counts supported for all 2D images created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, `usage` containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT`, and a stencil format.

- `storageImageSampleCounts` is a bitmask\(^1\) of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the sample counts supported for all 2D images created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, and `usage` containing `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT`.

- `maxSampleMaskWords` is the maximum number of array elements of a variable decorated with the `SampleMask` built-in decoration.

- `timestampComputeAndGraphics` specifies support for timestamps on all graphics and compute queues. If this limit is set to `VK_TRUE`, all queues that advertise the `VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT` or `VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT` in the `VkQueueFamilyProperties::queueFlags` support `VkQueueFamilyProperties::timestampValidBits` of at least 36. See Timestamp Queries.

- `timestampPeriod` is the number of nanoseconds required for a timestamp query to be incremented by 1. See Timestamp Queries.

- `maxClipDistances` is the maximum number of clip distances that can be used in a single shader stage. The size of any array declared with the `ClipDistance` built-in decoration in a shader module must be less than or equal to this limit.

- `maxCullDistances` is the maximum number of cull distances that can be used in a single shader stage. The size of any array declared with the `CullDistance` built-in decoration in a shader
module **must** be less than or equal to this limit.

- **maxCombinedClipAndCullDistances** is the maximum combined number of clip and cull distances that **can** be used in a single shader stage. The sum of the sizes of any pair of arrays declared with the **ClipDistance** and **CullDistance** built-in decoration used by a single shader stage in a shader module **must** be less than or equal to this limit.

- **discreteQueuePriorities** is the number of discrete priorities that **can** be assigned to a queue based on the value of each member of `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo::pQueuePriorities`. This **must** be at least 2, and levels **must** be spread evenly over the range, with at least one level at 1.0, and another at 0.0. See **Queue Priority**.

- **pointSizeRange[2]** is the range `[minimum, maximum]` of supported sizes for points. Values written to variables decorated with the **PointSize** built-in decoration are clamped to this range.

- **lineWidthRange[2]** is the range `[minimum, maximum]` of supported widths for lines. Values specified by the **lineWidth** member of the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` or the **lineWidth** parameter to `vkCmdSetLineWidth` are clamped to this range.

- **pointSizeGranularity** is the granularity of supported point sizes. Not all point sizes in the range defined by **pointSizeRange** are supported. This limit specifies the granularity (or increment) between successive supported point sizes.

- **lineWidthGranularity** is the granularity of supported line widths. Not all line widths in the range defined by **lineWidthRange** are supported. This limit specifies the granularity (or increment) between successive supported line widths.

- **strictLines** specifies whether lines are rasterized according to the preferred method of rasterization. If set to **VK_FALSE**, lines **may** be rasterized under a relaxed set of rules. If set to **VK_TRUE**, lines are rasterized as per the strict definition. See **Basic Line Segment Rasterization**.

- **standardSampleLocations** specifies whether rasterization uses the standard sample locations as documented in **Multisampling**. If set to **VK_TRUE**, the implementation uses the documented sample locations. If set to **VK_FALSE**, the implementation **may** use different sample locations.

- **optimalBufferCopyOffsetAlignment** is the optimal buffer offset alignment in bytes for `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2`, `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage`, `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2`, and `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer`. The per texel alignment requirements are enforced, but applications **should** use the optimal alignment for optimal performance and power use. The value **must** be a power of two.

- **optimalBufferCopyRowPitchAlignment** is the optimal buffer row pitch alignment in bytes for `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2`, `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage`, `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2`, and `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer`. Row pitch is the number of bytes between texels with the same X coordinate in adjacent rows (Y coordinates differ by one). The per texel alignment requirements are enforced, but applications **should** use the optimal alignment for optimal performance and power use. The value **must** be a power of two.

- **nonCoherentAtomSize** is the size and alignment in bytes that bounds concurrent access to host-mapped device memory. The value **must** be a power of two.

1

For all bitmasks of **VkSampleCountFlagBits**, the sample count limits defined above represent the minimum supported sample counts for each image type. Individual images **may** support
additional sample counts, which are queried using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` as described in Supported Sample Counts.

Bits which may be set in the sample count limits returned by `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits`, as well as in other queries and structures representing image sample counts, are:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkSampleCountFlagBits {
    VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_8_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_16_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_32_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_64_BIT = 0x00000040,
} VkSampleCountFlagBits;
```

- `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT` specifies an image with one sample per pixel.
- `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT` specifies an image with 2 samples per pixel.
- `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT` specifies an image with 4 samples per pixel.
- `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_8_BIT` specifies an image with 8 samples per pixel.
- `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_16_BIT` specifies an image with 16 samples per pixel.
- `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_32_BIT` specifies an image with 32 samples per pixel.
- `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_64_BIT` specifies an image with 64 samples per pixel.

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkSampleCountFlags;
```

`VkSampleCountFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkSampleCountFlagBits`.

The `VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_push_descriptor
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t maxPushDescriptors;
} VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `maxPushDescriptors` is the maximum number of descriptors that can be used in a descriptor set created with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR` set.
If the \texttt{VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR} structure is included in the \texttt{pNext} chain of the \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2} structure passed to \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2}, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \texttt{VUID-VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR-sType-sType}
  \texttt{sType} must be \texttt{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_PROPERTIES_KHR}

The \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties} structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t maxMultiviewViewCount;
    uint32_t maxMultiviewInstanceIndex;
} VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_multiview
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewPropertiesKHR;
```

- \texttt{sType} is the type of this structure.
- \texttt{pNext} is \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- \texttt{maxMultiviewViewCount} is one greater than the maximum view index that \texttt{can} be used in a subpass.
- \texttt{maxMultiviewInstanceIndex} is the maximum valid value of instance index allowed to be generated by a drawing command recorded within a subpass of a multiview render pass instance.

If the \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties} structure is included in the \texttt{pNext} chain of the \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2} structure passed to \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2}, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \texttt{VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties-sType-sType}
  \texttt{sType} must be \texttt{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_PROPERTIES}

The \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties} structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence denormBehaviorIndependence;
    VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence roundingModeIndependence;
    VkBool32 shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat16;
    VkBool32 shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat32;
    VkBool32 shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat64;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormPreserveFloat16;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormPreserveFloat32;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormPreserveFloat64;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat16;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat32;
    VkBool32 shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat64;
    VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat16;
    VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat32;
    VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat64;
    VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat16;
    VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat32;
    VkBool32 shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat64;
} VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_float_controls
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties
    VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• denormBehaviorIndependence is a VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence value indicating whether, and how, denorm behavior can be set independently for different bit widths.

• roundingModeIndependence is a VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence value indicating whether, and how, rounding modes can be set independently for different bit widths.

• shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat16 is a boolean value indicating whether sign of a zero, Nans and \( \pm \infty \) can be preserved in 16-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the SignedZeroInfNanPreserve execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.

• shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat32 is a boolean value indicating whether sign of a zero, Nans and \( \pm \infty \) can be preserved in 32-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the SignedZeroInfNanPreserve execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.

• shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat64 is a boolean value indicating whether sign of a zero, Nans and \( \pm \infty \) can be preserved in 64-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the SignedZeroInfNanPreserve execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.
• shaderDenormPreserveFloat16 is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be preserved in 16-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the DenormPreserve execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.

• shaderDenormPreserveFloat32 is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be preserved in 32-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the DenormPreserve execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.

• shaderDenormPreserveFloat64 is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be preserved in 64-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the DenormPreserve execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.

• shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat16 is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be flushed to zero in 16-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the DenormFlushToZero execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.

• shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat32 is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be flushed to zero in 32-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the DenormFlushToZero execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.

• shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat64 is a boolean value indicating whether denormals can be flushed to zero in 64-bit floating-point computations. It also indicates whether the DenormFlushToZero execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.

• shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat16 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-to-nearest-even rounding mode for 16-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTE execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.

• shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat32 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-to-nearest-even rounding mode for 32-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTE execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.

• shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat64 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-to-nearest-even rounding mode for 64-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTE execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.

• shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat16 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-towards-zero rounding mode for 16-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTZ execution mode can be used for 16-bit floating-point types.

• shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat32 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-towards-zero rounding mode for 32-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTZ execution mode can be used for 32-bit floating-point types.

• shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat64 is a boolean value indicating whether an implementation supports the round-towards-zero rounding mode for 64-bit floating-point arithmetic and conversion instructions. It also indicates whether the RoundingModeRTZ execution mode can be used for 64-bit floating-point types.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties structure is included in the pNext chain of the
 VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties-sType-sType
  
  sType **must** be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT_CONTROLS_PROPERTIES

Values which **may** be returned in the **denormBehaviorIndependence** and **roundingModeIndependence** fields of VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef enum VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence {
    VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_32_BIT_ONLY = 0,
    VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_ALL = 1,
    VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_NONE = 2,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_shader_float_controls
    VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_32_BIT_ONLY_KHR =
    VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_32_BIT_ONLY,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_shader_float_controls
    VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_ALL_KHR =
    VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_ALL,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_shader_float_controls
    VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_NONE_KHR =
    VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_NONE,
} VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_shader_float_controls
typedef VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence VkShaderFloatControlsIndependenceKHR;
```

- **VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_32_BIT_ONLY** specifies that shader float controls for 32-bit floating point **can** be set independently; other bit widths **must** be set identically to each other.
- **VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_ALL** specifies that shader float controls for all bit widths **can** be set independently.
- **VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_NONE** specifies that shader float controls for all bit widths **must** be set identically.

The VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
```
VkPointClippingBehavior pointClippingBehavior;
} VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance2
typedef VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties
VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingPropertiesKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **pointClippingBehavior** is a **VkPointClippingBehavior** value specifying the point clipping behavior supported by the implementation.

If the **VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties** structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the **VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2** structure passed to **vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2**, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties-sType-sType
  - **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_POINT_CLIPPING_PROPERTIES**

The **VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties** structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t subgroupSize;
    VkShaderStageFlags supportedStages;
    VkSubgroupFeatureFlags supportedOperations;
    VkBool32 quadOperationsInAllStages;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **subgroupSize** is the default number of invocations in each subgroup. **subgroupSize** is at least 1 if any of the physical device’s queues support **VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT** or **VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT**. **subgroupSize** is a power-of-two.
- **supportedStages** is a bitfield of **VkShaderStageFlagBits** describing the shader stages that **group operations** with **subgroup scope** are supported in. **supportedStages** will have the **VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT** bit set if any of the physical device’s queues support
VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT.

- **supportedOperations** is a bitmask of `VkSubgroupFeatureFlagBits` specifying the sets of group operations with subgroup scope supported on this device. `supportedOperations` will have the `VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BASIC_BIT` bit set if any of the physical device’s queues support `VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT` or `VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT`.

- **quadOperationsInAllStages** is a boolean specifying whether quad group operations are available in all stages, or are restricted to fragment and compute stages.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

If `supportedOperations` includes `VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_QUAD_BIT`, or `shaderSubgroupUniformControlFlow` is enabled, `subgroupSize` must be greater than or equal to 4.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties-sType-sType** 
  
  `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SUBGROUP_PROPERTIES`.

Bits which **can** be set in `VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties::supportedOperations` and `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties::subgroupSupportedOperations` to specify supported group operations with subgroup scope are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkSubgroupFeatureFlagBits {
    VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BASIC_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_VOTE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_ARITHMETIC_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BALLOT_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_SHUFFLE_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_SHUFFLE_RELATIVE_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_CLUSTERED_BIT = 0x00000040,
    VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_QUAD_BIT = 0x00000080,
} VkSubgroupFeatureFlagBits;
```

- **VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BASIC_BIT** specifies the device will accept SPIR-V shader modules containing the `GroupNonUniform` capability.

- **VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_VOTE_BIT** specifies the device will accept SPIR-V shader modules containing the `GroupNonUniformVote` capability.

- **VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_ARITHMETIC_BIT** specifies the device will accept SPIR-V shader modules containing the `GroupNonUniformArithmetic` capability.

- **VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BALLOT_BIT** specifies the device will accept SPIR-V shader modules containing the `GroupNonUniformBallot` capability.

- **VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_SHUFFLE_BIT** specifies the device will accept SPIR-V shader modules
containing the `GroupNonUniformShuffle` capability.

- `VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_SHUFFLE_RELATIVE_BIT` specifies the device will accept SPIR-V shader modules containing the `GroupNonUniformShuffleRelative` capability.
- `VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_CLUSTERED_BIT` specifies the device will accept SPIR-V shader modules containing the `GroupNonUniformClustered` capability.
- `VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_QUAD_BIT` specifies the device will accept SPIR-V shader modules containing the `GroupNonUniformQuad` capability.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkSubgroupFeatureFlags;
```

`VkSubgroupFeatureFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkSubgroupFeatureFlagBits`.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t minSubgroupSize;
    uint32_t maxSubgroupSize;
    uint32_t maxComputeWorkgroupSubgroups;
    VkShaderStageFlags requiredSubgroupSizeStages;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlProperties;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `minSubgroupSize` is the minimum subgroup size supported by this device. `minSubgroupSize` is at least one if any of the physical device’s queues support `VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT` or `VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT`. `minSubgroupSize` is a power-of-two. `minSubgroupSize` is less than or equal to `maxSubgroupSize`. `minSubgroupSize` is less than or equal to `subgroupSize`.
- `maxSubgroupSize` is the maximum subgroup size supported by this device. `maxSubgroupSize` is at least one if any of the physical device’s queues support `VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT` or `VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT`. `maxSubgroupSize` is a power-of-two. `maxSubgroupSize` is greater than or equal to `minSubgroupSize`. `maxSubgroupSize` is greater than or equal to `subgroupSize`.
- `maxComputeWorkgroupSubgroups` is the maximum number of subgroups supported by the implementation within a workgroup.
- `requiredSubgroupSizeStages` is a bitfield of what shader stages support having a required subgroup size specified.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.
If \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties}::\text{supportedOperations} \) includes \( \text{VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_QUAD_BIT} \), \( \text{minSubgroupSize} \) must be greater than or equal to 4.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlProperties-sType-sType
  sType must be \( \text{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SUBGROUP_SIZE_CONTROL_PROPERTIES} \)

The \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerFilterMinmaxProperties} \) structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerFilterMinmaxProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 filterMinmaxSingleComponentFormats;
    VkBool32 filterMinmaxImageComponentMapping;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerFilterMinmaxProperties;
```

- \( \text{sType} \) is the type of this structure.
- \( \text{pNext} \) is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- \( \text{filterMinmaxSingleComponentFormats} \) is a boolean value indicating whether a minimum set of required formats support min/max filtering.
- \( \text{filterMinmaxImageComponentMapping} \) is a boolean value indicating whether the implementation supports non-identity component mapping of the image when doing min/max filtering.

If the \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerFilterMinmaxProperties} \) structure is included in the \( \text{pNext} \) chain of the \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2} \) structure passed to \( \text{vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2} \), it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

If \( \text{filterMinmaxSingleComponentFormats} \) is \( \text{VK_TRUE} \), the following formats must support the \( \text{VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_MINMAX_BIT} \) feature with \( \text{VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL} \), if they support \( \text{VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT} \):

- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_R8_UNORM} \)
- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_R8_SNORM} \)
- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_R16_UNORM} \)
- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_R16_SNORM} \)
- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_R16_SFLOAT} \)
- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_R32_SFLOAT} \)
- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM} \)
- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_X8_D24_UNORM_PACK32} \)
- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT} \)
- \( \text{VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT} \)
If the format is a depth/stencil format, this bit only specifies that the depth aspect (not the stencil aspect) of an image of this format supports min/max filtering, and that min/max filtering of the depth aspect is supported when depth compare is disabled in the sampler.

If `filterMinmaxImageComponentMapping` is `VK_FALSE` the component mapping of the image view used with min/max filtering must have been created with the `r` component set to the identity swizzle. Only the `r` component of the sampled image value is defined and the other component values are undefined. If `filterMinmaxImageComponentMapping` is `VK_TRUE` this restriction does not apply and image component mapping works as normal.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerFilterMinmaxProperties-sType-sType` sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SAMPLER_FILTER_MINMAX_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 protectedNoFault;
} VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `protectedNoFault` specifies how an implementation behaves when an application attempts to write to unprotected memory in a protected queue operation, read from protected memory in an unprotected queue operation, or perform a query in a protected queue operation. If this limit is `VK_TRUE`, such writes will be discarded or have undefined values written, reads and queries will return undefined values. If this limit is `VK_FALSE`, applications must not perform these operations. See Protected Memory Access Rules for more information.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties-sType-sType` sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROTECTED_MEMORY_PROPERTIES`
The `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t maxPerSetDescriptors;
    VkDeviceSize maxMemoryAllocationSize;
} VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance3
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties
    VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3PropertiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **maxPerSetDescriptors** is a maximum number of descriptors (summed over all descriptor types) in a single descriptor set that is guaranteed to satisfy any implementation-dependent constraints on the size of a descriptor set itself. Applications can query whether a descriptor set that goes beyond this limit is supported using `vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupport`.
- **maxMemoryAllocationSize** is the maximum size of a memory allocation that can be created, even if there is more space available in the heap.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties-sType-sType`
  - **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_3_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkDeviceSize maxBufferSize;
} VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_maintenance4
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties
    VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4PropertiesKHR;
```
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties
VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4PropertiesKHR;

• *sType* is the type of this structure.
• *pNext* is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• *maxBufferSize* is the maximum size *VkBuffer* that can be created.

If the *VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties* structure is included in the *pNext* chain of the *VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2* structure passed to *vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2*, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties-sType-sType**
  
  *sType* must be *VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_PROPERTIES*

The *VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties* structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t maxUpdateAfterBindDescriptorsInAllPools;
    VkBool32 shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
    VkBool32 shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
    VkBool32 shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
    VkBool32 shaderStorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
    VkBool32 shaderInputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexingNative;
    VkBool32 robustBufferAccessUpdateAfterBind;
    VkBool32 quadDivergentImplicitLod;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSamplers;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSampledImages;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageImages;
    uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments;
    uint32_t maxPerStageUpdateAfterBindResources;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSamplers;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffersDynamic;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffersDynamic;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSampledImages;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments;
} VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.

• **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **maxUpdateAfterBindDescriptorsInAllPools** is the maximum number of descriptors (summed over all descriptor types) that can be created across all pools that are created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT` bit set. Pool creation may fail when this limit is exceeded, or when the space this limit represents is unable to satisfy a pool creation due to fragmentation.

• **shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexingNative** is a boolean value indicating whether uniform buffer descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of uniform buffers may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.

• **shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexingNative** is a boolean value indicating whether sampler and image descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of samplers or images may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.

• **shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexingNative** is a boolean value indicating whether storage buffer descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of storage buffers may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.

• **shaderStorageImageArrayNonUniformIndexingNative** is a boolean value indicating whether storage image descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of storage images may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.

• **shaderInputAttachmentArrayNonUniformIndexingNative** is a boolean value indicating whether input attachment descriptors natively support nonuniform indexing. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then a single dynamic instance of an instruction that nonuniformly indexes an array of input attachments may execute multiple times in order to access all the descriptors.

• **robustBufferAccessUpdateAfterBind** is a boolean value indicating whether robustBufferAccess can be enabled in a device simultaneously with `descriptorBindingUniformBufferUpdateAfterBind`, `descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind`, `descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind`, and/or `descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind`. If this is `VK_FALSE`, then either robustBufferAccess must be disabled or all of these update-after-bind features must be disabled.

• **quadDivergentImplicitLod** is a boolean value indicating whether implicit level of detail calculations for image operations have well-defined results when the image and/or sampler objects used for the instruction are not uniform within a quad. See Derivative Image Operations.

• **maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSamplers** is similar to `maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

• **maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers** is similar to
maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.

- maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers is similar to maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.

- maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindSampledImages is similar to maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.

- maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindStorageImages is similar to maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.

- maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments is similar to maxPerStageDescriptorInputAttachments but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.

- maxPerStageUpdateAfterBindResources is similar to maxPerStageResources but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.

- maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSamplers is similar to maxDescriptorSetSamplers but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.

- maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindUniformBuffers is similar to maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set. While an application can allocate dynamic uniform buffer descriptors from a pool created with the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT, bindings for these descriptors must not be present in any descriptor set layout that includes bindings created with VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT.

- maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffers is similar to maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.

- maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageBuffersDynamic is similar to maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffersDynamic but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set. While an application can allocate dynamic storage buffer descriptors from a pool created with the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT, bindings for these descriptors must not be present in any descriptor set layout that includes bindings created with VK_DESCRIPTOR_BINDING创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT.

- maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindSampledImages is similar to maxDescriptorSetSampledImages but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT创造出UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.
• `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindStorageImages` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetStorageImages` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

• `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetInputAttachments` but counts descriptors from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties-sType-sType`
  - `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DESCRIPTOR_INDEXING_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties {
    VkStructureType             sType;
    void*                        pNext;
    uint32_t                     maxInlineUniformBlockSize;
    uint32_t                     maxPerStageDescriptorInlineUniformBlocks;
    uint32_t                     maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks;
    uint32_t                     maxDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlocks;
    uint32_t                     maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks;
} VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `maxInlineUniformBlockSize` is the maximum size in bytes of an inline uniform block binding.
- `maxPerStageDescriptorInlineUniformBlock` is the maximum number of inline uniform block bindings that can be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptor bindings with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` count against this limit. Only descriptor bindings in descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit.
- `maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks` is similar to `maxPerStageDescriptorInlineUniformBlocks` but counts descriptor bindings from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.
- `maxDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlocks` is the maximum number of inline uniform block bindings that can be included in descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptor bindings with a descriptor type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK` count against this limit. Only descriptor bindings in
descriptor set layouts created without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set count against this limit.

- `maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindInlineUniformBlocks` is similar to `maxDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlocks` but counts descriptor bindings from descriptor sets created with or without the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT` bit set.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties-sType-sType`  
  *sType* must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkResolveModeFlags supportedDepthResolveModes;
    VkResolveModeFlags supportedStencilResolveModes;
    VkBool32 independentResolveNone;
    VkBool32 independentResolve;
} VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_depth_stencil_resolve
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties
    VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR;
```

- *sType* is the type of this structure.
- *pNext* is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- *supportedDepthResolveModes* is a bitmask of `VkResolveModeFlagBits` indicating the set of supported depth resolve modes. `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT` must be included in the set but implementations may support additional modes.

- *supportedStencilResolveModes* is a bitmask of `VkResolveModeFlagBits` indicating the set of supported stencil resolve modes. `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT` must be included in the set but implementations may support additional modes. `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT` must not be included in the set.

- *independentResolveNone* is `VK_TRUE` if the implementation supports setting the depth and stencil resolve modes to different values when one of those modes is `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`. Otherwise
the implementation only supports setting both modes to the same value.

- `independentResolve` is `VK_TRUE` if the implementation supports all combinations of the supported depth and stencil resolve modes, including setting either depth or stencil resolve mode to `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE`. An implementation that supports `independentResolve` must also support `independentResolveNone`.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryPropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_performance_query
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 allowCommandBufferQueryCopies;
} VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `allowCommandBufferQueryCopies` is `VK_TRUE` if the performance query pools are allowed to be used with `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`.

If the `VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryPropertiesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryPropertiesKHR-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_PROPERTIES_KHR`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint64_t maxGeometryCount;
} VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR;
```
uint64_t maxInstanceCount;
uint64_t maxPrimitiveCount;
uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorAccelerationStructures;
uint32_t maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures;
uint32_t maxDescriptorSetAccelerationStructures;
uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures;
uint32_t minAccelerationStructureScratchOffsetAlignment;

} VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• maxGeometryCount is the maximum number of geometries in the bottom level acceleration structure.
• maxInstanceCount is the maximum number of instances in the top level acceleration structure.
• maxPrimitiveCount is the maximum number of triangles or AABBs in all geometries in the bottom level acceleration structure.
• maxPerStageDescriptorAccelerationStructures is the maximum number of acceleration structure bindings that can be accessible to a single shader stage in a pipeline layout. Descriptor bindings with a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR count against this limit. Only descriptor bindings in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set count against this limit.
• maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures is similar to maxPerStageDescriptorAccelerationStructures but counts descriptor bindings from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.
• maxDescriptorSetAccelerationStructures is the maximum number of acceleration structure descriptors that can be included in descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptor bindings with a descriptor type of VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR count against this limit. Only descriptor bindings in descriptor set layouts created without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set count against this limit.
• maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures is similar to maxDescriptorSetAccelerationStructures but counts descriptor bindings from descriptor sets created with or without the VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT bit set.
• minAccelerationStructureScratchOffsetAlignment is the minimum required alignment, in bytes, for scratch data passed in to an acceleration structure build command. The value must be a power of two.

Due to the fact that the geometry, instance, and primitive counts are specified at acceleration structure creation as 32-bit values, maxGeometryCount, maxInstanceCount, and maxPrimitiveCount must not exceed $2^{32}-1$.

If the VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR-sType-sType
  
sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_PROPERTIES_KHR

The VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType  sType;
    void*            pNext;
    uint32_t         shaderGroupHandleSize;
    uint32_t         maxRayRecursionDepth;
    uint32_t         maxShaderGroupStride;
    uint32_t         shaderGroupBaseAlignment;
    uint32_t         shaderGroupHandleCaptureReplaySize;
    uint32_t         maxRayDispatchInvocationCount;
    uint32_t         shaderGroupHandleAlignment;
    uint32_t         maxRayHitAttributeSize;
} VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- shaderGroupHandleSize is the size in bytes of the shader header.
- maxRayRecursionDepth is the maximum number of levels of ray recursion allowed in a trace command.
- maxShaderGroupStride is the maximum stride in bytes allowed between shader groups in the shader binding table.
- shaderGroupBaseAlignment is the required alignment in bytes for the base of the shader binding table.
- shaderGroupHandleCaptureReplaySize is the number of bytes for the information required to do capture and replay for shader group handles.
- maxRayDispatchInvocationCount is the maximum number of ray generation shader invocations which may be produced by a single vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR or vkCmdTraceRaysKHR command.
- shaderGroupHandleAlignment is the required alignment in bytes for each shader binding table entry. The value must be a power of two.
- maxRayHitAttributeSize is the maximum size in bytes for a ray attribute structure

If the VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 structure passed to vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_PROPERTIES_KHR

The `VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkDeviceSize storageTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes;
    VkBool32 storageTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment;
    VkDeviceSize uniformTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes;
    VkBool32 uniformTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment;
} VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `storageTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes` is a byte alignment that is sufficient for a storage texel buffer of any format. The value must be a power of two.
- `storageTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment` indicates whether single texel alignment is sufficient for a storage texel buffer of any format.
- `uniformTexelBufferOffsetAlignmentBytes` is a byte alignment that is sufficient for a uniform texel buffer of any format. The value must be a power of two.
- `uniformTexelBufferOffsetSingleTexelAlignment` indicates whether single texel alignment is sufficient for a uniform texel buffer of any format.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

If the single texel alignment property is `VK_FALSE`, then the buffer view's offset must be aligned to the corresponding byte alignment value. If the single texel alignment property is `VK_TRUE`, then the buffer view's offset must be aligned to the lesser of the corresponding byte alignment value or the size of a single texel, based on `VkBufferViewCreateInfo::format`. If the size of a single texel is a multiple of three bytes, then the size of a single component of the format is used instead.

These limits must not advertise a larger alignment than the required maximum minimum value of `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minTexelBufferOffsetAlignment`, for any format that supports use as a texel buffer.
The `VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_2
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreProperties {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*              pNext;
    uint64_t           maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference;
} VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreProperties
    VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphorePropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference` indicates the maximum difference allowed by the implementation between the current value of a timeline semaphore and any pending signal or wait operations.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

The `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetPropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_portability_subset
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*              pNext;
    uint32_t           minVertexInputBindingStrideAlignment;
} VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetPropertiesKHR;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.

• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

• **minVertexInputBindingStrideAlignment** indicates the minimum alignment for vertex input strides. *VkVertexInputBindingDescription::stride must be a multiple of, and at least as large as, this value. The value must be a power of two.**

If the **VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetPropertiesKHR** structure is included in the **pNext** chain of the **VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2** structure passed to **vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2**, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetPropertiesKHR-sType-sType**
  - **sType must be** **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PORTABILITY_SUBSET_PROPERTIES_KHR**

The **VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatePropertiesKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatePropertiesKHR {
  VkStructureType sType;
  void* pNext;
  VkExtent2D minFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize;
  VkExtent2D maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize;
  uint32_t maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeAspectRatio;
  VkBool32 primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports;
  VkBool32 layeredShadingRateAttachments;
  VkBool32 fragmentShadingRateNonTrivialCombinerOps;
  VkExtent2D maxFragmentSize;
  uint32_t maxFragmentSizeAspectRatio;
  uint32_t maxFragmentShadingRateCoverageSamples;
  VkSampleCountFlagBits maxFragmentShadingRateRasterizationSamples;
  VkBool32 fragmentShadingRateWithShaderDepthStencilWrites;
  VkBool32 fragmentShadingRateWithSampleMask;
  VkBool32 fragmentShadingRateWithShaderSampleMask;
  VkBool32 fragmentShadingRateWithConservativeRasterization;
  VkBool32 fragmentShadingRateWithFragmentShaderInterlock;
  VkBool32 fragmentShadingRateWithCustomSampleLocations;
  VkBool32 fragmentShadingRateStrictMultiplyCombiner;
} VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatePropertiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.

- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- **minFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize** indicates minimum supported width and height of the portion of the framebuffer corresponding to each texel in a fragment shading rate attachment. Each value **must be** less than or equal to the values in **maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize**. Each value **must be** a power-of-two. It **must be** (0,0)
if the attachmentFragmentShadingRate feature is not supported.

- maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize indicates maximum supported width and height of the portion of the framebuffer corresponding to each texel in a fragment shading rate attachment. Each value must be greater than or equal to the values in minFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize. Each value must be a power-of-two. It must be (0,0) if the attachmentFragmentShadingRate feature is not supported.

- maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeAspectRatio indicates the maximum ratio between the width and height of the portion of the framebuffer corresponding to each texel in a fragment shading rate attachment. maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSizeAspectRatio must be a power-of-two value, and must be less than or equal to max(maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width / minFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height, maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.height / minFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize.width). It must be 0 if the attachmentFragmentShadingRate feature is not supported.

- primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports specifies whether the primitive fragment shading rate can be used when multiple viewports are used. If this value is VK_FALSE, only a single viewport must be used, and applications must not write to the ViewportIndex built-in when setting PrimitiveShadingRateKHR. It must be VK_FALSE if the shaderOutputViewportIndex feature, or the geometryShader feature is not supported, or if the primitiveFragmentShadingRate feature is not supported.

- layeredShadingRateAttachments specifies whether a shading rate attachment image view can be created with multiple layers. If this value is VK_FALSE, when creating an image view with a usage that includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR, layerCount must be 1. It must be VK_FALSE if the multiview feature, the shaderOutputViewportIndex feature, or the geometryShader feature is not supported, or if the attachmentFragmentShadingRate feature is not supported.

- fragmentShadingRateNonTrivialCombinerOps specifies whether VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR enums other than VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_KEEP_KHR or VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_REPLACE_KHR can be used. It must be VK_FALSE unless either the primitiveFragmentShadingRate or attachmentFragmentShadingRate feature is supported.

- maxFragmentSize indicates the maximum supported width and height of a fragment. Its width and height members must both be power-of-two values. This limit is purely informational, and is not validated.

- maxFragmentSizeAspectRatio indicates the maximum ratio between the width and height of a fragment. maxFragmentSizeAspectRatio must be a power-of-two value, and must be less than or equal to the maximum of the width and height members of maxFragmentSize. This limit is purely informational, and is not validated.

- maxFragmentShadingRateCoverageSamples specifies the maximum number of coverage samples supported in a single fragment. maxFragmentShadingRateCoverageSamples must be less than or equal to the product of the width and height members of maxFragmentSize, and the sample count reported by maxFragmentShadingRateRasterizationSamples. maxFragmentShadingRateCoverageSamples must be less than or equal to maxSampleMaskWords \times 32 if fragmentShadingRateWithShaderSampleMask is supported. This limit is purely informational, and is
not validated.

- **maxFragmentShadingRateRasterizationSamples** is a `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value specifying the maximum sample rate supported when a fragment covers multiple pixels. This limit is purely informational, and is not validated.

- **fragmentShadingRateWithShaderDepthStencilWrites** specifies whether the implementation supports writing `FragDepth` from a fragment shader for multi-pixel fragments. If this value is `VK_FALSE`, writing to those built-ins will clamp the fragment shading rate to (1,1).

- **fragmentShadingRateWithSampleMask** specifies whether the implementation supports setting valid bits of `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::pSampleMask` to 0 for multi-pixel fragments. If this value is `VK_FALSE`, zeroing valid bits in the sample mask will clamp the fragment shading rate to (1,1).

- **fragmentShadingRateWithShaderSampleMask** specifies whether the implementation supports reading or writing `SampleMask` for multi-pixel fragments. If this value is `VK_FALSE`, using that built-in will clamp the fragment shading rate to (1,1).

- **fragmentShadingRateWithConservativeRasterization** is reserved for future use.

- **fragmentShadingRateWithFragmentShaderInterlock** is reserved for future use.

- **fragmentShadingRateWithCustomSampleLocations** is reserved for future use.

- **fragmentShadingRateWithStrictMultiplyCombiner** specifies whether `VK_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_COMBINER_OP_MUL_KHR` accurately performs a multiplication or not. Implementations where this value is `VK_FALSE` will instead combine rates with an addition. If `fragmentShadingRateNonTrivialCombinerOps` is `VK_FALSE`, implementations must report this as `VK_FALSE`. If `fragmentShadingRateNonTrivialCombinerOps` is `VK_TRUE`, implementations should report this as `VK_TRUE`.

---

**Note**

Multiplication of the combiner rates using the fragment width/height in linear space is equivalent to an addition of those values in log2 space. Some implementations inadvertently implemented an addition in linear space due to unclear requirements originating outside of this specification. This resulted in `fragmentShadingRateStrictMultiplyCombiner` being added. Fortunately, this only affects situations where a rate of 1 in either dimension is combined with another rate of 1. All other combinations result in the exact same result as if multiplication was performed in linear space due to the clamping logic, and the fact that both the sum and product of 2 and 2 are equal. In many cases, this limit will not affect the correct operation of applications.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatePropertiesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

These properties are related to fragment shading rates.
The `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricPropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_fragment_shader_barycentric
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 triStripVertexOrderIndependentOfProvokingVertex;
} VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricPropertiesKHR;
```

- `triStripVertexOrderIndependentOfProvokingVertex` indicates that the implementation does not change its vertex numbering for triangle strip primitives when the `provoking vertex mode` is `VK_PROVOKING_VERTEX_MODE_LAST_VERTEX_EXT`, as shown in the last vertex table.

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricPropertiesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure passed to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled in with each corresponding implementation-dependent property.

### 39.1. Limit Requirements

The following table specifies the **required** minimum/maximum for all Vulkan graphics implementations. Where a limit corresponds to a fine-grained device feature which is **optional**, the feature name is listed with two **required** limits, one when the feature is supported and one when it is not supported. If an implementation supports a feature, the limits reported are the same whether or not the feature is enabled.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Limit</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>uint32_t</code></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-</td>
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<td><code>maxImageArrayLayers</code></td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Limit</td>
<td>Feature</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
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**Table 42. Required Limits**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures</td>
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<td>500000⁹</td>
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<td>maxTimelineSemaphoreValueDifference</td>
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<td>(32,32)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFragmentShadingRateAttachmentTexelSize</td>
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<td>(8,8)</td>
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¹ Limit Type: min (minimum), max (maximum), exact (exact value)
<table>
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<th>Supported Limit</th>
<th>Limit Type</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>primitiveFragmentShadingRateWithMultipleViewports</td>
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<td>false</td>
<td>implementatio n-dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>layeredShadingRateAttachments</td>
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<td>false</td>
<td>implementatio n-dependent</td>
</tr>
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<td>fragmentShadingRateNonTrivialCombinerOps</td>
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<tr>
<td>maxFragmentSize</td>
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<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFragmentSizeAspectRatio</td>
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<td>min</td>
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<tr>
<td>maxFragmentShadingRateRasterizationSamples</td>
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<td>fragmentShadingRateWithSampleMask</td>
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<td>implementatio n-dependent</td>
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<tr>
<td>fragmentShadingRateWithShaderSampleMask</td>
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<tr>
<td>fragmentShadingRateWithConservativeRasterization</td>
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<tr>
<td>fragmentShadingRateWithCustomSampleLocations</td>
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<td>fragmentShadingRateStrictMultiplyCombiner</td>
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</tr>
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<td>triStripVertexOrderIndependentOfProvokingVertex</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>implementatio n-dependent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1

The **Limit Type** column specifies the limit is either the minimum limit all implementations **must** support, the maximum limit all implementations **must** support, or the exact value all implementations **must** support. For bitmasks a minimum limit is the least bits all implementations **must** set, but they **may** have additional bits set beyond this minimum.

2

The **maxPerStageResources** **must** be at least the smallest of the following:

- the sum of the **maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers**, **maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers**, **maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages**, **maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages**, **maxPerStageDescriptorInputAttachments**, **maxColorAttachments** limits, or
• 128.

It **may** not be possible to reach this limit in every stage.

See `maxViewportDimensions` for the **required** relationship to other limits.

See `viewportBoundsRange` for the **required** relationship to other limits.

The values `minInterpolationOffset` and `maxInterpolationOffset` describe the closed interval of supported interpolation offsets: \([\text{minInterpolationOffset}, \text{maxInterpolationOffset}]\). The ULP is determined by `subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits`. If `subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits` is 4, this provides increments of \((1/2^4) = 0.0625\), and thus the range of supported interpolation offsets would be \([-0.5, 0.4375]\).

The point size ULP is determined by `pointSizeGranularity`. If the `pointSizeGranularity` is 0.125, the range of supported point sizes **must** be at least \([1.0, 63.875]\).

The line width ULP is determined by `lineWidthGranularity`. If the `lineWidthGranularity` is 0.0625, the range of supported line widths **must** be at least \([1.0, 7.9375]\).

The minimum `maxDescriptorSet*` limit is \(n\) times the corresponding *specification* minimum `maxPerStageDescriptor*` limit, where \(n\) is the number of shader stages supported by the `VkPhysicalDevice`. If all shader stages are supported, \(n = 6\) (vertex, tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, geometry, fragment, compute).

The `UpdateAfterBind` descriptor limits **must** each be greater than or equal to the corresponding *non*-`UpdateAfterBind` limit.

If the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled, the required minimum value of `maxVertexInputBindings` is 8.

### 39.2. Profile Limits

#### 39.2.1. Roadmap 2022

Implementations that claim support for the **Roadmap 2022** profile **must** satisfy the following additional limit requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Supported Limit</th>
<th>Limit Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><code>maxImageDimension1D</code></td>
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<td>min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Supported Limit</th>
<th>Limit Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxImageDimension2D</td>
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<td>min</td>
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<tr>
<td>maxImageDimensionCube</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxImageArrayLayers</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxUniformBufferRange</td>
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<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bufferImageGranularity</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>min</td>
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<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages</td>
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<td>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageResources</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetSamplers</td>
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<td>maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>min</td>
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<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>min</td>
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<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetSampledImages</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>min</td>
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<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageImages</td>
<td>144</td>
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<td>maxFragmentCombinedOutputResources</td>
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<td>maxComputeWorkGroupInvocations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxComputeWorkGroupSize</td>
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<td>subTexelPrecisionBits</td>
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<td>bitfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Supported Limit</td>
<td>Limit Type¹</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>subgroupSupportedOperations</td>
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<td>VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_VOTE_BIT</td>
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<td>VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_ARITHMETIC_BIT</td>
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<td>VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BALLOT_BIT</td>
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<td>VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_SHUFFLE_BIT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_SHUFFLE_RELATIVE_BIT</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 40. Formats

Supported buffer and image formats may vary across implementations. A minimum set of format features are guaranteed, but others must be explicitly queried before use to ensure they are supported by the implementation.

The features for the set of formats (VkFormat) supported by the implementation are queried individually using the vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties command.

40.1. Format Definition

The following image formats can be passed to, and may be returned from Vulkan commands. The memory required to store each format is discussed with that format, and also summarized in the Representation and Texel Block Size section and the Compatible formats table.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkFormat {
    VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED = 0,
    VK_FORMAT_R4G4_UNORM_PACK8 = 1,
    VK_FORMAT_R4G4B4A4_UNORM_PACK16 = 2,
    VK_FORMAT_B4G4R4A4_UNORM_PACK16 = 3,
    VK_FORMAT_R5G6B5_UNORM_PACK16 = 4,
    VK_FORMAT_B5G6R5_UNORM_PACK16 = 5,
    VK_FORMAT_R5G5B5A1_UNORM_PACK16 = 6,
    VK_FORMAT_B5G5R5A1_UNORM_PACK16 = 7,
    VK_FORMAT_A1R5G5B5_UNORM_PACK16 = 8,
    VK_FORMAT_R8_UNORM = 9,
    VK_FORMAT_R8_SNORM = 10,
    VK_FORMAT_R8_USCALED = 11,
    VK_FORMAT_R8_SSCALED = 12,
    VK_FORMAT_R8_UINT = 13,
    VK_FORMAT_R8_SINT = 14,
    VK_FORMAT_R8_SRGB = 15,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UNORM = 16,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SNORM = 17,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8_USCALED = 18,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SSCALED = 19,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UINT = 20,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SINT = 21,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SRGB = 22,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_UNORM = 23,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SNORM = 24,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_USCALED = 25,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SSCALED = 26,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_UINT = 27,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SINT = 28,
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SRGB = 29,
    VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_UNORM = 30,
    VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SNORM = 31,
};
```
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_USCALED = 32,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SSCALED = 33,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_UINT = 34,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SINT = 35,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SRGB = 36,
VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM = 37,
VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SNORM = 38,
VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_USCALED = 39,
VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SSCALED = 40,
VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UINT = 41,
VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SINT = 42,
VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SRGB = 43,
VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UNORM_PACK32 = 51,
VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SNORM_PACK32 = 52,
VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_USCALED_PACK32 = 53,
VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SSCALED_PACK32 = 54,
VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UINT_PACK32 = 55,
VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SINT_PACK32 = 56,
VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SRGB_PACK32 = 57,
VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UNORM_PACK32 = 58,
VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SNORM_PACK32 = 59,
VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_USCALED_PACK32 = 60,
VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SSCALED_PACK32 = 61,
VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UINT_PACK32 = 62,
VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SINT_PACK32 = 63,
VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UNORM_PACK32 = 64,
VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_SNORM_PACK32 = 65,
VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_USCALED_PACK32 = 66,
VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_SSCALED_PACK32 = 67,
VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UINT_PACK32 = 68,
VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_SINT_PACK32 = 69,
VK_FORMAT_R16_UNORM = 70,
VK_FORMAT_R16_SNORM = 71,
VK_FORMAT_R16_USCALED = 72,
VK_FORMAT_R16_SSCALED = 73,
VK_FORMAT_R16_UINT = 74,
VK_FORMAT_R16_SINT = 75,
VK_FORMAT_R16_SFLOAT = 76,
VK_FORMAT_R16616_UNORM = 77,
VK_FORMAT_R16616_SNORM = 78,
VK_FORMAT_R16616_USCALED = 79,
VK_FORMAT_R16616_SSCALED = 80,
VK_FORMAT_R16616_UINT = 81,
VK_FORMAT_R16616_SINT = 82,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SFLOAT = 83,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_UNORM = 84,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_SNORM = 85,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_USCALED = 86,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_SSCALED = 87,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_UINT = 88,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_SINT = 89,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_SFLOAT = 90,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_UNORM = 91,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SNORM = 92,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_USCALED = 93,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SSCALED = 94,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_UINT = 95,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SINT = 96,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SFLOAT = 97,
VK_FORMAT_R32_UINT = 98,
VK_FORMAT_R32_SINT = 99,
VK_FORMAT_R32_SFLOAT = 100,
VK_FORMAT_R32G32_UINT = 101,
VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SINT = 102,
VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SFLOAT = 103,
VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_UINT = 104,
VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SINT = 105,
VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SFLOAT = 106,
VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_UINT = 107,
VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SINT = 108,
VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SFLOAT = 109,
VK_FORMAT_R64_UINT = 110,
VK_FORMAT_R64_SINT = 111,
VK_FORMAT_R64_SFLOAT = 112,
VK_FORMAT_R64G64_UINT = 113,
VK_FORMAT_R64G64_SINT = 114,
VK_FORMAT_R64G64_SFLOAT = 115,
VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_UINT = 116,
VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_SINT = 117,
VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_SFLOAT = 118,
VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_UINT = 119,
VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_SINT = 120,
VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_SFLOAT = 121,
VK_FORMAT_B10G11R11_UFLOAT_PACK32 = 122,
VK_FORMAT_E5B9G9R9_UFLOAT_PACK32 = 123,
VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM = 124,
VK_FORMAT_X8_D24_UNORM_PACK32 = 125,
VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT = 126,
VK_FORMAT_S8_UINT = 127,
VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM_S8_UINT = 128,
VK_FORMAT_D24_UNORM_S8_UINT = 129,
VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT = 130,
VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_UNORM_BLOCK = 131,
VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_SRGB_BLOCK = 132,
VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_UNORM_BLOCK = 133,
VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_SRGB_BLOCK = 134,
VK_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_BLOCK = 135,
VK_FORMAT_BC2_SRGB_BLOCK = 136,
VK_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_BLOCK = 137,
VK_FORMAT_BC3_SRGB_BLOCK = 138,
VK_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM_BLOCK = 139,
VK_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM_BLOCK = 140,
VK_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM_BLOCK = 141,
VK_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM_BLOCK = 142,
VK_FORMAT_BCGH_UFLOAT_BLOCK = 143,
VK_FORMAT_BCGH_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 144,
VK_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_BLOCK = 145,
VK_FORMAT_BC7_SRGB_BLOCK = 146,
VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_UNORM_BLOCK = 147,
VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_SRGB_BLOCK = 148,
VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_UNORM_BLOCK = 149,
VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_SRGB_BLOCK = 150,
VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_UNORM_BLOCK = 151,
VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_SRGB_BLOCK = 152,
VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_UNORM_BLOCK = 153,
VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_SSNORM_BLOCK = 154,
VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_UNORM_BLOCK = 155,
VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_SNORM_BLOCK = 156,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_UNORM_BLOCK = 157,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SRGB_BLOCK = 158,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_UNORM_BLOCK = 159,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SRGB_BLOCK = 160,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_UNORM_BLOCK = 161,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SRGB_BLOCK = 162,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_UNORM_BLOCK = 163,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SRGB_BLOCK = 164,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_UNORM_BLOCK = 165,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SRGB_BLOCK = 166,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_UNORM_BLOCK = 167,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SRGB_BLOCK = 168,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_UNORM_BLOCK = 169,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SRGB_BLOCK = 170,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_UNORM_BLOCK = 171,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SRGB_BLOCK = 172,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_UNORM_BLOCK = 173,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SRGB_BLOCK = 174,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_UNORM_BLOCK = 175,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SRGB_BLOCK = 176,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_UNORM_BLOCK = 177,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SRGB_BLOCK = 178,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_UNORM_BLOCK = 179,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SRGB_BLOCK = 180,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_UNORM_BLOCK = 181,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SRGB_BLOCK = 182,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SRGB_BLOCK = 183,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SRGB_BLOCK = 184,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM = 1000156000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM = 1000156001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM = 1000156004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM = 1000156005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM = 1000156006,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156010,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156011,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G12X4B12X4G12X4R12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156015,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156016,
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156025,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156026,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G16B16I16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156027,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16V16_2PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156028,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156029,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156030,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM = 1000156031,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM = 1000156032,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM = 1000156033,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_444_UNORM = 1000330000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000330001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000330002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_444_UNORM = 1000330003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_A4R4G4B4_UNORM_PACK16 = 1000340000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_A4B4G4R4_UNORM_PACK16 = 1000340001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066000,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066001,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066002,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066003,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066004,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066005,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066006,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066007,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066008,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066009,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066010,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066011,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066012,
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SFLOAT_BLOCK = 1000066013,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_444_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_444_UNORM,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16,
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16,
VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4_UNORM_2PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4_UNORM_2PACK16,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4B12X4A12X4_UNORM_4PACK16_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4B12X4A12X4_UNORM_4PACK16,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G12X4B12X4R12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G12X4B12X4R12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G16B16G16R16_422_UNORM_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G16B16G16R16_422_UNORM,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM_KHR =
  VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM,
  // Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_yccbc_conversion
}

VkFormat;

• **VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED** specifies that the format is not specified.

• **VK_FORMAT_R4G4_UNORM_PACK8** specifies a two-component, 8-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 4-bit R component in bits 4..7, and a 4-bit G component in bits 0..3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R4G4B4A4_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a four-component, 16-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 4-bit R component in bits 12..15, a 4-bit G component in bits 8..11,
a 4-bit B component in bits 4..7, and a 4-bit A component in bits 0..3.

- **VK_FORMAT_B4G4R4A4_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a four-component, 16-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 4-bit B component in bits 12..15, a 4-bit G component in bits 8..11, a 4-bit R component in bits 4..7, and a 4-bit A component in bits 0..3.

- **VK_FORMAT_A4R4G4B4_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a four-component, 16-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 4-bit A component in bits 12..15, a 4-bit R component in bits 8..11, a 4-bit G component in bits 4..7, and a 4-bit B component in bits 0..3.

- **VK_FORMAT_A4B4G4R4_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a four-component, 16-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 4-bit A component in bits 12..15, a 4-bit B component in bits 8..11, a 4-bit G component in bits 4..7, and a 4-bit R component in bits 0..3.

- **VK_FORMAT_R5G5B5A1_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a four-component, 16-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 5-bit R component in bits 11..15, a 5-bit G component in bits 6..10, a 5-bit B component in bits 1..5, and a 1-bit A component in bit 0.

- **VK_FORMAT_B5G5R5A1_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a four-component, 16-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 5-bit B component in bits 11..15, a 5-bit G component in bits 6..10, a 5-bit R component in bits 1..5, and a 1-bit A component in bit 0.

- **VK_FORMAT_A1R5G5B5_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a four-component, 16-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 1-bit A component in bit 15, a 5-bit R component in bits 10..14, a 5-bit G component in bits 5..9, and a 5-bit B component in bits 0..4.

- **VK_FORMAT_R8_UNORM** specifies a one-component, 8-bit unsigned normalized format that has a single 8-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R8_SNORM** specifies a one-component, 8-bit signed normalized format that has a single 8-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R8_USCALED** specifies a one-component, 8-bit unsigned scaled integer format that has a single 8-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R8_SSCALED** specifies a one-component, 8-bit signed scaled integer format that has a single 8-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R8_UINT** specifies a one-component, 8-bit unsigned integer format that has a single 8-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R8_SINT** specifies a one-component, 8-bit signed integer format that has a single 8-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R8_SRGB** specifies a one-component, 8-bit unsigned normalized format that has a single 8-bit R component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding.

- **VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UNORM** specifies a two-component, 16-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, and an 8-bit G component in byte 1.
• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SNORM specifies a two-component, 16-bit signed normalized format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, and an 8-bit G component in byte 1.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_USCALED specifies a two-component, 16-bit unsigned scaled integer format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, and an 8-bit G component in byte 1.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SSCALED specifies a two-component, 16-bit signed scaled integer format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, and an 8-bit G component in byte 1.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UINT specifies a two-component, 16-bit unsigned integer format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, and an 8-bit G component in byte 1.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SINT specifies a two-component, 16-bit signed integer format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, and an 8-bit G component in byte 1.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SRGB specifies a two-component, 16-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit R component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 0, and an 8-bit G component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 1.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_UNORM specifies a three-component, 24-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit B component in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SNORM specifies a three-component, 24-bit signed normalized format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit B component in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_USCALED specifies a three-component, 24-bit unsigned scaled format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit B component in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SSCALED specifies a three-component, 24-bit signed scaled format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit B component in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_UINT specifies a three-component, 24-bit unsigned integer format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit B component in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SINT specifies a three-component, 24-bit signed integer format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit B component in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SRGB specifies a three-component, 24-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit R component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 0, an 8-bit G component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 1, and an 8-bit B component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_UNORM specifies a three-component, 24-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit R component in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SNORM specifies a three-component, 24-bit signed normalized format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit R component in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_USCALED specifies a three-component, 24-bit unsigned scaled format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit R component in byte 2.

• VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SSCALED specifies a three-component, 24-bit signed scaled format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit R component in byte 2.
• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_UINT** specifies a three-component, 24-bit unsigned integer format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit R component in byte 2.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SINT** specifies a three-component, 24-bit signed integer format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, and an 8-bit R component in byte 2.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SRGB** specifies a three-component, 24-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit B component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 0, an 8-bit G component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 1, and an 8-bit R component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 2.

• **VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM** specifies a four-component, 32-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit B component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SNORM** specifies a four-component, 32-bit signed normalized format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit B component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_USCALED** specifies a four-component, 32-bit unsigned scaled format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit B component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SSCALED** specifies a four-component, 32-bit signed scaled format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit B component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UINT** specifies a four-component, 32-bit unsigned integer format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit B component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SINT** specifies a four-component, 32-bit signed integer format that has an 8-bit R component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit B component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SRGB** specifies a four-component, 32-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit R component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 0, an 8-bit G component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 1, an 8-bit B component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UNORM** specifies a four-component, 32-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit R component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SNORM** specifies a four-component, 32-bit signed normalized format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit R component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_USCALED** specifies a four-component, 32-bit unsigned scaled format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit R component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SSCALED** specifies a four-component, 32-bit signed scaled format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit R component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.
• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UINT** specifies a four-component, 32-bit unsigned integer format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit R component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SINT** specifies a four-component, 32-bit signed integer format that has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component in byte 1, an 8-bit R component in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SRGB** specifies a four-component, 32-bit unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit B component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 0, an 8-bit G component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 1, an 8-bit R component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in byte 2, and an 8-bit A component in byte 3.

• **VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UNORM_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit A component in bits 24..31, an 8-bit B component in bits 16..23, an 8-bit G component in bits 8..15, and an 8-bit R component in bits 0..7.

• **VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SNORM_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed signed normalized format that has an 8-bit A component in bits 24..31, an 8-bit B component in bits 16..23, an 8-bit G component in bits 8..15, and an 8-bit R component in bits 0..7.

• **VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_USCALED_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned scaled integer format that has an 8-bit A component in bits 24..31, an 8-bit B component in bits 16..23, and an 8-bit R component in bits 0..7.

• **VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SSCALED_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed signed scaled integer format that has an 8-bit A component in bits 24..31, an 8-bit B component in bits 16..23, an 8-bit G component in bits 8..15, and an 8-bit R component in bits 0..7.

• **VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UINT_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned integer format that has an 8-bit A component in bits 24..31, an 8-bit B component in bits 16..23, an 8-bit G component in bits 8..15, and an 8-bit R component in bits 0..7.

• **VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SINT_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed signed integer format that has an 8-bit A component in bits 24..31, an 8-bit B component in bits 16..23, an 8-bit G component in bits 8..15, and an 8-bit R component in bits 0..7.

• **VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SRGB_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has an 8-bit A component in bits 24..31, an 8-bit B component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in bits 16..23, an 8-bit G component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in bits 8..15, and an 8-bit R component stored with sRGB nonlinear encoding in bits 0..7.

• **VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UNORM_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit R component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit B component in bits 0..9.

• **VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SNORM_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed signed normalized format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit R component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit B component in bits 0..9.

• **VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_USCALED_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned scaled integer format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit R component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit B component in bits 0..9.

• **VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SSCALED_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed signed scaled integer format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit R component in bits 20..29, a
10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit B component in bits 0..9.

- **VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UINT_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned integer format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit R component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit B component in bits 0..9.

- **VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SINT_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed signed integer format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit R component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit B component in bits 0..9.

- **VK_Format_A2B10G10R10_UNORM_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit B component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit R component in bits 0..9.

- **VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_SNORM_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed signed normalized format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit B component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit R component in bits 0..9.

- **VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_USCALED_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned scaled integer format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit B component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit R component in bits 0..9.

- **VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_SSCALED_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed signed scaled integer format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit B component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit R component in bits 0..9.

- **VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UINT_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed unsigned integer format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit B component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit B component in bits 0..9.

- **VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_SINT_PACK32** specifies a four-component, 32-bit packed signed integer format that has a 2-bit A component in bits 30..31, a 10-bit B component in bits 20..29, a 10-bit G component in bits 10..19, and a 10-bit R component in bits 0..9.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16_UNORM** specifies a one-component, 16-bit unsigned normalized format that has a single 16-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16_SNORM** specifies a one-component, 16-bit signed normalized format that has a single 16-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16_USCALED** specifies a one-component, 16-bit unsigned scaled integer format that has a single 16-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16_SSCALED** specifies a one-component, 16-bit signed scaled integer format that has a single 16-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16_UINT** specifies a one-component, 16-bit unsigned integer format that has a single 16-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16_SINT** specifies a one-component, 16-bit signed integer format that has a single 16-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16_SFLOAT** specifies a one-component, 16-bit signed floating-point format that has a single 16-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UNORM** specifies a two-component, 32-bit unsigned normalized format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3.
• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SNORM** specifies a two-component, 32-bit signed normalized format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16_USCALED** specifies a two-component, 32-bit unsigned scaled integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SSCALED** specifies a two-component, 32-bit signed scaled integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UINT** specifies a two-component, 32-bit unsigned integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SINT** specifies a two-component, 32-bit signed integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SFLOAT** specifies a two-component, 32-bit signed floating-point format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_UNORM** specifies a three-component, 48-bit unsigned normalized format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, and a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_SNORM** specifies a three-component, 48-bit signed normalized format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, and a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_USCALED** specifies a three-component, 48-bit unsigned scaled integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, and a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_SSCALED** specifies a three-component, 48-bit signed scaled integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, and a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_UINT** specifies a three-component, 48-bit unsigned integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, and a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_SINT** specifies a three-component, 48-bit signed integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, and a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_SFLOAT** specifies a three-component, 48-bit signed floating-point format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, and a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_UNORM** specifies a four-component, 64-bit unsigned normalized format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5, and a 16-bit A component in bytes 6..7.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SNORM** specifies a four-component, 64-bit signed normalized format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5, and a 16-bit A component in bytes 6..7.

• **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_USCALED** specifies a four-component, 64-bit unsigned scaled integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5, and a 16-bit A component in bytes 6..7.
- **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SSCALED** specifies a four-component, 64-bit signed scaled integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5, and a 16-bit A component in bytes 6..7.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_UINT** specifies a four-component, 64-bit unsigned integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5, and a 16-bit A component in bytes 6..7.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SINT** specifies a four-component, 64-bit signed integer format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5, and a 16-bit A component in bytes 6..7.

- **VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SFLOAT** specifies a four-component, 64-bit signed floating-point format that has a 16-bit R component in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component in bytes 2..3, a 16-bit B component in bytes 4..5, and a 16-bit A component in bytes 6..7.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32_UINT** specifies a one-component, 32-bit unsigned integer format that has a single 32-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32_SINT** specifies a one-component, 32-bit signed integer format that has a single 32-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32_SFLOAT** specifies a one-component, 32-bit signed floating-point format that has a single 32-bit R component.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32G32_UINT** specifies a two-component, 64-bit unsigned integer format that has a 32-bit R component in bytes 0..3, and a 32-bit G component in bytes 4..7.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SINT** specifies a two-component, 64-bit signed integer format that has a 32-bit R component in bytes 0..3, and a 32-bit G component in bytes 4..7.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SFLOAT** specifies a two-component, 64-bit signed floating-point format that has a 32-bit R component in bytes 0..3, and a 32-bit G component in bytes 4..7.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_UINT** specifies a three-component, 96-bit unsigned integer format that has a 32-bit R component in bytes 0..3, a 32-bit G component in bytes 4..7, and a 32-bit B component in bytes 8..11.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SINT** specifies a three-component, 96-bit signed integer format that has a 32-bit R component in bytes 0..3, a 32-bit G component in bytes 4..7, and a 32-bit B component in bytes 8..11.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SFLOAT** specifies a three-component, 96-bit signed floating-point format that has a 32-bit R component in bytes 0..3, a 32-bit G component in bytes 4..7, and a 32-bit B component in bytes 8..11.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_UINT** specifies a four-component, 128-bit unsigned integer format that has a 32-bit R component in bytes 0..3, a 32-bit G component in bytes 4..7, a 32-bit B component in bytes 8..11, and a 32-bit A component in bytes 12..15.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SINT** specifies a four-component, 128-bit signed integer format that has a 32-bit R component in bytes 0..3, a 32-bit G component in bytes 4..7, a 32-bit B component in bytes 8..11, and a 32-bit A component in bytes 12..15.

- **VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SFLOAT** specifies a four-component, 128-bit signed floating-point format that has a 32-bit R component in bytes 0..3, a 32-bit G component in bytes 4..7, a 32-bit B component in bytes 8..11, and a 32-bit A component in bytes 12..15.
• **VK_FORMAT_R64_UINT** specifies a one-component, 64-bit unsigned integer format that has a single 64-bit R component.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64_SINT** specifies a one-component, 64-bit signed integer format that has a single 64-bit R component.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64_SFLOAT** specifies a one-component, 64-bit signed floating-point format that has a single 64-bit R component.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64G64_UINT** specifies a two-component, 128-bit unsigned integer format that has a 64-bit R component in bytes 0..7, and a 64-bit G component in bytes 8..15.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64G64_SINT** specifies a two-component, 128-bit signed integer format that has a 64-bit R component in bytes 0..7, and a 64-bit G component in bytes 8..15.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64G64_SFLOAT** specifies a two-component, 128-bit signed floating-point format that has a 64-bit R component in bytes 0..7, and a 64-bit G component in bytes 8..15.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_UINT** specifies a three-component, 192-bit unsigned integer format that has a 64-bit R component in bytes 0..7, a 64-bit G component in bytes 8..15, and a 64-bit B component in bytes 16..23.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_SINT** specifies a three-component, 192-bit signed integer format that has a 64-bit R component in bytes 0..7, a 64-bit G component in bytes 8..15, and a 64-bit B component in bytes 16..23.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_SFLOAT** specifies a three-component, 192-bit signed floating-point format that has a 64-bit R component in bytes 0..7, a 64-bit G component in bytes 8..15, and a 64-bit B component in bytes 16..23.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_UINT** specifies a four-component, 256-bit unsigned integer format that has a 64-bit R component in bytes 0..7, a 64-bit G component in bytes 8..15, a 64-bit B component in bytes 16..23, and a 64-bit A component in bytes 24..31.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_SINT** specifies a four-component, 256-bit signed integer format that has a 64-bit R component in bytes 0..7, a 64-bit G component in bytes 8..15, a 64-bit B component in bytes 16..23, and a 64-bit A component in bytes 24..31.

• **VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_SFLOAT** specifies a four-component, 256-bit signed floating-point format that has a 64-bit R component in bytes 0..7, a 64-bit G component in bytes 8..15, a 64-bit B component in bytes 16..23, and a 64-bit A component in bytes 24..31.

• **VK_FORMAT_B10G11R11_UFLOAT_PACK32** specifies a three-component, 32-bit packed unsigned floating-point format that has a 10-bit B component in bits 22..31, an 11-bit G component in bits 11..21, an 11-bit R component in bits 0..10. See [Unsigned 10-Bit Floating-Point Numbers](#) and [Unsigned 11-Bit Floating-Point Numbers](#).

• **VK_FORMAT_E5B9G9R9_UFLOAT_PACK32** specifies a three-component, 32-bit packed unsigned floating-point format that has a 5-bit shared exponent in bits 22..31, an 11-bit G component in bits 11..21, an 11-bit R component in bits 0..10. See [Unsigned 10-Bit Floating-Point Numbers](#) and [Unsigned 11-Bit Floating-Point Numbers](#).

• **VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM** specifies a one-component, 16-bit unsigned normalized format that has a single 16-bit depth component.

• **VK_FORMAT_X8_D24_UNORM_PACK32** specifies a two-component, 32-bit format that has 24 unsigned normalized bits in the depth component and, optionally, 8 bits that are unused.
• **VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT** specifies a one-component, 32-bit signed floating-point format that has 32 bits in the depth component.

• **VK_FORMAT_S8_UINT** specifies a one-component, 8-bit unsigned integer format that has 8 bits in the stencil component.

• **VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM_S8_UINT** specifies a two-component, 24-bit format that has 16 unsigned normalized bits in the depth component and 8 unsigned integer bits in the stencil component.

• **VK_FORMAT_D24_UNORM_S8_UINT** specifies a two-component, 32-bit packed format that has 8 unsigned integer bits in the stencil component, and 24 unsigned normalized bits in the depth component.

• **VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT** specifies a two-component format that has 32 signed float bits in the depth component and 8 unsigned integer bits in the stencil component. There are **optionally** 24 bits that are unused.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a three-component, block-compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. This format has no alpha and is considered opaque.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a three-component, block-compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding. This format has no alpha and is considered opaque.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, block-compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data, and provides 1 bit of alpha.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, block-compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding, and provides 1 bit of alpha.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with the first 64 bits encoding alpha values followed by 64 bits encoding RGB values.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC2_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with the first 64 bits encoding alpha values followed by 64 bits encoding RGB values with sRGB nonlinear encoding.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with the first 64 bits encoding alpha values followed by 64 bits encoding RGB values.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC3_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with the first 64 bits encoding alpha values followed by 64 bits encoding RGB values with sRGB nonlinear encoding.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a one-component, block-compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized red texel data.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM_BLOCK** specifies a one-component, block-compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of signed normalized red texel data.
• **VK_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a two-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RG texel data with the first 64 bits encoding red values followed by 64 bits encoding green values.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM_BLOCK** specifies a two-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of signed normalized RG texel data with the first 64 bits encoding red values followed by 64 bits encoding green values.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC6H_UFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a three-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned floating-point RGB texel data.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC6H_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a three-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of signed floating-point RGB texel data.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

• **VK_FORMAT_BC7_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, block-compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

• **VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a three-component, ETC2 compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. This format has no alpha and is considered opaque.

• **VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a three-component, ETC2 compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding. This format has no alpha and is considered opaque.

• **VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ETC2 compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data, and provides 1 bit of alpha.

• **VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ETC2 compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding, and provides 1 bit of alpha.

• **VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ETC2 compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with the first 64 bits encoding alpha values followed by 64 bits encoding RGB values.

• **VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ETC2 compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with the first 64 bits encoding alpha values followed by 64 bits encoding RGB values with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied.

• **VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a one-component, ETC2 compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized red texel data.

• **VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_SNORM_BLOCK** specifies a one-component, ETC2 compressed format where each 64-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ rectangle of signed normalized red texel data.

• **VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a two-component, ETC2 compressed format where
each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RG texel data with the first 64 bits encoding red values followed by 64 bits encoding green values.

- **VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_SNORM_BLOCK** specifies a two-component, ETC2 compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of signed normalized RG texel data with the first 64 bits encoding red values followed by 64 bits encoding green values.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 4×4 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 5×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 5×4 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 5×4 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 5×5 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 5×5 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 5×5 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 6×5 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 6×5 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 6×5 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where
each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 6×6 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 6×6 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 6×6 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes an 8×5 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes an 8×5 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 8×5 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes an 8×6 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes an 8×6 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 8×6 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes an 8×8 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes an 8×8 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes an 8×8 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×5 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×5 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where
each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×5 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×6 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×6 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×6 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×8 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×8 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×8 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×10 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×10 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 10×10 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 12×10 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 12×10 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 12×10 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 12×12 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.
- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SRGB_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 12×12 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data.
each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 12×12 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

- **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SFLOAT_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a 12×12 rectangle of signed floating-point RGBA texel data.

- **VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM** specifies a four-component, 32-bit format containing a pair of G components, an R component, and a B component, collectively encoding a 2×1 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. One G value is present at each i coordinate, with the B and R values shared across both G values and thus recorded at half the horizontal resolution of the image. This format has an 8-bit G component for the even i coordinate in byte 0, an 8-bit B component in byte 1, an 8-bit G component for the odd i coordinate in byte 2, and an 8-bit R component in byte 3. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two. For the purposes of the constraints on copy extents, this format is treated as a compressed format with a 2×1 compressed texel block.

- **VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM** specifies a four-component, 32-bit format containing a pair of G components, an R component, and a B component, collectively encoding a 2×1 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. One G value is present at each i coordinate, with the B and R values shared across both G values and thus recorded at half the horizontal resolution of the image. This format has an 8-bit B component in byte 0, an 8-bit G component for the even i coordinate in byte 1, an 8-bit R component in byte 2, and an 8-bit G component for the odd i coordinate in byte 3. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two. For the purposes of the constraints on copy extents, this format is treated as a compressed format with a 2×1 compressed texel block.

- **VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has an 8-bit G component in plane 0, an 8-bit B component in plane 1, and an 8-bit R component in plane 2. The horizontal and vertical dimensions of the R and B planes are halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B component is shared with the G components for which \(|i_G \times 0.5| = i_R = i_B\) and \(|j_G \times 0.5| = j_B = j_R\). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the B plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for the R plane. This format only supports images with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has an 8-bit G component in plane 0, and a two-component, 16-bit BR plane 1 consisting of an 8-bit B component in byte 0 and an 8-bit R component in byte 1. The horizontal and vertical dimensions of the BR plane are halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which \(|i_G \times 0.5| = i_B = i_R\) and \(|j_G \times 0.5| = j_B = j_R\). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the BR plane. This format only supports images with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has an 8-bit G component in plane 0, an 8-bit B component in plane 1, and an 8-bit R component in plane 2. The horizontal dimension of the R and B plane is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which...
\( i_G \times 0.5 = i_B = i_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the B plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for the R plane. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has an 8-bit G component in plane 0, and a two-component, 16-bit BR plane 1 consisting of an 8-bit B component in byte 0 and an 8-bit R component in byte 1. The horizontal dimension of the BR plane is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G component for which \( i_G \times 0.5 = i_B = i_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the BR plane. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has an 8-bit G component in plane 0, an 8-bit B component in plane 1, and an 8-bit R component in plane 2. Each plane has the same dimensions and each R, G and B component contributes to a single texel. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the B plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for the R plane.

- **VK_FORMAT_R10X6_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a one-component, 16-bit unsigned normalized format that has a single 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of a 16-bit word, with the bottom 6 bits unused.

- **VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6_UNORM_2PACK16** specifies a two-component, 32-bit unsigned normalized format that has a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, and a 10-bit G component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, with the bottom 6 bits of each word unused.

- **VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6B10X6A10X6_UNORM_4PACK16** specifies a four-component, 64-bit unsigned normalized format that has a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, a 10-bit G component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, a 10-bit B component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 4..5, and a 10-bit A component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 6..7, with the bottom 6 bits of each word unused.

- **VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16** specifies a four-component, 64-bit format containing a pair of G components, an R component, and a B component, collectively encoding a 2×1 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. One G value is present at each \( i \) coordinate, with the B and R values shared across both G values and thus recorded at half the horizontal resolution of the image. This format has a 10-bit G component for the even \( i \) coordinate in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, a 10-bit B component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, a 10-bit G component for the odd \( i \) coordinate in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 4..5, and a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 6..7, with the bottom 6 bits of each word unused. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two. For the purposes of the constraints on copy extents, this format is treated as a compressed format with a 2×1 compressed texel block.

- **VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16** specifies a four-component, 64-bit format containing a pair of G components, an R component, and a B component, collectively encoding a 2×1 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. One G value is present at each \( i \) coordinate, with the B and R values shared across both G values and thus recorded at half the
horizontal resolution of the image. This format has a 10-bit B component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, a 10-bit G component for the even i coordinate in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 4..5, and a 10-bit G component for the odd i coordinate in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 6..7, with the bottom 6 bits of each word unused. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two. For the purposes of the constraints on copy extents, this format is treated as a compressed format with a 2×1 compressed texel block.

- **VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multiplanar format that has a 10-bit G component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, a 10-bit B component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 1, and a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 2, with the bottom 6 bits of each word unused. The horizontal and vertical dimensions of the R and B planes are halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B component is shared with the G components for which $\lfloor i_G \times 0.5 \rfloor = i_R$ and $\lfloor j_G \times 0.5 \rfloor = j_R$. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the B plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for the R plane. This format only supports images with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multiplanar format that has a 10-bit G component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, and a two-component, 32-bit BR plane 1 consisting of a 10-bit B component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, and a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, with the bottom 6 bits of each word unused. The horizontal dimension of the BR plane is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which $\lfloor i_G \times 0.5 \rfloor = i_B = i_R$ and $\lfloor j_G \times 0.5 \rfloor = j_B = j_R$. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the BR plane. This format only supports images with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multiplanar format that has a 10-bit G component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, a 10-bit B component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 1, and a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 2, with the bottom 6 bits of each word unused. The horizontal dimension of the R and B plane is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which $\lfloor i_G \times 0.5 \rfloor = i_R$. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the B plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for the R plane. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multiplanar format that has a 10-bit G component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, and a two-component, 32-bit BR plane 1 consisting of a 10-bit B component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, and a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, with the bottom 6 bits of each word unused. The horizontal dimension of the BR plane is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which $\lfloor i_G \times 0.5 \rfloor = i_B = i_R$. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G
plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the BR plane. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 10-bit G component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, a 10-bit B component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 1, and a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 2, with the bottom 6 bits of each word unused. Each plane has the same dimensions and each R, G and B component contributes to a single texel. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the B plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for the R plane.

- **VK_FORMAT_R12X4_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a one-component, 16-bit unsigned normalized format that has a single 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of a 16-bit word, with the bottom 4 bits unused.

- **VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4_UNORM_2PACK16** specifies a two-component, 32-bit unsigned normalized format that has a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, and a 12-bit G component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, with the bottom 4 bits of each word unused.

- **VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4B12X4A12X4_UNORM_4PACK16** specifies a four-component, 64-bit unsigned normalized format that has a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, a 12-bit G component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 4..5, and a 12-bit A component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 6..7, with the bottom 4 bits of each word unused.

- **VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16** specifies a four-component, 64-bit format containing a pair of G components, an R component, and a B component, collectively encoding a $2 \times 1$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. One G value is present at each $i$ coordinate, with the B and R values shared across both G values and thus recorded at half the horizontal resolution of the image. This format has a 12-bit G component for the even $i$ coordinate in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, a 12-bit G component for the odd $i$ coordinate in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 4..5, and a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 6..7, with the bottom 4 bits of each word unused. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two. For the purposes of the constraints on copy extents, this format is treated as a compressed format with a $2 \times 1$ compressed texel block.

- **VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16** specifies a four-component, 64-bit format containing a pair of G components, an R component, and a B component, collectively encoding a $2 \times 1$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. One G value is present at each $i$ coordinate, with the B and R values shared across both G values and thus recorded at half the horizontal resolution of the image. This format has a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, a 12-bit G component for the even $i$ coordinate in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 4..5, and a 12-bit G component for the odd $i$ coordinate in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 6..7, with the bottom 4 bits of each word unused. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two. For the purposes of the constraints on copy extents, this format is treated as a compressed format with a $2 \times 1$ compressed texel block.

- **VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-
**planar format** that has a 12-bit G component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 1, and a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 2, with the bottom 4 bits of each word unused. The horizontal and vertical dimensions of the R and B planes are halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B component is shared with the G components for which \( i_G \times 0.5 = i_B = i_R \) and \( j_G \times 0.5 = j_B = j_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the B plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for the R plane. This format only supports images with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 12-bit G component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, and a two-component, 32-bit BR plane 1 consisting of a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, and a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, with the bottom 4 bits of each word unused. The horizontal and vertical dimensions of the BR plane are halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which \( i_G \times 0.5 = i_B = i_R \) and \( j_G \times 0.5 = j_B = j_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the BR plane. This format only supports images with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 12-bit G component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 1, and a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 2, with the bottom 4 bits of each word unused. The horizontal dimension of the R and B plane is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which \( i_G \times 0.5 = i_B = i_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the B plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for the R plane. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 12-bit G component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, and a two-component, 32-bit BR plane 1 consisting of a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, and a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, with the bottom 4 bits of each word unused. The horizontal dimension of the BR plane is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which \( i_G \times 0.5 = i_B = i_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the BR plane. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 12-bit G component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 1, and a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 2, with the bottom 4 bits of each word unused. Each plane has the same dimensions and each R, G and B component contributes to a single texel. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via
vkGetImageSubresourceLayout, using VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT for the G plane, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT for the B plane, and VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT for the R plane.

- **VK_FORMAT_G16B16G16R16_422_UNORM** specifies a four-component, 64-bit format containing a pair of G components, an R component, and a B component, collectively encoding a 2×1 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. One G value is present at each \( i \) coordinate, with the B and R values shared across both G values and thus recorded at half the horizontal resolution of the image. This format has a 16-bit G component for the even \( i \) coordinate in the word in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit B component in the word in bytes 2..3, a 16-bit G component for the odd \( i \) coordinate in the word in bytes 4..5, and a 16-bit R component in the word in bytes 6..7. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two. For the purposes of the constraints on copy extents, this format is treated as a compressed format with a 2×1 compressed texel block.

- **VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM** specifies a four-component, 64-bit format containing a pair of G components, an R component, and a B component, collectively encoding a 2×1 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGB texel data. One G value is present at each \( i \) coordinate, with the B and R values shared across both G values and thus recorded at half the horizontal resolution of the image. This format has a 16-bit B component in the word in bytes 0..1, a 16-bit G component for the even \( i \) coordinate in the word in bytes 2..3, a 16-bit R component in the word in bytes 4..5, and a 16-bit G component for the odd \( i \) coordinate in the word in bytes 6..7. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two. For the purposes of the constraints on copy extents, this format is treated as a compressed format with a 2×1 compressed texel block.

- **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 16-bit G component in each 16-bit word of plane 0, a 16-bit B component in each 16-bit word of plane 1, and a 16-bit R component in each 16-bit word of plane 2. The horizontal and vertical dimensions of the R and B planes are halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B component is shared with the G components for which \( |i_G \times 0.5| = i_B = i_R \) and \( |j_G \times 0.5| = j_B = j_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via vkGetImageSubresourceLayout, using VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT for the G plane, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT for the B plane, and VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT for the R plane. This format only supports images with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 16-bit G component in each 16-bit word of plane 0, and a two-component, 32-bit BR plane 1 consisting of a 16-bit B component in the word in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit R component in the word in bytes 2..3. The horizontal and vertical dimensions of the BR plane are halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which \( |i_G \times 0.5| = i_B = i_R \) and \( |j_G \times 0.5| = j_B = j_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via vkGetImageSubresourceLayout, using VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT for the G plane, and VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT for the BR plane. This format only supports images with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 16-bit G component in each 16-bit word of plane 0, a 16-bit B component in each 16-bit word of plane 1, and a 16-bit R component in each 16-bit word of plane 2. The horizontal dimension of the R and B plane is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which \( |i_G \times 0.5| = i_B = i_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via vkGetImageSubresourceLayout, using VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT for the G plane, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT for the B plane, and VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT for the R plane. This format only supports images with a width that
• **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 16-bit G component in each 16-bit word of plane 0, and a two-component, 32-bit BR plane 1 consisting of a 16-bit B component in the word in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit R component in the word in bytes 2..3. The horizontal dimension of the BR plane is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which $|i_G \times 0.5| = i_B = i_R$. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT** for the G plane, and **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT** for the BR plane. This format only supports images with a width that is a multiple of two.

• **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 16-bit G component in each 16-bit word of plane 0, a 16-bit B component in each 16-bit word of plane 1, and a 16-bit R component in each 16-bit word of plane 2. Each plane has the same dimensions and each R, G and B component contributes to a single texel. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT** for the G plane, **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT** for the B plane, and **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT** for the R plane.

• **VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_444_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has an 8-bit G component in plane 0, and a two-component, 16-bit BR plane 1 consisting of an 8-bit B component in byte 0 and an 8-bit R component in byte 1. Both planes have the same dimensions and each R, G and B component contributes to a single texel. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT** for the G plane, and **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT** for the BR plane.

• **VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 10-bit G component in the top 10 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, and a two-component, 32-bit BR plane 1 consisting of a 10-bit B component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, and a 10-bit R component in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, the bottom 6 bits of each word unused. Both planes have the same dimensions and each R, G and B component contributes to a single texel. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT** for the G plane, and **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT** for the BR plane.

• **VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 12-bit G component in the top 12 bits of each 16-bit word of plane 0, and a two-component, 32-bit BR plane 1 consisting of a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, and a 12-bit R component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, the bottom 4 bits of each word unused. Both planes have the same dimensions and each R, G and B component contributes to a single texel. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT** for the G plane, and **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT** for the BR plane.

• **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_444_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-planar format that has a 16-bit G component in each 16-bit word of plane 0, and a two-component, 32-bit BR plane 1 consisting of a 16-bit B component in the word in bytes 0..1, and a 16-bit R component in the word in bytes 2..3. Both planes have the same dimensions and each R, G and B component contributes to a single texel. The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can
be determined via `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`, using `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` for the G plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for the BR plane.

### 40.1.1. Compatible formats of planes of multi-planar formats

Individual planes of multi-planar formats are *compatible* with single-plane formats if they occupy the same number of bits per texel block. In the following table, individual planes of a *multi-planar* format are compatible with the format listed against the relevant plane index for that multi-planar format, and any format compatible with the listed single-plane format according to *Format Compatibility Classes*.

*Table 43. Plane Format Compatibility Table*

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<tr>
<th>Plane</th>
<th>Compatible format for plane</th>
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### 40.1.2. Packed Formats

For the purposes of address alignment when accessing buffer memory containing vertex attribute or texel data, the following formats are considered *packed* - components of the texels or attributes.
are stored in bitfields packed into one or more 8-, 16-, or 32-bit fundamental data type.

- **Packed into 8-bit data types:**
  - `VK_FORMAT_R4G4_UNORM_PACK8`

- **Packed into 16-bit data types:**
  - `VK_FORMAT_R4G4B4A4_UNORM_PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B4G4R4A4_UNORM_PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R5G6B5_UNORM_PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B5G6R5_UNORM_PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R5G5B5A1_UNORM_PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B5G5R5A1_UNORM_PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_A1R5G5B5_UNORM_PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R10X6_UNORM_PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6_UNORM_2PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6B10X6A10X6_UNORM_4PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16`
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  - `VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R12X4_UNORM_PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4_UNORM_2PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4B12X4A12X4_UNORM_4PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G12X4B12X4G12X4R12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16`
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  - `VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16`
  - `VK_FORMAT_A4R4G4B4_UNORM_PACK16`
• **Packed into 32-bit data types:**
  - VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UNORM_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SNORM_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_USCALED_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SSCALED_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UINT_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SINT_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SRGB_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UNORM_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SNORM_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_USCALED_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SSCALED_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UINT_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SINT_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UNORM_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_SNORM_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_USCALED_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_SSCALED_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UINT_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_SINT_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_B10G11R11_UFLOAT_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_E5B9G9R9_UFLOAT_PACK32
  - VK_FORMAT_X8_D24_UNORM_PACK32

### 40.1.3. Identification of Formats

A “format” is represented by a single enum value. The name of a format is usually built up by using the following pattern:

```
VK_FORMAT_{component-format|compression-scheme}_{numeric-format}
```

The component-format indicates either the size of the R, G, B, and A components (if they are present) in the case of a color format, or the size of the depth (D) and stencil (S) components (if they are present) in the case of a depth/stencil format (see below). An X indicates a component that is unused, but **may** be present for padding.
Table 44. Interpretation of Numeric Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeric format</th>
<th>SPIR-V Sampled Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNORM</td>
<td>OpTypeFloat</td>
<td>The components are unsigned normalized values in the range [0,1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNORM</td>
<td>OpTypeFloat</td>
<td>The components are signed normalized values in the range [-1,1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USCALED</td>
<td>OpTypeFloat</td>
<td>The components are unsigned integer values that get converted to floating-point in the range [0,2^n-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SScaled</td>
<td>OpTypeFloat</td>
<td>The components are signed integer values that get converted to floating-point in the range [-2^n-1,2^n-1-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>OpTypeInt</td>
<td>The components are unsigned integer values in the range [0,2^n-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINT</td>
<td>OpTypeInt</td>
<td>The components are signed integer values in the range [-2^n-1,2^n-1-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UFLOAT</td>
<td>OpTypeFloat</td>
<td>The components are unsigned floating-point numbers (used by packed, shared exponent, and some compressed formats)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFLOAT</td>
<td>OpTypeFloat</td>
<td>The components are signed floating-point numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRGB</td>
<td>OpTypeFloat</td>
<td>The R, G, and B components are unsigned normalized values that represent values using sRGB nonlinear encoding, while the A component (if one exists) is a regular unsigned normalized value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n is the number of bits in the component.

The suffix `_PACKnn` indicates that the format is packed into an underlying type with nn bits. The suffix `_mPACKnn` is a short-hand that indicates that the format has m groups of components (which may or may not be stored in separate planes) that are each packed into an underlying type with nn bits.

The suffix _BLOCK indicates that the format is a block-compressed format, with the representation of multiple pixels encoded interdependently within a region.

Table 45. Interpretation of Compression Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compression scheme</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Block Compression. See Block-Compressed Image Formats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC2</td>
<td>Ericsson Texture Compression. See ETC Compressed Image Formats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC</td>
<td>ETC2 Alpha Compression. See ETC Compressed Image Formats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC</td>
<td>Adaptive Scalable Texture Compression (LDR Profile). See ASTC Compressed Image Formats.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For multi-planar images, the components in separate planes are separated by underscores, and the
number of planes is indicated by the addition of a _2PLANE or _3PLANE suffix. Similarly, the separate aspects of depth-stencil formats are separated by underscores, although these are not considered separate planes. Formats are suffixed by _422 to indicate that planes other than the first are reduced in size by a factor of two horizontally or that the R and B values appear at half the horizontal frequency of the G values, _420 to indicate that planes other than the first are reduced in size by a factor of two both horizontally and vertically, and _444 for consistency to indicate that all three planes of a three-planar image are the same size.

Note
No common format has a single plane containing both R and B components but does not store these components at reduced horizontal resolution.

40.1.4. Representation and Texel Block Size

Color formats must be represented in memory in exactly the form indicated by the format’s name. This means that promoting one format to another with more bits per component and/or additional components must not occur for color formats. Depth/stencil formats have more relaxed requirements as discussed below.

Each format has a texel block size, the number of bytes used to store one texel block (a single addressable element of an uncompressed image, or a single compressed block of a compressed image). The texel block size for each format is shown in the Compatible formats table.

The representation of non-packed formats is that the first component specified in the name of the format is in the lowest memory addresses and the last component specified is in the highest memory addresses. See Byte mappings for non-packed/compressed color formats. The in-memory ordering of bytes within a component is determined by the host endianness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 46. Byte mappings for non-packed/compressed color formats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>← Byte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R G B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B G R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R G B A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B G R A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G₀ B G₁ R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B G₀ R G₁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R G B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R G B A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8_*</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8_*</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_*</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_*</td>
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<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_*</td>
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<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16_*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16_*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16_*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Packed formats store multiple components within one underlying type. The bit representation is that the first component specified in the name of the format is in the most-significant bits and the last component specified is in the least-significant bits of the underlying type. The in-memory ordering of bytes comprising the underlying type is determined by the host endianness.

Table 47. Bit mappings for packed 8-bit formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 48. Bit mappings for packed 16-bit formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 49. Bit mappings for packed 32-bit formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 49. Bit mappings for packed 32-bit formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>G</th>
<th>R</th>
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<tr>
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**VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_*_PACK32**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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**VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_*_PACK32**

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</thead>
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<td>0</td>
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**VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_*_PACK32**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

**VK_FORMAT_B10G11R11_UFLOAT_PACK32**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_*_PACK32**
40.1.5. Depth/Stencil Formats

Depth/stencil formats are considered opaque and need not be stored in the exact number of bits per texel or component ordering indicated by the format enum. However, implementations must not substitute a different depth or stencil precision than is described in the format (e.g. D16 must not be implemented as D24 or D32).

40.1.6. Format Compatibility Classes

Uncompressed color formats are compatible with each other if they occupy the same number of bits per texel block. Compressed color formats are compatible with each other if the only difference between them is the numerical type of the uncompressed pixels (e.g. signed vs. unsigned, or SRGB vs. UNORM encoding). Each depth/stencil format is only compatible with itself. In the following table, all the formats in the same row are compatible.

Table 50. Compatible Formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</th>
<th>Formats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-bit</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R4G4_UNORM_PACK8, VK_FORMAT_R8_UNORM, VK_FORMAT_R8_SNORM, VK_FORMAT_R8_USCALED, VK_FORMAT_R8_SSCALED, VK_FORMAT_R8_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R8_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R8_SRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 1 byte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1x1x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-bit</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_UNORM, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SNORM, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_USCALED, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SSCALED, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8_SRGB, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_UNORM, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SNORM, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_USCALED, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SSCALED, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_UINT, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SINT, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8_SRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit Block size 4 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6_UNORM_2PACK16, VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4_UNORM_2PACK16, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SNORM, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_USCALED, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SSCALED, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SRGB, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UNORM, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SNORM, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_USCALED, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SSCALED, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UINT, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SINT, VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SRGB, VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UNORM_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SNORM_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_USCALED_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SSCALED_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UINT_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_SINT_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UNORM_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SNORM_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_USCALED_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SSCALED_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UINT_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_SINT_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UNORM, VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SNORM, VK_FORMAT_R16G16_USCALED, VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SSCALED, VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SFLOAT, VK_FORMAT_R32_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R32_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R32_SFLOAT, VK_FORMAT_B10G11R11_UFLOAT_PACK32, VK_FORMAT_E5B9G9R9_UFLOAT_PACK32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 6 byte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1x1x1 block extent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 byte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1x1x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>96-bit</strong></td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SFLOAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block size 12 byte</td>
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<td>1x1x1 block extent</td>
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<td>1 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>128-bit</strong></td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SFLOAT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1x1x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>192-bit</strong></td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_SFLOAT</td>
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<td>Block size 24 byte</td>
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<tr>
<td>1x1x1 block extent</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>256-bit</strong></td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_SFLOAT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block size 32 byte</td>
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<tr>
<td>1x1x1 block extent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D16</strong></td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 2 byte</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1x1x1 block extent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D24 Block size 4 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_X8_D24_UNORM_PACK32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D32 Block size 4 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8 Block size 1 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_S8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D16S8 Block size 3 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM_S8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D24S8 Block size 4 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D24_UNORM_S8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D32S8 Block size 5 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1_RGB Block size 8 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1_RGBA Block size 8 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC2 Block size 16 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC2_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC3 Block size 16 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC3_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC4</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC5</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC6H</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC6H_UFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC6H_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC7</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC7_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC2_RGB</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC2_RGBA</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC2_EAC_RGBA</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC_R</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC_RG</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_4x4</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte 4x4x1 block extent 16 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_5x4</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5x4x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_5x5</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
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<tr>
<td>5x5x1 block extent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_6x5</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6x5x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_6x6</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6x6x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_8x5</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8x5x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_8x6</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8x6x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_8x8</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8x8x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_10x5</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10x5x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_10x6</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
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<tr>
<td>10x6x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_10x8</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 byte</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10x8x1 block extent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_10x10 Block size 16 byte 10x10x1 block extent 100 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_12x10 Block size 16 byte 12x10x1 block extent 120 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_12x12 Block size 16 byte 12x12x1 block extent 144 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit G8B8G8R8 Block size 4 byte 2x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit B8G8R8G8 Block size 4 byte 2x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 3-plane 420 Block size 3 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 2-plane 420 Block size 3 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 3-plane 422 Block size 3 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 2-plane 422 Block size 3 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 3-plane 444 Block size 3 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit R10G10B10A10 Block size 8 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6B10X6A10X6_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit G10B10G10R10 Block size 8 byte 2x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit B10G10R10G10 Block size 8 byte 2x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-bit 3-plane 420 Block size 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-bit 2-plane 420 Block size 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-bit 3-plane 422 Block size 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-bit 2-plane 422 Block size 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-bit 3-plane 444 Block size 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit R12G12B12A12 Block size 8 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4B12X4A12X4_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit G12B12G12R12 Block size 8 byte 2x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4B12X4G12X4R12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit B12G12R12G12 8 byte 2x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 3-plane 420 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 2-plane 420 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 3-plane 422 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 2-plane 422 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 3-plane 444 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit G16B16G16R16 8 byte 2x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16B16G16R16_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit B16G16R16G16 8 byte 2x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 3-plane 420 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 2-plane 420 6 byte 1x1x1 block extent 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 3-plane 422&lt;br&gt;Block size 6 byte&lt;br&gt;1x1x1 block extent&lt;br&gt;1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 2-plane 422&lt;br&gt;Block size 6 byte&lt;br&gt;1x1x1 block extent&lt;br&gt;1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 3-plane 444&lt;br&gt;Block size 6 byte&lt;br&gt;1x1x1 block extent&lt;br&gt;1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 2-plane 444&lt;br&gt;Block size 3 byte&lt;br&gt;1x1x1 block extent&lt;br&gt;1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-bit 2-plane 444&lt;br&gt;Block size 6 byte&lt;br&gt;1x1x1 block extent&lt;br&gt;1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 2-plane 444&lt;br&gt;Block size 6 byte&lt;br&gt;1x1x1 block extent&lt;br&gt;1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 2-plane 444&lt;br&gt;Block size 6 byte&lt;br&gt;1x1x1 block extent&lt;br&gt;1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 40.2. Format Properties

To query supported format features which are properties of the physical device, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkFormat format,
    VkFormatProperties* pFormatProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device from which to query the format properties.
- `format` is the format whose properties are queried.
• pFormatProperties is a pointer to a VkFormatProperties structure in which physical device properties for format are returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties-physicalDevice-parameter physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
• VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties-format-parameter format must be a valid VkFormat value
• VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties-pFormatProperties-parameter pFormatProperties must be a valid pointer to a VkFormatProperties structure

The VkFormatProperties structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef struct VkFormatProperties {
    VkFormatFeatureFlags linearTilingFeatures;
    VkFormatFeatureFlags optimalTilingFeatures;
    VkFormatFeatureFlags bufferFeatures;
} VkFormatProperties;
```

• linearTilingFeatures is a bitmask of VkFormatFeatureFlagBits specifying features supported by images created with a tiling parameter of VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR.
• optimalTilingFeatures is a bitmask of VkFormatFeatureFlagBits specifying features supported by images created with a tiling parameter of VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL.
• bufferFeatures is a bitmask of VkFormatFeatureFlagBits specifying features supported by buffers.

Note
If no format feature flags are supported, the format itself is not supported, and images of that format cannot be created.

If format is a block-compressed format, then bufferFeatures must not support any features for the format.

If format is not a multi-plane format then linearTilingFeatures and optimalTilingFeatures must not contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DISJOINT_BIT.

Bits which can be set in the VkFormatProperties features linearTilingFeatures, optimalTilingFeatures, and bufferFeatures are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkFormatFeatureFlagBits {
    VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT = 0x00000002,
} VkFormatFeatureFlagBits;
```
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT = 0x00000004,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000008,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000010,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT = 0x00000020,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000040,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT = 0x00000080,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT = 0x00000100,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT = 0x00000200,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT = 0x00000400,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT = 0x00000800,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT = 0x00001000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT = 0x00004000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT = 0x00008000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT = 0x00020000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT = 0x00040000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT = 0x00080000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT = 0x00100000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCEABLE_BIT = 0x00200000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DISJOINT_BIT = 0x00400000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT = 0x00800000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_MINMAX_BIT = 0x00010000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_DECODE_OUTPUT_BIT_KHR = 0x02000000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR = 0x04000000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR = 0x20000000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR = 0x40000000,
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_ENCODE_OUTPUT_BIT_KHR = 0x00010000,
These values all have the same meaning as the equivalently named values for VkFormatFeatureFlags2 and may be set in linearTilingFeatures and optimalTilingFeatures, specifying that the features are supported by images or image views or sampler Y'CbCr conversion objects created with the queried vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties::format:

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT** specifies that an image view can be sampled from.
- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT** specifies that an image view can be used as a storage image.
- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT** specifies that an image view can be used as storage image that supports atomic operations.
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT specifies that an image view can be used as a framebuffer color attachment and as an input attachment.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT specifies that an image view can be used as a framebuffer color attachment that supports blending and as an input attachment.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT specifies that an image view can be used as a framebuffer depth/stencil attachment and as an input attachment.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT specifies that an image can be used as srcImage for the vkCmdBlitImage2 and vkCmdBlitImage commands.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT specifies that an image can be used as dstImage for the vkCmdBlitImage2 and vkCmdBlitImage commands.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT specifies that if VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT is also set, an image view can be used with a sampler that has either of magFilter or minFilter set to VK_FILTER_LINEAR, or mipmapMode set to VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR. If VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT is also set, an image can be used as the srcImage to vkCmdBlitImage2 and vkCmdBlitImage with a filter of VK_FILTER_LINEAR. This bit must only be exposed for formats that also support the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT or VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT.

If the format being queried is a depth/stencil format, this bit only specifies that the depth aspect (not the stencil aspect) of an image of this format supports linear filtering, and that linear filtering of the depth aspect is supported whether depth compare is enabled in the sampler or not. Where depth comparison is supported it may be linear filtered whether this bit is present or not, but where this bit is not present the filtered value may be computed in an implementation-dependent manner which differs from the normal rules of linear filtering. The resulting value must be in the range [0,1] and should be proportional to, or a weighted average of, the number of comparison passes or failures.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT specifies that an image can be used as a source image for copy commands.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT specifies that an image can be used as a destination image for copy commands and clear commands.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_MINMAX_BIT specifies VkImage can be used as a sampled image with a min or max VksamplerReductionMode. This bit must only be exposed for formats that also support the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT specifies that an application can define a sampler Y’C_aC_b conversion using this format as a source, and that an image of this format can be used with a VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo xChromaOffset and/or yChromaOffset of VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT. Otherwise both xChromaOffset and yChromaOffset must be VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN. If a format does not incorporate chroma downsampling (it is not a “422” or “420” format) but the implementation supports sampler Y’C_aC_b conversion for this format, the implementation must set VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT.

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT specifies that an application can define a sampler Y’C_aC_b conversion using this format as a source, and that an image of this format can be used with a VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo xChromaOffset and/or yChromaOffset of VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN. Otherwise both xChromaOffset and yChromaOffset must be
VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT. If neither VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT nor VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT is set, the application must not define a sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion using this format as a source.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT** specifies that an application can define a sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion using this format as a source with chromaFilter set to VK_FILTER_LINEAR.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT** specifies that the format can have different chroma, min, and mag filters.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT** specifies that reconstruction is explicit, as described in Chroma Reconstruction. If this bit is not present, reconstruction is implicit by default.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCEABLE_BIT** specifies that reconstruction can be forcibly made explicit by setting VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo::forceExplicitReconstruction to VK_TRUE. If the format being queried supports VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT it must also support VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCEABLE_BIT.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DISJOINT_BIT** specifies that a multi-planar image can have the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT set during image creation. An implementation must not set VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DISJOINT_BIT for single-plane formats.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view can be used as a fragment shading rate attachment. An implementation must not set this feature for formats with numeric type other than *UINT, or set it as a buffer feature.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_DECODE_OUTPUT_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view with this format can be used as an output for video decode operations.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view with this format can be used as a DPB for video decode operations.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_ENCODE_INPUT_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view with this format can be used as an input to video encode operations.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view with this format can be used as a DPB for video encode operations.

Note
Specific video profiles may have additional restrictions on the format and other image creation parameters corresponding to image views used by video coding operations that can be enumerated using the vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR command, as described in Enumeration of Supported Video Output, Input and DPB Formats.

The following bits may be set in bufferFeatures, specifying that the features are supported by buffers or buffer views created with the queried vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties::format:
**VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the format can be used to create a buffer view that can be bound to a **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER** descriptor.

**VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the format can be used to create a buffer view that can be bound to a **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER** descriptor.

**VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT** specifies that atomic operations are supported on **VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER** with this format.

**VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT** specifies that the format can be used as a vertex attribute format (**VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::format**).

**VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR** specifies that the format can be used as the vertex format when creating an acceleration structure (**VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::vertexFormat**). This format can also be used as the vertex format in host memory when doing host acceleration structure builds.

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef VkFlags VkFormatFeatureFlags;
```

**VkFormatFeatureFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkFormatFeatureFlagBits**.

To query supported format features which are properties of the physical device, call:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkFormat format,
    VkFormatProperties2* pFormatProperties);
```

or the equivalent command

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkFormat format,
    VkFormatProperties2* pFormatProperties);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device from which to query the format properties.
- **format** is the format whose properties are queried.
- **pFormatProperties** is a pointer to a **VkFormatProperties2** structure in which physical device properties for **format** are returned.

**vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2** behaves similarly to **vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties**, with the ability to return extended information in a **pNext** chain of output structures.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2-physicalDevice-parameter
  \(\text{physicalDevice must be a valid } \text{VkPhysicalDevice} \text{ handle}\)
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2-format-parameter
  \(\text{format must be a valid } \text{VkFormat} \text{ value}\)
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2-pFormatProperties-parameter
  \(\text{pFormatProperties must be a valid pointer to a } \text{VkFormatProperties2} \text{ structure}\)

The \text{VkFormatProperties2} \text{ structure is defined as:}

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkFormatProperties2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkFormatProperties formatProperties;
} VkFormatProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
typedef VkFormatProperties2 VkFormatProperties2KHR;
```

- \(\text{sType} \text{ is the type of this structure.}\)
- \(\text{pNext} \text{ is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.}\)
- \(\text{formatProperties} \text{ is a } \text{VkFormatProperties} \text{ structure describing features supported by the requested format.}\)

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkFormatProperties2-sType-sType
  \(\text{sType must be } \text{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2}\)
- VUID-VkFormatProperties2-pNext-pNext
  \(\text{pNext must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of } \text{VkFormatProperties3}\)
- VUID-VkFormatProperties2-sType-unique
  \(\text{The } \text{sType} \text{ value of each struct in the } \text{pNext} \text{ chain must be unique}\)

To query supported format extended features which are properties of the physical device, add \text{VkFormatProperties3} \text{ structure to the } \text{pNext} \text{ chain of } \text{VkFormatProperties2}.

The \text{VkFormatProperties3} \text{ structure is defined as:}
typedef struct VkFormatProperties3 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkFormatFeatureFlags2 linearTilingFeatures;
    VkFormatFeatureFlags2 optimalTilingFeatures;
    VkFormatFeatureFlags2 bufferFeatures;
} VkFormatProperties3;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2
typedef VkFormatProperties3 VkFormatProperties3KHR;

- **linearTilingFeatures** is a bitmask of VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 specifying features supported by images created with a tiling parameter of VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR.
- **optimalTilingFeatures** is a bitmask of VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 specifying features supported by images created with a tiling parameter of VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL.
- **bufferFeatures** is a bitmask of VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 specifying features supported by buffers.

The bits reported in **linearTilingFeatures**, **optimalTilingFeatures** and **bufferFeatures** must include the bits reported in the corresponding fields of VkFormatProperties2::formatProperties.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkFormatProperties3-sType-sType
  
sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_3

Bits which can be set in the VkFormatProperties3 features **linearTilingFeatures**, **optimalTilingFeatures**, and **bufferFeatures** are:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
// Flag bits for VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2
typedef VkFlags64 VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT = 0x00000001ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT = 0x00000002ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT = 0x00000004ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000008ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000010ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT_KHR = 0x00000010ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT = 0x00000020ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT_KHR = 0x00000020ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000040ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR = 0x00000040ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT = 0x00000080ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000080ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT = 0x00000100ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT_KHR = 0x00000100ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT = 0x00000200ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000200ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_BLIT_SRC_BIT = 0x00000400ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_BLIT_SRC_BIT_KHR = 0x00000400ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_BLIT_DST_BIT = 0x00000800ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_BLIT_DST_BIT_KHR = 0x00000800ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT = 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT_KHR = 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_CUBIC_BIT = 0x00002000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_CUBIC_BIT_EXT = 0x00002000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT = 0x00004000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT_KHR = 0x00004000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_DST_BIT = 0x00008000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_DST_BIT_KHR = 0x00008000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT_KHR = 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT_KHR = 0x00001000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_CUBIC_BIT_EXT = 0x00002000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_CUBIC_BIT_EXT = 0x00002000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT = 0x00004000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT_KHR = 0x00004000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_DST_BIT = 0x00008000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_DST_BIT_KHR = 0x00008000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_DST_BIT_KHR = 0x00008000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_MINMAX_BIT = 0x00010000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_MINMAX_BIT_KHR = 0x00010000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT = 0x00040000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT_KHR = 0x00040000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT = 0x00080000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT_KHR = 0x00080000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT = 0x00100000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT_KHR = 0x00100000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCABLE_BIT = 0x00200000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCABLE_BIT_KHR = 0x00200000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_DISJOINT_BIT = 0x00400000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_DISJOINT_BIT_KHR = 0x00400000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT = 0x00800000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT_KHR = 0x00800000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT = 0x80000000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT_KHR = 0x80000000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT = 0x100000000ULL;
static const VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2 VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT_KHR = 0x100000000ULL;
The following bits may be set in linearTilingFeatures and optimalTilingFeatures, specifying that the features are supported by images or image views or sampler Y′C′aC′r conversion objects created with the queried vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2::format:

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT** specifies that an image view can be sampled from.
- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT** specifies that an image view can be used as a storage image.
- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT** specifies that an image view can be used as storage image that supports atomic operations.
- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT** specifies that an image view can be used as a framebuffer color attachment and as an input attachment.
- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT** specifies that an image view can be used as a
framebuffer color attachment that supports blending and as an input attachment.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT** specifies that an image view can be used as a framebuffer depth/stencil attachment and as an input attachment.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_BLIT_SRC_BIT** specifies that an image can be used as the srcImage for `vkCmdBlitImage2` and `vkCmdBlitImage`.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_BLIT_DST_BIT** specifies that an image can be used as the dstImage for `vkCmdBlitImage2` and `vkCmdBlitImage`.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT** specifies that if **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT** is also set, an image view can be used with a sampler that has either of magFilter or minFilter set to **VK_FILTER_LINEAR**, or mipmapMode set to **VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR**. If **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_BLIT_SRC_BIT** is also set, an image can be used as the srcImage for `vkCmdBlitImage2` and `vkCmdBlitImage` with a filter of **VK_FILTER_LINEAR**. This bit must only be exposed for formats that also support the **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT** or **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_BLIT_SRC_BIT**.

If the format being queried is a depth/stencil format, this bit only specifies that the depth aspect (not the stencil aspect) of an image of this format supports linear filtering. Where depth comparison is supported it may be linear filtered whether this bit is present or not, but where this bit is not present the filtered value may be computed in an implementation-dependent manner which differs from the normal rules of linear filtering. The resulting value must be in the range [0,1] and should be proportional to, or a weighted average of, the number of comparison passes or failures.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT** specifies that an image can be used as a source image for copy commands.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_TRANSFER_DST_BIT** specifies that an image can be used as a destination image for copy commands and clear commands.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_MINMAX_BIT** specifies that **VkImage** can be used as a sampled image with a min or max **VkSamplerReductionMode**. This bit must only be exposed for formats that also support the **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT**.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT** specifies that an application can define a sampler Y′C_bC_r conversion using this format as a source, and that an image of this format can be used with a **VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo** xChromaOffset and/or yChromaOffset of **VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT**. Otherwise both xChromaOffset and yChromaOffset must be **VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN**. If a format does not incorporate chroma downsampling (it is not a “422” or “420” format) but the implementation supports sampler Y′C_bC_r conversion for this format, the implementation must set **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT**.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT** specifies that an application can define a sampler Y′C_bC_r conversion using this format as a source, and that an image of this format can be used with a **VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo** xChromaOffset and/or yChromaOffset of **VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN**. Otherwise both xChromaOffset and yChromaOffset must be **VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT**. If neither **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT** nor **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT** is set, the application must not define a sampler Y′C_bC_r conversion using this format as a source.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT** specifies that an
application can define a sampler Y’C₈Cᵣ conversion using this format as a source with chromaFilter set to VK_FILTER_LINEAR.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT** specifies that the format can have different chroma, min, and mag filters.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT** specifies that reconstruction is explicit, as described in Chroma Reconstruction. If this bit is not present, reconstruction is implicit by default.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCEABLE_BIT** specifies that reconstruction can be forcibly made explicit by setting VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo::forceExplicitReconstruction to VK_TRUE. If the format being queried supports VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT it must also support VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCEABLE_BIT.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_DISJOINT_BIT** specifies that a multi-planar image can have the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT set during image creation. An implementation must not set VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_DISJOINT_BIT for single-plane formats.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view can be used as a fragment shading rate attachment. An implementation must not set this feature for formats with numeric type other than *UINT*, or set it as a buffer feature.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_OUTPUT_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view with this format can be used as an output for video decode operations

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view with this format can be used as a DPB for video decode operations

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_INPUT_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view with this format can be used as an input to video encode operations

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR** specifies that an image view with this format can be used as a DPB for video encode operations

  **Note** Specific video profiles may have additional restrictions on the format and other image creation parameters corresponding to image views used by video coding operations that can be enumerated using the vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR command, as described in Enumeration of Supported Video Output, Input and DPB Formats.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT** specifies that image views created with this format can be used as storage images for read operations without specifying a format.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT** specifies that image views created with this format can be used as storage images for write operations without specifying a format.

- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT** specifies that image views created with this format can be used for depth comparison performed by OpImage*Dref* instructions.
The following bits **may** be set in `bufferFeatures`, specifying that the features are supported by buffers or buffer views created with the queried `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2::format`:

- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT` specifies that the format can be used to create a buffer view that can be bound to a `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` descriptor.
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT` specifies that the format can be used to create a buffer view that can be bound to a `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` descriptor.
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT` specifies that atomic operations are supported on `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` with this format.
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT` specifies that the format can be used as a vertex attribute format (`VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::format`).
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR` specifies that the format can be used as the vertex format when creating an acceleration structure (`VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR::vertexFormat`). This format can also be used as the vertex format in host memory when doing host acceleration structure builds.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef VkFlags64 VkFormatFeatureFlags2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2
typedef VkFormatFeatureFlags2 VkFormatFeatureFlags2KHR;
```

`VkFormatFeatureFlags2` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2`.

### 40.2.1. Potential Format Features

Some valid usage conditions depend on the format features supported by an `VkImage` whose `VkImageTiling` is unknown. In such cases the exact `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits` supported by the `VkImage` cannot be determined, so the valid usage conditions are expressed in terms of the potential format features of the `VkImage` format.

The potential format features of a `VkFormat` are defined as follows:

- The union of `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits` and `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2`, supported when the `VkImageTiling` is `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`.

### 40.3. Required Format Support

Implementations **must** support at least the following set of features on the listed formats. For images, these features **must** be supported for every `VkImageType` (including arrayed and cube variants) unless otherwise noted. These features are supported on existing formats without needing to advertise an extension or needing to explicitly enable them. Support for additional functionality
beyond the requirements listed here is queried using the `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` command.

**Note**

Unless otherwise excluded below, the required formats are supported for all `VkImageCreateFlags` values as long as those flag values are otherwise allowed.

The following tables show which feature bits **must** be supported for each format. Formats that are required to support `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT` **must** also support `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT` and `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT`.

**Table 51. Key for format feature tables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□</td>
<td>This feature <strong>must</strong> be supported on the named format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>†</td>
<td>This feature <strong>must</strong> be supported on at least some of the named formats, with more information in the table where the symbol appears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‡</td>
<td>This feature <strong>must</strong> be supported with some caveats or preconditions, with more information in the table where the symbol appears</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 52. Feature bits in `optimalTilingFeatures`**

- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_MINMAX_BIT`

**Table 53. Feature bits in `bufferFeatures`**

- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT`
Table 54. Mandatory format support: sub-byte components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE(Bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE.Bit</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE.Bit</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE.Bit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Format**

- VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED
- VK_FORMAT_R4G4_UNORM_PACK8
- VK_FORMAT_R4G4B4A4_UNORM_PACK16
- VK_FORMAT_B4G4R4A4_UNORM_PACK16
- VK_FORMAT_R5G6B5_UNORM_PACK16
- VK_FORMAT_B5G6R5_UNORM_PACK16
- VK_FORMAT_A1R5G5B5_UNORM_PACK16
- VK_FORMAT_A4R4G4B4_UNORM_PACK16
- VK_FORMAT_A4B4G4R4_UNORM_PACK16

Format features marked † must be supported for optimalTilingFeatures if the VkPhysicalDevice supports the VkPhysicalDevice4444FormatsFeaturesEXT::formatA4R4G4B4 feature.

Format features marked ‡ must be supported for optimalTilingFeatures if the VkPhysicalDevice supports the VkPhysicalDevice4444FormatsFeaturesEXT::formatA4B4G4R4 feature.
Table 55. Mandatory format support: 1-3 byte-sized components

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATUREDEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT</th>
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Format features marked with ‡ **must** be supported for `optimalTilingFeatures` if the `VkPhysicalDevice` supports the `shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats` feature.
Table 56. Mandatory format support: 4 byte-sized components

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Table 57. Mandatory format support: 10- and 12-bit components

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Format features marked with ✱ must be supported for optimalTilingFeatures if the VkPhysicalDevice supports the shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats feature.
Table 58. Mandatory format support: 16-bit components

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Format features marked with ‡ must be supported for optimalTilingFeatures if the VkPhysicalDevice supports the shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats feature.
Table 59. Mandatory format support: 32-bit components

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Table 60. Mandatory format support: 64-bit/uneven components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format Features</th>
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<tr>
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</table>

Format features marked with ‡ must be supported for optimalTilingFeatures if the VkPhysicalDevice supports the shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats feature.
Table 61. Mandatory format support: depth/stencil with `VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Format</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</code></td>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_X8_D24_UNORM_PACK32</code></td>
<td>†</td>
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<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</code></td>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT</code></td>
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<tr>
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<td><code>VK_FORMAT_S8_UINT</code></td>
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<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT</code></td>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM_S8_UINT</code></td>
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<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT</code></td>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_D24_UNORM_S8_UINT</code></td>
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<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT</code></td>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT</code></td>
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<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT</code></td>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</code></td>
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<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT</code></td>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT</code></td>
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<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT</code></td>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT</code></td>
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</table>

Format feature **must** be supported for at least one of `VK_FORMAT_X8_D24_UNORM_PACK32` and `VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT`, and **must** be supported for at least one of `VK_FORMAT_D24_UNORM_S8_UINT` and `VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT.`

BufferFeatures **must** not support any features for these formats.
### Table 62. Mandatory format support: BC compressed formats with VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D and VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Format</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT POSIX</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC2_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLISS_DST_DST BIT</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLISS BIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC6H_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC6H_UFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC7_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
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</table>

The VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT and VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT features must be supported in optimalTilingFeatures for all the formats in at least one of: this table, Mandatory format support: ETC2 and EAC compressed formats with VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, or Mandatory format support: ASTC LDR compressed formats with VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D.
Table 63. Mandatory format support: ETC2 and EAC compressed formats with \texttt{VkImageType VK\_IMAGE\_TYPE\_2D}

| Format | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_STORAGE\_TEXEL\_BUFFER\_ATOMIC\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_STORAGE\_TEXEL\_BUFFER\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_UNIFORM\_TEXEL\_BUFFER\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_VERTEX\_BUFFER\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_DEPTH\_STENCIL\_ATTACHMENT\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_COLOR\_ATTACHMENT\_BLEND\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_BLIT\_DIST\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_COLOR\_ATTACHMENT\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_STORAGE\_IMAGE\_ATOMIC\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_STORAGE\_IMAGE\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_SAMPLED\_IMAGE\_FILTER\_LINEAR\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_BLIT\_SRC\_BIT | VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_SAMPLED\_IMAGE\_BIT |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| VK\_FORMAT\_ETC2\_R8G8B8\_UNORM\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |
| VK\_FORMAT\_ETC2\_R8G8B8\_SRGB\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |
| VK\_FORMAT\_ETC2\_R8G8B8A1\_UNORM\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |
| VK\_FORMAT\_ETC2\_R8G8B8A1\_SRGB\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |
| VK\_FORMAT\_ETC2\_R8G8B8A8\_UNORM\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |
| VK\_FORMAT\_ETC2\_R8G8B8A8\_SRGB\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |
| VK\_FORMAT\_EAC\_R11\_UNORM\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |
| VK\_FORMAT\_EAC\_R11\_SNORM\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |
| VK\_FORMAT\_EAC\_R11G11\_UNORM\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |
| VK\_FORMAT\_EAC\_R11G11\_SNORM\_BLOCK | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† | ††† |

The \texttt{VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_SAMPLED\_IMAGE\_BIT}, \texttt{VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_BLIT\_SRC\_BIT} and \texttt{VK\_FORMAT\_FEATURE\_SAMPLED\_IMAGE\_FILTER\_LINEAR\_BIT} features must be supported in \texttt{optimalTilingFeatures} for all the formats in at least one of: this table, Mandatory format support: BC compressed formats with \texttt{VkImageType VK\_IMAGE\_TYPE\_2D} and \texttt{VK\_IMAGE\_TYPE\_3D}, or Mandatory format support: ASTC LDR compressed formats with \texttt{VkImageType VK\_IMAGE\_TYPE\_2D}. 

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Table 64. Mandatory format support: ASTC LDR compressed formats with VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D

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</table>
The VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT, VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT and VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT features must be supported in optimalTilingFeatures for all the formats in at least one of: this table, Mandatory format support: BC compressed formats with VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D and VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, or Mandatory format support: ETC2 and EAC compressed formats with VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D.

To be used with VkImageView with subresourceRange.aspectMask equal to VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT, sampler Y'CbCr conversion must be enabled for the following formats:

Table 65. Formats requiring sampler Y'CbCr conversion for VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT image views

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<th>Planes</th>
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<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tables and text above provide detailed information about image formats, their features, and how they can be used with various image views. The tables include specific details about supported features and their configurations, which are essential for developers working with Vulkan's image handling capabilities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format Features</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
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<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16B16G16R16_422_UNORM</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B16G16B16G16_422_UNORM</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Format features marked † **must** be supported for optimalTilingFeatures with VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D if the VkPhysicalDevice supports the VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures feature.

Implementations are not required to support the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT, VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT VkImageCreateFlags for the above formats that require sampler Y′CbCr conversion. To determine whether the implementation supports sparse image creation flags with these formats use vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties or vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2.

**VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR** **must** be supported in bufferFeatures for the following formats if the accelerationStructure feature is supported:

- VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SFLOAT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SFLOAT
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SFLOAT
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SFLOAT
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SNORM

VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR must be supported for the following formats if the attachmentFragmentShadingRate feature is supported:

• VK_FORMAT_R8_UINT

40.3.1. Formats without shader storage format

The device-level features for using a storage image with an image format of Unknown, shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat and shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat, only apply to the following formats:

• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UINT
• VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SINT
• VK_FORMAT_R32_UINT
• VK_FORMAT_R32_SINT
• VK_FORMAT_R32_SFLOAT
• VK_FORMAT_R32G32_UINT
• VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SINT
• VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SFLOAT
• VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_UINT
• VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SINT
• VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SFLOAT
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_UINT
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SINT
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SFLOAT
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SFLOAT
• VK_FORMAT_B10G11R11_UFLOAT_PACK32
• VK_FORMAT_R16_SFLOAT
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_UNORM
• VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UNORM_PACK32
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R16_UNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R8_UNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R16_SNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R8_SNORM
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SINT
• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SINT
• VK_FORMAT_R16_SINT
• VK_FORMAT_R8_SINT
• VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UINT_PACK32
• VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UINT
• VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UINT
• VK_FORMAT_R16_UINT
• VK_FORMAT_R8_UINT

**Note**

This list of formats is the union of required storage formats from **Required Format Support** section and formats listed in **shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats**.

An implementation that supports **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT** for any format from the given list of formats and supports **shaderStorageImageReadWriteWithoutFormat** must support **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT** for that same format if Vulkan 1.3 or the **VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2** extension is supported.

An implementation that supports **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT** for any format from the given list of formats and supports **shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat** must support **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT** for that same format if Vulkan 1.3 or the **VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2** extension is supported.

### 40.3.2. Depth comparison format support

If Vulkan 1.3 or the **VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2** extension is supported, a depth/stencil format with a depth component supporting **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT** must support **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT**.
Chapter 41. Additional Capabilities

This chapter describes additional capabilities beyond the minimum capabilities described in the Limits and Formats chapters, including:

- Additional Image Capabilities
- Additional Buffer Capabilities
- Optional Semaphore Capabilities
- Optional Fence Capabilities

41.1. Additional Image Capabilities

Additional image capabilities, such as larger dimensions or additional sample counts for certain image types, or additional capabilities for linear tiling format images, are described in this section.

To query additional capabilities specific to image types, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkFormat format,
    VkImageType type,
    VkImageTiling tiling,
    VkImageUsageFlags usage,
    VkImageCreateFlags flags,
    VkImageFormatProperties* pImageFormatProperties);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device from which to query the image capabilities.
- **format** is a VkFormat value specifying the image format, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::format.
- **type** is a VkImageType value specifying the image type, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::imageType.
- **tiling** is a VkImageTiling value specifying the image tiling, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::tiling.
- **usage** is a bitmask of VkImageUsageFlagBits specifying the intended usage of the image, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::usage.
- **flags** is a bitmask of VkImageCreateFlagBits specifying additional parameters of the image, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::flags.
- **pImageFormatProperties** is a pointer to a VkImageFormatProperties structure in which capabilities are returned.

The **format**, **type**, **tiling**, **usage**, and **flags** parameters correspond to parameters that would be consumed by vkCreateImage (as members of VkImageCreateInfo).
If `format` is not a supported image format, or if the combination of `format`, `type`, `tiling`, `usage`, and `flags` is not supported for images, then `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` returns `VK_ERROR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED`.

The limitations on an image format that are reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` have the following property: if `usage1` and `usage2` of type `VkImageUsageFlags` are such that the bits set in `usage1` are a subset of the bits set in `usage2`, and `flags1` and `flags2` of type `VkImageCreateFlags` are such that the bits set in `flags1` are a subset of the bits set in `flags2`, then the limitations for `usage1` and `flags1` must be no more strict than the limitations for `usage2` and `flags2`, for all values of `format`, `type`, and `tiling`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties-physicalDevice-parameter
  physicalDevice must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties-format-parameter
  `format` must be a valid `VkFormat` value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties-type-parameter
  `type` must be a valid `VkImageType` value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties-tiling-parameter
  `tiling` must be a valid `VkImageTiling` value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties-usage-parameter
  `usage` must be a valid combination of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` values
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties-usage-requiredbitmask
  `usage` must not be `0`
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties-flags-parameter
  `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkImageCreateFlagBits` values
  `pImageFormatProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkImageFormatProperties` structure

### Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED`

The `VkImageFormatProperties` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkImageFormatProperties {
    VkExtent3D maxExtent;
    uint32_t maxMipLevels;
    uint32_t maxArrayLayers;
    VkSampleCountFlags sampleCounts;
    VkDeviceSize maxResourceSize;
} VkImageFormatProperties;

- **maxExtent** are the maximum image dimensions. See the [Allowed Extent Values](#) section below for how these values are constrained by `type`.

- **maxMipLevels** is the maximum number of mipmap levels. `maxMipLevels` must be equal to the number of levels in the complete mipmap chain based on the `maxExtent.width`, `maxExtent.height`, and `maxExtent.depth`, except when one of the following conditions is true, in which case it **may** instead be 1:
  - `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties::tiling` was `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`
  - the `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::pNext` chain included a `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo` structure with a handle type included in the `handleTypes` member for which mipmap image support is not required
  - image format is one of the formats that require a sampler Y'CbCrR conversion

- **maxArrayLayers** is the maximum number of array layers. `maxArrayLayers` must be no less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxImageArrayLayers`, except when one of the following conditions is true, in which case it **may** instead be 1:
  - tiling is `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`
  - tiling is `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL` and `type` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D`
  - format is one of the formats that require a sampler Y'CbCrR conversion

- **sampleCounts** is a bitmask of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` specifying all the supported sample counts for this image as described below.

- **maxResourceSize** is an upper bound on the total image size in bytes, inclusive of all image subresources. Implementations **may** have an address space limit on total size of a resource, which is advertised by this property. `maxResourceSize` must be at least $2^{31}$.

### Note

There is no mechanism to query the size of an image before creating it, to compare that size against `maxResourceSize`. If an application attempts to create an image that exceeds this limit, the creation will fail and `vkCreateImage` will return `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`. While the advertised limit must be at least $2^{31}$, it may not be possible to create an image that approaches that size, particularly for `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`.

If the combination of parameters to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` is not supported by the implementation for use in `vkCreateImage`, then all members of `VkImageFormatProperties` will be filled with zero.
Note

Filling `VkImageFormatProperties` with zero for unsupported formats is an exception to the usual rule that output structures have undefined contents on error. This exception was unintentional, but is preserved for backwards compatibility.

To query additional capabilities specific to image types, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2* pImageFormatInfo,
    VkImageFormatProperties2* pImageFormatProperties);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2* pImageFormatInfo,
    VkImageFormatProperties2* pImageFormatProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device from which to query the image capabilities.
- `pImageFormatInfo` is a pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2` structure describing the parameters that would be consumed by `vkCreateImage`.
- `pImageFormatProperties` is a pointer to a `VkImageFormatProperties2` structure in which capabilities are returned.

`vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` behaves similarly to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties`, with the ability to return extended information in a `pNext` chain of output structures.

If the `pNext` chain of `pImageFormatInfo` includes a `VkVideoProfilesKHR` structure with a `profileCount` member greater than 0, then `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` returns format capabilities specific to image types used in conjunction with the specified video codec operations and corresponding video profiles. In this case `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` returns one of the video-profile-specific error codes if any of the profiles specified via `VkVideoProfilesKHR::pProfiles` are not supported. Furthermore, if `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::usage` includes any image usage flags not supported by the specified video profiles then `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` returns `VK_ERROR_IMAGE_USAGE_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2-physicalDevice-parameter `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2-pImageFormatInfo-parameter
pImageFormatInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 structure.


Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED
- VK_ERROR_IMAGE_USAGE_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_OPERATION_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PICTURE_LAYOUT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_CODEC_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR

The VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void*pNext;
    VkFormat format;
    VkImageType type;
    VkImageTiling tiling;
    VkImageUsageFlags usage;
    VkImageCreateFlags flags;
} VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2KHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure. The pNext chain of VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 is used to provide additional image parameters to vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2.
• format is a VkFormat value indicating the image format, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::format.

• type is a VkImageType value indicating the image type, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::imageType.

• tiling is a VkImageTiling value indicating the image tiling, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::tiling.

• usage is a bitmask of VkImageUsageFlagBits indicating the intended usage of the image, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::usage.

• flags is a bitmask of VkImageCreateFlagBits indicating additional parameters of the image, corresponding to VkImageCreateInfo::flags.

The members of VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 correspond to the arguments to vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties, with sType and pNext added for extensibility.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2-pNext-pNext
  Each pNext member of any structure (including this one) in the pNext chain must be either NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkImageFormatListCreateInfo, VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo, VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo, or VkVideoProfilesKHR

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2-sType-unique
  The sType value of each struct in the pNext chain must be unique

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2-format-parameter
  format must be a valid VkFormat value

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2-type-parameter
  type must be a valid VkImageType value

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2-tiling-parameter
  tiling must be a valid VkImageTiling value

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2-usage-parameter
  usage must be a valid combination of VkImageUsageFlagBits values

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2-usage-requiredbitmask
  usage must not be 0

• VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2-flags-parameter
  flags must be a valid combination of VkImageCreateFlagBits values

The VkImageFormatProperties2 structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkImageFormatProperties2 {
```
VkStructureType sType;
void* pNext;
VkImageFormatProperties imageFormatProperties;
} VkImageFormatProperties2;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
typedef VkImageFormatProperties2 VkImageFormatProperties2KHR;

• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure. The **pNext** chain of **VkImageFormatProperties2** is used to allow the specification of additional capabilities to be returned from **vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2**.
• **imageFormatProperties** is a **VkImageFormatProperties** structure in which capabilities are returned.

If the combination of parameters to **vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2** is not supported by the implementation for use in **vkCreateImage**, then all members of **imageFormatProperties** will be filled with zero.

Note
Filling **imageFormatProperties** with zero for unsupported formats is an exception to the usual rule that output structures have undefined contents on error. This exception was unintentional, but is preserved for backwards compatibility. This exception only applies to **imageFormatProperties**, not **sType**, **pNext**, or any structures chained from **pNext**.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkImageFormatProperties2-sType-sType**
  
  **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2**

- **VUID-VkImageFormatProperties2-pNext-pNext**
  
  Each **pNext** member of any structure (including this one) in the **pNext** chain must be either **NULL** or a pointer to a valid instance of **VkExternalImageFormatProperties** or **VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties**

- **VUID-VkImageFormatProperties2-sType-unique**
  
  The **sType** value of each struct in the **pNext** chain must be unique

To determine the image capabilities compatible with an external memory handle type, add a **VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo** structure to the **pNext** chain of the ** VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2** structure and a **VkExternalImageFormatProperties** structure to the **pNext** chain of the **VkImageFormatProperties2** structure.
The `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo
VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `handleType` is a `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the memory handle type that will be used with the memory associated with the image.

If `handleType` is 0, `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` will behave as if `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo` was not present, and `VkExternalImageFormatProperties` will be ignored.

If `handleType` is not compatible with the `format`, `type`, `tiling`, `usage`, and `flags` specified in `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2`, then `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` returns `VK_ERROR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo-sType-sType**
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO`

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo-handleType-parameter**
  If `handleType` is not 0, `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value

Possible values of `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo::handleType`, specifying an external memory handle type, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits {
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT = 0x00000008,
};
```
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT = 0x00000010,
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT = 0x00000020,
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT = 0x00000040,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT_KHR =
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR =
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT_KHR =
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT_KHR =
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT_KHR =
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT_KHR =
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT,
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT_KHR =
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT,
} VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
typedef VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBitsKHR;

- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT** specifies a POSIX file descriptor handle that has only limited valid usage outside of Vulkan and other compatible APIs. It must be compatible with the POSIX system calls `dup`, `dup2`, `close`, and the non-standard system call `dup3`. Additionally, it must be transportable over a socket using an `SCM_RIGHTS` control message. It owns a reference to the underlying memory resource represented by its Vulkan memory object.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT** specifies an NT handle that has only limited valid usage outside of Vulkan and other compatible APIs. It must be compatible with the functions `DuplicateHandle`, `CloseHandle`, `CompareObjectHandles`, `GetHandleInformation`, and `SetHandleInformation`. It owns a reference to the underlying memory resource represented by its Vulkan memory object.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT** specifies a global share handle that has only limited valid usage outside of Vulkan and other compatible APIs. It is not compatible with any native APIs. It does not own a reference to the underlying memory resource represented by its Vulkan memory object, and will therefore become invalid when all Vulkan memory objects associated with it are destroyed.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT** specifies an NT handle returned by
IDXGIResource1::CreateSharedHandle referring to a Direct3D 10 or 11 texture resource. It owns a reference to the memory used by the Direct3D resource.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT** specifies a global share handle returned by IDXGIResource::GetSharedHandle referring to a Direct3D 10 or 11 texture resource. It does not own a reference to the underlying Direct3D resource, and will therefore become invalid when all Vulkan memory objects and Direct3D resources associated with it are destroyed.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT** specifies an NT handle returned by ID3D12Device::CreateSharedHandle referring to a Direct3D 12 heap resource. It owns a reference to the resources used by the Direct3D heap.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT** specifies an NT handle returned by ID3D12Device::CreateSharedHandle referring to a Direct3D 12 committed resource. It owns a reference to the memory used by the Direct3D resource.
Some external memory handle types can only be shared within the same underlying physical device and/or the same driver version, as defined in the following table:

**Table 66. External memory handle types compatibility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handle type</th>
<th>VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::driverUUID</th>
<th>VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::deviceUUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
typedef VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagsKHR;

VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits.

The VkExternalImageFormatProperties structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkExternalImageFormatProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryProperties externalMemoryProperties;
} VkExternalImageFormatProperties;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
typedef VkExternalImageFormatProperties VkExternalImageFormatPropertiesKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **externalMemoryProperties** is a VkExternalMemoryProperties structure specifying various capabilities of the external handle type when used with the specified image creation parameters.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkExternalImageFormatProperties-sType-sType
  
  **sType must be** VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES

The **VkExternalMemoryProperties** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkExternalMemoryProperties {
    VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlags externalMemoryFeatures;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags exportFromImportedHandleTypes;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags compatibleHandleTypes;
} VkExternalMemoryProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
typedef VkExternalMemoryProperties VkExternalMemoryPropertiesKHR;
```

- **externalMemoryFeatures** is a bitmask of VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBits specifying the features of **handleType**.
- **exportFromImportedHandleTypes** is a bitmask of VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits specifying which types of imported handle **handleType** can be exported from.
- **compatibleHandleTypes** is a bitmask of VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits specifying handle types which can be specified at the same time as **handleType** when creating an image compatible with external memory.

**compatibleHandleTypes must** include at least **handleType**. Inclusion of a handle type in **compatibleHandleTypes** does not imply the values returned in VkImageFormatProperties2 will be the same when VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo::handleType is set to that type. The application is responsible for querying the capabilities of all handle types intended for concurrent use in a single image and intersecting them to obtain the compatible set of capabilities.

Bits which **may** be set in VkExternalMemoryProperties::externalMemoryFeatures, specifying features of an external memory handle type, are:
• **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_DEDICATED_ONLY_BIT** specifies that images or buffers created with the specified parameters and handle type must use the mechanisms defined by `VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements` and `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo` to create (or import) a dedicated allocation for the image or buffer.

• **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT** specifies that handles of this type can be exported from Vulkan memory objects.

• **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT** specifies that handles of this type can be imported as Vulkan memory objects.

Because their semantics in external APIs roughly align with that of an image or buffer with a dedicated allocation in Vulkan, implementations are required to report **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_DEDICATED_ONLY_BIT** for the following external handle types:

- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT**
- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT**
- **VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT**
typedef VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlags VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagsKHR;

VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more
VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBits.

To determine the number of combined image samplers required to support a multi-planar format,
add VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties to the pNext chain of the

The VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount;
} VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties
VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatPropertiesKHR;
```

• `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• `combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount` is the number of combined image sampler descriptors that
the implementation uses to access the format.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties-sType-sType`
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES`

`combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount` is a number between 1 and the number of planes in the
format. A descriptor set layout binding with immutable Y′CbCr conversion samplers will have a
maximum `combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount` which is the maximum across all formats
supported by its samplers of the `combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount` for each format. Descriptor
sets with that layout will internally use that maximum `combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount`
descriptors for each descriptor in the binding. This expanded number of descriptors will be
consumed from the descriptor pool when a descriptor set is allocated, and counts towards the
`maxDescriptorSetSamplers`, `maxDescriptorSetSampledImages`, `maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers`, and
`maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages` limits.
All descriptors in a binding use the same maximum combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount descriptors to allow implementations to use a uniform stride for dynamic indexing of the descriptors in the binding.

For example, consider a descriptor set layout binding with two descriptors and immutable samplers for multi-planar formats that have VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties::combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount values of 2 and 3 respectively. There are two descriptors in the binding and the maximum combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount is 3, so descriptor sets with this layout consume 6 descriptors from the descriptor pool. To create a descriptor pool that allows allocating four descriptor sets with this layout, descriptorCount must be at least 24.

41.1.1. Supported Sample Counts

vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties returns a bitmask of VkSampleCountFlagBits in sampleCounts specifying the supported sample counts for the image parameters.

sampleCounts will be set to VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT if at least one of the following conditions is true:

- tiling is VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR
- type is not VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D
- flags contains VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT
- Neither the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT flag nor the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT flag in VkFormatProperties::optimalTilingFeatures returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties is set
- VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo::handleType is an external handle type for which multisampled image support is not required.
- format is one of the formats that require a sampler Y’CbCr conversion
- usage contains VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR

Otherwise, the bits set in sampleCounts will be the sample counts supported for the specified values of usage and format. For each bit set in usage, the supported sample counts relate to the limits in VkPhysicalDeviceLimits as follows:

- If usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT and format is a floating- or fixed-point color format, a superset of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::framebufferColorSampleCounts
- If usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT and format is an integer format, a superset of VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties::framebufferIntegerColorSampleCounts
- If usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT, and format includes a depth aspect, a superset of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::framebufferDepthSampleCounts
- If usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT, and format includes a stencil aspect, a superset of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::framebufferStencilSampleCounts
- If usage includes VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT, and format includes a color aspect, a superset of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::sampledImageColorSampleCounts
• If usage includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT`, and format includes a depth aspect, a superset of 
  `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::sampledImageDepthSampleCounts`

• If usage includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT`, and format is an integer format, a superset of 
  `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::sampledImageIntegerSampleCounts`

• If usage includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT`, a superset of `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::storageImageSampleCounts`

If multiple bits are set in usage, sampleCounts will be the intersection of the per-usage values 
described above.

If none of the bits described above are set in usage, then there is no corresponding limit in 
`VkPhysicalDeviceLimits`. In this case, sampleCounts must include at least `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`.

41.1.2. Allowed Extent Values Based On Image Type

Implementations may support extent values larger than the required minimum/maximum values 
for certain types of images. `VkImageFormatProperties::maxExtent` for each type is subject to the 
constraints below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementations must support images with dimensions up to the required minimum/maximum values for all types of images. It follows that the query for additional capabilities must return extent values that are at least as large as the required values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`:

• `maxExtent.width ≥ VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxImageDimension1D`
• `maxExtent.height = 1`
• `maxExtent.depth = 1`

For `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` when flags does not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT`:

• `maxExtent.width ≥ VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxImageDimension2D`
• `maxExtent.height ≥ VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxImageDimension2D`
• `maxExtent.depth = 1`

For `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D` when flags contains `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT`:

• `maxExtent.width ≥ VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxImageDimensionCube`
• `maxExtent.height ≥ VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxImageDimensionCube`
• `maxExtent.depth = 1`

For `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D`:

• `maxExtent.width ≥ VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxImageDimension3D`
41.2. Additional Buffer Capabilities

To query the external handle types supported by buffers, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo* pExternalBufferInfo,
    VkExternalBufferProperties* pExternalBufferProperties);
```
or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferPropertiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo* pExternalBufferInfo,
    VkExternalBufferProperties* pExternalBufferProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device from which to query the buffer capabilities.
- `pExternalBufferInfo` is a pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo` structure describing the parameters that would be consumed by `vkCreateBuffer`.
- `pExternalBufferProperties` is a pointer to a `VkExternalBufferProperties` structure in which capabilities are returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferProperties-physicalDevice-parameter `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferProperties-pExternalBufferInfo-parameter `pExternalBufferInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo` structure
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferProperties-pExternalBufferProperties-parameter `pExternalBufferProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkExternalBufferProperties` structure

The `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo {
```
```c
VkStructureType sType;
const void* pNext;
VkBufferCreateFlags flags;
VkBufferUsageFlags usage;
VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of **VkBufferCreateFlagBits** describing additional parameters of the buffer, corresponding to **VkBufferCreateInfo::flags**.
- **usage** is a bitmask of **VkBufferUsageFlagBits** describing the intended usage of the buffer, corresponding to **VkBufferCreateInfo::usage**.
- **handleType** is a **VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits** value specifying the memory handle type that will be used with the memory associated with the buffer.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_INFO**

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo-pNext-pNext**
  
  `pNext` **must** be **NULL**

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo-flags-parameter**
  
  `flags` **must** be a valid combination of **VkBufferCreateFlagBits** values

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo-usage-parameter**
  
  `usage` **must** be a valid combination of **VkBufferUsageFlagBits** values

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo-usage-required bitmask**
  
  `usage` **must not be** **0**

- **VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo-handleType-parameter**
  
  `handleType` **must** be a valid **VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits** value

The **VkExternalBufferProperties** structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkExternalBufferProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
};
```
VkExternalMemoryProperties 
} VkExternalBufferProperties;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
typedef VkExternalBufferProperties VkExternalBufferPropertiesKHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
• externalMemoryProperties is a VkExternalMemoryProperties structure specifying various capabilities of the external handle type when used with the specified buffer creation parameters.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• VUID-VkExternalBufferProperties-sType-sType
  sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_PROPERTIES
• VUID-VkExternalBufferProperties-pNext-pNext
  pNext must be NULL

41.3. Optional Semaphore Capabilities

Semaphores may support import and export of their payload to external handles. To query the external handle types supported by semaphores, call:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties(
  VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
  const VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo* pExternalSemaphoreInfo,
  VkExternalSemaphoreProperties* pExternalSemaphoreProperties);

or the equivalent command

// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR(
  VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
  const VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo* pExternalSemaphoreInfo,
  VkExternalSemaphoreProperties* pExternalSemaphoreProperties);

• physicalDevice is the physical device from which to query the semaphore capabilities.
• pExternalSemaphoreInfo is a pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo structure
describing the parameters that would be consumed by `vkCreateSemaphore`.

- **pExternalSemaphoreProperties** is a pointer to a `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties` structure in which capabilities are returned.

```
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo {
    VkStructureType            sType;                 
    const void*                pNext;                 
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;    
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo
VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **handleType** is a `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the external semaphore handle type for which capabilities will be returned.

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;                 
    const void*    pNext;                 
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;    
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties;
```

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties
VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR;
```

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties-physicalDevice-parameter
  `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties-pExternalSemaphoreInfo-parameter
  `pExternalSemaphoreInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo` structure

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties-pExternalSemaphoreProperties-parameter
  `pExternalSemaphoreProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties` structure

The `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo` structure is defined as:

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo {
    VkStructureType            sType;                 
    const void*                pNext;                 
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;    
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo;
```

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo
VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- **handleType** is a `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the external semaphore handle type for which capabilities will be returned.

```
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;                 
    const void*    pNext;                 
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;    
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties;
```

```
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties
VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR;
```

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo-sType-sType
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_INFO`

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo-pNext-pNext
  `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo`
The `sType` value of each struct in the `pNext` chain must be unique.

The `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value.

Bits which may be set in `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo::handleType`, specifying an external semaphore handle type, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits {
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_FENCE_BIT = VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT,
} VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
typedef VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBitsKHR;
```

- `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT` specifies a POSIX file descriptor handle that has only limited valid usage outside of Vulkan and other compatible APIs. It must be compatible with the POSIX system calls `dup`, `dup2`, `close`, and the non-standard system call `dup3`. Additionally, it must be transportable over a socket using an `SCM_RIGHTS` control message. It owns a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive represented by its Vulkan semaphore object.

- `VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT` specifies an NT handle that has only
limited valid usage outside of Vulkan and other compatible APIs. It must be compatible with the functions `DuplicateHandle`, `CloseHandle`, `CompareObjectHandles`, `GetHandleInformation`, and `SetHandleInformation`. It owns a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive represented by its Vulkan semaphore object.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT** specifies a global share handle that has only limited valid usage outside of Vulkan and other compatible APIs. It is not compatible with any native APIs. It does not own a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive represented by its Vulkan semaphore object, and will therefore become invalid when all Vulkan semaphore objects associated with it are destroyed.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT** specifies an NT handle returned by `ID3D12Device::CreateSharedHandle` referring to a Direct3D 12 fence, or `ID3D11Device5::CreateFence` referring to a Direct3D 11 fence. It owns a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive associated with the Direct3D fence.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_FENCE_BIT** is an alias of **VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT** with the same meaning. It is provided for convenience and code clarity when interacting with D3D11 fences.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT** specifies a POSIX file descriptor handle to a Linux Sync File or Android Fence object. It can be used with any native API accepting a valid sync file or fence as input. It owns a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive associated with the file descriptor. Implementations which support importing this handle type must accept any type of sync or fence FD supported by the native system they are running on.

---

**Note**

Handles of type **VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT** generated by the implementation may represent either Linux Sync Files or Android Fences at the implementation's discretion. Applications should only use operations defined for both types of file descriptors, unless they know via means external to Vulkan the type of the file descriptor, or are prepared to deal with the system-defined operation failures resulting from using the wrong type.
Some external semaphore handle types can only be shared within the same underlying physical device and/or the same driver version, as defined in the following table:

Table 67. External semaphore handle types compatibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handle type</th>
<th>VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::driverUUID</th>
<th>VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::deviceUUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT</td>
<td>No restriction</td>
<td>No restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_ZIRCON_EVENT_BIT_FUCHSIA</td>
<td>No restriction</td>
<td>No restriction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
typedef VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagsKHR;

VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits.

The VkExternalSemaphoreProperties structure is defined as:

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkExternalSemaphoreProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags exportFromImportedHandleTypes;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags compatibleHandleTypes;
    VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlags externalSemaphoreFeatures;
} VkExternalSemaphoreProperties;

or the equivalent

// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
typedef VkExternalSemaphoreProperties VkExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR;
• **sType** is the type of this structure
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.

- **exportFromImportedHandleTypes** is a bitmask of `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` specifying which types of imported handle `handleType` can be exported from.
- **compatibleHandleTypes** is a bitmask of `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` specifying handle types which can be specified at the same time as `handleType` when creating a semaphore.
- **externalSemaphoreFeatures** is a bitmask of `VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits` describing the features of `handleType`.

If `handleType` is not supported by the implementation, then `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties::externalSemaphoreFeatures` will be set to zero.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **VUID-VkExternalSemaphoreProperties-sType-sType**
  
  `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES`

- **VUID-VkExternalSemaphoreProperties-pNext-pNext**
  
  `pNext` must be NULL

Bits which may be set in `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties::externalSemaphoreFeatures`, specifying the features of an external semaphore handle type, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits {
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT,
} VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
typedef VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBitsKHR;
```

- **VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT** specifies that handles of this type can be exported from Vulkan semaphore objects.
- **VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT** specifies that handles of this type can be imported as Vulkan semaphore objects.
typedef VkFlags VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlags;

or the equivalent

typedef VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlags VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagsKHR;

VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits.

41.4. Optional Fence Capabilities

Fences may support import and export of their payload to external handles. To query the external handle types supported by fences, call:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo* pExternalFenceInfo,
    VkExternalFenceProperties* pExternalFenceProperties);
```

or the equivalent command

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalFencePropertiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo* pExternalFenceInfo,
    VkExternalFenceProperties* pExternalFenceProperties);
```

- physicalDevice is the physical device from which to query the fence capabilities.
- pExternalFenceInfo is a pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo structure describing the parameters that would be consumed by vkCreateFence.
- pExternalFenceProperties is a pointer to a VkExternalFenceProperties structure in which capabilities are returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceProperties-physicalDevice-parameter physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceProperties-pExternalFenceInfo-parameter pExternalFenceInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo structure
The `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- `handleType` is a `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying an external fence handle type for which capabilities will be returned.

**Note**

Handles of type `VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT` generated by the implementation may represent either Linux Sync Files or Android Fences at the implementation's discretion. Applications **should** only use operations defined for both types of file descriptors, unless they know via means external to Vulkan the type of the file descriptor, or are prepared to deal with the system-defined operation failures resulting from using the wrong type.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo-sType-sType`
  
  * `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_INFO`

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo-pNext-pNext`
  
  * `pNext` **must** be `NULL`

- `VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo-handleType-parameter`
  
  * `handleType` **must** be a valid `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` value

Bits which **may** be set in

- `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo::handleType`
• `VkExternalFenceProperties::exportFromImportedHandleTypes`

• `VkExternalFenceProperties::compatibleHandleTypes`

indicate external fence handle types, and are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits {
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT = 0x00000008,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT,
    // Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT
} VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
typedef VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBitsKHR;
```

- **`VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT`** specifies a POSIX file descriptor handle that has only limited valid usage outside of Vulkan and other compatible APIs. It **must** be compatible with the POSIX system calls `dup`, `dup2`, `close`, and the non-standard system call `dup3`. Additionally, it **must** be transportable over a socket using an `SCM_RIGHTS` control message. It owns a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive represented by its Vulkan fence object.

- **`VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT`** specifies an NT handle that has only limited valid usage outside of Vulkan and other compatible APIs. It **must** be compatible with the functions `DuplicateHandle`, `CloseHandle`, `CompareObjectHandles`, `GetHandleInformation`, and `SetHandleInformation`. It owns a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive represented by its Vulkan fence object.

- **`VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT`** specifies a global share handle that has only limited valid usage outside of Vulkan and other compatible APIs. It is not compatible with any native APIs. It does not own a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive represented by its Vulkan fence object, and will therefore become invalid when all Vulkan fence objects associated with it are destroyed.

- **`VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT`** specifies a POSIX file descriptor handle to a Linux
Sync File or Android Fence. It can be used with any native API accepting a valid sync file or fence as input. It owns a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive associated with the file descriptor. Implementations which support importing this handle type **must** accept any type of sync or fence FD supported by the native system they are running on.
Some external fence handle types can only be shared within the same underlying physical device and/or the same driver version, as defined in the following table:

### Table 68. External fence handle types compatibility

| Handle type | 
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT | Must match | Must match |
| VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT | Must match | Must match |
| VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT | Must match | Must match |
| VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT | No restriction | No restriction |

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
typedef VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagsKHR;
```

`VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits`.

The `VkExternalFenceProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef struct VkExternalFenceProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags exportFromImportedHandleTypes;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags compatibleHandleTypes;
    VkExternalFenceFeatureFlags externalFenceFeatures;
} VkExternalFenceProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
typedef VkExternalFenceProperties VkExternalFencePropertiesKHR;
```

- `exportFromImportedHandleTypes` is a bitmask of `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` indicating which types of imported handle `handleType` can be exported from.
• **compatibleHandleTypes** is a bitmask of **VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits** specifying handle types which **can** be specified at the same time as **handleType** when creating a fence.

• **externalFenceFeatures** is a bitmask of **VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits** indicating the features of **handleType**.

If **handleType** is not supported by the implementation, then **VkExternalFenceProperties::externalFenceFeatures** will be set to zero.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkExternalFenceProperties-sType-sType
  
  *must* be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_PROPERTIES**

- VUID-VkExternalFenceProperties-pNext-pNext
  
  *must* be **NULL**

Bits which **may** be set in **VkExternalFenceProperties::externalFenceFeatures**, indicating features of a fence external handle type, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef enum VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits {
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000002,
} VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
typedef VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBitsKHR;  
```

- **VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT** specifies handles of this type **can** be exported from Vulkan fence objects.

- **VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT** specifies handles of this type **can** be imported to Vulkan fence objects.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
typedef VkFlags VkExternalFenceFeatureFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
typedef VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBitsKHR;
```
// Provided by VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
typedef VkExternalFenceFeatureFlags VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagsKHR;

VkExternalFenceFeatureFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more
VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits.
Chapter 42. Debugging

To aid developers in tracking down errors in the application's use of Vulkan, particularly in combination with an external debugger or profiler, debugging extensions may be available.

The VkObjectType enumeration defines values, each of which corresponds to a specific Vulkan handle type. These values can be used to associate debug information with a particular type of object through one or more extensions.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
typedef enum VkObjectType {
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_UNKNOWN = 0,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_INSTANCE = 1,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE = 2,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DEVICE = 3,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_QUEUE = 4,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SEMAPHORE = 5,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER = 6,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_FENCE = 7,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DEVICE_MEMORY = 8,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_BUFFER = 9,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_IMAGE = 10,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW = 11,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_QUERY_POOL = 12,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_BUFFER_VIEW = 13,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SHADER_MODULE = 14,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE_CACHE = 15,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE_LAYOUT = 16,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_RENDER_PASS = 17,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE = 18,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT = 19,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE_LAYOUT = 20,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER = 21,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_POOL = 22,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET = 23,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER = 24,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_COMMAND_POOL = 25,

    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION = 1000156000,

    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_1
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE = 1000085000,

    // Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PRIVATE_DATA_SLOT = 1000295000,

    // Provided by VK_KHR_surface
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SURFACE_KHR = 1000000000,

    // Provided by VK_KHR_swapchain
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_KHR = 1000001000,

    // Provided by VK_KHR_display
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DISPLAY_KHR = 1000002000
} VkObjectType;
```
#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
  // Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
  VK_OBJECT_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_KHR = 1000023000,
#endif

#ifdef VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS
  // Provided by VK_KHR_video_queue
  VK_OBJECT_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_PARAMETERS_KHR = 1000023001,
#endif

// Provided by VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
VK_OBJECT_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR = 1000150000,

// Provided by VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations
VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DEFERRED_OPERATION_KHR = 1000268000,

// Provided by VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_KHR =
VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE,

// Provided by VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_KHR =
VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION,
} VkObjectType;

Table 69. VkObjectType and Vulkan Handle Relationship

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<tr>
<th>VkObjectType</th>
<th>Vulkan Handle Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_UNKNOWN</td>
<td>Unknown/Undefined Handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_INSTANCE</td>
<td>VkInstance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE</td>
<td>VkPhysicalDevice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DEVICE</td>
<td>VkDevice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_QUEUE</td>
<td>VkQueue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SEMAPHORE</td>
<td>VkSemaphore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER</td>
<td>VkCommandBuffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_FENCE</td>
<td>VkFence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DEVICE_MEMORY</td>
<td>VkDeviceMemory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_BUFFER</td>
<td>VkBuffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_IMAGE</td>
<td>VkImage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_EVENT</td>
<td>VkEvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_QUERY_POOL</td>
<td>VkQueryPool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_BUFFER_VIEW</td>
<td>VkBufferView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW</td>
<td>VkImageView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SHADER_MODULE</td>
<td>VkShaderModule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE_CACHE</td>
<td>VkPipelineCache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE_LAYOUT</td>
<td>VkPipelineLayout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VkObjectType</td>
<td>Vulkan Handle Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_RENDER_PASS</td>
<td>VkRenderPass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE</td>
<td>VkPipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT</td>
<td>VkDescriptorsetLayout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER</td>
<td>VkSampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_POOL</td>
<td>VkDescriptorPool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET</td>
<td>VkDescriptorSet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER</td>
<td>VkFramebuffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_COMMAND_POOL</td>
<td>VkCommandPool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION</td>
<td>VkSamplerYcbcrConversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE</td>
<td>VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SURFACE_KHR</td>
<td>VkSurfaceKHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_KHR</td>
<td>VkSwapchainKHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DISPLAY_KHR</td>
<td>VkDisplayKHR</td>
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<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_KHR</td>
<td>VkDisplayModeKHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR</td>
<td>VkAccelerationStructureKHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DEFERRED_OPERATION_KHR</td>
<td>VkDeferredOperationKHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PRIVATE_DATA_SLOT</td>
<td>VkPrivateDataSlot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If this Specification was generated with any such extensions included, they will be described in the remainder of this chapter.

### 42.1. Active Tooling Information

Information about tools providing debugging, profiling, or similar services, active for a given physical device, can be obtained by calling:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceToolProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    uint32_t*pToolCount,
    VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties*pToolProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the handle to the physical device to query for active tools.
- `pToolCount` is a pointer to an integer describing the number of tools active on `physicalDevice`.
- `pToolProperties` is either `NULL` or a pointer to an array of `VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties` structures.

If `pToolProperties` is `NULL`, then the number of tools currently active on `physicalDevice` is returned in `pToolCount`. Otherwise, `pToolCount` must point to a variable set by the user to the number of
elements in the pToolProperties array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to pToolProperties. If pToolCount is less than the number of currently active tools, at most pToolCount structures will be written.

The count and properties of active tools may change in response to events outside the scope of the specification. An application should assume these properties might change at any given time.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceToolProperties-physicalDevice-parameter physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceToolProperties-pToolCount-parameter pToolCount must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value
- VUID-vkGetPhysicalDeviceToolProperties-pToolProperties-parameter If the value referenced by pToolCount is not 0, and pToolProperties is not NULL, pToolProperties must be a valid pointer to an array of pToolCount VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties structures

Return Codes

Success

- VK_SUCCESS
- VK_INCOMPLETE

Failure

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY

The VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties structure is defined as:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    void*               pNext;
    char                 name[VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE];
    char                 version[VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE];
    VkToolPurposeFlags  purposes;
    char                 description[VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE];
    char                 layer[VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE];
} VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to a structure extending this structure.
- name is a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing the name of the tool.
- version is a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing the version of the tool.
• **purposes** is a bitmask of `VkToolPurposeFlagBits` which is populated with purposes supported by the tool.

• **description** is a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing a description of the tool.

• **layer** is a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing the name of the layer implementing the tool, if the tool is implemented in a layer - otherwise it **may** be an empty string.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties-sType-sType
  
sType **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TOOL_PROPERTIES**

- VUID-VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties-pNext-pNext
  
pNext **must** be **NULL**

Bits which **can** be set in `VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties::purposes`, specifying the purposes of an active tool, are:

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef enum VkToolPurposeFlagBits {
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_VALIDATION_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_PROFILING_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_TRACING_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_ADDITIONAL_FEATURES_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_MODIFYING_FEATURES_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_VALIDATION_BIT_EXT = VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_VALIDATION_BIT,
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_PROFILING_BIT_EXT = VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_PROFILING_BIT,
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_TRACING_BIT_EXT = VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_TRACING_BIT,
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_ADDITIONAL_FEATURES_BIT_EXT =
    VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_MODIFYING_FEATURES_BIT_EXT =

} VkToolPurposeFlagBits;
```

- **VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_VALIDATION_BIT** specifies that the tool provides validation of API usage.

- **VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_PROFILING_BIT** specifies that the tool provides profiling of API usage.

- **VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_TRACING_BIT** specifies that the tool is capturing data about the application’s API usage, including anything from simple logging to capturing data for later replay.

- **VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_ADDITIONAL_FEATURES_BIT** specifies that the tool provides additional API features/extensions on top of the underlying implementation.

- **VK_TOOL_PURPOSE_MODIFYING_FEATURES_BIT** specifies that the tool modifies the API features/limits/extensions presented to the application.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_3
typedef VkFlags VkToolPurposeFlags;
```
VkToolPurposeFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkToolPurposeFlagBits.
Appendix A: Vulkan Environment for SPIR-V

Shaders for Vulkan are defined by the Khronos SPIR-V Specification as well as the Khronos SPIR-V Extended Instructions for GLSL Specification. This appendix defines additional SPIR-V requirements applying to Vulkan shaders.

Versions and Formats

A Vulkan 1.3 implementation must support the 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6 versions of SPIR-V and the 1.0 version of the SPIR-V Extended Instructions for GLSL.

A SPIR-V module passed into vkCreateShaderModule is interpreted as a series of 32-bit words in host endianness, with literal strings packed as described in section 2.2 of the SPIR-V Specification. The first few words of the SPIR-V module must be a magic number and a SPIR-V version number, as described in section 2.3 of the SPIR-V Specification.

Capabilities

The table below lists the set of SPIR-V capabilities that may be supported in Vulkan implementations. The application must not use any of these capabilities in SPIR-V passed to vkCreateShaderModule unless one of the following conditions is met for the VkDevice specified in the device parameter of vkCreateShaderModule:

- The corresponding field in the table is blank.
- Any corresponding Vulkan feature is enabled.
- Any corresponding Vulkan extension is enabled.
- Any corresponding Vulkan property is supported.
- The corresponding core version is supported (as returned by VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::apiVersion).

Table 70. List of SPIR-V Capabilities and corresponding Vulkan features, extensions, or core version

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### SPIR-V Extensions

The application **must** not pass a SPIR-V module containing any of the following to `vkCreateShaderModule`:

- any `OpCapability` not listed above,
- an unsupported capability, or
- a capability which corresponds to a Vulkan feature or extension which has not been enabled.

### SPIR-V Extensions

The following table lists SPIR-V extensions that implementations **may** support. The application **must** not pass a SPIR-V module to `vkCreateShaderModule` that uses the following SPIR-V extensions unless one of the following conditions is met for the `VkDevice` specified in the `device` parameter of `vkCreateShaderModule`:

- Any corresponding Vulkan extension is enabled.
- The corresponding core version is supported (as returned by `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::apiVersion`).

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Validation Rules within a Module

A SPIR-V module passed to `vkCreateShaderModule` must conform to the following rules:

**Standalone SPIR-V Validation**

The following rules can be validated with only the SPIR-V module itself. They do not depend on knowledge of the implementation and its capabilities or knowledge of runtime information, such as enabled features.

**Valid Usage**

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04633**
  Every entry point must have no return value and accept no arguments

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04634**
  The static function-call graph for an entry point must not contain cycles; that is, static recursion is not allowed

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04635**
  The Logical or PhysicalStorageBuffer64 addressing model must be selected

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04636**
  Scope for execution must be limited to Workgroup or Subgroup

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04637**
  Logical or PhysicalStorageBuffer64 addressing model must be selected
If the **Scope** for execution is **Workgroup**, then it **must** only be used in the task, mesh, tessellation control, or compute execution models

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04638
  
  **Scope** for memory **must** be limited to **Device**, **QueueFamily**, **Workgroup**, **ShaderCallKHR**, **Subgroup**, or **Invocation**

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04639
  
  If the **Scope** for memory is **Workgroup**, then it **must** only be used in the task, mesh, or compute execution models

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04640
  
  If the **Scope** for memory is **ShaderCallKHR**, then it **must** only be used in ray generation, intersection, closest hit, any-hit, miss, and callable execution models

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04641
  
  If the **Scope** for memory is **Invocation**, then memory semantics **must** be **None**

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04642
  
  **Scope** for **group operations** **must** be limited to **Subgroup**

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04643
  
  **Storage Class** **must** be limited to **UniformConstant**, **Input**, **Uniform**, **Output**, **Workgroup**, **Private**, **Function**, **PushConstant**, **Image**, **StorageBuffer**, **RayPayloadKHR**, **IncomingRayPayloadKHR**, **HitAttributeKHR**, **CallableDataKHR**, **IncomingCallableDataKHR**, **ShaderRecordBufferKHR**, or **PhysicalStorageBuffer**

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04644
  
  If the **Storage Class** is **Output**, then it **must** not be used in the **GLCompute**, **RayGenerationKHR**, **IntersectionKHR**, **AnyHitKHR**, **ClosestHitKHR**, **MissKHR**, or **CallableKHR** execution models

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04645
  
  If the **Storage Class** is **Workgroup**, then it **must** only be used in the task, mesh, or compute execution models

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpAtomicStore-04730
  
  **OpAtomicStore** **must** not use **Acquire**, **AcquireRelease**, or **SequentiallyConsistent** memory semantics

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpAtomicLoad-04731
  
  **OpAtomicLoad** **must** not use **Release**, **AcquireRelease**, or **SequentiallyConsistent** memory semantics

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpMemoryBarrier-04732
  
  **OpMemoryBarrier** **must** use one of **Acquire**, **Release**, **AcquireRelease**, or **SequentiallyConsistent** memory semantics

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpMemoryBarrier-04733
  
  **OpMemoryBarrier** **must** include at least one storage class

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpControlBarrier-04650
  
  If the semantics for **OpControlBarrier** includes one of **Acquire**, **Release**, **AcquireRelease**, or **SequentiallyConsistent** memory semantics, then it **must** include at least one storage class
Any `OpVariable` with an `Initializer` operand must have `Output`, `Private`, `Function`, or `Workgroup` as its `Storage Class` operand.

Any `OpVariable` with an `Initializer` operand and `Workgroup` as its `Storage Class` operand must use `OpConstantNull` as the initializer.

Scope for `OpReadClockKHR` must be limited to `Subgroup` or `Device`.

The `OriginLowerLeft` execution mode must not be used; fragment entry points must declare `OriginUpperLeft`.

The `PixelCenterInteger` execution mode must not be used (pixels are always centered at half-integer coordinates).

Any variable in the `UniformConstant` storage class must be typed as either `OpTypeImage`, `OpTypeSampler`, `OpTypeSampledImage`, `OpTypeAccelerationStructureKHR`, or an array of one of these types.

Any variable in the `Uniform` or `StorageBuffer` storage class must be typed as `OpTypeStruct` or an array of this type.

Any variable in the `PushConstant` storage class must be typed as `OpTypeStruct`.

`OpTypeImage` must declare a scalar 32-bit float, 64-bit integer, or 32-bit integer type for the “Sampled Type” (RelaxedPrecision can be applied to a sampling instruction and to the variable holding the result of a sampling instruction).

`OpTypeImage` must have a “Sampled” operand of 1 (sampled image) or 2 (storage image).

`OpTypeSampledImage` must have a `OpTypeImage` with a “Sampled” operand of 1 (sampled image).

The converted bit width, signedness, and numeric type of the `Image Format` operand of an `OpTypeImage` must match the `Sampled Type`, as defined in `Image Format and Type Matching`.

If an `OpImageTexelPointer` is used in an atomic operation, the image type of the `image` parameter to `OpImageTexelPointer` must have an image format of `R64i`, `R64ui`, `R32f`, `R32i`, or `R32ui`.

`OpImageQuerySizeLod`, `OpImageQueryLod`, and `OpImageQueryLevels` must only consume an “Image” operand whose type has its “Sampled” operand set to 1.
An `OpTypeImage` with a “Dim” operand of SubpassData must have an “Arrayed” operand of 0 (non-arrayed) and a “Sampled” operand of 2 (storage image).

The (u,v) coordinates used for a SubpassData must be the <id> of a constant vector (0,0), or if a layer coordinate is used, must be a vector that was formed with constant 0 for the u and v components.

Objects of types `OpTypeImage`, `OpTypeSampler`, `OpTypeSampledImage`, `OpTypeAccelerationStructureKHR`, and arrays of these types must not be stored to or modified.

Any variable in the Uniform storage class decorated as Block must not be stored to or modified.

Any image operation must use at most one of the Offset, ConstOffset, and ConstOffsets image operands.

Image operand Offset must only be used with OpImage*Gather instructions.

Any image instruction which uses an Offset, ConstOffset, or ConstOffsets image operand, must only consume a “Sampled Image” operand whose type has its “Sampled” operand set to 1.

The “Component” operand of OpImageGather, and OpImageSparseGather must be the <id> of a constant instruction.

OpImage*Dref* instructions must not consume an image whose Dim is 3D.

Structure types must not contain opaque types.

Any BuiltIn decoration not listed in Built-In Variables must not be used.

The Location or Component decorations must only be used with the Input, Output, RayPayloadKHR, IncomingRayPayloadKHR, HitAttributeKHR, CallableDataKHR, IncomingCallableDataKHR, or ShaderRecordBufferKHR storage classes.

The Location or Component decorations must not be used with BuiltIn.

The Location decorations must be used on user-defined variables.

The Location decorations must be used on an OpVariable with a structure type that is not a...
block

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Location-04918
  The `Location` decorations **must** not be used on the members of `OpVariable` with a structure type that is decorated with `Location`.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Location-04919
  The `Location` decorations **must** be used on each member of `OpVariable` with a structure type that is a block not decorated with `Location`.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Component-04920
  The `Component` decoration value **must** not be greater than 3.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Component-04921
  If the `Component` decoration is used on an `OpVariable` that has a `OpTypeVector` type with a `Component Type` with a `Width` that is less than or equal to 32, the sum of its `Component Count` and the `Component` decoration value **must** be less than 4.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Component-04922
  If the `Component` decoration is used on an `OpVariable` that has a `OpTypeVector` type with a `Component Type` with a `Width` that is equal to 64, the sum of two times its `Component Count` and the `Component` decoration value **must** be less than 4.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Component-04923
  The `Component` decorations value **must** not be 1 or 3 for scalar or two-component 64-bit data types.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Component-04924
  The `Component` decorations **must** not be used with any type that is not a scalar or vector.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-GLSLShared-04669
  The `GLSLShared` and `GLSLPacked` decorations **must** not be used.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Flat-04670
  The `Flat`, `NoPerspective`, `Sample`, and `Centroid` decorations **must** only be used on variables with the `Output` or `Input` storage class.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Flat-06201
  The `Flat`, `NoPerspective`, `Sample`, and `Centroid` decorations **must** not be used on variables with the `Output` storage class in a fragment shader.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Flat-06202
  The `Flat`, `NoPerspective`, `Sample`, and `Centroid` decorations **must** not be used on variables with the `Input` storage class in a vertex shader.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-PerVertexKHR-06777
  The `PerVertexKHR` decoration **must** only be used on variables with the `Input` storage class in a fragment shader.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Flat-04744
  Any variable with integer or double-precision floating-point type and with `Input` storage class in a fragment shader, **must** be decorated `Flat`.

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-ViewportRelativeNV-04672
  The `ViewportRelativeNV` decoration **must** only be used on a variable decorated with `Layer` in the vertex, tessellation evaluation, or geometry shader stages.
• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-ViewportRelativeNV-04673
  The `ViewportRelativeNV` decoration must not be used unless a variable decorated with one of `ViewportIndex` or `ViewportMaskNV` is also statically used by the same `OpEntryPoint`.

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-ViewportMaskNV-04674
  The `ViewportMaskNV` and `ViewportIndex` decorations must not both be statically used by one or more `OpEntryPoint`'s that form the pre-rasterization shader stages of a graphics pipeline.

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-FPRoundingMode-04675
  Rounding modes other than round-to-nearest-even and round-towards-zero must not be used for the `FPRoundingMode` decoration.

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Invariant-04677
  Variables decorated with `Invariant` and variables with structure types that have any members decorated with `Invariant` must be in the `Output` or `Input` storage class, `Invariant` used on an `Input` storage class variable or structure member has no effect.

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-VulkanMemoryModel-04678
  If the `VulkanMemoryModel` capability is not declared, the `Volatile` decoration must be used on any variable declaration that includes one of the `SMIDNV`, `WarpIDNV`, `SubgroupSize`, `SubgroupLocalInvocationId`, `SubgroupEqMask`, `SubgroupNeMask`, `SubgroupGtMask`, `SubgroupLeMask`, or `SubgroupLtMask` `BuiltIn` decorations when used in the ray generation, closest hit, miss, intersection, or callable shaders, or with the `RayTmaxKHR` `BuiltIn` decoration when used in an intersection shader.

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-VulkanMemoryModel-04679
  If the `VulkanMemoryModel` capability is declared, the `OpLoad` instruction must use the `Volatile` memory semantics when it accesses into any variable that includes one of the `SMIDNV`, `WarpIDNV`, `SubgroupSize`, `SubgroupLocalInvocationId`, `SubgroupEqMask`, `SubgroupNeMask`, `SubgroupGtMask`, `SubgroupLeMask`, or `SubgroupLtMask` `BuiltIn` decorations when used in the ray generation, closest hit, miss, intersection, or callable shaders, or with the `RayTmaxKHR` `BuiltIn` decoration when used in an intersection shader.

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpTypeRuntimeArray-04680
  `OpTypeRuntimeArray` must only be used for the last member of a `Block`-decorated `OpTypeStruct` in `StorageBuffer` or `PhysicalStorageBuffer` storage classes; `BufferBlock`-decorated `OpTypeStruct` in `Uniform` storage class; the outermost dimension of an arrayed variable in the `StorageBuffer`, `Uniform`, or `UniformConstant` storage classes.

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Function-04681
  A type `T` that is an array sized with a specialization constant must neither be, nor be contained in, the type `T2` of a variable `V`, unless either: a) `T` is equal to `T2`, b) `V` is declared in the `Function`, or `Private` storage classes, c) `V` is a non-Block variable in the `Workgroup` storage class, or d) `V` is an interface variable with an additional level of arrayness, as described in interface matching, and `T` is the member type of the array type `T2`.

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpControlBarrier-04682
  If `OpControlBarrier` is used in ray generation, intersection, any-hit, closest hit, miss, fragment, vertex, tessellation evaluation, or geometry shaders, the execution Scope must be `Subgroup`.

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-LocalSize-06426
  For each compute shader entry point, either a `LocalSize` or `LocalSizeId` execution mode,
or an object decorated with the WorkgroupSize decoration must be specified

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-DerivativeGroupQuadsNV-04684
  For compute shaders using the DerivativeGroupQuadsNV execution mode, the first two dimensions of the local workgroup size must be a multiple of two

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-DerivativeGroupLinearNV-04778
  For compute shaders using the DerivativeGroupLinearNV execution mode, the product of the dimensions of the local workgroup size must be a multiple of four

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpGroupNonUniformBallotBitCount-04685
  If OpGroupNonUniformBallotBitCount is used, the group operation must be limited to Reduce, InclusiveScan, or ExclusiveScan

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04686
  The Pointer operand of all atomic instructions must have a Storage Class limited to Uniform, Workgroup, Image, StorageBuffer, or PhysicalStorageBuffer

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Offset-04687
  Output variables or block members decorated with Offset that have a 64-bit type, or a composite type containing a 64-bit type, must specify an Offset value aligned to a 8 byte boundary

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Offset-04689
  The size of any output block containing any member decorated with Offset that is a 64-bit type must be a multiple of 8

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Offset-04690
  The first member of an output block specifying a Offset decoration must specify a Offset value that is aligned to an 8 byte boundary if that block contains any member decorated with Offset and is a 64-bit type

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Offset-04691
  Output variables or block members decorated with Offset that have a 32-bit type, or a composite type contains a 32-bit type, must specify an Offset value aligned to a 4 byte boundary

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Offset-04692
  Output variables, blocks or block members decorated with Offset must only contain base types that have components that are either 32-bit or 64-bit in size

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Offset-04716
  Only variables or block members in the output interface decorated with Offset can be captured for transform feedback, and those variables or block members must also be decorated with XfbBuffer and XfbStride, or inherit XfbBuffer and XfbStride decorations from a block containing them

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-XfbBuffer-04693
  All variables or block members in the output interface of the entry point being compiled decorated with a specific XfbBuffer value must all be decorated with identical XfbStride values

- VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Stream-04694
  If any variables or block members in the output interface of the entry point being compiled are decorated with Stream, then all variables belonging to the same XfbBuffer
must specify the same Stream value

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-XfbBuffer-04696**
  For any two variables or block members in the output interface of the entry point being compiled with the same XfbBuffer value, the ranges determined by the Offset decoration and the size of the type must not overlap

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-XfbBuffer-04697**
  All block members in the output interface of the entry point being compiled that are in the same block and have a declared or inherited XfbBuffer decoration must specify the same XfbBuffer value

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-RayPayloadKHR-04698**
  RayPayloadKHR storage class must only be used in ray generation, closest hit or miss shaders

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-IncomingRayPayloadKHR-04699**
  IncomingRayPayloadKHR storage class must only be used in closest hit, any-hit, or miss shaders

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-IncomingRayPayloadKHR-04700**
  There must be at most one variable with the IncomingRayPayloadKHR storage class in the input interface of an entry point

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-HitAttributeKHR-04701**
  HitAttributeKHR storage class must only be used in intersection, any-hit, or closest hit shaders

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-HitAttributeKHR-04702**
  There must be at most one variable with the HitAttributeKHR storage class in the input interface of an entry point

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-HitAttributeKHR-04703**
  A variable with HitAttributeKHR storage class must only be written to in an intersection shader

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-CallableDataKHR-04704**
  CallableDataKHR storage class must only be used in ray generation, closest hit, miss, and callable shaders

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-IncomingCallableDataKHR-04705**
  IncomingCallableDataKHR storage class must only be used in callable shaders

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-IncomingCallableDataKHR-04706**
  There must be at most one variable with the IncomingCallableDataKHR storage class in the input interface of an entry point

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Base-04707**
  The Base operand of OpPtrAccessChain must point to one of the following: Workgroup, if VariablePointers is enabled; StorageBuffer, if VariablePointers or VariablePointersStorageBuffer is enabled; PhysicalStorageBuffer, if the PhysicalStorageBuffer64 addressing model is enabled

- **VUID-StandaloneSpirv-PhysicalStorageBuffer64-04708**
  If the PhysicalStorageBuffer64 addressing model is enabled, all instructions that support memory access operands and that use a physical pointer must include the Aligned
• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-PhysicalStorageBuffer64-04709
  If the PhysicalStorageBuffer64 addressing model is enabled, any access chain instruction that accesses into a RowMajor matrix must only be used as the Pointer operand to OpLoad or OpStore

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-PhysicalStorageBuffer64-04710
  If the PhysicalStorageBuffer64 addressing model is enabled, OpConvertUToPtr and OpConvertPtrToU must use an integer type whose Width is 64

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpTypeForwardPointer-04711
  OpTypeForwardPointer must have a storage class of PhysicalStorageBuffer

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-None-04745
  All block members in a variable with a storage class of PushConstant declared as an array must only be accessed by dynamically uniform indices

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpVariable-06673
  There must not be more than one OpVariable in the PushConstant storage class listed in the Interface for each OpEntryPoint

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-OpEntryPoint-06674
  Each OpEntryPoint must not statically use more than one OpVariable in the PushConstant storage class

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Result-04780
  The Result Type operand of any OpImageRead or OpImageSparseRead instruction must be a vector of four components

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Base-04781
  The Base operand of any OpBitCount, OpBitReverse, OpBitFieldInsert, OpBitFieldSExtract, or OpBitFieldUExtract instruction must be a 32-bit integer scalar or a vector of 32-bit integers

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-PushConstant-06675
  Any variable in the PushConstant or StorageBuffer storage class must be decorated as Block

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Uniform-06676
  Any variable in the Uniform storage class must be decorated as Block or BufferBlock

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-UniformConstant-06677
  Any variable in the UniformConstant, StorageBuffer, or Uniform storage class must be decorated with DescriptorSet and Binding

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-InputAttachmentIndex-06678
  Variables decorated with InputAttachmentIndex must be in the UniformConstant storage class

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-DescriptorSet-06491
  If a variable is decorated by DescriptorSet or Binding, the storage class must correspond to an entry in Shader Resource and Storage Class Correspondence

• VUID-StandaloneSpirv-Input-06778
  Variables with a storage class of Input in a fragment shader stage that are decorated with PerVertexKHR must be declared as arrays
Runtime SPIR-V Validation

The following rules must be validated at runtime. These rules depend on knowledge of the implementation and its capabilities and knowledge of runtime information, such as enabled features.

Valid Usage

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-vulkanMemoryModel-06265**
  If `vulkanMemoryModel` is enabled and `vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope` is not enabled, **Device memory scope must not be used.**

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-vulkanMemoryModel-06266**
  If `vulkanMemoryModel` is not enabled, **QueueFamily memory scope must not be used.**

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderSubgroupClock-06267**
  If `shaderSubgroupClock` is not enabled, the **Subgroup scope must not be used for `OpReadClockKHR`**.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderDeviceClock-06268**
  If `shaderDeviceClock` is not enabled, the **Device scope must not be used for `OpReadClockKHR`**.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-Location-06272**
  The sum of `Location` and the number of locations the variable it decorates consumes must be less than or equal to the value for the matching **Execution Model defined in Shader Input and Output Locations**.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-Fragment-06427**
  When blending is enabled and one of the dual source blend modes is in use, the maximum number of output attachments written to in the **Fragment Execution Model must be less than or equal to `maxFragmentDualSrcAttachments`**.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-Location-06428**
  The maximum number of storage buffers, storage images, and output `Location` decorated color attachments written to in the **Fragment Execution Model must be less than or equal to `maxFragmentCombinedOutputResources`**.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-NonUniform-06274**
  If an instruction loads from or stores to a resource (including atomics and image instructions) and the resource descriptor being accessed is not dynamically uniform, then the operand corresponding to that resource (e.g. the pointer or sampled image operand) **must be decorated with `NonUniform`**.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-None-06275**
  `shaderSubgroupExtendedTypes must be enabled for group operations to use 8-bit integer, 16-bit integer, 64-bit integer, 16-bit floating-point, and vectors of these types`.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-subgroupBroadcastDynamicId-06276**
  If `subgroupBroadcastDynamicId` is `VK_TRUE`, and the shader module version is 1.5 or higher, the “Index” for `OpGroupNonUniformQuadBroadcast` **must be dynamically uniform within the derivative group. Otherwise, “Index” must be a constant.**

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-subgroupBroadcastDynamicId-06277**
  If `subgroupBroadcastDynamicId` is `VK_TRUE`, and the shader module version is 1.5 or higher,
the “Id” for `OpGroupNonUniformBroadcast` must be dynamically uniform within the subgroup. Otherwise, “Id” must be a constant.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-None-06278**
  `shaderBufferInt64Atomics` must be enabled for 64-bit integer atomic operations to be supported on a `Pointer` with a `Storage Class` of `StorageBuffer` or `Uniform`.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-None-06279**
  `shaderSharedInt64Atomics` must be enabled for 64-bit integer atomic operations to be supported on a `Pointer` with a `Storage Class` of `Workgroup`.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-denormBehaviorIndependence-06289**
  If `denormBehaviorIndependence` is `VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_32_BIT_ONLY`, then the entry point must use the same denormals execution mode for both 16-bit and 64-bit floating-point types.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-denormBehaviorIndependence-06290**
  If `denormBehaviorIndependence` is `VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_NONE`, then the entry point must use the same denormals execution mode for all floating-point types.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-roundingModeIndependence-06291**
  If `roundingModeIndependence` is `VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_32_BIT_ONLY`, then the entry point must use the same rounding execution mode for both 16-bit and 64-bit floating-point types.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-roundingModeIndependence-06292**
  If `roundingModeIndependence` is `VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_NONE`, then the entry point must use the same rounding execution mode for all floating-point types.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat16-06293**
  If `shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat16` is `VK_FALSE`, then `SignedZeroInfNanPreserve` for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat32-06294**
  If `shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat32` is `VK_FALSE`, then `SignedZeroInfNanPreserve` for 32-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat64-06295**
  If `shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat64` is `VK_FALSE`, then `SignedZeroInfNanPreserve` for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-shaderDenormPreserveFloat16-06296**
  If `shaderDenormPreserveFloat16` is `VK_FALSE`, then `DenormPreserve` for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-shaderDenormPreserveFloat32-06297**
  If `shaderDenormPreserveFloat32` is `VK_FALSE`, then `DenormPreserve` for 32-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-shaderDenormPreserveFloat64-06298**
  If `shaderDenormPreserveFloat64` is `VK_FALSE`, then `DenormPreserve` for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- **VUID/RuntimeSpirv-shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat16-06299**
  If `shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat16` is `VK_FALSE`, then `DenormFlushToZero` for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.
• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat32-06300
  If shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat32 is VK_FALSE, then DenormFlushToZero for 32-bit floating-point type must not be used.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat64-06301
  If shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat64 is VK_FALSE, then DenormFlushToZero for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat16-06302
  If shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat16 is VK_FALSE, then RoundingModeRTE for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat32-06303
  If shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat32 is VK_FALSE, then RoundingModeRTE for 32-bit floating-point type must not be used.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat64-06304
  If shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat64 is VK_FALSE, then RoundingModeRTE for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat16-06305
  If shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat16 is VK_FALSE, then RoundingModeRTZ for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat32-06306
  If shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat32 is VK_FALSE, then RoundingModeRTZ for 32-bit floating-point type must not be used.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat64-06307
  If shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat64 is VK_FALSE, then RoundingModeRTZ for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-PhysicalStorageBuffer64-06314
  If the PhysicalStorageBuffer64 addressing model is enabled any load or store through a physical pointer type must be aligned to a multiple of the size of the largest scalar type in the pointed-to type.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-PhysicalStorageBuffer64-06315
  If the PhysicalStorageBuffer64 addressing model is enabled the pointer value of a memory access instruction must be at least as aligned as specified by the Aligned memory access operand.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-DescriptorSet-06323
  DescriptorSet and Binding decorations must obey the constraints on storage class, type, and descriptor type described in DescriptorSet and Binding Assignment.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-shaderSampleRateInterpolationFunctions-06325
  If the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::shaderSampleRateInterpolationFunctions is VK_FALSE, then GLSL.std.450 fragment interpolation functions are not supported by the implementation and OpCapability must not be set to InterpolationFunction.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-tessellationShader-06326
  If tessellationShader is enabled, and the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension is enabled, and VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::tessellationIsolines is VK_FALSE,
then **OpExecutionMode** must not be set to IsoLines.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-tessellationShader-06327
  If `tessellationShader` is enabled, and the `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension is enabled, and `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR::tessellationPointMode` is `VK_FALSE`, then `OpExecutionMode` must not be set to PointMode.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-storageBuffer8BitAccess-06328
  If `storageBuffer8BitAccess` is `VK_FALSE`, then objects containing an 8-bit integer element must not have storage class of `StorageBuffer`, `ShaderRecordBufferKHR`, or `PhysicalStorageBuffer`.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-uniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess-06329
  If `uniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess` is `VK_FALSE`, then objects in the Uniform storage class with the `Block` decoration must not have an 8-bit integer member.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-storagePushConstant8-06330
  If `storagePushConstant8` is `VK_FALSE`, then objects containing an 8-bit integer element must not have storage class of `PushConstant`.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-storageBuffer16BitAccess-06331
  If `storageBuffer16BitAccess` is `VK_FALSE`, then objects containing 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point elements must not have storage class of `StorageBuffer`, `ShaderRecordBufferKHR`, or `PhysicalStorageBuffer`.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-uniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess-06332
  If `uniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess` is `VK_FALSE`, then objects in the Uniform storage class with the `Block` decoration must not have 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point members.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-storagePushConstant16-06333
  If `storagePushConstant16` is `VK_FALSE`, then objects containing 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point elements must not have storage class of `PushConstant`.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-storageInputOutput16-06334
  If `storageInputOutput16` is `VK_FALSE`, then objects containing 16-bit integer or 16-bit floating-point elements must not have storage class of `Input` or `Output`.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-NonWritable-06340
  If `fragmentStoresAndAtomics` is not enabled, then all storage image, storage texel buffer, and storage buffer variables in the fragment stage must be decorated with the `NonWritable` decoration.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-NonWritable-06341
  If `vertexPipelineStoresAndAtomics` is not enabled, then all storage image, storage texel buffer, and storage buffer variables in the vertex, tessellation, and geometry stages must be decorated with the `NonWritable` decoration.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-None-06342
  If `subgroupQuadOperationsInAllStages` is `VK_FALSE`, then quad subgroup operations must not be used except for in fragment and compute stages.

- VUID-RuntimeSpirv-None-06343
  Group operations with subgroup scope must not be used if the shader stage is not in subgroupSupportedStages.
• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-Offset-06344
  The first element of the Offset operand of InterpolateAtOffset must be greater than or equal to:

  \[ \text{frag}_{\text{width}} \times \text{minInterpolationOffset} \]

  where \( \text{frag}_{\text{width}} \) is the width of the current fragment in pixels.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-Offset-06345
  The first element of the Offset operand of InterpolateAtOffset must be less than or equal to:

  \[ \text{frag}_{\text{width}} \times (\text{maxInterpolationOffset} + \text{ULP}) - \text{ULP} \]

  where \( \text{frag}_{\text{width}} \) is the width of the current fragment in pixels and \( \text{ULP} = 1 / 2^{\text{subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits}} \).

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-Offset-06346
  The second element of the Offset operand of InterpolateAtOffset must be greater than or equal to:

  \[ \text{frag}_{\text{height}} \times \text{minInterpolationOffset} \]

  where \( \text{frag}_{\text{height}} \) is the height of the current fragment in pixels.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-Offset-06347
  The second element of the Offset operand of InterpolateAtOffset must be less than or equal to:

  \[ \text{frag}_{\text{height}} \times (\text{maxInterpolationOffset} + \text{ULP}) - \text{ULP} \]

  where \( \text{frag}_{\text{height}} \) is the height of the current fragment in pixels and \( \text{ULP} = 1 / 2^{\text{subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits}} \).

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpRayQueryInitializeKHR-06348
  For OpRayQueryInitializeKHR instructions, all components of the RayOrigin and RayDirection operands must be finite floating-point values.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpRayQueryInitializeKHR-06349
  For OpRayQueryInitializeKHR instructions, the RayTmin and RayTmax operands must be non-negative floating-point values.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpRayQueryInitializeKHR-06350
  For OpRayQueryInitializeKHR instructions, the RayTmin operand must be less than or equal to the RayTmax operand.

• VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpRayQueryInitializeKHR-06351
  For OpRayQueryInitializeKHR instructions, RayOrigin, RayDirection, RayTmin, and RayTmax
operands must not contain NaNs.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpRayQueryInitializeKHR-06352**
  For **OpRayQueryInitializeKHR** instructions, **Acceleration Structure must** be an acceleration structure built as a top-level acceleration structure.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpRayQueryInitializeKHR-06889**
  For **OpRayQueryInitializeKHR** instructions, the **Rayflags** operand must not contain both **SkipTrianglesKHR** and **SkipAABBsKHR**

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpRayQueryInitializeKHR-06890**
  For **OpRayQueryInitializeKHR** instructions, the **Rayflags** operand must not contain more than one of **SkipTrianglesKHR**, **CullBackFacingTrianglesKHR**, and **CullFrontFacingTrianglesKHR**

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpRayQueryInitializeKHR-06891**
  For **OpRayQueryInitializeKHR** instructions, the **Rayflags** operand must not contain more than one of **OpaqueKHR**, **NoOpaqueKHR**, **CullOpaqueKHR**, and **CullNoOpaqueKHR**

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpRayQueryGenerateIntersectionKHR-06353**
  For **OpRayQueryGenerateIntersectionKHR** instructions, **Hit T must** satisfy the condition \( \text{RayTmin} \leq \text{Hit T} \leq \text{RayTmax} \), where \( \text{RayTmin} \) is equal to the value returned by **OpRayQueryGetRayTMinKHR** with the same ray query object, and \( \text{RayTmax} \) is equal to the value of **OpRayQueryGetIntersectionTKHR** for the current committed intersection with the same ray query object.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpTraceRayKHR-06355**
  For **OpTraceRayKHR** instructions, all components of the **RayOrigin** and **RayDirection** operands must be finite floating-point values.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpTraceRayKHR-06356**
  For **OpTraceRayKHR** instructions, the **RayTmin** and **RayTmax** operands must be non-negative floating-point values.

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpTraceRayKHR-06552**
  For **OpTraceRayKHR** instructions, the **Rayflags** operand must not contain both **SkipTrianglesKHR** and **SkipAABBsKHR**

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpTraceRayKHR-06892**
  For **OpTraceRayKHR** instructions, the **Rayflags** operand must not contain more than one of **SkipTrianglesKHR**, **CullBackFacingTrianglesKHR**, and **CullFrontFacingTrianglesKHR**

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpTraceRayKHR-06893**
  For **OpTraceRayKHR** instructions, the **Rayflags** operand must not contain more than one of **OpaqueKHR**, **NoOpaqueKHR**, **CullOpaqueKHR**, and **CullNoOpaqueKHR**

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpTraceRayKHR-06553**
  For **OpTraceRayKHR** instructions, if the **Rayflags** operand contains **SkipTrianglesKHR**, the pipeline must not have been created with **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR** set

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpTraceRayKHR-06554**
  For **OpTraceRayKHR** instructions, if the **Rayflags** operand contains **SkipAABBsKHR**, the pipeline must not have been created with **VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR** set
For `OpTraceRayKHR` instructions, the `RayTmin` operand must be less than or equal to the `RayTmax` operand.

For `OpTraceRayKHR` instructions, the `RayOrigin`, `RayDirection`, `RayTmin`, and `RayTmax` operands must not contain NaNs.

For `OpTraceRayKHR` instructions, `Acceleration Structure` must be an acceleration structure built as a top-level acceleration structure.

The value of the “Hit Kind” operand of `OpReportIntersectionKHR` must be in the range [0,127]

The `x` size in `LocalSize` or `LocalSizeId` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxCompute Work Group Size[0]`

The `y` size in `LocalSize` or `LocalSizeId` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxCompute Work Group Size[1]`

The `z` size in `LocalSize` or `LocalSizeId` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxCompute Work Group Size[2]`

The product of `x` size, `y` size, and `z` size in `LocalSize` or `LocalSizeId` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxCompute Work Group Invocations`

If execution mode `LocalSizeId` is used, `maintenance4` must be enabled

If `maintenance4` is not enabled, any `OpTypeVector` output interface variables must not have a higher `Component Count` than a matching `OpTypeVector` input interface variable

The sum of size in bytes for variables and `padding` in the `Workgroup` storage class in the `GLCompute Execution Model` must be less than or equal to `maxComputeSharedMemorySize`

If `shaderZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemory` is not enabled, any `OpVariable` with `Workgroup` as its Storage Class must not have an `Initializer` operand

If an `OpImage*Gather` operation has an image operand of `Offset`, `ConstOffset`, or `ConstOffsets` the offset value must be greater than or equal to `minTexelGatherOffset`

If an `OpImage*Gather` operation has an image operand of `Offset`, `ConstOffset`, or `ConstOffsets` the offset value must be less than or equal to `maxTexelGatherOffset`
If an `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageFetch*` operation has an image operand of `ConstOffset` then the offset value **must** be greater than or equal to `minTexelOffset`

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-OpImageSample-06436**
  If an `OpImageSample*` or `OpImageFetch*` operation has an image operand of `ConstOffset` then the offset value **must** be less than or equal to `maxTexelOffset`

- **VUID-RuntimeSpirv-SubgroupUniformControlFlowKHR-06379**
The execution mode `SubgroupUniformControlFlowKHR` **must** not be applied to an entry point unless `shaderSubgroupUniformControlFlowKHR` is enabled and the corresponding shader stage bit is set in subgroup `supportedStages` and the entry point does not execute any *invocation repack instructions*.

### Precision and Operation of SPIR-V Instructions

The following rules apply to half, single, and double-precision floating point instructions:

- Positive and negative infinities and positive and negative zeros are generated as dictated by [IEEE 754](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_754), but subject to the precisions allowed in the following table.

- Dividing a non-zero by a zero results in the appropriately signed [IEEE 754](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_754) infinity.

- Signaling NaNs are not required to be generated and exceptions are never raised. Signaling NaN may be converted to quiet NaN values by any floating point instruction.

- By default, the implementation may perform optimizations on half, single, or double-precision floating-point instructions that ignore sign of a zero, or assume that arguments and results are not NaNs or infinities. If the entry point is declared with the `SignedZeroInfNanPreserve` execution mode, then NaNs, infinities, and the sign of zero **must** not be ignored.


- Denormalized values are supported.

  - By default, any half, single, or double-precision denormalized value input into a shader or potentially generated by any instruction (except those listed above) or any extended instructions for GLSL in a shader **may** be flushed to zero.

  - If the entry point is declared with the `DenormFlushToZero` execution mode then for the affected instructions the denormalized result **must** be flushed to zero and the denormalized operands **may** be flushed to zero. Denormalized values obtained via unpacking an integer...
into a vector of values with smaller bit width and interpreting those values as floating-point numbers must be flushed to zero.


The precision of double-precision instructions is at least that of single precision.

The precision of operations is defined either in terms of rounding, as an error bound in ULP, or as inherited from a formula as follows.

**Correctly Rounded**

Operations described as “correctly rounded” will return the infinitely precise result, x, rounded so as to be representable in floating-point. The rounding mode is not specified, unless the entry point is declared with the RoundingModeRTE or the RoundingModeRTZ execution mode. These execution modes affect only correctly rounded SPIR-V instructions. These execution modes do not affect OpQuantizeToF16. If the rounding mode is not specified then this rounding is implementation specific, subject to the following rules. If x is exactly representable then x will be returned. Otherwise, either the floating-point value closest to and no less than x or the value closest to and no greater than x will be returned.

**ULP**

Where an error bound of n ULP (units in the last place) is given, for an operation with infinitely precise result x, the value returned must be in the range \([x - n \times \text{ulp}(x), x + n \times \text{ulp}(x)]\). The function ulp(x) is defined as follows:

If there exist non-equal floating-point numbers \(a\) and \(b\) such that \(a \leq x \leq b\) then \(\text{ulp}(x)\) is the minimum possible distance between such numbers, \(\text{ulp}(x) = \min_{a \neq b} |b - a|\). If such numbers do not exist then \(\text{ulp}(x)\) is defined to be the difference between the two finite floating-point
numbers nearest to \( x \).

Where the range of allowed return values includes any value of magnitude larger than that of the largest representable finite floating-point number, operations may, additionally, return either an infinity of the appropriate sign or the finite number with the largest magnitude of the appropriate sign. If the infinitely precise result of the operation is not mathematically defined then the value returned is undefined.

*Inherited From* ...

Where an operation's precision is described as being inherited from a formula, the result returned must be at least as accurate as the result of computing an approximation to \( x \) using a formula equivalent to the given formula applied to the supplied inputs. Specifically, the formula given may be transformed using the mathematical associativity, commutativity and distributivity of the operators involved to yield an equivalent formula. The SPIR-V precision rules, when applied to each such formula and the given input values, define a range of permitted values. If NaN is one of the permitted values then the operation may return any result, otherwise let the largest permitted value in any of the ranges be \( F_{\text{max}} \) and the smallest be \( F_{\text{min}} \). The operation must return a value in the range \([x - E, x + E]\) where \( E = \max(|x - F_{\text{min}}|, |x - F_{\text{max}}|)\). If the entry point is declared with the `DenormFlushToZero` execution mode, then any intermediate denormal value(s) while evaluating the formula may be flushed to zero. Denormal final results must be flushed to zero. If the entry point is declared with the `DenormPreserve` execution mode, then denormals must be preserved throughout the formula.

For half- (16 bit) and single- (32 bit) precision instructions, precisions are required to be at least as follows:

*Table 72. Precision of core SPIR-V Instructions*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Single precision, unless decorated with RelaxedPrecision</th>
<th>Half precision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OpFAdd</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpFSub</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpDot((x, y))</td>
<td>Inherited from (\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i \times y_i,)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpFOrdEqual, OpFUnordEqual</td>
<td>Correct result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpFOrdLessThan, OpFUnordLessThan</td>
<td>Correct result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpFOrdGreaterThan, OpFUnordGreaterThan</td>
<td>Correct result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpFOrdGreaterThanEqual, OpFUnordGreaterThanEqual</td>
<td>Correct result.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 73. Precision of GLSL.std.450 Instructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Single precision, unless decorated with RelaxedPrecision</th>
<th>Half precision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>OpFDiv(x,y)</code></td>
<td>2.5 ULP for $</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>OpFRem(x,y)</code></td>
<td>Inherited from $x - y \times \text{trunc}(x/y)$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>OpFMod(x,y)</code></td>
<td>Inherited from $x - y \times \text{floor}(x/y)$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

The `OpFRem` and `OpFMod` instructions use cheap approximations of remainder, and the error can be large due to the discontinuity in `trunc()` and `floor()`. This can produce mathematically unexpected results in some cases, such as `FMod(x,x)` computing $x$ rather than $0$, and can also cause the result to have a different sign than the infinitely precise result.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Single precision, unless decorated with RelaxedPrecision</th>
<th>Half precision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( \cosh(x) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \frac{\exp(x) + \exp(-x)}{2} \times 0.5 ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \tanh() )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)} ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{asinh}(x) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{acosh}(x) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{atanh}(x) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \log(\frac{1 + x}{1 - x}) \times 0.5 ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{frexp}() )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{ldexp}() )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{length}(x) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \sqrt{\text{dot}(x, x)} ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{distance}(x, y) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \text{length}(x - y) ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{cross}() )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \text{OpFSub}(\text{OpFMul}, \text{OpFMul}) ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{normalize}(x) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \frac{x}{\text{length}(x)} ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{faceforward}(N, I, NRef) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( \text{dot}(NRef, I) &lt; 0.0 \ ? N : -N ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{reflect}(x, y) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( x - 2.0 \times \text{dot}(y, x) \times y ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{refract}(I, N, \eta) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( k &lt; 0.0 \ ? 0.0 : \eta \times I - (\eta \times \text{dot}(N, I) + \sqrt{k}) \times N ), where ( k = 1 - \eta \times \eta \times (1.0 - \text{dot}(N, I) \times \text{dot}(N, I)) ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{roundEven} )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trunc</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{fabs} )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{fsign} )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceil</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fract</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{modf} )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{fmin} )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{fmax} )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{fclamp} )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{fmix}(x, y, a) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( x \times (1.0 - a) + y \times a ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>step</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{smoothStep}(\text{edge0}, \text{edge1}, x) )</td>
<td>Inherited from ( t \times t \times (3.0 - 2.0 \times t) ), where ( t = \text{clamp}\left(\frac{x - \text{edge0}}{\text{edge1} - \text{edge0}}, 0.0, 1.0\right) ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \text{nmin} )</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>Single precision, unless decorated with RelaxedPrecision</td>
<td>Half precision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nmax</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nclamp</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLSL.std.450 extended instructions specifically defined in terms of the above instructions inherit the above errors. GLSL.std.450 extended instructions not listed above and not defined in terms of the above have undefined precision.

For the `OpSRem` and `OpSMod` instructions, if either operand is negative the result is undefined.

**Note**

While the `OpSRem` and `OpSMod` instructions are supported by the Vulkan environment, they require non-negative values and thus do not enable additional functionality beyond what `OpUMod` provides.

**Signedness of SPIR-V Image Accesses**

SPIR-V associates a signedness with all integer image accesses. This is required in certain parts of the SPIR-V and the Vulkan image access pipeline to ensure defined results. The signedness is determined from a combination of the access instruction's `Image Operands` and the underlying image's `Sampled Type` as follows:

1. If the instruction's `Image Operands` contains the `SignExtend` operand then the access is signed.
2. If the instruction's `Image Operands` contains the `ZeroExtend` operand then the access is unsigned.
3. Otherwise, the image accesses signedness matches that of the `Sampled Type` of the `OpTypeImage` being accessed.

**Image Format and Type Matching**

When specifying the `Image Format` of an `OpTypeImage`, the converted bit width and type, as shown in the table below, **must** match the `Sampled Type`. The signedness **must** match the signedness of any access to the image.

**Note**

Formatted accesses are always converted from a shader readable type to the resource's format or vice versa via **Format Conversion** for reads and **Texel Output Format Conversion** for writes. As such, the bit width and format below do not necessarily match 1:1 with what might be expected for some formats.

For a given `Image Format`, the `Sampled Type` **must** be the type described in the `Type` column of the below table, with its `Literal Width` set to that in the `Bit Width` column. Every access that is made to the image **must** have a signedness equal to that in the `Signedness` column (where applicable).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image Format</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Bit Width</th>
<th>Signedness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba32f</td>
<td>OpTypeFloat</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg32f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R32f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba16f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg16f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba16Snorm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg16Snorm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16Snorm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgb10A2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R11fG11fB10f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba8Snorm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg8Snorm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8Snorm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compatibility Between SPIR-V Image Formats And Vulkan Formats

SPIR-V Image Format values are compatible with VkFormat values as defined below:

Table 74. SPIR-V and Vulkan Image Format Compatibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPIR-V Image Format</th>
<th>Compatible Vulkan Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba32f</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba16f</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R32f</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba8</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba8Snorm</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg32f</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg16f</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R11fG11fB10f</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B10G11R11_UFLOAT_PACK32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIR-V Image Format</td>
<td>Compatible Vulkan Format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16f</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba16</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgb10A2</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UNORM_PACK32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg16</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg8</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba16Snorm</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg16Snorm</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg8Snorm</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16Snorm</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16_SNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8Snorm</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8_SNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba32i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba16i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_SINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba8i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_SINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R32i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32_SINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg32i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SINT</td>
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<td>Rg16i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SINT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rg8i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16_SINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8_SINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba32ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba16ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16B16A16_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgba8ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R32ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rgb10a2ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UINT_PACK32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg32ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32G32_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg16ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rg8ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R16ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R16_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R8ui</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R64i</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R64_SINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R64ui</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R64_UINT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B: Memory Model

Agent

Operation is a general term for any task that is executed on the system.

Note

An operation is by definition something that is executed. Thus if an instruction is skipped due to control flow, it does not constitute an operation.

Each operation is executed by a particular agent. Possible agents include each shader invocation, each host thread, and each fixed-function stage of the pipeline.

Memory Location

A memory location identifies unique storage for 8 bits of data. Memory operations access a set of memory locations consisting of one or more memory locations at a time, e.g. an operation accessing a 32-bit integer in memory would read/write a set of four memory locations. Memory operations that access whole aggregates may access any padding bytes between elements or members, but no padding bytes at the end of the aggregate. Two sets of memory locations overlap if the intersection of their sets of memory locations is non-empty. A memory operation must not affect memory at a memory location not within its set of memory locations.

Memory locations for buffers and images are explicitly allocated in VkDeviceMemory objects, and are implicitly allocated for SPIR-V variables in each shader invocation.

Variables with Workgroup storage class that point to a block-decorated type share a set of memory locations.

Allocation

The values stored in newly allocated memory locations are determined by a SPIR-V variable’s initializer, if present, or else are undefined. At the time an allocation is created there have been no memory operations to any of its memory locations. The initialization is not considered to be a memory operation.

Note

For tessellation control shader output variables, a consequence of initialization not being considered a memory operation is that some implementations may need to insert a barrier between the initialization of the output variables and any reads of those variables.

Memory Operation

For an operation A and memory location M:
• A reads M if and only if the data stored in M is an input to A.
• A writes M if and only if the data output from A is stored to M.
• A accesses M if and only if it either reads or writes (or both) M.

Note
A write whose value is the same as what was already in those memory locations is still considered to be a write and has all the same effects.

Reference
A reference is an object that a particular agent can use to access a set of memory locations. On the host, a reference is a host virtual address. On the device, a reference is:

• The descriptor that a variable is bound to, for variables in Image, Uniform, or StorageBuffer storage classes. If the variable is an array (or array of arrays, etc.) then each element of the array may be a unique reference.
• The address range for a buffer in PhysicalStorageBuffer storage class, where the base of the address range is queried with vkGetBufferDeviceAddress and the length of the range is the size of the buffer.
• A single common reference for all variables with Workgroup storage class that point to a block-decorated type.
• The variable itself for non-block-decorated type variables in Workgroup storage class.
• The variable itself for variables in other storage classes.

Two memory accesses through distinct references may require availability and visibility operations as defined below.

Program-Order
A dynamic instance of an instruction is defined in SPIR-V (https://www.khronos.org/registry/spir-v/specs/unified1/SPIRV.html#DynamicInstance) as a way of referring to a particular execution of a static instruction. Program-order is an ordering on dynamic instances of instructions executed by a single shader invocation:

• (Basic block): If instructions A and B are in the same basic block, and A is listed in the module before B, then the n'th dynamic instance of A is program-ordered before the n’th dynamic instance of B.
• (Branch): The dynamic instance of a branch or switch instruction is program-ordered before the dynamic instance of the OpLabel instruction to which it transfers control.
• (Call entry): The dynamic instance of an OpFunctionCall instruction is program-ordered before the dynamic instances of the OpFunctionParameter instructions and the body of the called function.
• (Call exit): The dynamic instance of the instruction following an OpFunctionCall instruction is program-ordered after the dynamic instance of the return instruction executed by the called
function.

- (Transitive Closure): If dynamic instance A of any instruction is program-ordered before
dynamic instance B of any instruction and B is program-ordered before dynamic instance C of
any instruction then A is program-ordered before C.

- (Complete definition): No other dynamic instances are program-ordered.

For instructions executed on the host, the source language defines the program-order relation (e.g.
as “sequenced-before”).

**Shader Call Related**

Shader-call-related is an equivalence relation on invocations defined as the symmetric and
transitive closure of:

- A is shader-call-related to B if A is created by an invocation repack instruction executed by B.

**Shader Call Order**

Shader-call-order is a partial order on dynamic instances of instructions executed by invocations
that are shader-call-related:

- (Program order): If dynamic instance A is program-ordered before B, then A is shader-call-
  ordered before B.

- (Shader call entry): If A is a dynamic instance of an invocation repack instruction and B is a
dynamic instance executed by an invocation that is created by A, then A is shader-call-ordered
  before B.

- (Shader call exit): If A is a dynamic instance of an invocation repack instruction, B is the next
dynamic instance executed by the same invocation, and C is a dynamic instance executed by an
invocation that is created by A, then C is shader-call-ordered before B.

- (Transitive closure): If A is shader-call-ordered-before B and B is shader-call-ordered-before C,
  then A is shader-call-ordered-before C.

- (Complete definition): No other dynamic instances are shader-call-ordered.

**Scope**

Atomic and barrier instructions include scopes which identify sets of shader invocations that must
obey the requested ordering and atomicity rules of the operation, as defined below.

The various scopes are described in detail in the Shaders chapter.

**Atomic Operation**

An atomic operation on the device is any SPIR-V operation whose name begins with OpAtomic. An
atomic operation on the host is any operation performed with an std::atomic typed object.
Each atomic operation has a memory scope and a semantics. Informally, the scope determines which other agents it is atomic with respect to, and the semantics constrains its ordering against other memory accesses. Device atomic operations have explicit scopes and semantics. Each host atomic operation implicitly uses the CrossDevice scope, and uses a memory semantics equivalent to a C++ std::memory_order value of relaxed, acquire, release, acq_rel, or seq_cst.

Two atomic operations A and B are potentially-mutually-ordered if and only if all of the following are true:

- They access the same set of memory locations.
- They use the same reference.
- A is in the instance of B’s memory scope.
- B is in the instance of A’s memory scope.
- A and B are not the same operation (irreflexive).

Two atomic operations A and B are mutually-ordered if and only if they are potentially-mutually-ordered and any of the following are true:

- A and B are both device operations.
- A and B are both host operations.
- A is a device operation, B is a host operation, and the implementation supports concurrent host- and device-atomics.

Note
If two atomic operations are not mutually-ordered, and if their sets of memory locations overlap, then each must be synchronized against the other as if they were non-atomic operations.

Scoped Modification Order
For a given atomic write A, all atomic writes that are mutually-ordered with A occur in an order known as A’s scoped modification order. A’s scoped modification order relates no other operations.

Note
Invocations outside the instance of A’s memory scope may observe the values at A’s set of memory locations becoming visible to it in an order that disagrees with the scoped modification order.

Note
It is valid to have non-atomic operations or atomics in a different scope instance to the same set of memory locations, as long as they are synchronized against each other as if they were non-atomic (if they are not, it is treated as a data race). That means this definition of A’s scoped modification order could include atomic operations that occur much later, after intervening non-atomics. That is a bit non-intuitive, but it helps to keep this definition simple and non-circular.
**Memory Semantics**

Non-atomic memory operations, by default, **may** be observed by one agent in a different order than they were written by another agent.

Atomics and some synchronization operations include **memory semantics**, which are flags that constrain the order in which other memory accesses (including non-atomic memory accesses and availability and visibility operations) performed by the same agent **can** be observed by other agents, or **can** observe accesses by other agents.

Device instructions that include semantics are `OpAtomic*`, `OpControlBarrier`, `OpMemoryBarrier`, and `OpMemoryNamedBarrier`. Host instructions that include semantics are some `std::atomic` methods and memory fences.

SPIR-V supports the following memory semantics:

- **Relaxed**: No constraints on order of other memory accesses.
- **Acquire**: A memory read with this semantic performs an *acquire operation*. A memory barrier with this semantic is an *acquire barrier*.
- **Release**: A memory write with this semantic performs a *release operation*. A memory barrier with this semantic is a *release barrier*.
- **AcquireRelease**: A memory read-modify-write operation with this semantic performs both an acquire operation and a release operation, and inherits the limitations on ordering from both of those operations. A memory barrier with this semantic is both a release and acquire barrier.

---

**Note**

SPIR-V does not support “consume” semantics on the device.

The memory semantics operand also includes **storage class semantics** which indicate which storage classes are constrained by the synchronization. SPIR-V storage class semantics include:

- **UniformMemory**
- **WorkgroupMemory**
- **ImageMemory**
- **OutputMemory**

Each SPIR-V memory operation accesses a single storage class. Semantics in synchronization operations can include a combination of storage classes.

The UniformMemory storage class semantic applies to accesses to memory in the `PhysicalStorageBuffer`, `ShaderRecordBufferKHR`, Uniform and StorageBuffer storage classes. The WorkgroupMemory storage class semantic applies to accesses to memory in the Workgroup storage class. The ImageMemory storage class semantic applies to accesses to memory in the Image storage class. The OutputMemory storage class semantic applies to accesses to memory in the Output storage class.

---

**Note**
Informally, these constraints limit how memory operations can be reordered, and these limits apply not only to the order of accesses as performed in the agent that executes the instruction, but also to the order the effects of writes become visible to all other agents within the same instance of the instruction’s memory scope.

**Note**

Release and acquire operations in different threads can act as synchronization operations, to guarantee that writes that happened before the release are visible after the acquire. (This is not a formal definition, just an Informative forward reference.)

**Note**

The OutputMemory storage class semantic is only useful in tessellation control shaders, which is the only execution model where output variables are shared between invocations.

The memory semantics operand can also include availability and visibility flags, which apply availability and visibility operations as described in availability and visibility. The availability/visibility flags are:

- **MakeAvailable**: Semantics must be Release or AcquireRelease. Performs an availability operation before the release operation or barrier.
- **MakeVisible**: Semantics must be Acquire or AcquireRelease. Performs a visibility operation after the acquire operation or barrier.

The specifics of these operations are defined in Availability and Visibility Semantics.

Host atomic operations may support a different list of memory semantics and synchronization operations, depending on the host architecture and source language.

### Release Sequence

After an atomic operation A performs a release operation on a set of memory locations M, the release sequence headed by A is the longest continuous subsequence of A’s scoped modification order that consists of:

- the atomic operation A as its first element
- atomic read-modify-write operations on M by any agent

**Note**

The atomics in the last bullet must be mutually-ordered with A by virtue of being in A’s scoped modification order.

**Note**

This intentionally omits “atomic writes to M performed by the same agent that performed A”, which is present in the corresponding C++ definition.
**Synchronizes-With**

*Synchronizes-with* is a relation between operations, where each operation is either an atomic operation or a memory barrier (aka fence on the host).

If A and B are atomic operations, then A synchronizes-with B if and only if all of the following are true:

- A performs a release operation
- B performs an acquire operation
- A and B are mutually-ordered
- B reads a value written by A or by an operation in the release sequence headed by A

*OpControlBarrier*, *OpMemoryBarrier*, and *OpMemoryNamedBarrier* are *memory barrier* instructions in SPIR-V.

If A is a release barrier and B is an atomic operation that performs an acquire operation, then A synchronizes-with B if and only if all of the following are true:

- there exists an atomic write X (with any memory semantics)
- A is program-ordered before X
- X and B are mutually-ordered
- B reads a value written by X or by an operation in the release sequence headed by X
  - If X is relaxed, it is still considered to head a hypothetical release sequence for this rule
- A and B are in the instance of each other’s memory scopes
- X’s storage class is in A’s semantics.

If A is an atomic operation that performs a release operation and B is an acquire barrier, then A synchronizes-with B if and only if all of the following are true:

- there exists an atomic read X (with any memory semantics)
- X is program-ordered before B
- X and A are mutually-ordered
- X reads a value written by A or by an operation in the release sequence headed by A
- A and B are in the instance of each other’s memory scopes
- X’s storage class is in B’s semantics.

If A is a release barrier and B is an acquire barrier, then A synchronizes-with B if all of the following are true:

- there exists an atomic write X (with any memory semantics)
- A is program-ordered before X
- there exists an atomic read Y (with any memory semantics)
• Y is program-ordered before B
• X and Y are mutually-ordered
• Y reads the value written by X or by an operation in the release sequence headed by X
  ◦ If X is relaxed, it is still considered to head a hypothetical release sequence for this rule
• A and B are in the instance of each other’s memory scopes
• X’s and Y’s storage class is in A’s and B’s semantics.
  ◦ NOTE: X and Y must have the same storage class, because they are mutually ordered.

If A is a release barrier, B is an acquire barrier, and C is a control barrier (where A can equal C, and B can equal C), then A synchronizes-with B if all of the following are true:

• A is program-ordered before (or equals) C
• C is program-ordered before (or equals) B
• A and B are in the instance of each other’s memory scopes
• A and B are in the instance of C’s execution scope

**Note**

This is similar to the barrier-barrier synchronization above, but with a control barrier filling the role of the relaxed atomics.

If A is a release barrier and B is an acquire barrier, then A synchronizes-with B if all of the following are true:

• A is shader-call-ordered-before B
• A and B are in the instance of each other’s memory scopes

No other release and acquire barriers synchronize-with each other.

**System-Synchronizes-With**

*System-synchronizes-with* is a relation between arbitrary operations on the device or host. Certain operations system-synchronize-with each other, which informally means the first operation occurs before the second and that the synchronization is performed without using application-visible memory accesses.

If there is an *execution dependency* between two operations A and B, then the operation in the first synchronization scope system-synchronizes-with the operation in the second synchronization scope.

**Note**

This covers all Vulkan synchronization primitives, including device operations executing before a synchronization primitive is signaled, wait operations happening before subsequent device operations, signal operations happening before host operations that wait on them, and host operations happening before
vkQueueSubmit. The list is spread throughout the synchronization chapter, and is not repeated here.

System-synchronizes-with implicitly includes all storage class semantics and has CrossDevice scope.

If A system-synchronizes-with B, we also say A is system-synchronized-before B and B is system-synchronized-after A.

**Private vs. Non-Private**

By default, non-atomic memory operations are treated as *private*, meaning such a memory operation is not intended to be used for communication with other agents. Memory operations with the NonPrivatePointer/NonPrivateTexel bit set are treated as *non-private*, and are intended to be used for communication with other agents.

More precisely, for private memory operations to be Location-Ordered between distinct agents requires using system-synchronizes-with rather than shader-based synchronization. Non-private memory operations still obey program-order.

Atomic operations are always considered non-private.

**Inter-Thread-Happens-Before**

Let SC be a non-empty set of storage class semantics. Then (using template syntax) operation A `inter-thread-happens-before<SC>` operation B if and only if any of the following is true:

- A system-synchronizes-with B
- A synchronizes-with B, and both A and B have all of SC in their semantics
- A is an operation on memory in a storage class in SC or that has all of SC in its semantics, B is a release barrier or release atomic with all of SC in its semantics, and A is program-ordered before B
- A is an acquire barrier or acquire atomic with all of SC in its semantics, B is an operation on memory in a storage class in SC or that has all of SC in its semantics, and A is program-ordered before B
- A and B are both host operations and A inter-thread-happens-before B as defined in the host language specification
- A inter-thread-happens-before<SC> some X and X inter-thread-happens-before<SC> B

**Happens-Before**

Operation A `happens-before` operation B if and only if any of the following is true:

- A is program-ordered before B
- A inter-thread-happens-before<SC> B for some set of storage classes SC

`Happens-after` is defined similarly.
Note
Unlike C++, happens-before is not always sufficient for a write to be visible to a read. Additional availability and visibility operations may be required for writes to be visible-to other memory accesses.

Note
Happens-before is not transitive, but each of program-order and inter-thread-happens-before are transitive. These can be thought of as covering the “single-threaded” case and the “multi-threaded” case, and it is not necessary (and not valid) to form chains between the two.

Availability and Visibility

Availability and visibility are states of a write operation, which (informally) track how far the write has permeated the system, i.e. which agents and references are able to observe the write. Availability state is per memory domain. Visibility state is per (agent,reference) pair. Availability and visibility states are per-memory location for each write.

Memory domains are named according to the agents whose memory accesses use the domain. Domains used by shader invocations are organized hierarchically into multiple smaller memory domains which correspond to the different scopes. Each memory domain is considered the dual of a scope, and vice versa. The memory domains defined in Vulkan include:

- host - accessible by host agents
- device - accessible by all device agents for a particular device
- shader - accessible by shader agents for a particular device, corresponding to the Device scope
- queue family instance - accessible by shader agents in a single queue family, corresponding to the QueueFamily scope.
- shader call instance - accessible by shader agents that are shader-call-related, corresponding to the ShaderCallKHR scope.
- workgroup instance - accessible by shader agents in the same workgroup, corresponding to the Workgroup scope.
- subgroup instance - accessible by shader agents in the same subgroup, corresponding to the Subgroup scope.

The memory domains are nested in the order listed above, except for shader call instance domain, with memory domains later in the list nested in the domains earlier in the list. The shader call instance domain is at an implementation-dependent location in the list, and is nested according to that location. The shader call instance domain is not broader than the queue family instance domain.

Note
Memory domains do not correspond to storage classes or device-local and host-local VkDeviceMemory allocations, rather they indicate whether a write can be
made visible only to agents in the same subgroup, same workgroup, shader-call-related ray tracing invocation, in any shader invocation, or anywhere on the device, or host. The shader, queue family instance, shader call instance, workgroup instance, and subgroup instance domains are only used for shader-based availability/visibility operations, in other cases writes can be made available from/visible to the shader via the device domain.

**Availability operations**, **visibility operations**, and **memory domain operations** alter the state of the write operations that happen-before them, and which are included in their *source scope* to be available or visible to their *destination scope*.

- For an availability operation, the source scope is a set of (agent, reference, memory location) tuples, and the destination scope is a set of memory domains.
- For a memory domain operation, the source scope is a memory domain and the destination scope is a memory domain.
- For a visibility operation, the source scope is a set of memory domains and the destination scope is a set of (agent, reference, memory location) tuples.

How the scopes are determined depends on the specific operation. Availability and memory domain operations expand the set of memory domains to which the write is available. Visibility operations expand the set of (agent, reference, memory location) tuples to which the write is visible.

Recall that availability and visibility states are per-memory location, and let W be a write operation to one or more locations performed by agent A via reference R. Let L be one of the locations written. (W,L) (the write W to L), is initially not available to any memory domain and only visible to (A,R,L). An availability operation AV that happens-after W and that includes (A,R,L) in its source scope makes (W,L) *available* to the memory domains in its destination scope.

A memory domain operation DOM that happens-after AV and for which (W,L) is available in the source scope makes (W,L) available in the destination memory domain.

A visibility operation VIS that happens-after AV (or DOM) and for which (W,L) is available in any domain in the source scope makes (W,L) *visible* to all (agent, reference, L) tuples included in its destination scope.

If write W₂ happens-after W, and their sets of memory locations overlap, then W will not be available/visible to all agents/references for those memory locations that overlap (and future AV/DOM/VIS ops cannot revive W’s write to those locations).

Availability, memory domain, and visibility operations are treated like other non-atomic memory accesses for the purpose of **memory semantics**, meaning they can be ordered by release-acquire sequences or memory barriers.

An **availability chain** is a sequence of availability operations to increasingly broad memory domains, where element N+1 of the chain is performed in the dual scope instance of the destination memory domain of element N and element N happens-before element N+1. An example is an availability operation with destination scope of the workgroup instance domain that happens-before an availability operation to the shader domain performed by an invocation in the same workgroup. An availability chain AVC that happens-after W and that includes (A,R,L) in the source
scope makes (W,L) available to the memory domains in its final destination scope. An availability chain with a single element is just the availability operation.

Similarly, a visibility chain is a sequence of visibility operations from increasingly narrow memory domains, where element N of the chain is performed in the dual scope instance of the source memory domain of element N+1 and element N happens-before element N+1. An example is a visibility operation with source scope of the shader domain that happens-before a visibility operation with source scope of the workgroup instance domain performed by an invocation in the same workgroup. A visibility chain VISC that happens-after AVC (or DOM) and for which (W,L) is available in any domain in the source scope makes (W,L) visible to all (agent,reference,L) tuples included in its final destination scope. A visibility chain with a single element is just the visibility operation.

**Availability, Visibility, and Domain Operations**

The following operations generate availability, visibility, and domain operations. When multiple availability/visibility/domain operations are described, they are system-synchronized-with each other in the order listed.

An operation that performs a memory dependency generates:

- If the source access mask includes `VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT`, then the dependency includes a memory domain operation from host domain to device domain.
- An availability operation with source scope of all writes in the first access scope of the dependency and a destination scope of the device domain.
- A visibility operation with source scope of the device domain and destination scope of the second access scope of the dependency.
- If the destination access mask includes `VK_ACCESS_HOST_READ_BIT` or `VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT`, then the dependency includes a memory domain operation from device domain to host domain.

`vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges` performs an availability operation, with a source scope of (agents,references) = (all host threads, all mapped memory ranges passed to the command), and destination scope of the host domain.

`vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges` performs a visibility operation, with a source scope of the host domain and a destination scope of (agents,references) = (all host threads, all mapped memory ranges passed to the command).

`vkQueueSubmit` performs a memory domain operation from host to device, and a visibility operation with source scope of the device domain and destination scope of all agents and references on the device.

**Availability and Visibility Semantics**

A memory barrier or atomic operation via agent A that includes MakeAvailable in its semantics performs an availability operation whose source scope includes agent A and all references in the storage classes in that instruction's storage class semantics, and all memory locations, and whose
destination scope is a set of memory domains selected as specified below. The implicit availability operation is program-ordered between the barrier or atomic and all other operations program-ordered before the barrier or atomic.

A memory barrier or atomic operation via agent A that includes MakeVisible in its semantics performs a visibility operation whose source scope is a set of memory domains selected as specified below, and whose destination scope includes agent A and all references in the storage classes in that instruction's storage class semantics, and all memory locations. The implicit visibility operation is program-ordered between the barrier or atomic and all other operations program-ordered after the barrier or atomic.

The memory domains are selected based on the memory scope of the instruction as follows:

- **Device** scope uses the shader domain
- **QueueFamily** scope uses the queue family instance domain
- **ShaderCallKHR** scope uses the shader call instance domain
- **Workgroup** scope uses the workgroup instance domain
- **Subgroup** uses the subgroup instance domain
- **Invocation** perform no availability/visibility operations.

When an availability operation performed by an agent A includes a memory domain D in its destination scope, where D corresponds to scope instance S, it also includes the memory domains that correspond to each smaller scope instance S' that is a subset of S and that includes A. Similarly for visibility operations.

**Per-Instruction Availability and Visibility Semantics**

A memory write instruction that includes MakePointerAvailable, or an image write instruction that includes MakeTexelAvailable, performs an availability operation whose source scope includes the agent and reference used to perform the write and the memory locations written by the instruction, and whose destination scope is a set of memory domains selected by the Scope operand specified in Availability and Visibility Semantics. The implicit availability operation is program-ordered between the write and all other operations program-ordered after the write.

A memory read instruction that includes MakePointerVisible, or an image read instruction that includes MakeTexelVisible, performs a visibility operation whose source scope is a set of memory domains selected by the Scope operand as specified in Availability and Visibility Semantics, and whose destination scope includes the agent and reference used to perform the read and the memory locations read by the instruction. The implicit visibility operation is program-ordered between read and all other operations program-ordered after the read.

*Note*

Although reads with per-instruction visibility only perform visibility ops from the shader or shader call instance or workgroup instance or subgroup instance domain, they will also see writes that were made visible via the device domain, i.e. those writes previously performed by non-shader agents and made visible via API.
It is expected that all invocations in a subgroup execute on the same processor with the same path to memory, and thus availability and visibility operations with subgroup scope can be expected to be “free”.

**Location-Ordered**

Let \(X\) and \(Y\) be memory accesses to overlapping sets of memory locations \(M\), where \(X \neq Y\). Let \((A_X, R_X)\) be the agent and reference used for \(X\), and \((A_Y, R_Y)\) be the agent and reference used for \(Y\). For now, let “\(\rightarrow\)” denote happens-before and “\(\rightarrow_{rcpo}\)” denote the reflexive closure of program-ordered before.

If \(D_1\) and \(D_2\) are different memory domains, then let \(\text{DOM}(D_1, D_2)\) be a memory domain operation from \(D_1\) to \(D_2\). Otherwise, let \(\text{DOM}(D, D)\) be a placeholder such that \(X \rightarrow_{\text{DOM}(D, D)} Y\) if and only if \(X \rightarrow Y\).

\(X\) is \textit{location-ordered} before \(Y\) for a location \(L\) in \(M\) if and only if any of the following is true:

- \(A_X == A_Y\) and \(R_X == R_Y\) and \(X \rightarrow Y\)
  - NOTE: this case means no availability/visibility ops are required when it is the same (agent, reference).
- \(X\) is a read, both \(X\) and \(Y\) are non-private, and \(X \rightarrow Y\)
- \(X\) is a read, and \(X\) (transitively) system-synchronizes with \(Y\)
- If \(R_X == R_Y\) and \(A_X\) and \(A_Y\) access a common memory domain \(D\) (e.g. are in the same workgroup instance if \(D\) is the workgroup instance domain), and both \(X\) and \(Y\) are non-private:
  - \(X\) is a write, \(Y\) is a write, and \(X \rightarrow_{\text{AV}} AV(A_X, R_X, D_X, L) \rightarrow_{\text{DOM}(D_X, D_Y)} Y\)
  - \(X\) is a write, \(Y\) is a read, and \(X \rightarrow_{\text{AV}} AV(A_X, R_X, D_X, L) \rightarrow_{\text{VIS}} VISC(A_Y, R_Y, D_Y, L) \rightarrow_{\text{rcpo}Y} Y\)
  - If \(\text{VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeatures::vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains}\) is \(\text{VK_FALSE}\), then \(\text{AVC}\) and \(\text{VISC}\) \textbf{must} each only have a single element in the chain, in each sub-bullet above.
- Let \(D_X\) and \(D_Y\) each be either the device domain or the host domain, depending on whether \(A_X\) and \(A_Y\) execute on the device or host:
  - \(X\) is a write and \(Y\) is a write, and \(X \rightarrow_{\text{AV}} AV(A_X, R_X, D_X, L) \rightarrow_{\text{DOM}(D_X, D_Y)} Y\)
  - \(X\) is a write and \(Y\) is a read, and \(X \rightarrow_{\text{AV}} AV(A_X, R_X, D_X, L) \rightarrow_{\text{VIS}} VISC(A_Y, R_Y, D_Y, L) \rightarrow Y\)

**Note**

The final bullet (synchronization through device/host domain) requires API-level synchronization operations, since the device/host domains are not accessible via shader instructions. And “device domain” is not to be confused with “device
scope”, which synchronizes through the “shader domain”.

**Data Race**

Let X and Y be operations that access overlapping sets of memory locations M, where X != Y, and at least one of X and Y is a write, and X and Y are not mutually-ordered atomic operations. If there does not exist a location-ordered relation between X and Y for each location in M, then there is a data race.

Applications must ensure that no data races occur during the execution of their application.

*Note*

Data races can only occur due to instructions that are actually executed. For example, an instruction skipped due to control flow must not contribute to a data race.

**Visible-To**

Let X be a write and Y be a read whose sets of memory locations overlap, and let M be the set of memory locations that overlap. Let M₂ be a non-empty subset of M. Then X is visible-to Y for memory locations M₂ if and only if all of the following are true:

- X is location-ordered before Y for each location L in M₂.
- There does not exist another write Z to any location L in M₂ such that X is location-ordered before Z for location L and Z is location-ordered before Y for location L.

If X is visible-to Y, then Y reads the value written by X for locations M₂.

*Note*

It is possible for there to be a write between X and Y that overwrites a subset of the memory locations, but the remaining memory locations (M₂) will still be visible-to Y.

**Acyclicity**

Reads-from is a relation between operations, where the first operation is a write, the second operation is a read, and the second operation reads the value written by the first operation. From-reads is a relation between operations, where the first operation is a read, the second operation is a write, and the first operation reads a value written earlier than the second operation in the second operation’s scoped modification order (or the first operation reads from the initial value, and the second operation is any write to the same locations).

Then the implementation must guarantee that no cycles exist in the union of the following relations:

- location-ordered
• scoped modification order (over all atomic writes)
• reads-from
• from-reads

Note
This is a “consistency” axiom, which informally guarantees that sequences of operations cannot violate causality.

Scoped Modification Order Coherence

Let A and B be mutually-ordered atomic operations, where A is location-ordered before B. Then the following rules are a consequence of acyclicity:

• If A and B are both reads and A does not read the initial value, then the write that A takes its value from must be earlier in its own scoped modification order than (or the same as) the write that B takes its value from (no cycles between location-order, reads-from, and from-reads).

• If A is a read and B is a write and A does not read the initial value, then A must take its value from a write earlier than B in B's scoped modification order (no cycles between location-order, scope modification order, and reads-from).

• If A is a write and B is a read, then B must take its value from A or a write later than A in A's scoped modification order (no cycles between location-order, scoped modification order, and from-reads).

• If A and B are both writes, then A must be earlier than B in A's scoped modification order (no cycles between location-order and scoped modification order).

• If A is a write and B is a read-modify-write and B reads the value written by A, then B comes immediately after A in A's scoped modification order (no cycles between scoped modification order and from-reads).

Shader I/O

If a shader invocation A in a shader stage other than Vertex performs a memory read operation X from an object in storage class CallableDataKHR, IncomingCallableDataKHR, RayPayloadKHR, HitAttributeKHR, IncomingRayPayloadKHR, or Input, then X is system-synchronized-after all writes to the corresponding CallableDataKHR, IncomingCallableDataKHR, RayPayloadKHR, HitAttributeKHR, IncomingRayPayloadKHR, or Output storage variable(s) in the shader invocation(s) that contribute to generating invocation A, and those writes are all visible-to X.

Note
It is not necessary for the upstream shader invocations to have completed execution, they only need to have generated the output that is being read.

Deallocation

A call to vkFreeMemory must happen-after all memory operations on all memory locations in that
Note

Normally, device memory operations in a given queue are synchronized with \texttt{vkFreeMemory} by having a host thread wait on a fence signalled by that queue, and the wait happens-before the call to \texttt{vkFreeMemory} on the host.

The deallocation of SPIR-V variables is managed by the system and happens-after all operations on those variables.

**Descriptions (Informative)**

This subsection offers more easily understandable consequences of the memory model for app/compiler developers.

Let SC be the storage class(es) specified by a release or acquire operation or barrier.

- An atomic write with release semantics must not be reordered against any read or write to SC that is program-ordered before it (regardless of the storage class the atomic is in).
- An atomic read with acquire semantics must not be reordered against any read or write to SC that is program-ordered after it (regardless of the storage class the atomic is in).
- Any write to SC program-ordered after a release barrier must not be reordered against any read or write to SC program-ordered before that barrier.
- Any read from SC program-ordered before an acquire barrier must not be reordered against any read or write to SC program-ordered after the barrier.

A control barrier (even if it has no memory semantics) must not be reordered against any memory barriers.

This memory model allows memory accesses with and without availability and visibility operations, as well as atomic operations, all to be performed on the same memory location. This is critical to allow it to reason about memory that is reused in multiple ways, e.g. across the lifetime of different shader invocations or draw calls. While GLSL (and legacy SPIR-V) applies the “coherent” decoration to variables (for historical reasons), this model treats each memory access instruction as having optional implicit availability/visibility operations. GLSL to SPIR-V compilers should map all (non-atomic) operations on a coherent variable to \texttt{Make\{Pointer,Texel\}\{Available\}\{Visible\}} flags in this model.

Atomic operations implicitly have availability/visibility operations, and the scope of those operations is taken from the atomic operation’s scope.

**Tessellation Output Ordering**

For SPIR-V that uses the Vulkan Memory Model, the \texttt{OutputMemory} storage class is used to synchronize accesses to tessellation control output variables. For legacy SPIR-V that does not enable the Vulkan Memory Model via \texttt{OpMemoryModel}, tessellation outputs can be ordered using a control barrier with no particular memory scope or semantics, as defined below.
Let X and Y be memory operations performed by shader invocations $A_X$ and $A_Y$. Operation X is *tessellation-output-ordered* before operation Y if and only if all of the following are true:

- There is a dynamic instance of an `OpControlBarrier` instruction C such that X is program-ordered before C in $A_X$ and C is program-ordered before Y in $A_Y$.
- $A_X$ and $A_Y$ are in the same instance of C's execution scope.

If shader invocations $A_X$ and $A_Y$ in the *TessellationControl* execution model execute memory operations X and Y, respectively, on the *Output* storage class, and X is tessellation-output-ordered before Y with a scope of *Workgroup*, then X is location-ordered before Y, and if X is a write and Y is a read then X is visible-to Y.
Appendix C: Compressed Image Formats

The compressed texture formats used by Vulkan are described in the specifically identified sections of the Khronos Data Format Specification, version 1.3.

Unless otherwise described, the quantities encoded in these compressed formats are treated as normalized, unsigned values.

Those formats listed as sRGB-encoded have in-memory representations of R, G and B components which are nonlinearily-encoded as R', G', and B'; any alpha component is unchanged. As part of filtering, the nonlinear R', G', and B' values are converted to linear R, G, and B components; any alpha component is unchanged. The conversion between linear and nonlinear encoding is performed as described in the “KHR_DF_TRANSFERSRGB” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.
Block-Compressed Image Formats

BC1, BC2 and BC3 formats are described in “S3TC Compressed Texture Image Formats” chapter of the Khronos Data Format Specification. BC4 and BC5 are described in the “RGTC Compressed Texture Image Formats” chapter. BC6H and BC7 are described in the “BPTC Compressed Texture Image Formats” chapter.

Table 75. Mapping of Vulkan BC formats to descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VkFormat</th>
<th>Khronos Data Format Specification description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formats described in the “S3TC Compressed Texture Image Formats” chapter</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC1 with no alpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC1 with no alpha, sRGB-encoded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC1 with alpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC1 with alpha, sRGB-encoded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC2_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC2, sRGB-encoded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC3_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC3, sRGB-encoded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formats described in the “RGTC Compressed Texture Image Formats” chapter</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC4 unsigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC4 signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC5 unsigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC5 signed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formats described in the “BPTC Compressed Texture Image Formats” chapter</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC6H_UFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC6H (unsigned version)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC6H_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC6H (signed version)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC7_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>BC7, sRGB-encoded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ETC Compressed Image Formats

The following formats are described in the “ETC2 Compressed Texture Image Formats” chapter of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VkFormat</th>
<th>Khronos Data Format Specification description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>RGB ETC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>RGB ETC2 with sRGB encoding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_UNORMgetBlock</td>
<td>RGB ETC2 with punch-through alpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>RGB ETC2 with punch-through alpha and sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>RGBA ETC2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>RGBA ETC2 with sRGB encoding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>Unsigned R11 EAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>Signed R11 EAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>Unsigned RG11 EAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>Signed RG11 EAC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASTC Compressed Image Formats

ASTC formats are described in the “ASTC Compressed Texture Image Formats” chapter of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

Table 77. Mapping of Vulkan ASTC formats to descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VkFormat</th>
<th>Compressed texel block dimensions</th>
<th>Requested mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>4 × 4</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>4 × 4</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 × 4</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 × 4</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 × 5</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 × 5</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 × 5</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 × 5</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 × 6</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 × 6</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 × 5</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 × 5</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 × 6</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 × 6</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 × 8</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 × 8</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 5</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 5</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 6</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 6</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 8</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 8</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 10</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 10</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>12 × 10</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>12 × 10</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>12 × 12</td>
<td>Linear LDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VkFormat</td>
<td>Compressed texel block dimensions</td>
<td>Requested mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>12 × 12</td>
<td>sRGB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>4 × 4</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 × 4</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 × 5</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 × 5</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 × 6</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 × 5</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 × 6</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 × 8</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 5</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 6</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 8</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 × 10</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
<td>12 × 12</td>
<td>HDR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASTC textures containing HDR block encodings **should** be passed to the API using an ASTC SFLOAT texture format.

**Note**

An HDR block in a texture passed using a LDR UNORM format will return the appropriate ASTC error color if the implementation supports only the ASTC LDR profile, but may result in either the error color or a decompressed HDR color if the implementation supports HDR decoding.

The ASTC decode mode is **decode_float16**.

Note that an implementation **may** use HDR mode when linear LDR mode is requested.
Appendix D: Core Revisions (Informative)

New minor versions of the Vulkan API are defined periodically by the Khronos Vulkan Working Group. These consist of some amount of additional functionality added to the core API, potentially including both new functionality and functionality promoted from extensions.

It is possible to build the specification for earlier versions, but to aid readability of the latest versions, this appendix gives an overview of the changes as compared to earlier versions.

Version 1.3

Vulkan Version 1.3 promoted a number of key extensions into the core API:

- VK_KHR_copy_commands2
- VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
- VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2
- VK_KHR_maintenance4
- VK_KHR_shader_integer_dot_product
- VK_KHR_shader_non_semantic_info
- VK_KHR_shader_terminate_invocation
- VK_KHR_synchronization2
- VK_KHR_zero_initialize_workgroup_memory
- VK_EXT_4444_formats
- VK_EXT_extended_dynamic_state
- VK_EXT_extended_dynamic_state2
- VK_EXT_image_robustness
- VK_EXT_inline_uniform_block
- VK_EXT_pipeline_creation_cache_control
- VK_EXT_pipeline_creation_feedback
- VK_EXT_private_data
- VK_EXT_shader_demote_to_helper_invocation
- VK_EXT_subgroup_size_control
- VK_EXT_texel_buffer_alignment
- VK_EXT_texture_compression_astc_hdr
- VK_EXT_tooling_info
- VK_EXT_ycbcr_2plane_444_formats
All differences in behavior between these extensions and the corresponding Vulkan 1.3 functionality are summarized below.

**Differences relative to VK_EXT_4444_formats**

If the [VK_EXT_4444_formats] extension is not supported, support for all formats defined by it are optional in Vulkan 1.3. There are no members in the VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features structure corresponding to the VkPhysicalDevice4444FormatsFeaturesEXT structure.

**Differences relative to VK_EXT_extended_dynamic_state**

All dynamic state enumerants and entry points defined by [VK_EXT_extended_dynamic_state] are required in Vulkan 1.3. There are no members in the VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features structure corresponding to the VkPhysicalDeviceExtendedDynamicStateFeaturesEXT structure.

**Differences relative to VK_EXT_extended_dynamic_state2**

The optional dynamic state enumerants and entry points defined by [VK_EXT_extended_dynamic_state2] for patch control points and logic op are not promoted in Vulkan 1.3. There are no members in the VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features structure corresponding to the VkPhysicalDeviceExtendedDynamicState2FeaturesEXT structure.

**Differences relative to VK_EXT_texel_buffer_alignment**

The more specific alignment requirements defined by VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties are required in Vulkan 1.3. There are no members in the VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features structure corresponding to the VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentFeaturesEXT structure.

**Differences relative to VK_EXT_texture_compression_astc_hdr**

If the [VK_EXT_texture_compression_astc_hdr] extension is not supported, support for all formats defined by it are optional in Vulkan 1.3. The textureCompressionASTC_HDR member of VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features indicates whether a Vulkan 1.3 implementation supports these formats.

**Differences relative to VK_EXT_ycbcr_2plane_444_formats**

If the [VK_EXT_ycbcr_2plane_444_formats] extension is not supported, support for all formats defined by it are optional in Vulkan 1.3. There are no members in the VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features structure corresponding to the VkPhysicalDeviceYcbcr2Plane444FormatsFeaturesEXT structure.

**Additional Vulkan 1.3 Feature Support**

In addition to the promoted extensions described above, Vulkan 1.3 added required support for:

- SPIR-V version 1.6
  - SPIR-V 1.6 deprecates (but does not remove) the WorkgroupSize decoration.
• The `bufferDeviceAddress` feature which indicates support for accessing memory in shaders as storage buffers via `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`.

• The `vulkanMemoryModel` and `vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope` features, which indicate support for the corresponding Vulkan Memory Model capabilities.

• The `maxInlineUniformTotalSize` limit is added to provide the total size of all inline uniform block bindings in a pipeline layout.

**New Macros**

• `VK_API_VERSION_1_3`

**New Base Types**

• `VkFlags64`

**New Object Types**

• `VkPrivateDataSlot`

**New Commands**

• `vkCmdBeginRendering`
• `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers2`
• `vkCmdBlitImage2`
• `vkCmdCopyBuffer2`
• `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2`
• `vkCmdCopyImage2`
• `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2`
• `vkCmdEndRendering`
• `vkCmdPipelineBarrier2`
• `vkCmdResetEvent2`
• `vkCmdResolveImage2`
• `vkCmdSetCullMode`
• `vkCmdSetDepthBiasEnable`
• `vkCmdSetDepthBoundsTestEnable`
• `vkCmdSetDepthCompareOp`
• `vkCmdSetDepthTestEnable`
• `vkCmdSetDepthWriteEnable`
• `vkCmdSetEvent2`
• `vkCmdSetFrontFace`
- vkCmdSetPrimitiveRestartEnable
- vkCmdSetPrimitiveTopology
- vkCmdSetRasterizerDiscardEnable
- vkCmdSetScissorWithCount
- vkCmdSetStencilOp
- vkCmdSetStencilTestEnable
- vkCmdSetViewportWithCount
- vkCmdWaitEvents2
- vkCmdWriteTimestamp2
- vkCreatePrivateDataSlot
- vkDestroyPrivateDataSlot
- vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements
- vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirements
- vkGetDeviceImageSparseMemoryRequirements
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceToolProperties
- vkGetPrivateData
- vkQueueSubmit2
- vkSetPrivateData

**New Structures**

- VkBlitImageInfo2
- VkBufferCopy2
- VkBufferImageCopy2
- VkBufferMemoryBarrier2
- VkCommandBufferSubmitInfo
- VkCopyBufferInfo2
- VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2
- VkCopyImageInfo2
- VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2
- VkDependencyInfo
- VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirements
- VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirements
- VkImageBlit2
- VkImageCopy2
- VkImageMemoryBarrier2
• VkImageResolve2
• VkPhysicalDeviceToolProperties
• VkPipelineCreationFeedback
• VkPrivateDataSlotCreateInfo
• VkRenderingAttachmentCreateInfo
• VkRenderingInfo
• VkResolveImageInfo2
• VkSemaphoreSubmitInfo
• VkSubmitInfo2

Extending VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo:
  ◦ VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfo

Extending VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkDescriptorPoolInlineUniformBlockCreateInfo

Extending VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkDevicePrivateDataCreateInfo

Extending VkFormatProperties2:
  ◦ VkFormatProperties3

Extending VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfo

Extending VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo, VkComputePipelineCreateInfo, VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoNV, VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR:
  ◦ VkPipelineCreationFeedbackCreateInfo

Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceImageRobustnessFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Features
  ◦ VkPhysicalDevicePipelineCreationCacheControlFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDevicePrivateDataFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDemoteToHelperInvocationFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2Features
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceTextureCompressionASTCHDRFeatures
• VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Features
• VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeatures

**Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:**
• VkPhysicalDeviceInlineUniformBlockProperties
• VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4Properties
• VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductProperties
• VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupSizeControlProperties
• VkPhysicalDeviceTexelBufferAlignmentProperties
• VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan13Properties

**Extending VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo:**
• VkPipelineShaderStageRequiredSubgroupSizeCreateInfo

**Extending VkSubpassDependency2:**
• VkMemoryBarrier2

**Extending VkWriteDescriptorSet:**
• VkWriteDescriptorSetInlineUniformBlock

**New Enums**
• VkAccessFlagBits2
• VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2
• VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlagBits
• VkPipelineStageFlagBits2
• VkRenderingFlagBits
• VkSubmitFlagBits
• VkToolPurposeFlagBits

**New Bitmasks**
• VkAccessFlags2
• VkFormatFeatureFlags2
• VkPipelineCreationFeedbackFlags
• VkPipelineStageFlags2
• VkPrivateDataSlotCreateFlags
• VkRenderingFlags
• VkSubmitFlags
• VkToolPurposeFlags
New Enum Constants

- Extending VkAccessFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_ACCESS_NONE

- Extending VkAttachmentStoreOp:
  ◦ VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_NONE

- Extending VkDescriptorType:
  ◦ VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK

- Extending VkDynamicState:
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_CULL_MODE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS_ENABLE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS_TEST_ENABLE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_COMPARE_OP
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_TEST_ENABLE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_WRITE_ENABLE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRONT_FACE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_RESTART_ENABLE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RASTERIZER_DISCARD_ENABLE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR_WITH_COUNT
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_OP
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_TEST_ENABLE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VERTEX_INPUT_BINDING_STRIDE
  ◦ VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT_WITH_COUNT

- Extending VkEventCreateFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_EVENT_CREATE_DEVICE_ONLY_BIT

- Extending VkFormat:
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_A4B4G4R4_UNORM_PACK16
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_A4R4G4B4_UNORM_PACK16
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SFLOAT_BLOCK
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SFLOAT_BLOCK
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SFLOAT_BLOCK`
- `VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16`
- `VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16`
- `VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_444_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_444_UNORM`

- Extending `VkImageAspectFlagBits`:
  - `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_NONE`

- Extending `VkImageLayout`:
  - `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`
  - `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`

- Extending `VkObjectType`:
  - `VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PRIVATE_DATA_SLOT`

- Extending `VkPipelineCacheCreateFlagBits`:
  - `VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_EXTERNALLY_SYNCHRONIZED_BIT`

- Extending `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits`:
  - `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_EARLY_RETURN_ON_FAILURE_BIT`
  - `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FAIL_ON_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED_BIT`

- Extending `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlagBits`:
  - `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_ALLOW_VARYING_SUBGROUP_SIZE_BIT`
  - `VK_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_REQUIRE_FULL_SUBGROUPS_BIT`

- Extending `VkPipelineStageFlagBits`:
  - `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_NONE`

- Extending `VkResult`:
  - `VK_PIPELINE_COMPILE_REQUIRED`

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BLIT_IMAGE_INFO_2`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_COPY_2`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_IMAGE_COPY_2`
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_BARRIER_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_INHERITANCE_RENDERING_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_SUBMIT_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_INFO_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_TO_IMAGE_INFO_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_INFO_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_TO_BUFFER_INFO_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEPENDENCY_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK_CREATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_PRIVATE_DATA_CREATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_3
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_BLIT_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_COPY_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_RESOLVE_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DYNAMIC_RENDERING_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_ROBUSTNESS_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PIPELINE_CREATION_CACHE_CONTROL_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PRIVATE_DATA_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_DEMOTE_TO_HELPER_INVOCATION_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_TERMINATE_INVOCATION_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SUBGROUP_SIZE_CONTROL_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SUBGROUP_SIZE_CONTROL_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SYNCHRONIZATION_2_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ALIGNMENT_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TEXTURE_COMPRESSION_ASTC_HDR_FEATURES
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TOOL_PROPERTIES
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_3_FEATURES
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_3_PROPERTIES
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ZERO_INITIALIZE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_FEATURES
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_CREATION_FEEDBACK_CREATE_INFO
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_RENDERING_CREATE_INFO
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_REQUIRED_SUBGROUP_SIZE_CREATE_INFO
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRIVATE_DATA_SLOT_CREATE_INFO
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_ATTACHMENT_INFO
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_INFO
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RESOLVE_IMAGE_INFO_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_INFO_2
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WRITE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_INLINE_UNIFORM_BLOCK

Version 1.2

Vulkan Version 1.2 promoted a number of key extensions into the core API:

- VK_KHR_8bit_storage
- VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
- VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
- VK_KHR_depth_stencil_resolve
- VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count
- VK_KHR_driver_properties
- VK_KHR_image_format_list
- VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
- VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge
- VK_KHR_separate_depth_stencil_layouts
- VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64
- VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8
- VK_KHR_shader_float_controls
- VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_extended_types
- VK_KHR_spirv_1_4
- VK_KHR_timelineSemaphore
• VK_KHR_uniform_buffer_standard_layout
• VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model
• VK_EXT_descriptor_indexing
• VK_EXT_host_query_reset
• VK_EXT_sampler_filter_minmax
• VK_EXT_scalar_block_layout
• VK_EXT_separate_stencil_usage
• VK_EXT_shader_viewport_index_layer

All differences in behavior between these extensions and the corresponding Vulkan 1.2 functionality are summarized below.

**Differences relative to VK_KHR_8bit_storage**

If the VK_KHR_8bit_storage extension is not supported, support for the SPIR-V storageBuffer8BitAccess capability in shader modules is optional. Support for this feature is defined by VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::storageBuffer8BitAccess when queried via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2.

**Differences relative to VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count**

If the VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count extension is not supported, support for the entry points vkCmdDrawIndirectCount and vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount is optional. Support for this feature is defined by VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::drawIndirectCount when queried via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2.

**Differences relative to VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge**

If the VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge extension is not supported, support for the VkSamplerAddressMode VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE is optional. Support for this feature is defined by VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::samplerMirrorClampToEdge when queried via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2.

**Differences relative to VK_EXT_descriptor_indexing**

If the VK_EXT_descriptor_indexing extension is not supported, support for the descriptorIndexing feature is optional. Support for this feature is defined by VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::descriptorIndexing when queried via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2.

**Differences relative to VK_EXT_scalar_block_layout**

If the VK_EXT_scalar_block_layout extension is not supported, support for the scalarBlockLayout feature is optional. Support for this feature is defined by VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::scalarBlockLayout when queried via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2.
Differences relative to **VK_EXT_shader_viewport_index_layer**

If the **VK_EXT_shader_viewport_index_layer** extension is not supported, support for the ShaderViewportIndexLayerEXT SPIR-V capability is optional. Support for this feature is defined by `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::shaderOutputViewportIndex` and `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::shaderOutputLayer` when queried via `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`.

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Differences relative to **VK_KHR_buffer_device_address**

If the **VK_KHR_buffer_device_address** extension is not supported, support for the bufferDeviceAddress feature is optional. Support for this feature is defined by `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::bufferDeviceAddress` when queried via `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`.

---

Differences relative to **VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64**

If the **VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64** extension is not supported, support for the shaderBufferInt64Atomics feature is optional. Support for this feature is defined by `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::shaderBufferInt64Atomics` when queried via `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`.

---

Differences relative to **VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8**

If the **VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8** extension is not supported, support for the shaderFloat16 and shaderInt8 features is optional. Support for these features are defined by `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::shaderFloat16` and `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::shaderInt8` when queried via `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`.

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Differences relative to **VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model**

If the **VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model** extension is not supported, support for the vulkanMemoryModel feature is optional. Support for this feature is defined by `VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features::vulkanMemoryModel` when queried via `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`.

---

**Additional Vulkan 1.2 Feature Support**

In addition to the promoted extensions described above, Vulkan 1.2 added support for:

- SPIR-V version 1.4.
- SPIR-V version 1.5.
- The `samplerMirrorClampToEdge` feature which indicates whether the implementation supports the `VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE` sampler address mode.
- The `ShaderNonUniform` capability in SPIR-V version 1.5.
- The `shaderOutputViewportIndex` feature which indicates that the `ShaderViewportIndex` capability can be used.
- The `shaderOutputLayer` feature which indicates that the `ShaderLayer` capability can be used.
• The `subgroupBroadcastDynamicId` feature which allows the “Id” operand of `OpGroupNonUniformBroadcast` to be dynamically uniform within a subgroup, and the “Index” operand of `OpGroupNonUniformQuadBroadcast` to be dynamically uniform within a derivative group, in shader modules of version 1.5 or higher.

• The `drawIndirectCount` feature which indicates whether the `vkCmdDrawIndirectCount` and `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount` functions can be used.

• The `descriptorIndexing` feature which indicates the implementation supports the minimum number of descriptor indexing features as defined in the Feature Requirements section.

• The `samplerFilterMinmax` feature which indicates whether the implementation supports the minimum number of image formats that support the `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_MINMAX_BIT` feature bit as defined by the `filterMinmaxSingleComponentFormats` property minimum requirements.

• The `framebufferIntegerColorSampleCounts` limit which indicates the color sample counts that are supported for all framebuffer color attachments with integer formats.

**New Macros**

• `VK_API_VERSION_1_2`

**New Commands**

• `vkCmdBeginRenderPass2`
• `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount`
• `vkCmdDrawIndirectCount`
• `vkCmdEndRenderPass2`
• `vkCmdNextSubpass2`
• `vkCreateRenderPass2`
• `vkGetBufferDeviceAddress`
• `vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddress`
• `vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress`
• `vkGetSemaphoreCounterValue`
• `vkResetQueryPool`
• `vkSignalSemaphore`
• `vkWaitSemaphores`

**New Structures**

• `VkAttachmentDescription2`
• `VkAttachmentReference2`
• `VkBufferDeviceAddressInfo`
• `VkConformanceVersion`
• VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfo
• VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfo
• VkRenderPassCreateInfo2
• VkSemaphoreSignalInfo
• VkSemaphoreWaitInfo
• VkSubpassBeginInfo
• VkSubpassDependency2
• VkSubpassDescription2
• VkSubpassEndInfo
• Extending VkAttachmentDescription2:
  ◦ VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayout
• Extending VkAttachmentReference2:
  ◦ VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayout
• Extending VkBufferCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfo
• Extending VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo:
  ◦ VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountAllocateInfo
• Extending VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkDescriptorSetLayoutBindingFlagsCreateInfo
• Extending VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport:
  ◦ VkDescriptorSetVariableDescriptorCountLayoutSupport
• Extending VkFramebufferCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfo
• Extending VkImageCreateInfo, VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2:
  ◦ VkImageStencilUsageCreateInfo
• Extending VkImageCreateInfo, VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2, VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR:
  ◦ VkImageFormatListCreateInfo
• Extending VkMemoryAllocateInfo:
  ◦ VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfo
• Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingFeatures
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceHostQueryResetFeatures
- VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeatures
- VkPhysicalDeviceScalarBlockLayoutFeatures
- VkPhysicalDeviceSeparateDepthStencilLayoutsFeatures
- VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64Features
- VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8Features
- VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeatures
- VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeatures
- VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeatures
- VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features
- VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Features
- VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeatures

- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolveProperties
  - VkPhysicalDeviceDescriptorIndexingProperties
  - VkPhysicalDeviceDriverProperties
  - VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsProperties
  - VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerFilterMinmaxProperties
  - VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreProperties
  - VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Properties
  - VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan12Properties

- Extending VkRenderPassBeginInfo:
  - VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfo

- Extending VkSamplerCreateInfo:
  - VkSamplerReductionModeCreateInfo

- Extending VkSemaphoreCreateInfo, VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo:
  - VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfo

- Extending VkSubmitInfo, VkBindSparseInfo:
  - VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfo

- Extending VkSubpassDescription2:
  - VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolve

**New Enums**

- VkDescriptorBindingFlagBits
- VkDriverId
- VkResolveModeFlagBits
- VkSamplerReductionMode
- VkSemaphoreType
- VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBits
- VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence

**New Bitmasks**

- VkDescriptorBindingFlags
- VkResolveModeFlags
- VkSemaphoreWaitFlags

**New Enum Constants**

- VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE
- VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE

Extending VkBufferCreateFlagBits:

- VK_BUFFER_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT

Extending VkBufferUsageFlagBits:

- VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT

Extending VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits:

- VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_BIT

Extending VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits:

- VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT

Extending VkFormatFeatureFlagBits:

- VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_MINMAX_BIT

Extending VkFramebufferCreateFlagBits:

- VK_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_IMAGELESS_BIT

Extending VkImageLayout:

- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL
- VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL

Extending VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits:

- VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT
- VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT

Extending VkResult:

- VK_ERROR_FRAGMENTATION
- **VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS**

**Extending VkSamplerAddressMode:**
- **VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE**

**Extending VkStructureType:**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_2**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_STENCIL_LAYOUT**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_2**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_STENCIL_LAYOUT**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_CREATE_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_BINDING_FLAGS_CREATE_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_ALLOCATE_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_VARIABLE_DESCRIPTOR_COUNT_LAYOUT_SUPPORT**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENTS_CREATE_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENT_IMAGE_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_CREATE_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_STENCIL_USAGE_CREATE_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_ALLOCATE_INFO**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_8BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_PROPERTIES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DESCRIPTOR_INDEXING_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DESCRIPTOR_INDEXING_PROPERTIES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DRIVER_PROPERTIES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT_CONTROLS_PROPERTIES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_HOST_QUERY_RESET_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGELESS_FRAMEBUFFER_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SAMPLER_FILTER_MINMAX_PROPERTIES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SCALAR_BLOCK_LAYOUT_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SEPARATE_DEPTH_STENCIL_LAYOUTS_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_ATOMIC_INT64_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_SUBGROUP_EXTENDED_TYPES_FEATURES**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FEATURES**
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_STANDARD_LAYOUT_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_1_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_1_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_2_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_1_2_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_MEMORY_MODEL_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_ATTACHMENT_BEGIN_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_REDUCTION_MODE_CREATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_CREATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_BEGIN_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DEPENDENCY_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_END_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO

**Version 1.1**

Vulkan Version 1.1 promoted a number of key extensions into the core API:

- VK_KHR_16bit_storage
- VK_KHR_bind_memory2
- VK_KHR_dedicated_allocation
- VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
- VK_KHR_device_group
- VK_KHR_device_group_creation
- VK_KHR_external_fence
- VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
- VK_KHR_external_memory
- VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
- VK_KHR_external_semaphore
VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
VK_KHR_maintenance1
VK_KHR_maintenance2
VK_KHR_maintenance3
VK_KHR_multiview
VK_KHR_relaxed_block_layout
VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters
VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class
VK_KHR_variable_pointers

All differences in behavior between these extensions and the corresponding Vulkan 1.1 functionality are summarized below.

**Differences relative to VK_KHR_16bit_storage**

If the VK_KHR_16bit_storage extension is not supported, support for the storageBuffer16BitAccess feature is optional. Support for this feature is defined by VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures::storageBuffer16BitAccess or VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features::storageBuffer16BitAccess when queried via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2.

**Differences relative to VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion**

If the VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion extension is not supported, support for the samplerYcbcrConversion feature is optional. Support for this feature is defined by VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures::samplerYcbcrConversion or VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features::samplerYcbcrConversion when queried via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2.

**Differences relative to VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters**

If the VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters extension is not supported, support for the SPV_KHR_shader_draw_parameters SPIR-V extension is optional. Support for this feature is defined by VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures::shaderDrawParameters or VkPhysicalDeviceVulkan11Features::shaderDrawParameters when queried via vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2.

**Differences relative to VK_KHR_variable_pointers**

If the VK_KHR_variable_pointers extension is not supported, support for the variablePointersStorageBuffer feature is optional. Support for this feature is defined by
Additional Vulkan 1.1 Feature Support

In addition to the promoted extensions described above, Vulkan 1.1 added support for:

- The group operations and subgroup scope.
- The protected memory feature.
- A new command to enumerate the instance version: `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion`.
- The `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures` feature query struct (where the `VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters` extension did not have one).

New Macros

- `VK_API_VERSION_1_1`

New Object Types

- `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate`
- `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion`

New Commands

- `vkBindBufferMemory2`
- `vkBindImageMemory2`
- `vkCmdDispatchBase`
- `vkCmdSetDeviceMask`
- `vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate`
- `vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversion`
- `vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplate`
- `vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversion`
- `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion`
- `vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroups`
- `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2`
- `vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupport`
- `vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures`
- `vkGetDeviceQueue2`
- `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2`
- `vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2`
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferProperties
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceProperties
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2
• vkTrimCommandPool
• vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplate

New Structures

• VkBindBufferMemoryInfo
• VkBindImageMemoryInfo
• VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2
• VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport
• VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo
• VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry
• VkDeviceQueueInfo2
• VkExternalBufferProperties
• VkExternalFenceProperties
• VkExternalMemoryProperties
• VkExternalSemaphoreProperties
• VkFormatProperties2
• VkImageFormatProperties2
• VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2
• VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2
• VkInputAttachmentAspectReference
• VkMemoryRequirements2
• VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo
• VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo
• VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo
• VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties
• VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2
• VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2
• VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2
• VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2
• VkQueueFamilyProperties2
• VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo
• VkSparseImageFormatProperties2
• VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2
• Extending VkBindBufferMemoryInfo:
  ◦ VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo
• Extending VkBindImageMemoryInfo:
  ◦ VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo
  ◦ VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo
• Extending VkBindSparseInfo:
  ◦ VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo
• Extending VkBufferCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo
• Extending VkCommandBufferBeginInfo:
  ◦ VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo
• Extending VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2
• Extending VkFenceCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkExportFenceCreateInfo
• Extending VkImageCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo
• Extending VkImageFormatProperties2:
  ◦ VkExternalImageFormatProperties
  ◦ VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties
• Extending VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2:
  ◦ VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo
• Extending VkImageViewCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo
• Extending VkMemoryAllocateInfo:
  ◦ VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo
• VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo
• VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo

Extending VkMemoryRequirements2:
• VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements

Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
• VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures
• VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures
• VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryFeatures
• VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures
• VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParameterFeatures
• VkPhysicalDeviceShaderDrawParametersFeatures
• VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointerFeatures
• VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures

Extending VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2:
• VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo

Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
• VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties
• VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties
• VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties
• VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties
• VkPhysicalDeviceProtectedMemoryProperties
• VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties

Extending VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo:
• VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo

Extending VkRenderPassBeginInfo, VkRenderingInfo:
• VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo

Extending VkRenderPassCreateInfo:
• VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo
• VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo

Extending VkSamplerCreateInfo, VkImageViewCreateInfo:
• VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo

Extending VkSemaphoreCreateInfo:
• VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo

Extending VkSubmitInfo:
• VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo
• VkProtectedSubmitInfo

New Enums

• VkChromaLocation
• VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType
• VkDeviceQueueCreateFlagBits
• VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits
• VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits
• VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBits
• VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits
• VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits
• VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits
• VkFenceImportFlagBits
• VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits
• VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits
• VkPointClippingBehavior
• VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion
• VkSamplerYcbcrRange
• VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits
• VkSubgroupFeatureFlagBits
• VkTessellationDomainOrigin

New Bitmasks

• VkCommandPoolTrimFlags
• VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateFlags
• VkExternalFenceFeatureFlags
• VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags
• VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlags
• VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags
• VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlags
• VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags
• VkFenceImportFlagBits
• VkMemoryAllocateFlags
• VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags
• VkSemaphoreImportFlags
• VkSubgroupFeatureFlags

New Enum Constants

• VK_LUID_SIZE
• VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE
• VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_EXTERNAL

• Extending VkBufferCreateFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT

• Extending VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT

• Extending VkDependencyFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT
  ◦ VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT

• Extending VkDeviceQueueCreateFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT

• Extending VkFormat:
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_422_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G12X4B12X4G12X4R12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_422_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_420_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_422_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_444_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G16B16G16R16_422_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM
- `VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM`
- `VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6B10X6A10X6_UNORM_4PACK16`
- `VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6_R10X6A10X6_UNORM_4PACK16`
- `VK_FORMAT_R10X6_UNORM_PACK16`
- `VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4B12X4A12X4_UNORM_4PACK16`
- `VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4_R12X4A12X4_UNORM_4PACK16`
- `VK_FORMAT_R12X4_UNORM_PACK16`

- **Extending `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits`:**
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DISJOINT_BIT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCEABLE_BIT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT`

- **Extending `VkImageAspectFlagBits`:**
  - `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT`
  - `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT`
  - `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT`

- **Extending `VkImageCreateFlagBits`:**
  - `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT`
  - `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT`
  - `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT`
  - `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT`
- `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT`
- `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT`
- `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT`

**Extending `VkImageLayout`:**
- `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`
- `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`

**Extending `VkMemoryHeapFlagBits`:**
- `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT`

**Extending `VkMemoryPropertyFlagBits`:**
- `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_PROTECTED_BIT`

**Extending `VkObjectType`:**
- `VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE`
- `VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION`

**Extending `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits`:**
- `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE`
- `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_VIEW_INDEX_FROM_DEVICE_INDEX_BIT`

**Extending `VkQueueFlagBits`:**
- `VK_QUEUE_PROTECTED_BIT`

**Extending `VkResult`:**
- `VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY`

**Extending `VkStructureType`:**
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_SUPPORT`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_BIND_PARSING_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_WINDOW_CREATE_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SELECT_INFO`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SPARSE_BINDING_SUPPORT_INFO`
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SUBMIT_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_QUEUE_INFO_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_CREATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SPARSE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_USAGE_CREATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_FLAGS_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_ALLOCATE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_16BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_INFO
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FEATURES_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_3_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MEMORY_PROPERTIES_2
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_FEATURES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_PROPERTIES
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_POINT_CLIPPING_PROPERTIES
Version 1.0

Vulkan Version 1.0 was the initial release of the Vulkan API.

New Macros

- VK_API_VERSION
- VK_API_VERSION_1_0
- VK_API_VERSION_MAJOR
- VK_API_VERSION_MINOR
- VK_API_VERSION_PATCH
- VK_API_VERSION_VARIANT
- VK_DEFINE_HANDLE
- VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE
- VK_HEADER_VERSION
- VK_HEADER_VERSION_COMPLETE
• VK_MAKE_API_VERSION
• VK_MAKE_VERSION
• VK_NULL_HANDLE
• VK_USE_64_BIT_PTR_DEFINES
• VK_VERSION_MAJOR
• VK_VERSION_MINOR
• VK_VERSION_PATCH

New Base Types

• VkBool32
• VkDeviceAddress
• VkDeviceSize
• VkFlags
• VkSampleMask

New Object Types

• VkBuffer
• VkBufferView
• VkCommandBuffer
• VkCommandPool
• VkDescriptorPool
• VkDescriptorSet
• VkDescriptorSetLayout
• VkDevice
• VkDeviceMemory
• VkEvent
• VkFence
• VkFramebuffer
• VkImage
• VkImageView
• VkInstance
• VkPhysicalDevice
• VkPipeline
• VkPipelineCache
• VkPipelineLayout
• VkQueryPool
• VkQueue
• VkRenderPass
• VkSampler
• VkSemaphore
• VkShaderModule

New Commands

• vkAllocateCommandBuffers
• vkAllocateDescriptorSets
• vkAllocateMemory
• vkBeginCommandBuffer
• vkBindBufferMemory
• vkBindImageMemory
• vkCmdBeginQuery
• vkCmdBeginRenderPass
• vkCmdBindDescriptorSets
• vkCmdBindIndexBuffer
• vkCmdBindPipeline
• vkCmdBindVertexBuffers
• vkCmdBlitImage
• vkCmdClearAttachments
• vkCmdClearColorImage
• vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage
• vkCmdCopyBuffer
• vkCmdCopyBufferToImage
• vkCmdCopyImage
• vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer
• vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults
• vkCmdDispatch
• vkCmdDispatchIndirect
• vkCmdDraw
• vkCmdDrawIndexed
• vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect
• vkCmdDrawIndirect
• vkCmdEndQuery
• vkCmdEndRenderPass
• vkCmdExecuteCommands
• vkCmdFillBuffer
• vkCmdNextSubpass
• vkCmdPipelineBarrier
• vkCmdPushConstants
• vkCmdResetEvent
• vkCmdResetQueryPool
• vkCmdResolveImage
• vkCmdSetBlendConstants
• vkCmdSetDepthBias
• vkCmdSetDepthBounds
• vkCmdSetEvent
• vkCmdSetLineWidth
• vkCmdSetScissor
• vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask
• vkCmdSetStencilReference
• vkCmdSetStencilWriteMask
• vkCmdSetViewport
• vkCmdUpdateBuffer
• vkCmdWaitEvents
• vkCmdWriteTimestamp
• vkCreateBuffer
• vkCreateBufferView
• vkCreateCommandPool
• vkCreateComputePipelines
• vkCreateDescriptorPool
• vkCreateDescriptorSetLayout
• vkCreateDevice
• vkCreateEvent
• vkCreateFence
• vkCreateFramebuffer
• vkCreateGraphicsPipelines
• vkCreateImage
• vkCreateImageView
• vkCreateInstance
• vkCreatePipelineCache
• vkCreatePipelineLayout
• vkCreateQueryPool
• vkCreateRenderPass
• vkCreateSampler
• vkCreateSemaphore
• vkCreateShaderModule
• vkDestroyBuffer
• vkDestroyBufferView
• vkDestroyCommandPool
• vkDestroyDescriptorPool
• vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout
• vkDestroyDevice
• vkDestroyEvent
• vkDestroyFence
• vkDestroyFramebuffer
• vkDestroyImage
• vkDestroyImageView
• vkDestroyInstance
• vkDestroyPipeline
• vkDestroyPipelineCache
• vkDestroyPipelineLayout
• vkDestroyQueryPool
• vkDestroyRenderPass
• vkDestroySampler
• vkDestroySemaphore
• vkDestroyShaderModule
• vkDeviceWaitIdle
• vkEndCommandBuffer
• vkEnumerateDeviceExtensionProperties
• vkEnumerateDeviceLayerProperties
• vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties
• vkEnumerateInstanceLayerProperties
• vkEnumeratePhysicalDevices
• vkFlushMappedMemoryRanges
• vkFreeCommandBuffers
• vkFreeDescriptorSets
• vkFreeMemory
• vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements
• vkGetDeviceMemoryCommitment
• vkGetDeviceProcAddr
• vkGetDeviceQueue
• vkGetEventStatus
• vkGetFenceStatus
• vkGetImageMemoryRequirements
• vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements
• vkGetImageSubresourceLayout
• vkGetInstanceProcAddr
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties
• vkGetPipelineCacheData
• vkGetQueryPoolResults
• vkGetRenderAreaGranularity
• vkInvalidateMappedMemoryRanges
• vkMapMemory
• vkMergePipelineCaches
• vkQueueBindSparse
• vkQueueSubmit
• vkQueueWaitIdle
• vkResetCommandBuffer
• vkResetCommandPool
• vkResetDescriptorPool
• vkResetEvent
• vkResetFences
• vkSetEvent
• vkUnmapMemory
• vkUpdateDescriptorSets
• vkWaitForFences

New Structures

• VkAllocationCallbacks
• VkApplicationInfo
• VkAttachmentDescription
• VkAttachmentReference
• VkBaseInStructure
• VkBaseOutStructure
• VkBindSparseInfo
• VkBufferCopy
• VkBufferCreateInfo
• VkBufferImageCopy
• VkBufferMemoryBarrier
• VkBufferViewCreateInfo
• VkClearAttachment
• VkClearDepthStencilValue
• VkClearRect
• VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo
• VkCommandBufferBeginInfo
• VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo
• VkCommandPoolCreateInfo
• VkComponentMapping
• VkComputePipelineCreateInfo
• VkCopyDescriptorSet
• VkDescriptorBufferInfo
• VkDescriptorImageInfo
• VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo
• VkDescriptorPoolSize
• VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo
• VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding
- VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo
- VkDeviceCreateInfo
- VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo
- VkDispatchIndirectCommand
- VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand
- VkDrawIndirectCommand
- VkEventCreateInfo
- VkExtensionProperties
- VkExtent2D
- VkExtent3D
- VkFenceCreateInfo
- VkFormatProperties
- VkFramebufferCreateInfo
- VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo
- VkImageBlit
- VkImageCopy
- VkImageCreateInfo
- VkImageFormatProperties
- VkImageMemoryBarrier
- VkImageResolve
- VkImageSubresource
- VkImageSubresourceLayers
- VkImageSubresourceRange
- VkImageViewCreateInfo
- VkInstanceCreateInfo
- VkLayerProperties
- VkMappedMemoryRange
- VkMemoryAllocateInfo
- VkMemoryBarrier
- VkMemoryHeap
- VkMemoryRequirements
- VkMemoryType
- VkOffset2D
- VkOffset3D
- VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures
- VkPhysicalDeviceLimits
- VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties
- VkPhysicalDeviceProperties
- VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties
- VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo
- VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersionOne
- VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState
- VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo
- VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo
- VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo
- VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo
- VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo
- VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo
- VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo
- VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo
- VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo
- VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo
- VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo
- VkPushConstantRange
- VkQueryPoolCreateInfo
- VkQueueFamilyProperties
- VkRect2D
- VkRenderPassBeginInfo
- VkRenderPassCreateInfo
- VkSamplerCreateInfo
- VkSemaphoreCreateInfo
- VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo
- VkSparseImageFormatProperties
- VkSparseImageMemoryBind
- VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo
- VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo
- VkSparseMemoryBind
- VkSpecializationInfo
- VkSpecializationMapEntry
• VkStencilOpState
• VkSubmitInfo
• VkSubpassDependency
• VkSubpassDescription
• VkSubresourceLayout
• VkVertexInputAttributeDescription
• VkVertexInputBindingDescription
• VkViewport
• VkWriteDescriptorSet

• Extending VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkShaderModuleCreateInfo

New Unions
• VkClearColorValue
• VkClearValue

New Function Pointers
•PFN_vkAllocationFunction
•PFN_vkFreeFunction
•PFN_vkInternalAllocationNotification
•PFN_vkInternalFreeNotification
•PFN_vkReallocationFunction
•PFN_vkVoidFunction

New Enums
• VkAccessFlagBits
• VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits
• VkAttachmentLoadOp
• VkAttachmentStoreOp
• VkBlendFactor
• VkBlendOp
• VkBorderColor
• VkBufferCreateFlagBits
• VkBufferUsageFlagBits
• VkColorComponentFlagBits
- VkCommandBufferLevel
- VkCommandBufferResetFlagBits
- VkCommandBufferUsageFlagBits
- VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits
- VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits
- VkCompareOp
- VkComponentSwizzle
- VkCullModeFlagBits
- VkDependencyFlagBits
- VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits
- VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits
- VkDescriptorType
- VkDynamicState
- VkEventCreateFlagBits
- VkFenceCreateFlagBits
- VkFilter
- VkFormat
- VkFormatFeatureFlagBits
- VkFramebufferCreateFlagBits
- VkFrontFace
- VkImageAspectFlagBits
- VkImageCreateFlagBits
- VkImageLayout
- VkImageTiling
- VkImageType
- VkImageUsageFlagBits
- VkImageViewCreateFlagBits
- VkImageViewType
- VkIndexType
- VkInstanceCreateFlagBits
- VkInternalAllocationType
- VkLogicOp
- VkMemoryHeapFlagBits
- VkMemoryPropertyFlagBits
- VkObjectType
• VkPhysicalDeviceType
• VkPipelineBindPoint
• VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion
• VkPipelineCreateFlagBits
• VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlagBits
• VkPipelineStageFlagBits
• VkPolygonMode
• VkPrimitiveTopology
• VkQueryControlFlagBits
• VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits
• VkQueryResultFlagBits
• VkQueryType
• VkQueueFlagBits
• VkRenderPassCreateFlagBits
• VkResult
• VkSampleCountFlagBits
• VkSamplerAddressMode
• VkSamplerCreateFlagBits
• VkSamplerMipmapMode
• VkShaderStageFlagBits
• VkSharingMode
• VkSparseImageFormatFlagBits
• VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits
• VkStencilFaceFlagBits
• VkStencilOp
• VkStructureType
• VkSubpassContents
• VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits
• VkSystemAllocationScope
• VkVendorId
• VkVertexInputRate

**New Bitmasks**

• VkAccessFlags
• VkAttachmentDescriptionFlags
- VkBufferCreateFlags
- VkBufferUsageFlags
- VkBufferViewCreateFlags
- VkColorComponentFlags
- VkCommandBufferResetFlags
- VkCommandBufferUsageFlags
- VkCommandPoolCreateFlags
- VkCommandPoolResetFlags
- VkCullModeFlags
- VkDependencyFlags
- VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlags
- VkDescriptorPoolResetFlags
- VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlags
- VkDeviceCreateFlags
- VkDeviceQueueCreateFlags
- VkEventCreateFlags
- VkFenceCreateFlags
- VkFormatFeatureFlags
- VkFramebufferCreateFlags
- VkImageAspectFlags
- VkImageCreateFlags
- VkImageUsageFlags
- VkImageViewCreateFlags
- VkInstanceCreateFlags
- VkMemoryHeapFlags
- VkMemoryMapFlags
- VkMemoryPropertyFlags
- VkPipelineCacheCreateFlags
- VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateFlags
- VkPipelineCreateFlags
- VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateFlags
- VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateFlags
- VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateFlags
- VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlags
- VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateFlags
• VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateFlags
• VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlags
• VkPipelineStageFlags
• VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateFlags
• VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateFlags
• VkPipelineViewportStateCreateFlags
• VkQueryControlFlags
• VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlags
• VkQueryPoolCreateFlags
• VkQueryResultFlags
• VkQueueFlags
• VkRenderPassCreateFlags
• VkSampleCountFlags
• VkSamplerCreateFlags
• VkSemaphoreCreateFlags
• VkShaderModuleCreateFlags
• VkShaderStageFlags
• VkSparseImageFormatFlags
• VkSparseMemoryBindFlags
• VkStencilFaceFlags
• VkSubpassDescriptionFlags

New Headers
• vk_platform

New Enum Constants
• VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED
• VK_FALSE
• VK_LOD_CLAMP_NONE
• VK_MAX_DESCRIPTION_SIZE
• VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE
• VK_MAX_MEMORY_HEAPS
• VK_MAX_MEMORY_TYPES
• VK_MAX_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_NAME_SIZE
• VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED
• VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS
• VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS
• VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL
• VK_TRUE
• VK_UUID_SIZE
• VK_WHOLE_SIZE
Appendix E: Layers & Extensions
(Informative)

Extensions to the Vulkan API can be defined by authors, groups of authors, and the Khronos Vulkan Working Group. In order not to compromise the readability of the Vulkan Specification, the core Specification does not incorporate most extensions. The online Registry of extensions is available at URL

https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/

and allows generating versions of the Specification incorporating different extensions.

Most of the content previously in this appendix does not specify use of specific Vulkan extensions and layers, but rather specifies the processes by which extensions and layers are created. As of version 1.0.21 of the Vulkan Specification, this content has been migrated to the Vulkan Documentation and Extensions document. Authors creating extensions and layers must follow the mandatory procedures in that document.

The remainder of this appendix documents a set of extensions chosen when this document was built. Versions of the Specification published in the Registry include:

- Core API + mandatory extensions required of all Vulkan implementations.
- Core API + all registered and published Khronos (KHR) extensions.
- Core API + all registered and published extensions.

Extensions are grouped as Khronos KHR, multivendor EXT, and then alphabetically by author ID. Within each group, extensions are listed in alphabetical order by their name.

Note
As of the initial Vulkan 1.1 public release, the KHX author ID is no longer used. All KHX extensions have been promoted to KHR status. Previously, this author ID was used to indicate that an extension was experimental, and is being considered for standardization in future KHR or core Vulkan API versions. We no longer use this mechanism for exposing experimental functionality.

Some vendors may use an alternate author ID ending in X for some of their extensions. The exact meaning of such an author ID is defined by each vendor, and may not be equivalent to KHX, but it is likely to indicate a lesser degree of interface stability than a non-X extension from the same vendor.

List of Current Extensions

- VK_KHR_acceleration_structure
- VK_KHR_android_surface
- VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations
• VK_KHR_display
• VK_KHR_display_swapchain
• VK_KHR_external_fence_fd
• VK_KHR_external_fence_win32
• VK_KHR_external_memory_fd
• VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
• VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd
• VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
• VK_KHR_fragment_shader_barycentric
• VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate
• VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
• VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
• VK_KHR_global_priority
• VK_KHR_incremental_present
• VK_KHR_performance_query
• VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties
• VK_KHR_pipeline_library
• VK_KHR_portability_enumeration
• VK_KHR_present_id
• VK_KHR_present_wait
• VK_KHR_push_descriptor
• VK_KHR_ray_query
• VK_KHR_ray_tracing_maintenance1
• VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
• VK_KHR_shader_clock
• VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_uniform_control_flow
• VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image
• VK_KHR_surface
• VK_KHR_surface_protected_capabilities
• VK_KHR_swapchain
• VK_KHR_swapchain.mutable_format
• VK_KHR_wayland_surface
• VK_KHR_win32_keyed_mutex
• VK_KHR_win32_surface
• VK_KHR_workgroup_memory_explicit_layout
- VK_KHR xcb_surface
- VK_KHR xlib_surface
VK_KHR_acceleration_structure

Name String
VK_KHR_acceleration_structure

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
151

Revision
13

Extension and Version Dependencies
- Requires support for Vulkan 1.1
- Requires VK_EXT_descriptor_indexing to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_buffer_device_address to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact
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Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2021-09-30

Contributors
- Samuel Bourasseau, Adobe
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- Marius Bjorge, Arm
- Tom Olson, Arm
- Sebastian Tafuri, EA
- Henrik Rydgard, Embark
- Juan Cañada, Epic Games
In order to be efficient, rendering techniques such as ray tracing need a quick way to identify which primitives may be intersected by a ray traversing the geometries. Acceleration structures are the most common way to represent the geometry spatially sorted, in order to quickly identify such potential intersections.
This extension adds new functionalities:

- Acceleration structure objects and build commands
- Structures to describe geometry inputs to acceleration structure builds
- Acceleration structure copy commands

**New Object Types**

- VkAccelerationStructureKHR

**New Commands**

- vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR
- vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR
- vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR
- vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureKHR
- vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR
- vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR
- vkCmdWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR
- vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR
- vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR
- vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR
- vkCreateAccelerationStructureKHR
- vkDestroyAccelerationStructureKHR
- vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR
- vkGetAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressKHR
- vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR
- vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR

**New Structures**

- VkAabbPositionsKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureDeviceAddressInfoKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureGeometryAabbsDataKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureGeometryInstancesDataKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR
- VkCopyAccelerationStructureInfoKHR
- VkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryInfoKHR
- VkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureInfoKHR
- VkTransformMatrixKHR
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructurePropertiesKHR
- Extending VkWriteDescriptorSet:
  - VkWriteDescriptorSetAccelerationStructureKHR

**New Unions**
- VkAccelerationStructureGeometryDataKHR
- VkDeviceOrHostAddressConstKHR
- VkDeviceOrHostAddressKHR

**New Enums**
- VkAccelerationStructureBuildTypeKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagBitsKHR
- VkAccelerationStructureTypeKHR
- VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagBitsKHR
- VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR
- VkCopyAccelerationStructureModeKHR
- VkGeometryFlagBitsKHR
- VkGeometryInstanceFlagBitsKHR
- VkGeometryTypeKHR

**New Bitmasks**
- VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagsKHR
- VkBuildAccelerationStructureFlagsKHR
• VkGeometryFlagsKHR
• VkGeometryInstanceFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

• VK_KHR_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkAccessFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_ACCESS_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR

Extending VkBufferUsageFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_INPUT_READ_ONLY_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_STORAGE_BIT_KHR

Extending VkDebugReportObjectTypeEXT:
  ◦ VK_DEBUG_REPORT_OBJECT_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR_EXT

Extending VkDescriptorType:
  ◦ VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR

Extending VkFormatFeatureFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR

Extending VkIndexType:
  ◦ VK_INDEX_TYPE_NONE_KHR

Extending VkObjectType:
  ◦ VK_OBJECT_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_KHR

Extending VkPipelineStageFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR

Extending VkQueryType:
  ◦ VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COMPACTED_SIZE_KHR
  ◦ VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_SIZE_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_GEOMETRY_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_SIZES_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_CREATE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_GEOMETRY_AABBS_DATA_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_GEOMETRY_INSTANCES_DATA_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_GEOMETRY_KHR

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If `VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2` is supported:

- Extending `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2`:
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR`

**Issues**

(1) How does this extension differ from VK_NV_ray_tracing?

**DISCUSSION:**

The following is a summary of the main functional differences between `VK_KHR_acceleration_structure` and `VK_NV_ray_tracing`:

- added acceleration structure serialization / deserialization (`VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_SERIALIZE_KHR`, `VK_COPY_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_MODE_DESERIALIZE_KHR`, `vkCmdCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`, `vkCmdCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR`)
- document inactive primitives and instances
- added `VkPhysicalDeviceAccelerationStructureFeaturesKHR` structure
- added indirect and batched acceleration structure builds (`vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR`)
- added host acceleration structure commands
- reworked geometry structures so they could be better shared between device, host, and indirect builds
- explicitly made `VkAccelerationStructureKHR` use device addresses
- added acceleration structure compatibility check function (`vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR`)
- add parameter for requesting memory requirements for host and/or device build
- added format feature for acceleration structure build vertex formats (`VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR`)

(3) What are the changes between the public provisional (`VK_KHR_ray_tracing v8`) release and the
internal provisional (VK_KHR_ray_tracing v9) release?

- added geometryFlags to VkAccelerationStructureCreateGeometryTypeInfoKHR (later reworked to obsolete this)
- added minAccelerationStructureScratchOffsetAlignment property to VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPropertiesKHR
- fix naming and return enum from vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR
  - renamed VkAccelerationStructureVersionKHR to VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR
  - renamed VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERSION_KHR to VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERSION_INFO_KHR
  - removed VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_VERSION_KHR
  - added VkAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR enum
  - remove return value from vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR and added return enum parameter
- Require Vulkan 1.1
- added creation time capture and replay flags
  - added VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagBitsKHR and VkAccelerationStructureCreateFlagsKHR
  - renamed the flags member of VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR to buildFlags (later removed) and added the createFlags member
- change vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR to use buffer device address for indirect parameter
- make VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations an interaction instead of a required extension (later went back on this)
- renamed VkAccelerationStructureBuildOffsetInfoKHR to VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR
  - renamed the ppOffsetInfos parameter of vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR to ppBuildRangeInfos
- Re-unify geometry description between build and create
  - remove VkAccelerationStructureCreateGeometryTypeInfoKHR and VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_CREATE_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INFO_KHR
  - added VkAccelerationStructureCreateSizeInfoKHR structure (later removed)
  - change type of the pGeometryInfos member of VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR from VkAccelerationStructureCreateGeometryTypeInfoKHR to VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR (later removed)
  - added pCreateSizeInfos member to VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR (later removed)
- Fix ppGeometries ambiguity, add pGeometries
  - remove geometryArrayOfPointers member of VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR
• disambiguate two meanings of `pGeometries` by explicitly adding `pGeometries` to the `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR` structure and require one of them be `NULL`.

• added `nullDescriptor` support for acceleration structures.

• changed the `update` member of `VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR` from a bool to the `mode` `VkBuildAccelerationStructureModeKHR` enum which allows future extensibility in update types.

• Clarify deferred host ops for pipeline creation
  ◦ `VkDeferredOperationKHR` is now a top-level parameter for `vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR`, `vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR`, `vkCopyAccelerationStructureToMemoryKHR`, `vkCopyAccelerationStructureKHR`, and `vkCopyMemoryToAccelerationStructureKHR`.
  ◦ removed `VkDeferredOperationInfoKHR` structure.
  ◦ change deferred host creation/return parameter behavior such that the implementation can modify such parameters until the deferred host operation completes.
  ◦ `VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations` is required again.

• Change acceleration structure build to always be sized
  ◦ de-alias `VkAccelerationStructureMemoryRequirementsTypeNV` and `VkAccelerationStructureMemoryRequirementsTypeKHR` and remove `VkAccelerationStructureMemoryRequirementsTypeKHR`.
  ◦ add `vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR` command and `VkAccelerationStructureBuildSizesInfoKHR` structure and `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_SIZES_INFO_KHR` enum to query sizes for acceleration structures and scratch storage.
  ◦ move size queries for scratch space to `vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR`.
  ◦ remove `compactedSize`, `buildFlags`, `maxGeometryCount`, `pGeometryInfos`, `pCreateSizeInfos` members of `VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR` and add the `size` member.
  ◦ add `maxVertex` member to `VkAccelerationStructureGeometryTrianglesDataKHR` structure.
  ◦ remove `VkAccelerationStructureCreateInfoKHR` structure.

(4) What are the changes between the internal provisional (VK_KHR_ray_tracing v9) release and the final (VK_KHR_acceleration_structure v11) release?

• refactor `VK_KHR_ray_tracing` into 3 extensions, enabling implementation flexibility and decoupling ray query support from ray pipelines:
  ◦ `VK_KHR_acceleration_structure` (for acceleration structure operations)
  ◦ `VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline` (for ray tracing pipeline and shader stages)
  ◦ `VK_KHR_ray_query` (for ray queries in existing shader stages)

• clarify buffer usage flags for ray tracing
  ◦ `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_RAY_TRACING_BIT_NV` is left alone in `VK_NV_ray_tracing` (required on `scratch` and `instanceData`).
• VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR is added as an alias of VK_BUFFER_USAGE_RAY_TRACING_BIT_NV in VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline and is required on shader binding table buffers
• VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_INPUT_READ_ONLY_BIT_KHR is added in VK_KHR_acceleration_structure for all vertex, index, transform, aabb, and instance buffer data referenced by device build commands
• VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_BUFFER_BIT is used for scratchData
  • add max primitive counts (ppMaxPrimitiveCounts) to
    vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR
  • Allocate acceleration structures from VkBuffers and add a mode to constrain the device address
    • de-alias VkBindAccelerationStructureMemoryInfoNV and vkBindAccelerationStructureMemoryNV, and remove VkBindAccelerationStructureMemoryInfoKHR, VkAccelerationStructureMemoryRequirementsInfoKHR, and vkGetAccelerationStructureMemoryRequirementsKHR
    • acceleration structures now take a VkBuffer and offset at creation time for memory placement
    • add a new VK_BUFFER_USAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_STORAGE_BIT_KHR buffer usage for such buffers
    • add a new VK_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GENERIC_KHR acceleration structure type for layering
  • move VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR to main enum instead of being added via extension
  • make build commands more consistent - all now build multiple acceleration structures and are named plurally (vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresIndirectKHR, vkCmdBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR, vkBuildAccelerationStructuresKHR)
  • add interactions with VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_UPDATE_AFTER_BIND_POOL_BIT for acceleration structures, including a new feature (descriptorBindingAccelerationStructureUpdateAfterBind) and 3 new properties (maxPerStageDescriptorAccelerationStructureUpdateAfterBind, maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures, maxDescriptorSetUpdateAfterBindAccelerationStructures)
  • extension is no longer provisional
  • define synchronization requirements for builds, traces, and copies
  • define synchronization requirements for AS build inputs and indirect build buffer

(5) What is VK ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_TYPE GENERIC_KHR for?

RESOLVED: It is primarily intended for API layering. In DXR, the acceleration structure is basically just a buffer in a special layout, and you do not know at creation time whether it will be used as a top or bottom level acceleration structure. We thus added a generic acceleration structure type whose type is unknown at creation time, but is specified at build time instead. Applications which are written directly for Vulkan should not use it.
**Version History**

- **Revision 1, 2019-12-05** (Members of the Vulkan Ray Tracing TSG)
  - Internal revisions (forked from VK_NV_ray_tracing)

- **Revision 2, 2019-12-20** (Daniel Koch, Eric Werness)
  - Add const version of DeviceOrHostAddress (!3515)
  - Add VU to clarify that only handles in the current pipeline are valid (!3518)
  - Restore some missing VUs and add in-place update language (#1902, !3522)
  - Rename VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR member from accelerationStructure to accelerationStructureReference to better match its type (!3523)
  - Allow VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS for pipeline creation if shader group handles cannot be reused (!3523)
  - Update documentation for the VK_ERROR_INVALID_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS error code and add missing documentation for new return codes from VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations (!3523)
  - List new query types for VK_KHR_ray_tracing (!3523)
  - Fix VU statements for VkAccelerationStructureGeometryKHR referring to correct union members and update to use more current wording (!3523)

- **Revision 3, 2020-01-10** (Daniel Koch, Jon Leech, Christoph Kubisch)
  - Fix 'instance of' and 'that/which contains/defines' markup issues (!3528)
  - Factor out VK_KHR_pipeline_library as stand-alone extension (!3540)
  - Resolve Vulkan-hpp issues (!3543)
    - Add missing require for VkGeometryInstanceFlagsKHR
    - De-alias VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_CREATE_INFO_NV since the KHR structure is no longer equivalent
    - Add len to pDataSize attribute for vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR

- **Revision 4, 2020-01-23** (Daniel Koch, Eric Werness)
  - Improve vkWriteAccelerationStructuresPropertiesKHR, add return value and VUs (#1947)
  - Clarify language to allow multiple raygen shaders (#1959)
  - Various editorial feedback (!3556)
  - Add language to help deal with looped self-intersecting fans (#1901)
  - Change vkCmdTraceRays{Indirect}KHR args to pointers (!3559)
  - Add scratch address validation language (#1941, !3551)
  - Fix definition and add hierarchy information for shader call scope (#1977, !3571)

- **Revision 5, 2020-02-04** (Eric Werness, Jeff Bolz, Daniel Koch)
  - Remove vestigial accelerationStructureUUID (!3582)
  - Update definition of repack instructions and improve memory model interactions (#1910,
#1913, !3584)
- Fix wrong sType for VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingFeaturesKHR (#1988)
- Use provisional SPIR-V capabilities (#1987)
- require rayTraversalPrimitiveCulling if rayQuery is supported (#1927)
- Miss shaders do not have object parameters (!3592)
- Fix missing required types in XML (!3592)
- clarify matching conditions for update (!3592)
- add goal that host and device builds be similar (!3592)
- clarify that maxPrimitiveCount limit should apply to triangles and AABBs (!3592)
- Require alignment for instance arrayOfPointers (!3592)
- Zero is a valid value for instance flags (!3592)
- Add some alignment VUs that got lost in refactoring (!3592)
- Recommend TMin epsilon rather than culling (!3592)
- Get angle from dot product not cross product (!3592)
- Clarify that AH can access the payload and attributes (!3592)
- Match DXR behavior for inactive primitive definition (!3592)
- Use a more generic term than degenerate for inactive to avoid confusion (!3592)

• Revision 6, 2020-02-20 (Daniel Koch)
  - fix some dangling NV references (#1996)
  - rename VkCmdTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR to VkTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR (!3607)
  - update contributor list (!3611)
  - use uint64_t instead of VkAccelerationStructureReferenceKHR in VkAccelerationStructureInstanceKHR (#2004)

• Revision 7, 2020-02-28 (Tobias Hector)
  - remove HitTKHR SPIR-V builtin (spirv/spirv-extensions#7)

• Revision 8, 2020-03-06 (Tobias Hector, Dae Kim, Daniel Koch, Jeff Bolz, Eric Werness)
  - explicitly state that Tmax is updated when new closest intersection is accepted (#2020,!3536)
  - Made references to min and max t values consistent (!3644)
  - finish enumerating differences relative to VK_NV_ray_tracing in issues (1) and (2) (#1974,!3642)
  - fix formatting in some math equations (!3642)
  - Restrict the Hit Kind operand of OpReportIntersectionKHR to 7-bits (spirv/spirv-extensions#8,!3646)
  - Say ray tracing 'should' be watertight (#2008,!3631)
  - Clarify memory requirements for ray tracing buffers (#2005,!3649)
• Add callable size limits (#1997,!3652)

• Revision 9, 2020-04-15 (Eric Werness, Daniel Koch, Tobias Hector, Joshua Barczak)
  ◦ Add geometry flags to acceleration structure creation (!3672)
  ◦ add build scratch memory alignment (minAccelerationStructureScratchOffsetAlignment) (#2065,!3725)
  ◦ fix naming and return enum from vkGetDeviceAccelerationStructureCompatibilityKHR (#2051,!3726)
  ◦ require SPIR-V 1.4 (#2096,!3777)
  ◦ added creation time capture/replay flags (#2104,!3774)
  ◦ require Vulkan 1.1 (#2133,!3806)
  ◦ use device addresses instead of VkBuffers for ray tracing commands (#2074,!3815)
  ◦ add interactions with Vulkan 1.2 and VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model (#2133,!3830)
  ◦ make VK_KHR_pipeline_library an interaction instead of required (#2045,#2108,!3830)
  ◦ make VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations an interaction instead of required (#2045,!3830)
  ◦ removed maxCallableSize and added explicit stack size management for ray pipelines (#1997,!3817,!3772,!3844)
  ◦ improved documentation for VkAccelerationStructureVersionInfoKHR (#2135,3835)
  ◦ rename VkAccelerationStructureBuildOffsetInfoKHR to VkAccelerationStructureBuildRangeInfoKHR (#2058,!3754)
  ◦ Re-unify geometry description between build and create (!3754)
  ◦ Fix ppGeometries ambiguity, add pGeometries (#2032,!3811)
  ◦ add interactions with VK_EXT_robustness2 and allow nullDescriptor support for acceleration structures (#1920,!3848)
  ◦ added future extensibility for AS updates (#2114,!3849)
  ◦ Fix VU for dispatchrays and add a limit on the size of the full grid (#2160,!3851)
  ◦ Add shaderGroupHandleAlignment property (#2180,!3875)
  ◦ Clarify deferred host ops for pipeline creation (#2067,!3813)
  ◦ Change acceleration structure build to always be sized (#2131,#2197,#2198,13854,13883,13880)

• Revision 10, 2020-07-03 (Mathieu Robart, Daniel Koch, Eric Werness, Tobias Hector)
  ◦ Decomposition of the specification, from VK_KHR_ray_tracing to VK_KHR_acceleration_structure (#1918,!3912)
  ◦ clarify buffer usage flags for ray tracing (#2181,!3939)
  ◦ add max primitive counts to build indirect command (#2233,!3944)
  ◦ Allocate acceleration structures from VkBuffers and add a mode to constrain the device address (#2131,!3936)
  ◦ Move VK_GEOMETRY_TYPE_INSTANCES_KHR to main enum (#2243,!3952)
• make build commands more consistent (#2247,!3958)
• add interactions with UPDATE_AFTER_BIND (#2128,!3986)
• correct and expand build command VUs (#4020)
• fix copy command VUs (#4018)
• added various alignment requirements (#2229,!3943)
• fix valid usage for arrays of geometryCount items (#2198,!4010)
• define what is allowed to change on RTAS updates and relevant VUs (#2177,!3961)

 Revision 11, 2020-11-12 (Eric Werness, Josh Barczak, Daniel Koch, Tobias Hector)
• de-alias NV and KHR acceleration structure types and associated commands (#2271,!4035)
• specify alignment for host copy commands (#2273,!4037)
• document VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT_KHR
• specify that acceleration structures are non-linear (#2289,!4068)
• add several missing VUs for strides, vertexFormat, and indexType (#2315,!4069)
• restore VUs for VkAccelerationStructureBuildGeometryInfoKHR (#2337,!4098)
• ban multi-instance memory for host operations (#2324,!4102)
• allow dstAccelerationStructure to be null for vkGetAccelerationStructureBuildSizesKHR (#2330,!4111)
• more build VU cleanup (#2138,#4130)
• specify host endianness for AS serialization (#2261,!4136)
• add invertible transform matrix VU (#1710,!4140)
• require geometryCount to be 1 for TLAS builds (#4145)
• improved validity conditions for build addresses (#4142)
• add single statement SPIR-V VUs, build limit VUs (#4158)
• document limits for vertex and aabb strides (#2390,!4184)
• specify that VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR applies to AS copies (#2382,#4173)
• define sync for AS build inputs and indirect buffer (#2407,!4208)

 Revision 12, 2021-08-06 (Samuel Bourasseau)
• rename VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_TRIANGLE_FRONT_COUNTERCLOCKWISE_BIT_KHR to VK_GEOMETRY_INSTANCE_TRIANGLE_FLIP_FACING_BIT_KHR (keep previous as alias).
• Clarify description and add note.

 Revision 13, 2021-09-30 (Jon Leech)
• Add interaction with VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2 to vk.xml
VK_KHR_android_surface

Name String

VK_KHR_android_surface

Extension Type

Instance extension

Registered Extension Number

9

Revision

6

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_surface to be enabled

Contact

• Jesse Hall @critsec

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2016-01-14

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

• Patrick Doane, Blizzard
• Jason Ekstrand, Intel
• Ian Elliott, LunarG
• Courtney Goeltzenleuchter, LunarG
• Jesse Hall, Google
• James Jones, NVIDIA
• Antoine Labour, Google
• Jon Leech, Khronos
• David Mao, AMD
• Norbert Nopper, Freescale
• Alon Or-bach, Samsung
• Daniel Rakos, AMD
• Graham Sellers, AMD
Description

The `VK_KHR_android_surface` extension is an instance extension. It provides a mechanism to create a `VkSurfaceKHR` object (defined by the `VK_KHR_surface` extension) that refers to an `ANativeWindow`, Android’s native surface type. The `ANativeWindow` represents the producer endpoint of any buffer queue, regardless of consumer endpoint. Common consumer endpoints for `ANativeWindows` are the system window compositor, video encoders, and application-specific compositors importing the images through a `SurfaceTexture`.

New Base Types

- `ANativeWindow`

New Commands

- `vkCreateAndroidSurfaceKHR`

New Structures

- `VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR`

New Bitmasks

- `VkAndroidSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_ANDROID_SURFACE_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_ANDROID_SURFACE_SPEC_VERSION`

Extending `VkStructureType`:

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ANDROID_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

Issues

1) Does Android need a way to query for compatibility between a particular physical device (and queue family?) and a specific Android display?

RESOLVED: No. Currently on Android, any physical device is expected to be able to present to the system compositor, and all queue families must support the necessary image layout transitions and synchronization operations.
**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2015-09-23 (Jesse Hall)
  - Initial draft.
- Revision 2, 2015-10-26 (Ian Elliott)
  - Renamed from VK_EXTKHR_android_surface to VK_KHR_android_surface.
- Revision 3, 2015-11-03 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Added allocation callbacks to surface creation function.
- Revision 4, 2015-11-10 (Jesse Hall)
  - Removed VK_ERROR_INVALIDANDROID_WINDOW_KHR.
- Revision 5, 2015-11-28 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Updated the surface create function to take a pCreateInfo structure.
- Revision 6, 2016-01-14 (James Jones)
  - Moved VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR from the VK_KHR_android_surface to the VK_KHR_surface extension.

**VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

269

**Revision**

4

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

**Contact**

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**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2020-11-12

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.
Contributors

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- Tobias Hector, AMD
- Yuriy O’Donnell, Epic
- Eric Werness, NVIDIA
- Baldur Karlsson, Valve
- Jesse Barker, Unity
- Contributors to VK_KHR_acceleration_structure, VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline

Description

The `VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations` extension defines the infrastructure and usage patterns for deferrable commands, but does not specify any commands as deferrable. This is left to additional dependent extensions. Commands must not be deferred unless the deferral is specifically allowed by another extension which depends on `VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations`.

New Object Types

- VkDeferredOperationKHR

New Commands

- vkCreateDeferredOperationKHR
- vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR
- vkDestroyDeferredOperationKHR
- vkGetDeferredOperationMaxConcurrencyKHR
- vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_DEFERRED_HOST_OPERATIONS_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_DEFERRED_HOST_OPERATIONS_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkObjectType`:
  - `VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DEFERRED_OPERATION_KHR`
- Extending `VkResult`:
  - `VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR`
  - `VK_OPERATION_NOT_DEFERRED_KHR`
Code Examples

The following examples will illustrate the concept of deferrable operations using a hypothetical example. The command `vkDoSomethingExpensive` denotes a deferrable command.

The following example illustrates how a vulkan application might request deferral of an expensive operation:

```c
// create a deferred operation
VkDeferredOperationKHR hOp;
VkResult result = vkCreateDeferredOperationKHR(device, pCallbacks, &hOp);
assert(result == VK_SUCCESS);

result = vkDoSomethingExpensive(device, hOp, ...);
assert(result == VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR);

// operation was deferred. Execute it asynchronously
std::async::launch(
    [ hOp ] ( )
    {
        vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR(device, hOp);

        result = vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR(device, hOp);

        // deferred operation is now complete. 'result' indicates success or failure
        vkDestroyDeferredOperationKHR(device, hOp, pCallbacks);
    }
);
```

The following example illustrates extracting concurrency from a single deferred operation:

```c
// create a deferred operation
VkDeferredOperationKHR hOp;
VkResult result = vkCreateDeferredOperationKHR(device, pCallbacks, &hOp);
assert(result == VK_SUCCESS);

result = vkDoSomethingExpensive(device, hOp, ...);
assert(result == VK_OPERATION_DEFERRED_KHR);

// Query the maximum amount of concurrency and clamp to the desired maximum
uint32_t numLaunches = std::min(vkGetDeferredOperationMaxConcurrencyKHR(device, hOp), maxThreads);

std::vector<std::future<void> > joins;
```
The following example shows a subroutine which guarantees completion of a deferred operation, in the presence of multiple worker threads, and returns the result of the operation.

```c
VkResult FinishDeferredOperation(VkDeferredOperationKHR hOp)
{
    // Attempt to join the operation until the implementation indicates that we should stop
    VkResult result = vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR(device, hOp);
    while( result == VK_THREAD_IDLE_KHR )
    {
        std::this_thread::yield();
        result = vkDeferredOperationJoinKHR(device, hOp);
    }

    switch( result )
    {
    case VK_SUCCESS:
    {
        // deferred operation has finished. Query its result
        result = vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR(device, hOp);
    }
    break;

    case VK_THREAD_DONE_KHR:
    {
        // deferred operation is being wrapped up by another thread
        // wait for that thread to finish
    }
    }
}
```
do
{
    std::this_thread::yield();
    result = vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR(device, hOp);
} while( result == VK_NOT_READY );
break;

default:
    assert(false); // other conditions are illegal.
break;

return result;

Issues

1. Should this extension have a VkPhysicalDevice*FeaturesKHR structure?

RESOLVED: No. This extension does not add any functionality on its own and requires a dependent extension to actually enable functionality and thus there is no value in adding a feature structure. If necessary, any dependent extension could add a feature boolean if it wanted to indicate that it is adding optional deferral support.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2019-12-05 (Josh Barczak, Daniel Koch)
  - Initial draft.
- Revision 2, 2020-03-06 (Daniel Koch, Tobias Hector)
  - Add missing VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DEFERRED_OPERATION_KHR enum
  - fix sample code
  - Clarified deferred operation parameter lifetimes (#2018,!3647)
- Revision 3, 2020-05-15 (Josh Barczak)
  - Clarify behavior of vkGetDeferredOperationMaxConcurrencyKHR, allowing it to return 0 if the operation is complete (#2036,!3850)
- Revision 4, 2020-11-12 (Tobias Hector, Daniel Koch)
  - Remove VkDeferredOperationInfoKHR and change return value semantics when deferred host operations are in use (#2067,3813)
  - clarify return value of vkGetDeferredOperationResultKHR (#2339,!4110)

VK_KHR_display
Name String
VK_KHR_display

Extension Type
Instance extension

Registered Extension Number
3

Revision
23

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_surface to be enabled

Contact
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Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-03-13

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
• James Jones, NVIDIA
• Norbert Nopper, Freescale
• Jeff Vigil, Qualcomm
• Daniel Rakos, AMD

Description
This extension provides the API to enumerate displays and available modes on a given device.

New Object Types
• VkDisplayKHR
• VkDisplayModeKHR

New Commands
• vkCreateDisplayModeKHR
• `vkCreateDisplayPlaneSurfaceKHR`
• `vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR`
• `vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR`
• `vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR`
• `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR`
• `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR`

**New Structures**

• `VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR`
• `VkDisplayModeParametersKHR`
• `VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR`
• `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR`
• `VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR`
• `VkDisplayPropertiesKHR`
• `VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR`

**New Enums**

• `VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR`

**New Bitmasks**

• `VkDisplayModeCreateFlagsKHR`
• `VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagsKHR`
• `VkDisplaySurfaceCreateFlagsKHR`
• `VkSurfaceTransformFlagsKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

• `VK_KHR_DISPLAY_EXTENSION_NAME`
• `VK_KHR_DISPLAY_SPEC_VERSION`

Extending `VkObjectType`:

◦ `VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DISPLAY_KHR`
◦ `VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_KHR`

Extending `VkStructureType`:

◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
Issues

1) Which properties of a mode should be fixed in the mode information vs. settable in some other function when setting the mode? E.g., do we need to double the size of the mode pool to include both stereo and non-stereo modes? YUV and RGB scanout even if they both take RGB input images? BGR vs. RGB input? etc.

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** Many modern displays support at most a handful of resolutions and timings natively. Other “modes” are expected to be supported using scaling hardware on the display engine or GPU. Other properties, such as rotation and mirroring should not require duplicating hardware modes just to express all combinations. Further, these properties may be implemented on a per-display or per-overlay granularity.

To avoid the exponential growth of modes as mutable properties are added, as was the case with `EGLConfig`/WGL pixel formats/GLXFBConfig, this specification should separate out hardware properties and configurable state into separate objects. Modes and overlay planes will express capabilities of the hardware, while a separate structure will allow applications to configure scaling, rotation, mirroring, color keys, LUT values, alpha masks, etc. for a given swapchain independent of the mode in use. Constraints on these settings will be established by properties of the immutable objects.

Note the resolution of this issue may affect issue 5 as well.

2) What properties of a display itself are useful?

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** This issue is too broad. It was meant to prompt general discussion, but resolving this issue amounts to completing this specification. All interesting properties should be included. The issue will remain as a placeholder since removing it would make it hard to parse existing discussion notes that refer to issues by number.

3) How are multiple overlay planes within a display or mode enumerated?

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** They are referred to by an index. Each display will report the number of overlay planes it contains.

4) Should swapchains be created relative to a mode or a display?

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** When using this extension, swapchains are created relative to a mode and a plane. The mode implies the display object the swapchain will present to. If the specified mode is not the display's current mode, the new mode will be applied when the first image is presented to the swapchain, and the default operating system mode, if any, will be restored when the swapchain is destroyed.

5) Should users query generic ranges from displays and construct their own modes explicitly using those constraints rather than querying a fixed set of modes (Most monitors only have one real “mode” these days, even though many support relatively arbitrary scaling, either on the monitor side or in the GPU display engine, making “modes” something of a relic/compatibility construct).

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** Expose both. Display information structures will expose a set of predefined modes, as well as any attributes necessary to construct a customized mode.
6) Is it fine if we return the display and display mode handles in the structure used to query their properties?

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** Yes.

7) Is there a possibility that not all displays of a device work with all of the present queues of a device? If yes, how do we determine which displays work with which present queues?

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** No known hardware has such limitations, but determining such limitations is supported automatically using the existing `VK_KHR_surface` and `VK_KHR_swapchain` query mechanisms.

8) Should all presentation need to be done relative to an overlay plane, or can a display mode + display be used alone to target an output?

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** Require specifying a plane explicitly.

9) Should displays have an associated window system display, such as an `HDC` or `Display`?

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** No. Displays are independent of any windowing system in use on the system. Further, neither `HDC` nor `Display` refer to a physical display object.

10) Are displays queried from a physical GPU or from a device instance?

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** Developers prefer to query modes directly from the physical GPU so they can use display information as an input to their device selection algorithms prior to device creation. This avoids the need to create placeholder device instances to enumerate displays.

This preference must be weighed against the extra initialization that must be done by driver vendors prior to device instance creation to support this usage.

11) Should displays and/or modes be dispatchable objects? If functions are to take displays, overlays, or modes as their first parameter, they must be dispatchable objects as defined in Khronos bug 13529. If they are not added to the list of dispatchable objects, functions operating on them must take some higher-level object as their first parameter. There is no performance case against making them dispatchable objects, but they would be the first extension objects to be dispatchable.

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** Do not make displays or modes dispatchable. They will dispatch based on their associated physical device.

12) Should hardware cursor capabilities be exposed?

**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** Defer. This could be a separate extension on top of the base WSI specs.

if they are one physical display device to an end user, but may internally be implemented as two side-by-side displays using the same display engine (and sometimes cabling) resources as two physically separate display devices.

**RESOLVED:** Tiled displays will appear as a single display object in this API.

14) Should the raw EDID data be included in the display information?
**Resolved:** No. A future extension could be added which reports the EDID if necessary. This may be complicated by the outcome of issue 13.

15) Should min and max scaling factor capabilities of overlays be exposed?

**Resolved:** Yes. This is exposed indirectly by allowing applications to query the min/max position and extent of the source and destination regions from which image contents are fetched by the display engine when using a particular mode and overlay pair.

16) Should devices be able to expose planes that can be moved between displays? If so, how?

**Resolved:** Yes. Applications can determine which displays a given plane supports using `vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR`.

17) Should there be a way to destroy display modes? If so, does it support destroying “built in” modes?

**Resolved:** Not in this extension. A future extension could add this functionality.

18) What should the lifetime of display and built-in display mode objects be?

**Resolved:** The lifetime of the instance. These objects cannot be destroyed. A future extension may be added to expose a way to destroy these objects and/or support display hotplug.

19) Should persistent mode for smart panels be enabled/disabled at swapchain creation time, or on a per-present basis.

**Resolved:** On a per-present basis.

**Examples**

**Note**

The example code for the `VK_KHR_display` and `VK_KHR_display_swapchain` extensions was removed from the appendix after revision 1.0.43. The display enumeration example code was ported to the cube demo that is shipped with the official Khronos SDK, and is being kept up-to-date in that location (see: https://github.com/KhronosGroup/Vulkan-Tools/blob/master/cube/cube.c).

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2015-02-24 (James Jones)
  - Initial draft
- Revision 2, 2015-03-12 (Norbert Nopper)
  - Added overlay enumeration for a display.
- Revision 3, 2015-03-17 (Norbert Nopper)
  - Fixed typos and namings as discussed in Bugzilla.
  - Reordered and grouped functions.
- Added functions to query count of display, mode and overlay.
- Added native display handle, which may be needed on some platforms to create a native Window.

**Revision 4, 2015-03-18 (Norbert Nopper)**
- Removed primary and virtualPostion members (see comment of James Jones in Bugzilla).
- Added native overlay handle to information structure.
- Replaced , with ; in struct.

**Revision 6, 2015-03-18 (Daniel Rakos)**
- Added WSI extension suffix to all items.
- Made the whole API more “Vulkanish”.
- Replaced all functions with a single vkGetDisplayInfoKHR function to better match the rest of the API.
- Made the display, display mode, and overlay objects be first class objects, not subclasses of VkBaseObject as they do not support the common functions anyways.
- Renamed *Info structures to *Properties.
- Removed overlayIndex field from VkOverlayProperties as there is an implicit index already as a result of moving to a “Vulkanish” API.
- Displays are not get through device, but through physical GPU to match the rest of the Vulkan API. Also this is something ISVs explicitly requested.
- Added issue (6) and (7).

**Revision 7, 2015-03-25 (James Jones)**
- Added an issues section
- Added rotation and mirroring flags

**Revision 8, 2015-03-25 (James Jones)**
- Combined the duplicate issues sections introduced in last change.
- Added proposed resolutions to several issues.

**Revision 9, 2015-04-01 (Daniel Rakos)**
- Rebased extension against Vulkan 0.82.0

**Revision 10, 2015-04-01 (James Jones)**
- Added issues (10) and (11).
- Added more straw-man issue resolutions, and cleaned up the proposed resolution for issue (4).
- Updated the rotation and mirroring enums to have proper bitmask semantics.

**Revision 11, 2015-04-15 (James Jones)**
- Added proposed resolution for issues (1) and (2).
- Added issues (12), (13), (14), and (15)
- Removed pNativeHandle field from overlay structure.
- Fixed small compilation errors in example code.

Revision 12, 2015-07-29 (James Jones)
- Rewrote the guts of the extension against the latest WSI swapchain specifications and the latest Vulkan API.
- Address overlay planes by their index rather than an object handle and refer to them as “planes” rather than “overlays” to make it slightly clearer that even a display with no “overlays” still has at least one base “plane” that images can be displayed on.
- Updated most of the issues.
- Added an “extension type” section to the specification header.
- Re-used the VK_EXT_KHR_surface surface transform enumerations rather than redefining them here.
- Updated the example code to use the new semantics.

Revision 13, 2015-08-21 (Ian Elliott)
- Renamed this extension and all of its enumerations, types, functions, etc. This makes it compliant with the proposed standard for Vulkan extensions.
- Switched from “revision” to “version”, including use of the VK_MAKE_VERSION macro in the header file.

Revision 14, 2015-09-01 (James Jones)
- Restore single-field revision number.

Revision 15, 2015-09-08 (James Jones)
- Added alpha flags enum.
- Added premultiplied alpha support.

Revision 16, 2015-09-08 (James Jones)
- Added description section to the spec.
- Added issues 16 - 18.

Revision 17, 2015-10-02 (James Jones)
- Planes are now a property of the entire device rather than individual displays. This allows planes to be moved between multiple displays on devices that support it.
- Added a function to create a VkSurfaceKHR object describing a display plane and mode to align with the new per-platform surface creation conventions.
- Removed detailed mode timing data. It was agreed that the mode extents and refresh rate are sufficient for current use cases. Other information could be added back in as an extension if it is needed in the future.
- Added support for smart/persistent/buffered display devices.

Revision 18, 2015-10-26 (Ian Elliott)
- Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_display to VK_KHR_display.
• Revision 19, 2015-11-02 (James Jones)
  ◦ Updated example code to match revision 17 changes.

• Revision 20, 2015-11-03 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Added allocation callbacks to creation functions.

• Revision 21, 2015-11-10 (Jesse Hall)
  ◦ Added VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR, and use
    VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR for VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR::alphaMode instead of
    VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagsKHR, since it only represents one mode.
  ◦ Added reserved flags bitmask to VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR.
  ◦ Use VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR instead of obsolete VkSurfaceTransformKHR.
  ◦ Renamed vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR parameters for clarity.

• Revision 22, 2015-12-18 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added missing “planeIndex” parameter to vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR()

• Revision 23, 2017-03-13 (James Jones)
  ◦ Closed all remaining issues. The specification and implementations have been shipping with
    the proposed resolutions for some time now.
  ◦ Removed the sample code and noted it has been integrated into the official Vulkan SDK cube
demo.

**VK_KHR_display_swapchain**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_display_swapchain

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

4

**Revision**

10

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_swapchain to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_display to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Contact**

- James Jones [cubanismo](mailto:JamesJones@cubanismo.com)
Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-03-13

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
• James Jones, NVIDIA
• Jeff Vigil, Qualcomm
• Jesse Hall, Google

Description
This extension provides an API to create a swapchain directly on a device’s display without any underlying window system.

New Commands
• vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR

New Structures
• Extending VkPresentInfoKHR:
  ◦ VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR

New Enum Constants
• VK_KHR_DISPLAY_SWAPCHAIN_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_DISPLAY_SWAPCHAIN_SPEC_VERSION
• Extending VkResult:
  ◦ VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DISPLAY_KHR
• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PRESENT_INFO_KHR

Issues
1) Should swapchains sharing images each hold a reference to the images, or should it be up to the application to destroy the swapchains and images in an order that avoids the need for reference counting?

RESOLVED: Take a reference. The lifetime of presentable images is already complex enough.

2) Should the srcRect and dstRect parameters be specified as part of the presentation command, or at swapchain creation time?
**RESOLVED**: As part of the presentation command. This allows moving and scaling the image on the screen without the need to respecify the mode or create a new swapchain and presentable images.

3) Should `srcRect` and `dstRect` be specified as rects, or separate offset/extent values?

**RESOLVED**: As rects. Specifying them separately might make it easier for hardware to expose support for one but not the other, but in such cases applications must just take care to obey the reported capabilities and not use non-zero offsets or extents that require scaling, as appropriate.

4) How can applications create multiple swapchains that use the same images?

**RESOLVED**: By calling `vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR`.

An earlier resolution used `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`, chaining multiple `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structures through `pNext`. In order to allow each swapchain to also allow other extension structs, a level of indirection was used: `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR::pNext` pointed to a different structure, which had both `sType` and `pNext` members for additional extensions, and also had a pointer to the next `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structure. The number of swapchains to be created could only be found by walking this linked list of alternating structures, and the `pSwapchains` out parameter was reinterpreted to be an array of `VkSwapchainKHR` handles.

Another option considered was a method to specify a “shared” swapchain when creating a new swapchain, such that groups of swapchains using the same images could be built up one at a time. This was deemed unusable because drivers need to know all of the displays an image will be used on when determining which internal formats and layouts to use for that image.

**Examples**

*Note*

The example code for the `VK_KHR.display` and `VK_KHR.display_swapchain` extensions was removed from the appendix after revision 1.0.43. The display swapchain creation example code was ported to the cube demo that is shipped with the official Khronos SDK, and is being kept up-to-date in that location (see: https://github.com/KhronosGroup/Vulkan-Tools/blob/master/cube/cube.c).

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2015-07-29 (James Jones)
  - Initial draft
- Revision 2, 2015-08-21 (Ian Elliott)
  - Renamed this extension and all of its enumerations, types, functions, etc. This makes it compliant with the proposed standard for Vulkan extensions.
  - Switched from “revision” to “version”, including use of the VK_MAKE_VERSION macro in the header file.
- Revision 3, 2015-09-01 (James Jones)
  - Restore single-field revision number.
• Revision 4, 2015-09-08 (James Jones)
  ◦ Allow creating multiple swap chains that share the same images using a single call to
    vkCreateSwapchainKHR().

• Revision 5, 2015-09-10 (Alon Or-bach)
  ◦ Removed underscores from SWAP_CHAIN in two enums.

• Revision 6, 2015-10-02 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added support for smart panels/buffered displays.

• Revision 7, 2015-10-26 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_display_swapchain to VK_KHR_display_swapchain.

• Revision 8, 2015-11-03 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Updated sample code based on the changes to VK_KHR_swapchain.

• Revision 9, 2015-11-10 (Jesse Hall)
  ◦ Replaced VkDisplaySwapchainCreateInfoKHR with vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR,
    changing resolution of issue #4.

• Revision 10, 2017-03-13 (James Jones)
  ◦ Closed all remaining issues. The specification and implementations have been shipping with
    the proposed resolutions for some time now.
  ◦ Removed the sample code and noted it has been integrated into the official Vulkan SDK cube
    demo.

**VK_KHR_external_fence_fd**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_external_fence_fd

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

116

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_external_fence to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Contact**

- Jesse Hall @critsec
Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-05-08

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
• Jesse Hall, Google
• James Jones, NVIDIA
• Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
• Cass Everitt, Oculus
• Contributors to VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd

Description
An application using external memory may wish to synchronize access to that memory using fences. This extension enables an application to export fence payload to and import fence payload from POSIX file descriptors.

New Commands
• vkGetFenceFdKHR
• vkImportFenceFdKHR

New Structures
• VkFenceGetFdInfoKHR
• VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR

New Enum Constants
• VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FD_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FD_SPEC_VERSION
• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_GET_FD_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_FENCE_FD_INFO_KHR

Issues
This extension borrows concepts, semantics, and language from VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd. That extension's issues apply equally to this extension.
Version History

• Revision 1, 2017-05-08 (Jesse Hall)
  ◦ Initial revision

VK_KHR_external_fence_win32

Name String

VK_KHR_external_fence_win32

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

115

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
  • Requires VK_KHR_external_fence to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact

• Jesse Hall @critsec

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-05-08

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

• Jesse Hall, Google
  • James Jones, NVIDIA
  • Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
  • Cass Everitt, Oculus
  • Contributors to VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32

Description

An application using external memory may wish to synchronize access to that memory using fences. This extension enables an application to export fence payload to and import fence payload from Windows handles.
New Commands

- vkGetFenceWin32HandleKHR
- vkImportFenceWin32HandleKHR

New Structures

- VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR
- VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR
- Extending VkFenceCreateInfo:
  - VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_FENCE_WIN32_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_FENCE_WIN32_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_FENCE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR

Issues

This extension borrows concepts, semantics, and language from VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32. That extension's issues apply equally to this extension.

1) Should D3D12 fence handle types be supported, like they are for semaphores?

**RESOLVED:** No. Doing so would require extending the fence signal and wait operations to provide values to signal / wait for, like VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR does. A D3D12 fence can be signaled by importing it into a VkSemaphore instead of a VkFence, and applications can check status or wait on the D3D12 fence using non-Vulkan APIs. The convenience of being able to do these operations on VkFence objects does not justify the extra API complexity.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-05-08 (Jesse Hall)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_external_memory_fd

Name String

VK_KHR_external_memory_fd
Extension Type
   Device extension

Registered Extension Number
   75

Revision
   1

Extension and Version Dependencies
   • Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
   • Requires VK_KHR_external_memory to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact
   • James Jones cubanismo

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
   2016-10-21

IP Status
   No known IP claims.

Contributors
   • James Jones, NVIDIA
   • Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA

Description

An application may wish to reference device memory in multiple Vulkan logical devices or instances, in multiple processes, and/or in multiple APIs. This extension enables an application to export POSIX file descriptor handles from Vulkan memory objects and to import Vulkan memory objects from POSIX file descriptor handles exported from other Vulkan memory objects or from similar resources in other APIs.

New Commands
   • vkGetMemoryFdKHR
   • vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR

New Structures
   • VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR
   • VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR
   • Extending VkMemoryAllocateInfo:
New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FD_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FD_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkStructureType:
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_MEMORY_FD_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_FD_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_GET_FD_INFO_KHR

Issues

1) Does the application need to close the file descriptor returned by `vkGetMemoryFdKHR`?

**RESOLVED:** Yes, unless it is passed back in to a driver instance to import the memory. A successful get call transfers ownership of the file descriptor to the application, and a successful import transfers it back to the driver. Destroying the original memory object will not close the file descriptor or remove its reference to the underlying memory resource associated with it.

2) Do drivers ever need to expose multiple file descriptors per memory object?

**RESOLVED:** No. This would indicate there are actually multiple memory objects, rather than a single memory object.

3) How should the valid size and memory type for POSIX file descriptor memory handles created outside of Vulkan be specified?

**RESOLVED:** The valid memory types are queried directly from the external handle. The size will be specified by future extensions that introduce such external memory handle types.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-21 (James Jones)
  - Initial revision

**VK_KHR_external_memory_win32**

Name String

- VK_KHR_external_memory_win32

Extension Type

- Device extension

Registered Extension Number

- 74
Extension and Version Dependencies
- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_external_memory` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact
- James Jones @cubanismo

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2016-10-21

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
- Carsten Rohde, NVIDIA

Description
An application may wish to reference device memory in multiple Vulkan logical devices or instances, in multiple processes, and/or in multiple APIs. This extension enables an application to export Windows handles from Vulkan memory objects and to import Vulkan memory objects from Windows handles exported from other Vulkan memory objects or from similar resources in other APIs.

New Commands
- `vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR`
- `vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR`

New Structures
- `VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR`
- `VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR`
- Extending `VkMemoryAllocateInfo`:
  - `VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR`
  - `VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR`
New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_WIN32_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_WIN32_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkStructureType:

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_PROPERTIES_KHR

Issues

1) Do applications need to call CloseHandle() on the values returned from vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR when handleType is VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR?

RESOLVED: Yes, unless it is passed back in to another driver instance to import the object. A successful get call transfers ownership of the handle to the application. Destroying the memory object will not destroy the handle or the handle’s reference to the underlying memory resource.

2) Should the language regarding KMT/Windows 7 handles be moved to a separate extension so that it can be deprecated over time?

RESOLVED: No. Support for them can be deprecated by drivers if they choose, by no longer returning them in the supported handle types of the instance level queries.

3) How should the valid size and memory type for windows memory handles created outside of Vulkan be specified?

RESOLVED: The valid memory types are queried directly from the external handle. The size is determined by the associated image or buffer memory requirements for external handle types that require dedicated allocations, and by the size specified when creating the object from which the handle was exported for other external handle types.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-21 (James Jones)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd

Name String

VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd

Extension Type

Device extension
Registered Extension Number
80

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_external_semaphore to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact
• James Jones 🌕cubanismo

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2016-10-21

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
• Jesse Hall, Google
• James Jones, NVIDIA
• Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
• Carsten Rohde, NVIDIA

Description
An application using external memory may wish to synchronize access to that memory using semaphores. This extension enables an application to export semaphore payload to and import semaphore payload from POSIX file descriptors.

New Commands
• vkGetSemaphoreFdKHR
• vkImportSemaphoreFdKHR

New Structures
• VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR
• VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR

New Enum Constants
• VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FD_EXTENSION_NAME
Extending VkStructureType:
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE.ImportSemaphoreFDInfoKHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE.SemaphoreGetFDInfoKHR

Issues

1) Does the application need to close the file descriptor returned by vkGetSemaphoreFdKHR?

RESOLVED: Yes, unless it is passed back in to a driver instance to import the semaphore. A successful get call transfers ownership of the file descriptor to the application, and a successful import transfers it back to the driver. Destroying the original semaphore object will not close the file descriptor or remove its reference to the underlying semaphore resource associated with it.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-21 (Jesse Hall)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32

Name String
VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
79

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_external_semaphore to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact
- James Jones cubanismo

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2016-10-21

IP Status
No known IP claims.
Contributors
• James Jones, NVIDIA
• Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
• Carsten Rohde, NVIDIA

Description
An application using external memory may wish to synchronize access to that memory using semaphores. This extension enables an application to export semaphore payload to and import semaphore payload from Windows handles.

New Commands
• vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR
• vkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR

New Structures
• VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR
• VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR
• Extending VkSemaphoreCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR
• Extending VkSubmitInfo:
  ◦ VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR

New Enum Constants
• VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_SPEC_VERSION
• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR

Issues
1) Do applications need to call CloseHandle() on the values returned from vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR when handleType is VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR?

RESOLVED: Yes, unless it is passed back in to another driver instance to import the object. A successful get call transfers ownership of the handle to the application. Destroying the semaphore
object will not destroy the handle or the handle’s reference to the underlying semaphore resource.

2) Should the language regarding KMT/Windows 7 handles be moved to a separate extension so that it can be deprecated over time?

**RESOLVED:** No. Support for them can be deprecated by drivers if they choose, by no longer returning them in the supported handle types of the instance level queries.

3) Should applications be allowed to specify additional object attributes for shared handles?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. Applications will be allowed to provide similar attributes to those they would to any other handle creation API.

4) How do applications communicate the desired fence values to use with D3D12_FENCE-based Vulkan semaphores?

**RESOLVED:** There are a couple of options. The values for the signaled and reset states could be communicated up front when creating the object and remain static for the life of the Vulkan semaphore, or they could be specified using auxiliary structures when submitting semaphore signal and wait operations, similar to what is done with the keyed mutex extensions. The latter is more flexible and consistent with the keyed mutex usage, but the former is a much simpler API.

Since Vulkan tends to favor flexibility and consistency over simplicity, a new structure specifying D3D12 fence acquire and release values is added to the `vkQueueSubmit` function.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2016-10-21 (James Jones)
  - Initial revision

**VK_KHR_fragment_shader_barycentric**

**Name String**

- `VK_KHR_fragment_shader_barycentric`

**Extension Type**

- Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

- 323

**Revision**

- 1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality
Contact
• Stu Smith

Extension Proposal
VK_KHR_fragment_shader_barycentric

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2022-03-10

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• This extension requires SPV_KHR_fragment_shader_barycentric
• This extension provides API support for GL_EXT_fragment_shader_barycentric

Contributors
• Stu Smith, AMD
• Tobias Hector, AMD
• Graeme Leese, Broadcom
• Jan-Harald Fredriksen, Arm
• Slawek Grajewski, Intel
• Pat Brown, NVIDIA
• Hans-Kristian Arntzen, Valve
• Contributors to the VK_NV_fragment_shader_barycentric specification

Description
This extension is based on the [VK_NV_fragment_shader_barycentric] extension, and adds support for the following SPIR-V extension in Vulkan:

• SPV_KHR_fragment_shader_barycentric

The extension provides access to three additional fragment shader variable decorations in SPIR-V:

• PerVertexKHR, which indicates that a fragment shader input will not have interpolated values, but instead must be accessed with an extra array index that identifies one of the vertices of the primitive producing the fragment
• BaryCoordKHR, which indicates that the variable is a three-component floating-point vector holding barycentric weights for the fragment produced using perspective interpolation
• BaryCoordNoPerspKHR, which indicates that the variable is a three-component floating-point vector holding barycentric weights for the fragment produced using linear interpolation

When using GLSL source-based shader languages, the following variables from
GL_EXT_fragment_shader_barycentric map to these SPIR-V built-in decorations:

- `in vec3 gl_BaryCoordEXT; → BaryCoordKHR`
- `in vec3 gl_BaryCoordNoPerspEXT; → BaryCoordNoPerspKHR`

GLSL variables declared using the `pervertexEXT` GLSL qualifier are expected to be decorated with `PerVertexKHR` in SPIR-V.

**New Structures**

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricFeaturesKHR`  
- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShaderBarycentricPropertiesKHR`  

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_KHR_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BARYCENTRIC_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BARYCENTRIC_SPEC_VERSION`

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BARYCENTRIC_FEATURES_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BARYCENTRIC_PROPERTIES_KHR`

**New Built-In Variables**

- `BaryCoordKHR`
- `BaryCoordNoPerspKHR`

**New SPIR-V Decorations**

- `PerVertexKHR`

**New SPIR-V Capabilities**

- `FragmentBarycentricKHR`

**Issues**

1) What are the interactions with MSAA and how are `BaryCoordKHR` and `BaryCoordNoPerspKHR` interpolated?

**RESOLVED:** The inputs decorated with `BaryCoordKHR` or `BaryCoordNoPerspKHR` may also be decorated with the `Centroid` or `Sample` qualifiers to specify interpolation, like any other fragment shader input. If `shaderSampleRateInterpolationFunctions` is enabled, the extended instructions `InterpolateAtCentroid`, `InterpolateAtOffset`, and `InterpolateAtSample` from the GLSL.std.450 may also be used with inputs decorated with `BaryCoordKHR` or `BaryCoordNoPerspKHR`.  

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Version History

• Revision 1, 2022-03-10 (Stu Smith)
  ◦ Initial revision

VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate

Name String
  VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate

Extension Type
  Device extension

Registered Extension Number
  227

Revision
  2

Extension and Version Dependencies
  • Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
  • Requires VK_KHR_create_renderpass2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
  • Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact
  • Tobias Hector @tobski

Extension Proposal
  VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
  2021-09-30

Interactions and External Dependencies
  • This extension requires SPV_KHR_fragment_shading_rate.
  • This extension provides API support for GL_EXT_fragment_shading_rate

Contributors
  • Tobias Hector, AMD
  • Guennadi Riguer, AMD
  • Matthaeus Chajdas, AMD
  • Pat Brown, Nvidia
  • Matthew Netsch, Qualcomm
Description

This extension adds the ability to change the rate at which fragments are shaded. Rather than the usual single fragment invocation for each pixel covered by a primitive, multiple pixels can be shaded by a single fragment shader invocation.

Up to three methods are available to the application to change the fragment shading rate:

- **Pipeline Fragment Shading Rate**, which allows the specification of a rate per-draw.
- **Primitive Fragment Shading Rate**, which allows the specification of a rate per primitive, specified during shading.
- **Attachment Fragment Shading Rate**, which allows the specification of a rate per-region of the framebuffer, specified in a specialized image attachment.

Additionally, these rates can all be specified and combined in order to adjust the overall detail in the image at each point.

This functionality can be used to focus shading efforts where higher levels of detail are needed in some parts of a scene compared to others. This can be particularly useful in high resolution rendering, or for XR contexts.

This extension also adds support for the **SPV_KHR_fragment_shading_rate** extension which enables setting the **primitive fragment shading rate**, and allows querying the final shading rate from a fragment shader.

New Commands

- `vkCmdSetFragmentShadingRateKHR`
- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatesKHR`

New Structures

- `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateKHR`
- Extending `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPipelineFragmentShadingRateStateCreateInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRateFeaturesKHR`
• Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
  ◦ `VkPhysicalDeviceFragmentShadingRatePropertiesKHR`

• Extending `VkSubpassDescription2`:
  ◦ `VkFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR`

**New Enums**

• `VkFragmentShadingRateCombinerOpKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

• `VK_KHR_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_EXTENSION_NAME`
• `VK_KHR_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_SPEC_VERSION`

Extending `VkAccessFlagBits`:
  ◦ `VK_ACCESS_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR`

Extending `VkDynamicState`:
  ◦ `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR`

Extending `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits`:
  ◦ `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`

Extending `VkImageLayout`:
  ◦ `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR`

Extending `VkImageUsageFlagBits`:
  ◦ `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`

Extending `VkPipelineStageFlagBits`:
  ◦ `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`

Extending `VkStructureType`:
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_INFO_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_FEATURES_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_PROPERTIES_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_STATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

If `VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2` is supported:

• Extending `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2`:
  ◦ `VK_FORMAT_2_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`

1946
Version History

- Revision 1, 2020-05-06 (Tobias Hector)
  - Initial revision
- Revision 2, 2021-09-30 (Jon Leech)
  - Add interaction with `VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2` to `vk.xml`

**VK_KHR_get_display_properties2**

Name String

`VK_KHR_get_display_properties2`

Extension Type

Instance extension

Registered Extension Number

122

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_display` to be enabled

Contact

- James Jones @cubanismo

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-02-21

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- Ian Elliott, Google
- James Jones, NVIDIA

Description

This extension provides new entry points to query device display properties and capabilities in a way that can be easily extended by other extensions, without introducing any further entry points. This extension can be considered the `VK_KHR_display` equivalent of the `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` extension.
New Commands

- vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR
- vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayProperties2KHR

New Structures

- VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR
- VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR
- VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR
- VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR
- VkDisplayProperties2KHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_GET_DISPLAY_PROPERTIES_2_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_GET_DISPLAY_PROPERTIES_2_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkStructureType:

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_CAPABILITIES_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_INFO_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR

Issues

1) What should this extension be named?

**RESOLVED:** VK_KHR_get_display_properties2. Other alternatives:

- VK_KHR_display2
- One extension, combined with VK_KHR_surface_capabilities2.

2) Should extensible input structs be added for these new functions?

**RESOLVED:**

- vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayProperties2KHR: No. The only current input is a VkPhysicalDevice. Other inputs would not make sense.
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR: No. The only current input is a VkPhysicalDevice. Other inputs would not make sense.
• `vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR`: No. The only current inputs are a `VkPhysicalDevice` and a `VkDisplayModeKHR`. Other inputs would not make sense.

3) Should additional display query functions be extended?

**RESOLVED:**

• `vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR`: No. Extensions should instead extend `vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR()`.

**Version History**

• Revision 1, 2017-02-21 (James Jones)
  ◦ Initial draft.

**VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2**

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2`

**Extension Type**

Instance extension

**Registered Extension Number**

120

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires `VK_KHR_surface` to be enabled

**Contact**

• James Jones @cubanismo

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2017-02-27

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Contributors**

• Ian Elliott, Google
• James Jones, NVIDIA
Description

This extension provides new entry points to query device surface capabilities in a way that can be easily extended by other extensions, without introducing any further entry points. This extension can be considered the `VK_KHR_surface` equivalent of the `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` extension.

New Commands

- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR`
- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR`

New Structures

- `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR`
- `VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR`
- `VkSurfaceFormat2KHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_GET_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_2_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_GET_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_2_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SURFACE_INFO_2_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_2_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_FORMAT_2_KHR`

Issues

1) What should this extension be named?

**RESOLVED:** `VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2`. Other alternatives:

- `VK_KHR_surface2`
- One extension, combining a separate display-specific query extension.

2) Should additional WSI query functions be extended?

**RESOLVED:**

- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR`: Yes. The need for this motivated the extension.
- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR`: No. Currently only has boolean output. Extensions should instead extend `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR`. 
- **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR**: Yes.
- **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR**: No. Recent discussion concluded this introduced too much variability for applications to deal with. Extensions should instead extend **vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR**.
- **vkGetPhysicalDeviceXlibPresentationSupportKHR**: Not in this extension.
- **vkGetPhysicalDeviceXcbPresentationSupportKHR**: Not in this extension.
- **vkGetPhysicalDeviceWaylandPresentationSupportKHR**: Not in this extension.
- **vkGetPhysicalDeviceWin32PresentationSupportKHR**: Not in this extension.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2017-02-27 (James Jones)
  - Initial draft.

**VK_KHR_global_priority**

**Name String**

- **VK_KHR_global_priority**

**Extension Type**

- Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

- 189

**Revision**

- 1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

**Contact**

- Tobias Hector @tobski

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

- 2021-10-22

**Contributors**

- Tobias Hector, AMD
  - Contributors to **VK_EXT_global_priority**
  - Contributors to **VK_EXT_global_priority_query**
Description

In Vulkan, users can specify device-scope queue priorities. In some cases it may be useful to extend this concept to a system-wide scope. This device extension allows applications to query the global queue priorities supported by a queue family, and then set a priority when creating queues. The default queue priority is `VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_MEDIUM_EXT`.

Implementations can report which global priority levels are treated differently by the implementation. It is intended primarily for use in system integration along with certain platform-specific priority enforcement rules.

The driver implementation will attempt to skew hardware resource allocation in favour of the higher-priority task. Therefore, higher-priority work may retain similar latency and throughput characteristics even if the system is congested with lower priority work.

The global priority level of a queue shall take precedence over the per-process queue priority (`VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo::pQueuePriorities`).

Abuse of this feature may result in starving the rest of the system from hardware resources. Therefore, the driver implementation may deny requests to acquire a priority above the default priority (`VK_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_MEDIUM_EXT`) if the caller does not have sufficient privileges. In this scenario `VK_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED_EXT` is returned.

The driver implementation may fail the queue allocation request if resources required to complete the operation have been exhausted (either by the same process or a different process). In this scenario `VK_ERROR_INITIALIZATION_FAILED` is returned.

New Structures

- Extending `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo`:
  - `VkDeviceQueueGlobalPriorityCreateInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceGlobalPriorityQueryFeaturesKHR`

- Extending `VkQueueFamilyProperties2`:
  - `VkQueueFamilyGlobalPriorityPropertiesKHR`

New Enums

- `VkQueueGlobalPriorityKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_SPEC_VERSION`
- `VK_MAX_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_SIZE_KHR`

Extending `VkResult`: 
• VK_ERROR_NOT_PERMITTED_KHR

• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_QUEUE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_CREATE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_QUERY_FEATURES_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_GLOBAL_PRIORITY_PROPERTIES_KHR

Issues

1) Can we additionally query whether a caller is permitted to acquire a specific global queue priority in this extension?

RESOLVED: No. Whether a caller has enough privilege goes with the OS, and the Vulkan driver cannot really guarantee that the privilege will not change in between this query and the actual queue creation call.

2) If more than 1 queue using global priority is requested, is there a good way to know which queue is failing the device creation?

RESOLVED: No. There is not a good way at this moment, and it is also not quite actionable for the applications to know that because the information may not be accurate. Queue creation can fail because of runtime constraints like insufficient privilege or lack of resource, and the failure is not necessarily tied to that particular queue configuration requested.

Version History

• Revision 1, 2021-10-22 (Tobias Hector)
  ◦ Initial draft

VK_KHR_incremental_present

Name String

VK_KHR_incremental_present

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

85

Revision

2

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

• Requires VK_KHR_swapchain to be enabled for any device-level functionality
Description

This device extension extends `vkQueuePresentKHR`, from the `VK_KHR_swapchain` extension, allowing an application to specify a list of rectangular, modified regions of each image to present. This should be used in situations where an application is only changing a small portion of the presentable images within a swapchain, since it enables the presentation engine to avoid wasting time presenting parts of the surface that have not changed.

This extension is leveraged from the `EGL_KHR_swap_buffers_with_damage` extension.

New Structures

- `VkPresentRegionKHR`
- `VkRectLayerKHR`
- Extending `VkPresentInfoKHR`:
  - `VkPresentRegionsKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_INCREMENTAL_PRESENT_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_INCREMENTAL_PRESENT_SPEC_VERSION`
• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_REGIONS_KHR

Issues

1) How should we handle stereoscopic-3D swapchains? We need to add a layer for each rectangle. One approach is to create another struct containing the VkRect2D plus layer, and have VkPresentRegionsKHR point to an array of that struct. Another approach is to have two parallel arrays, pRectangles and pLayers, where pRectangles[i] and pLayers[i] must be used together. Which approach should we use, and if the array of a new structure, what should that be called?

RESOLVED: Create a new structure, which is a VkRect2D plus a layer, and will be called VkRectLayerKHR.

2) Where is the origin of the VkRectLayerKHR?

RESOLVED: The upper left corner of the presentable image(s) of the swapchain, per the definition of framebuffer coordinates.

3) Does the rectangular region, VkRectLayerKHR, specify pixels of the swapchain’s image(s), or of the surface?

RESOLVED: Of the image(s). Some presentation engines may scale the pixels of a swapchain’s image(s) to the size of the surface. The size of the swapchain’s image(s) will be consistent, where the size of the surface may vary over time.

4) What if all of the rectangles for a given swapchain contain a width and/or height of zero?

RESOLVED: The application is indicating that no pixels changed since the last present. The presentation engine may use such a hint and not update any pixels for the swapchain. However, all other semantics of vkQueuePresentKHR must still be honored, including waiting for semaphores to signal.

5) When the swapchain is created with VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR::preTransform set to a value other than VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_IDENTITY_BIT_KHR, should the rectangular region, VkRectLayerKHR, be transformed to align with the preTransform?

RESOLVED: No. The rectangular region in VkRectLayerKHR should not be transformed. As such, it may not align with the extents of the swapchain’s image(s). It is the responsibility of the presentation engine to transform the rectangular region. This matches the behavior of the Android presentation engine, which set the precedent.

Version History

• Revision 1, 2016-11-02 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Internal revisions
• Revision 2, 2021-03-18 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Clarified alignment of rectangles for presentation engines that support transformed...
swapchains.

**VK_KHR_performance_query**

**Name String**
VK_KHR_performance_query

**Extension Type**
Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**
117

**Revision**
1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**
- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires **VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2** to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Special Use**
- Developer tools

**Contact**
- Alon Or-bach @alonorbach

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**
2019-10-08

**IP Status**
No known IP claims.

**Contributors**
- Jesse Barker, Unity Technologies
- Kenneth Benzie, Codeplay
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM
- Jeff Leger, Qualcomm
- Jesse Hall, Google
- Tobias Hector, AMD
- Neil Henning, Codeplay
- Baldur Karlsson
- Lionel Landwerlin, Intel
Description

The `VK_KHR_performance_query` extension adds a mechanism to allow querying of performance counters for use in applications and by profiling tools.

Each queue family may expose counters that can be enabled on a queue of that family. We extend `VkQueryType` to add a new query type for performance queries, and chain a structure on `VkQueryPoolCreateInfo` to specify the performance queries to enable.

New Commands

- `vkAcquireProfilingLockKHR`
- `vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR`
- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR`
- `vkReleaseProfilingLockKHR`

New Structures

- `VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR`
- `VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR`
- `VkPerformanceCounterKHR`

Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
- `VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryFeaturesKHR`

Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
- `VkPhysicalDevicePerformanceQueryPropertiesKHR`

Extending `VkQueryPoolCreateInfo`:
- `VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR`

Extending `VkSubmitInfo`, `VkSubmitInfo2`:
- `VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR`

New Unions

- `VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR`
New Enums

- VkAcquireProfilingLockFlagBitsKHR
- VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionFlagBitsKHR
- VkPerformanceCounterScopeKHR
- VkPerformanceCounterStorageKHR
- VkPerformanceCounterUnitKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkAcquireProfilingLockFlagsKHR
- VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkQueryType:

- VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_PROFILING_LOCK_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_FEATURES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUERYPOOL_PERFORMANCE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

Issues

1) Should this extension include a mechanism to begin a query in command buffer A and end the query in command buffer B?

RESOLVED No - queries are tied to command buffer creation and thus have to be encapsulated within a single command buffer.

2) Should this extension include a mechanism to begin and end queries globally on the queue, not using the existing command buffer commands?

RESOLVED No - for the same reasoning as the resolution of 1).

3) Should this extension expose counters that require multiple passes?
RESOLVED Yes - users should re-submit a command buffer with the same commands in it multiple times, specifying the pass to count as the query parameter in VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR.

4) How to handle counters across parallel workloads?

RESOLVED In the spirit of Vulkan, a counter description flag VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_DESCRIPTION_CONCURRENTLY_IMPACTED_BIT_KHR denotes that the accuracy of a counter result is affected by parallel workloads.

5) How to handle secondary command buffers?

RESOLVED Secondary command buffers inherit any counter pass index specified in the parent primary command buffer. Note: this is no longer an issue after change from issue 10 resolution.

6) What commands does the profiling lock have to be held for?

RESOLVED For any command buffer that is being queried with a performance query pool, the profiling lock must be held while that command buffer is in the recording, executable, or pending state.

7) Should we support vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults?

RESOLVED Yes.

8) Should we allow performance queries to interact with multiview?

RESOLVED Yes, but the performance queries must be performed once for each pass per view.

9) Should a queryCount > 1 be usable for performance queries?

RESOLVED Yes. Some vendors will have costly performance counter query pool creation, and would rather if a certain set of counters were to be used multiple times that a queryCount > 1 can be used to amortize the instantiation cost.

10) Should we introduce an indirect mechanism to set the counter pass index?

RESOLVED Specify the counter pass index at submit time instead, to avoid requiring re-recording of command buffers when multiple counter passes are needed.

Examples

The following example shows how to find what performance counters a queue family supports, setup a query pool to record these performance counters, how to add the query pool to the command buffer to record information, and how to get the results from the query pool.

```c
// A previously created physical device
VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice;

// One of the queue families our device supports
uint32_t queueFamilyIndex;
```
uint32_t counterCount;

// Get the count of counters supported
vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR(
    physicalDevice,
    queueFamilyIndex,
    &counterCount,
    NULL,
    NULL);

VkPerformanceCounterKHR* counters = malloc(sizeof(VkPerformanceCounterKHR) * counterCount);
VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR* counterDescriptions = malloc(sizeof(VkPerformanceCounterDescriptionKHR) * counterCount);

// Get the counters supported
vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryCountersKHR(
    physicalDevice,
    queueFamilyIndex,
    &counterCount,
    counters,
    counterDescriptions);

// Try to enable the first 8 counters
uint32_t enabledCounters[8];

const uint32_t enabledCounterCount = min(counterCount, 8));

for (uint32_t i = 0; i < enabledCounterCount; i++) {
    enabledCounters[i] = i;
}

// A previously created device that had the performanceCounterQueryPools feature
// set to VK_TRUE
VkDevice device;

VkQueryPoolPerformanceCreateInfoKHR performanceQueryCreateInfo = {
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUERY_POOL_PERFORMANCE_CREATE_INFO_KHR,
    NULL,
    // Specify the queue family that this performance query is performed on
    queueFamilyIndex,
    // The number of counters to enable
    enabledCounterCount,
    // The array of indices of counters to enable
    enabledCounters
};
// Get the number of passes our counters will require.

```c
uint32_t numPasses;
```

```c
vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyPerformanceQueryPassesKHR(
    physicalDevice,
    &performanceQueryCreateInfo,
    &numPasses);
```

```c
VkQueryPoolCreateInfo queryPoolCreateInfo = {
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUERY_POOL_CREATE_INFO,
    &performanceQueryCreateInfo,
    0,
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_KHR,
    1,
    0
};

VkQueryPool queryPool;

VkResult result = vkCreateQueryPool(
    device,
    &queryPoolCreateInfo,
    NULL,
    &queryPool);

assert(VK_SUCCESS == result);
```

```c
// A queue from queueFamilyIndex
VkQueue queue;
```

```c
// A command buffer we want to record counters on
VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer;
```

```c
VkCommandBufferBeginInfo commandBufferBeginInfo = {
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO,
    NULL,
    0,
    NULL
};

VkAcquireProfilingLockInfoKHR lockInfo = {
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_PROFILING_LOCK_INFO_KHR,
    NULL,
    0,
    UINT64_MAX // Wait forever for the lock
};
```
// Acquire the profiling lock before we record command buffers
// that will use performance queries

result = vkAcquireProfilingLockKHR(device, &lockInfo);
assert(VK_SUCCESS == result);

result = vkBeginCommandBuffer(commandBuffer, &commandBufferBeginInfo);
assert(VK_SUCCESS == result);

vkCmdResetQueryPool(
    commandBuffer,
    queryPool,
    0,
    1);

vkCmdBeginQuery(
    commandBuffer,
    queryPool,
    0,
    0);

// Perform the commands you want to get performance information on
// ...

// Perform a barrier to ensure all previous commands were complete before
// ending the query
vkCmdPipelineBarrier(commandBuffer,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT,
    0,
    0,
    NULL,
    0,
    NULL,
    0,
    NULL);

vkCmdEndQuery(
    commandBuffer,
    queryPool,
    0);

result = vkEndCommandBuffer(commandBuffer);
assert(VK_SUCCESS == result);

for (uint32_t counterPass = 0; counterPass < numPasses; counterPass++) {
    VkPerformanceQuerySubmitInfoKHR performanceQuerySubmitInfo = {

1962
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PERFORMANCE_QUERY_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR,
    NULL,
    counterPass
};

// Submit the command buffer and wait for its completion
// ...
}

// Release the profiling lock after the command buffer is no longer in the
// pending state.
vkReleaseProfilingLockKHR(device);

result = vkResetCommandBuffer(commandBuffer, 0);
assert(VK_SUCCESS == result);

// Create an array to hold the results of all counters
VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR* recordedCounters = malloc(
    sizeof(VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR) * enabledCounterCount);

result = vkGetQueryPoolResults(
    device,
    queryPool,
    0,
    1,
    sizeof(VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR) * enabledCounterCount,
    recordedCounters,
    sizeof(VkPerformanceCounterResultKHR),
    NULL);

// recordedCounters is filled with our counters, we will look at one for posterity
switch (counters[0].storage) {
    case VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_INT32:
        // use recordCounters[0].int32 to get at the counter result!
        break;
    case VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_INT64:
        // use recordCounters[0].int64 to get at the counter result!
        break;
    case VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_UINT32:
        // use recordCounters[0].uint32 to get at the counter result!
        break;
    case VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_UINT64:
        // use recordCounters[0].uint64 to get at the counter result!
        break;
    case VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_FLOAT32:
        // use recordCounters[0].float32 to get at the counter result!
        break;
    case VK_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_STORAGE_FLOAT64:
        // use recordCounters[0].float64 to get at the counter result!
        break;
}
Version History

- Revision 1, 2019-10-08

VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties

Name String

VK_KHR_pipeline_executable_properties

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

270

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Special Use

- Developer tools

Contact

- Jason Ekstrand @jekstrand

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2019-05-28

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

Contributors

- Jason Ekstrand, Intel
- Ian Romanick, Intel
- Kenneth Graunke, Intel
- Baldur Karlsson, Valve

1964
When a pipeline is created, its state and shaders are compiled into zero or more device-specific executables, which are used when executing commands against that pipeline. This extension adds a mechanism to query properties and statistics about the different executables produced by the pipeline compilation process. This is intended to be used by debugging and performance tools to allow them to provide more detailed information to the user. Certain compile-time shader statistics provided through this extension may be useful to developers for debugging or performance analysis.

New Commands

- vkGetPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationsKHR
- vkGetPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR
- vkGetPipelineExecutableStatisticsKHR

New Structures

- VkPipelineExecutableInfoKHR
- VkPipelineExecutableInternalRepresentationKHR
- VkPipelineExecutablePropertiesKHR
- VkPipelineExecutableStatisticKHR
- VkPipelineInfoKHR
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDevicePipelineExecutablePropertiesFeaturesKHR

New Unions

- VkPipelineExecutableStatisticValueKHR

New Enums

- VkPipelineExecutableStatisticFormatKHR
New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_PROPERTIES_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_PROPERTIES_SPEC_VERSION`

Extending `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits`:

- `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_CAPTURE_INTERNAL_REPRESENTATIONS_BIT_KHR`
- `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_CAPTURE_STATISTICS_BIT_KHR`

Extending `VkStructureType`:

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_PROPERTIES_FEATURES_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_INTERNAL_REPRESENTATION_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_PROPERTIES_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_EXECUTABLE_STATISTIC_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_INFO_KHR`

Issues

1) What should we call the pieces of the pipeline which are produced by the compilation process and about which you can query properties and statistics?

**RESOLVED**: Call them “executables”. The name “binary” was used in early drafts of the extension but it was determined that “pipeline binary” could have a fairly broad meaning (such as a binary serialized form of an entire pipeline) and was too big of a namespace for the very specific needs of this extension.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2019-05-28 (Jason Ekstrand)
  - Initial draft

**VK_KHR_pipeline_library**

Name String

- `VK_KHR_pipeline_library`

Extension Type

- Device extension

Registered Extension Number

- 291

Revision

- 1
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Contact

- Christoph Kubisch pixeljetstream

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2020-01-08

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- See contributors to VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline

Description

A pipeline library is a special pipeline that cannot be bound, instead it defines a set of shaders and shader groups which can be linked into other pipelines. This extension defines the infrastructure for pipeline libraries, but does not specify the creation or usage of pipeline libraries. This is left to additional dependent extensions.

New Structures

- Extending VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo:
  - VkPipelineLibraryCreateInfoKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_PIPELINE_LIBRARY_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_PIPELINE_LIBRARY_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkPipelineCreateFlagBits:
  - VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_LIBRARY_BIT_KHR
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_LIBRARY_CREATE_INFO_KHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2020-01-08 (Christoph Kubisch)
  - Initial draft.

VK_KHR_portability Enumeration
Name String
VK_KHR_portability_enumeration

Extension Type
Instance extension

Registered Extension Number
395

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Contact
• Charles Giessen charles-lunarg

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2021-06-02

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Interacts with VK_KHR_portability_subset

Contributors
• Lenny Komow, LunarG
• Charles Giessen, LunarG

Description
This extension allows applications to control whether devices that expose the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension are included in the results of physical device enumeration. Since devices which support the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension are not fully conformant Vulkan implementations, the Vulkan loader does not report those devices unless the application explicitly asks for them. This prevents applications which may not be aware of non-conformant devices from accidentally using them, as any device which supports the VK_KHR_portability_subset extension mandates that the extension must be enabled if that device is used. This extension is implemented in the loader.

New Enum Constants
• VK_KHR_PORTABILITY_ENUMERATION_EXTENSION_NAME
• `VK_KHR_PORTABILITY_ENUMERATION_SPEC_VERSION`

• Extending `VkInstanceCreateFlagBits`:
  ◦ `VK_INSTANCE_CREATE_ENUMERATE_PORTABILITY_BIT_KHR`

### Version History

• Revision 1, 2021-06-02 (Lenny Komow)
  ◦ Initial version

### VK_KHR_present_id

#### Name String

`VK_KHR_present_id`

#### Extension Type

Device extension

#### Registered Extension Number

295

#### Revision

1

#### Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

• Requires `VK_KHR_swapchain` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

### Contact

• Keith Packard [keithp](mailto:keithp)

### Other Extension Metadata

#### Last Modified Date

2019-05-15

#### IP Status

No known IP claims.

#### Contributors

• Keith Packard, Valve

• Ian Elliott, Google

• Alon Or-bach, Samsung

### Description

This device extension allows an application that uses the `VK_KHR_swapchain` extension to provide an
identifier for present operations on a swapchain. An application can use this to reference specific present operations in other extensions.

**New Structures**

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDevicePresentIdFeaturesKHR`
- Extending `VkPresentInfoKHR`:
  - `VkPresentIdKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_KHR_PRESENT_ID_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_PRESENT_ID_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PRESENT_ID_FEATURES_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_ID_KHR`

**Issues**

None.

**Examples**

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2019-05-15 (Keith Packard)
  - Initial version

**VK_KHR_present_wait**

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_present_wait`

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

249

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires `VK_KHR_swapchain` to be enabled for any device-level functionality
• Requires `VK_KHR_present_id` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Contact**

• Keith Packard [keithp](mailto:keithp)

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2019-05-15

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Contributors**

• Keith Packard, Valve
• Ian Elliott, Google
• Tobias Hector, AMD
• Daniel Stone, Collabora

**Description**

This device extension allows an application that uses the `VK_KHR_swapchain` extension to wait for present operations to complete. An application can use this to monitor and control the pacing of the application by managing the number of outstanding images yet to be presented.

**New Commands**

• `vkWaitForPresentKHR`

**New Structures**

• Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  ◦ `VkPhysicalDevicePresentWaitFeaturesKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

• `VK_KHR_PRESENT_WAIT_EXTENSION_NAME`
• `VK_KHR_PRESENT_WAIT_SPEC_VERSION`
• Extending `VkStructureType`:
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PRESENT_WAIT_FEATURES_KHR`

**Issues**

1) When does the wait finish?
RESOLVED. The wait will finish when the present is visible to the user. There is no requirement for any precise timing relationship between the presentation of the image to the user, but implementations should signal the wait as close as possible to the presentation of the first pixel in the new image to the user.

2) Should this use fences or other existing synchronization mechanism.

RESOLVED. Because display and rendering are often implemented in separate drivers, this extension will provide a separate synchronization API.

3) Should this extension share present identification with other extensions?

RESOLVED. Yes. A new extension, VK_KHR_present_id, should be created to provide a shared structure for presentation identifiers.

4) What happens when presentations complete out of order wrt calls to vkQueuePresent? This could happen if the semaphores for the presentations were ready out of order.

OPTION A: Require that when a PresentId is set that the driver ensure that images are always presented in the order of calls to vkQueuePresent.

OPTION B: Finish both waits when the earliest present completes. This will complete the later present wait earlier than the actual presentation. This should be the easiest to implement as the driver need only track the largest present ID completed. This is also the 'natural' consequence of interpreting the existing vkWaitForPresentKHR specification.

OPTION C: Finish both waits when both have completed. This will complete the earlier presentation later than the actual presentation time. This is allowed by the current specification as there is no precise timing requirement for when the presentId value is updated. This requires slightly more complexity in the driver as it will need to track all outstanding presentId values.

Examples

Version History

- Revision 1, 2019-02-19 (Keith Packard)
  - Initial version

VK_KHR_push_descriptor

Name String

VK_KHR_push_descriptor

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

81
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact

- Jeff Bolz [jeffbolznv](mailto:jeffbolznv)

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-09-12

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Michael Worcester, Imagination Technologies

Description

This extension allows descriptors to be written into the command buffer, while the implementation is responsible for managing their memory. Push descriptors may enable easier porting from older APIs and in some cases can be more efficient than writing descriptors into descriptor sets.

New Commands

- `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR`

If `VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template` is supported:

- `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR`

If `Version 1.1` is supported:

- `vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR`

New Structures

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
  - `VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR`
New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits:
  - VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_PROPERTIES_KHR

If VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template is supported:

Extending VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType:
  - VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR

If Version 1.1 is supported:

Extending VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType:
  - VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-15 (Jeff Bolz)
  - Internal revisions
- Revision 2, 2017-09-12 (Tobias Hector)
  - Added interactions with Vulkan 1.1

VK_KHR_ray_query

Name String
  VK_KHR_ray_query

Extension Type
  Device extension

Registered Extension Number
  349

Revision
  1

Extension and Version Dependencies
  - Requires support for Vulkan 1.1
  - Requires VK_KHR_spirv_1_4 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
  - Requires VK_KHR_acceleration_structure to be enabled for any device-level functionality
Contact

- Daniel Koch [dgkoch](mailto:dgkoch)

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2020-11-12

Interactions and External Dependencies

- This extension requires SPV_KHR_ray_query
- This extension provides API support for GLSL_EXT_ray_query

Contributors

- Matthäus Chajdas, AMD
- Greg Grebe, AMD
- Nicolai Hähnle, AMD
- Tobias Hector, AMD
- Dave Oldcorn, AMD
- Skyler Saleh, AMD
- Mathieu Robart, Arm
- Marius Bjorge, Arm
- Tom Olson, Arm
- Sebastian Tafuri, EA
- Henrik Rydgard, Embark
- Juan Cañada, Epic Games
- Patrick Kelly, Epic Games
- Yuriy O'Donnell, Epic Games
- Michael Doggett, Facebook/Oculus
- Andrew Garrard, Imagination
- Don Scorgie, Imagination
- Dae Kim, Imagination
- Joshua Barczak, Intel
- Slawek Grajewski, Intel
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Pascal Gautron, NVIDIA
- Daniel Koch, NVIDIA
- Christoph Kubisch, NVIDIA
- Ashwin Lele, NVIDIA
Description

Rasterization has been the dominant method to produce interactive graphics, but increasing performance of graphics hardware has made ray tracing a viable option for interactive rendering. Being able to integrate ray tracing with traditional rasterization makes it easier for applications to incrementally add ray traced effects to existing applications or to do hybrid approaches with rasterization for primary visibility and ray tracing for secondary queries.

Ray queries are available to all shader types, including graphics, compute and ray tracing pipelines. Ray queries are not able to launch additional shaders, instead returning traversal results to the calling shader.

This extension adds support for the following SPIR-V extension in Vulkan:

• SPV_KHR_ray_query

New Structures

• Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceRayQueryFeaturesKHR

New Enum Constants

• VK_KHR_RAY_QUERY_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_RAY_QUERY_SPEC_VERSION
Extending `VkStructureType`:

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_RAY_QUERY_FEATURES_KHR`

**New SPIR-V Capabilities**

- `RayQueryKHR`
- `RayTraversalPrimitiveCullingKHR`

**Sample Code**

Example of ray query in a GLSL shader, illustrating how to use ray queries to determine whether a given position (at ray origin) is in shadow or not, by tracing a ray towards the light, and checking for any intersections with geometry occluding the light.

```cpp
rayQueryEXT rq;

rayQueryInitializeEXT(rq, accStruct, gl_RayFlagsTerminateOnFirstHitEXT, cullMask, origin, tMin, direction, tMax);

// Traverse the acceleration structure and store information about the first intersection (if any)
rayQueryProceedEXT(rq);

if (rayQueryGetIntersectionTypeEXT(rq, true) == gl_RayQueryCommittedIntersectionNoneEXT) {
    // Not in shadow
}
```

**Issues**

1. What are the changes between the public provisional (VK_KHR_ray_tracing v8) release and the final (VK_KHR_acceleration_structure v11 / VK_KHR_ray_query v1) release?

   - refactor `VK_KHR_ray_tracing` into 3 extensions, enabling implementation flexibility and decoupling ray query support from ray pipelines:
     - `VK_KHR_acceleration_structure` (for acceleration structure operations)
     - `VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline` (for ray tracing pipeline and shader stages)
     - `VK_KHR_ray_query` (for ray queries in existing shader stages)
   - Update SPIRV capabilities to use `RayQueryKHR`
   - extension is no longer provisional

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2020-11-12 (Mathieu Robart, Daniel Koch, Andrew Garrard)
  - Decomposition of the specification, from `VK_KHR_ray_tracing` to `VK_KHR_ray_query`
update to use RayQueryKHR SPIR-V capability
- add numerical limits for ray parameters (#2235,4160)
- relax formula for ray intersection candidate determination (#2322,14080)
- restrict traces to TLAS (#2239,4141)
- require HitT to be in ray interval for OpRayQueryGenerateIntersectionKHR (#2359,4146)
- add ray query shader stages for AS read bit (#2407,4203)

VK_KHR_ray_tracing_maintenance1

Name String
VK_KHR_ray_tracing_maintenance1

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
387

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.1
• Requires VK_KHR_acceleration_structure to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact
• Daniel Koch @dgkoch

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2022-02-21

Interactions and External Dependencies
• This extension requires SPV_KHR_ray_cull_mask
• This extension provides API support for GLSL_EXT_ray_cull_mask
• Interacts with VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline
• Interacts with VK_KHR_synchronization2

Contributors
• Stu Smith, AMD
• Tobias Hector, AMD
• Marius Bjorge, Arm
Description

VK_KHR_ray_tracing_maintenance1 adds a collection of minor ray tracing features, none of which would warrant an entire extension of their own.

The new features are as follows:

- Adds support for the SPV_KHR_ray_cull_mask SPIR-V extension in Vulkan. This extension provides access to built-in CullMaskKHR shader variable which contains the value of the OpTrace* Cull Mask parameter. This new shader variable is accessible in the intersection, any-hit, closest-hit and miss shader stages.

- Adds support for a new pipeline stage and access mask built on top of VK_KHR_synchronization2:
  - VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COPY_BIT_KHR to specify execution of acceleration structure copy commands
  - VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_READ_BIT_KHR to specify read access to a shader binding table in any shader pipeline stage

- Adds two new acceleration structure query parameters:
  - VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SIZE_KHR to query the acceleration structure size on the device timeline
  - VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR to query the number of bottom level acceleration structure pointers for serialization

- Adds an optional new indirect ray tracing dispatch command, vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR, which sources the shader binding table parameters as well as the dispatch dimensions from the device. The rayTracingPipelineTraceRaysIndirect2 feature indicates whether this functionality is supported.

New Commands

If VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline is supported:

- vkCmdTraceRaysIndirect2KHR
New Structures

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingMaintenance1FeaturesKHR`

If `VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline` is supported:

- `VkTraceRaysIndirectCommand2KHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_RAY_TRACING_MAINTENANCE_1_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_RAY_TRACING_MAINTENANCE_1_SPEC_VERSION`

- Extending `VkQueryType`:
  - `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SERIALIZATION_BOTTOM_LEVEL_POINTERS_KHR`
  - `VK_QUERY_TYPE_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_SIZE_KHR`

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_RAY_TRACING_MAINTENANCE_1_FEATURES_KHR`

If `VK_KHR_synchronization2` is supported:

- Extending `VkPipelineStageFlagBits2`:
  - `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_COPY_BIT_KHR`

If `VK_KHR_synchronization2`, `VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline` is supported:

- Extending `VkAccessFlagBits2`:
  - `VK_ACCESS_2_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_READ_BIT_KHR`

New Built-In Variables

- `CullMaskKHR`

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- `RayCullMaskKHR`

Issues

None Yet!

Version History

- Revision 1, 2022-02-21 (Members of the Vulkan Ray Tracing TSG)
  - internal revisions
**VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline**

**Name String**
- `VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline`

**Extension Type**
- Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**
- 348

**Revision**
- 1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**
- Requires support for Vulkan 1.1
- Requires `VK_KHR_spirv_1_4` to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires `VK_KHR_acceleration_structure` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Contact**
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**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**
- 2020-11-12

**Interactions and External Dependencies**
- This extension requires `SPV_KHR_ray_tracing`
- This extension provides API support for `GLSL_EXT_ray_tracing`
- This extension interacts with `Vulkan 1.2` and `VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model`, adding the `shader-call-related` relation of invocations, `shader-call-order` partial order of dynamic instances of instructions, and the `ShaderCallKHR` scope.
- This extension interacts with `VK_KHR_pipeline_library`, enabling pipeline libraries to be used with ray tracing pipelines and enabling usage of `VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR`.

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1982
Description

Rasterization has been the dominant method to produce interactive graphics, but increasing performance of graphics hardware has made ray tracing a viable option for interactive rendering. Being able to integrate ray tracing with traditional rasterization makes it easier for applications to incrementally add ray traced effects to existing applications or to do hybrid approaches with rasterization for primary visibility and ray tracing for secondary queries.

To enable ray tracing, this extension adds a few different categories of new functionality:

- A new ray tracing pipeline type with new shader domains: ray generation, intersection, any-hit, closest hit, miss, and callable
- A shader binding indirection table to link shader groups with acceleration structure items
- Ray tracing commands which initiate the ray pipeline traversal and invocation of the various new shader domains depending on which traversal conditions are met

This extension adds support for the following SPIR-V extension in Vulkan:

- SPV_KHR_ray_tracing

New Commands

- vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR
- vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR
- vkCmdTraceRaysKHR
- vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR
- vkGetRayTracingCaptureReplayShaderGroupHandlesKHR
- vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupHandlesKHR
- vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR

New Structures

- VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR
- VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR
- VkRayTracingShaderGroupCreateInfoKHR
- VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR
- VkTraceRaysIndirectCommandKHR

Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
- VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR

Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
- VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR
New Enums

- VkRayTracingShaderGroupTypeKHR
- VkShaderGroupShaderKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_SPEC_VERSION
- VK_SHADER_UNUSED_KHR

Extending VkBufferUsageFlagBits:
- VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR

Extending VkDynamicState:
- VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_STACK_SIZE_KHR

Extending VkPipelineBindPoint:
- VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_RAY_TRACING_KHR

Extending VkPipelineCreateFlagBits:
- VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_ANY_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR
- VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_CLOSEST_HIT_SHADERS_BIT_KHR
- VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_INTERSECTION_SHADERS_BIT_KHR
- VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_MISS_SHADERS_BIT_KHR
- VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR
- VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_AABBS_BIT_KHR
- VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SKIP_TRIANGLES_BIT_KHR

Extending VkPipelineStageFlagBits:
- VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR

Extending VkShaderStageFlagBits:
- VK_SHADER_STAGE_ANY_HIT_BIT_KHR
- VK_SHADER_STAGE_CALLABLE_BIT_KHR
- VK_SHADER_STAGE_CLOSEST_HIT_BIT_KHR
- VK_SHADER_STAGE_INTERSECTION_BIT_KHR
- VK_SHADER_STAGE_MISS_BIT_KHR
- VK_SHADER_STAGE_RAYGEN_BIT_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_FEATURES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_RAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_PROPERTIES_KHR
New or Modified Built-In Variables

- LaunchIdKHR
- LaunchSizeKHR
- WorldRayOriginKHR
- WorldRayDirectionKHR
- ObjectRayOriginKHR
- ObjectRayDirectionKHR
- RayTminKHR
- RayTmaxKHR
- InstanceCustomIndexKHR
- InstanceId
- ObjectToWorldKHR
- WorldToObjectKHR
- HitKindKHR
- IncomingRayFlagsKHR
- RayGeometryIndexKHR
- (modified)PrimitiveId

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- RayTracingKHR
- RayTraversalPrimitiveCullingKHR

Issues

(1) How does this extension differ from VK_NV_ray_tracing?

DISCUSSION:

The following is a summary of the main functional differences between VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline and VK_NV_ray_tracing:

- added support for indirect ray tracing (vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR)
- uses SPV_KHR_ray_tracing instead of SPV_NV_ray_tracing
  - refer to KHR SPIR-V enums instead of NV SPIR-V enums (which are functionally equivalent and aliased to the same values).
• added RayGeometryIndexKHR built-in
• removed vkCompileDeferredNV compilation functionality and replaced with deferred host operations interactions for ray tracing
• added VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelineFeaturesKHR structure
• extended VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR structure
  ◦ renamed maxRecursionDepth to maxRayRecursionDepth and it has a minimum of 1 instead of 31
  ◦ require shaderGroupHandleSize to be 32 bytes
  ◦ added maxRayDispatchInvocationCount, shaderGroupHandleAlignment and maxRayHitAttributeSize
• reworked geometry structures so they could be better shared between device, host, and indirect builds
• changed SBT parameters to a structure and added size (VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR)
• add parameter for requesting memory requirements for host and/or device build
• added pipeline library support for ray tracing
• added watertightness guarantees
• added no-null-shader pipeline flags (VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_NO_NULL_*_SHADERS_BIT_KHR)
• added memory model interactions with ray tracing and define how subgroups work and can be repacked

(3) What are the changes between the public provisional (VK_KHR_ray_tracing v8) release and the internal provisional (VK_KHR_ray_tracing v9) release?

• Require Vulkan 1.1 and SPIR-V 1.4
• Added interactions with Vulkan 1.2 and VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model
• added creation time capture and replay flags
  ◦ added VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_GROUP_HANDLE_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR to VkPipelineCreateFlagBits
• replace VkStridedBufferRegionKHR with VkStridedDeviceAddressRegionKHR and change vkCmdTraceRaysKHR, vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR, to take these for the shader binding table and use device addresses instead of buffers.
• require the shader binding table buffers to have the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_RAY_TRACING_BIT_KHR set
• make VK_KHR_pipeline_library an interaction instead of required extension
• rename the libraries member of VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR to pLibraryInfo and make it a pointer
• make VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations an interaction instead of a required extension (later went back on this)
• added explicit stack size management for ray tracing pipelines
  ◦ removed the maxCallableSize member of VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR
  ◦ added the pDynamicState member to VkRayTracingPipelineCreateInfoKHR
• added `VK_DYNAMIC_STATERAY_TRACING_PIPELINE_STACK_SIZE_KHR` dynamic state for ray tracing pipelines
• added `vkGetRayTracingShaderGroupStackSizeKHR` and `vkCmdSetRayTracingPipelineStackSizeKHR` commands
• added `VkShaderGroupShaderKHR` enum
  • Added `maxRayDispatchInvocationCount` limit to `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR`
  • Added `shaderGroupHandleAlignment` property to `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR`
  • Added `maxRayHitAttributeSize` property to `VkPhysicalDeviceRayTracingPipelinePropertiesKHR`
• Clarify deferred host ops for pipeline creation
  • `VkDeferredOperationKHR` is now a top-level parameter for `vkCreateRayTracingPipelinesKHR`
  • removed `VkDeferredOperationInfoKHR` structure
  • change deferred host creation/return parameter behavior such that the implementation can modify such parameters until the deferred host operation completes
  • `VK_KHR_deferred_host_operations` is required again

(4) What are the changes between the internal provisional (VK_KHR_ray_tracing v9) release and the final (VK_KHR_acceleration_structure v11 / VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline v1) release?

• refactor `VK_KHR_ray_tracing` into 3 extensions, enabling implementation flexibility and decoupling ray query support from ray pipelines:
  • `VK_KHR_acceleration_structure` (for acceleration structure operations)
  • `VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline` (for ray tracing pipeline and shader stages)
  • `VK_KHR_ray_query` (for ray queries in existing shader stages)
• Require `Volatile` for the following builtins in the ray generation, closest hit, miss, intersection, and callable shader stages:
  • `SubgroupSize`, `SubgroupLocalInvocationId`, `SubgroupEqMask`, `SubgroupGeMask`, `SubgroupGtMask`, `SubgroupLeMask`, `SubgroupLtMask`
  • `SMIDNV`, `WarpIDNV`
• clarify buffer usage flags for ray tracing
  • `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_BINDING_TABLE_BIT_KHR` is added as an alias of `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_RAY_TRACING_BIT_NV` and is required on shader binding table buffers
  • `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_STORAGE_BUFFER_BIT` is used in `VK_KHR_acceleration_structure` for `scratchData`
• rename `maxRecursionDepth` to `maxRayPipelineRecursionDepth` (pipeline creation) and `maxRayRecursionDepth` (limit) to reduce confusion
• Add queryable `maxRayHitAttributeSize` limit and rename members of `VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR` to `maxPipelineRayPayloadSize` and `maxPipelineRayHitAttributeSize` for clarity
• Update SPIRV capabilities to use RayTracingKHR
• extension is no longer provisional
• define synchronization requirements for indirect trace rays and indirect buffer

(5) This extension adds gl_InstanceID for the intersection, any-hit, and closest hit shaders, but in KHR_vulkan_glsl, gl_InstanceID is replaced with gl_InstanceIndex. Which should be used for Vulkan in this extension?

**RESOLVED:** This extension uses gl_InstanceID and maps it to InstanceId in SPIR-V. It is acknowledged that this is different than other shader stages in Vulkan. There are two main reasons for the difference here:

• symmetry with gl_PrimitiveID which is also available in these shaders
• there is no “baseInstance” relevant for these shaders, and so ID makes it more obvious that this is zero-based.

(6) Why is VK_KHR_pipeline_library an interaction instead of a required dependency, particularly when the “Feature Requirements” section says it is required to be supported anyhow?

**RESOLVED:** If VK_KHR_pipeline_library were a required extension dependency, then every application would need to enable the extension whether or not they actually want to use the pipeline library functionality. Developers found this to be annoying and unfriendly behavior. We do wish to require all implementations to support it though, and thus it is listed in the feature requirements section.

**Sample Code**

Example ray generation GLSL shader

```glsl
#version 450 core
#extension GL_EXT_ray_tracing : require
layout(set = 0, binding = 0, rgba8) uniform image2D image;
layout(set = 0, binding = 1) uniform accelerationStructureEXT as;
layout(location = 0) rayPayloadEXT float payload;

void main()
{
    vec4 col = vec4(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);

    vec3 origin = vec3(float(gl_LaunchIDEXT.x)/float(gl_LaunchSizeEXT.x), float(gl_LaunchIDEXT.y)/float(gl_LaunchSizeEXT.y), 1.0);
    vec3 dir = vec3(0.0, 0.0, -1.0);

    traceRayEXT(as, 0, 0xff, 0, 1, 0, origin, 0.0, dir, 1000.0, 0);

    col.y = payload;

    imageStore(image, ivec2(gl_LaunchIDEXT.xy), col);
}
```
Version History

- Revision 1, 2020-11-12 (Mathieu Robart, Daniel Koch, Eric Werness, Tobias Hector)
  - Decomposition of the specification, from VK_KHR_ray_tracing to VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline (#1918,!3912)
  - require certain subgroup and sm_shaderbuiltin shader builtins to be decorated as volatile in the ray generation, closest hit, miss, intersection, and callable stages (#1924,!3903,!3954)
  - clarify buffer usage flags for ray tracing (#2181,!3939)
  - rename maxRecursionDepth to maxRayPipelineRecursionDepth and maxRayRecursionDepth (#2203,!3937)
  - add queryable maxRayHitAttributeSize and rename members of VkRayTracingPipelineInterfaceCreateInfoKHR (#2102,!3966)
  - update to use RayTracingKHR SPIR-V capability
  - add VUs for matching hit group type against geometry type (#2245,!3994)
  - require RayTMaxKHR be volatile in intersection shaders (#2268,!4030)
  - add numerical limits for ray parameters (#2235,!3960)
  - fix SBT indexing rules for device addresses (#2308,!4079)
  - relax formula for ray intersection candidate determination (#2322,!4080)
  - add more details on ShaderRecordBufferKHR variables (#2230,!4083)
  - clarify valid bits for InstanceCustomIndexKHR (GLSL/GLSL#19,!4128)
  - allow at most one IncomingRayPayloadKHR, IncomingCallableDataKHR, and HitAttributeKHR (!4129)
  - add minimum for maxShaderGroupStride (#2353,!4131)
  - require VK_KHR_pipeline_library extension to be supported (#2348,!4135)
  - clarify meaning of 'geometry index' (#2272,!4137)
  - restrict traces to TLAS (#2239,!4141)
  - add note about maxPipelineRayPayloadSize (#2383,!4172)
  - do not require raygen shader in pipeline libraries (!4185)
  - define sync for indirect trace rays and indirect buffer (#2407,!4208)

VK_KHR_shader_clock

Name String
  VK_KHR_shader_clock

Extension Type
  Device extension
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact

- Aaron Hagan 🌐ahagan

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2019-4-25

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- This extension requires SPV_KHR_shader_clock.
- This extension provides API support for ARB_shader_clock and EXT_shader_realtime_clock

Contributors

- Aaron Hagan, AMD
- Daniel Koch, NVIDIA

Description

This extension advertises the SPIR-V ShaderClockKHR capability for Vulkan, which allows a shader to query a real-time or monotonically incrementing counter at the subgroup level or across the device level. The two valid SPIR-V scopes for OpReadClockKHR are Subgroup and Device.

When using GLSL source-based shading languages, the clockRealtime*EXT() timing functions map to the OpReadClockKHR instruction with a scope of Device, and the clock*ARB() timing functions map to the OpReadClockKHR instruction with a scope of Subgroup.

New Structures

- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceShaderClockFeaturesKHR
New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_SHADER_CLOCK_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_SHADER_CLOCK_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_CLOCK_FEATURES_KHR

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- ShaderClockKHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2019-4-25 (Aaron Hagan)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_uniform_control_flow

Name String

VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_uniform_control_flow

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

324

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Alan Baker alan-baker

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2020-08-27

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Requires SPIR-V 1.3.
- This extension requires SPV_KHR_subgroup_uniform_control_flow
• This extension provides API support for `GL_EXT_subgroupuniform_qualifier`

**Contributors**
- Alan Baker, Google
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**Description**

This extension allows the use of the `SPV_KHR_subgroup_uniform_control_flow` SPIR-V extension in shader modules. `SPV_KHR_subgroup_uniform_control_flow` provides stronger guarantees that diverged subgroups will reconverge.

Developers should utilize this extension if they use subgroup operations to reduce the work performed by a uniform subgroup. This extension will guarantee that uniform subgroup will reconverge in the same manner as invocation groups (see “Uniform Control Flow” in the Khronos SPIR-V Specification).

**New Structures**

• Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  ◦ `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupUniformControlFlowFeaturesKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

• `VK_KHR_SHADER_SUBGROUP_UNIFORM_CONTROL_FLOW_EXTENSION_NAME`
• `VK_KHR_SHADER_SUBGROUP_UNIFORM_CONTROL_FLOW_SPEC_VERSION`

• Extending `VkStructureType`:
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_SUBGROUP_UNIFORM_CONTROL_FLOW_FEATURES_KHR`

**Version History**

• Revision 1, 2020-08-27 (Alan Baker)
  ◦ Internal draft version

**VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image**

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image`

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

112

**Revision**

1
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_swapchain to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact

- Alon Or-bach @alonorbach

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-03-20

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

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- Graham Connor, Imagination Technologies
- Michael Worcester, Imagination Technologies
- Cass Everitt, Oculus
- Johannes Van Waveren, Oculus

Description

This extension extends VK_KHR_swapchain to enable creation of a shared presentable image. This allows the application to use the image while the presentation engine is accessing it, in order to reduce the latency between rendering and presentation.

New Commands

- vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR
New Structures

- Extending `VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR`:
  - `VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_SHARED_PRESENTABLE_IMAGE_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_SHARED_PRESENTABLE_IMAGE_SPEC_VERSION`

- Extending `VkImageLayout`:
  - `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR`

- Extending `VkPresentModeKHR`:
  - `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR`
  - `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR`

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SHARED_PRESENT_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_KHR`

Issues

1) Should we allow a Vulkan WSI swapchain to toggle between normal usage and shared presentation usage?

**RESOLVED**: No. WSI swapchains are typically recreated with new properties instead of having their properties changed. This can also save resources, assuming that fewer images are needed for shared presentation, and assuming that most VR applications do not need to switch between normal and shared usage.

2) Should we have a query for determining how the presentation engine refresh is triggered?

**RESOLVED**: Yes. This is done via which presentation modes a surface supports.

3) Should the object representing a shared presentable image be an extension of a `VkSwapchainKHR` or a separate object?

**RESOLVED**: Extension of a swapchain due to overlap in creation properties and to allow common functionality between shared and normal presentable images and swapchains.

4) What should we call the extension and the new structures it creates?

**RESOLVED**: Shared presentable image / shared present.

5) Should the `minImageCount` and `presentMode` values of the `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` be ignored, or required to be compatible values?

**RESOLVED**: `minImageCount` must be set to 1, and `presentMode` should be set to either `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR` or `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR`. 
6) What should the layout of the shared presentable image be?

**RESOLVED:** After acquiring the shared presentable image, the application must transition it to the `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR` layout prior to it being used. After this initial transition, any image usage that was requested during swapchain creation **can** be performed on the image without layout transitions being performed.

7) Do we need a new API for the trigger to refresh new content?

**RESOLVED:** `vkQueuePresentKHR` to act as API to trigger a refresh, as will allow combination with other compatible extensions to `vkQueuePresentKHR`.

8) How should an application detect a `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR` error on a swapchain using the `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR` present mode?

**RESOLVED:** Introduce `vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR` to allow applications to query the status of a swapchain using a shared presentation mode.

9) What should subsequent calls to `vkQueuePresentKHR` for `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR` swapchains be defined to do?

**RESOLVED:** State that implementations may use it as a hint for updated content.

10) Can the ownership of a shared presentable image be transferred to a different queue?

**RESOLVED:** No. It is not possible to transfer ownership of a shared presentable image obtained from a swapchain created using `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE` after it has been presented.

11) How should `vkQueueSubmit` behave if a command buffer uses an image from a `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR` swapchain?

**RESOLVED:** `vkQueueSubmit` is expected to return the `VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST` error.

12) Can Vulkan provide any guarantee on the order of rendering, to enable beam chasing?

**RESOLVED:** This could be achieved via use of render passes to ensure strip rendering.

### Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-03-20 (Alon Or-bach)
  - Internal revisions

### VK_KHR_surface

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_surface`

**Extension Type**

- Instance extension
Description

The `VK_KHR_surface` extension is an instance extension. It introduces `VkSurfaceKHR` objects, which abstract native platform surface or window objects for use with Vulkan. It also provides a way to determine whether a queue family in a physical device supports presenting to particular surface.

Separate extensions for each platform provide the mechanisms for creating `VkSurfaceKHR` objects, but once created they may be used in this and other platform-independent extensions, in particular the `VK_KHR_swapchain` extension.
New Object Types

• VkSurfaceKHR

New Commands

• vkDestroySurfaceKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR

New Structures

• VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR
• VkSurfaceFormatKHR

New Enums

• VkColorSpaceKHR
• VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR
• VkPresentModeKHR
• VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

• VkCompositeAlphaFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

• VK_KHR_SURFACE_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_SURFACE_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkObjectType:

◦ VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SURFACE_KHR

Extending VkResult:

◦ VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR
◦ VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR

Examples

Note
The example code for the VK_KHR_surface and VK_KHR_swapchain extensions was removed from the appendix after revision 1.0.29. This WSI example code was
ported to the cube demo that is shipped with the official Khronos SDK, and is being kept up-to-date in that location (see: https://github.com/KhronosGroup/Vulkan-Tools/blob/master/cube/cube.c).

Issues

1) Should this extension include a method to query whether a physical device supports presenting to a specific window or native surface on a given platform?

**RESOLVED**: Yes. Without this, applications would need to create a device instance to determine whether a particular window can be presented to. Knowing that a device supports presentation to a platform in general is not sufficient, as a single machine might support multiple seats, or instances of the platform that each use different underlying physical devices. Additionally, on some platforms, such as the X Window System, different drivers and devices might be used for different windows depending on which section of the desktop they exist on.

2) Should the `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR`, `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR`, and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR` functions be in this extension and operate on physical devices, rather than being in `VK_KHR_swapchain` (i.e. device extension) and being dependent on `VkDevice`?

**RESOLVED**: Yes. While it might be useful to depend on `VkDevice` (and therefore on enabled extensions and features) for the queries, Vulkan was released only with the `VkPhysicalDevice` versions. Many cases can be resolved by a Valid Usage statement, and/or by a separate `pNext` chain version of the query struct specific to a given extension or parameters, via extensible versions of the queries: `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR`, and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR`.

3) Should Vulkan support Xlib or XCB as the API for accessing the X Window System platform?

**RESOLVED**: Both. XCB is a more modern and efficient API, but Xlib usage is deeply ingrained in many applications and likely will remain in use for the foreseeable future. Not all drivers necessarily need to support both, but including both as options in the core specification will probably encourage support, which should in turn ease adoption of the Vulkan API in older codebases. Additionally, the performance improvements possible with XCB likely will not have a measurable impact on the performance of Vulkan presentation and other minimal window system interactions defined here.

4) Should the GBM platform be included in the list of platform enums?

**RESOLVED**: Deferred, and will be addressed with a platform-specific extension to be written in the future.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2015-05-20 (James Jones)
  - Initial draft, based on LunarG KHR spec, other KHR specs, patches attached to bugs.
- Revision 2, 2015-05-22 (Ian Elliott)
- Created initial Description section.
- Removed query for whether a platform requires the use of a queue for presentation, since it was decided that presentation will always be modeled as being part of the queue.
- Fixed typos and other minor mistakes.

- Revision 3, 2015-05-26 (Ian Elliott)
  - Improved the Description section.

- Revision 4, 2015-05-27 (James Jones)
  - Fixed compilation errors in example code.

- Revision 5, 2015-06-01 (James Jones)
  - Added issues 1 and 2 and made related spec updates.

- Revision 6, 2015-06-01 (James Jones)
  - Merged the platform type mappings table previously removed from VK_KHR_swapchain with the platform description table in this spec.
  - Added issues 3 and 4 documenting choices made when building the initial list of native platforms supported.

- Revision 7, 2015-06-11 (Ian Elliott)
  - Updated table 1 per input from the KHR TSG.
  - Updated issue 4 (GBM) per discussion with Daniel Stone. He will create a platform-specific extension sometime in the future.

- Revision 8, 2015-06-17 (James Jones)
  - Updated enum-extending values using new convention.
  - Fixed the value of VK_SURFACE_PLATFORM_INFO_TYPE_SUPPORTED_KHR.

- Revision 9, 2015-06-17 (James Jones)
  - Rebased on Vulkan API version 126.

- Revision 10, 2015-06-18 (James Jones)
  - Marked issues 2 and 3 resolved.

- Revision 11, 2015-06-23 (Ian Elliott)
  - Examples now show use of function pointers for extension functions.
  - Eliminated extraneous whitespace.

- Revision 12, 2015-07-07 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Added error section describing when each error is expected to be reported.
  - Replaced the term “queue node index” with “queue family index” in the spec as that is the agreed term to be used in the latest version of the core header and spec.
  - Replaced bool32_t with VkBool32.

- Revision 13, 2015-08-06 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Updated spec against latest core API header version.
• Revision 14, 2015-08-20 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Renamed this extension and all of its enumerations, types, functions, etc. This makes it compliant with the proposed standard for Vulkan extensions.
  ◦ Switched from “revision” to “version”, including use of the VK_MAKE_VERSION macro in the header file.
  ◦ Did miscellaneous cleanup, etc.
• Revision 15, 2015-08-20 (Ian Elliott—porting a 2015-07-29 change from James Jones)
  ◦ Moved the surface transform enums here from VK_WSI_swapchain so they could be reused by VK_WSI_display.
• Revision 16, 2015-09-01 (James Jones)
  ◦ Restore single-field revision number.
• Revision 17, 2015-09-01 (James Jones)
  ◦ Fix example code compilation errors.
• Revision 18, 2015-09-26 (Jesse Hall)
  ◦ Replaced VkSurfaceDescriptionKHR with the VkSurfaceKHR object, which is created via layered extensions. Added VkDestroySurfaceKHR.
• Revision 19, 2015-09-28 (Jesse Hall)
  ◦ Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_swapchain to VK_EXT_KHR_surface.
• Revision 20, 2015-09-30 (Jeff Vigil)
  ◦ Add error result VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR.
• Revision 21, 2015-10-15 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Updated the resolution of issue #2 and include the surface capability queries in this extension.
  ◦ Renamed SurfaceProperties to SurfaceCapabilities as it better reflects that the values returned are the capabilities of the surface on a particular device.
  ◦ Other minor cleanup and consistency changes.
• Revision 22, 2015-10-26 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_surface to VK_KHR_surface.
• Revision 23, 2015-11-03 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Added allocation callbacks to vkDestroySurfaceKHR.
• Revision 24, 2015-11-10 (Jesse Hall)
  ◦ Removed VkSurfaceTransformKHR. Use VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR instead.
  ◦ Rename VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR member maxImageArraySize to maxImageArrayLayers.
• Revision 25, 2016-01-14 (James Jones)
  ◦ Moved VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR from the VK_KHR_android_surface to the VK_KHR_surface extension.
• 2016-08-23 (Ian Elliott)
Update the example code, to not have so many characters per line, and to split out a new example to show how to obtain function pointers.

2016-08-25 (Ian Elliott)

A note was added at the beginning of the example code, stating that it will be removed from future versions of the appendix.

**VK_KHR_surface_protected_capabilities**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_surface_protected_capabilities

**Extension Type**

Instance extension

**Registered Extension Number**

240

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.1
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2` to be enabled

**Contact**

- Sandeep Shinde @sashinde

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2018-12-18

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Contributors**

- Sandeep Shinde, NVIDIA
- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Daniel Koch, NVIDIA

**Description**

This extension extends `VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR`, providing applications a way to query whether swapchains can be created with the `VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR` flag set.

Vulkan 1.1 added (optional) support for protect memory and protected resources including buffers (`VK_BUFFER_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT`), images (`VK_IMAGE_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT`), and swapchains...
(VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR). However, on implementations which support multiple windowing systems, not all window systems may be able to provide a protected display path.

This extension provides a way to query if a protected swapchain created for a surface (and thus a specific windowing system) can be displayed on screen. It extends the existing VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR structure with a new VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR structure from which the application can obtain information about support for protected swapchain creation through vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR.

**New Structures**

- Extending VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR:
  - VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR

**New Enum Constants**

- VK_KHR_SURFACE_PROTECTED_CAPABILITIES_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_SURFACE_PROTECTED_CAPABILITIES_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_PROTECTED_CAPABILITIES_KHR

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2018-12-18 (Sandeep Shinde, Daniel Koch)
  - Internal revisions.

**VK_KHR_swapchain**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_swapchain

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

2

**Revision**

70

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_surface to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Contact**

- James Jones ☛cubanismo

2002
Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-10-06

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Interacts with Vulkan 1.1

Contributors
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• Ian Elliott, LunarG
• Jesse Hall, Google
• Mathias Heyer, NVIDIA
• James Jones, NVIDIA
• David Mao, AMD
• Norbert Nopper, Freescale
• Alon Or-bach, Samsung
• Daniel Rakos, AMD
• Graham Sellers, AMD
• Jeff Vigil, Qualcomm
• Chia-I Wu, LunarG
• Jason Ekstrand, Intel
• Matthaeus G. Chajdas, AMD
• Ray Smith, ARM

Description
The `VK_KHR_swapchain` extension is the device-level companion to the `VK_KHR_surface` extension. It introduces `VkSwapchainKHR` objects, which provide the ability to present rendering results to a surface.

New Object Types
• `VkSwapchainKHR`

New Commands
• `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`
• `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`
• `vkDestroySwapchainKHR`
• `vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR`
• `vkQueuePresentKHR`

If **Version 1.1** is supported:

• `vkAcquireNextImage2KHR`
• `vkGetDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR`
• `vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR`
• `vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR`

**New Structures**

• `VkPresentInfoKHR`
• `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`

If **Version 1.1** is supported:

• `VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR`
• `VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR`

Extending `VkBindImageMemoryInfo`:

◦ `VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR`

Extending `VkImageCreateInfo`:

◦ `VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`

Extending `VkPresentInfoKHR`:

◦ `VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR`

Extending `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`:

◦ `VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`

**New Enums**

• `VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR`

If **Version 1.1** is supported:

• `VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR`

**New Bitmasks**

• `VkSwapchainCreateFlagsKHR`

If **Version 1.1** is supported:
• VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR

**New Enum Constants**

• VK_KHR_SWAPCHAIN_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_SWAPCHAIN_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkImageLayout:
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR

Extending VkObjectType:
  ◦ VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_KHR

Extending VkResult:
  ◦ VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR
  ◦ VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR

If Version 1.1 is supported:

• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_NEXT_IMAGE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_SWAPCHAIN_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_CAPABILITIES_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR

• Extending VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR:
  ◦ VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR

**Issues**

1) Does this extension allow the application to specify the memory backing of the presentable images?

**RESOLVED:** No. Unlike standard images, the implementation will allocate the memory backing of the presentable image.

2) What operations are allowed on presentable images?

**RESOLVED:** This is determined by the image usage flags specified when creating the presentable
3) Does this extension support MSAA presentable images?

**RESOLVED:** No. Presentable images are always single-sampled. Multi-sampled rendering must use regular images. To present the rendering results the application must manually resolve the multi-sampled image to a single-sampled presentable image prior to presentation.

4) Does this extension support stereo/multi-view presentable images?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. The number of views associated with a presentable image is determined by the `imageArrayLayers` specified when creating a swapchain. All presentable images in a given swapchain use the same array size.

5) Are the layers of stereo presentable images half-sized?

**RESOLVED:** No. The image extents always match those requested by the application.

6) Do the “present” and “acquire next image” commands operate on a queue? If not, do they need to include explicit semaphore objects to interlock them with queue operations?

**RESOLVED:** The present command operates on a queue. The image ownership operation it represents happens in order with other operations on the queue, so no explicit semaphore object is required to synchronize its actions.

Applications may want to acquire the next image in separate threads from those in which they manage their queue, or in multiple threads. To make such usage easier, the acquire next image command takes a semaphore to signal as a method of explicit synchronization. The application must later queue a wait for this semaphore before queuing execution of any commands using the image.

7) Does `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` block if no images are available?

**RESOLVED:** The command takes a timeout parameter. Special values for the timeout are 0, which makes the call a non-blocking operation, and `UINT64_MAX`, which blocks indefinitely. Values in between will block for up to the specified time. The call will return when an image becomes available or an error occurs. It may, but is not required to, return before the specified timeout expires if the swapchain becomes out of date.

8) Can multiple presents be queued using one `vkQueuePresentKHR` call?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. `VkPresentInfoKHR` contains a list of swapchains and corresponding image indices that will be presented. When supported, all presentations queued with a single `vkQueuePresentKHR` call will be applied atomically as one operation. The same swapchain must not appear in the list more than once. Later extensions may provide applications stronger guarantees of atomicity for such present operations, and/or allow them to query whether atomic presentation of a particular group of swapchains is possible.

9) How do the presentation and acquire next image functions notify the application the targeted surface has changed?
**RESOLVED:** Two new result codes are introduced for this purpose:

- **VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR** - Presentation will still succeed, subject to the window resize behavior, but the swapchain is no longer configured optimally for the surface it targets. Applications should query updated surface information and recreate their swapchain at the next convenient opportunity.

- **VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR** - Failure. The swapchain is no longer compatible with the surface it targets. The application must query updated surface information and recreate the swapchain before presentation will succeed.

These can be returned by both `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` and `vkQueuePresentKHR`.

10) Does the `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` command return a semaphore to the application via an output parameter, or accept a semaphore to signal from the application as an object handle parameter?

**RESOLVED:** Accept a semaphore to signal as an object handle. This avoids the need to specify whether the application must destroy the semaphore or whether it is owned by the swapchain, and if the latter, what its lifetime is and whether it can be reused for other operations once it is received from `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`.

11) What types of swapchain queuing behavior should be exposed? Options include swap interval specification, mailbox/most recent vs. FIFO queue management, targeting specific vertical blank intervals or absolute times for a given present operation, and probably others. For some of these, whether they are specified at swapchain creation time or as per-present parameters needs to be decided as well.

**RESOLVED:** The base swapchain extension will expose 3 possible behaviors (of which, FIFO will always be supported):

- Immediate present: Does not wait for vertical blanking period to update the current image, likely resulting in visible tearing. No internal queue is used. Present requests are applied immediately.

- Mailbox queue: Waits for the next vertical blanking period to update the current image. No tearing should be observed. An internal single-entry queue is used to hold pending presentation requests. If the queue is full when a new presentation request is received, the new request replaces the existing entry, and any images associated with the prior entry become available for reuse by the application.

- FIFO queue: Waits for the next vertical blanking period to update the current image. No tearing should be observed. An internal queue containing `numSwapchainImages - 1` entries is used to hold pending presentation requests. New requests are appended to the end of the queue, and one request is removed from the beginning of the queue and processed during each vertical blanking period in which the queue is non-empty.

Not all surfaces will support all of these modes, so the modes supported will be returned using a surface information query. All surfaces must support the FIFO queue mode. Applications must choose one of these modes up front when creating a swapchain. Switching modes can be accomplished by recreating the swapchain.
12) Can `VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR` provide non-blocking guarantees for `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`? If so, what is the proper criteria?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. The difficulty is not immediately obvious here. Naively, if at least 3 images are requested, mailbox mode should always have an image available for the application if the application does not own any images when the call to `vkAcquireNextImageKHR` was made. However, some presentation engines may have more than one “current” image, and would still need to block in some cases. The right requirement appears to be that if the application allocates the surface’s minimum number of images + 1 then it is guaranteed non-blocking behavior when it does not currently own any images.

13) Is there a way to create and initialize a new swapchain for a surface that has generated a `VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR` return code while still using the old swapchain?

**RESOLVED:** Not as part of this specification. This could be useful to allow the application to create an “optimal” replacement swapchain and rebuild all its command buffers using it in a background thread at a low priority while continuing to use the “suboptimal” swapchain in the main thread. It could probably use the same “atomic replace” semantics proposed for recreating direct-to-device swapchains without incurring a mode switch. However, after discussion, it was determined some platforms probably could not support concurrent swapchains for the same surface though, so this will be left out of the base KHR extensions. A future extension could add this for platforms where it is supported.

14) Should there be a special value for `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::maxImageCount` to indicate there are no practical limits on the number of images in a swapchain?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. There will often be cases where there is no practical limit to the number of images in a swapchain other than the amount of available resources (i.e., memory) in the system. Trying to derive a hard limit from things like memory size is prone to failure. It is better in such cases to leave it to applications to figure such soft limits out via trial/failure iterations.

15) Should there be a special value for `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::currentExtent` to indicate the size of the platform surface is undefined?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. On some platforms (Wayland, for example), the surface size is defined by the images presented to it rather than the other way around.

16) Should there be a special value for `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::maxImageExtent` to indicate there is no practical limit on the surface size?

**RESOLVED:** No. It seems unlikely such a system would exist. 0 could be used to indicate the platform places no limits on the extents beyond those imposed by Vulkan for normal images, but this query could just as easily return those same limits, so a special “unlimited” value does not seem useful for this field.

17) How should surface rotation and mirroring be exposed to applications? How do they specify rotation and mirroring transforms applied prior to presentation?

**RESOLVED:** Applications can query both the supported and current transforms of a surface. Both are specified relative to the device’s “natural” display rotation and direction. The supported
transforms indicate which orientations the presentation engine accepts images in. For example, a presentation engine that does not support transforming surfaces as part of presentation, and which is presenting to a surface that is displayed with a 90-degree rotation, would return only one supported transform bit: \texttt{VK\_SURFACE\_TRANSFORM\_ROTATE\_90\_BIT\_KHR}. Applications must transform their rendering by the transform they specify when creating the swapchain in \texttt{preTransform} field.

18) Can surfaces ever not support \texttt{VK\_MIRROR\_NONE}? Can they support vertical and horizontal mirroring simultaneously? Relatedly, should \texttt{VK\_MIRROR\_NONE\_BIT} be zero, or bit one, and should applications be allowed to specify multiple pre and current mirror transform bits, or exactly one?

**Resolved:** Since some platforms may not support presenting with a transform other than the native window’s current transform, and prerotation/mirroring are specified relative to the device’s natural rotation and direction, rather than relative to the surface’s current rotation and direction, it is necessary to express lack of support for no mirroring. To allow this, the \texttt{MIRROR\_NONE} enum must occupy a bit in the flags. Since \texttt{MIRROR\_NONE} must be a bit in the bitmask rather than a bitmask with no values set, allowing more than one bit to be set in the bitmask would make it possible to describe undefined transforms such as \texttt{VK\_MIRROR\_NONE\_BIT | VK\_MIRROR\_HORIZONTAL\_BIT}, or a transform that includes both “no mirroring” and “horizontal mirroring” simultaneously. Therefore, it is desirable to allow specifying all supported mirroring transforms using only one bit. The question then becomes, should there be a \texttt{VK\_MIRROR\_HORIZONTAL\_AND\_VERTICAL\_BIT} to represent a simultaneous horizontal and vertical mirror transform? However, such a transform is equivalent to a 180 degree rotation, so presentation engines and applications that wish to support or use such a transform can express it through rotation instead. Therefore, 3 exclusive bits are sufficient to express all needed mirroring transforms.

19) Should support for sRGB be required?

**Resolved:** In the advent of UHD and HDR display devices, proper color space information is vital to the display pipeline represented by the swapchain. The app can discover the supported format/color-space pairs and select a pair most suited to its rendering needs. Currently only the sRGB color space is supported, future extensions may provide support for more color spaces. See issues 23 and 24.

20) Is there a mechanism to modify or replace an existing swapchain with one targeting the same surface?

**Resolved:** Yes. This is described above in the text.

21) Should there be a way to set prerotation and mirroring using native APIs when presenting using a Vulkan swapchain?

**Resolved:** Yes. The transforms that can be expressed in this extension are a subset of those possible on native platforms. If a platform exposes a method to specify the transform of presented images for a given surface using native methods and exposes more transforms or other properties for surfaces than Vulkan supports, it might be impossible, difficult, or inconvenient to set some of those properties using Vulkan KHR extensions and some using the native interfaces. To avoid overwriting properties set using native commands when presenting using a Vulkan swapchain, the application can set the pretransform to “inherit”, in which case the current native properties will be used, or if none are available, a platform-specific default will be used. Platforms that do not
specify a reasonable default or do not provide native mechanisms to specify such transforms should not include the inherit bits in the supportedTransforms bitmask they return in VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR.

22) Should the content of presentable images be clipped by objects obscuring their target surface?

**RESOLVED:** Applications can choose which behavior they prefer. Allowing the content to be clipped could enable more efficient presentation methods on some platforms, but some applications might rely on the content of presentable images to perform techniques such as partial updates or motion blurs.

23) What is the purpose of specifying a VkColorSpaceKHR along with VkFormat when creating a swapchain?

**RESOLVED:** While Vulkan itself is color space agnostic (e.g. even the meaning of R, G, B and A can be freely defined by the rendering application), the swapchain eventually will have to present the images on a display device with specific color reproduction characteristics. If any color space transformations are necessary before an image can be displayed, the color space of the presented image must be known to the swapchain. A swapchain will only support a restricted set of color format and -space pairs. This set can be discovered via vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR. As it can be expected that most display devices support the sRGB color space, at least one format/color-space pair has to be exposed, where the color space is VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR.

24) How are sRGB formats and the sRGB color space related?

**RESOLVED:** While Vulkan exposes a number of SRGB texture formats, using such formats does not guarantee working in a specific color space. It merely means that the hardware can directly support applying the non-linear transfer functions defined by the sRGB standard color space when reading from or writing to images of those formats. Still, it is unlikely that a swapchain will expose a *_SRGB format along with any color space other than VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR.

On the other hand, non-*_SRGB formats will be very likely exposed in pair with a SRGB color space. This means, the hardware will not apply any transfer function when reading from or writing to such images, yet they will still be presented on a device with sRGB display characteristics. In this case the application is responsible for applying the transfer function, for instance by using shader math.

25) How are the lifetimes of surfaces and swapchains targeting them related?

**RESOLVED:** A surface must outlive any swapchains targeting it. A VkSurfaceKHR owns the binding of the native window to the Vulkan driver.

26) How can the client control the way the alpha component of swapchain images is treated by the presentation engine during compositing?

**RESOLVED:** We should add new enum values to allow the client to negotiate with the presentation engine on how to treat image alpha values during the compositing process. Since not all platforms can practically control this through the Vulkan driver, a value of VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_INHERIT_BIT_KHR is provided like for surface transforms.
27) Is `vkCreateSwapchainKHR` the right function to return `VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR`, or should the various platform-specific `VkSurfaceKHR` factory functions catch this error earlier?

RESOLVED: For most platforms, the `VkSurfaceKHR` structure is a simple container holding the data that identifies a native window or other object representing a surface on a particular platform. For the surface factory functions to return this error, they would likely need to register a reference on the native objects with the native display server somehow, and ensure no other such references exist. Surfaces were not intended to be that heavyweight.

Swapchains are intended to be the objects that directly manipulate native windows and communicate with the native presentation mechanisms. Swapchains will already need to communicate with the native display server to negotiate allocation and/or presentation of presentable images for a native surface. Therefore, it makes more sense for swapchain creation to be the point at which native object exclusivity is enforced. Platforms may choose to enforce further restrictions on the number of `VkSurfaceKHR` objects that may be created for the same native window if such a requirement makes sense on a particular platform, but a global requirement is only sensible at the swapchain level.

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The example code for the <code>VK_KHR_surface</code> and <code>VK_KHR_swapchain</code> extensions was removed from the appendix after revision 1.0.29. This WSI example code was ported to the cube demo that is shipped with the official Khronos SDK, and is being kept up-to-date in that location (see: <a href="https://github.com/KhronosGroup/Vulkan-Tools/blob/master/cube/cube.c">https://github.com/KhronosGroup/Vulkan-Tools/blob/master/cube/cube.c</a>).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Version History

- Revision 1, 2015-05-20 (James Jones)
  - Initial draft, based on LunarG KHR spec, other KHR specs, patches attached to bugs.
- Revision 2, 2015-05-22 (Ian Elliott)
  - Made many agreed-upon changes from 2015-05-21 KHR TSG meeting. This includes using only a queue for presentation, and having an explicit function to acquire the next image.
  - Fixed typos and other minor mistakes.
- Revision 3, 2015-05-26 (Ian Elliott)
  - Improved the Description section.
  - Added or resolved issues that were found in improving the Description. For example, `pSurfaceDescription` is used consistently, instead of sometimes using `pSurface`.
- Revision 4, 2015-05-27 (James Jones)
  - Fixed some grammatical errors and typos
  - Filled in the description of `imageUseFlags` when creating a swapchain.
  - Added a description of `swapInterval`. 
Replaced the paragraph describing the order of operations on a queue for image ownership and presentation.

• Revision 5, 2015-05-27 (James Jones)
  ◦ Imported relevant issues from the (abandoned) vk_wsi_persistent_swapchain_images extension.
  ◦ Added issues 6 and 7, regarding behavior of the acquire next image and present commands with respect to queues.
  ◦ Updated spec language and examples to align with proposed resolutions to issues 6 and 7.

• Revision 6, 2015-05-27 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added issue 8, regarding atomic presentation of multiple swapchains.
  ◦ Updated spec language and examples to align with proposed resolution to issue 8.

• Revision 7, 2015-05-27 (James Jones)
  ◦ Fixed compilation errors in example code, and made related spec fixes.

• Revision 8, 2015-05-27 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added issue 9, and the related VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR result code.
  ◦ Renamed VK_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR to VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR.

• Revision 9, 2015-05-27 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added inline proposed resolutions (marked with [JRJ]) to some XXX questions/issues. These should be moved to the issues section in a subsequent update if the proposals are adopted.

• Revision 10, 2015-05-28 (James Jones)
  ◦ Converted vkAcquireNextImageKHR back to a non-queue operation that uses a VkSemaphore object for explicit synchronization.
  ◦ Added issue 10 to determine whether vkAcquireNextImageKHR generates or returns semaphores, or whether it operates on a semaphore provided by the application.

• Revision 11, 2015-05-28 (James Jones)
  ◦ Marked issues 6, 7, and 8 resolved.
  ◦ Renamed VkSurfaceCapabilityPropertiesKHR to VkSurfacePropertiesKHR to better convey the mutable nature of the information it contains.

• Revision 12, 2015-05-28 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added issue 11 with a proposed resolution, and the related issue 12.
  ◦ Updated various sections of the spec to match the proposed resolution to issue 11.

• Revision 13, 2015-06-01 (James Jones)
  ◦ Moved some structures to VK_EXT_KHR_swap_chain to resolve the specification’s issues 1 and 2.

• Revision 14, 2015-06-01 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added code for example 4 demonstrating how an application might make use of the two different present and acquire next image KHR result codes.
- Added issue 13.

- Revision 15, 2015-06-01 (James Jones)
  - Added issues 14 - 16 and related spec language.
  - Fixed some spelling errors.
  - Added language describing the meaningful return values for vkAcquireNextImageKHR and vkQueuePresentKHR.

- Revision 16, 2015-06-02 (James Jones)
  - Added issues 17 and 18, as well as related spec language.
  - Removed some erroneous text added by mistake in the last update.

- Revision 17, 2015-06-15 (Ian Elliott)
  - Changed special value from “-1” to “0” so that the data types can be unsigned.

- Revision 18, 2015-06-15 (Ian Elliott)
  - Clarified the values of VkSurfacePropertiesKHR::minImageCount and the timeout parameter of the vkAcquireNextImageKHR function.

- Revision 19, 2015-06-17 (James Jones)
  - Misc. cleanup. Removed resolved inline issues and fixed typos.
  - Fixed clarification of VkSurfacePropertiesKHR::minImageCount made in version 18.
  - Added a brief “Image Ownership” definition to the list of terms used in the spec.

- Revision 20, 2015-06-17 (James Jones)
  - Updated enum-extending values using new convention.

- Revision 21, 2015-06-17 (James Jones)
  - Added language describing how to use VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SOURCE_KHR.
  - Cleaned up an XXX comment regarding the description of which queues vkQueuePresentKHR can be used on.

- Revision 22, 2015-06-17 (James Jones)
  - Rebased on Vulkan API version 126.

- Revision 23, 2015-06-18 (James Jones)
  - Updated language for issue 12 to read as a proposed resolution.
  - Marked issues 11, 12, 13, 16, and 17 resolved.
  - Temporarily added links to the relevant bugs under the remaining unresolved issues.
  - Added issues 19 and 20 as well as proposed resolutions.

- Revision 24, 2015-06-19 (Ian Elliott)
  - Changed special value for VkSurfacePropertiesKHR::currentExtent back to “-1” from “0”. This value will never need to be unsigned, and “0” is actually a legal value.

- Revision 25, 2015-06-23 (Ian Elliott)
  - Examples now show use of function pointers for extension functions.
• Eliminated extraneous whitespace.

• Revision 26, 2015-06-25 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Resolved Issues 9 & 10 per KHR TSG meeting.

• Revision 27, 2015-06-25 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added oldSwapchain member to VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR.

• Revision 28, 2015-06-25 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added the “inherit” bits to the rotation and mirroring flags and the associated issue 21.

• Revision 29, 2015-06-25 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added the “clipped” flag to VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR, and the associated issue 22.
  ◦ Specified that presenting an image does not modify it.

• Revision 30, 2015-06-25 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added language to the spec that clarifies the behavior of vkCreateSwapchainKHR() when the oldSwapchain field of VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR is not NULL.

• Revision 31, 2015-06-26 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Example of new VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR members, “oldSwapchain” and “clipped”.
  ◦ Example of using VkSurfacePropertiesKHR::{min|max}ImageCount to set VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR::minImageCount.
  ◦ Rename vkGetSurfaceInfoKHR()'s 4th parameter to “pDataSize”, for consistency with other functions.
  ◦ Add macro with C-string name of extension (just to header file).

• Revision 32, 2015-06-26 (James Jones)
  ◦ Minor adjustments to the language describing the behavior of “oldSwapchain”
  ◦ Fixed the version date on my previous two updates.

• Revision 33, 2015-06-26 (Jesse Hall)
  ◦ Add usage flags to VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR

• Revision 34, 2015-06-26 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Rename vkQueuePresentKHR()'s 2nd parameter to “pPresentInfo”, for consistency with other functions.

• Revision 35, 2015-06-26 (Jason Ekstrand)
  ◦ Merged the VkRotationFlagBitsKHR and VkMirrorFlagBitsKHR enums into a single VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR enum.

• Revision 36, 2015-06-26 (Jason Ekstrand)
  ◦ Added a VkSurfaceTransformKHR enum that is not a bitmask. Each value in VkSurfaceTransformKHR corresponds directly to one of the bits in VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR so transforming from one to the other is easy. Having a separate enum means that currentTransform and preTransform are now unambiguous by definition.
• Revision 37, 2015-06-29 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Corrected one of the signatures of vkAcquireNextImageKHR, which had the last two
    parameters switched from what it is elsewhere in the specification and header files.

• Revision 38, 2015-06-30 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Corrected a typo in description of the vkGetSwapchainInfoKHR() function.
  ◦ Corrected a typo in header file comment for VkPresentInfoKHR::sType.

• Revision 39, 2015-07-07 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Added error section describing when each error is expected to be reported.
  ◦ Replaced bool32_t with VkBool32.

• Revision 40, 2015-07-10 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Updated to work with version 138 of the vulkan.h header. This includes declaring the
    VkSwapchainKHR type using the new VK_DEFINE_NONDISP_HANDLE macro, and no longer
    extending VkObjectType (which was eliminated).

• Revision 41, 2015-07-09 (Mathias Heyer)
  ◦ Added color space language.

• Revision 42, 2015-07-10 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Updated query mechanism to reflect the convention changes done in the core spec.
  ◦ Removed “queue” from the name of VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_PRESENT_INFO_KHR to
    be consistent with the established naming convention.
  ◦ Removed reference to the no longer existing VkObjectType enum.

• Revision 43, 2015-07-17 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Added support for concurrent sharing of swapchain images across queue families.
  ◦ Updated sample code based on recent changes

• Revision 44, 2015-07-27 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Noted that support for VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR is required. That is ICDs may
    optionally support IMMEDIATE and MAILBOX, but must support FIFO.

• Revision 45, 2015-08-07 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Corrected a typo in spec file (type and variable name had wrong case for the
    imageColorSpace member of the VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR struct).
  ◦ Corrected a typo in header file (last parameter inPFN_vkGetSurfacePropertiesKHR was
    missing “KHR” at the end of type: VkSurfacePropertiesKHR).

• Revision 46, 2015-08-20 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Renamed this extension and all of its enumerations, types, functions, etc. This makes it
    compliant with the proposed standard for Vulkan extensions.
  ◦ Switched from “revision” to “version”, including use of the VK_MAKE_VERSION macro in the
    header file.
  ◦ Made improvements to several descriptions.
- Changed the status of several issues from PROPOSED to RESOLVED, leaving no unresolved issues.
- Resolved several TODOs, did miscellaneous cleanup, etc.

- Revision 47, 2015-08-20 (Ian Elliott—porting a 2015-07-29 change from James Jones)
  - Moved the surface transform enums to VK_WSI_swapchain so they could be reused by VK_WSI_display.

- Revision 48, 2015-09-01 (James Jones)
  - Various minor cleanups.

- Revision 49, 2015-09-01 (James Jones)
  - Restore single-field revision number.

- Revision 50, 2015-09-01 (James Jones)
  - Update Example #4 to include code that illustrates how to use the oldSwapchain field.

- Revision 51, 2015-09-01 (James Jones)
  - Fix example code compilation errors.

- Revision 52, 2015-09-08 (Matthaeus G. Chajdas)
  - Corrected a typo.

- Revision 53, 2015-09-10 (Alon Or-bach)
  - Removed underscore from SWAP_CHAIN left in VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR.

- Revision 54, 2015-09-11 (Jesse Hall)
  - Described the execution and memory coherence requirements for image transitions to and from VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SOURCE_KHR.

- Revision 55, 2015-09-11 (Ray Smith)
  - Added errors for destroying and binding memory to presentable images

- Revision 56, 2015-09-18 (James Jones)
  - Added fence argument to vkAcquireNextImageKHR
  - Added example of how to meter a host thread based on presentation rate.

- Revision 57, 2015-09-26 (Jesse Hall)
  - Replace VkSurfaceDescriptionKHR with VkSurfaceKHR.
  - Added issue 25 with agreed resolution.

- Revision 58, 2015-09-28 (Jesse Hall)
  - Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_device_swapchain to VK_EXT_KHR_swapchain.

- Revision 59, 2015-09-29 (Ian Elliott)
  - Changed vkDestroySwapchainKHR() to return void.

- Revision 60, 2015-10-01 (Jeff Vigil)
  - Added error result VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR.
- Revision 61, 2015-10-05 (Jason Ekstrand)
  - Added the VkCompositeAlpha enum and corresponding structure fields.

- Revision 62, 2015-10-12 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Added VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_RELAXED_KHR.

- Revision 63, 2015-10-15 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Moved surface capability queries to VK_EXT_KHR_surface.

- Revision 64, 2015-10-26 (Ian Elliott)
  - Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_swapchain to VK_KHR_swapchain.

- Revision 65, 2015-10-28 (Ian Elliott)
  - Added optional pResult member to VkPresentInfoKHR, so that per-swapchain results can be obtained from vkQueuePresentKHR().

- Revision 66, 2015-11-03 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Added allocation callbacks to create and destroy functions.
  - Updated resource transition language.
  - Updated sample code.

- Revision 67, 2015-11-10 (Jesse Hall)
  - Add reserved flags bitmask to VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR.
  - Modify naming and member ordering to match API style conventions, and so the VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR image property members mirror corresponding VkImageCreateInfo members but with an 'image' prefix.
  - Make VkPresentInfoKHR::pResults non-const; it is an output array parameter.
  - Make pPresentInfo parameter to vkQueuePresentKHR const.

- Revision 68, 2016-04-05 (Ian Elliott)
  - Moved the “validity” include for vkAcquireNextImage to be in its proper place, after the prototype and list of parameters.
  - Clarified language about presentable images, including how they are acquired, when applications can and cannot use them, etc. As part of this, removed language about “ownership” of presentable images, and replaced it with more-consistent language about presentable images being “acquired” by the application.

- 2016-08-23 (Ian Elliott)
  - Update the example code, to use the final API command names, to not have so many characters per line, and to split out a new example to show how to obtain function pointers. This code is more similar to the LunarG “cube” demo program.

- 2016-08-25 (Ian Elliott)
  - A note was added at the beginning of the example code, stating that it will be removed from future versions of the appendix.

- Revision 69, 2017-09-07 (Tobias Hector)
• Added interactions with Vulkan 1.1
• Revision 70, 2017-10-06 (Ian Elliott)
• Corrected interactions with Vulkan 1.1

**VK_KHR_swapchain_mutable_format**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_swapchain_mutable_format

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

201

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_swapchain to be enabled for any device-level functionality
• Requires VK_KHR_maintenance2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
• Requires VK_KHR_image_format_list to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Contact**

• Daniel Rakos drakos-arm

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2018-03-28

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Contributors**

• Jason Ekstrand, Intel
• Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM
• Jesse Hall, Google
• Daniel Rakos, AMD
• Ray Smith, ARM

**Description**

This extension allows processing of swapchain images as different formats to that used by the
window system, which is particularly useful for switching between sRGB and linear RGB formats.

It adds a new swapchain creation flag that enables creating image views from presentable images with a different format than the one used to create the swapchain.

**New Enum Constants**

- VK_KHR_SWAPCHAIN_MUTABLE_FORMAT_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_SWAPCHAIN_MUTABLE_FORMAT_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR:
  - VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR

**Issues**

1) Are there any new capabilities needed?

**RESOLVED:** No. It is expected that all implementations exposing this extension support swapchain image format mutability.

2) Do we need a separate VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT_KHR?

**RESOLVED:** No. This extension requires VK_KHR_maintenance2 and presentable images of swapchains created with VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR are created internally in a way equivalent to specifying both VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT and VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT_KHR.

3) Do we need a separate structure to allow specifying an image format list for swapchains?

**RESOLVED:** No. We simply use the same VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR structure introduced by VK_KHR_image_format_list. The structure is required to be included in the pNext chain of VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR for swapchains created with VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2018-03-28 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Internal revisions.

**VK_KHR_wayland_surface**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_wayland_surface

**Extension Type**

Instance extension

**Registered Extension Number**

7
The `VK_KHR_wayland_surface` extension is an instance extension. It provides a mechanism to create a `VkSurfaceKHR` object (defined by the `VK_KHR_surface` extension) that refers to a Wayland `wl_surface`, as well as a query to determine support for rendering to a Wayland compositor.
New Commands

- vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceWaylandPresentationSupportKHR

New Structures

- VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkWaylandSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_WAYLAND_SURFACE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_WAYLAND_SURFACE_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkStructureType:

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WAYLAND_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

Issues

1) Does Wayland need a way to query for compatibility between a particular physical device and a specific Wayland display? This would be a more general query than vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR: if the Wayland-specific query returned VK_TRUE for a (VkPhysicalDevice, struct wl_display*) pair, then the physical device could be assumed to support presentation to any VkSurfaceKHR for surfaces on the display.

**RESOLVED:** Yes. vkGetPhysicalDeviceWaylandPresentationSupportKHR was added to address this issue.

2) Should we require surfaces created with vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR to support the VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR present mode?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. Wayland is an inherently mailbox window system and mailbox support is required for some Wayland compositor interactions to work as expected. While handling these interactions may be possible with VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR, it is much more difficult to do without deadlock and requiring all Wayland applications to be able to support implementations which only support VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR would be an onerous restriction on application developers.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2015-09-23 (Jesse Hall)
  - Initial draft, based on the previous contents of VK_EXT_KHR_swapchain (later renamed VK_EXT_KHR_surface).
- Revision 2, 2015-10-02 (James Jones)
Added vkGetPhysicalDeviceWaylandPresentationSupportKHR() to resolve issue #1.

Adjusted wording of issue #1 to match the agreed-upon solution.

Renamed “window” parameters to “surface” to match Wayland conventions.

Revision 3, 2015-10-26 (Ian Elliott)

Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_wayland_surface to VK_KHR_wayland_surface.

Revision 4, 2015-11-03 (Daniel Rakos)

 Added allocation callbacks to vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR.

Revision 5, 2015-11-28 (Daniel Rakos)

Updated the surface create function to take a pCreateInfo structure.

Revision 6, 2017-02-08 (Jason Ekstrand)

Add the requirement that implementations support VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR.

Add wording about interactions between vkQueuePresentKHR and the Wayland requests sent to the compositor.

VK_KHR_win32_keyed_mutex

Name String

VK_KHR_win32_keyed_mutex

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

76

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

• Requires VK_KHR_external_memory_win32 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact

• Carsten Rohde crohde

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2016-10-21

IP Status

No known IP claims.
Contributors

- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
- Carsten Rohde, NVIDIA

Description

Applications that wish to import Direct3D 11 memory objects into the Vulkan API may wish to use the native keyed mutex mechanism to synchronize access to the memory between Vulkan and Direct3D. This extension provides a way for an application to access the keyed mutex associated with an imported Vulkan memory object when submitting command buffers to a queue.

New Structures

- Extending VkSubmitInfo, VkSubmitInfo2:
  - VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_WIN32_KEYED_MUTEX_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_WIN32_KEYED_MUTEX_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WIN32_KEYED_MUTEX_ACQUIRE_RELEASE_INFO_KHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-21 (James Jones)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_win32_surface

Name String

VK_KHR_win32_surface

Extension Type

- Instance extension

Registered Extension Number

10

Revision

6

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
Requires `VK_KHR_surface` to be enabled

Contact
- Jesse Hall @critsec
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Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-04-24

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
- Patrick Doane, Blizzard
- Jason Ekstrand, Intel
- Ian Elliott, LunarG
- Courtney Goeltzenleuchter, LunarG
- Jesse Hall, Google
- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Antoine Labour, Google
- Jon Leech, Khronos
- David Mao, AMD
- Norbert Nopper, Freescale
- Alon Or-bach, Samsung
- Daniel Rakos, AMD
- Graham Sellers, AMD
- Ray Smith, ARM
- Jeff Vigil, Qualcomm
- Chia-I Wu, LunarG

Description
The `VK_KHR_win32_surface` extension is an instance extension. It provides a mechanism to create a `VkSurfaceKHR` object (defined by the `VK_KHR_surface` extension) that refers to a Win32 `HWND`, as well as a query to determine support for rendering to the windows desktop.

New Commands
- `vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR`
- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceWin32PresentationSupportKHR`
New Structures
  • VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR

New Bitmasks
  • VkWin32SurfaceCreateFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants
  • VK_KHR_WIN32_SURFACE_EXTENSION_NAME
  • VK_KHR_WIN32_SURFACE_SPEC_VERSION
  • Extending VkStructureType:
    ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WIN32_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

Issues

1) Does Win32 need a way to query for compatibility between a particular physical device and a specific screen? Compatibility between a physical device and a window generally only depends on what screen the window is on. However, there is not an obvious way to identify a screen without already having a window on the screen.

**RESOLVED:** No. While it may be useful, there is not a clear way to do this on Win32. However, a method was added to query support for presenting to the windows desktop as a whole.

2) If a native window object (HWND) is used by one graphics API, and then is later used by a different graphics API (one of which is Vulkan), can these uses interfere with each other?

**RESOLVED:** Yes.

Uses of a window object by multiple graphics APIs results in undefined behavior. Such behavior may succeed when using one Vulkan implementation but fail when using a different Vulkan implementation. Potential failures include:

• Creating then destroying a flip presentation model DXGI swapchain on a window object can prevent vkCreateSwapchainKHR from succeeding on the same window object.

• Creating then destroying a VkSwapchainKHR on a window object can prevent creation of a bitblt model DXGI swapchain on the same window object.

• Creating then destroying a VkSwapchainKHR on a window object can effectively SetPixelFormat to a different format than the format chosen by an OpenGL application.

• Creating then destroying a VkSwapchainKHR on a window object on one VkPhysicalDevice can prevent vkCreateSwapchainKHR from succeeding on the same window object, but on a different VkPhysicalDevice that is associated with a different Vulkan ICD.

In all cases the problem can be worked around by creating a new window object.

Technical details include:
• Creating a DXGI swapchain over a window object can alter the object for the remainder of its lifetime. The alteration persists even after the DXGI swapchain has been destroyed. This alteration can make it impossible for a conformant Vulkan implementation to create a VkSwapchainKHR over the same window object. Mention of this alteration can be found in the remarks section of the MSDN documentation for DXGI_SWAP_EFFECT.

• Calling GDI's SetPixelFormat (needed by OpenGL's WGL layer) on a window object alters the object for the remainder of its lifetime. The MSDN documentation for SetPixelFormat explains that a window object's pixel format can be set only one time.

• Creating a VkSwapchainKHR over a window object can alter the object for its remaining lifetime. Either of the above alterations may occur as a side effect of vkCreateSwapchainKHR.

Version History

• Revision 1, 2015-09-23 (Jesse Hall)
  ◦ Initial draft, based on the previous contents of VK_EXT_KHR_swapchain (later renamed VK_EXT_KHR_surface).

• Revision 2, 2015-10-02 (James Jones)
  ◦ Added presentation support query for win32 desktops.

• Revision 3, 2015-10-26 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_win32_surface to VK_KHR_win32_surface.

• Revision 4, 2015-11-03 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Added allocation callbacks to vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR.

• Revision 5, 2015-11-28 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Updated the surface create function to take a pCreateInfo structure.

• Revision 6, 2017-04-24 (Jeff Juliano)
  ◦ Add issue 2 addressing reuse of a native window object in a different Graphics API, or by a different Vulkan ICD.

VK_KHR_workgroup_memory_explicit_layout

Name String

VK_KHR_workgroup_memory_explicit_layout

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

337

Revision

1

2026
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Contact

- Caio Marcelo de Oliveira Filho 📩 cmarcelo

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2020-06-01

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- This extension requires `SPV_KHR_workgroup_memory_explicit_layout`
- This extension provides API support for `GL_EXT_shared_memory_block`

Contributors

- Caio Marcelo de Oliveira Filho, Intel
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Graeme Leese, Broadcom
- Jason Ekstrand, Intel
- Daniel Koch, NVIDIA

Description

This extension adds Vulkan support for the `SPV_KHR_workgroup_memory_explicit_layout` SPIR-V extension, which allows shaders to explicitly define the layout of Workgroup storage class memory and create aliases between variables from that storage class in a compute shader.

The aliasing feature allows different “views” on the same data, so the shader can bulk copy data from another storage class using one type (e.g. an array of large vectors), and then use the data with a more specific type. It also enables reducing the amount of workgroup memory consumed by allowing the shader to alias data whose lifetimes do not overlap.

The explicit layout support and some form of aliasing is also required for layering OpenCL on top of Vulkan.

New Structures

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceWorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutFeaturesKHR`
New Enum Constants

• VK_KHR_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_EXPLICIT_LAYOUT_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_EXPLICIT_LAYOUT_SPEC_VERSION
• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_EXPLICIT_LAYOUT_FEATURES_KHR

New SPIR-V Capabilities

• WorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayoutKHR
• WorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayout8BitAccessKHR
• WorkgroupMemoryExplicitLayout16BitAccessKHR

Version History

• Revision 1, 2020-06-01 (Caio Marcelo de Oliveira Filho)
  ◦ Initial version

VK_KHR_xcb_surface

Name String
VK_KHR_xcb_surface

Extension Type
Instance extension

Registered Extension Number
6

Revision
6

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_surface to be enabled

Contact
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Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2015-11-28
IP Status
No known IP claims.

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Description
The VK_KHR_xcb_surface extension is an instance extension. It provides a mechanism to create a VkSurfaceKHR object (defined by the VK_KHR_surface extension) that refers to an X11 Window, using the XCB client-side library, as well as a query to determine support for rendering via XCB.

New Commands
- vkCreateXcbSurfaceKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceXcbPresentationSupportKHR

New Structures
- VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR

New Bitmasks
- VkXcbSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR
New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_XCB_SURFACE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_XCB_SURFACE_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XCB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

Issues

1) Does XCB need a way to query for compatibility between a particular physical device and a specific screen? This would be a more general query than vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR: If it returned VK_TRUE, then the physical device could be assumed to support presentation to any window on that screen.

**RESOLVED:** Yes, this is needed for toolkits that want to create a VkDevice before creating a window. To ensure the query is reliable, it must be made against a particular X visual rather than the screen in general.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2015-09-23 (Jesse Hall)
  - Initial draft, based on the previous contents of VK_EXT_KHR_swapchain (later renamed VK_EXT_KHR_surface).
- Revision 2, 2015-10-02 (James Jones)
  - Added presentation support query for an xcb_connection_t*, xcb_visualid_t pair.
  - Removed “root” parameter from CreateXcbSurfaceKHR(), as it is redundant when a window on the same screen is specified as well.
  - Adjusted wording of issue #1 and added agreed upon resolution.
- Revision 3, 2015-10-14 (Ian Elliott)
  - Removed “root” parameter from CreateXcbSurfaceKHR() in one more place.
- Revision 4, 2015-10-26 (Ian Elliott)
  - Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_xcb_surface to VK_KHR_xcb_surface.
- Revision 5, 2015-10-23 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Added allocation callbacks to vkCreateXcbSurfaceKHR.
- Revision 6, 2015-11-28 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Updated the surface create function to take a pCreateInfo structure.

**VK_KHR_xlib_surface**

Name String

VK_KHR_xlib_surface
Extension Type
Instance extension

Registered Extension Number
5

Revision
6

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires `VK_KHR_surface` to be enabled

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Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2015-11-28

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
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• David Mao, AMD
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• Alon Or-bach, Samsung
• Daniel Rakos, AMD
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• Ray Smith, ARM
• Jeff Vigil, Qualcomm
• Chia-I Wu, LunarG
Description

The VK_KHR_xlib_surface extension is an instance extension. It provides a mechanism to create a VkSurfaceKHR object (defined by the VK_KHR_surface extension) that refers to an X11 Window, using the Xlib client-side library, as well as a query to determine support for rendering via Xlib.

New Commands

- vkCreateXlibSurfaceKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceXlibPresentationSupportKHR

New Structures

- VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkXlibSurfaceCreateFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_XLIB_SURFACE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_XLIB_SURFACE_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XLIB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

Issues

1) Does X11 need a way to query for compatibility between a particular physical device and a specific screen? This would be a more general query than vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR; if it returned VK_TRUE, then the physical device could be assumed to support presentation to any window on that screen.

RESOLVED: Yes, this is needed for toolkits that want to create a VkDevice before creating a window. To ensure the query is reliable, it must be made against a particular X visual rather than the screen in general.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2015-09-23 (Jesse Hall)
  - Initial draft, based on the previous contents of VK_EXT_KHR_swapchain (later renamed VK_EXT_KHR_surface).
- Revision 2, 2015-10-02 (James Jones)
  - Added presentation support query for (Display*, VisualID) pair.
  - Removed “root” parameter from CreateXlibSurfaceKHR(), as it is redundant when a window on the same screen is specified as well.
• Added appropriate X errors.
• Adjusted wording of issue #1 and added agreed upon resolution.

• Revision 3, 2015-10-14 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Renamed this extension from VK_EXT_KHR_x11_surface to VK_EXT_KHR_xlib_surface.

• Revision 4, 2015-10-26 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Renamed from VK_EXT_KHR_xlib_surface to VK_KHR_xlib_surface.

• Revision 5, 2015-11-03 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Added allocation callbacks to vkCreateXlibSurfaceKHR.

• Revision 6, 2015-11-28 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Updated the surface create function to take a pCreateInfo structure.

**List of Provisional Extensions**

- VK_KHR_portability_subset
- VK_KHR_video_decode_queue
- VK_KHR_video_encode_queue
- VK_KHR_video_queue
VK_KHR_portability_subset

Name String
VK_KHR_portability_subset

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
164

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality
• This is a provisional extension and must be used with caution. See the description of provisional header files for enablement and stability details.

Contact
• Bill Hollings billhollings

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2020-07-21

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
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• Daniel Koch, NVIDIA
• Dzmitry Malyshau, Mozilla
• Chip Davis, CodeWeavers
• Dan Ginsburg, Valve
• Mike Weiblen, LunarG
• Neil Trevett, NVIDIA
• Alexey Knyazev, Independent

Description
The `VK_KHR_portability_subset` extension allows a non-conformant Vulkan implementation to be
built on top of another non-Vulkan graphics API, and identifies differences between that implementation and a fully-conformant native Vulkan implementation.

This extension provides Vulkan implementations with the ability to mark otherwise-required capabilities as unsupported, or to establish additional properties and limits that the application should adhere to in order to guarantee portable behaviour and operation across platforms, including platforms where Vulkan is not natively supported.

The goal of this specification is to document, and make queryable, capabilities which are required to be supported by a fully-conformant Vulkan 1.0 implementation, but may be optional for an implementation of the Vulkan 1.0 Portability Subset.

The intent is that this extension will be advertised only on implementations of the Vulkan 1.0 Portability Subset, and not on conformant implementations of Vulkan 1.0. Fully-conformant Vulkan implementations provide all the required capabilities, and so will not provide this extension. Therefore, the existence of this extension can be used to determine that an implementation is likely not fully conformant with the Vulkan spec.

If this extension is supported by the Vulkan implementation, the application must enable this extension.

This extension defines several new structures that can be chained to the existing structures used by certain standard Vulkan calls, in order to query for non-conformant portable behavior.

**New Structures**

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetFeaturesKHR`

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
  - `VkPhysicalDevicePortabilitySubsetPropertiesKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_KHR_PORTABILITY_SUBSET_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_PORTABILITY_SUBSET_SPEC_VERSION`

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PORTABILITY_SUBSET_FEATURES_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PORTABILITY_SUBSET_PROPERTIES_KHR`

**Issues**

None.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2020-07-21 (Bill Hollings)
VK_KHR_video_decode_queue

Name String
VK_KHR_video_decode_queue

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
25

Revision
4

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_video_queue to be enabled for any device-level functionality
• Requires VK_KHR_synchronization2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
• This is a provisional extension and must be used with caution. See the description of provisional header files for enablement and stability details.

Contact
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Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2022-03-31

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
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Description

This extension builds upon the VK_KHR_video_queue extension by adding common APIs specific to
video decoding and thus enabling implementations to expose queue families supporting video
decode operations.

More specifically, it adds video decode specific capabilities and a new command buffer command
that allows recording video decode operations against a video session.

This extension is to be used in conjunction with other codec specific video decode extensions that
enable decoding video sequences of specific video compression standards.

New Commands

• vkCmdDecodeVideoKHR

New Structures

• VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR
  • Extending VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR:
    ◦ VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR

New Enums

• VkVideoDecodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR
• VkVideoDecodeFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

• VkVideoDecodeCapabilityFlagsKHR
• VkVideoDecodeFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

• VK_KHR_VIDEO_DECODE_QUEUE_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_VIDEO_DECODE_QUEUE_SPEC_VERSION
  • Extending VkAccessFlagBits2:
    ◦ VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_READ_BIT_KHR
    ◦ VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_DECODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR
  • Extending VkBufferUsageFlagBits:
    ◦ VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR
    ◦ VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_SRC_BIT_KHR
  • Extending VkFormatFeatureFlagBits:
    ◦ VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkImageLayout:
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_DECODE_SRC_KHR

• Extending VkImageUsageFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_DST_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_SRC_BIT_KHR

• Extending VkPipelineStageFlagBits2:
  ◦ VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR

• Extending VkQueueFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR

• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_DECODE_CAPABILITIES_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_DECODE_INFO_KHR

If VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2 is supported:

• Extending VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2:
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_DPB_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VIDEO_DECODE_OUTPUT_BIT_KHR

Issues

1) Why is there no VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VIDEO_DECODE_BIT_KHR?

**RESOLVED:** This extension requires VK_KHR_synchronization2 because the new access flags introduced did not fit in the 32-bit enum VkAccessFlagBits. Accordingly, all new pipeline stage and access flags have been added to the corresponding 64-bit enum and no new flags have been added to the legacy 32-bit enums. While the new pipeline stage flag introduced uses bit #26 which would also fit in the legacy VkPipelineStageFlagBits enum, there is no real benefit to include it. Instead the bit is marked reserved.

Version History

• Revision 1, 2018-6-11 (Peter Fang)
  ◦ Initial draft
• Revision 1.5, Nov 09 2018 (Tony Zlatinski)
  ◦ API Updates
• Revision 1.6, Jan 08 2020 (Tony Zlatinski)
API unify with the video_encode_queue spec

Revision 1.7, March 29 2021 (Tony Zlatinski)
- Spec and API updates.

Revision 2, September 30 2021 (Jon Leech)
- Add interaction with VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2 to vk.xml

Revision 3, 2022-02-25 (Ahmed Abdelkhalek)
- Add VkVideoDecodeCapabilitiesKHR with new flags to report support for decode DPB and output coinciding in the same image, or in distinct images.

Revision 4, 2022-03-31 (Ahmed Abdelkhalek)
- Remove redundant VkVideoDecodeInfoKHR.coded{Offset|Extent}

**VK_KHR_video_encode_queue**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_video_encode_queue

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

300

**Revision**

5

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_video_queue to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_synchronization2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- This is a provisional extension and must be used with caution. See the description of provisional header files for enablement and stability details.

**Contact**

- Ahmed Abdelkhalek aabdelkh

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2022-03-31

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.
Contributors

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- Tony Zlatinski, NVIDIA
- Yang Liu, AMD

Description

This extension builds upon the VK_KHR_video_queue extension by adding common APIs specific to video encoding and thus enabling implementations to expose queue families supporting video encode operations.

More specifically, it adds video encode specific capabilities and a new command buffer command that allows recording video encode operations against a video session.

This extension is to be used in conjunction with other codec specific video encode extensions that enable encoding video sequences of specific video compression standards.

New Commands

- vkCmdEncodeVideoKHR

New Structures

- VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR
- Extending VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR:
  - VkVideoEncodeCapabilitiesKHR
- Extending VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR:
  - VkVideoEncodeRateControlInfoKHR
  - VkVideoEncodeRateControlLayerInfoKHR

New Enums

- VkVideoEncodeCapabilityFlagBitsKHR
- VkVideoEncodeFlagBitsKHR
• VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagBitsKHR
• VkVideoEncodeRateControlModeFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks
• VkVideoEncodeCapabilityFlagsKHR
• VkVideoEncodeFlagsKHR
• VkVideoEncodeRateControlFlagsKHR
• VkVideoEncodeRateControlModeFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants
• VK_KHR_VIDEO_ENCODE_QUEUE_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_VIDEO_ENCODE_QUEUE_SPEC_VERSION
• Extending VkAccessFlagBits2:
  ◦ VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_READ_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_ACCESS_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_WRITE_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkBufferUsageFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkFormatFeatureFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VIDEO_ENCODE_INPUT_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkImageLayout:
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_KHR
• Extending VkImageUsageFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_DST_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_USAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_SRC_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkPipelineStageFlagBits2:
  ◦ VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkQueryType:
  ◦ VK_QUERY_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BITSTREAM_BUFFER_RANGE_KHR
• Extending VkQueueFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_QUEUE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR
• Extending `VkStructureType`:
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_CAPABILITIES_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_INFO_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_INFO_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_ENCODE_RATE_CONTROL_LAYER_INFO_KHR`

If `VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2` is supported:

• Extending `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2`:
  ◦ `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_DPB_BIT_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_VIDEO_ENCODE_INPUT_BIT_KHR`

Issues

1) Why is there no `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VIDEO_ENCODE_BIT_KHR`?

RESOLVED: This extension requires `VK_KHR_synchronization2` because the new access flags introduced did not fit in the 32-bit enum `VkAccessFlagBits`. Accordingly, all new pipeline stage and access flags have been added to the corresponding 64-bit enum and no new flags have been added to the legacy 32-bit enums. While the new pipeline stage flag introduced uses bit #27 which would also fit in the legacy `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` enum, there is no real benefit to include it. Instead the bit is marked reserved.

Version History

• Revision 1, 2018-07-23 (Ahmed Abdelkhalek)
  ◦ Initial draft
• Revision 1.1, 10/29/2019 (Tony Zlatinski)
  ◦ Updated the reserved spec tokens and renamed `VkVideoEncoderKHR` to `VkVideoSessionKHR`
• Revision 1.6, Jan 08 2020 (Tony Zlatinski)
  ◦ API unify with the `video_decode_queue` spec
• Revision 2, March 29 2021 (Tony Zlatinski)
  ◦ Spec and API updates.
• Revision 3, 2021-09-30 (Jon Leech)
  ◦ Add interaction with `VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2` to `vk.xml`
• Revision 4, 2022-02-10 (Ahmed Abdelkhalek)
  ◦ Updates to encode capability interface
• Revision 5, 2022-03-31 (Ahmed Abdelkhalek)
  ◦ Remove redundant `VkVideoEncodeInfoKHR.codedExtent`
**VK_KHR_video_queue**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_video_queue

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

24

**Revision**

4

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.1
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires `VK_KHR_synchronization2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- This is a *provisional* extension and must be used with caution. See the description of provisional header files for enablement and stability details.

**Contact**

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**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2022-05-30

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Contributors**

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- Srinath Kumarapuram, NVIDIA
- Tobias Hector, AMD
- Tony Zlatinski, NVIDIA
- Daniel Rakos, RasterGrid
Description

This extension provides common APIs to enable exposing queue families with support for video codec operations by introducing the following new object types and related functionalities:

- Video session objects that represent and maintain the state needed to perform video codec operations.
- Video session parameters objects that act as a container for codec specific parameters.

In addition, it also introduces query commands that allow applications to determine video coding related capabilities, and command buffer commands that enable recording video coding operations against a video session.

This extension is to be used in conjunction with other extensions that enable specific video coding operations.

New Object Types

- VkVideoSessionKHR
- VkVideoSessionParametersKHR

New Commands

- vkBindVideoSessionMemoryKHR
- vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR
- vkCmdControlVideoCodingKHR
- vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR
- vkCreateVideoSessionKHR
- vkCreateVideoSessionParametersKHR
- vkDestroyVideoSessionKHR
- vkDestroyVideoSessionParametersKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoCapabilitiesKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatPropertiesKHR
- vkGetVideoSessionMemoryRequirementsKHR
- vkUpdateVideoSessionParametersKHR

New Structures

- VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR
- VkVideoBeginCodingInfoKHR
- VkVideoBindMemoryKHR
- VkVideoCapabilitiesKHR
• VkVideoCodingControlInfoKHR
• VkVideoEndCodingInfoKHR
• VkVideoFormatPropertiesKHR
• VkVideoGetMemoryPropertiesKHR
• VkVideoPictureResourceKHR
• VkVideoReferenceSlotKHR
• VkVideoSessionCreateInfoKHR
• VkVideoSessionParametersCreateInfoKHR
• VkVideoSessionParametersUpdateInfoKHR
• Extending VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2, VkPhysicalDeviceVideoFormatInfoKHR, VkImageCreateInfo, VkBufferCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkVideoProfilesKHR
• Extending VkQueryPoolCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkVideoProfileKHR
• Extending VkQueueFamilyProperties2:
  ◦ VkQueueFamilyQueryResultStatusProperties2KHR
  ◦ VkVideoQueueFamilyProperties2KHR

New Enums

• VkQueryResultStatusKHR
• VkVideoCapabilityFlagBitsKHR
• VkVideoChromaSubsamplingFlagBitsKHR
• VkVideoCodecOperationFlagBitsKHR
• VkVideoCodingControlFlagBitsKHR
• VkVideoCodingQualityPresetFlagBitsKHR
• VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagBitsKHR
• VkVideoSessionCreateFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

• VkVideoBeginCodingFlagsKHR
• VkVideoCapabilityFlagsKHR
• VkVideoChromaSubsamplingFlagsKHR
• VkVideoCodecOperationFlagsKHR
• VkVideoCodingControlFlagsKHR
• VkVideoCodingQualityPresetFlagsKHR
- VkVideoComponentBitDepthFlagsKHR
- VkVideoEndCodingFlagsKHR
- VkVideoSessionCreateFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_VIDEO_QUEUE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_VIDEO_QUEUE_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkObjectType:
- VK_OBJECT_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_KHR
- VK_OBJECT_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_PARAMETERS_KHR

Extending VkQueryResultFlagBits:
- VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_STATUS_BIT_KHR

Extending VkQueryType:
- VK_QUERY_TYPE_RESULT_STATUS_ONLY_KHR

Extending VkResult:
- VK_ERROR_IMAGE_USAGE_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PICTURE_LAYOUT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_CODEC_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_PROFILE_OPERATION_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR
- VK_ERROR_VIDEO_STD_VERSION_NOT_SUPPORTED_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VIDEO_FORMAT_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_QUERY_RESULT_STATUS_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_BEGIN_CODING_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_BIND_MEMORY_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_CAPABILITIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_CODING_CONTROL_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_END_CODING_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_GET_MEMORY_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_PICTURE_RESOURCE_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_PROFILES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_QUEUE_FAMILY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_REFERENCE_SLOT_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_PARAMETERS_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_VIDEO_SESSION_PARAMETERS_UPDATE_INFO_KHR

**Version History**

- Revision 0.1, 2019-11-21 (Tony Zlatinski)
  - Initial draft

- Revision 0.2, 2019-11-27 (Tony Zlatinski)
  - Make vulkan video core common between decode and encode

- Revision 1, March 29 2021 (Tony Zlatinski)
  - Spec and API updates.

- Revision 2, August 1 2021 (Srinath Kumarapuram)
  - Rename VkVideoCapabilitiesFlagBitsKHR to VkVideoCapabilityFlagBitsKHR (along with the names of enumerants it defines) and VkVideoCapabilitiesFlagsKHR to VkVideoCapabilityFlagsKHR, following Vulkan naming conventions.

- Revision 3, 2022-03-16 (Ahmed Abdelkhalek)
  - Relocate Std header version reporting/requesting from codec-operation specific extensions to this extension.
  - Make Std header versions codec-operation specific instead of only codec-specific.

- Revision 4, 2022-05-30 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Refactor the video format query APIs and related language
  - Extend VkResult with video-specific error codes

**List of Deprecated Extensions**

- VK_KHR_16bit_storage
- VK_KHR_8bit_storage
- VK_KHR_bind_memory2
- VK_KHR_buffer_device_address
- VK_KHR_copy_commands2
- VK_KHR_create_renderpass2
- VK_KHR_dedicated_allocation
- VK_KHR_depth_stencil_resolve
- VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template
- VK_KHR_device_group
- VK_KHR_device_group_creation
• VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count
• VK_KHR_driver_properties
• VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
• VK_KHR_external_fence
• VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
• VK_KHR_external_memory
• VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
• VK_KHR_external_semaphore
• VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
• VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2
• VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
• VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
• VK_KHR_image_format_list
• VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer
• VK_KHR_maintenance1
• VK_KHR_maintenance2
• VK_KHR_maintenance3
• VK_KHR_maintenance4
• VK_KHR_multiview
• VK_KHR_relaxed_block_layout
• VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge
• VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
• VK_KHR_separate_depthStencil_layouts
• VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64
• VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters
• VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8
• VK_KHR_shader_float_controls
• VK_KHR_shader_integer_dot_product
• VK_KHR_shader_non_semantic_info
• VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_extended_types
• VK_KHR_shader_terminate_invocation
• VK_KHR_spirv_1_4
• VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class
• VK_KHR_synchronization2
• VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore
• VK_KHR_uniform_buffer_standard_layout
• VK_KHR_variable_pointers
• VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model
• VK_KHR_zero_initialize_workgroup_memory
VK_KHR_16bit_storage

Name String
VK_KHR_16bit_storage

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
84

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
• Requires VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• Jan-Harald Fredriksen janharaldfredriksen-arm

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-09-05

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core
• This extension requires SPV_KHR_16bit_storage
• This extension provides API support for GL_EXT_shader_16bit_storage

Contributors
• Alexander Galazin, ARM
• Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM
• Joerg Wagner, ARM
• Neil Henning, Codeplay
• Jeff Bolz, Nvidia
Description

The VK_KHR_16bit_storage extension allows use of 16-bit types in shader input and output interfaces, and push constant blocks. This extension introduces several new optional features which map to SPIR-V capabilities and allow access to 16-bit data in Block-decorated objects in the Uniform and the StorageBuffer storage classes, and objects in the PushConstant storage class. This extension allows 16-bit variables to be declared and used as user-defined shader inputs and outputs but does not change location assignment and component assignment rules.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. However, if Vulkan 1.1 is supported and this extension is not, the storageBuffer16BitAccess capability is optional. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeaturesKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_16BIT_STORAGE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_16BIT_STORAGE_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_16BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES_KHR

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- StorageBuffer16BitAccess
- UniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess
- StoragePushConstant16
- StorageInputOutput16

Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-03-23 (Alexander Galazin)
  - Initial draft
**VK_KHR_8bit_storage**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_8bit_storage

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

178

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires `VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Deprecation state**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

**Contact**

- Alexander Galazin [alegal-arm](mailto:alegal-arm)

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2018-02-05

**Interactions and External Dependencies**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core
- This extension requires `SPV_KHR_8bit_storage`
- This extension provides API support for `GL_EXT_shader_16bit_storage`

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Contributors**

- Alexander Galazin, Arm

**Description**

The `VK_KHR_8bit_storage` extension allows use of 8-bit types in uniform and storage buffers, and push constant blocks. This extension introduces several new optional features which map to SPIR-V capabilities and allow access to 8-bit data in `Block`-decorated objects in the `Uniform` and the
StorageBuffer storage classes, and objects in the PushConstant storage class.

The StorageBuffer8BitAccess capability must be supported by all implementations of this extension. The other capabilities are optional.

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.2**

Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. However, if Vulkan 1.2 is supported and this extension is not, the StorageBuffer8BitAccess capability is optional. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**New Structures**

- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeaturesKHR

**New Enum Constants**

- VK_KHR_8BIT_STORAGE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_8BIT_STORAGE_SPEC_VERSION

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_8BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES_KHR

**New SPIR-V Capabilities**

- StorageBuffer8BitAccess
- UniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess
- StoragePushConstant8

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2018-02-05 (Alexander Galazin)
  - Initial draft

**VK_KHR_bind_memory2**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_bind_memory2

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

158
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Tobias Hector (tobski)

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-09-05

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies

Description

This extension provides versions of `vkBindBufferMemory` and `vkBindImageMemory` that allow multiple bindings to be performed at once, and are extensible.

This extension also introduces `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT_KHR`, which allows “identical” images that alias the same memory to interpret the contents consistently, even across image layout changes.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands

- `vkBindBufferMemory2KHR`
- `vkBindImageMemory2KHR`

New Structures

- `VkBindBufferMemoryInfoKHR`
• **VkBindImageMemoryInfoKHR**

**New Enum Constants**

• **VK_KHR_BIND_MEMORY_2_EXTENSION_NAME**
• **VK_KHR_BIND_MEMORY_2_SPEC_VERSION**

Extending **VkImageCreateFlagBits**:

◦ **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT_KHR**

Extending **VkStructureType**:

◦ **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_INFO_KHR**
◦ **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO_KHR**

**Version History**

• Revision 1, 2017-05-19 (Tobias Hector)
  ◦ Pulled bind memory functions into their own extension

**VK_KHR_buffer_device_address**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_buffer_device_address

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

258

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

• Requires **VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2** to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Deprecation state**

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

**Contact**

• Jeff Bolz [jeffbolznv](mailto:jeffbolznv)

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2019-06-24
IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core
- This extension requires SPV_KHR_physical_storage_buffer
- This extension provides API support for GL_EXT_buffer_reference and GL_EXT_buffer_reference2 and GL_EXT_buffer_reference_uvec2

Contributors
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Neil Henning, AMD
- Tobias Hector, AMD
- Jason Ekstrand, Intel
- Baldur Karlsson, Valve
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, Arm

Description
This extension allows the application to query a 64-bit buffer device address value for a buffer, which can be used to access the buffer memory via the PhysicalStorageBuffer storage class in the GL_EXT_buffer_reference GLSL extension and SPV_KHR_physical_storage_buffer SPIR-V extension.

Another way to describe this extension is that it adds “pointers to buffer memory in shaders”. By calling vkGetBufferDeviceAddress with a VkBuffer, it will return a VkDeviceAddress value which represents the address of the start of the buffer.

vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddress and vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddress allow opaque addresses for buffers and memory objects to be queried for the current process. A trace capture and replay tool can then supply these addresses to be used at replay time to match the addresses used when the trace was captured. To enable tools to insert these queries, new memory allocation flags must be specified for memory objects that will be bound to buffers accessed via the PhysicalStorageBuffer storage class. Note that this mechanism is intended only to support capture/replay tools, and is not recommended for use in other applications.

There are various use cases this extension is designed for. It is required for ray tracing, useful for DX12 portability, and by allowing buffer addresses to be stored in memory it enables more complex data structures to be created.

This extension can also be used to hardcode a dedicated debug channel into all shaders by querying a pointer at startup and pushing that into shaders as a run-time constant (e.g. specialization constant) that avoids impacting other descriptor limits.

There are examples of usage in the GL_EXT_buffer_reference spec for how to use this in a high-level shading language such as GLSL. The GL_EXT_buffer_reference2 and GL_EXT_buffer_reference_uvec2 extensions were also added to help cover a few additional edge cases.
Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. However, if Vulkan 1.2 is supported and this extension is not, the `bufferDeviceAddress` feature is optional. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.3

Support for the `bufferDeviceAddress` feature is mandatory in Vulkan 1.3, regardless of whether this extension is supported.

New Commands

- `vkGetBufferDeviceAddressKHR`
- `vkGetBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressKHR`
- `vkGetDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressKHR`

New Structures

- `VkBufferDeviceAddressInfoKHR`
- `VkDeviceMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkBufferCreateInfo`:
  - `VkBufferOpaqueCaptureAddressCreateInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkMemoryAllocateInfo`:
  - `VkMemoryOpaqueCaptureAddressAllocateInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceBufferDeviceAddressFeaturesKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkBufferCreateFlagBits`:
  - `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR`
- Extending `VkBufferUsageFlagBits`:
  - `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_SHADER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT_KHR`
- Extending `VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits`:
  - `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_BIT_KHR`
  - `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_ADDRESS_CAPTURE_REPLAY_BIT_KHR`
- Extending `VkResult`:
Extending VkStructureType:

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_DEVICE_ADDRESS_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_OPAQUE_CAPTURE_ADDRESS_ALLOCATE_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICEBUFFERDEVICEADDRESSFEATURES_KHR`

**New SPIR-V Capabilities**

- `PhysicalStorageBufferAddresses`

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2019-06-24 (Jan-Harald Fredriksen)
  - Internal revisions based on VK_EXT_buffer_device_address

**VK_KHR_copy_commands2**

**Name String**

- `VK_KHR_copy_commands2`

**Extension Type**

- Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

- 338

**Revision**

- 1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

**Deprecation state**

- *Promoted to* Vulkan 1.3

**Contact**

- Jeff Leger @jackohound

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

- 2020-07-06
Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3 Core

Interactions and External Dependencies

- None

Contributors

- Jeff Leger, Qualcomm
- Tobias Hector, AMD
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM
- Tom Olson, ARM

Description

This extension provides extensible versions of the Vulkan buffer and image copy commands. The new commands are functionally identical to the core commands, except that their copy parameters are specified using extensible structures that can be used to pass extension-specific information.

The following extensible copy commands are introduced with this extension: `vkCmdCopyBuffer2KHR`, `vkCmdCopyImage2KHR`, `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2KHR`, `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2KHR`, `vkCmdBlitImage2KHR`, and `vkCmdResolveImage2KHR`. Each command contains an `*Info2KHR` structure parameter that includes `sType/pNext` members. Lower level structures describing each region to be copied are also extended with `sType/pNext` members.

New Commands

- `vkCmdBlitImage2KHR`
- `vkCmdCopyBuffer2KHR`
- `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage2KHR`
- `vkCmdCopyImage2KHR`
- `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer2KHR`
- `vkCmdResolveImage2KHR`

New Structures

- `VkBlitImageInfo2KHR`
- `VkBufferCopy2KHR`
- `VkBufferImageCopy2KHR`
- `VkCopyBufferInfo2KHR`
- `VkCopyBufferToImageInfo2KHR`
- `VkCopyImageInfo2KHR`
- `VkCopyImageToBufferInfo2KHR`
- `VkImageBlit2KHR`
New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_COPY_COMMANDS_2_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_COPY_COMMANDS_2_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkStructureType:
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BLIT_IMAGE_INFO_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_COPY_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_IMAGE_COPY_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_INFO_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_BUFFER_TO_IMAGE_INFO_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_INFO_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COPY_IMAGE_TO_BUFFER_INFO_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_BLIT_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_COPY_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_RESOLVE_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RESOLVE_IMAGE_INFO_2_KHR

Promotion to Vulkan 1.3

Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.3, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2020-07-06 (Jeff Leger)
  - Internal revisions

VK_KHR_create_renderpass2

Name String

VK_KHR_create_renderpass2

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

110
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_multiview to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_maintenance2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact

- Tobias Hector @tobias

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2018-02-07

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core

Contributors

- Tobias Hector
- Jeff Bolz

Description

This extension provides a new entry point to create render passes in a way that can be easily extended by other extensions through the substructures of render pass creation. The Vulkan 1.0 render pass creation sub-structures do not include sType/pNext members. Additionally, the render pass begin/next/end commands have been augmented with new extensible structures for passing additional subpass information.

The VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo and VkInputAttachmentAspectReference structures that extended the original VkRenderPassCreateInfo are not accepted into the new creation functions, and instead their parameters are folded into this extension as follows:

- Elements of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo::pViewMasks are now specified in VkSubpassDescription2KHR::viewMask.
- Elements of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo::pViewOffsets are now specified in VkSubpassDependency2KHR::viewOffset.
- VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo::correlationMaskCount and VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo::pCorrelationMasks are directly specified in VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR.
- VkInputAttachmentAspectReference::aspectMask is now specified in the relevant input attachment description in VkAttachmentDescription2KHR::aspectMask
The details of these mappings are explained fully in the new structures.

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.2**

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**New Commands**

- `vkCmdBeginRenderPass2KHR`
- `vkCmdEndRenderPass2KHR`
- `vkCmdNextSubpass2KHR`
- `vkCreateRenderPass2KHR`

**New Structures**

- `VkAttachmentDescription2KHR`
- `VkAttachmentReference2KHR`
- `VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR`
- `VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR`
- `VkSubpassDependency2KHR`
- `VkSubpassDescription2KHR`
- `VkSubpassEndInfoKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_KHR_CREATE_RENDERPASS_2_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_CREATE_RENDERPASS_2_SPEC_VERSION`

Extending `VkStructureType`:

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_2_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO_2_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_BEGIN_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DEPENDENCY_2_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_END_INFO_KHR`

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2018-02-07 (Tobias Hector)
  - Internal revisions
VK_KHR_dedicated_allocation

Name String
VK_KHR_dedicated_allocation

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
128

Revision
3

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
  • Requires VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• James Jones cubanismo

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-09-05

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
• Jason Ekstrand, Intel

Description
This extension enables resources to be bound to a dedicated allocation, rather than suballocated. For any particular resource, applications can query whether a dedicated allocation is recommended, in which case using a dedicated allocation may improve the performance of access to that resource. Normal device memory allocations must support multiple resources per allocation, memory aliasing and sparse binding, which could interfere with some optimizations. Applications should query the implementation for when a dedicated allocation may be beneficial by adding a VkMemoryDedicatedRequirementsKHR structure to the pNext chain of the
VkMemoryRequirements2 structure passed as the pMemoryRequirements parameter of a call to vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2 or vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2. Certain external handle types and external images or buffers may also depend on dedicated allocations on implementations that associate image or buffer metadata with OS-level memory objects.

This extension adds a two small structures to memory requirements querying and memory allocation: a new structure that flags whether an image/buffer should have a dedicated allocation, and a structure indicating the image or buffer that an allocation will be bound to.

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.1**

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**New Structures**

- Extending VkMemoryAllocateInfo:
  - VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfoKHR
- Extending VkMemoryRequirements2:
  - VkMemoryDedicatedRequirementsKHR

**New Enum Constants**

- VK_KHR_DEDICATED_ALLOCATION_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_DEDICATED_ALLOCATION_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_ALLOCATE_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS_KHR

**Examples**

```c
// Create an image with a dedicated allocation based on the
// implementation's preference

VkImageCreateInfo imageCreateInfo =
{
    // Image creation parameters
};

VkImage image;
VkResult result = vkCreateImage( device,
    &imageCreateInfo, 
    NULL, 
    &image);```

2064
VkMemoryDedicatedRequirementsKHR dedicatedRequirements =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS_KHR,
    NULL, // pNext
};

VkMemoryRequirements2 memoryRequirements =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2,
    &dedicatedRequirements, // pNext
};

const VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2 imageRequirementsInfo =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2,
    NULL, // pNext
    image
};

vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2(
    device,
    &imageRequirementsInfo,
    &memoryRequirements);

if (dedicatedRequirements.prefersDedicatedAllocation) {
    // Allocate memory with VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfoKHR::image
    // pointing to the image we are allocating the memory for

    VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfoKHR dedicatedInfo =
    {
        VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_ALLOCATE_INFO_KHR, // sType
        NULL, // pNext
        image, // image
        VK_NULL_HANDLE, // buffer
    };

    VkMemoryAllocateInfo memoryAllocateInfo =
    {
        VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO, // sType
        &dedicatedInfo, // pNext
        memoryRequirements.size, // allocationSize
        FindMemoryTypeIndex(memoryRequirements.memoryTypeBits), // memoryTypeIndex
    };

    VkDeviceMemory memory;
    vkAllocateMemory(
        device,
        &memoryAllocateInfo,
        NULL, // pAllocator
        &memory);
// Bind the image to the memory
vkBindImageMemory(
    device, 
    image, 
    memory, 
    0);
} else {
    // Take the normal memory sub-allocation path
}

Version History

• Revision 1, 2017-02-27 (James Jones)
  ◦ Copy content from VK_NV_dedicated_allocation
  ◦ Add some references to external object interactions to the overview.

• Revision 2, 2017-03-27 (Jason Ekstrand)
  ◦ Rework the extension to be query-based

• Revision 3, 2017-07-31 (Jason Ekstrand)
  ◦ Clarify that memory objects allocated with VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfoKHR can only
  have the specified resource bound and no others.

VK_KHR_depth_stencil_resolve

Name String

  VK_KHR_depth_stencil_resolve

Extension Type

  Device extension

Registered Extension Number

  200

Revision

  1

Extension and Version Dependencies

  • Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
  • Requires VK_KHR_create_renderpass2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

  • Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact

  • Jan-Harald Fredriksen janharald
Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2018-04-09

Interactions and External Dependencies
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core

Contributors
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, Arm
- Andrew Garrard, Samsung Electronics
- Soowan Park, Samsung Electronics
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Daniel Rakos, AMD

Description

This extension adds support for automatically resolving multisampled depth/stencil attachments in a subpass in a similar manner as for color attachments.

Multisampled color attachments can be resolved at the end of a subpass by specifying pResolveAttachments entries corresponding to the pColorAttachments array entries. This does not allow for a way to map the resolve attachments to the depth/stencil attachment. The vkCmdResolveImage command does not allow for depth/stencil images. While there are other ways to resolve the depth/stencil attachment, they can give sub-optimal performance. Extending the VkSubpassDescription2 in this extension allows an application to add a pDepthStencilResolveAttachment, that is similar to the color pResolveAttachments, that the pDepthStencilAttachment can be resolved into.

Depth and stencil samples are resolved to a single value based on the resolve mode. The set of possible resolve modes is defined in the VkResolveModeFlagBits enum. The VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT mode is the only mode that is required of all implementations (that support the extension or support Vulkan 1.2 or higher). Some implementations may also support averaging (the same as color sample resolve) or taking the minimum or maximum sample, which may be more suitable for depth/stencil resolve.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR
- Extending VkSubpassDescription2:
New Enums

- VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkResolveModeFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_SPEC_VERSION

- Extending VkResolveModeFlagBits:
  - VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT_KHR
  - VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MAX_BIT_KHR
  - VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MIN_BIT_KHR
  - VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE_KHR
  - VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT_KHR

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_PROPERTIES_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_KHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2018-04-09 (Jan-Harald Fredriksen)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template

Name String

VK_KHR_descriptor_update_template

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

86

Revision

1
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Markus Tavenrath mtavenrath

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-09-05

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Interacts with VK_KHR_push_descriptor
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Michael Worcester, Imagination Technologies

Description

Applications may wish to update a fixed set of descriptors in a large number of descriptor sets very frequently, i.e. during initialization phase or if it is required to rebuild descriptor sets for each frame. For those cases it is also not unlikely that all information required to update a single descriptor set is stored in a single struct. This extension provides a way to update a fixed set of descriptors in a single VkDescriptorSet with a pointer to a user defined data structure describing the new descriptors.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR is included as an interaction with VK_KHR_push_descriptor. If Vulkan 1.1 and VK_KHR_push_descriptor are supported, this is included by VK_KHR_push_descriptor.

The base functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Object Types

- VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR
New Commands

- vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR
- vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR
- vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR

If VK_KHR_push_descriptor is supported:

- vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR

New Structures

- VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfoKHR
- VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntryKHR

New Enums

- VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateTypeKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType:

- VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_KHR

Extending VkObjectType:

- VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

If VK_KHR_push_descriptor is supported:

- Extending VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType:
  - VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-01-11 (Markus Tavenrath)
  - Initial draft
VK_KHR_device_group

Name String
VK_KHR_device_group

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
61

Revision
4

Extension and Version Dependencies
- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_device_group_creation to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
- Jeff Bolz (@jeffbolznv)

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-10-10

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
- This extension requires SPV_KHR_device_group
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies

Description
This extension provides functionality to use a logical device that consists of multiple physical devices, as created with the VK_KHR_device_group_creation extension. A device group can allocate memory across the subdevices, bind memory from one subdevice to a resource on another subdevice, record command buffers where some work executes on an arbitrary subset of the subdevices, and potentially present a swapchain image from one or more subdevices.
Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

The following enums, types and commands are included as interactions with VK_KHR_swapchain:

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_CAPABILITIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_SWAPCHAIN_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_NEXT_IMAGE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR
- VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR
- VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR
- VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR
- VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR
- VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR
- VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR
- VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR
- vkGetDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR
- vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR
- vkAcquireNextImage2KHR

If Vulkan 1.1 and VK_KHR_swapchain are supported, these are included by VK_KHR_swapchain.

The base functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands

- vkCmdDispatchBaseKHR
- vkCmdSetDeviceMaskKHR
- vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeaturesKHR

If VK_KHR_surface is supported:

- vkGetDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR
- vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR

If VK_KHR_swapchain is supported:
New Structures

- Extending `VkBindSparseInfo`:
  - `VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo`:
  - `VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkMemoryAllocateInfo`:
  - `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkRenderPassBeginInfo, VkRenderingInfo`:
  - `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkSubmitInfo`:
  - `VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfoKHR`

If `VK_KHR_bind_memory2` is supported:

- Extending `VkBindBufferMemoryInfo`:
  - `VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkBindImageMemoryInfo`:
  - `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfoKHR`

If `VK_KHR_surface` is supported:

- `VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR`

If `VK_KHR_swapchain` is supported:

- `VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkBindImageMemoryInfo`:
  - `VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkImageCreateInfo`:
  - `VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkPresentInfoKHR`:
  - `VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR`

- Extending `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`:
  - `VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`

New Enums

- `VkMemoryAllocateFlagBitsKHR`
• VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBitsKHR

If VK_KHR_surface is supported:

• VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

• VkMemoryAllocateFlagsKHR
• VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagsKHR

If VK_KHR_surface is supported:

• VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

• VK_KHR_DEVICE_GROUP_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_DEVICE_GROUP_SPEC_VERSION
• Extending VkDependencyFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_DST_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_SRC_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_DST_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_SRC_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkPipelineCreateFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE_KHR
  ◦ VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_VIEW_INDEX_FROM_DEVICE_INDEX_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_BIND_SPARSE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_FLAGS_INFO_KHR

If VK_KHR_bind_memory2 is supported:

• Extending VkImageCreateFlagBits:
Extending `VkStructureType`:

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO_KHR`

If `VK_KHR_surface` is supported:

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_CAPABILITIES_KHR`

If `VK_KHR_swapchain` is supported:

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_NEXT_IMAGE_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_SWAPCHAIN_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

- Extending `VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR`:
  - `VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR`

New Built-in Variables

- `DeviceIndex`

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- `DeviceGroup`

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-19 (Jeff Bolz)
  - Internal revisions
- Revision 2, 2017-05-19 (Tobias Hector)
  - Removed extended memory bind functions to `VK_KHR_bind_memory2`, added dependency on that extension, and device-group-specific structs for those functions.
- Revision 3, 2017-10-06 (Ian Elliott)
  - Corrected Vulkan 1.1 interactions with the WSI extensions. All Vulkan 1.1 WSI interactions are with the `VK_KHR_swapchain` extension.
- Revision 4, 2017-10-10 (Jeff Bolz)
  - Rename “SFR” bits and structure members to use the phrase “split instance bind regions”.

- `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR`
VK_KHR_device_group_creation

Name String
VK_KHR_device_group_creation

Extension Type
Instance extension

Registered Extension Number
71

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• Jeff Bolz

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2016-10-19

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA

Description
This extension provides instance-level commands to enumerate groups of physical devices, and to create a logical device from a subset of one of those groups. Such a logical device can then be used with new features in the VK_KHR_device_group extension.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1
All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.
New Commands

- `vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroupsKHR`

New Structures

- `VkPhysicalDeviceGroupPropertiesKHR`
- Extending `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfoKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_DEVICE_GROUP_CREATION_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_DEVICE_GROUP_CREATION_SPEC_VERSION`
- `VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE_KHR`
- Extending `VkMemoryHeapFlagBits`:
  - `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT_KHR`
- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES_KHR`

Examples

```c
VkDeviceCreateInfo devCreateInfo = { VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO };
// (not shown) fill out devCreateInfo as usual.
uint32_t deviceGroupCount = 0;
VkPhysicalDeviceGroupPropertiesKHR *props = NULL;

// Query the number of device groups
vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroupsKHR(g_vkInstance, &deviceGroupCount, NULL);

// Allocate and initialize structures to query the device groups
props = (VkPhysicalDeviceGroupPropertiesKHR *)malloc(deviceGroupCount*sizeof(VkPhysicalDeviceGroupPropertiesKHR));
for (i = 0; i < deviceGroupCount; ++i) {
    props[i].sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES_KHR;
    props[i].pNext = NULL;
}
vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroupsKHR(g_vkInstance, &deviceGroupCount, props);

// If the first device group has more than one physical device. create
// a logical device using all of the physical devices.
VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfoKHR deviceGroupInfo = {
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO_KHR };
if (props[0].physicalDeviceCount > 1) {
    deviceGroupInfo.physicalDeviceCount = props[0].physicalDeviceCount;
}
```
deviceGroupInfo.pPhysicalDevices = props[0].physicalDevices;
devCreateInfo.pNext = &deviceGroupInfo;
}

vkCreateDevice(props[0].physicalDevices[0], &devCreateInfo, NULL, &g_vkDevice);
free(props);

Version History

• Revision 1, 2016-10-19 (Jeff Bolz)
  ◦ Internal revisions

VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count

Name String

VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

170

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact

• Piers Daniell pdaniell-nv

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-08-25

Interactions and External Dependencies

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

• Matthaeus G. Chajdas, AMD
Description

This extension is based off the `VK_AMD_draw_indirect_count` extension. This extension allows an application to source the number of draws for indirect drawing calls from a buffer.

Applications might want to do culling on the GPU via a compute shader prior to drawing. This enables the application to generate an arbitrary number of drawing commands and execute them without host intervention.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. However, if Vulkan 1.2 is supported and this extension is not, the entry points `vkCmdDrawIndirectCount` and `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount` are optional. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands

- `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`
- `vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_DRAW_INDIRECT_COUNT_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_DRAW_INDIRECT_COUNT_SPEC_VERSION`

Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-08-25 (Piers Daniell)
  - Initial draft based off `VK_AMD_draw_indirect_count`

VK_KHR_driver_properties

Name String

`VK_KHR_driver_properties`

Extension Type

Device extension
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact

- Daniel Rakos @drakos-amd

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2018-04-11

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- Baldur Karlsson
- Matthaeus G. Chajdas, AMD
- Piers Daniell, NVIDIA
- Alexander Galazin, Arm
- Jesse Hall, Google
- Daniel Rakos, AMD

Description

This extension provides a new physical device query which allows retrieving information about the driver implementation, allowing applications to determine which physical device corresponds to which particular vendor's driver, and which conformance test suite version the driver implementation is compliant with.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.
New Structures

• VkConformanceVersionKHR

• Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceDriverPropertiesKHR

New Enums

• VkDriverIdKHR

New Enum Constants

• VK_KHR_DRIVER_PROPERTIES_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_DRIVER_PROPERTIES_SPEC_VERSION
• VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE_KHR
• VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE_KHR

• Extending VkDriverId:
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_OPEN_SOURCE_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_PROPRIETARY_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_ARM_PROPRIETARY_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_BROADCOM_PROPRIETARY_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_GGP_PROPRIETARY_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_GOOGLE_SWIFTSHADER_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_IMAGINATION_PROPRIETARY_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_OPEN_SOURCE_MESA_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_PROPRIETARY_WINDOWS_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_RADV_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_NVIDIA_PROPRIETARY_KHR
  ◦ VK_DRIVER_ID_QUALCOMM_PROPRIETARY_KHR

• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DRIVER_PROPERTIES_KHR

Version History

• Revision 1, 2018-04-11 (Daniel Rakos)
  ◦ Internal revisions

VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering
Name String

VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

45

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_depthStencilResolve to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_getPhysicalDeviceProperties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3

Contact

- Tobias Hector @tobski

Extension Proposal

VK_KHR_dynamic_rendering

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2021-10-06

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3 Core

Contributors

- Tobias Hector, AMD
- Arseny Kapoulkine, Roblox
- François Duranleau, Gameloft
- Stuart Smith, AMD
- Hai Nguyen, Google
- Jean-François Roy, Google
- Jeff Leger, Qualcomm
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, Arm
- Piers Daniell, Nvidia
Description

This extension allows applications to create single-pass render pass instances without needing to create render pass objects or framebuffers. Dynamic render passes can also span across multiple primary command buffers, rather than relying on secondary command buffers.

This extension also incorporates `VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_NONE_KHR` from `VK_QCOM_render_pass_store_ops`, enabling applications to avoid unnecessary synchronization when an attachment is not written during a render pass.

New Commands

- `vkCmdBeginRenderingKHR`
- `vkCmdEndRenderingKHR`

New Structures

- `VkRenderingAttachmentInfoKHR`
- `VkRenderingInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo`:
  - `VkCommandBufferInheritanceRenderingInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPipelineRenderingCreateInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceDynamicRenderingFeaturesKHR`

If `VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate` is supported:

- Extending `VkRenderingInfo`:
  - `VkRenderingFragmentShadingRateAttachmentInfoKHR`

New Enums

- `VkRenderingFlagBitsKHR`

New Bitmasks

- `VkRenderingFlagsKHR`
New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_DYNAMIC_RENDERING_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_DYNAMIC_RENDERING_SPEC_VERSION`

Extending `VkAttachmentStoreOp`:
- `VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_NONE_KHR`

Extending `VkStructureType`:
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_INHERITANCE_RENDERING_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DYNAMIC_RENDERING_FEATURES_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_RENDERING_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_ATTACHMENT_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_INFO_KHR`

If `VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate` is supported:

Extending `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits`:
- `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`
- `VK_PIPELINE_RASTERIZATION_STATE_CREATE_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR`

Extending `VkStructureType`:
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDERING_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_INFO_KHR`

Promotion to Vulkan 1.3

Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.3, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2021-10-06 (Tobias Hector)
  - Initial revision

**VK_KHR_external_fence**

Name String

`VK_KHR_external_fence`

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

114
Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Jesse Hall @critsec

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-05-08

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

- Jesse Hall, Google
- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
- Cass Everitt, Oculus
- Contributors to `VK_KHR_external_semaphore`

Description

An application using external memory may wish to synchronize access to that memory using fences. This extension enables an application to create fences from which non-Vulkan handles that reference the underlying synchronization primitive can be exported.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- Extending `VkFenceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkExportFenceCreateInfoKHR`
New Enums

- VkFenceImportFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkFenceImportFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_FENCE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_FENCE_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkFenceImportFlagBits:
  - VK_FENCE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT_KHR
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

Issues

This extension borrows concepts, semantics, and language from VK_KHR_external_semaphore. That extension's issues apply equally to this extension.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-05-08 (Jesse Hall)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities

Name String

VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities

Extension Type

Instance extension

Registered Extension Number

113

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled
Description

An application may wish to reference device fences in multiple Vulkan logical devices or instances, in multiple processes, and/or in multiple APIs. This extension provides a set of capability queries and handle definitions that allow an application to determine what types of “external” fence handles an implementation supports for a given set of use cases.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands

- vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalFencePropertiesKHR

New Structures

- VkExternalFencePropertiesKHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfoKHR
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceIDPropertiesKHR
New Enums

- VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBitsKHR
- VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagsKHR
- VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_FENCE_CAPABILITIES_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_FENCE_CAPABILITIES_SPEC_VERSION
- VK_LUID_SIZE_KHR

Extending VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits:

- VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT_KHR
- VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT_KHR

Extending VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits:

- VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT_KHR
- VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR
- VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT_KHR
- VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES_KHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-05-08 (Jesse Hall)
  - Initial version

VK_KHR_external_memory

Name String

VK_KHR_external_memory

Extension Type

Device extension
Registered Extension Number
73

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires `VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• James Jones @cubanismo

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2016-10-20

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Interacts with `VK_KHR_dedicated_allocation`.
• Interacts with `VK_NV_dedicated_allocation`.
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• Jason Ekstrand, Intel
• Ian Elliot, Google
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• Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies
• James Jones, NVIDIA
• Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
• Matthew Netsch, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.
• Daniel Rakos, AMD
• Carsten Rohde, NVIDIA
• Ray Smith, ARM
• Chad Versace, Google
**Description**

An application may wish to reference device memory in multiple Vulkan logical devices or instances, in multiple processes, and/or in multiple APIs. This extension enables an application to export non-Vulkan handles from Vulkan memory objects such that the underlying resources can be referenced outside the scope of the Vulkan logical device that created them.

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.1**

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**New Structures**

- Extending `VkBufferCreateInfo`:
  - `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkImageCreateInfo`:
  - `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkMemoryAllocateInfo`:
  - `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfoKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_SPEC_VERSION`
- `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_EXTERNAL_KHR`
- Extending `VkResult`:
  - `VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE_KHR`
- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

**Issues**

1) How do applications correlate two physical devices across process or Vulkan instance boundaries?

**RESOLVED**: New device ID fields have been introduced by `VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities`. These fields, combined with the existing `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::driverVersion` field can be used to identify compatible devices across processes, drivers, and APIs. `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::pipelineCacheUUID` is not sufficient for this purpose because despite its description in the specification, it need only identify a unique pipeline cache format in practice. Multiple devices may be able to use the same pipeline cache data, and hence it would be desirable
for all of them to have the same pipeline cache UUID. However, only the same concrete physical device can be used when sharing memory, so an actual unique device ID was introduced. Further, the pipeline cache UUID was specific to Vulkan, but correlation with other, non-extensible APIs is required to enable interoperation with those APIs.

2) If memory objects are shared between processes and APIs, is this considered aliasing according to the rules outlined in the Memory Aliasing section?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. Applications must take care to obey all restrictions imposed on aliased resources when using memory across multiple Vulkan instances or other APIs.

3) Are new image layouts or metadata required to specify image layouts and layout transitions compatible with non-Vulkan APIs, or with other instances of the same Vulkan driver?

**RESOLVED:** Separate instances of the same Vulkan driver running on the same GPU should have identical internal layout semantics, so applications have the tools they need to ensure views of images are consistent between the two instances. Other APIs will fall into two categories: Those that are Vulkan-compatible, and those that are Vulkan-incompatible. Vulkan-incompatible APIs will require the image to be in the GENERAL layout whenever they are accessing them.

Note this does not attempt to address cross-device transitions, nor transitions to engines on the same device which are not visible within the Vulkan API. Both of these are beyond the scope of this extension.

4) Is a new barrier flag or operation of some type needed to prepare external memory for handoff to another Vulkan instance or API and/or receive it from another instance or API?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. Some implementations need to perform additional cache management when transitioning memory between address spaces and other APIs, instances, or processes which may operate in a separate address space. Options for defining this transition include:

- A new structure that can be added to the `pNext` list in `VkMemoryBarrier`, `VkBufferMemoryBarrier`, and `VkImageMemoryBarrier`.
- A new bit in `VkAccessFlags` that can be set to indicate an “external” access.
- A new bit in `VkDependencyFlags`.
- A new special queue family that represents an “external” queue.

A new structure has the advantage that the type of external transition can be described in as much detail as necessary. However, there is not currently a known need for anything beyond differentiating between external and internal accesses, so this is likely an over-engineered solution. The access flag bit has the advantage that it can be applied at buffer, image, or global granularity, and semantically it maps pretty well to the operation being described. Additionally, the API already includes `VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_READ_BIT` and `VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT` which appear to be intended for this purpose. However, there is no obvious pipeline stage that would correspond to an external access, and therefore no clear way to use `VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_READ_BIT` or `VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT`. `VkDependencyFlags` and `VkPipelineStageFlags` operate at command granularity rather than image or buffer granularity, which would make an entire pipeline barrier an internal→external or external→internal barrier. This may not be a problem in practice, but seems like the wrong scope. Another downside of `VkDependencyFlags` is that it lacks inherent directionality: there are no source
and dst variants of it in the barrier or dependency description semantics, so two bits might need to be added to describe both internal→external and external→internal transitions. Transitioning a resource to a special queue family corresponds well with the operation of transitioning to a separate Vulkan instance, in that both operations ideally include scheduling a barrier on both sides of the transition: Both the releasing and the acquiring queue or process. Using a special queue family requires adding an additional reserved queue family index. Re-using VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED would have left it unclear how to transition a concurrent usage resource from one process to another, since the semantics would have likely been equivalent to the currently-ignored transition of VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED → VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED. Fortunately, creating a new reserved queue family index is not invasive.

Based on the above analysis, the approach of transitioning to a special “external” queue family was chosen.

5) Do internal driver memory arrangements and/or other internal driver image properties need to be exported and imported when sharing images across processes or APIs.

RESOLVED: Some vendors claim this is necessary on their implementations, but it was determined that the security risks of allowing opaque metadata to be passed from applications to the driver were too high. Therefore, implementations which require metadata will need to associate it with the objects represented by the external handles, and rely on the dedicated allocation mechanism to associate the exported and imported memory objects with a single image or buffer.

6) Most prior interoperation and cross-process sharing APIs have been based on image-level sharing. Should Vulkan sharing be based on memory-object sharing or image sharing?

RESOLVED: These extensions have assumed memory-level sharing is the correct granularity. Vulkan is a lower-level API than most prior APIs, and as such attempts to closely align with to the underlying primitives of the hardware and system-level drivers it abstracts. In general, the resource that holds the backing store for both images and buffers of various types is memory. Images and buffers are merely metadata containing brief descriptions of the layout of bits within that memory.

Because memory object-based sharing is aligned with the overall Vulkan API design, it enables the full range of Vulkan capabilities with external objects. External memory can be used as backing for sparse images, for example, whereas such usage would be awkward at best with a sharing mechanism based on higher-level primitives such as images. Further, aligning the mechanism with the API in this way provides some hope of trivial compatibility with future API enhancements. If new objects backed by memory objects are added to the API, they too can be used across processes with minimal additions to the base external memory APIs.

Earlier APIs implemented interop at a higher level, and this necessitated entirely separate sharing APIs for images and buffers. To co-exist and interoperate with those APIs, the Vulkan external sharing mechanism must accommodate their model. However, if it can be agreed that memory-based sharing is the more desirable and forward-looking design, legacy interoperation constraints can be considered another reason to favor memory-based sharing: while native and legacy driver primitives that may be used to implement sharing may not be as low-level as the API here suggests, raw memory is still the least common denominator among the types. Image-based sharing can be cleanly derived from a set of base memory-object sharing APIs with minimal effort, whereas...
image-based sharing does not generalize well to buffer or raw-memory sharing. Therefore, following the general Vulkan design principle of minimalism, it is better to expose interoperability with image-based native and external primitives via the memory sharing API, and place sufficient limits on their usage to ensure they can be used only as backing for equivalent Vulkan images. This provides a consistent API for applications regardless of which platform or external API they are targeting, which makes development of multi-API and multi-platform applications simpler.

7) Should Vulkan define a common external handle type and provide Vulkan functions to facilitate cross-process sharing of such handles rather than relying on native handles to define the external objects?

**RESOLVED:** No. Cross-process sharing of resources is best left to native platforms. There are myriad security and extensibility issues with such a mechanism, and attempting to re-solve all those issues within Vulkan does not align with Vulkan’s purpose as a graphics API. If desired, such a mechanism could be built as a layer or helper library on top of the opaque native handle defined in this family of extensions.

8) Must implementations provide additional guarantees about state implicitly included in memory objects for those memory objects that may be exported?

**RESOLVED:** Implementations must ensure that sharing memory objects does not transfer any information between the exporting and importing instances and APIs other than that required to share the data contained in the memory objects explicitly shared. As specific examples, data from previously freed memory objects that used the same underlying physical memory, and data from memory objects using adjacent physical memory must not be visible to applications importing an exported memory object.

9) Must implementations validate external handles the application provides as inputs to memory import operations?

**RESOLVED:** Implementations must return an error to the application if the provided memory handle cannot be used to complete the requested import operation. However, implementations need not validate handles are of the exact type specified by the application.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2016-10-20 (James Jones)
  - Initial version

**VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities

**Extension Type**

Instance extension

**Registered Extension Number**

72
Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• James Jones cubanismo

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2016-10-17

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Interacts with VK_KHR_dedicated_allocation.
• Interacts with VK_NV_dedicated_allocation.
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• Ian Elliot, Google
• Jesse Hall, Google
• James Jones, NVIDIA

Description
An application may wish to reference device memory in multiple Vulkan logical devices or instances, in multiple processes, and/or in multiple APIs. This extension provides a set of capability queries and handle definitions that allow an application to determine what types of “external” memory handles an implementation supports for a given set of use cases.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1
All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferPropertiesKHR
New Structures

- VkExternalBufferPropertiesKHR
- VkExternalMemoryPropertiesKHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfoKHR
- Extending VkImageFormatProperties2:
  - VkExternalImageFormatPropertiesKHR
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfoKHR
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceIDPropertiesKHR

New Enums

- VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBitsKHR
- VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagsKHR
- VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_CAPABILITIES_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_CAPABILITIES_SPEC_VERSION
- VK_LUID_SIZE_KHR
- Extending VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBits:
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_DEDICATED_ONLY_BIT_KHR
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT_KHR
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT_KHR
- Extending VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits:
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT_KHR
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT_KHR
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT_KHR
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT_KHR
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT_KHR
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR
  - VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT_KHR
• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_PROPERTIES_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES_KHR

Issues

1) Why do so many external memory capabilities need to be queried on a per-memory-handle-type basis?

PROPOSED RESOLUTION: This is because some handle types are based on OS-native objects that have far more limited capabilities than the very generic Vulkan memory objects. Not all memory handle types can name memory objects that support 3D images, for example. Some handle types cannot even support the deferred image and memory binding behavior of Vulkan and require specifying the image when allocating or importing the memory object.

2) Do the VkExternalImageFormatPropertiesKHR and VkExternalBufferPropertiesKHR structs need to include a list of memory type bits that support the given handle type?

PROPOSED RESOLUTION: No. The memory types that do not support the handle types will simply be filtered out of the results returned by vkGetImageMemoryRequirements and vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements when a set of handle types was specified at image or buffer creation time.

3) Should the non-opaque handle types be moved to their own extension?

PROPOSED RESOLUTION: Perhaps. However, defining the handle type bits does very little and does not require any platform-specific types on its own, and it is easier to maintain the bitfield values in a single extension for now. Presumably more handle types could be added by separate extensions though, and it would be midly weird to have some platform-specific ones defined in the core spec and some in extensions

4) Do we need a D3D11_TILEPOOL type?

PROPOSED RESOLUTION: No. This is technically possible, but the synchronization is awkward. D3D11 surfaces must be synchronized using shared mutexes, and these synchronization primitives are shared by the entire memory object, so D3D11 shared allocations divided among multiple buffer and image bindings may be difficult to synchronize.

5) Should the Windows 7-compatible handle types be named “KMT” handles or “GLOBAL_SHARE” handles?

PROPOSED RESOLUTION: KMT, simply because it is more concise.

6) How do applications identify compatible devices and drivers across instance, process, and API boundaries when sharing memory?
**PROPOSED RESOLUTION:** New device properties are exposed that allow applications to correctly correlate devices and drivers. A device and driver UUID that must both match to ensure sharing compatibility between two Vulkan instances, or a Vulkan instance and an extensible external API are added. To allow correlating with Direct3D devices, a device LUID is added that corresponds to a DXGI adapter LUID. A driver ID is not needed for Direct3D because mismatched driver component versions are not currently supported on the Windows OS. Should support for such configurations be introduced at the OS level, further Vulkan extensions would be needed to correlate userspace component builds.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2016-10-17 (James Jones)
  - Initial version

**VK_KHR_external_semaphore**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_external_semaphore

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

78

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires **VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities** to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Deprecation state**

- *Promoted* to **Vulkan 1.1**

**Contact**

- James Jones [cubanismo](#)

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2016-10-21

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.
Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

- Jason Ekstrand, Intel
- Jesse Hall, Google
- Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies
- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
- Matthew Netsch, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.
- Ray Smith, ARM
- Chad Versace, Google

Description

An application using external memory may wish to synchronize access to that memory using semaphores. This extension enables an application to create semaphores from which non-Vulkan handles that reference the underlying synchronization primitive can be exported.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- Extending 

VkSemaphoreCreateInfo:
  - VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfoKHR

New Enums

- VkSemaphoreImportFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkSemaphoreImportFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_SPEC_VERSION

Extending 

VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits:
  - VK_SEMAPHORE.ImportTemporaryBitKHR

Extending VkStructureType:
Issues

1) Should there be restrictions on what side effects can occur when waiting on imported semaphores that are in an invalid state?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. Normally, validating such state would be the responsibility of the application, and the implementation would be free to enter an undefined state if valid usage rules were violated. However, this could cause security concerns when using imported semaphores, as it would require the importing application to trust the exporting application to ensure the state is valid. Requiring this level of trust is undesirable for many potential use cases.

2) Must implementations validate external handles the application provides as input to semaphore state import operations?

**RESOLVED:** Implementations must return an error to the application if the provided semaphore state handle cannot be used to complete the requested import operation. However, implementations need not validate handles are of the exact type specified by the application.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-21 (James Jones)
  - Initial revision

**VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities**

**Name String**

- **VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities**

**Extension Type**

- Instance extension

**Registered Extension Number**

- 77

**Revision**

- 1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires **VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2** to be enabled

**Deprecation state**

- *Promoted to* Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

- James Jones

- [cubanismo](#)
Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2016-10-20

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• Jesse Hall, Google
• James Jones, NVIDIA
• Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA

Description
An application may wish to reference device semaphores in multiple Vulkan logical devices or instances, in multiple processes, and/or in multiple APIs. This extension provides a set of capability queries and handle definitions that allow an application to determine what types of “external” semaphore handles an implementation supports for a given set of use cases.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1
All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR

New Structures
• VkExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR
• VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfoKHR
• Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceIDPropertiesKHR

New Enums
• VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBitsKHR
• VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBitsKHR
New Bitmasks

- VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagsKHR
- VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_CAPABILITIES_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_CAPABILITIES_SPEC_VERSION
- VK_LUID_SIZE_KHR

Extending VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits:
- VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT_KHR
- VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT_KHR

Extending VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits:
- VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT_KHR
- VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT_KHR
- VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR
- VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT_KHR
- VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES_KHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-20 (James Jones)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2

Name String

- VK_KHR_format_feature_flags2

Extension Type

- Device extension

Registered Extension Number

- 361

Revision

- 1
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3

Contact

- Lionel Landwerlin (@llandwerlin)

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2021-07-01

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3 Core

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- Lionel Landwerlin, Intel
- Jason Ekstrand, Intel
- Tobias Hector, AMD
- Spencer Fricke, Samsung Electronics
- Graeme Leese, Broadcom
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM

Description

This extension adds a new `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2KHR` 64bits format feature flag type to extend the existing `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits` which is limited to 31 flags. At the time of this writing 29 bits of `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits` are already used.

Because `VkFormatProperties2` is already defined to extend the Vulkan 1.0 `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` entry point, this extension defines a new `VkFormatProperties3KHR` to extend the `VkFormatProperties`.

On top of replicating all the bits from `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits`, `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2KHR` adds the following bits:

- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_READ_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT_KHR` and `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_STORAGE_WRITE_WITHOUT_FORMAT_BIT_KHR` indicate that an implementation supports respectively reading and writing a given `VkFormat` through storage operations without specifying the format in the shader.
• **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_2_SAMPLED_IMAGE_DEPTH_COMPARISON_BIT_KHR** indicates that an implementation supports depth comparison performed by OpImage*Dref* instructions on a given **VkFormat**. Previously the result of executing a OpImage*Dref* instruction on an image view, where the **format** was not one of the depth/stencil formats with a depth component, was undefined. This bit clarifies on which formats such instructions can be used.

**New Structures**

• Extending **VkFormatProperties2**:
  ◦ **VkFormatProperties3KHR**

**New Enums**

• **VkFormatFeatureFlagBits2KHR**

**New Bitmasks**

• **VkFormatFeatureFlags2KHR**

**New Enum Constants**

• **VK_KHR_FORMAT_FEATURE_FLAGS_2_EXTENSION_NAME**
  ◦ **VK_KHR_FORMAT_FEATURE_FLAGS_2_SPEC_VERSION**

• Extending **VkStructureType**:
  ◦ **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_3_KHR**

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.3**

Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.3, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**Version History**

• Revision 1, 2020-07-21 (Lionel Landwerlin)
  ◦ Initial draft

**VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2**

**Name String**

  VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2

**Extension Type**

  Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

  147
Description

This extension provides new entry points to query memory requirements of images and buffers in a way that can be easily extended by other extensions, without introducing any further entry points. The Vulkan 1.0 `VkMemoryRequirements` and `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements` structures do not include `sType` and `pNext` members. This extension wraps them in new structures with these members, so an application can query a chain of memory requirements structures by constructing the chain and letting the implementation fill them in. A new command is added for each `vkGet*MemoryRequirements` command in core Vulkan 1.0.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands

- `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2KHR`
- `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2KHR`
- `vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2KHR`
New Structures

- VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR
- VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR
- VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR
- VkMemoryRequirements2KHR
- VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2KHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_GET_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_GET_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkStructureType:
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SPARSE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2_KHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-03-23 (Jason Ekstrand)
  - Internal revisions

VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

Name String

VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

Extension Type

Instance extension

Registered Extension Number

60

Revision

2

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1
Description
This extension provides new entry points to query device features, device properties, and format properties in a way that can be easily extended by other extensions, without introducing any further entry points. The Vulkan 1.0 feature/limit/formatproperty structures do not include sType/pNext members. This extension wraps them in new structures with sType/pNext members, so an application can query a chain of feature/limit/formatproperty structures by constructing the chain and letting the implementation fill them in. A new command is added for each vkGetPhysicalDevice* command in core Vulkan 1.0. The new feature structure (and a pNext chain of extending structures) can also be passed in to device creation to enable features.

This extension also allows applications to use the physical-device components of device extensions before vkCreateDevice is called.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1
All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2KHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2KHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2KHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2KHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2KHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2KHR
New Structures

- VkFormatProperties2KHR
- VkImageFormatProperties2KHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2KHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2KHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2KHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2KHR
- VkQueueFamilyProperties2KHR
- VkSparseImageFormatProperties2KHR

Extending VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_GET_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROPERTIES_2_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_GET_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROPERTIES_2_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FEATURES_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MEMORY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2_KHR

Examples

```c
// Get features with a hypothetical future extension.
VkHypotheticalExtensionFeaturesKHR hypotheticalFeatures =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_HYPOTHETICAL_FEATURES_KHR,  // sType
    NULL,                                          // pNext
};

VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR features =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FEATURES_2_KHR,  // sType
```
After this call, features and hypotheticalFeatures have been filled out.

// Enable some features:
VkHypotheticalExtensionFeaturesKHR enabledHypotheticalFeatures =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_HYPOTHETICAL_FEATURES_KHR, // sType
    NULL, // pNext
};

VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR enabledFeatures =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FEATURES_2_KHR, // sType
    enabledHypotheticalFeatures, // pNext
};

enabledFeatures.features.xyz = VK_TRUE;
enabledHypotheticalFeatures.abc = VK_TRUE;

VkDeviceCreateInfo deviceCreateInfo =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO, // sType
    enabledFeatures, // pNext
    ...,
    NULL, // pEnabledFeatures
};

VkDevice device;
vkCreateDevice(physicalDevice, &deviceCreateInfo, NULL, &device);

Version History

• Revision 1, 2016-09-12 (Jeff Bolz)
  ◦ Internal revisions
• Revision 2, 2016-11-02 (Ian Elliott)
  ◦ Added ability for applications to use the physical-device components of device extensions before vkCreateDevice is called.

VK_KHR_image_format_list

Name String

VK_KHR_image_format_list
Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
148

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact
• Jason Ekstrand @jekstrand

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-03-20

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
• Jason Ekstrand, Intel
• Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM
• Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
• Jeff Leger, Qualcomm
• Neil Henning, Codeplay

Description
On some implementations, setting the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT on image creation can cause access to that image to perform worse than an equivalent image created without VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT because the implementation does not know what view formats will be paired with the image.

This extension allows an application to provide the list of all formats that can be used with an image when it is created. The implementation may then be able to create a more efficient image that supports the subset of formats required by the application without having to support all formats in the format compatibility class of the image format.
Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- Extending `VkImageCreateInfo`, `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`, `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2`:
  - `VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_SPEC_VERSION`

Extending `VkStructureType`:

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-03-20 (Jason Ekstrand)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer

Name String

`VK_KHR_imageless_framebuffer`

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

109

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_maintenance2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires `VK_KHR_image_format_list` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- *Promoted* to Vulkan 1.2
Description

This extension allows framebuffers to be created without the need for creating images first, allowing more flexibility in how they are used, and avoiding the need for many of the confusing compatibility rules.

Framebuffers are now created with a small amount of additional metadata about the image views that will be used in `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfoKHR`, and the actual image views are provided at render pass begin time via `VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfoKHR`.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- `VkFramebufferAttachmentImageInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkFramebufferCreateInfo`:
  - `VkFramebufferAttachmentsCreateInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceImagelessFramebufferFeaturesKHR`
- Extending `VkRenderPassBeginInfo`:
  - `VkRenderPassAttachmentBeginInfoKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_IMAGELESS_FRAMEBUFFER_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_IMAGELESS_FRAMEBUFFER_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkFramebufferCreateFlagBits`:
• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENTS_CREATE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_ATTACHMENT_IMAGE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGELESS_FRAMEBUFFER_FEATURES_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_ATTACHMENT_BEGIN_INFO_KHR

Version History

• Revision 1, 2018-12-14 (Tobias Hector)
  ◦ Internal revisions

VK_KHR_maintenance1

Name String
  VK_KHR_maintenance1

Extension Type
  Device extension

Registered Extension Number
  70

Revision
  2

Extension and Version Dependencies
  • Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
  • Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
  • Piers Daniell 🌐pdaniell-nv

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
  2018-03-13

Interactions and External Dependencies
  • Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
  • Dan Ginsburg, Valve
  • Daniel Koch, NVIDIA
Description

VK_KHR_maintenance1 adds a collection of minor features that were intentionally left out or overlooked from the original Vulkan 1.0 release.

The new features are as follows:

- Allow 2D and 2D array image views to be created from 3D images, which can then be used as color framebuffer attachments. This allows applications to render to slices of a 3D image.

- Support `vkCmdCopyImage` between 2D array layers and 3D slices. This extension allows copying from layers of a 2D array image to slices of a 3D image and vice versa.

- Allow negative height to be specified in the `VkViewport::height` field to perform y-inversion of the clip-space to framebuffer-space transform. This allows apps to avoid having to use `gl_Position.y = -gl_Position.y` in shaders also targeting other APIs.

- Allow implementations to express support for doing just transfers and clears of image formats that they otherwise support no other format features for. This is done by adding new format feature flags `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT_KHR` and `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT_KHR`.

- Support `vkCmdFillBuffer` on transfer-only queues. Previously `vkCmdFillBuffer` was defined to only work on command buffers allocated from command pools which support graphics or compute queues. It is now allowed on queues that just support transfer operations.

- Fix the inconsistency of how error conditions are returned between the `vkCreateGraphicsPipelines` and `vkCreateComputePipelines` functions and the `vkAllocateDescriptorSets` and `vkAllocateCommandBuffers` functions.

- Add new `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY_KHR` error so implementations can give a more precise reason for `vkAllocateDescriptorSets` failures.

- Add a new command `vkTrimCommandPoolKHR` which gives the implementation an opportunity to release any unused command pool memory back to the system.
Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands

- vkTrimCommandPoolKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkCommandPoolTrimFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE1_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE1_SPEC_VERSION
- VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE_1_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE_1_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkFormatFeatureFlagBits:

- VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT_KHR
- VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT_KHR

Extending VkImageCreateFlagBits:

- VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT_KHR

Extending VkResult:

- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY_KHR

Issues

1. Are viewports with zero height allowed?

   RESOLVED: Yes, although they have low utility.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-26 (Piers Daniell)
  - Internal revisions
- Revision 2, 2018-03-13 (Jon Leech)
  - Add issue for zero-height viewports

VK_KHR_maintenance2

Name String

VK_KHR_maintenance2
Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
118

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• Michael Worcester michaelworcester

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-09-05

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• Michael Worcester, Imagination Technologies
• Stuart Smith, Imagination Technologies
• Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
• Daniel Koch, NVIDIA
• Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM
• Daniel Rakos, AMD
• Neil Henning, Codeplay
• Piers Daniell, NVIDIA

Description

VK_KHR_maintenance2 adds a collection of minor features that were intentionally left out or overlooked from the original Vulkan 1.0 release.

The new features are as follows:

• Allow the application to specify which aspect of an input attachment might be read for a given subpass.
• Allow implementations to express the clipping behavior of points.
• Allow creating images with usage flags that may not be supported for the base image's format, but are supported for image views of the image that have a different but compatible format.

• Allow creating uncompressed image views of compressed images.

• Allow the application to select between an upper-left and lower-left origin for the tessellation domain space.

• Adds two new image layouts for depth stencil images to allow either the depth or stencil aspect to be read-only while the other aspect is writable.

**Input Attachment Specification**

Input attachment specification allows an application to specify which aspect of a multi-aspect image (e.g. a combined depth stencil format) will be accessed via a `subpassLoad` operation.

On some implementations there **may** be a performance penalty if the implementation does not know (at `vkCreateRenderPass` time) which aspect(s) of multi-aspect images **can** be accessed as input attachments.

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.1**

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**New Structures**

• `VkInputAttachmentAspectReferenceKHR`

• Extending `VkImageViewCreateInfo`:
  ◦ `VkImageViewUsageCreateInfoKHR`

• Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
  ◦ `VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingPropertiesKHR`

• Extending `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo`:
  ◦ `VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfoKHR`

• Extending `VkRenderPassCreateInfo`:
  ◦ `VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfoKHR`

**New Enums**

• `VkPointClippingBehaviorKHR`

• `VkTessellationDomainOriginKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

• `VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE2_EXTENSION_NAME`

• `VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE2_SPEC_VERSION`
• VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE_2_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE_2_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkImageCreateFlagBits:
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT_KHR

Extending VkImageLayout:
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR
  ◦ VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR

Extending VkPointClippingBehavior:
  ◦ VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_ALL_CLIP_PLANES_KHR
  ◦ VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_USER_CLIP_PLANES_ONLY_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_USAGE_CREATE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_POINT_CLIPPING_PROPERTIES_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_STATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_ASPECT_CREATE_INFO_KHR

Extending VkTessellationDomainOrigin:
  ◦ VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_LOWER_LEFT_KHR
  ◦ VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT_KHR

Input Attachment Specification Example

Consider the case where a render pass has two subpasses and two attachments.

Attachment 0 has the format VK_FORMAT_D24_UNORM_S8_UINT, attachment 1 has some color format.

Subpass 0 writes to attachment 0, subpass 1 reads only the depth information from attachment 0 (using inputAttachmentRead) and writes to attachment 1.

```c
VkInputAttachmentAspectReferenceKHR references[] = {
    {
        .subpass = 1,
        .inputAttachmentIndex = 0,
        .aspectMask = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT
    }
};

VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfoKHR specifyAspects = {
    .sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_ASPECT_CREATE_INFO_KHR,
    .pNext = NULL,
    .aspectReferenceCount = 1,
};
```
.pAspectReferences = references

VkRenderPassCreateInfo createInfo = {
    ...
    .pNext = &specifyAspects,
    ...
};
vkCreateRenderPass(...);

**Issues**

1) What is the default tessellation domain origin?

**RESOLVED**: Vulkan 1.0 originally inadvertently documented a lower-left origin, but the conformance tests and all implementations implemented an upper-left origin. This extension adds a control to select between lower-left (for compatibility with OpenGL) and upper-left, and we retroactively fix unextended Vulkan to have a default of an upper-left origin.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2017-04-28

**VK_KHR_maintenance3**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_maintenance3

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

169

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Deprecation state**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

- Jeff Bolz 👥jeffbolznv

2118
**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2017-09-05

**Interactions and External Dependencies**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

**Contributors**

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA

**Description**

`VK_KHR_maintenance3` adds a collection of minor features that were intentionally left out or overlooked from the original Vulkan 1.0 release.

The new features are as follows:

- A limit on the maximum number of descriptors that are supported in a single descriptor set layout. Some implementations have a limit on the total size of descriptors in a set, which cannot be expressed in terms of the limits in Vulkan 1.0.
- A limit on the maximum size of a single memory allocation. Some platforms have kernel interfaces that limit the maximum size of an allocation.

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.1**

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**New Commands**

- `vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupportKHR`

**New Structures**

- `VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupportKHR`
- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3PropertiesKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE3_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE3_SPEC_VERSION`
- `VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE_3_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE_3_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkStructureType`: 
Version History

• Revision 1, 2017-08-22

VK_KHR_maintenance4

Name String

VK_KHR_maintenance4

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

414

Revision

2

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.1

Deprecation state

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.3

Contact

• Piers Daniell pdaniell-nv

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2021-10-25

Interactions and External Dependencies

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.3 Core
• Requires SPIR-V 1.2 for LocalSizeId

Contributors

• Lionel Duc, NVIDIA
• Jason Ekstrand, Intel
• Spencer Fricke, Samsung
• Tobias Hector, AMD
• Lionel Landwerlin, Intel
• Graeme Leese, Broadcom
Description

VK_KHR_maintenance4 adds a collection of minor features, none of which would warrant an entire extension of their own.

The new features are as follows:

- Allow the application to destroy their VkPipelineLayout object immediately after it was used to create another object. It is no longer necessary to keep its handle valid while the created object is in use.
- Add a new maxBufferSize implementation-defined limit for the maximum size VkBuffer that can be created.
- Add support for the SPIR-V 1.2 LocalSizeId execution mode, which can be used as an alternative to LocalSize to specify the local workgroup size with specialization constants.
- Add a guarantee that images created with identical creation parameters will always have the same alignment requirements.
- Add new vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirementsKHR, vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirementsKHR, and vkGetDeviceImageSparseMemoryRequirementsKHR to allow the application to query the image memory requirements without having to create an image object and query it.
- Relax the requirement that push constants must be initialized before they are dynamically accessed.
- Relax the interface matching rules to allow a larger output vector to match with a smaller input vector, with additional values being discarded.
- Add a guarantee for buffer memory requirement that the size memory requirement is never greater than the result of aligning create size with the alignment memory requirement.

New Commands

- vkGetDeviceBufferMemoryRequirementsKHR
- vkGetDeviceImageMemoryRequirementsKHR
- vkGetDeviceImageSparseMemoryRequirementsKHR

New Structures

- VkDeviceBufferMemoryRequirementsKHR
- VkDeviceImageMemoryRequirementsKHR
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4FeaturesKHR
• Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
  ◦ `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance4PropertiesKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

• `VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE_4_EXTENSION_NAME`
• `VK_KHR_MAINTENANCE_4_SPEC_VERSION`

• Extending `VkImageAspectFlagBits`:
  ◦ `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_NONE_KHR`

• Extending `VkStructureType`:
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4FEATURES_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_4PROPERTIES_KHR`

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.3**

Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.3, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**Issues**

None.

**Version History**

• Revision 1, 2021-08-18 (Piers Daniell)
  ◦ Internal revisions

• Revision 2, 2021-10-25 (Yiwei Zhang)
  ◦ More guarantees on buffer memory requirements

**VK_KHR_multiview**

*Name String*

`VK_KHR_multiview`

*Extension Type*

Device extension

*Registered Extension Number*

54

*Revision*

1
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Jeff Bolz (@jeffbolznv)

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2016-10-28

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core
- This extension requires `SPV_KHR_multiview`
- This extension provides API support for `GL_EXT_multiview`

Contributors

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA

Description

This extension has the same goal as the OpenGL ES `GL_OVR_multiview` extension. Multiview is a rendering technique originally designed for VR where it is more efficient to record a single set of commands to be executed with slightly different behavior for each “view”.

It includes a concise way to declare a render pass with multiple views, and gives implementations freedom to render the views in the most efficient way possible. This is done with a multiview configuration specified during render pass creation with the `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo` passed into `VkRenderPassCreateInfo::pNext`.

This extension enables the use of the `SPV_KHR_multiview` shader extension, which adds a new `ViewIndex` built-in type that allows shaders to control what to do for each view. If using GLSL there is also the `GL_EXT_multiview` extension that introduces a `highp int gl_ViewIndex;` built-in variable for vertex, tessellation, geometry, and fragment shaders.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.
New Structures

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeaturesKHR`
- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewPropertiesKHR`
- Extending `VkRenderPassCreateInfo`:
  - `VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfoKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_MULTIVIEW_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_MULTIVIEW_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkDependencyFlagBits`:
  - `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT_KHR`
- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_FEATURES_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_PROPERTIES_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_MULTIVIEW_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

New Built-In Variables

- `ViewIndex`

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- `MultiView`

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-28 (Jeff Bolz)
  - Internal revisions

**VK_KHR_relaxed_block_layout**

Name String

- `VK_KHR_relaxed_block_layout`

Extension Type

- Device extension

Registered Extension Number

- 145
The VK_KHR_relaxed_block_layout extension allows implementations to indicate they can support more variation in block Offset decorations. For example, placing a vector of three floats at an offset of $16 \times N + 4$.

See Offset and Stride Assignment for details.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_RELAXED_BLOCK_LAYOUT_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_RELAXED_BLOCK_LAYOUT_SPEC_VERSION

Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-03-26 (JohnK)
VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge

Name String
VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
15

Revision
3

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact
• Tobias Hector (tobski)

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2019-08-17

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core

Contributors
• Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies
• Jon Leech, Khronos

Description
VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge extends the set of sampler address modes to include an additional mode (VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE) that effectively uses a texture map twice as large as the original image in which the additional half of the new image is a mirror image of the original image.

This new mode relaxes the need to generate images whose opposite edges match by using the original image to generate a matching “mirror image”. This mode allows the texture to be mirrored only once in the negative s, t, and r directions.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2. However, if Vulkan 1.2 is
supported and this extension is not, the `VkSamplerAddressMode
VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE` is optional. Since the original extension did not use an author suffix on the enum `VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE`, it is used by both core and extension implementations.

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_SAMPLER_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_SAMPLER_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkSamplerAddressMode`:
  - `VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE_KHR`

Example

Creating a sampler with the new address mode in each dimension

```c
VkSamplerCreateInfo createInfo = {
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_CREATE_INFO // sType
    // Other members set to application-desired values
};
createInfo.addressModeU = VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE;
createInfo.addressModeV = VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE;
createInfo.addressModeW = VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE;

VkSampler sampler;
VkResult result = vkCreateSampler(
    device,
    &createInfo,
    &sampler);
```

Issues

1) Why are both KHR and core versions of the `VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE` token present?

**RESOLVED:** This functionality was intended to be required in Vulkan 1.0. We realized shortly before public release that not all implementations could support it, and moved the functionality into an optional extension, but did not apply the KHR extension suffix. Adding a KHR-suffixed alias of the non-suffixed enum has been done to comply with our own naming rules.

In a related change, before spec revision 1.1.121 this extension was hardwiring into the spec Makefile so it was always included with the Specification, even in the core-only versions. This has now been reverted, and it is treated as any other extension.
Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-02-16 (Tobias Hector)
  ◦ Initial draft
- Revision 2, 2019-08-14 (Jon Leech)
  ◦ Add KHR-suffixed alias of non-suffixed enum.
- Revision 3, 2019-08-17 (Jon Leech)
  ◦ Add an issue explaining the reason for the extension API not being suffixed with KHR.

VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion

Name String

VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

157

Revision

14

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_maintenance1 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_bind_memory2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Andrew Garrard fluppeteer

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-08-11

IP Status

No known IP claims.
Interactions and External Dependencies
  • Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
  • Andrew Garrard, Samsung Electronics
  • Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies
  • James Jones, NVIDIA
  • Daniel Koch, NVIDIA
  • Daniel Rakos, AMD
  • Romain Guy, Google
  • Jesse Hall, Google
  • Tom Cooksey, ARM Ltd
  • Jeff Leger, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc
  • Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM Ltd
  • Jan Outters, Samsung Electronics
  • Alon Or-bach, Samsung Electronics
  • Michael Worcester, Imagination Technologies
  • Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
  • Tony Zlatinski, NVIDIA
  • Matthew Netsch, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc

Description
The use of Y’C’B’C’R sampler conversion is an area in 3D graphics not used by most Vulkan developers. It is mainly used for processing inputs from video decoders and cameras. The use of the extension assumes basic knowledge of Y’C’B’C’R concepts.

This extension provides the ability to perform specified color space conversions during texture sampling operations for the Y’C’B’C’R color space natively. It also adds a selection of multi-planar formats, image aspect plane, and the ability to bind memory to the planes of an image collectively or separately.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1
All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted. However, if Vulkan 1.1 is supported and this extension is not, the samplerYcbcrConversion capability is optional. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Object Types
  • VkSamplerYcbcrConversionKHR
**New Commands**
- `vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversionKHR`
- `vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversionKHR`

**New Structures**
- `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkBindImageMemoryInfo`:
  - `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkImageFormatProperties2`:
  - `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatPropertiesKHR`
- Extending `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2`:
  - `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfoKHR`
- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeaturesKHR`
- Extending `VkSamplerCreateInfo, VkImageViewCreateInfo`:
  - `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfoKHR`

**New Enums**
- `VkChromaLocationKHR`
- `VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversionKHR`
- `VkSamplerYcbcrRangeKHR`

**New Enum Constants**
- `VK_KHR_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkChromaLocation`:
  - `VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN_KHR`
  - `VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT_KHR`
- Extending `VkDebugReportObjectTypeEXT`:
  - `VK_DEBUG_REPORT_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_KHR_EXT`
- Extending `VkFormat`:
  - `VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM_KHR`
• Extending `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits`:
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DISJOINT_BIT_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_BIT_KHR`
- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCEABLE_BIT_KHR**
- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT_KHR**
- **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT_KHR**

- **Extending VkImageAspectFlagBits:**
  - **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT_KHR**
  - **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT_KHR**
  - **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT_KHR**

- **Extending VkImageCreateFlagBits:**
  - **VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT_KHR**

- **Extending VkObjectType:**
  - **VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_KHR**

- **Extending VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion:**
  - **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY_KHR**
  - **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_2020_KHR**
  - **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_601_KHR**
  - **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_709_KHR**
  - **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_IDENTITY_KHR**

- **Extending VkSamplerYcbcrRange:**
  - **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_FULL_KHR**
  - **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW_KHR**

- **Extending VkStructureType:**
  - **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_INFO_KHR**
  - **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_KHR**
  - **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_FEATURES_KHR**
  - **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CREATE_INFO_KHR**
  - **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_KHR**
  - **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_INFO_KHR**

**Version History**

- **Revision 1, 2017-01-24 (Andrew Garrard)**
  - Initial draft

- **Revision 2, 2017-01-25 (Andrew Garrard)**
  - After initial feedback

- **Revision 3, 2017-01-27 (Andrew Garrard)**
Higher bit depth formats, renaming, swizzle

- Revision 4, 2017-02-22 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Added query function, formats as RGB, clarifications
- Revision 5, 2017-04-?? (Andrew Garrard)
  - Simplified query and removed output conversions
- Revision 6, 2017-04-24 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Tidying, incorporated new image query, restored transfer functions
- Revision 7, 2017-04-25 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Added cosited option/midpoint requirement for formats, “bypassConversion”
- Revision 8, 2017-04-25 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Simplified further
- Revision 9, 2017-04-27 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Disjoint no more
- Revision 10, 2017-04-28 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Restored disjoint
- Revision 11, 2017-04-29 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Now Ycbcr conversion, and KHR
- Revision 12, 2017-06-06 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Added conversion to image view creation
- Revision 13, 2017-07-13 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Allowed cosited-only chroma samples for formats
- Revision 14, 2017-08-11 (Andrew Garrard)
  - Reflected quantization changes in BT.2100-1

**VK_KHR_separate_depth_stencil_layouts**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_separate_depth_stencil_layouts

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

242

**Revision**

1
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

- Requires `VK_KHR_create_renderpass2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact

- Piers Daniell [pdaniell-nv](mailto:pdaniell-nv)

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2019-06-25

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core

Contributors

- Daniel Koch, NVIDIA
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Jesse Barker, Unity
- Tobias Hector, AMD

Description

This extension allows image memory barriers for depth/stencil images to have just one of the `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT` aspect bits set, rather than require both. This allows their layouts to be set independently. To support depth/stencil images with different layouts for the depth and stencil aspects, the depth/stencil attachment interface has been updated to support a separate layout for stencil.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- Extending `VkAttachmentDescription2`:
  - `VkAttachmentDescriptionStencilLayoutKHR`

- Extending `VkAttachmentReference2`:
  - `VkAttachmentReferenceStencilLayoutKHR`

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`
New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_SEPARATE_DEPTH_STENCIL_LAYOUTS_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_SEPARATE_DEPTH_STENCIL_LAYOUTS_SPEC_VERSION`

Extending `VkImageLayout`:
- `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR`
- `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`
- `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR`
- `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`

Extending `VkStructureType`:
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_STENCIL_LAYOUT_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_STENCIL_LAYOUT_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SEPARATE_DEPTH_STENCIL_LAYOUTS_FEATURES_KHR`

Version History

- Revision 1, 2019-06-25 (Piers Daniell)
  - Internal revisions

**VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64**

Name String

`VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64`

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

181

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- *Promoted to Vulkan 1.2*
Description

This extension advertises the SPIR-V **Int64Atomics** capability for Vulkan, which allows a shader to contain 64-bit atomic operations on signed and unsigned integers. The supported operations include `OpAtomicMin`, `OpAtomicMax`, `OpAtomicAnd`, `OpAtomicOr`, `OpAtomicXor`, `OpAtomicAdd`, `OpAtomicExchange`, and `OpAtomicCompareExchange`.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. However, if Vulkan 1.2 is supported and this extension is not, the `shaderBufferInt64Atomics` capability is optional. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64FeaturesKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_SHADER_ATOMIC_INT64_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_SHADER_ATOMIC_INT64_SPEC_VERSION`

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_ATOMIC_INT64_FEATURES_KHR`
New SPIR-V Capabilities

• Int64Atomics

Version History

• Revision 1, 2018-07-05 (Aaron Hagan)
  ◦ Internal revisions

VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters

Name String

VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

64

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

• Daniel Koch @dgkoch

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-09-05

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

• This extension requires SPV_KHR_shader_draw_parameters
• This extension provides API support for GL_ARB_shader_draw_parameters
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

• Daniel Koch, NVIDIA Corporation
• Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
Description

This extension adds support for the following SPIR-V extension in Vulkan:

- SPV_KHR_shader_draw_parameters

The extension provides access to three additional built-in shader variables in Vulkan:

- BaseInstance, containing the firstInstance parameter passed to drawing commands,
- BaseVertex, containing the firstVertex or vertexOffset parameter passed to drawing commands, and
- DrawIndex, containing the index of the draw call currently being processed from an indirect drawing call.

When using GLSL source-based shader languages, the following variables from GL_ARB_shader_draw_parameters can map to these SPIR-V built-in decorations:

- in int gl_BaseInstanceARB; → BaseInstance,
- in int gl_BaseVertexARB; → BaseVertex, and
- in int gl_DrawIDARB; → DrawIndex.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1. However, the shaderDrawParameters feature bit was added to distinguish whether it is actually available or not.

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_SHADER_DRAW_PARAMETERS_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_SHADER_DRAW_PARAMETERS_SPEC_VERSION

New Built-In Variables

- BaseInstance
- BaseVertex
- DrawIndex

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- DrawParameters
Issues

1) Is this the same functionality as GL_ARB_shader_draw_parameters?

**RESOLVED**: It is actually a superset, as it also adds in support for arrayed drawing commands.

In GL for GL_ARB_shader_draw_parameters, gl_BaseVertexARB holds the integer value passed to the parameter to the command that resulted in the current shader invocation. In the case where the command has no baseVertex parameter, the value of gl_BaseVertexARB is zero. This means that gl_BaseVertexARB = baseVertex (for glDrawElements commands with baseVertex) or 0. In particular there are no glDrawArrays commands that take a baseVertex parameter.

Now in Vulkan, we have BaseVertex = vertexOffset (for indexed drawing commands) or firstVertex (for arrayed drawing commands), and so Vulkan’s version is really a superset of GL functionality.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-05 (Daniel Koch)
  - Internal revisions

**VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8**

Name String

VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

83

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact

- Alexander Galazin @alegal-arm

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2018-03-07
Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core
- This extension interacts with `VK_KHR_8bit_storage`
- This extension interacts with `VK_KHR_16bit_storage`
- This extension interacts with `VK_KHR_shader_float_controls`
- This extension provides API support for `GL_EXT_shader_explicit_arithmetic_types`

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
- Alexander Galazin, Arm
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, Arm
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Graeme Leese, Broadcom
- Daniel Rakos, AMD

Description

The `VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8` extension allows use of 16-bit floating-point types and 8-bit integer types in shaders for arithmetic operations.

It introduces two new optional features `shaderFloat16` and `shaderInt8` which directly map to the `Float16` and the `Int8` SPIR-V capabilities. The `VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8` extension also specifies precision requirements for half-precision floating-point SPIR-V operations. This extension does not enable use of 8-bit integer types or 16-bit floating-point types in any shader input and output interfaces and therefore does not supersede the `VK_KHR_8bit_storage` or `VK_KHR_16bit_storage` extensions.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. However, if Vulkan 1.2 is supported and this extension is not, both the `shaderFloat16` and `shaderInt8` capabilities are optional. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR`
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_SHADER_FLOAT16_INT8_EXTENSION_NAME`
• **VK_KHR_SHADER_FLOAT16_INT8_SPEC_VERSION**

**Extending VkStructureType:**

- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES_KHR**
- **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES_KHR**

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2018-03-07 (Alexander Galazin)
  
  - Initial draft

**VK_KHR_shader_float_controls**

**Name String**

  **VK_KHR_shader_float_controls**

**Extension Type**

  Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

  198

**Revision**

  4

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires **VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2** to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Deprecation state**

- *Promoted* to **Vulkan 1.2**

**Contact**

- Alexander Galazin 📩 alegal-arm

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

  2018-09-11

**Interactions and External Dependencies**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core
- This extension requires **SPV_KHR_float_controls**

**IP Status**

  No known IP claims.
Contributors

- Alexander Galazin, Arm
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, Arm
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Graeme Leese, Broadcom
- Daniel Rakos, AMD

Description

The VK_KHR_shader_float_controls extension enables efficient use of floating-point computations through the ability to query and override the implementation's default behavior for rounding modes, denormals, signed zero, and infinity.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR

New Enums

- VkShaderFloatControlsIndependenceKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkShaderFloatControlsIndependence:
  - VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_32_BIT_ONLY_KHR
  - VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_ALL_KHR
  - VK_SHADER_FLOAT_CONTROLS_INDEPENDENCE_NONE_KHR
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT_CONTROLS_PROPERTIES_KHR

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- DenormPreserve
- DenormFlushToZero
- SignedZeroInfNanPreserve
Issues

1) Which instructions must flush denorms?

**RESOLVED:** Only floating-point conversion, floating-point arithmetic, floating-point relational (except `OpIsNaN`, `OpIsInf`), and floating-point GLSL.std.450 extended instructions must flush denormals.

2) What is the denorm behavior for intermediate results?

**RESOLVED:** When a SPIR-V instruction is implemented as a sequence of other instructions:

- in the `DenormFlushToZero` execution mode, the intermediate instructions may flush denormals, the final result of the sequence **must** not be denormal.
- in the `DenormPreserve` execution mode, denormals must be preserved throughout the whole sequence.

3) Do denorm and rounding mode controls apply to `OpSpecConstantOp`?

**RESOLVED:** Yes, except when the opcode is `OpQuantizeToF16`.

4) The SPIR-V specification says that `OpConvertFToF16` and `OpConvertFToS` unconditionally round towards zero. Do the rounding mode controls specified through the execution modes apply to them?

**RESOLVED:** No, these instructions unconditionally round towards zero.

5) Do any of the “Pack” GLSL.std.450 instructions count as conversion instructions and have the rounding mode applied?

**RESOLVED:** No, only instructions listed in “section 3.32.11. Conversion Instructions” of the SPIR-V specification count as conversion instructions.

6) When using inf/nan-ignore mode, what is expected of `OpIsNan` and `OpIsInf`?

**RESOLVED:** These instructions must always accurately detect inf/nan if it is passed to them.

Version 4 API incompatibility

The original versions of `VK_KHR_shader_float_controls` shipped with booleans named “separateDenormSettings” and “separateRoundingModeSettings”, which at first glance could have indicated “they can all be set independently, or not”. However the spec language as written indicated that the 32-bit value could always be set independently, and only the 16- and 64-bit controls needed to be the same if these values were `VK_FALSE`.

As a result of this slight disparity, and lack of test coverage for this facet of the extension, we ended up with two different behaviors in the wild, where some implementations worked as written, and
others worked based on the naming. As these are hard limits in hardware with reasons for exposure as written, it was not possible to standardise on a single way to make this work within the existing API.

No known users of this part of the extension exist in the wild, and as such the Vulkan WG took the unusual step of retroactively changing the once boolean value into a tri-state enum, breaking source compatibility. This was however done in such a way as to retain ABI compatibility, in case any code using this did exist; with the numerical values 0 and 1 retaining their original specified meaning, and a new value signifying the additional “all need to be set together” state. If any applications exist today, compiled binaries will continue to work as written in most cases, but will need changes before the code can be recompiled.

**Version History**

- Revision 4, 2019-06-18 (Tobias Hector)
  - Modified settings restrictions, see Version 4 API incompatibility
- Revision 3, 2018-09-11 (Alexander Galazin)
  - Minor restructuring
- Revision 2, 2018-04-17 (Alexander Galazin)
  - Added issues and resolutions
- Revision 1, 2018-04-11 (Alexander Galazin)
  - Initial draft

**VK_KHR_shader_integer_dot_product**

**Name String**

- **VK_KHR_shader_integer_dot_product**

**Extension Type**

- Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

- 281

**Revision**

- 1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires **VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2** to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Deprecation state**

- Promoted to **Vulkan 1.3**
This extension adds support for the integer dot product SPIR-V instructions defined in SPV_KHR_integer_dot_product. These instructions are particularly useful for neural network inference and training but find uses in other general purpose compute applications as well.
New Structures

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductFeaturesKHR`
- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderIntegerDotProductPropertiesKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_SPEC_VERSION`
- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_FEATURES_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_INTEGER_DOT_PRODUCT_PROPERTIES_KHR`

Promotion to Vulkan 1.3

Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.3, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- `DotProductInputAllKHR`
- `DotProductInput4x8BitKHR`
- `DotProductInput4x8BitPackedKHR`
- `DotProductKHR`

Version History

- Revision 1, 2021-06-16 (Kévin Petit)
  - Initial revision

VK_KHR_shader_non_semantic_info

Name String

- `VK_KHR_shader_non_semantic_info`

Extension Type

- Device extension

Registered Extension Number

- 294
Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.3

Contact
• Baldur Karlsson @baldurk

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2019-10-16

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.3 Core
• This extension requires SPV_KHR_non_semantic_info

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
• Baldur Karlsson, Valve

Description
This extension allows the use of the SPV_KHR_non_semantic_info extension in SPIR-V shader modules.

New Enum Constants
• VK_KHR_SHADER_NON_SEMANTIC_INFO_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_SHADER_NON_SEMANTIC_INFO_SPEC_VERSION

Promotion to Vulkan 1.3
Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.3 Because the extension has no API controlling its functionality, this results only in a change to the SPIR-V Extensions table.

Version History
• Revision 1, 2019-10-16 (Baldur Karlsson)
  ◦ Initial revision
VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_extended_types

Name String
   VK_KHR_shader_subgroup_extended_types

Extension Type
   Device extension

Registered Extension Number
   176

Revision
   1

Extension and Version Dependencies
   • Requires support for Vulkan 1.1

Deprecation state
   • Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact
   • Neil Henning sheredom

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
   2019-01-08

IP Status
   No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
   • Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core
   • This extension provides API support for GLSL_EXT_shader_subgroup_extended_types

Contributors
   • Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
   • Jan-Harald Fredriksen, Arm
   • Neil Henning, AMD
   • Daniel Koch, NVIDIA
   • Jeff Leger, Qualcomm
   • Graeme Leese, Broadcom
   • David Neto, Google
   • Daniel Rakos, AMD
**Description**

This extension enables the Non Uniform Group Operations in SPIR-V to support 8-bit integer, 16-bit integer, 64-bit integer, 16-bit floating-point, and vectors of these types.

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.2**

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**New Structures**

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceShaderSubgroupExtendedTypesFeaturesKHR`

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_KHR_SHADER_SUBGROUP_EXTENDED_TYPES_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_SHADER_SUBGROUP_EXTENDED_TYPES_SPEC_VERSION`

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_SUBGROUP_EXTENDED_TYPES_FEATURES_KHR`

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2019-01-08 (Neil Henning)
  - Initial draft

**VK_KHR_shader_terminate_invocation**

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_shader_terminate_invocation`

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

216

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality
Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3

Contact

- Jesse Hall _critsec

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2020-08-11

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3 Core
- Requires the SPV_KHR_terminate_invocation SPIR-V extension.

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- Alan Baker, Google
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Jesse Hall, Google
- Ralph Potter, Samsung
- Tom Olson, Arm

Description

This extension adds Vulkan support for the SPV_KHR_terminate_invocation SPIR-V extension. That SPIR-V extension provides a new instruction, OpTerminateInvocation, which causes a shader invocation to immediately terminate and sets the coverage of shaded samples to 0; only previously executed instructions will have observable effects. The OpTerminateInvocation instruction, along with the OpDemoteToHelperInvocation instruction from the VK_EXT_shader_demote_to_helper_invocation extension, together replace the OpKill instruction, which could behave like either of these instructions. OpTerminateInvocation provides the behavior required by the GLSL discard statement, and should be used when available by GLSL compilers and applications that need the GLSL discard behavior.

New Structures

- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceShaderTerminateInvocationFeaturesKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_SHADER_TERMINATE_INVOCATION_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_SHADER_TERMINATE_INVOCATION_SPEC_VERSION
Extending `VkStructureType`:

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_TERMINATE_INVOCATION_FEATURES_KHR`

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.3**

Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.3, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2020-08-11 (Jesse Hall)

**VK_KHR_spirv_1_4**

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_spirv_1_4`

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

237

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.1
- Requires `VK_KHR_shader_float_controls` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Deprecation state**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

**Contact**

- Jesse Hall @critsec

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**

2019-04-01

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Interactions and External Dependencies**

- Requires SPIR-V 1.4.
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core
**Contributors**

- Alexander Galazin, Arm
- David Neto, Google
- Jesse Hall, Google
- John Kessenich, Google
- Neil Henning, AMD
- Tom Olson, Arm

**Description**

This extension allows the use of SPIR-V 1.4 shader modules. SPIR-V 1.4’s new features primarily make it an easier target for compilers from high-level languages, rather than exposing new hardware functionality.

SPIR-V 1.4 incorporates features that are also available separately as extensions. SPIR-V 1.4 shader modules do not need to enable those extensions with the `OpExtension` opcode, since they are integral parts of SPIR-V 1.4.

SPIR-V 1.4 introduces new floating point execution mode capabilities, also available via `SPV_KHR_float_controls`. Implementations are not required to support all of these new capabilities; support can be queried using `VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR` from the `VK_KHR_shader_float_controls` extension.

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.2**

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_KHR_SPIRV_1_4_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_SPIRV_1_4_SPEC_VERSION`

**Issues**

1. Should we have an extension specific to this SPIR-V version, or add a version-generic query for SPIR-V version? SPIR-V 1.4 does not need any other API changes.

**RESOLVED**: Just expose SPIR-V 1.4.

Most new SPIR-V versions introduce optionally-required capabilities or have implementation-defined limits, and would need more API and specification changes specific to that version to make them available in Vulkan. For example, to support the subgroup capabilities added in SPIR-V 1.3 required introducing `VkPhysicalDeviceSubgroupProperties` to allow querying the supported group operation categories, maximum supported subgroup size, etc. While we could expose the parts of a new SPIR-V version that do not need accompanying changes generically, we will still end up writing extensions specific to each version for the remaining parts. Thus the generic mechanism will not
reduce future spec-writing effort. In addition, making it clear which parts of a future version are supported by the generic mechanism and which cannot be used without specific support would be difficult to get right ahead of time.

2. Can different stages of the same pipeline use shaders with different SPIR-V versions?

**RESOLVED:** Yes.

Mixing SPIR-V versions 1.0-1.3 in the same pipeline has not been disallowed, so it would be inconsistent to disallow mixing 1.4 with previous versions. SPIR-V 1.4 does not introduce anything that should cause new difficulties here.

3. Must Vulkan extensions corresponding to SPIR-V extensions that were promoted to core in 1.4 be enabled in order to use that functionality in a SPIR-V 1.4 module?

**RESOLVED:** No, with caveats.

The SPIR-V 1.4 module does not need to declare the SPIR-V extensions, since the functionality is now part of core, so there is no need to enable the Vulkan extension that allows SPIR-V modules to declare the SPIR-V extension. However, when the functionality that is now core in SPIR-V 1.4 is optionally supported, the query for support is provided by a Vulkan extension, and that query can only be used if the extension is enabled.

This applies to any SPIR-V version; specifically for SPIR-V 1.4 this only applies to the functionality from `SPV_KHR_float_controls`, which was made available in Vulkan by `VK_KHR_shader_float_controls`. Even though the extension was promoted in SPIR-V 1.4, the capabilities are still optional in implementations that support `VK_KHR_spirv_1_4`.

A SPIR-V 1.4 module does not need to enable `SPV_KHR_float_controls` in order to use the capabilities, so if the application has *a priori* knowledge that the implementation supports the capabilities, it does not need to enable `VK_KHR_shader_float_controls`. However, if it does not have this knowledge and has to query for support at runtime, it must enable `VK_KHR_shader_float_controls` in order to use `VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR`.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2019-04-01 (Jesse Hall)
  - Internal draft versions

**VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class**

**Name String**

- `VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class`

**Extension Type**

- Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

- 132
Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• Alexander Galazin @alegal-arm

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date
2017-09-05

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• This extension requires SPV_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• Alexander Galazin, ARM
• David Neto, Google

Description
This extension adds support for the following SPIR-V extension in Vulkan:

• SPV_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class

This extension provides a new SPIR-V StorageBuffer storage class. A Block-decorated object in this class is equivalent to a BufferBlock-decorated object in the Uniform storage class.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1
All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1.

New Enum Constants
• VK_KHR_STORAGE_BUFFER_STORAGE_CLASS_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_STORAGE_BUFFER_STORAGE_CLASS_SPEC_VERSION
Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-03-23 (Alexander Galazin)
  - Initial draft

VK_KHR_synchronization2

Name String

VK_KHR_synchronization2

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

315

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3

Contact

- Tobias Hector tobki

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2020-12-03

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3 Core
- Interacts with VK_KHR_create_renderpass2

Contributors

- Tobias Hector

Description

This extension modifies the original core synchronization APIs to simplify the interface and improve usability of these APIs. It also adds new pipeline stage and access flag types that extend into the 64-bit range, as we have run out within the 32-bit range. The new flags are identical to the old values within the 32-bit range, with new stages and bits beyond that.
Pipeline stages and access flags are now specified together in memory barrier structures, making the connection between the two more obvious. Additionally, scoping the pipeline stages into the barrier structs allows the use of the `MEMORY_READ` and `MEMORY_WRITE` flags without sacrificing precision. The per-stage access flags should be used to disambiguate specific accesses in a given stage or set of stages - for instance, between uniform reads and sampling operations.

Layout transitions have been simplified as well; rather than requiring a different set of layouts for depth/stencil/color attachments, there are generic `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR` and `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR` layouts which are contextually applied based on the image format. For example, for a depth format image, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR` is equivalent to `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`. `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR` also functionally replaces `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`.

Events are now more efficient, because they include memory dependency information when you set them on the device. Previously, this information was only known when waiting on an event, so the dependencies could not be satisfied until the wait occurred. That sometimes meant stalling the pipeline when the wait occurred. The new API provides enough information for implementations to satisfy these dependencies in parallel with other tasks.

Queue submission has been changed to wrap command buffers and semaphores in extensible structures, which incorporate changes from Vulkan 1.1, `VK_KHR_device_group`, and `VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore`. This also adds a pipeline stage to the semaphore signal operation, mirroring the existing pipeline stage specification for wait operations.

Other miscellaneous changes include:

- Events can now be specified as interacting only with the device, allowing more efficient access to the underlying object.
- Image memory barriers that do not perform an image layout transition can be specified by setting `oldLayout` equal to `newLayout`.
  - E.g. the old and new layout can both be set to `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED`, without discarding data in the image.
- Queue family ownership transfer parameters are simplified in some cases.
- Where two synchronization commands need to be matched up (queue transfer operations, events), the dependency information specified in each place must now match completely for consistency.
- Extensions with commands or functions with a `VkPipelineStageFlags` or `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` parameter have had those APIs replaced with equivalents using `VkPipelineStageFlags2KHR`.
- The new event and barrier interfaces are now more extensible for future changes.
- Relevant pipeline stage masks can now be specified as empty with the new `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_NONE_KHR` and `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_NONE_KHR` values.
- `VkMemoryBarrier2KHR` can be chained to `VkSubpassDependency2`, overriding the original 32-bit stage and access masks.
New Base Types

- VkFlags64

New Commands

- vkCmdPipelineBarrier2KHR
- vkCmdResetEvent2KHR
- vkCmdSetEvent2KHR
- vkCmdWaitEvents2KHR
- vkCmdWriteTimestamp2KHR
- vkQueueSubmit2KHR

New Structures

- VkBufferMemoryBarrier2KHR
- VkCommandBufferSubmitInfoKHR
- VkDependencyInfoKHR
- VkImageMemoryBarrier2KHR
- VkSemaphoreSubmitInfoKHR
- VkSubmitInfo2KHR
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceSynchronization2FeaturesKHR
- Extending VkSubpassDependency2:
  - VkMemoryBarrier2KHR

New Enums

- VkAccessFlagBits2KHR
- VkPipelineStageFlagBits2KHR
- VkSubmitFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkAccessFlags2KHR
- VkPipelineStageFlags2KHR
- VkSubmitFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_SYNCHRONIZATION_2_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_SYNCHRONIZATION_2_SPEC_VERSION

- Extending VkAccessFlagBits:
  - VK_ACCESS_NONE_KHR

- Extending VkEventCreateFlagBits:
  - VK_EVENT_CREATE_DEVICE_ONLY_BIT_KHR

- Extending VkImageLayout:
  - VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR
  - VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR

- Extending VkPipelineStageFlagBits:
  - VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_NONE_KHR

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_BARRIER_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEPENDENCY_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_BARRIER_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SYNCHRONIZATION_2_FEATURES_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_INFO_2_KHR

If VK_KHR_acceleration_structure is supported:

- Extending VkAccessFlagBits2:
  - VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_READ_BIT_KHR
  - VK_ACCESS_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_WRITE_BIT_KHR

- Extending VkPipelineStageFlagBits2:
  - VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_ACCELERATION_STRUCTURE_BUILD_BIT_KHR

If VK_KHR_fragment_shading_rate is supported:

- Extending VkAccessFlagBits2:
  - VK_ACCESS_2_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT_KHR

- Extending VkPipelineStageFlagBits2:
  - VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_FRAGMENT_SHADING_RATE_ATTACHMENT_BIT_KHR

If VK_KHR_ray_tracing_pipeline is supported:

- Extending VkPipelineStageFlagBits2:
  - VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_2_RAY_TRACING_SHADER_BIT_KHR
Promotion to Vulkan 1.3

Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.3, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

Examples

See [https://github.com/KhronosGroup/Vulkan-Docs/wiki/Synchronization-Examples](https://github.com/KhronosGroup/Vulkan-Docs/wiki/Synchronization-Examples)

Version History

- Revision 1, 2020-12-03 (Tobias Hector)
  - Internal revisions

VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore

Name String

VK_KHR_timeline_semaphore

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

208

Revision

2

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

Contact

- Jason Ekstrand [jekstrand](mailto:jekstrand)

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2019-06-12

IP Status

No known IP claims.
Interactions and External Dependencies

- This extension interacts with `VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities`
- This extension interacts with `VK_KHR_external_semaphore`
- This extension interacts with `VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32`
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core

Contributors

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Yuriy O’Donnell, Epic Games
- Jason Ekstrand, Intel
- Jesse Hall, Google
- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
- Daniel Rakos, AMD
- Ray Smith, Arm

Description

This extension introduces a new type of semaphore that has an integer payload identifying a point in a timeline. Such timeline semaphores support the following operations:

- Host query - A host operation that allows querying the payload of the timeline semaphore.
- Host wait - A host operation that allows a blocking wait for a timeline semaphore to reach a specified value.
- Host signal - A host operation that allows advancing the timeline semaphore to a specified value.
- Device wait - A device operation that allows waiting for a timeline semaphore to reach a specified value.
- Device signal - A device operation that allows advancing the timeline semaphore to a specified value.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Commands

- `vkGetSemaphoreCounterValueKHR`
- `vkSignalSemaphoreKHR`
- `vkWaitSemaphoresKHR`
New Structures

- VkSemaphoreSignalInfoKHR
- VkSemaphoreWaitInfoKHR

Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphoreFeaturesKHR

Extending VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceTimelineSemaphorePropertiesKHR

Extending VkSemaphoreCreateInfo, VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo:
  - VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfoKHR

Extending VkSubmitInfo, VkBindSparseInfo:
  - VkTimelineSemaphoreSubmitInfoKHR

New Enums

- VkSemaphoreTypeKHR
- VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBitsKHR

New Bitmasks

- VkSemaphoreWaitFlagsKHR

New Enum Constants

- VK_KHR_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_SPEC_VERSION

Extending VkSemaphoreType:
  - VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY_KHR
  - VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE_KHR

Extending VkSemaphoreWaitFlagBits:
  - VK_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_ANY_BIT_KHR

Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_FEATURES_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_SIGNAL_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_CREATE_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_WAIT_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_TIMELINE_SEMAPHORE_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR
Issues

1) Do we need a new object type for this?

**RESOLVED:** No, we just introduce a new type of semaphore object, as VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32 already uses semaphores as the destination for importing D3D12 fence objects, which are semantically close/identical to the proposed synchronization primitive.

2) What type of payload the new synchronization primitive has?

**RESOLVED:** A 64-bit unsigned integer that can only be set to strictly increasing values by signal operations and is not changed by wait operations.

3) Does the new synchronization primitive have the same signal-before-wait requirement as the existing semaphores do?

**RESOLVED:** No. Timeline semaphores support signaling and waiting entirely asynchronously. It is the responsibility of the client to avoid deadlock.

4) Does the new synchronization primitive allow resetting its payload?

**RESOLVED:** No, allowing the payload value to “go backwards” is problematic. Applications looking for reset behavior should create a new instance of the synchronization primitive instead.

5) How do we enable host waits on the synchronization primitive?

**RESOLVED:** Both a non-blocking query of the current payload value of the synchronization primitive, and a blocking wait operation are provided.

6) How do we enable device waits and signals on the synchronization primitive?

**RESOLVED:** Similar to VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32, this extension introduces a new structure that can be chained to VkSubmitInfo to specify the values signaled semaphores should be set to, and the values waited semaphores need to reach.

7) Can the new synchronization primitive be used to synchronize presentation and swapchain image acquisition operations?

**RESOLVED:** Some implementations may have problems with supporting that directly, thus it is not allowed in this extension.

8) Do we want to support external sharing of the new synchronization primitive type?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. Timeline semaphore specific external sharing capabilities can be queried using vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties by chaining the new VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfoKHR structure to its pExternalSemaphoreInfo structure. This allows having a different set of external semaphore handle types supported for timeline semaphores vs binary semaphores.

9) Do we need to add a host signal operation for the new synchronization primitive type?

**RESOLVED:** Yes. This helps in situations where one host thread submits a workload but another
host thread has the information on when the workload is ready to be executed.

10) How should the new synchronization primitive interact with the ordering requirements of the original VkSemaphore?

**RESOLVED:** Prior to calling any command which *may* cause a wait operation on a binary semaphore, the client *must* ensure that the semaphore signal operation that has been submitted for execution and any semaphore signal operations on which it depends (if any) *must* have also been submitted for execution.

11) Should we have separate feature bits for different sub-features of timeline semaphores?

**RESOLVED:** No. The only feature which cannot be supported universally is timeline semaphore import/export. For import/export, the client is already required to query available external handle types via `vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreProperties` and provide the semaphore type by adding a `VkSemaphoreTypeCreateInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo` so no new feature bit is required.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2018-05-10 (Jason Ekstrand)
  - Initial version
- Revision 2, 2019-06-12 (Jason Ekstrand)
  - Added an initialValue parameter to timeline semaphore creation

**VK_KHR_uniform_buffer_standard_layout**

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_uniform_buffer_standard_layout`

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

254

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2` to be enabled for any device-level functionality

**Deprecation state**

- *Promoted to* Vulkan 1.2
Description

This extension enables tighter array and struct packing to be used with uniform buffers.

It modifies the alignment rules for uniform buffers, allowing for tighter packing of arrays and structures. This allows, for example, the std430 layout, as defined in GLSL to be supported in uniform buffers.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

• Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:

  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR

New Enum Constants

• VK_KHR_UNIFORM_BUFFER_STANDARD_LAYOUT_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_UNIFORM_BUFFER_STANDARD_LAYOUT_SPEC_VERSION
• Extending VkStructureType:

  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_STANDARD_LAYOUT_FEATURES_KHR
Version History

• Revision 1, 2019-01-25 (Graeme Leese)
  ◦ Initial draft

VK_KHR_variable_pointers

Name String

VK_KHR_variable_pointers

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

121

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

• Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

• Requires VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

• Jesse Hall critsec

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2017-09-05

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

• This extension requires SPV_KHR_variable_pointers

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

• John Kessenich, Google

• Neil Henning, Codeplay
Description

The `VK_KHR_variable_pointers` extension allows implementations to indicate their level of support for the `SPV_KHR_variable_pointers` SPIR-V extension. The SPIR-V extension allows shader modules to use invocation-private pointers into uniform and/or storage buffers, where the pointer values can be dynamic and non-uniform.

The `SPV_KHR_variable_pointers` extension introduces two capabilities. The first, `VariablePointersStorageBuffer`, must be supported by all implementations of this extension. The second, `VariablePointers`, is optional.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, with the KHR suffix omitted, however support for the `variablePointersStorageBuffer` feature is made optional. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures

- Extending `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2`, `VkDeviceCreateInfo`:
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointerFeaturesKHR`
  - `VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeaturesKHR`

New Enum Constants

- `VK_KHR_VARIABLE_POINTERS_EXTENSION_NAME`
- `VK_KHR_VARIABLE_POINTERS_SPEC_VERSION`

Extending `VkStructureType`:

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTERS_FEATURES_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTER_FEATURES_KHR`

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- `VariablePointers`
- `VariablePointersStorageBuffer`
Issues

1) Do we need an optional property for the SPIR-V VariablePointersStorageBuffer capability or should it be mandatory when this extension is advertised?

**RESOLVED:** Add it as a distinct feature, but make support mandatory. Adding it as a feature makes the extension easier to include in a future core API version. In the extension, the feature is mandatory, so that presence of the extension guarantees some functionality. When included in a core API version, the feature would be optional.

2) Can support for these capabilities vary between shader stages?

**RESOLVED:** No, if the capability is supported in any stage it must be supported in all stages.

3) Should the capabilities be features or limits?

**RESOLVED:** Features, primarily for consistency with other similar extensions.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2017-03-14 (Jesse Hall and John Kessenich)
  - Internal revisions

**VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model**

**Name String**
VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model

**Extension Type**
Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**
212

**Revision**
3

**Extension and Version Dependencies**
- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0

**Deprecation state**
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2

**Contact**
- Jeff Bolz [jeffbolznv](mailto:jeffbolznv)

**Other Extension Metadata**

**Last Modified Date**
2018-12-10
IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.2 Core
- This extension requires SPV_KHR_vulkan_memory_model

Contributors
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Alan Baker, Google
- Tobias Hector, AMD
- David Neto, Google
- Robert Simpson, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.
- Brian Sumner, AMD

Description
The VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model extension allows use of the Vulkan Memory Model, which formally defines how to synchronize memory accesses to the same memory locations performed by multiple shader invocations.

Note
Version 3 of the spec added a member (vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains) to VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR, which is an incompatible change from version 2.

Promotion to Vulkan 1.2
All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.2, with the KHR suffix omitted. However, if Vulkan 1.2 is supported and this extension is not, the vulkanMemoryModel capability is optional. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

New Structures
- Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  - VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR

New Enum Constants
- VK_KHR_VULKAN_MEMORY_MODEL_EXTENSION_NAME
- VK_KHR_VULKAN_MEMORY_MODEL_SPEC_VERSION
- Extending VkStructureType:
New SPIR-V Capabilities

- VulkanMemoryModelKHR

Version History

- Revision 1, 2018-06-24 (Jeff Bolz)
  - Initial draft
- Revision 3, 2018-12-10 (Jeff Bolz)
  - Add vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains member to the VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR structure.

**VK_KHR_zero_initialize_workgroup_memory**

Name String

VK_KHR_zero_initialize_workgroup_memory

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

326

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires support for Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 to be enabled for any device-level functionality

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3

Contact

- Alan Baker alan-baker

Other Extension Metadata

Last Modified Date

2020-11-18

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.3 Core
IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
• Alan Baker, Google
• Jeff Bolz, Nvidia
• Jason Ekstrand, Intel

Description
This extension allows the use of a null constant initializer on shader Workgroup memory variables, allowing implementations to expose any special hardware or instructions they may have. Zero initialization is commonly used by applications running untrusted content (e.g. web browsers) as a way of defeating memory-scraping attacks.

New Structures
• Extending VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, VkDeviceCreateInfo:
  ◦ VkPhysicalDeviceZeroInitializeWorkgroupMemoryFeaturesKHR

New Enum Constants
• VK_KHR_ZERO_INITIALIZE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_EXTENSION_NAME
• VK_KHR_ZERO_INITIALIZE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_SPEC_VERSION
• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ZERO_INITIALIZE_WORKGROUP_MEMORY_FEATURES_KHR

Promotion to Vulkan 1.3
Functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.3, with the KHR suffix omitted. The original type, enum and command names are still available as aliases of the core functionality.

Version History
• Revision 1, 2020-11-18 (Alan Baker)
  ◦ Internal draft version
Appendix F: Vulkan Roadmap Milestones

Roadmap milestones are intended to be supported by mid-to-high-end smartphones, tablets, laptops, consoles, and desktop devices.

Each milestone indicates support for a set of extensions, features, limits, and formats across these devices, and should be supported by all such new hardware shipping by the end of the target year or shortly thereafter.

Roadmap 2022

The Roadmap 2022 milestone is intended to be supported by newer mid-to-high-end devices shipping in 2022 or shortly thereafter across mainstream smartphone, tablet, laptops, console and desktop devices.

Required API versions

This profile requires Vulkan 1.3.

Required Features

The following core optional features are required to be supported:

- Vulkan 1.0 Optional Features
  - fullDrawIndexUint32
  - imageCubeArray
  - independentBlend
  - sampleRateShading
  - drawIndirectFirstInstance
  - depthClamp
  - depthBiasClamp
  - samplerAnisotropy
  - occlusionQueryPrecise
  - fragmentStoresAndAtomics
  - shaderStorageImageExtendedFormats
  - shaderUniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing
  - shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing
  - shaderStorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing
  - shaderStorageImageArrayDynamicIndexing

- Vulkan 1.1 Optional Features
  - samplerYcbcrConversion
• Vulkan 1.2 Optional Features
  ◦ samplerMirrorClampToEdge
  ◦ descriptorIndexing
  ◦ shaderUniformTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing
  ◦ shaderStorageTexelBufferArrayDynamicIndexing
  ◦ shaderUniformBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing
  ◦ shaderSampledImageArrayNonUniformIndexing
  ◦ shaderStorageBufferArrayNonUniformIndexing
  ◦ descriptorBindingSampledImageUpdateAfterBind
  ◦ descriptorBindingStorageImageUpdateAfterBind
  ◦ descriptorBindingStorageBufferUpdateAfterBind
  ◦ descriptorBindingUniformTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind
  ◦ descriptorBindingStorageTexelBufferUpdateAfterBind
  ◦ descriptorBindingUpdateUnusedWhilePending
  ◦ descriptorBindingPartiallyBound
  ◦ descriptorBindingVariableDescriptorCount
  ◦ runtimeDescriptorArray
  ◦ scalarBlockLayout

**Required Limits**

The following core increased limits are required

Table 78. Vulkan 1.0 Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit Name</th>
<th>Unsupported Limit</th>
<th>Core Limit</th>
<th>Profile Limit</th>
<th>Limit Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxImageDimension1D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxImageDimension2D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxImageDimensionCube</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxImageArrayLayers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxUniformBufferRange</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16384</td>
<td>65536</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bufferImageGranularity</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>131072</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit Name</td>
<td>Unsupported Limit</td>
<td>Core Limit</td>
<td>Profile Limit</td>
<td>Limit Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageResources</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetSamplers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>min, n × PerStage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>min, n × PerStage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>min, n × PerStage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetSampledImages</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>min, n × PerStage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageImages</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>min, n × PerStage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFragmentCombinedOutputResources</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxComputeWorkGroupInvocations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxComputeWorkGroupSize</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(128,128,64)</td>
<td>(256,256,64)</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subTexelPrecisionBits</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mipmapPrecisionBits</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxSamplerLodBias</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointSizeGranularity</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>max, fixed point increment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineWidthGranularity</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>max, fixed point increment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standardSampleLocations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>VK_TRUE</td>
<td>implementation-dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxColorAttachments</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 79. Vulkan 1.1 Limits
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit Name</th>
<th>Unsupported Limit</th>
<th>Core Limit</th>
<th>Profile Limit</th>
<th>Limit Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subgroupSize</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>implementation-dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subgroupSupportedStages</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT</td>
<td>VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT</td>
<td>implementation-dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subgroupSupportedOperations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BASIC_BIT</td>
<td>VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BASIC_BIT VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_VOTE_BIT VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_ARITHMETIC_BIT VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_BALLOT_BIT VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_SHUFFLE_BIT VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_SHUFFLE_RELATIVE_BIT VK_SUBGROUP_FEATURE_QUAD_BIT</td>
<td>implementation-dependent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 80. Vulkan 1.2 Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit Name</th>
<th>Unsupported Limit</th>
<th>Core Limit</th>
<th>Profile Limit</th>
<th>Limit Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>VK_TRUE</td>
<td>implementation-dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>VK_TRUE</td>
<td>implementation-dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxPerStageDescriptorUpdateAfterBindInputAttachments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 81. Vulkan 1.3 Limits
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit Name</th>
<th>Unsupported Limit</th>
<th>Core Limit</th>
<th>Profile Limit</th>
<th>Limit Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxSubgroupSize</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Required extensions**

The following extensions are required

**VK_KHR_global_priority**
Appendix G: API Boilerplate

This appendix defines Vulkan API features that are infrastructure required for a complete functional description of Vulkan, but do not logically belong elsewhere in the Specification.

Vulkan Header Files

Vulkan is defined as an API in the C99 language. Khronos provides a corresponding set of header files for applications using the API, which may be used in either C or C++ code. The interface descriptions in the specification are the same as the interfaces defined in these header files, and both are derived from the vk.xml XML API Registry, which is the canonical machine-readable description of the Vulkan API. The Registry, scripts used for processing it into various forms, and documentation of the registry schema are available as described at https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/#apiregistry.

Language bindings for other languages can be defined using the information in the Specification and the Registry. Khronos does not provide any such bindings, but third-party developers have created some additional bindings.

Vulkan Combined API Header vulkan.h (Informative)

Applications normally will include the header vulkan.h. In turn, vulkan.h always includes the following headers:

- vk_platform.h, defining platform-specific macros and headers.
- vulkan_core.h, defining APIs for the Vulkan core and all registered extensions other than window system-specific and provisional extensions, which are included in separate header files.

In addition, specific preprocessor macros defined at the time vulkan.h is included cause header files for the corresponding window system-specific and provisional interfaces to be included, as described below.

Vulkan Platform-Specific Header vk_platform.h (Informative)

Platform-specific macros and interfaces are defined in vk_platform.h. These macros are used to control platform-dependent behavior, and their exact definitions are under the control of specific platforms and Vulkan implementations.

Platform-Specific Calling Conventions

On many platforms the following macros are empty strings, causing platform- and compiler-specific default calling conventions to be used.

VKAPI_ATTR is a macro placed before the return type in Vulkan API function declarations. This macro controls calling conventions for C++11 and GCC/Clang-style compilers.

VKAPI_CALL is a macro placed after the return type in Vulkan API function declarations. This macro controls calling conventions for MSVC-style compilers.
VKAPI_PTR is a macro placed between the '(' and '*' in Vulkan API function pointer declarations. This macro also controls calling conventions, and typically has the same definition as VKAPI_ATTR or VKAPI_CALL, depending on the compiler.

With these macros, a Vulkan function declaration takes the form of:

```c
VKAPI_ATTR <return_type> VKAPI_CALL <command_name>(<command_parameters>);
```

Additionally, a Vulkan function pointer type declaration takes the form of:

```c
typedef <return_type> (VKAPI_PTR *PFN_<command_name>)(<command_parameters>);
```

### Platform-Specific Header Control

If the VK_NO_STDINT_H macro is defined by the application at compile time, extended integer types used by the Vulkan API, such as uint8_t, must also be defined by the application. Otherwise, the Vulkan headers will not compile. If VK_NO_STDINT_H is not defined, the system <stdint.h> is used to define these types. There is a fallback path when Microsoft Visual Studio version 2008 and earlier versions are detected at compile time.

If the VK_NO_STDDEF_H macro is defined by the application at compile time, size_t, must also be defined by the application. Otherwise, the Vulkan headers will not compile. If VK_NO_STDDEF_H is not defined, the system <stddef.h> is used to define this type.

### Vulkan Core API Header `vulkan_core.h`

Applications that do not make use of window system-specific extensions may simply include `vulkan_core.h` instead of `vulkan.h`, although there is usually no reason to do so. In addition to the Vulkan API, `vulkan_core.h` also defines a small number of C preprocessor macros that are described below.

#### Vulkan Header File Version Number

`VK_HEADER_VERSION` is the version number of the `vulkan_core.h` header. This value is kept synchronized with the patch version of the released Specification.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
// Version of this file
#define VK_HEADER_VERSION 224
```

`VK_HEADER_VERSION_COMPLETE` is the complete version number of the `vulkan_core.h` header, comprising the major, minor, and patch versions. The major/minor values are kept synchronized with the complete version of the released Specification. This value is intended for use by automated tools to identify exactly which version of the header was used during their generation.

Applications should not use this value as their `VkApplicationInfo::apiVersion`. Instead applications
should explicitly select a specific fixed major/minor API version using, for example, one of the `VK_API_VERSION_*_*` values.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
// Complete version of this file
#define VK_HEADER_VERSION_COMPLETE VK_MAKE_API_VERSION(0, 1, 3, VK_HEADER_VERSION)
```

`VK_API_VERSION` is now commented out of `vulkan_core.h` and cannot be used.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
// DEPRECATED: This define has been removed. Specific version defines (e.g.
// VK_API_VERSION_1_0), or the VK_MAKE_VERSION macro, should be used instead.
// #define VK_API_VERSION VK_MAKE_VERSION(1, 0, 0) // Patch version should always be
// set to 0
```

**Vulkan Handle Macros**

**VK_DEFINE_HANDLE** defines a dispatchable handle type.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0

#define VK_DEFINE_HANDLE(object) typedef struct object##_T* object;
```

- **object** is the name of the resulting C type.

The only dispatchable handle types are those related to device and instance management, such as `VkDevice`.

**VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE** defines a non-dispatchable handle type.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0

#ifndef VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE
#if (VK_USE_64_BIT_PTR_DEFINES==1)
#define VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(object) typedef struct object##_T object;
#else
#define VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(object) typedef uint64_t object;
#endif
#endif
```

- **object** is the name of the resulting C type.

Most Vulkan handle types, such as `VkBuffer`, are non-dispatchable.

---

**Note**
The `vulkan_core.h` header allows the `VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE` and `VK_NULL_HANDLE` definitions to be overridden by the application. If `VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE` is already defined when `vulkan_core.h` is compiled, the default definitions for `VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE` and `VK_NULL_HANDLE` are skipped. This allows the application to define a binary-compatible custom handle which may provide more type-safety or other features needed by the application. Applications must not define handles in a way that is not binary compatible - where binary compatibility is platform dependent.

`VK_NULL_HANDLE` is a reserved value representing a non-valid object handle. It may be passed to and returned from Vulkan commands only when specifically allowed.

```c
// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
#ifndef VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE
    #if (VK_USE_64_BIT_PTR_DEFINES==1)
        #if (defined(__cplusplus) && (__cplusplus >= 201103L)) || (defined(_MSVC_LANG) && (_MSVC_LANG >= 201103L))
            #define VK_NULL_HANDLE nullptr
        #else
            #define VK_NULL_HANDLE ((void*)0)
        #endif
    #else
        #define VK_NULL_HANDLE 0ULL
    #endif
#else
    #define VK_NULL_HANDLE 0
#endif

// Provided by VK_VERSION_1_0
#ifndef VK_USE_64_BIT_PTR_DEFINES
    #if defined(__LP64__) || defined(_WIN64) || (defined(__x86_64__) && !defined(__ILP32__)) || defined(_M_X64) || defined(__ia64) || defined (_M_IA64) || defined(__aarch64__) || defined(__powerpc64__)  
        #define VK_USE_64_BIT_PTR_DEFINES 1
    #else
        #define VK_USE_64_BIT_PTR_DEFINES 0
    #endif
#endif
```

`VK_USE_64_BIT_PTR_DEFINES` defines whether the default non-dispatchable handles are declared using either a 64-bit pointer type or a 64-bit unsigned integer type.

`VK_USE_64_BIT_PTR_DEFINES` is set to '1' to use a 64-bit pointer type or any other value to use a 64-bit unsigned integer type.
Note

The `vulkan_core.h` header allows the `VK_USE_64_BIT_PTR_DEFINES` definition to be overridden by the application. This allows the application to select either a 64-bit pointer type or a 64-bit unsigned integer type for non-dispatchable handles in the case where the predefined preprocessor check does not identify the desired configuration.

Window System-Specific Header Control (Informative)

To use a Vulkan extension supporting a platform-specific window system, header files for that window systems must be included at compile time, or platform-specific types must be forward-declared. The Vulkan header files cannot determine whether or not an external header is available at compile time, so platform-specific extensions are provided in separate headers from the core API and platform-independent extensions, allowing applications to decide which ones should be defined and how the external headers are included.

Extensions dependent on particular sets of platform headers, or that forward-declare platform-specific types, are declared in a header named for that platform. Before including these platform-specific Vulkan headers, applications must include both `vulkan_core.h` and any external native headers the platform extensions depend on.

As a convenience for applications that do not need the flexibility of separate platform-specific Vulkan headers, `vulkan.h` includes `vulkan_core.h`, and then conditionally includes platform-specific Vulkan headers and the external headers they depend on. Applications control which platform-specific headers are included by #defining macros before including `vulkan.h`.

The correspondence between platform-specific extensions, external headers they require, the platform-specific header which declares them, and the preprocessor macros which enable inclusion by `vulkan.h` are shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extension Name</th>
<th>Window System Name</th>
<th>Platform-specific Header</th>
<th>Required External Headers</th>
<th>Controlling <code>vulkan.h</code> Macro</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_android_surface</td>
<td>Android</td>
<td><code>vulkan_android.h</code></td>
<td>None</td>
<td><code>VK_USE_PLATFORM_ANDROID_KHR</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_wayland_surface</td>
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<td><code>vulkan_wayland.h</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;wayland-client.h&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>VK_USE_PLATFORM_WAYLAND_KHR</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_win32_surface</td>
<td>Microsoft Windows</td>
<td><code>vulkan_win32.h</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;windows.h&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>VK_USE_PLATFORM_WIN32_KHR</code></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_external_fence_win32,</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note

This section describes the purpose of the headers independently of the specific underlying functionality of the window system extensions themselves. Each extension name will only link to a description of that extension when viewing a specification built with that extension included.

Provisional Extension Header Control (Informative)

Provisional extensions should not be used in production applications. The functionality defined by such extensions may change in ways that break backwards compatibility between revisions, and before final release of a non-provisional version of that extension.

Provisional extensions are defined in a separate provisional header, `vulkan_beta.h`, allowing applications to decide whether or not to include them. The mechanism is similar to window system-specific headers: before including `vulkan_beta.h`, applications must include `vulkan_core.h`.

Note

Sometimes a provisional extension will include a subset of its interfaces in `vulkan_core.h`. This may occur if the provisional extension is promoted from an existing vendor or EXT extension and some of the existing interfaces are defined as aliases of the provisional extension interfaces. All other interfaces of that provisional extension which are not aliased will be included in `vulkan_beta.h`.

As a convenience for applications, `vulkan.h` conditionally includes `vulkan_beta.h`. Applications can control inclusion of `vulkan_beta.h` by #defining the macro `VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS` before including `vulkan.h`.

Note

Starting in version 1.2.171 of the Specification, all provisional enumerants are protected by the macro `VK_ENABLE_BETA_EXTENSIONS`. Applications needing to use provisional extensions must always define this macro, even if they are explicitly including `vulkan_beta.h`. This is a minor change to behavior, affecting only provisional extensions.

Note

This section describes the purpose of the provisional header independently of the specific provisional extensions which are contained in that header at any given time. The extension appendices for provisional extensions note their provisional status, and link back to this section for more information. Provisional extensions
are intended to provide early access for bleeding-edge developers, with the understanding that extension interfaces may change in response to developer feedback. Provisional extensions are very likely to eventually be updated and released as non-provisional extensions, but there is no guarantee this will happen, or how long it will take if it does happen.
Appendix H: Invariance

The Vulkan specification is not pixel exact. It therefore does not guarantee an exact match between images produced by different Vulkan implementations. However, the specification does specify exact matches, in some cases, for images produced by the same implementation. The purpose of this appendix is to identify and provide justification for those cases that require exact matches.

Repeatability

The obvious and most fundamental case is repeated issuance of a series of Vulkan commands. For any given Vulkan and framebuffer state vector, and for any Vulkan command, the resulting Vulkan and framebuffer state must be identical whenever the command is executed on that initial Vulkan and framebuffer state. This repeatability requirement does not apply when using shaders containing side effects (image and buffer variable stores and atomic operations), because these memory operations are not guaranteed to be processed in a defined order.

One purpose of repeatability is avoidance of visual artifacts when a double-buffered scene is redrawn. If rendering is not repeatable, swapping between two buffers rendered with the same command sequence may result in visible changes in the image. Such false motion is distracting to the viewer. Another reason for repeatability is testability.

Repeatability, while important, is a weak requirement. Given only repeatability as a requirement, two scenes rendered with one (small) polygon changed in position might differ at every pixel. Such a difference, while within the law of repeatability, is certainly not within its spirit. Additional invariance rules are desirable to ensure useful operation.

Multi-pass Algorithms

Invariance is necessary for a whole set of useful multi-pass algorithms. Such algorithms render multiple times, each time with a different Vulkan mode vector, to eventually produce a result in the framebuffer. Examples of these algorithms include:

- “Erasing” a primitive from the framebuffer by redrawing it, either in a different color or using the XOR logical operation.
- Using stencil operations to compute capping planes.

Invariance Rules

For a given Vulkan device:

**Rule 1** For any given Vulkan and framebuffer state vector, and for any given Vulkan command, the resulting Vulkan and framebuffer state must be identical each time the command is executed on that initial Vulkan and framebuffer state.

**Rule 2** Changes to the following state values have no side effects (the use of any other state value is not affected by the change):
Required:

- Color and depth/stencil attachment contents
- Scissor parameters (other than enable)
- Write masks (color, depth, stencil)
- Clear values (color, depth, stencil)

Strongly suggested:

- Stencil parameters (other than enable)
- Depth test parameters (other than enable)
- Blend parameters (other than enable)
- Logical operation parameters (other than enable)

Corollary 1 Fragment generation is invariant with respect to the state values listed in Rule 2.

Rule 3 The arithmetic of each per-fragment operation is invariant except with respect to parameters that directly control it.

Corollary 2 Images rendered into different color attachments of the same framebuffer, either simultaneously or separately using the same command sequence, are pixel identical.

Rule 4 Identical pipelines will produce the same result when run multiple times with the same input. The wording “Identical pipelines” means VkPipeline objects that have been created with identical SPIR-V binaries and identical state, which are then used by commands executed using the same Vulkan state vector. Invariance is relaxed for shaders with side effects, such as performing stores or atomics.

Rule 5 All fragment shaders that either conditionally or unconditionally assign FragCoord.z to FragDepth are depth-invariant with respect to each other, for those fragments where the assignment to FragDepth actually is done.

If a sequence of Vulkan commands specifies primitives to be rendered with shaders containing side effects (image and buffer variable stores and atomic operations), invariance rules are relaxed. In particular, rule 1, corollary 2, and rule 4 do not apply in the presence of shader side effects.

The following weaker versions of rules 1 and 4 apply to Vulkan commands involving shader side effects:

Rule 6 For any given Vulkan and framebuffer state vector, and for any given Vulkan command, the contents of any framebuffer state not directly or indirectly affected by results of shader image or buffer variable stores or atomic operations must be identical each time the command is executed on that initial Vulkan and framebuffer state.

Rule 7 Identical pipelines will produce the same result when run multiple times with the same input as long as:

- shader invocations do not use image atomic operations;
• no framebuffer memory is written to more than once by image stores, unless all such stores write the same value; and
• no shader invocation, or other operation performed to process the sequence of commands, reads memory written to by an image store.

Note
The OpenGL specification has the following invariance rule: Consider a primitive \( p' \) obtained by translating a primitive \( p \) through an offset \((x, y)\) in window coordinates, where \( x \) and \( y \) are integers. As long as neither \( p' \) nor \( p \) is clipped, it **must** be the case that each fragment \( f' \) produced from \( p' \) is identical to a corresponding fragment \( f \) from \( p \) except that the center of \( f' \) is offset by \((x, y)\) from the center of \( f \).

This rule does not apply to Vulkan and is an intentional difference from OpenGL.

When any sequence of Vulkan commands triggers shader invocations that perform image stores or atomic operations, and subsequent Vulkan commands read the memory written by those shader invocations, these operations **must** be explicitly synchronized.

**Tessellation Invariance**

When using a pipeline containing tessellation evaluation shaders, the fixed-function tessellation primitive generator consumes the input patch specified by an application and emits a new set of primitives. The following invariance rules are intended to provide repeatability guarantees. Additionally, they are intended to allow an application with a carefully crafted tessellation evaluation shader to ensure that the sets of triangles generated for two adjacent patches have identical vertices along shared patch edges, avoiding “cracks” caused by minor differences in the positions of vertices along shared edges.

**Rule 1** When processing two patches with identical outer and inner tessellation levels, the tessellation primitive generator will emit an identical set of point, line, or triangle primitives as long as the pipeline used to process the patch primitives has tessellation evaluation shaders specifying the same tessellation mode, spacing, vertex order, and point mode decorations. Two sets of primitives are considered identical if and only if they contain the same number and type of primitives and the generated tessellation coordinates for the vertex numbered \( m \) of the primitive numbered \( n \) are identical for all values of \( m \) and \( n \).

**Rule 2** The set of vertices generated along the outer edge of the subdivided primitive in triangle and quad tessellation, and the tessellation coordinates of each, depend only on the corresponding outer tessellation level and the spacing decorations in the tessellation shaders of the pipeline.

**Rule 3** The set of vertices generated when subdividing any other primitive edge is always symmetric. For triangle tessellation, if the subdivision generates a vertex with tessellation coordinates of the form \((0, x, 1-x)\), \((x, 0, 1-x)\), or \((x, 1-x, 0)\), it will also generate a vertex with coordinates of exactly \((0, 1-x, x), (1-x, 0, x), \) or \((1-x, x, 0)\), respectively. For quad tessellation, if the subdivision generates a vertex with coordinates of \((x, 0)\) or \((0, x)\), it will also generate a vertex with coordinates of exactly \((1-x, 0)\) or \((0, 1-x)\), respectively. For isoline tessellation, if it generates vertices at \((0, x)\) and \((1, x)\) where \( x \) is not zero, it will also generate vertices at exactly \((0, 1-x)\) and \((1, 1-x)\), respectively.
Rule 4 The set of vertices generated when subdividing outer edges in triangular and quad tessellation must be independent of the specific edge subdivided, given identical outer tessellation levels and spacing. For example, if vertices at \((x, 1-x, 0)\) and \((1-x, x, 0)\) are generated when subdividing the \(w = 0\) edge in triangular tessellation, vertices must be generated at \((x, 0, 1-x)\) and \((1-x, 0, x)\) when subdividing an otherwise identical \(v = 0\) edge. For quad tessellation, if vertices at \((x, 0)\) and \((1-x, 0)\) are generated when subdividing the \(v = 0\) edge, vertices must be generated at \((0, x)\) and \((0, 1-x)\) when subdividing an otherwise identical \(u = 0\) edge.

Rule 5 When processing two patches that are identical in all respects enumerated in rule 1 except for vertex order, the set of triangles generated for triangle and quad tessellation must be identical except for vertex and triangle order. For each triangle \(n_1\) produced by processing the first patch, there must be a triangle \(n_2\) produced when processing the second patch each of whose vertices has the same tessellation coordinates as one of the vertices in \(n_1\).

Rule 6 When processing two patches that are identical in all respects enumerated in rule 1 other than matching outer tessellation levels and/or vertex order, the set of interior triangles generated for triangle and quad tessellation must be identical in all respects except for vertex and triangle order. For each interior triangle \(n_1\) produced by processing the first patch, there must be a triangle \(n_2\) produced when processing the second patch each of whose vertices has the same tessellation coordinates as one of the vertices in \(n_1\). A triangle produced by the tessellator is considered an interior triangle if none of its vertices lie on an outer edge of the subdivided primitive.

Rule 7 For quad and triangle tessellation, the set of triangles connecting an inner and outer edge depends only on the inner and outer tessellation levels corresponding to that edge and the spacing decorations.

Rule 8 The value of all defined components of \(\text{TessCoord}\) will be in the range \([0, 1]\). Additionally, for any defined component \(x\) of \(\text{TessCoord}\), the results of computing \(1.0-x\) in a tessellation evaluation shader will be exact. If any floating-point values in the range \([0, 1]\) fail to satisfy this property, such values must not be used as tessellation coordinate components.
Appendix I: Lexicon

This appendix defines terms, abbreviations, and API prefixes used in the Specification.

Glossary

The terms defined in this section are used consistently throughout the Specification and may be used with or without capitalization.

Accessible (Descriptor Binding)
A descriptor binding is accessible to a shader stage if that stage is included in the `stageFlags` of the descriptor binding. Descriptors using that binding can only be used by stages in which they are accessible.

Acquire Operation (Resource)
An operation that acquires ownership of an image subresource or buffer range.

Adjacent Vertex
A vertex in an adjacency primitive topology that is not part of a given primitive, but is accessible in geometry shaders.

Active Object (Ray Tracing)
A primitive or instance in a ray tracing acceleration structure which has a corresponding ID, and is not inactive (meaning that it is visible to rays).

Alias (API type/command)
An identical definition of another API type/command with the same behavior but a different name.

Aliased Range (Memory)
A range of a device memory allocation that is bound to multiple resources simultaneously.

Allocation Scope
An association of a host memory allocation to a parent object or command, where the allocation's lifetime ends before or at the same time as the parent object is freed or destroyed, or during the parent command.

Aspect (Image)
An image may contain multiple kinds, or aspects, of data for each pixel, where each aspect is used in a particular way by the pipeline and may be stored differently or separately from other aspects. For example, the color components of an image format make up the color aspect of the image, and may be used as a framebuffer color attachment. Some operations, like depth testing, operate only on specific aspects of an image.

Attachment (Render Pass)
A zero-based integer index name used in render pass creation to refer to a framebuffer attachment that is accessed by one or more subpasses. The index also refers to an attachment
description which includes information about the properties of the image view that will later be attached.

**Availability Operation**

An operation that causes the values generated by specified memory write accesses to become available for future access.

**Available**

A state of values written to memory that allows them to be made visible.

**Axis-aligned Bounding Box**

A box bounding a region in space defined by extents along each axis and thus representing a box where each edge is aligned to one of the major axes.

**Back-Facing**

See Facingness.

**Batch**

A single structure submitted to a queue as part of a queue submission command, describing a set of queue operations to execute.

**Backwards Compatibility**

A given version of the API is backwards compatible with an earlier version if an application, relying only on valid behavior and functionality defined by the earlier specification, is able to correctly run against each version without any modification. This assumes no active attempt by that application to not run when it detects a different version.

**Binary Semaphore**

A semaphore with a boolean payload indicating whether the semaphore is signaled or unsigned. Represented by a VkSemaphore object created with a semaphore type of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_BINARY.

**Binding (Memory)**

An association established between a range of a resource object and a range of a memory object. These associations determine the memory locations affected by operations performed on elements of a resource object. Memory bindings are established using the vkBindBufferMemory command for non-sparse buffer objects, using the vkBindImageMemory command for non-sparse image objects, and using the vkQueueBindSparse command for sparse resources.

**Blend Constant**

Four floating point (RGBA) values used as an input to blending.

**Blending**

Arithmetic operations between a fragment color value and a value in a color attachment that produce a final color value to be written to the attachment.

**Buffer**

A resource that represents a linear array of data in device memory. Represented by a VkBuffer
Buffer Device Address
A 64-bit value used in a shader to access buffer memory through the `PhysicalStorageBuffer` storage class.

Buffer View
An object that represents a range of a specific buffer, and state controlling how the contents are interpreted. Represented by a `VkBufferView` object.

Built-In Variable
A variable decorated in a shader, where the decoration makes the variable take values provided by the execution environment or values that are generated by fixed-function pipeline stages.

Built-In Interface Block
A block defined in a shader containing only variables decorated with built-in decorations, and is used to match against other shader stages.

Clip Coordinates
The homogeneous coordinate space that vertex positions (`Position` decoration) are written in by `pre-rasterization shader stages`.

Clip Distance
A built-in output from `pre-rasterization shader stages` defining a clip half-space against which the primitive is clipped.

Clip Volume
The intersection of the view volume with all clip half-spaces.

Color Attachment
A subpass attachment point, or image view, that is the target of fragment color outputs and blending.

Color Renderable Format
A `VkFormat` where `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT` is set in one of the following, depending on the image's tiling:

- `VkFormatProperties::linearTilingFeatures`
- `VkFormatProperties::optimalTilingFeatures`

Combined Image Sampler
A descriptor type that includes both a sampled image and a sampler.

Command Buffer
An object that records commands to be submitted to a queue. Represented by a `VkCommandBuffer` object.
Command Pool
An object that command buffer memory is allocated from, and that owns that memory. Command pools aid multithreaded performance by enabling different threads to use different allocators, without internal synchronization on each use. Represented by a `VkCommandPool` object.

Compatible Allocator
When allocators are compatible, allocations from each allocator can be freed by the other allocator.

Compatible Image Formats
When formats are compatible, images created with one of the formats can have image views created from it using any of the compatible formats. Also see Size-Compatible Image Formats.

Compatible Queues
Queues within a queue family. Compatible queues have identical properties.

Complete Mipmap Chain
The entire set of miplevels that can be provided for an image, from the largest application specified miplevel size down to the minimum miplevel size. See Image Miplevel Sizing.

Completed Operation
A deferred operation whose corresponding command has been executed to completion. See Deferred Host Operations

Component (Format)
A distinct part of a format. Color components are represented with R, G, B, and A. Depth and stencil components are represented with D and S. Formats can have multiple instances of the same component. Some formats have other notations such as E or X which are not considered a component of the format.

Compressed Texel Block
An element of an image having a block-compressed format, comprising a rectangular block of texel values that are encoded as a single value in memory. Compressed texel blocks of a particular block-compressed format have a corresponding width, height, and depth defining the dimensions of these elements in units of texels, and a size in bytes of the encoding in memory.

Constant Integral Expressions
A SPIR-V constant instruction whose type is `OpTypeInt`. See Constant Instruction in section 2.2.1 “Instructions” of the Khronos SPIR-V Specification.

Coverage Index
The index of a sample in the coverage mask.

Coverage Mask
A bitfield associated with a fragment representing the samples that were determined to be covered based on the result of rasterization, and then subsequently modified by fragment operations or the fragment shader.
Cull Distance
A built-in output from pre-rasterization shader stages defining a cull half-space where the primitive is rejected if all vertices have a negative value for the same cull distance.

Cull Volume
The intersection of the view volume with all cull half-spaces.

Decoded Output Picture
A video picture resource used to store the result of a video decode operation.

Decoded Picture Buffer
An indexed set of reference pictures used by a video session. Abbreviated as DPB.

Decoded Picture Buffer Slot
An entry within a DPB that can be associated with a particular reference picture.

Decoded Picture Buffer Slot Index
The index of a DPB slot within its encompassing DPB.

Decoration (SPIR-V)
Auxiliary information such as built-in variables, stream numbers, invariance, interpolation type, relaxed precision, etc., added to variables or structure-type members through decorations.

Deferrable Command
A command which allows deferred execution of host-side work. See Deferred Host Operations.

Deferrable Operation
A single logical item of host-side work which can be deferred. Represented by the VkDeferredOperationKHR object. See Deferred Host Operations.

Deprecated (feature)
A feature is deprecated if it is no longer recommended as the correct or best way to achieve its intended purpose.

Depth/Stencil Attachment
A subpass attachment point, or image view, that is the target of depth and/or stencil test operations and writes.

Depth/Stencil Format
A VkFormat that includes depth and/or stencil components.

Depth/Stencil Image (or ImageView)
A VkImage (or VkImageView) with a depth/stencil format.

Depth/Stencil Resolve Attachment
A subpass attachment point, or image view, that is the target of a multisample resolve operation from the corresponding depth/stencil attachment at the end of the subpass.
Derivative Group

A set of fragment shader invocations that cooperate to compute derivatives, including implicit derivatives for sampled image operations.

Descriptor

Information about a resource or resource view written into a descriptor set that is used to access the resource or view from a shader.

Descriptor Binding

An entry in a descriptor set layout corresponding to zero or more descriptors of a single descriptor type in a set. Defined by a VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding structure.

Descriptor Pool

An object that descriptor sets are allocated from, and that owns the storage of those descriptor sets. Descriptor pools aid multithreaded performance by enabling different threads to use different allocators, without internal synchronization on each use. Represented by a VkDescriptorPool object.

Descriptor Set

An object that resource descriptors are written into via the API, and that can be bound to a command buffer such that the descriptors contained within it can be accessed from shaders. Represented by a VkDescriptorSet object.

Descriptor Set Layout

An object defining the set of resources (types and counts) and their relative arrangement (in the binding namespace) within a descriptor set. Used when allocating descriptor sets and when creating pipeline layouts. Represented by a VkDescriptorSetLayout object.

Device

The processor(s) and execution environment that perform tasks requested by the application via the Vulkan API.

Device Group

A set of physical devices that support accessing each other’s memory and recording a single command buffer that can be executed on all the physical devices.

Device Index

A zero-based integer that identifies one physical device from a logical device. A device index is valid if it is less than the number of physical devices in the logical device.

Device Mask

A bitmask where each bit represents one device index. A device mask value is valid if every bit that is set in the mask is at a bit position that is less than the number of physical devices in the logical device.

Device Memory

Memory accessible to the device. Represented by aVkDeviceMemory object.
Device-Level Command

Any command that is dispatched from a logical device, or from a child object of a logical device.

Device-Level Functionality

All device-level commands and objects, and their structures, enumerated types, and enumerants.

Device-Level Object

Logical device objects and their child objects. For example, VkDevice, VkQueue, and VkCommandBuffer objects are device-level objects.

Device-Local Memory

Memory that is connected to the device, and may be more performant for device access than host-local memory.

Direct Drawing Commands

Drawing commands that take all their parameters as direct arguments to the command (and not sourced via structures in buffer memory as the indirect drawing commands). Includes vkCmdDraw, and vkCmdDrawIndexed.

Disjoint

Disjoint planes are image planes to which memory is bound independently. A disjoint image consists of multiple disjoint planes, and is created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT bit set.

Dispatchable Command

A non-global command. The first argument to each dispatchable command is a dispatchable handle type.

Dispatchable Handle

A handle of a pointer handle type which may be used by layers as part of intercepting API commands.

Dispatching Commands

Commands that provoke work using a compute pipeline. Includes vkCmdDispatch and vkCmdDispatchIndirect.

Drawing Commands

Commands that provoke work using a graphics pipeline. Includes vkCmdDraw, vkCmdDrawIndexed, vkCmdDrawIndirectCount, vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount, vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR, vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR, vkCmdDrawIndirect, and vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect.

Duration (Command)

The duration of a Vulkan command refers to the interval between calling the command and its return to the caller.

Dynamic Storage Buffer

A storage buffer whose offset is specified each time the storage buffer is bound to a command.
buffer via a descriptor set.

**Dynamic Uniform Buffer**

A uniform buffer whose offset is specified each time the uniform buffer is bound to a command buffer via a descriptor set.

**Dynamically Uniform**

See *Dynamically Uniform* in section 2.2 “Terms” of the Khronos SPIR-V Specification.

**Encode Input Picture**

A video picture resource used as the input of a video encode operation.

**Element**

Arrays are composed of multiple elements, where each element exists at a unique index within that array. Used primarily to describe data passed to or returned from the Vulkan API.

**Explicitly-Enabled Layer**

A layer enabled by the application by adding it to the enabled layer list in `vkCreateInstance` or `vkCreateDevice`.

**Event**

A synchronization primitive that is signaled when execution of previous commands completes through a specified set of pipeline stages. Events can be waited on by the device and polled by the host. Represented by a `VkEvent` object.

**Executable State (Command Buffer)**

A command buffer that has ended recording commands and can be executed. See also Initial State and Recording State.

**Execution Dependency**

A dependency that guarantees that certain pipeline stages’ work for a first set of commands has completed execution before certain pipeline stages’ work for a second set of commands begins execution. This is accomplished via pipeline barriers, subpass dependencies, events, or implicit ordering operations.

**Execution Dependency Chain**

A sequence of execution dependencies that transitively act as a single execution dependency.

**Explicit chroma reconstruction**

An implementation of sampler $Y'\text{C}_b\text{C}_r$ conversion which reconstructs reduced-resolution chroma samples to luma resolution and then separately performs texture sample interpolation. This is distinct from an implicit implementation, which incorporates chroma sample reconstruction into texture sample interpolation.

**Extension Scope**

The set of objects and commands that can be affected by an extension. Extensions are either device scope or instance scope.
Extending Structure
A structure type which may appear in the `pNext` chain of another structure, extending the functionality of the other structure. Extending structures may be defined by either core API versions or extensions.

External Handle
A resource handle which has meaning outside of a specific Vulkan device or its parent instance. External handles may be used to share resources between multiple Vulkan devices in different instances, or between Vulkan and other APIs. Some external handle types correspond to platform-defined handles, in which case the resource may outlive any particular Vulkan device or instance and may be transferred between processes, or otherwise manipulated via functionality defined by the platform for that handle type.

External synchronization
A type of synchronization required of the application, where parameters defined to be externally synchronized must not be used simultaneously in multiple threads.

Facingness (Polygon)
A classification of a polygon as either front-facing or back-facing, depending on the orientation (winding order) of its vertices.

Facingness (Fragment)
A fragment is either front-facing or back-facing, depending on the primitive it was generated from. If the primitive was a polygon (regardless of polygon mode), the fragment inherits the facingness of the polygon. All other fragments are front-facing.

Fence
A synchronization primitive that is signaled when a set of batches or sparse binding operations complete execution on a queue. Fences can be waited on by the host. Represented by a `VkFence` object.

Flat Shading
A property of a vertex attribute that causes the value from a single vertex (the provoking vertex) to be used for all vertices in a primitive, and for interpolation of that attribute to return that single value unaltered.

Format Features
A set of features from `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits` that a `VkFormat` is capable of using for various commands. The list is determined by factors such as `VkImageTiling`.

Fragment
A rectangular framebuffer region with associated data produced by rasterization and processed by fragment operations including the fragment shader.

Fragment Area
The width and height, in pixels, of a fragment.
Fragment Input Attachment Interface
Variables with UniformConstant storage class and a decoration of InputAttachmentIndex that are statically used by a fragment shader’s entry point, which receive values from input attachments.

Fragment Output Interface
A fragment shader entry point’s variables with Output storage class, which output to color and/or depth/stencil attachments.

Framebuffer
A collection of image views and a set of dimensions that, in conjunction with a render pass, define the inputs and outputs used by drawing commands. Represented by a VkFramebuffer object.

Framebuffer Attachment
One of the image views used in a framebuffer.

Framebuffer Coordinates
A coordinate system in which adjacent pixels’ coordinates differ by 1 in x and/or y, with (0,0) in the upper left corner and pixel centers at half-integers.

Framebuffer-Space
Operating with respect to framebuffer coordinates.

Framebuffer-Local
A framebuffer-local dependency guarantees that only for a single framebuffer region, the first set of operations happens-before the second set of operations.

Framebuffer-Global
A framebuffer-global dependency guarantees that for all framebuffer regions, the first set of operations happens-before the second set of operations.

Framebuffer Region
A framebuffer region is a set of sample (x, y, layer, sample) coordinates that is a subset of the entire framebuffer.

Front-Facing
See Facingness.

Full Compatibility
A given version of the API is fully compatible with another version if an application, relying only on valid behavior and functionality defined by either of those specifications, is able to correctly run against each version without any modification. This assumes no active attempt by that application to not run when it detects a different version.

Global Command
A Vulkan command for which the first argument is not a dispatchable handle type.
**Global Workgroup**

A collection of local workgroups dispatched by a single dispatching command.

**Handle**

An opaque integer or pointer value used to refer to a Vulkan object. Each object type has a unique handle type.

**Happen-after, happens-after**

A transitive, irreflexive and antisymmetric ordering relation between operations. An execution dependency with a source of \(A\) and a destination of \(B\) enforces that \(B\) happens-after \(A\). The inverse relation of happens-before.

**Happen-before, happens-before**

A transitive, irreflexive and antisymmetric ordering relation between operations. An execution dependency with a source of \(A\) and a destination of \(B\) enforces that \(A\) happens-before \(B\). The inverse relation of happens-after.

**Helper Invocation**

A fragment shader invocation that is created solely for the purposes of evaluating derivatives for use in non-helper fragment shader invocations, and which does not have side effects.

**Host**

The processor(s) and execution environment that the application runs on, and that the Vulkan API is exposed on.

**Host Mapped Device Memory**

Device memory that is mapped for host access using `vkMapMemory`.

**Host Memory**

Memory not accessible to the device, used to store implementation data structures.

**Host-Accessible Subresource**

A buffer, or a linear image subresource in either the `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL` layout. Host-accessible subresources have a well-defined addressing scheme which can be used by the host.

**Host-Local Memory**

Memory that is not local to the device, and may be less performant for device access than device-local memory.

**Host-Visible Memory**

Device memory that can be mapped on the host and can be read and written by the host.

**ICD**

Installable Client Driver. An ICD is represented as a `VkPhysicalDevice`.

**Identically Defined Objects**

Objects of the same type where all arguments to their creation or allocation functions, with the
exception of \texttt{pAllocator}, are

1. Vulkan handles which refer to the same object or
2. identical scalar or enumeration values or
3. Host pointers which point to an array of values or structures which also satisfy these three constraints.

**Image**

A resource that represents a multi-dimensional formatted interpretation of device memory. Represented by a \texttt{VkImage} object.

**Image Subresource**

A specific mipmap level, layer, and set of aspects of an image.

**Image Subresource Range**

A set of image subresources that are contiguous mipmap levels and layers.

**Image View**

An object that represents an image subresource range of a specific image, and state controlling how the contents are interpreted. Represented by a \texttt{VkImageView} object.

**Immutable Sampler**

A sampler descriptor provided at descriptor set layout creation time, and that is used for that binding in all descriptor sets allocated from the layout, and cannot be changed.

**Implicit chroma reconstruction**

An implementation of sampler $Y'CbCr$ conversion which reconstructs the reduced-resolution chroma samples directly at the sample point, as part of the normal texture sampling operation. This is distinct from an explicit chroma reconstruction implementation, which reconstructs the reduced-resolution chroma samples to the resolution of the luma samples, then filters the result as part of texture sample interpolation.

**Implicitly-Enabled Layer**

A layer enabled by a loader-defined mechanism outside the Vulkan API, rather than explicitly by the application during instance or device creation.

**Inactive Object (Ray Tracing)**

A primitive or instance in a ray tracing acceleration structure which has a corresponding ID, but which will never report an intersection with any ray.

**Index Buffer**

A buffer bound via \texttt{vkCmdBindIndexBuffer} which is the source of index values used to fetch vertex attributes for a \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndexed} or \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect} command.

**Indexed Drawing Commands**

\textit{Drawing commands} which use an index buffer as the source of index values used to fetch vertex attributes for a drawing command. Includes \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndexed}, \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount}, \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR}, and
Indirect Commands

Drawing or dispatching commands that source some of their parameters from structures in buffer memory. Includes `vkCmdDrawIndirect`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect`, `vkCmdDrawIndirectCount`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount`, `vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`, and `vkCmdDispatchIndirect`.

Indirect Drawing Commands

*Drawing commands* that source some of their parameters from structures in buffer memory. Includes `vkCmdDrawIndirect`, `vkCmdDrawIndirectCount`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCount`, `vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`, and `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect`.

Initial State (Command Buffer)

A command buffer that has not begun recording commands. See also Recording State and Executable State.

Inline Uniform Block

A descriptor type that represents uniform data stored directly in descriptor sets, and supports read-only access in a shader.

Input Attachment

A descriptor type that represents an image view, and supports unfiltered read-only access in a shader, only at the fragment’s location in the view.

Instance

The top-level Vulkan object, which represents the application’s connection to the implementation. Represented by a `VkInstance` object.

Instance-Level Command

Any command that is dispatched from an instance, or from a child object of an instance, except for physical devices and their children.

Instance-Level Functionality

All instance-level commands and objects, and their structures, enumerated types, and enumerants.

Instance-Level Object

High-level Vulkan objects, which are not physical devices, nor children of physical devices. For example, `VkInstance` is an instance-level object.

Instance (Memory)

In a logical device representing more than one physical device, some device memory allocations have the requested amount of memory allocated multiple times, once for each physical device in a device mask. Each such replicated allocation is an instance of the device memory.
**Instance (Resource)**

In a logical device representing more than one physical device, buffer and image resources exist on all physical devices but can be bound to memory differently on each. Each such replicated resource is an instance of the resource.

**Internal Synchronization**

A type of synchronization required of the implementation, where parameters not defined to be externally synchronized may require internal mutexing to avoid multithreaded race conditions.

**Invocation (Shader)**

A single execution of an entry point in a SPIR-V module. For example, a single vertex’s execution of a vertex shader or a single fragment’s execution of a fragment shader.

**Invocation Group**

A set of shader invocations that are executed in parallel and that must execute the same control flow path in order for control flow to be considered dynamically uniform.

**Invocation Repack Instruction**

A ray tracing shader call instruction where the implementation may change the set of invocations that are executing.

**Join (Deferred Host Operations)**

The act of instructing a thread to participate in the execution of a deferred operation. See Deferred Host Operations.

**Linear Resource**

A resource is linear if it is one of the following:

- a VkBuffer
- a VkImage created with VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR

Because a VkAccelerationStructureKHR resource does not have memory bound to it directly, it is considered neither linear nor non-linear. However, the VkBuffer on which a VkAccelerationStructureKHR resource is placed is a linear resource.

A resource is non-linear if it is one of the following:

- a VkImage created with VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL

**Local Workgroup**

A collection of compute shader invocations invoked by a single dispatching command, which share data via WorkgroupLocal variables and can synchronize with each other.

**Logical Device**

An object that represents the application's interface to the physical device. The logical device is the parent of most Vulkan objects. Represented by a VkDevice object.
**Logical Operation**

Bitwise operations between a fragment color value and a value in a color attachment, that produce a final color value to be written to the attachment.

**Lost Device**

A state that a logical device may be in as a result of unrecoverable implementation errors, or other exceptional conditions.

**Mappable**

See Host-Visible Memory.

**Memory Dependency**

A memory dependency is an execution dependency which includes availability and visibility operations such that:

- The first set of operations happens-before the availability operation
- The availability operation happens-before the visibility operation
- The visibility operation happens-before the second set of operations

**Memory Domain**

A memory domain is an abstract place to which memory writes are made available by availability operations and memory domain operations. The memory domains correspond to the set of agents that the write can then be made visible to. The memory domains are host, device, shader, workgroup instance (for workgroup instance there is a unique domain for each compute workgroup) and subgroup instance (for subgroup instance there is a unique domain for each subgroup).

**Memory Domain Operation**

An operation that makes the writes that are available to one memory domain available to another memory domain.

**Memory Heap**

A region of memory from which device memory allocations can be made.

**Memory Type**

An index used to select a set of memory properties (e.g. mappable, cached) for a device memory allocation.

**Minimum Miplevel Size**

The smallest size that is permitted for a mipmap. For conventional images this is 1x1x1. See Image Mipmap Sizing.

**Mip Tail Region**

The set of mipmap levels of a sparse residency texture that are too small to fill a sparse block, and that must all be bound to memory collectively and opaquely.

**Multi-planar**

A multi-planar format (or “planar format”) is an image format consisting of more than one plane,
identifiable with a \_2PLANE or \_3PLANE component to the format name and listed in Formats requiring sampler Y\_C6\_C8 conversion for \texttt{VK\_IMAGE\_ASPECT\_COLOR\_BIT} image views. A multi-planar image (or “planar image”) is an image of a multi-planar format.

**Non-Dispatchable Handle**

A handle of an integer handle type. Handle values may not be unique, even for two objects of the same type.

**Non-Indexed Drawing Commands**

_
Drawing commands_ for which the vertex attributes are sourced in linear order from the vertex input attributes for a drawing command (i.e. they do not use an index buffer). Includes \texttt{vk\_Cmd\_Draw}, \texttt{vk\_Cmd\_Draw\_Indirect\_Count}, \texttt{vk\_Cmd\_Draw\_Indirect\_Count\_KHR}, and \texttt{vk\_Cmd\_Draw\_Indirect}.

**Normalized**

A value that is interpreted as being in the range [0,1] as a result of being implicitly divided by some other value.

**Normalized Device Coordinates**

A coordinate space after perspective division is applied to clip coordinates, and before the viewport transformation converts to framebuffer coordinates.

**Obsoleted (feature)**

A feature is obsolete if it can no longer be used.

**Opaque Capture Address**

A 64-bit value representing the device address of a buffer or memory object that is expected to be used by trace capture/replay tools in combination with the \texttt{bufferDeviceAddress} feature.

**Overlapped Range (Aliased Range)**

The aliased range of a device memory allocation that intersects a given image subresource of an image or range of a buffer.

**Ownership (Resource)**

If an entity (e.g. a queue family) has ownership of a resource, access to that resource is well-defined for access by that entity.

**Packed Format**

A format whose components are stored as a single texel block in memory, with their relative locations defined within that element.

**Payload**

Importable or exportable reference to the internal data of an object in Vulkan.

**Peer Memory**

An instance of memory corresponding to a different physical device than the physical device performing the memory access, in a logical device that represents multiple physical devices.
Physical Device
An object that represents a single device in the system. Represented by a `VkPhysicalDevice` object.

Physical-Device-Level Command
Any command that is dispatched from a physical device.

Physical-Device-Level Functionality
All physical-device-level commands and objects, and their structures, enumerated types, and enumerants.

Physical-Device-Level Object
Physical device objects. For example, `VkPhysicalDevice` is a physical-device-level object.

Pipeline
An object controlling how graphics or compute work is executed on the device. A pipeline includes one or more shaders, as well as state controlling any non-programmable stages of the pipeline. Represented by a `VkPipeline` object.

Pipeline Barrier
An execution and/or memory dependency recorded as an explicit command in a command buffer, that forms a dependency between the previous and subsequent commands.

Pipeline Cache
An object that can be used to collect and retrieve information from pipelines as they are created, and can be populated with previously retrieved information in order to accelerate pipeline creation. Represented by a `VkPipelineCache` object.

Pipeline Layout
An object defining the set of resources (via a collection of descriptor set layouts) and push constants used by pipelines that are created using the layout. Used when creating a pipeline and when binding descriptor sets and setting push constant values. Represented by a `VkPipelineLayout` object.

Pipeline Library
A pipeline that cannot be directly used, instead defining a set of shaders and shader groups which will be linked into other pipelines.

Pipeline Stage
A logically independent execution unit that performs some of the operations defined by an action command.

Pipeline Trace Ray Instruction
A ray tracing instruction which traces a ray into an acceleration structure when using ray tracing pipelines. One of `OpTraceRayKHR`.

pNext Chain
A set of structures chained together through their `pNext` members.
Planar

See multi-planar.

Plane

An image plane is part of the representation of an image, containing a subset of the color components required to represent the texels in the image and with a contiguous mapping of coordinates to bound memory. Most images consist only of a single plane, but some formats spread the components across multiple image planes. The host-accessible properties of each image plane are accessed in a linear layout using \texttt{vkGetImageSubresourceLayout}. If a multi-planar image is created with the \texttt{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT} bit set, the image is described as disjoint, and its planes are therefore bound to memory independently.

Point Sampling (Rasterization)

A rule that determines whether a fragment sample location is covered by a polygon primitive by testing whether the sample location is in the interior of the polygon in framebuffer-space, or on the boundary of the polygon according to the tie-breaking rules.

Potential Format Features

The union of all \texttt{VkFormatFeatureFlagBits} that the implementation supports for a specified \texttt{VkFormat}, over all supported image tilings.

Pre-rasterization

Operations that execute before rasterization, and any state associated with those operations.

Presentable image

A \texttt{VkImage} object obtained from a \texttt{VkSwapchainKHR} used to present to a \texttt{VkSurfaceKHR} object.

Preserve Attachment

One of a list of attachments in a subpass description that is not read or written by the subpass, but that is read or written on earlier and later subpasses and whose contents must be preserved through this subpass.

Primary Command Buffer

A command buffer that can execute secondary command buffers, and can be submitted directly to a queue.

Primitive Topology

State controlling how vertices are assembled into primitives, e.g. as lists of triangles, strips of lines, etc..

Promoted (feature)

A feature from an older extension is considered promoted if it is made available as part of a new core version or newer extension with wider support.

Protected Buffer

A buffer to which protected device memory can be bound.
**Protected-capable Device Queue**
A device queue to which protected command buffers can be submitted.

**Protected Command Buffer**
A command buffer which can be submitted to a protected-capable device queue.

**Protected Device Memory**
Device memory which can be visible to the device but must not be visible to the host.

**Protected Image**
An image to which protected device memory can be bound.

**Provisional**
A feature is released provisionally in order to get wider feedback on the functionality before it is finalized. Provisional features may change in ways that break backwards compatibility, and thus are not recommended for use in production applications.

**Provoking Vertex**
The vertex in a primitive from which flat shaded attribute values are taken. This is generally the “first” vertex in the primitive, and depends on the primitive topology.

**Push Constants**
A small bank of values writable via the API and accessible in shaders. Push constants allow the application to set values used in shaders without creating buffers or modifying and binding descriptor sets for each update.

**Push Constant Interface**
The set of variables with PushConstant storage class that are statically used by a shader entry point, and which receive values from push constant commands.

**Push Descriptors**
Descriptors that are written directly into a command buffer rather than into a descriptor set. Push descriptors allow the application to set descriptors used in shaders without allocating or modifying descriptor sets for each update.

**Descriptor Update Template**
An object specifying a mapping from descriptor update information in host memory to elements in a descriptor set, which helps enable more efficient descriptor set updates.

**Query Pool**
An object containing a number of query entries and their associated state and results. Represented by a VkQueryPool object.

**Queue**
An object that executes command buffers and sparse binding operations on a device. Represented by a VkQueue object.
Queue Family
A set of queues that have common properties and support the same functionality, as advertised in VkQueueFamilyProperties.

Queue Operation
A unit of work to be executed by a specific queue on a device, submitted via a queue submission command. Each queue submission command details the specific queue operations that occur as a result of calling that command. Queue operations typically include work that is specific to each command, and synchronization tasks.

Queue Submission
Zero or more batches and an optional fence to be signaled, passed to a command for execution on a queue. See the Devices and Queues chapter for more information.

Ray Tracing Command
Commands that provoke work using a ray tracing pipeline. Includes vkCmdTraceRaysKHR, and vkCmdTraceRaysIndirectKHR.

Reconstructed Picture
A video picture resource reconstructed from a compressed bitstream using video decode or encode operations that can be used as a reference picture by future video decode or encode operations with the same video session.

Recording State (Command Buffer)
A command buffer that is ready to record commands. See also Initial State and Executable State.

Reference Picture
A video picture resource used by video decode and encode operations to provide predictions of the values of samples in the subsequently decoded or encoded pictures.

Reference Picture Metadata
Opaque state associated with a DPB slot, maintained by a video session.

Release Operation (Resource)
An operation that releases ownership of an image subresource or buffer range.

Render Pass
An object that represents a set of framebuffer attachments and phases of rendering using those attachments. Represented by a VkRenderPass object.

Render Pass Instance
A use of a render pass in a command buffer.

Required Extensions
Extensions that must be enabled alongside extensions dependent on them (see Extension Dependencies).
Reset (Command Buffer)
Resetting a command buffer discards any previously recorded commands and puts a command buffer in the initial state.

Residency Code
An integer value returned by sparse image instructions, indicating whether any sparse unbound texels were accessed.

Resolve Attachment
A subpass attachment point, or image view, that is the target of a multisample resolve operation from the corresponding color attachment at the end of the subpass.

Retired Swapchain
A swapchain that has been used as the oldSwapchain parameter to vkCreateSwapchainKHR. Images cannot be acquired from a retired swapchain, however images that were acquired (but not presented) before the swapchain was retired can be presented.

Sample Index
The index of a sample within a single set of samples.

Sample Shading
Invoking the fragment shader multiple times per fragment, with the covered samples partitioned among the invocations.

Sampled Image
A descriptor type that represents an image view, and supports filtered (sampled) and unfiltered read-only access in a shader.

Sampler
An object containing state controlling how sampled image data is sampled (or filtered) when accessed in a shader. Also a descriptor type describing the object. Represented by a VkSampler object.

Secondary Command Buffer
A command buffer that can be executed by a primary command buffer, and must not be submitted directly to a queue.

Self-Dependency
A subpass dependency from a subpass to itself, i.e. with srcSubpass equal to dstSubpass. A self-dependency is not automatically performed during a render pass instance, rather a subset of it can be performed via vkCmdPipelineBarrier during the subpass.

Semaphore
A synchronization primitive that supports signal and wait operations, and can be used to synchronize operations within a queue or across queues. Represented by a VkSemaphore object.

Shader
Instructions selected (via an entry point) from a shader module, which are executed in a shader
stage.

**Shader Call**

An instruction which may cause execution to continue in a different shader stage.

**Shader Code**

A stream of instructions used to describe the operation of a shader.

**Shader Group**

A set of Shader Stages that are part of a `VkPipeline` containing multiple of such sets. This allows the device to make use of all the shader groups from the bound pipeline independently.

**Shader Module**

A collection of shader code, potentially including several functions and entry points, that is used to create shaders in pipelines. Represented by a `VkShaderModule` object.

**Shader Stage**

A stage of the graphics or compute pipeline that executes shader code.

**Shading Rate**

The ratio of the number of fragment shader invocations generated in a fully covered framebuffer region to the size (in pixels) of that region.

**Shared presentable image**

A presentable image created from a swapchain with `VkPresentModeKHR` set to either `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR` or `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR`.

**Side Effect**

A store to memory or atomic operation on memory from a shader invocation.

**Single-plane format**

A format that is not `multi-planar`.

**Size-Compatible Image Formats**

When a compressed image format and an uncompressed image format are size-compatible, it means that the texel block size of the uncompressed format must equal the texel block size of the compressed format.

**Sparse Block**

An element of a sparse resource that can be independently bound to memory. Sparse blocks of a particular sparse resource have a corresponding size in bytes that they use in the bound memory.

**Sparse Image Block**

A sparse block in a sparse partially-resident image. In addition to the sparse block size in bytes, sparse image blocks have a corresponding width, height, and depth defining the dimensions of these elements in units of texels or compressed texel blocks, the latter being used in case of sparse images having a block-compressed format.
Sparse Unbound Texel
A texel read from a region of a sparse texture that does not have memory bound to it.

Static Use
An object in a shader is statically used by a shader entry point if any function in the entry point's call tree contains an instruction using the object. Static use is used to constrain the set of descriptors used by a shader entry point.

Storage Buffer
A descriptor type that represents a buffer, and supports reads, writes, and atomics in a shader.

Storage Image
A descriptor type that represents an image view, and supports unfiltered loads, stores, and atomics in a shader.

Storage Texel Buffer
A descriptor type that represents a buffer view, and supports unfiltered, formatted reads, writes, and atomics in a shader.

Subgroup
A set of shader invocations that can synchronize and share data with each other efficiently. In compute shaders, the local workgroup is a superset of the subgroup.

Subgroup Mask
A bitmask for all invocations in the current subgroup with one bit per invocation, starting with the least significant bit in the first vector component, continuing to the last bit (less than SubgroupSize) in the last required vector component.

Subpass
A phase of rendering within a render pass, that reads and writes a subset of the attachments.

Subpass Dependency
An execution and/or memory dependency between two subpasses described as part of render pass creation, and automatically performed between subpasses in a render pass instance. A subpass dependency limits the overlap of execution of the pair of subpasses, and can provide guarantees of memory coherence between accesses in the subpasses.

Subpass Description
Lists of attachment indices for input attachments, color attachments, depth/stencil attachment, resolve attachments, depth/stencil resolve, and preserve attachments used by the subpass in a render pass.

Subset (Self-Dependency)
A subset of a self-dependency is a pipeline barrier performed during the subpass of the self-dependency, and whose stage masks and access masks each contain a subset of the bits set in the identically named mask in the self-dependency.
Texel Block
A single addressable element of an image with an uncompressed VkFormat, or a single compressed block of an image with a compressed VkFormat.

Texel Block Size
The size (in bytes) used to store a texel block of a compressed or uncompressed image.

Texel Coordinate System
One of three coordinate systems (normalized, unnormalized, integer) defining how texel coordinates are interpreted in an image or a specific mipmap level of an image.

Timeline Semaphore
A semaphore with a strictly increasing 64-bit unsigned integer payload indicating whether the semaphore is signaled with respect to a particular reference value. Represented by a VkSemaphore object created with a semaphore type of VK_SEMAPHORE_TYPE_TIMELINE.

Uniform Texel Buffer
A descriptor type that represents a buffer view, and supports unfiltered, formatted, read-only access in a shader.

Uniform Buffer
A descriptor type that represents a buffer, and supports read-only access in a shader.

Units in the Last Place (ULP)
A measure of floating-point error loosely defined as the smallest representable step in a floating-point format near a given value. For the precise definition see Precision and Operation of SPIR-V instructions or Jean-Michel Muller, “On the definition of ulp(x)”, RR-5504, INRIA. Other sources may also use the term “unit of least precision”.

Unnormalized
A value that is interpreted according to its conventional interpretation, and is not normalized.

Unprotected Buffer
A buffer to which unprotected device memory can be bound.

Unprotected Command Buffer
A command buffer which can be submitted to an unprotected device queue or a protected-capable device queue.

Unprotected Device Memory
Device memory which can be visible to the device and can be visible to the host.

Unprotected Image
An image to which unprotected device memory can be bound.

User-Defined Variable Interface
A shader entry point's variables with Input or Output storage class that are not built-in variables.
**Vertex Input Attribute**
A graphics pipeline resource that produces input values for the vertex shader by reading data from a vertex input binding and converting it to the attribute's format.

**Variable-Sized Descriptor Binding**
A descriptor binding whose size will be specified when a descriptor set is allocated using this layout.

**Vertex Input Binding**
A graphics pipeline resource that is bound to a buffer and includes state that affects addressing calculations within that buffer.

**Vertex Input Interface**
A vertex shader entry point's variables with Input storage class, which receive values from vertex input attributes.

**Video Bitstream Buffer**
A resource that represents a linear array of data in device memory storing encoded video data. Represented by a VkBuffer object.

**Video Coding Scope**
A series of subsequent commands recorded into a command buffer starting with a vkCmdBeginVideoCodingKHR command and ending with a vkCmdEndVideoCodingKHR command that encompasses a set of video decode or encode operations.

**Video Decode Operation**
An operation consuming data from a video bitstream buffer and zero or more reference pictures, and producing data to a decoded output picture and an optional reconstructed picture.

**Video Encode Operation**
An operation consuming data from an encode input picture and zero or more reference pictures, and producing data to a video bitstream buffer and an optional reconstructed picture.

**Video Picture Resource**
A resource that represents a multi-dimensional formatted interpretation of device memory to be used with a video session as a decoded output picture, encode input picture, reconstructed picture, and/or reference picture. It may contain metadata associated with a particular video session it is used with. Represented by a VkImage object and referred to using VkImageView objects created from it.

**Video Session**
A resource that represents and maintains the state needed to perform video decode or encode operations. Represented by a VkVideoSessionKHR object.

**View Mask**
When multiview is enabled, a view mask is a property of a subpass controlling which views the rendering commands are broadcast to.
**View Volume**

A subspace in homogeneous coordinates, corresponding to post-projection x and y values between -1 and +1, and z values between 0 and +1.

**Viewport Transformation**

A transformation from normalized device coordinates to framebuffer coordinates, based on a viewport rectangle and depth range.

**Visibility Operation**

An operation that causes available values to become visible to specified memory accesses.

**Visible**

A state of values written to memory that allows them to be accessed by a set of operations.

**Common Abbreviations**

The abbreviations and acronyms defined in this section are sometimes used in the Specification and the API where they are considered clear and commonplace.

**Src**

Source

**DPB**

Decoded Picture Buffer

**Dst**

Destination

**Min**

Minimum

**Max**

Maximum

**Rect**

Rectangle

**Info**

Information

**LOD**

Level of Detail

**ID**

Identifier

**UUID**

Universally Unique Identifier
Op
  Operation
R
  Red color component
G
  Green color component
B
  Blue color component
A
  Alpha color component
RTZ
  Round towards zero
RTE
  Round to nearest even

Prefixes

Prefixes are used in the API to denote specific semantic meaning of Vulkan names, or as a label to avoid name clashes, and are explained here:

VK/Vk/vk
  Vulkan namespace
  All types, commands, enumerants and defines in this specification are prefixed with these two characters.

PFN/pfn
  Function Pointer
  Denotes that a type is a function pointer, or that a variable is of a pointer type.

p
  Pointer
  Variable is a pointer.

vkCmd
  Commands that record commands in command buffers
  These API commands do not result in immediate processing on the device. Instead, they record the requested action in a command buffer for execution when the command buffer is submitted to a queue.

s
  Structure
  Used to denote the VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE* member of each structure in sType
Appendix J: Credits (Informative)

Vulkan 1.3 is the result of contributions from many people and companies participating in the Khronos Vulkan Working Group, as well as input from the Vulkan Advisory Panel.

Members of the Working Group, including the company that they represented at the time of their most recent contribution, are listed in the following section. Some specific contributions made by individuals are listed together with their name.

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- Adam Jackson, Red Hat (versions 1.0, 1.1)
- Adam Śmigielski, Mobica (version 1.0)
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- Alan Baker, Google (versions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)
- Alan Ward, Google (versions 1.1, 1.2)
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- Andreas Vasilakis, Think Silicon (version 1.2)
- Andres Gomez, Igalia (version 1.1)
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- Andrew Ellem, Google (version 1.3)
- Andrew Garrard, Imagination Technologies (versions 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3) (format wrangler)
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