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Chapter 1. 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 (http://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.

1.1. 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 Vulkan 1.1 are now defined in terms of the equivalent Vulkan 1.1 interfaces. This affects the Vulkan Specification, the Vulkan header files, and the corresponding XML Registry.

1.1.1. 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 (http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt). 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 Errors).

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

1.1.2. 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).

1.1.3. 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:


Chapter 2. 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.

2.1. 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.

2.2. 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 four types of functionality that queues **may** support: 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.

A Vulkan application controls a set of devices through the submission of command buffers which have recorded device commands issued via Vulkan library calls. The content of command buffers is specific to the underlying implementation and is opaque to the application. Once constructed, a command buffer **can** be submitted once or many times to a queue for execution. Multiple command buffers **can** be built in parallel by employing multiple threads within the application.

Command buffers submitted to different queues **may** execute in parallel or even out of order with respect to one another. Command buffers submitted to a single queue respect submission order, as described further in synchronization chapter. Command buffer execution by the device is also asynchronous to host execution. Once a command buffer is submitted to a queue, control **may** return to the application immediately. Synchronization between the device and host, and between different queues is the responsibility of the application.

### 2.2.1. 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. These command buffers are then submitted to queues with a *queue submission* command for execution in a number of *batches*. Once submitted to a queue, these commands 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 optionally 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 operations on different queues have no implicit ordering constraints, and **may** execute in any order. Explicit ordering constraints between queues **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 can 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 that both the execution of certain pipeline stages in the later set occur 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.

The device executes queue operations asynchronously with respect to the host. Control is returned to an application immediately following command buffer submission to a queue. The application must synchronize work between the host and device as needed.

2.3. 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, and may encode object information directly in the handle rather than acting as a reference
to an underlying object. Objects of a non-dispatchable type may not have unique handle values
within a type or across types. 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.

2.3.1. 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 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.

A VkPipelineLayout object must not be destroyed while any command buffer that uses it is in the
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

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 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**

- **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.
2.3.2. 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.

2.4. 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.

2.5. 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
typedef uint32_t VkBool32;
```

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

VkDeviceSize represents device memory size and offset values:

```c
typedef uint64_t VkDeviceSize;
```

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 \texttt{vkAllocate*}, and take \texttt{Vk*AllocateInfo} structures. These Vulkan objects are freed with commands of the form \texttt{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 \texttt{vkCmd*}. Each such command \textbf{may} have different restrictions on where it \textbf{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 \textit{duration} of a Vulkan command refers to the interval between calling the command and its return to the caller.

2.5.1. Lifetime of Retrieved Results

Information is retrieved from the implementation with commands of the form \texttt{vkGet*} and \texttt{vkEnumerate*}.

Unless otherwise specified for an individual command, the results are \textit{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.

2.6. 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 \textit{externally synchronized}. This means that the caller \textbf{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 \textbf{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 \textbf{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).

\begin{quote}
\textit{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.
\end{quote}

Similarly the application \textbf{must} avoid any potential data hazard of application-owned memory that has its \textit{ownership temporarily acquired} by a Vulkan command. While the ownership of application-owned memory remains acquired by a command the implementation \textbf{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.

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. One example of this is the use of a `VkPipelineCache` in `vkCreateGraphicsPipelines` and `vkCreateComputePipelines`, where external synchronization must internally synchronize the cache in this example, and **may** be able to do so in the form of a much finer-grained mutex around the command. 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.
Externally Synchronized Parameters

• The instance parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyInstance}
• The device parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyDevice}
• The queue parameter in \texttt{vkQueueSubmit}
• The fence parameter in \texttt{vkQueueSubmit}
• The queue parameter in \texttt{vkQueueWaitIdle}
• The memory parameter in \texttt{vkFreeMemory}
• The memory parameter in \texttt{vkMapMemory}
• The memory parameter in \texttt{vkUnmapMemory}
• The buffer parameter in \texttt{vkBindBufferMemory}
• The image parameter in \texttt{vkBindImageMemory}
• The queue parameter in \texttt{vkQueueBindSparse}
• The fence parameter in \texttt{vkQueueBindSparse}
• The fence parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyFence}
• The semaphore parameter in \texttt{vkDestroySemaphore}
• The event parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyEvent}
• The event parameter in \texttt{vkSetEvent}
• The event parameter in \texttt{vkResetEvent}
• The queryPool parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyQueryPool}
• The buffer parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyBuffer}
• The bufferView parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyBufferView}
• The image parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyImage}
• The imageView parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyImageView}
• The shaderModule parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyShaderModule}
• The pipelineCache parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyPipelineCache}
• The dstCache parameter in \texttt{vkMergePipelineCaches}
• The pipeline parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyPipeline}
• The pipelineLayout parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyPipelineLayout}
• The sampler parameter in \texttt{vkDestroySampler}
• The descriptorsetLayout parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyDescriptorSetLayout}
• The descriptorPool parameter in \texttt{vkDestroyDescriptorPool}
• The descriptorPool parameter in \texttt{vkResetDescriptorPool}
• The descriptorPool the pAllocateInfo parameter in \texttt{vkAllocateDescriptorSets}
• The descriptorPool parameter in \texttt{vkFreeDescriptorSets}
• The framebuffer parameter in vkDestroyFramebuffer
• The renderPass parameter in vkDestroyRenderPass
• The commandPool parameter in vkDestroyCommandPool
• The commandPool parameter in vkResetCommandPool
• The commandPool parameter in vkAllocateCommandBuffers
• The commandPool parameter in vkFreeCommandBuffers
• The commandBuffer parameter in vkBeginCommandBuffer
• The commandBuffer parameter in vkEndCommandBuffer
• The commandBuffer parameter in vkResetCommandBuffer
• 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 vkCmdBindVertexBuffers
• The commandBuffer parameter in vkCmdDraw
• The commandBuffer parameter in vkCmdDrawIndexed
• The commandBuffer parameter in vkCmdDrawIndirect
• The commandBuffer parameter in vkCmdDispatch
• The commandBuffer parameter in vkCmdDispatchIndirect
• 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 `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 `vkCmdSetDeviceMask`
• The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdSetDeviceMaskKHR`
• The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDispatchBase`
• The `commandBuffer` parameter in `vkCmdDispatchBaseKHR`
• The `commandPool` parameter in `vkTrimCommandPool`
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

- The **buffer** member of each element of the **pBufferBinds** member of each element of the **pBindInfo** parameter in **vkQueueBindSparse**
- The **image** member of each element of the **pImageOpaqueBinds** member of each element of the **pBindInfo** parameter in **vkQueueBindSparse**
- The **image** member of each element of the **pImageBinds** member of each element of the **pBindInfo** parameter in **vkQueueBindSparse**
- Each element of the **pFences** parameter in **vkResetFences**
- Each element of the **pDescriptorSets** parameter in **vkFreeDescriptorSets**
- The **dstSet** member of each element of the **pDescriptorWrites** parameter in **vkUpdateDescriptorSets**
- The **dstSet** member of each element of the **pDescriptorCopies** parameter in **vkUpdateDescriptorSets**
- 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 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 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 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 vkCmdDrawIndirect
- 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
2.7. Errors

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.

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.

**Note**

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.

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.

### 2.7.1. Valid Usage

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

Some valid usage conditions have dependencies on run-time 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 draw command.

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

2.7.2. 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 one of the special values defined for the enumerated type, which are suffixed with `_BEGIN_RANGE`, `_END_RANGE`, `_RANGE_SIZE` or `_MAX_ENUM`.

The meaning of these special tokens is not exposed in the Vulkan Specification. They are not part of the API, and they should not be used by applications. Their original intended use was for internal consumption by Vulkan implementations. Even that use will no longer be supported in the future, but they will be retained for backwards compatibility reasons.

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.

Valid Usage for Flags

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

```c
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.

**Valid Usage for Structure Types**

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

Structure types supported by the Vulkan API include:

```c
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,
} VkStructureType;
```
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,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_INFO = 1000157000,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO = 1000157001,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_16BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES = 1000083000,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS = 1000127000,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_ALLOCATE_INFO = 1000127001,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPEDEVICE_GROUP_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO = 1000060003,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPEDEVICE_GROUP_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO = 1000060004,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPEDEVICE_GROUP_SUBMIT_INFO = 1000060005,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPEDEVICE_GROUP_BIND_SPARSE_INFO = 1000060006,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORYDEVICE_GROUP_INFO = 1000060013,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORYDEVICE_GROUP_INFO = 1000060014,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES = 1000070000,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO = 1000070001,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2 = 1000146000,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2 = 1000146001,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SPARSE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2 = 1000146002,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2 = 1000146003,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2 = 1000146004,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_FEATURES_2 = 1000059000,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_PROPERTIES_2 = 1000059001,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2 = 1000059002,
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VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_MULTIVIEW_CREATE_INFO = 1000053000,
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VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO_KHR =
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO,
VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO_KHR =
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.

Valid Usage for Structure Pointer Chains

Any parameter that is a structure containing a void* pNext member must have a value of pNext that is either NULL, or points to a valid structure defined by an extension, containing sType and pNext members as described in the Vulkan Documentation and Extensions document in the section “Extension Interactions”. The set of structures connected by pNext pointers is referred to as a pNext chain. If that extension is supported by the implementation, then it must be enabled.

Each type of valid structure must not appear more than once in a pNext chain.

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 structures in the chain with sType values not defined by extensions supported by that component.

Extension structures are not described in the base Vulkan Specification, but either in layered Specifications incorporating those extensions, or in separate vendor-provided documents.

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
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
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**

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`.

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2.7.3. 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 run time. All run time 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_FEATURE_NOT_PRESENT = -8,
    VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DRIVER = -9,
    VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS = -10,
    VK_ERROR_FORMAT_NOT_SUPPORTED = -11,
    VK_ERROR_FRAGMENTED_POOL = -12,
    VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY = -1000069000,
    VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE = -1000072003,
    VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR = -1000000000,
    VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR = 1000001003,
    VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR = -1000001004,
    VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DISPLAY_KHR = -100003001,
    VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY_KHR = VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY,
    VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE_KHR = VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE,
    VK_RESULT_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkResult;
```

**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.

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

Out of memory errors do not damage any currently existing Vulkan objects. Objects that have already been successfully created can still be used by the application.

Performance-critical commands generally do not have return codes. If a run time error occurs in such commands, the implementation will defer reporting the error until a specified point. For commands that record into command buffers (\texttt{vkCmd*}) run time errors are reported by \texttt{vkEndCommandBuffer}.

### 2.8. 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.

#### 2.8.1. 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 \(2^{32}\).

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

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

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

2.8.2. 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.

2.8.3. 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.

2.8.4. 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.

2.8.5. 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.

2.8.6. 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 an 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.
2.9. 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.

2.9.1. 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

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

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. Note that while zero is exactly expressible in this representation, one value (-128 in the example) is outside the representable range, and must be clamped before use. This equation is used everywhere that signed normalized fixed-point values are converted to floating-point.

2.9.2. 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 \text{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 = convertFloatToInt(f × (2^{b-1} - 1), b)

where 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, 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.

### 2.10. 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.

#### 2.10.1. 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 offsets is defined by the structure:

```c
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
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.
```

#### 2.10.2. 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
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
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.

### 2.10.3. 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
typedef struct VkRect2D {
    VkOffset2D    offset;
    VkExtent2D    extent;
} VkRect2D;
```

- **offset** is a VkOffset2D specifying the rectangle offset.
- **extent** is a VkExtent2D specifying the rectangle extent.
Before using Vulkan, an application must initialize it by loading the Vulkan commands, and creating a `VkInstance` object.

### 3.1. 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>instance</th>
<th>pName</th>
<th>return value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>*</code></td>
<td><code>NULL</code></td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid instance</td>
<td><code>*</code></td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>NULL</code></td>
<td><code>vkEnumerateInstanceExtensionProperties</code></td>
<td><code>fp</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>pName</td>
<td>return value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>vkEnumerateInstanceLayerProperties</td>
<td>fp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>vkCreateInstance</td>
<td>fp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td><em>(any pName not covered above)</em></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>core Vulkan command</td>
<td>fp¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>enabled instance extension commands for instance</td>
<td>fp¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>available device extension² commands for instance</td>
<td>fp¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td><em>(any pName not covered above)</em></td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1

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`.

2

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

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- If `instance` is not NULL, `instance` **must** be a valid `VkInstance` handle
- `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
PFN_vkVoidFunction vkGetDeviceProcAddr(
    VkDevice                                    device,
    const char*                                 pName);
```

The table below defines the various use cases for `vkGetDeviceProcAddr` and expected return value for each case.

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

Table 2. vkGetDeviceProcAddr behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>device</th>
<th>pName</th>
<th>return value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invalid device</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>undefined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>core device-level Vulkan command</td>
<td>fp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>enabled device extension commands</td>
<td>fp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>device</td>
<td>* (any pName not covered above)</td>
<td>NULL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- pName must be a null-terminated UTF-8 string

The definition of PFN_vkVoidFunction is:

```c
typedef void (VKAPI_PTR *PFN_vkVoidFunction)(void);
```

3.1.1. Extending Physical Device From Device Extensions

When the VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2 extension is enabled, 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.

3.2. 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
Instances are represented by `VkInstance` handles:

```c
VK_DEFINE_HANDLE(VkInstance)
```

To create an instance object, call:

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

- `pCreateInfo` points to an instance of `VkInstanceCreateInfo` 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

- All required extensions for each extension in the `VkInstanceCreateInfo` `::ppEnabledExtensionNames` list must also be present in that list.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkInstanceCreateInfo` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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
typedef struct VkInstanceCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType             sType;
    const void*                 pNext;
    VkInstanceCreateFlags       flags;
    const VkApplicationInfo*    pApplicationInfo;
    uint32_t                    enabledLayerCount;
    const char* const*          ppEnabledLayerNames;
    uint32_t                    enabledExtensionCount;
    const char* const*          ppEnabledExtensionNames;
} VkInstanceCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `pApplicationInfo` is `NULL` or a pointer to an instance of `VkApplicationInfo`. 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. 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 (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_INSTANCE_CREATE_INFO`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `flags` must be `0`
  - If `pApplicationInfo` is not `NULL`, `pApplicationInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkApplicationInfo` structure
  - If `enabledLayerCount` is not `0`, `ppEnabledLayerNames` must be a valid pointer to an array of `enabledLayerCount` null-terminated UTF-8 strings
  - If `enabledExtensionCount` is not `0`, `ppEnabledExtensionNames` must be a valid pointer to an array of `enabledExtensionCount` null-terminated UTF-8 strings

```c
typedef VkFlags VkInstanceCreateFlags;
```

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

The `VkApplicationInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific structure.
- `pApplicationName` is `NULL` or is 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` is the version of the Vulkan API against which the application expects to run, encoded as described in Version Numbers. If `apiVersion` is `0` the implementation must ignore it, otherwise if the implementation does not support the requested `apiVersion`, or an effective
substitute for `apiVersion`, it **must** return `VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DRIVER`. 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`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_APPLICATION_INFO`
- `pNext` **must** be `NULL`
- If `pApplicationName` is not `NULL`, `pApplicationName` **must** be a null-terminated UTF-8 string
- 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

- All child objects created using `instance` **must** have been destroyed prior to destroying `instance`
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `instance` was created, a compatible set of callbacks **must** be provided here
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `instance` was created, `pAllocator` **must** be `NULL`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- If `instance` is not `NULL`, `instance` **must** be a valid `VkInstance` handle
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `instance` **must** be externally synchronized
Chapter 4. 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:

\[
\text{VK\_DEFINE\_HANDLE(VkPhysicalDevice)}
\]

### 4.1. Physical Devices

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

\[
\text{VkResult vkEnumeratePhysicalDevices(}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{VkInstance instance,}
\text{uint32_t* pPhysicalDeviceCount,}
\text{VkPhysicalDevice* pPhysicalDevices)};
\end{array}
\]

- `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. If `pPhysicalDeviceCount` is smaller than the number of physical devices available, `VK\_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK\_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available physical devices were returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \textbf{instance} must be a valid \texttt{VkInstance} handle
- \textbf{pPhysicalDeviceCount} must be a valid pointer to a \texttt{uint32_t} value
- If the value referenced by \textbf{pPhysicalDeviceCount} is not 0, and \textbf{pPhysicalDevices} is not NULL, \textbf{pPhysicalDevices} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{pPhysicalDeviceCount} \texttt{VkPhysicalDevice} handles

ReturnCodes

\textbf{Success}
- \texttt{VK\_SUCCESS}
- \texttt{VK\_INCOMPLETE}

\textbf{Failure}
- \texttt{VK\_ERROR\_OUT\_OF\_HOST\_MEMORY}
- \texttt{VK\_ERROR\_OUT\_OF\_DEVICE\_MEMORY}
- \texttt{VK\_ERROR\_INITIALIZATION\_FAILED}

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

\begin{verbatim}
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice, 
    VkPhysicalDeviceProperties* pProperties);
\end{verbatim}

- \textbf{physicalDevice} is the handle to the physical device whose properties will be queried.
- \textbf{pProperties} points to an instance of the \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceProperties} structure, that will be filled with returned information.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \textbf{physicalDevice} must be a valid \texttt{VkPhysicalDevice} handle
- \textbf{pProperties} must be a valid pointer to a \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceProperties} structure

The \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceProperties} structure is defined as:
**typedef struct** VkPhysicalDeviceProperties {
    uint32_t                          apiVersion;
    uint32_t                          driverVersion;
    uint32_t                          vendorID;
    uint32_t                          deviceID;
    VkPhysicalDeviceType              deviceType;
    char                              deviceName[VK_MAX_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_NAME_SIZE];
    uint8_t                           pipelineCacheUUID[VK_UUID_SIZE];
    VkPhysicalDeviceLimits            limits;
    VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties  sparseProperties;
} VkPhysicalDeviceProperties;

- **apiVersion** is the version of Vulkan supported by the device, encoded as described in Version Numbers.
- **driverVersion** is the vendor-specified version of the driver.
- **vendorID** is a unique identifier for the **vendor** (see below) of the physical device.
- **deviceID** is a unique identifier for the physical device among devices available from the vendor.
- **deviceType** is a **VkPhysicalDeviceType** specifying the type of device.
- **deviceName** is a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing the name of the device.
- **pipelineCacheUUID** is an array of size **VK_UUID_SIZE**, containing 8-bit values that represent a universally unique identifier for the device.
- **limits** is the **VkPhysicalDeviceLimits** structure which specifies device-specific limits of the physical device. See Limits for details.
- **sparseProperties** is the **VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties** structure which specifies various sparse related properties of the physical device. See Sparse Properties for details.

The **vendorID** and **deviceID** fields are provided to allow applications to adapt to device characteristics that are not adequately exposed by other Vulkan queries.

**Note**
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.

**Note**
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).

Note

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
typedef enum VkVendorId {
    VK_VENDOR_ID_VIV = 0x10001,
    VK_VENDOR_ID_VSI = 0x10002,
    VK_VENDOR_ID_KAZAN = 0x10003,
    VK_VENDOR_ID_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkVendorId;
```

Note

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.

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

```c
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,
    VK_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_TYPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice                            physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2*                pProperties);
```

• `physicalDevice` is the handle to the physical device whose properties will be queried.

• `pProperties` points to an instance of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure, that will be filled with returned information.

Each structure in `pProperties` and its `pNext` chain contain members corresponding to properties or implementation-dependent limits. `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2` writes each member to a value indicating the value of that property or limit.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` **must** be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pProperties` **must** be a valid pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure

The `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 {
    VkStructureType               sType;
    void*                         pNext;
    VkPhysicalDeviceProperties    properties;
} VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2KHR;
```
sType is the type of this structure.
pNext is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
properties is a structure of type VkPhysicalDeviceProperties describing the 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)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PROPERTIES_2
- 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 VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceDriverPropertiesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR, VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties, VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties, VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties, VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties, or VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR
- Each sType member in the pNext chain must be unique

To query the UUID and LUID of a device, add VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties to the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 structure. The VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties structure is defined as:

```c
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
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties VkPhysicalDeviceIDPropertiesKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- deviceUUID is an array of size VK_UUID_SIZE, containing 8-bit values that represent a universally unique identifier for the device.
- driverUUID is an array of size VK_UUID_SIZE, containing 8-bit values that represent a universally
unique identifier for the driver build in use by the device.

- **deviceLUID** is an array of size `VK_LUID_SIZE`, containing 8-bit values that represent a locally unique identifier for the device.

- **deviceNodeMask** is a 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.

`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.
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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES`

To query the properties of the driver corresponding to a physical device, add `VkPhysicalDeviceDriverPropertiesKHR` to the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2` structure. The `VkPhysicalDeviceDriverPropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceDriverPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType            sType;
    void*                      pNext;
    VkDriverIdKHR              driverID;
    char                       driverName[VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE_KHR];
    char                       driverInfo[VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE_KHR];
    VkConformanceVersionKHR    conformanceVersion;
} VkPhysicalDeviceDriverPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension specific structure.
- `driverID` is a unique identifier for the driver of the physical device.
- `driverName` is a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing the name of the driver.
- `driverInfo` is a null-terminated UTF-8 string containing additional information about the driver.
- `conformanceVersion` is the version of the Vulkan conformance test this driver is conformant against (see `VkConformanceVersionKHR`).

`driverID` must be immutable for a given driver across instances, processes, driver versions, and system reboots.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DRIVER_PROPERTIES_KHR`
Khronos driver IDs which may be returned in `VkPhysicalDeviceDriverPropertiesKHR::driverID` are:

```c
typedef enum VkDriverIdKHR {
    VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_PROPRIETARY_KHR = 1,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_AMD_OPEN_SOURCE_KHR = 2,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MESA_RADV_KHR = 3,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_NVIDIA_PROPRIETARY_KHR = 4,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_PROPRIETARY_WINDOWS_KHR = 5,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_INTEL_OPEN_SOURCE_MESA_KHR = 6,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_IMAGINATION_PROPRIETARY_KHR = 7,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_QUALCOMM_PROPRIETARY_KHR = 8,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_ARM_PROPRIETARY_KHR = 9,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_GOOGLE_SWIFTSHADER_KHR = 10,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_GGP_PROPRIETARY_KHR = 11,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_BROADCOM_PROPRIETARY_KHR = 12,
    VK_DRIVER_ID_MAX_ENUM_KHR = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

The conformance test suite version an implementation is compliant with is described with an instance of the `VkConformanceVersionKHR` structure. The `VkConformanceVersionKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkConformanceVersionKHR {
    uint8_t    major;
    uint8_t    minor;
    uint8_t    subminor;
    uint8_t    patch;
} 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.

To query properties of queues available on a physical device, call:
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)
- physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- pQueueFamilyPropertyCount must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value
- 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 VkQueueFamilyProperties structures

The VkQueueFamilyProperties structure is defined as:

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 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 \texttt{minImageTransferGranularity} has a unit of compressed texel blocks for images having a block-compressed format, and a unit of texels otherwise.

Possible values of \texttt{minImageTransferGranularity} are:

- \((0,0,0)\) which indicates that only whole mip levels \textbf{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 \texttt{VkOffset3D} parameter \textbf{must} always be zero.
  - The \texttt{width}, \texttt{height}, and \texttt{depth} members of a \texttt{VkExtent3D} parameter \textbf{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:
  - \texttt{x}, \texttt{y}, and \texttt{z} of a \texttt{VkOffset3D} parameter \textbf{must} be integer multiples of \(A_x\), \(A_y\), and \(A_z\), respectively.
  - \texttt{width} of a \texttt{VkExtent3D} parameter \textbf{must} be an integer multiple of \(A_x\), or else \(x + \texttt{width}\) \textbf{must} equal the width of the image subresource corresponding to the parameter.
  - \texttt{height} of a \texttt{VkExtent3D} parameter \textbf{must} be an integer multiple of \(A_y\), or else \(y + \texttt{height}\) \textbf{must} equal the height of the image subresource corresponding to the parameter.
  - \texttt{depth} of a \texttt{VkExtent3D} parameter \textbf{must} be an integer multiple of \(A_z\), or else \(z + \texttt{depth}\) \textbf{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 \textbf{must} be scaled up by the compressed texel block dimensions.

Queues supporting graphics and/or compute operations \textbf{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 \textbf{required} to support whole mip level transfers, thus \texttt{minImageTransferGranularity} for queues belonging to such queue families \textbf{may} be \((0,0,0)\).

The \textit{Device Memory} section describes memory properties queried from the physical device.

For physical device feature queries see the \textit{Features} chapter.

Bits which \textbf{may} be set in \texttt{VkQueueFamilyProperties::queueFlags} indicating capabilities of queues in a queue family are:
typedef enum VkQueueFlagBits {
    VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_QUEUE_TRANSFER_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_QUEUE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_QUEUE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

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.

### 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.

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
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)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle.
- `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value.
- 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
typedef struct VkQueueFamilyProperties2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkQueueFamilyProperties queueFamilyProperties;
} VkQueueFamilyProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkQueueFamilyProperties2 VkQueueFamilyProperties2KHR;
```

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

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUE_FAMILY_PROPERTIES_2`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`

## 4.2. 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. An application **must** create a separate logical device for each physical device it will use. 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** also 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 different compositor, etc.. 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
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. If **pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount** is smaller than the number of device groups available, **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)

- **instance** **must** be a valid `VkInstance` handle
- `pPhysicalDeviceGroupCount` **must** be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    void*               pNext;
    uint32_t            physicalDeviceCount;
    VkPhysicalDevice    physicalDevices[VK_MAX_DEVICE_GROUP_SIZE];
    VkBool32            subsetAllocation;
} VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceGroupProperties VkPhysicalDeviceGroupPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `physicalDeviceCount` is the number of physical devices in the group.
- `physicalDevices` is an array of physical device 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)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES
- pNext must be NULL

4.2.1. Device Creation

Logical devices are represented by VkDevice handles:

```
VK_DEFINE_HANDLE(VkDevice)
```

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

```
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 points 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. 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.

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 the other errors). If that occurs, `vkCreateDevice` will return `VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS`.

### Valid Usage

- All required extensions for each extension in the `VkDeviceCreateInfo::ppEnabledExtensionNames` list must also be present in that list.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDeviceCreateInfo` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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`
- `VK_ERROR_FEATURE_NOT_PRESENT`
- `VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS`
- `VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST`

The `VkDeviceCreateInfo` structure is defined as:
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 an extension-specific 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 that contains boolean indicators of all the features to be enabled. Refer to the Features section for further details.

**Valid Usage**

• The **queueFamilyIndex** member of each element of **pQueueCreateInfos** must be unique within **pQueueCreateInfos**
• If the **pNext** chain includes a **VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2** structure, then **pEnabledFeatures** must be NULL
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_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 **VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo**, **VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures**, **VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeaturesKHR**, **VkPhysicalDeviceFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR**, **VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures**, **VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures**, **VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64FeaturesKHR**, **VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR**, **VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures**, or **VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR**

- Each **sType** member in the **pNext** chain **must** be unique

- **flags** must be **0**

- **pNextCreateInfoInfos** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **queueCreateInfoCount** valid **VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo** structures

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

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

- If **pEnabledFeatures** is not **NULL**, **pEnabledFeatures** **must** be a valid pointer to a valid **VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures** structure

- **queueCreateInfoCount** **must** be greater than **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 including a **VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo** structure in the **pNext** chain of **VkDeviceCreateInfo**. The **VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo** structure is defined as:

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

or the equivalent
typedef VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfoKHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
• physicalDeviceCount is the number of elements in the pPhysicalDevices array.
• pPhysicalDevices is 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

• Each element of pPhysicalDevices must be unique
• All elements of pPhysicalDevices must be in the same device group as enumerated by vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroups
• If physicalDeviceCount is not 0, the physicalDevice parameter of vkCreateDevice must be an element of pPhysicalDevices.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO
• If physicalDeviceCount is not 0, pPhysicalDevices must be a valid pointer to an array of physicalDeviceCount valid VkPhysicalDevice handles

4.2.2. 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
• 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.

4.2.3. 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 (see Error Codes for a list of such commands). 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 run-time 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 VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED.

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.

### 4.2.4. Device Destruction

To destroy a device, call:

```c
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

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

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- If `device` is not `NULL`, `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `device` must be externally synchronized

### 4.3. Queues

#### 4.3.1. 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.
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.

### 4.3.2. 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:

```c
VK_DEFINE_HANDLE(VkQueue)
```

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 an extension-specific structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `queueFamilyIndex` is an unsigned integer indicating the index of the queue family to create 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`.
- `pQueuePriorities` is 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

- queueFamilyIndex must be less than pQueueFamilyPropertyCount returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties
- queueCount must be less than or equal to the queueCount member of the VkQueueFamilyProperties structure, as returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties in the pQueueFamilyProperties[queueFamilyIndex]
- Each element of pQueuePriorities must be between 0.0 and 1.0 inclusive

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_QUEUE_CREATE_INFO
- pNext must be NULL
- flags must be a valid combination of VkDeviceQueueCreateFlagBits values
- pQueuePriorities must be a valid pointer to an array of queueCount float values
- queueCount must be greater than 0

typedef VkFlags VkDeviceQueueCreateFlags;

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

To retrieve a handle to a VkQueue object, call:

```c
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.
### Valid Usage

- **queueFamilyIndex** must be one of the queue family indices specified when `device` was created, via the `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo` structure.
- **queueIndex** must be less than the number of queues created for the specified queue family index when `device` was created, via the `queueCount` member of the `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo` structure.
- `VkDeviceQueueCreateInfo::flags` must have been set to zero when `device` was created.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.
- `pQueue` must be a valid pointer to a `VkQueue` handle.

### 4.3.3. 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 **Events**) 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.

### 4.3.4. 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 make 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.

### 4.3.5. Queue Submission

Work is submitted to a queue via queue submission commands such as 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.

### 4.3.6. Queue Destruction

Queues are created along with a logical device during vkCreateDevice. All queues associated with a logical device are destroyed when vkDestroyDevice is called on that device.
Chapter 5. 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:

```c
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.

5.1. 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, \texttt{vkCmd*} commands can be used to record to the command buffer.

**Executable**

\texttt{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 reverts back to either the executable state, or the invalid state if it was recorded with \texttt{VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_ONE_TIME_SUBMIT_BIT}. 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.

![Figure 1. Lifecycle of a command buffer](image)

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 \texttt{vkResetCommandBuffer} or \texttt{vkResetCommandPool}, or as part of \texttt{vkBeginCommandBuffer} (which additionally puts the command buffer in the recording state).

Secondary command buffers can be recorded to a primary command buffer via \texttt{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 does any secondary recorded within
it, and once all executions of each command buffer complete, they move to the executable state. If a secondary moves to any other state whilst it is recorded to another command buffer, the primary moves to the invalid state. A primary moving to any other state does not affect the state of the secondary. Resetting or freeing a primary command buffer removes the linkage to any secondary command buffers that were recorded to it.

5.2. 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:

```plaintext
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkCommandPool)
```

To create a command pool, call:

```c
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 an instance of the VkCommandPoolCreateInfo structure specifying the state of the command pool object.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pCommandPool` points to a VkCommandPool handle in which the created pool is returned.

**Valid Usage**

- `pCreateInfo::queueFamilyIndex` must be the index of a queue family available in the logical device `device`.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkCommandPoolCreateInfo` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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
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 an extension-specific 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 (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_INFO`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits` values

Bits which can be set in `VkCommandPoolCreateInfo::flags` to specify usage behavior for a
command pool are:

```c
typedef enum VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits {
    VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_TRANSIENT_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_RESET_COMMAND_BUFFER_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkCommandPoolCreateFlags;
```

`VkCommandPoolCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkCommandPoolCreateFlagBits`.

To trim a command pool, call:

```c
void vkTrimCommandPoolKHR(
    VkDevice device,           // device
    VkCommandPool commandPool, // command pool
    VkCommandPoolTrimFlags flags); // 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)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **commandPool** must be a valid `VkCommandPool` handle
- **flags** must be 0
- **commandPool** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

---

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to **commandPool** must be externally synchronized
typedef VkFlags VkCommandPoolTrimFlags;

or the equivalent

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:

```
VkResult vkResetCommandPool(
    VkDevice device,         // logical device that owns the command pool.
    VkCommandPool commandPool, // command pool to reset.
    VkCommandPoolResetFlags flags); // bitmask of VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits controlling the reset operation.
```

- `<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**

- All `VkCommandBuffer` objects allocated from `commandPool` must not be in the pending state

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `<device>` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `<commandPool>` must be a valid `VkCommandPool` handle
- `<flags>` must be a valid combination of `VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits` values
- `<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_HOST_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

Bits which can be set in `vkResetCommandPool::flags` to control the reset operation are:

```c
typedef enum VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits {
    VK_COMMAND_POOL_RESET_RELEASE_RESOURCES_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_COMMAND_POOL_RESET_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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
typedef VkFlags VkCommandPoolResetFlags;
```

`VkCommandPoolResetFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkCommandPoolResetFlagBits`.

To destroy a command pool, call:

```c
void vkDestroyCommandPool(
    VkDevice device,           // device
    VkCommandPool commandPool, // commandPool
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);  // 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,
Valid Usage

- All `VkCommandBuffer` objects allocated from `commandPool` must not be in the pending state.
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `commandPool` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `commandPool` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.
- If `commandPool` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `commandPool` must be a valid `VkCommandPool` handle.
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.
- 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.

5.3. Command Buffer Allocation and Management

To allocate command buffers, call:

```
VkResult vkAllocateCommandBuffers(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo* pAllocateInfo,
    VkCommandBuffer* pCommandBuffers);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the command pool.
- `pAllocateInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `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 create multiple command buffers. If the creation of any of
those command buffers fails, the implementation must destroy all successfully created command buffer objects from this command, set all entries of the pCommandBuffers array to NULL and return the error.

When command buffers are first allocated, they are in the initial state.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- pAllocateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo structure
- pCommandBuffers must be a valid pointer to an array of pAllocateInfo::commandBufferCount VkCommandBuffer handles

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
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 an extension-specific 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

- `commandBufferCount` **must** be greater than 0

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_ALLOCATE_INFO`
- `pNext` **must** be `NULL`
- `commandPool` **must** be a valid `VkCommandPool` handle
- `level` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBufferLevel` value

Possible values of `VkCommandBufferAllocateInfo::level`, specifying the command buffer level, are:

```c
typedef enum VkCommandBufferLevel {
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_PRIMARY = 0,
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_SECONDARY = 1,
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkCommandBufferLevel;
```

- `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_PRIMARY` specifies a primary command buffer.
- `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_SECONDARY` specifies a secondary command buffer.

To reset command buffers, call:

```c
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

- `commandBuffer` **must** not be in the pending state
- `commandBuffer` **must** have been allocated from a pool that was created with the `VK_COMMAND_POOL_CREATE_RESET_COMMAND_BUFFER_BIT`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkCommandBufferResetFlagBits` values

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer` must be externally synchronized

Return Codes

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

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

Bits which can be set in `vkResetCommandBuffer::flags` to control the reset operation are:

```c
typedef enum VkCommandBufferResetFlagBits {
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_RESET_RELEASE_RESOURCES_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_RESET_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkCommandBufferResetFlags;
```

`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 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**

- All elements of *pCommandBuffers* must not be in the **pending state**
- *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)**

- **device** must be a valid *VkDevice* handle
- **commandPool** must be a valid *VkCommandPool* handle
- **commandBufferCount** must be greater than 0
- **commandPool** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**
- 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

### 5.4. Command Buffer Recording

To begin recording a command buffer, call:

```cpp
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 an instance of the * VkCommandBufferBeginInfo* structure, which defines additional information about how the command buffer begins recording.
Valid Usage

- `commandBuffer` must not be in the recording or pending state.
- 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.
- If `commandBuffer` is a secondary command buffer, the `pInheritanceInfo` member of `pBeginInfo` must be a valid `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo` structure.
- If `commandBuffer` is a secondary command buffer and either the `occlusionQueryEnable` member of the `pInheritanceInfo` member of `pBeginInfo` is `VK_FALSE`, or the precise occlusion queries feature is not enabled, the `queryFlags` member of the `pInheritanceInfo` member `pBeginInfo` must not contain `VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.
- `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
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 an extension-specific structure.

• `flags` is a bitmask of `VkCommandBufferUsageFlagBits` specifying usage behavior for the command buffer.

• `pInheritanceInfo` is a pointer to a `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo` structure, which is used if `commandBuffer` is a secondary command buffer. If this is a primary command buffer, then this value is ignored.

### Valid Usage

- If `flags` contains `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT`, the `renderPass` member of `pInheritanceInfo` must be a valid `VkRenderPass`

- If `flags` contains `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_RENDER_PASS_CONTINUE_BIT`, the `subpass` member of `pInheritanceInfo` must be a valid subpass index within the `renderPass` member of `pInheritanceInfo`

- 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`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO`

- `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo`

- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkCommandBufferUsageFlagBits` values

Bits which can be set in `VkCommandBufferBeginInfo::flags` to specify usage behavior for a command buffer are:

```c
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,
    VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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
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
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 an extension-specific structure.

• *renderPass* is a *VkRenderPass* object defining which render passes the *VkCommandBuffer* will be compatible with and can be executed within. If the *VkCommandBuffer* will not be executed within a render pass instance, **renderPass** is ignored.

• *subpass* is the index of the subpass within the render pass instance that the *VkCommandBuffer* will be executed within. If the *VkCommandBuffer* will not be executed within a render pass instance, **subpass** is ignored.

• *framebuffer* optionally refers 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, or if the *VkCommandBuffer* will not be executed within a render pass instance.

  **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.

### Valid Usage

- If the inherited queries feature is not enabled, occlusionQueryEnable must be `VK_FALSE`
- If the inherited queries feature is enabled, queryFlags must be a valid combination of `VkQueryControlFlagBits` values
- If the pipeline statistics queries feature is not enabled, pipelineStatistics must be 0

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMMAND_BUFFER_INHERITANCE_INFO`
- pNext must be `NULL`
- Both of framebuffer, and renderPass that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

If `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT` was not set when creating a command buffer, that command buffer must not be submitted to a queue whilst it is already in the pending state. If `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_USAGE_SIMULTANEOUS_USE_BIT` is not set on a secondary command buffer, that command buffer must not be used more than once in a given primary command buffer.

**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.
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
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

- **commandBuffer** must be in the recording state.
- If `commandBuffer` is a primary command buffer, there must not be an active render pass instance
- All queries made active during the recording of `commandBuffer` must have been made inactive

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **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.

### 5.5. Command Buffer Submission

To submit command buffers to a queue, call:

```c
VkResult vkQueueSubmit(
    VkQueue queue,  // queue is the queue that the command buffers will be submitted to.
    uint32_t submitCount,  // submitCount is the number of elements in the pSubmits array.
    const VkSubmitInfo* pSubmits,  // pSubmits is a pointer to an array of VkSubmitInfo structures, each specifying a command buffer submission batch.
    VkFence fence);  // 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.
```

- **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**.

**Note**
Submission can be a high overhead operation, and applications should attempt to batch work together into as few calls to **vkQueueSubmit** as possible.

**vkQueueSubmit** is a **queue submission command**, with each batch defined by an element of **pSubmits** as an instance of the **VkSubmitInfo** structure. 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 back 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 `VKERRORDEVICELOST`. See Lost Device.
Valid Usage

- If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, fence must be unsignaled.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Each 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.
- When a semaphore unsignal operation defined by any element of the pWaitSemaphores member of any element of pSubmits executes on queue, no other queue must be waiting on the same semaphore.
- All elements of the pWaitSemaphores member of all elements of pSubmits must be semaphores that are signaled, or have semaphore signal operations previously submitted for execution.
- Each element of the pCommandBuffers member of each element of pSubmits must be in the pending or executable state.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
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 VkSubmitInfo structures
- If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, fence must be a valid VkFence handle
- Both of fence, and queue that are valid handles 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:
`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 an extension-specific 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 semaphores 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 command buffers 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 semaphores 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

- Each element of `pCommandBuffers` must not have been allocated with `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_SECONDARY`
- If the geometry shaders feature is not enabled, each element of `pWaitDstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
- If the tessellation shaders feature is not enabled, each element of `pWaitDstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`
- Each element of `pWaitDstStageMask` must not include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_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 `VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR`, `VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo`, or `VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR`
- Each `sType` member 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 must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

To specify the values to use when waiting for and signaling semaphores whose current payload refers to a Direct3D 12 fence, add the `VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkSubmitInfo` structure. The `VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR` structure is defined as:
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 an extension-specific structure.
- **waitSemaphoreValuesCount** is the number of semaphore wait values specified in **pWaitSemaphoreValues**.
- **pWaitSemaphoreValues** is an array of length **waitSemaphoreValuesCount** containing values for the corresponding semaphores in **VkSubmitInfo::pWaitSemaphores** to wait for.
- **signalSemaphoreValuesCount** is the number of semaphore signal values specified in **pSignalSemaphoreValues**.
- **pSignalSemaphoreValues** is an array of length **signalSemaphoreValuesCount** containing 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.

### Valid Usage

- **waitSemaphoreValuesCount** **must** be the same value as **VkSubmitInfo::waitSemaphoreCount**, where **VkSubmitInfo** is in the **pNext** chain of this **VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR** structure.
- **signalSemaphoreValuesCount** **must** be the same value as **VkSubmitInfo::signalSemaphoreCount**, where **VkSubmitInfo** is in the **pNext** chain of this **VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR** structure.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR**
- If **waitSemaphoreValuesCount** is not 0, and **pWaitSemaphoreValues** is not NULL, **pWaitSemaphoreValues** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **waitSemaphoreValuesCount** **uint64_t** values
- If **signalSemaphoreValuesCount** is not 0, and **pSignalSemaphoreValues** is not NULL, **pSignalSemaphoreValues** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **signalSemaphoreValuesCount** **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
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;
```

- **acquireCount** is the number of entries in the **pAcquireSyncs**, **pAcquireKeys**, and **pAcquireTimeoutMilliseconds** 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**.
- **pAcquireTimeoutMilliseconds** is 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.
- **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 **pReleaseSyncs**.
Valid Usage

- Each member of `pAcquireSyncs` and `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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WIN32_KEYED_MUTEX_ACQUIRE_RELEASE_INFO_KHR`
- If `acquireCount` is not 0, `pAcquireSyncs` must be a valid pointer to an array of `acquireCount` valid `VkDeviceMemory` handles
- If `acquireCount` is not 0, `pAcquireKeys` must be a valid pointer to an array of `acquireCount` `uint64_t` values
- If `acquireCount` is not 0, `pAcquireTimeouts` must be a valid pointer to an array of `acquireCount` `uint32_t` values
- If `releaseCount` is not 0, `pReleaseSyncs` must be a valid pointer to an array of `releaseCount` valid `VkDeviceMemory` handles
- If `releaseCount` is not 0, `pReleaseKeys` must be a valid pointer to an array of `releaseCount` `uint64_t` values
- Both of the elements of `pAcquireSyncs`, and the elements of `pReleaseSyncs` that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

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
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
typedef VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfo VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **waitSemaphoreCount** is the number of elements in the **pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices** array.
- **pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices** is an array of 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 an array of 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 an array of 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**

- **waitSemaphoreCount** **must** equal **VkSubmitInfo::waitSemaphoreCount**
- **commandBufferCount** **must** equal **VkSubmitInfo::commandBufferCount**
- **signalSemaphoreCount** **must** equal **VkSubmitInfo::signalSemaphoreCount**
- All elements of **pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices** and **pSignalSemaphoreDeviceIndices** **must** be valid device indices
- All elements of **pCommandBufferDeviceMasks** **must** be valid device masks

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **sType** **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SUBMIT_INFO**
- If **waitSemaphoreCount** is not 0, **pWaitSemaphoreDeviceIndices** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **waitSemaphoreCount uint32_t** values
- If **commandBufferCount** is not 0, **pCommandBufferDeviceMasks** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **commandBufferCount uint32_t** values
- If **signalSemaphoreCount** is not 0, **pSignalSemaphoreDeviceIndices** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **signalSemaphoreCount uint32_t** values
5.6. Queue Forward Progress

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 \texttt{vkQueueSubmit}, for every queued wait on a semaphore there must be a prior signal of that semaphore that will not be consumed by a different wait on the semaphore.

Command buffers in the submission can include \texttt{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 \texttt{vkSetEvent}, and the \texttt{vkCmdWaitEvents} commands that wait upon them must not be inside a render pass instance. The event must be set before the \texttt{vkCmdWaitEvents} command is executed.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{VkCommandBuffer} is a handle to a primary command buffer that the secondary command buffers are executed in.
  \item \texttt{uint32_t} is the length of the \texttt{pCommandBuffers} array.
  \item \texttt{const VkCommandBuffer*} is an array of secondary command buffer handles, which are recorded to execute in the primary command buffer in the order they are listed in the array.
\end{itemize}

If any element of \texttt{pCommandBuffers} was not recorded with the \texttt{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

- `commandBuffer` **must** have been allocated with a level of `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_PRIMARY`.
- Each element of `pCommandBuffers` **must** have been allocated with a level of `VK_COMMAND_BUFFER_LEVEL_SECONDARY`.
- Each element of `pCommandBuffers` **must** be in the pending or executable state.
- 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, that primary command buffer **must** not be in the pending state.
- 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, that render pass instance **must** have been begun with the `contents` parameter of `vkCmdBeginRenderPass` set to `VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS`.
- 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, 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, 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 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 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 inherited queries 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.

• 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.

• Each element of `pCommandBuffers` must not begin any query types that are active in `commandBuffer`.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.

• `pCommandBuffers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `commandBufferCount` valid `VkCommandBuffer` handles.

• `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state.

• The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations.

• `commandBuffer` must be a primary `VkCommandBuffer`.

• `commandBufferCount` must be greater than 0.

• 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
<th>Pipeline Type</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>Both</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compute</td>
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5.8. 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 **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
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t deviceMask;
} VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfo VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific 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.
To update the current device mask of a command buffer, call:

```c
void vkCmdSetDeviceMaskKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // command buffer whose current device mask is modified.
    uint32_t deviceMask);           // 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 instance of the `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfoKHR` structure passed to the command beginning the corresponding render pass instance.
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 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></td>
<td>Transfer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 6. 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.

### 6.1. 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 \( A \) and \( B \) be separate sets of operations.
- Let \( S \) be a synchronization command.
- Let \( A_S \) and \( B_S \) be the synchronization scopes of \( S \).
- Let \( A' \) be the intersection of sets \( A \) and \( A_S \).
- Let \( B' \) be the intersection of sets \( B \) and \( B_S \).
- Submitting \( A, S \) and \( B \) for execution, in that order, will result in execution dependency \( E \) between \( A' \) and \( B' \).
- Execution dependency \( E \) guarantees that \( A' \) happens-before \( B' \).

An *execution dependency chain* is a sequence of execution dependencies that form a happens-before relation between the first dependency’s \( A' \) and the final dependency’s \( B' \). For each consecutive pair of execution dependencies, a chain exists if the intersection of \( B_S \) in the first dependency and \( A_S \) 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 \( S \) be a set of synchronization commands that generate an execution dependency chain.
- Let \( A_S \) be the first synchronization scope of the first command in \( S \).
- Let \( B_S \) be the second synchronization scope of the last command in \( S \).

**Note**

An execution dependency is inherently also multiple execution dependencies - a dependency exists between each subset of \( A' \) and each subset of \( B' \), and the same is true for execution dependency chains. For example, a synchronization command with multiple pipeline stages in its stage masks effectively generates one dependency between each source stage and each destination stage. This can be useful to think about when considering how execution chains are formed if they do not involve all parts of a synchronization command’s dependency. Similarly, any set of adjacent dependencies in an execution dependency chain can be considered an execution dependency chain in its own right.

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 operation 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 A' is made available. Any type of access that is in a memory dependency's second access scope and occurs in B' 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 a be the set of memory accesses performed by A'.
- Let b be the set of memory accesses performed by B'.
- Let a_s be the first access scope of the first command in S.
- Let b_s be the second access scope of the last command in S.
- Let b' be the intersection of sets b and b_s.
- Submitting A, S and B for execution, in that order, will result in a memory dependency m between A' and B'.
- Memory dependency m guarantees that:
  ◦ Memory writes in a' are made available.
  ◦ Available memory writes, including those from a', are made visible to b'.
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.

6.1.1. 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. If the old layout does not match the new layout, a transition occurs. The old layout must match the current layout of the image subresource range, with one exception. The old layout can always be specified as VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED, though doing so invalidates the contents of the image subresource range.

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

Setting the old layout to VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED implies that the contents of the image subresource need not be preserved. Implementations may use this information to avoid performing expensive data transition operations.

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.
6.1.2. 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, but do execute VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT and VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT.

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 via the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT and VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT pipeline stages.

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, specifying pipeline stages, are:
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,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000040,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000080,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT = 0x00000100,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT = 0x00000200,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT = 0x00000400,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT = 0x00000800,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT = 0x00001000,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT = 0x00002000,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT = 0x00004000,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT = 0x00008000,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT = 0x00010000,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkPipelineStageFlagBits;

- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT** specifies the stage of the pipeline where any commands are initially received by the queue.
- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT** specifies the stage of the pipeline where Draw/DispatchIndirect data structures are consumed.
- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_INPUT_BIT** specifies the stage of the pipeline where vertex and index buffers are consumed.
- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT** specifies the vertex shader stage.
- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT** specifies the tessellation control shader stage.
- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT** specifies the tessellation evaluation shader stage.
- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT** specifies the geometry shader stage.
- **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT** specifies the fragment shader stage.
- **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.
- **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 and multisample resolve operations for framebuffer attachments with a color or depth/stencil format.
• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT** specifies the execution of a compute shader.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT** specifies the execution of copy commands. This includes the operations resulting from all copy commands, clear commands (with the exception of `vkCmdClearAttachments`), and `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`.

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT** specifies the final stage in the pipeline where operations generated by all commands complete execution.

• **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_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT** specifies the execution of all graphics pipeline stages, and is equivalent to the logical OR of:
  - **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT**
  - **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_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT**

• **VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT** is equivalent to the logical OR of every other pipeline stage flag that is supported on the queue it is used with.

---

**Note**

An execution dependency with only `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT` in the destination stage mask will only prevent that stage from executing in subsequently submitted commands. As this stage does not perform any actual execution, this is not observable - in effect, it does not delay processing of subsequent commands. Similarly, an execution dependency with only `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT` in the source stage mask will effectively not wait for any prior commands to complete.

When defining a memory dependency, using only `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT` would never make any accesses available and/or visible because these stages do not access memory.

`VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT` and `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT` are useful for accomplishing layout transitions and queue ownership operations when the required execution dependency is satisfied by other means - for example, semaphore operations between queues.
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 access 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>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>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT, VK_QUEUE_COMPUTE_BIT or VK_QUEUE_TRANSFER_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline stage flag</td>
<td>Required queue capability flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT</td>
<td>None required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
<td>VK_QUEUE_GRAPHICS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_COMMANDS_BIT</td>
<td>None required</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 \( A \), 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 \( B \), 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 execution or memory dependencies or image and buffer memory barriers.

The order and set of pipeline stages executed by a given command is determined by the command’s pipeline type, as described below:

For the graphics pipeline, the following stages occur in this order:

- VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT
- 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_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT
- VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT
- VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT
For the compute pipeline, the following stages occur in this order:

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_DRAW_INDIRECT_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COMPUTE_SHADER_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT`

For the transfer pipeline, the following stages occur in this order:

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT`

For host operations, only one pipeline stage occurs, so no order is guaranteed:

- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`

### 6.1.3. 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. Each access type corresponds to a bit flag in `VkAccessFlagBits`.

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.

Access types that can be set in an access mask include:
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,
    VK_ACCESS_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF,
} VkAccessFlagBits;

- **VK_ACCESS_INDIRECT_COMMAND_READ_BIT** specifies read access to indirect command data read as part of an indirect drawing or dispatch command.
- **VK_ACCESS_INDEX_READ_BIT** specifies read access to an index buffer as part of an indexed drawing command, bound by `vkCmdBindIndexBuffer`.
- **VK_ACCESS_VERTEX_ATTRIBUTE_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a vertex buffer as part of a drawing command, bound by `vkCmdBindVertexBuffers`.
- **VK_ACCESS_UNIFORM_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a uniform buffer.
- **VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT** specifies read access to an input attachment within a render pass during fragment shading.
- **VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT** specifies read access to a storage buffer, uniform texel buffer, storage texel buffer, sampled image, or storage image.
- **VK_ACCESS_SHADER_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to a storage buffer, storage texel buffer, or storage image.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_READ_BIT** specifies read access to an image or buffer in a copy operation.
• **VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access to an image or buffer in a **clear** or **copy** operation.

• **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.

• **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.

• **VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_READ_BIT** specifies read access via non-specific entities. These entities include the Vulkan device and host, but **may** also include entities external to the Vulkan device or otherwise not part of the core Vulkan pipeline. When included in a destination access mask, makes all available writes visible to all future read accesses on entities known to the Vulkan device.

• **VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT** specifies write access via non-specific entities. These entities include the Vulkan device and host, but **may** also include entities external to the Vulkan device or otherwise not part of the core Vulkan pipeline. When included in a source access mask, all writes that are performed by entities known to the Vulkan device are made available. When included in a destination access mask, makes all available writes visible to all future write accesses on entities known to the Vulkan device.

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 4. Supported access types*

<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</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_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>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT</td>
<td>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>
<tr>
<td>Access flag</td>
<td>Supported pipeline stages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_SHADER_WRITE_BIT</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>VK_ACCESS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT, or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_TRANSFER_WRITE_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_HOST_READ_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_HOST_WRITE_BIT</td>
<td>VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_READ_BIT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_ACCESS_MEMORY_WRITE_BIT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

The `vkQueueSubmit` command automatically performs 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.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkAccessFlags;
```

`VkAccessFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkAccessFlagBits`. 
### 6.1.4. 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`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT`
- `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_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 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.
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.

Framebuffer-local dependencies are more optimal 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.

### 6.1.5. 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.

### 6.1.6. 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_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_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.

6.2. 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 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, from lowest index to highest.

3. The order in which command buffers are specified in the pCommandBuffers member of
VkSubmitInfo, 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
Action and synchronization commands recorded to a command buffer execute the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TOP_OF_PIPE_BIT pipeline stage in submission order - forming an implicit execution dependency between this stage in each command.

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.

Query commands, 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.

6.3. 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.

As with most objects in Vulkan, fences are an interface to internal data which is typically opaque to applications. This internal data is referred to as a fence's payload.

However, in order to enable communication with agents outside of the current device, it is necessary to be able to export that payload to a commonly understood format, and subsequently import from that format as well.

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. 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:

```
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkFence)
```

To create a fence, call:
VkResult vkCreateFence(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkFenceCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkFence* pFence);

- **device** is the logical device that creates the fence.
- **pCreateInfo** is a pointer to an instance of the `VkFenceCreateInfo` structure which contains information about how the fence is to be created.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pFence** points to a handle in which the resulting fence object is returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkFenceCreateInfo` structure
- If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- **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
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 an extension-specific structure.
- **flags** is a bitmask of `VkFenceCreateFlagBits` specifying the initial state and behavior of the fence.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_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 `VkExportFenceCreateInfo` or `VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR`
- Each **sType** member in the **pNext** chain must be unique
- **flags** must be a valid combination of `VkFenceCreateFlagBits` values

```c
typedef enum VkFenceCreateFlagBits {
    VK_FENCE_CREATE_SIGNALED_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_FENCE_CREATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkFenceCreateFlagBits;
```

- **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
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 the `VkExportFenceCreateInfo` structure to the **pNext** chain of the `VkFenceCreateInfo` structure. The `VkExportFenceCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExportFenceCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType                   sType;
    const void*                       pNext;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags    handleTypes;
} VkExportFenceCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkExportFenceCreateInfo VkExportFenceCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific 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

- The bits in `handleTypes` must be supported and compatible, as reported by `VkExternalFenceProperties`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_CREATE_INFO`
- `handleTypes` must be a valid combination of `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` values

To specify additional attributes of NT handles exported from a fence, add the `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 an extension-specific 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 this structure is not present, or if `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`

1

Valid Usage

- If `VkExportFenceCreateInfo::handleTypes` does not include `VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT`, `VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR` must not be in the `pNext` chain of `VkFenceCreateInfo`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`.
- 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
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 an instance of the `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)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.
- `pGetWin32HandleInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure.
- `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
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 an extension-specific structure.
- **fence** is the fence from which state will be exported.
- **handleType** is 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**

- **handleType must** have been included in `VkExportFenceCreateInfo::handleTypes` when the **fence**'s current payload was created.
- 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**.
- **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**.
- 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.
- **handleType must** be defined as an NT handle or a global share handle.
To export a POSIX file descriptor representing the payload of a fence, call:

```c
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 an instance of the `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.
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 an extension-specific structure.
- `fence` is the fence from which state will be exported.
- `handleType` is 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

- `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 signalled, 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
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 NULL

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, fence must be a valid VkFence handle
- If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- 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:
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 fence is signaled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_NOT_READY</td>
<td>The fence specified by fence is unsignalened.</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**), `vkGetFenceStatus` **may** return any of the above status codes. If the device has been lost and `vkGetFenceStatus` is called repeatedly, it will eventually return either **VK_SUCCESS** or **VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST**.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **device** must be a valid VkDevice handle
- **fence** must be a valid VkFence handle
- **fence** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

**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
To set the state of fences to unsignaled from the host, call:

```c
VkResult vkResetFences(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t fenceCount,
    const VkFence* pfences);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the fences.
- `fenceCount` is the number of fences to reset.
- `pfences` is a pointer to an array of fence handles to reset.

If any member of `pfences` currently has its 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 `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 `pfences` is already in the unsignaled state when `vkResetFences` is executed, then `vkResetFences` has no effect on that fence.

---

**Valid Usage**

- Each element of `pfences` must not be currently associated with any queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pfences` must be a valid pointer to an array of `fenceCount` valid `VkFence` handles
- `fenceCount` must be greater than 0
- Each element of `pfences` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

---

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to each member of `pfences` must be externally synchronized
Return Codes

Success
• VK_SUCCESS

Failure
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
• VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

When a fence is submitted to a queue as part of a queue submission command, it defines a memory dependency on the batches that were submitted as part of that command, and defines a fence signal operation which sets the fence to the signaled state.

The first synchronization scope includes every batch submitted in the same queue submission command. Fence signal operations that are defined by vkQueueSubmit additionally include in the first synchronization scope all commands that occur earlier in submission 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
VkResult vkWaitForFences(
    VkDevice device,
    uint32_t fenceCount,
    const VkFence* pFences,
    VkBool32 waitAll,
    uint64_t 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 up to `timeout` nanoseconds for the condition to become satisfied.
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 specified timeout period expires before the condition is satisfied, `vkWaitForFences` returns `VK_TIMEOUT`. If the condition is satisfied before `timeout` nanoseconds has expired, `vkWaitForFences` returns `VK_SUCCESS`.

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)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pFences` must be a valid pointer to an array of `fenceCount` valid `VkFence` handles
- `fenceCount` must be greater than 0
- 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.

6.3.1. 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.

Note
Restoring a fence to its prior permanent payload is a distinct operation from resetting a fence payload. See 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 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 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 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 fence 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 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 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 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.

Note
The tables Handle Types Supported by VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR and Handle Types Supported by VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR define the permanence and transference of each handle type.
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 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:

- 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.
- 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 execution.
- 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 that specified when creating the fence from which the payload was exported, rather than that 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.
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
VkResult vkImportFenceWin32HandleKHR(
    VkDevice                                    device,
    const VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR*      pImportFenceWin32HandleInfo);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the fence.
- `pImportFenceWin32HandleInfo` points 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 (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `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 an extension-specific 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` specifies the type of `handle`.
• `handle` is the external handle to import, or `NULL`.
• `name` is the NULL-terminated UTF-16 string naming the underlying synchronization primitive to import, or `NULL`.

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><code>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT</code></td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary,Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT</code></td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary,Permanent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Valid Usage

- `handleType` must be a value included in the `Handle Types Supported by VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR` table.
- If `handleType` is not `VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT`, `name` must be `NULL`.
- If `handleType` is not `0` and `handle` is `NULL`, `name` must name a valid synchronization primitive of the type specified by `handleType`.
- If `handleType` is not `0` and `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
- If `handleType` is not `0`, `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` value

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `fence` must be externally synchronized

To import a fence payload from a POSIX file descriptor, call:

```c
VkResult vkImportFenceFdKHR(
    VkDevice device,                         // device,
    const VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR* pImportFenceFdInfo);  // pImportFenceFdInfo
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the fence.
- `pImportFenceFdInfo` points 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

- fence must not be associated with any queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- 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
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 an extension-specific 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 specifies 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><code>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT</code></td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary, Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT</code></td>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>Temporary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Valid Usage**

- `handleType` must be a value included in the Handle Types Supported by `VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR` table.
- `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.

**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.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_FENCE_FD_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `fence` must be a valid `VkFence` handle
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkFenceImportFlagBits` values
- `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` value

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `fence` must be externally synchronized

Bits which can be set in `VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR::flags` and `VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR::flags` specifying additional parameters of a fence import operation are:
```c
typedef enum VkFenceImportFlagBits {
    VK_FENCE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_FENCE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT_KHR = VK_FENCE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT,
    VK_FENCE_IMPORT_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkFenceImportFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
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
typedef VkFlags VkFenceImportFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkFenceImportFlags VkFenceImportFlagsKHR;
```

`VkFenceImportFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkFenceImportFlagBits`.

### 6.4. Semaphores

Semaphores are a synchronization primitive that can be used to insert a dependency between batches submitted to queues. Semaphores have two states - signaled and unsignaled. The state of a semaphore can be signaled after execution of a batch of commands is completed. A batch can wait for a semaphore to become signaled before it begins execution, and the semaphore is also unsignaled before the batch begins execution.

As with most objects in Vulkan, semaphores are an interface to internal data which is typically opaque to applications. This internal data is referred to as a semaphore's *payload*.

However, in order to enable communication with agents outside of the current device, it is necessary to be able to export that payload to a commonly understood format, and subsequently import from that format as well.

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. 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:
To create a semaphore, call:

```c
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 an instance of the `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure which contains information about how the semaphore is to be created.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pSemaphore` points to a handle in which the resulting semaphore object is returned.

When created, the semaphore is in the unsignaled state.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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:
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 an extension-specific structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_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 `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo` or `VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR`
- Each `sType` member in the `pNext` chain must be unique
- `flags` must be `0`

typedef VkFlags VkSemaphoreCreateFlags;

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

To create a semaphore whose payload can be exported to external handles, add the `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure. The `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags handleTypes;
} VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo;

or the equivalent

typedef VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfoKHR;

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

• The bits in handleTypes must be supported and compatible, as reported by VkExternalSemaphoreProperties.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO
• handleTypes must be a valid combination of VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits values

To specify additional attributes of NT handles exported from a semaphore, add the VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR structure to the pNext chain of the VkSemaphoreCreateInfo structure. The VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```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 an extension-specific 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 this structure is not present, or if 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_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT`

And
for handles of the following types:

**VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT**

[1](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/ms686670.aspx)

### Valid Usage

- 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 in the `pNext` chain of `VkSemaphoreCreateInfo`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`
- 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
VkResult vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR* pGetWin32HandleInfo,
    HANDLE* pHandle);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the semaphore being exported.
- `pGetWin32HandleInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `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)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pGetWin32HandleInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure
- **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
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 an extension-specific structure.
- **semaphore** is the semaphore from which state will be exported.
- **handleType** is 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

- `handleType must` have been included in `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo::handleTypes` when the `semaphore`'s current payload was created.

- 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`.

- `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`.

- 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`.

- 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`.

- `handleType must` be defined as an NT handle or a global share handle.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType must` be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext must` be `NULL`
- `semaphore must` be a valid `VkSemaphore` handle
- `handleType must` be a valid `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value

To export a POSIX file descriptor representing the payload of a semaphore, call:

```c
VkResult vkGetSemaphoreFdKHR(
    VkDevice                                    device,
    const VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR*              pGetFdInfo,
    int*                                        pFd);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the semaphore being exported.
- `pGetFdInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `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.
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)

- **device** **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pGetFdInfo** **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR` structure
- **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
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 an extension-specific structure.
- **semaphore** is the semaphore from which state will be exported.
- **handleType** is 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

- `handleType must` have been included in `VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfo::handleTypes` when `semaphore`'s current payload was created.

- `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`.

- 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`.

- 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.

- `handleType must` be defined as a POSIX file descriptor handle.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType must` be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_GET_FD_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext must` be `NULL`
- `semaphore must` be a valid `VkSemaphore` handle
- `handleType must` be a valid `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value

To destroy a semaphore, call:

```c
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

- All submitted batches that refer to `semaphore must` have completed execution

- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `semaphore` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `semaphore` was created, `pAllocator must` be `NULL`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- If semaphore is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, semaphore must be a valid VkSemaphore handle
- If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- 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

6.4.1. 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.

The first synchronization scope includes every command submitted in the same batch. Semaphore signal operations that are defined by vkQueueSubmit additionally include all commands that occur earlier in submission 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.

6.4.2. Semaphore Waiting & Unsignaling

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 unsignal operations which set the semaphores to the unsignaled state.

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. Also, in the case of 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 unsignal 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 fences or events, the act of waiting for a 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. 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 overwritten 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 vertex processing 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 vertex processing 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.

### 6.4.3. 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 and unsignal operation is submitted to a queue:

- The semaphore **must** be signaled, or have an associated semaphore signal operation that is pending execution.
- There **must** be no other queue waiting on the same semaphore when the operation executes.
6.4.4. 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.

Note

The tables Handle Types Supported by VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR and Handle Types Supported by VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR define the permanence and transference of each handle type.

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.

**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 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 that specified when creating the semaphore from which the payload was exported, rather than that 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.

**Note**

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`.


To import a semaphore payload from a Windows handle, call:

```c
VkResult vkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR(
    VkDevice                                    device,
    const VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR*  pImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfo);
```

- **device** is the logical device that created the semaphore.
- **pImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfo** points 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)

- **device** **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **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
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 an extension-specific 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` specifies the type of `handle`.

• `handle` is the external handle to import, or NULL.

• `name` is a NULL-terminated UTF-16 string naming the underlying synchronization primitive to import, or NULL.

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><code>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT</code></td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary,Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT</code></td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary,Permanent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_BIT</code></td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Temporary,Permanent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Valid Usage**

- `handleType` must be a value included in the Handle Types Supported by `VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR` table.

- 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.

- If `handleType` is not 0 and `handle` is NULL, `name` must name a valid synchronization primitive of the type specified by `handleType`.

- If `handleType` is not 0 and `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 semaphore handle types compatibility.

- If `name` is not NULL, it must obeys any requirements listed for `handleType` in external semaphore handle types compatibility.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `semaphore` must be a valid `VkSemaphore` handle
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits` values
- If `handleType` is not 0, `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value

Host Synchronization

- Host access to `semaphore` must be externally synchronized

To import a semaphore payload from a POSIX file descriptor, call:

```c
VkResult vkImportSemaphoreFdKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR* pImportSemaphoreFdInfo);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the semaphore.
- `pImportSemaphoreFdInfo` points 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

- `semaphore` must not be associated with any queue command that has not yet completed execution on that queue

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `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
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 an extension-specific 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` specifies the type of `fd`.
- `fd` is the external handle 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_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

- `handleType` must be a value included in the `Handle Types Supported by VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR` table.
- `fd` must obey any requirements listed for `handleType` in external semaphore handle types compatibility.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **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

Additional parameters of a semaphore import operation are specified by `VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR::flags` or `VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR::flags`. Bits which can be set include:

```c
typedef enum VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits {
    VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT_KHR = VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_TEMPORARY_BIT,
    VK_SEMAPHORE_IMPORT_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits;
```
or the equivalent

```c
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
typedef VkFlags VkSemaphoreImportFlags;
```
or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkSemaphoreImportFlags VkSemaphoreImportFlagsKHR;
```

**VkSemaphoreImportFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkSemaphoreImportFlagBits`.
6.5. 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 an event, or unsignal it, on either the host or the device. A device can 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:

```c
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkEvent)
```

To create an event, call:

```c
VkResult vkCreateEvent(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkEventCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkEvent* pEvent);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the event.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `VkEventCreateInfo` structure which contains information about how the event is to be created.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pEvent` points to a handle in which the resulting event object is returned.

When created, the event object is in the unsignaled state.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkEventCreateInfo` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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
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 an extension-specific structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EVENT_CREATE_INFO`
- `pNext` must be NULL
- `flags` must be 0

```c
typedef VkFlags VkEventCreateFlags;
```

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

To destroy an event, call:

```c
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
• All submitted commands that refer to event must have completed execution
• If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when event was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
• If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when event was created, pAllocator must be NULL

Valid Usage (Implicit)
• device must be a valid VkDevice handle
• If event is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, event must be a valid VkEvent handle
• If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
• 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:

```
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>

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 \texttt{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 (Implicit)**

- \texttt{device must} be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle
- \texttt{event must} be a valid \texttt{VkEvent} handle
- \texttt{event must} have been created, allocated, or retrieved from \texttt{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:

\begin{verbatim}
VkResult vkSetEvent(
    VkDevice device,
    VkEvent event);
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{device} is the logical device that owns the event.
- \texttt{event} is the event to set.

When \texttt{vkSetEvent} is executed on the host, it defines an \textit{event signal operation} which sets the event to the signaled state.

If \texttt{event} is already in the signaled state when \texttt{vkSetEvent} is executed, then \texttt{vkSetEvent} has no effect, and no event signal operation occurs.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- \texttt{device must} be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle
- \texttt{event must} be a valid \texttt{VkEvent} handle
- \texttt{event must} have been created, allocated, or retrieved from \texttt{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:

```c
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

- event must not be waited on by a `vkCmdWaitEvents` command that is currently executing

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `event` must be a valid `VkEvent` handle
- `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

The state of an event **can** also be updated on the device by commands inserted in command buffers.

To set the state of an event to signaled from a device, call:

```c
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 when the `event` is signaled.

When `vkCmdSetEvent` is submitted to a queue, it defines an execution dependency on commands that were submitted before it, and defines an event signal operation which sets the event to the signaled state.

The first **synchronization scope** includes all commands that occur earlier in submission order. The synchronization scope is limited to operations on the pipeline stages determined by the source stage mask specified by `stageMask`.

The second **synchronization scope** includes only the event signal operation.

If `event` is already in the signaled state when `vkCmdSetEvent` is executed on the device, then `vkCmdSetEvent` has no effect, no event signal operation occurs, and no execution dependency is generated.
Valid Usage

- `stageMask` must not include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`
- If the geometry shaders feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
- If the tessellation shaders feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_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
- `stageMask` must not be 0
- `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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
<th>Pipeline Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To set the state of an event to unsignaled from a device, call:
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.

When `vkCmdResetEvent` 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 on the pipeline stages determined by the source stage mask specified by `stageMask`.

The second synchronization scope includes only the event unsignal operation.

If `event` is already in the unsignaled state when `vkCmdResetEvent` is executed on the device, then `vkCmdResetEvent` has no effect, no event unsignal operation occurs, and no execution dependency is generated.

### Valid Usage

- `stageMask` must not include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`
- If the geometry shaders feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
- If the tessellation shaders feature is not enabled, `stageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`
- When this command executes, `event` must not be waited on by a `vkCmdWaitEvents` command that is currently executing
- `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
- `stageMask` must not be 0
- `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 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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</tbody>
</table>

To wait for one or more events to enter the signaled state on a device, call:

```c
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 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.

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 access 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 access 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.
vkCmdWaitEvents is used with vkCmdSetEvent 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 a vkCmdResetEvent command and a vkCmdWaitEvents command submitted after it, so some other execution dependency must be included between these commands (e.g. a semaphore).

Valid Usage

- **srcStageMask must** be the bitwise OR of the stageMask parameter used in previous calls to vkCmdSetEvent with any of the members of pEvents and VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT if any of the members of pEvents was set using vkSetEvent

- If the geometry shaders feature is not enabled, **srcStageMask must** not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

- If the geometry shaders feature is not enabled, **dstStageMask must** not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT

- If the tessellation shaders feature is not enabled, **srcStageMask must** not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

- If the tessellation shaders feature is not enabled, **dstStageMask must** not contain VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT or VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT

- 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

- Any pipeline stage included in **srcStageMask or 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.

- Each element of pMemoryBarriers, pBufferMemoryBarriers or pImageMemoryBarriers **must** not have any access flag included in its srcAccessMask member if that bit is not supported by any of the pipeline stages in **srcStageMask**, as specified in the table of supported access types.

- Each element of pMemoryBarriers, pBufferMemoryBarriers or pImageMemoryBarriers **must** not have any access flag included in its dstAccessMask member if that bit is not supported by any of the pipeline stages in **dstStageMask**, as specified in the table of supported access types.

- **commandBuffer’s current device mask must** include exactly one physical device.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `pEvents` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `eventCount` valid `VkEvent` handles
- `srcStageMask` **must** be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values
- `srcStageMask` **must** not be `0`
- `dstStageMask` **must** be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values
- `dstStageMask` **must** not be `0`
- If `memoryBarrierCount` is not `0`, `pMemoryBarriers` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `memoryBarrierCount` valid `VkMemoryBarrier` structures
- If `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` is not `0`, `pBufferMemoryBarriers` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` valid `VkBufferMemoryBarrier` structures
- If `imageMemoryBarrierCount` is not `0`, `pImageMemoryBarriers` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `imageMemoryBarrierCount` valid `VkImageMemoryBarrier` structures
- `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics, or compute operations
- `eventCount` **must** be greater than `0`
- 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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6.6. Pipeline Barriers

`vkCmdPipelineBarrier` is a synchronization command that inserts a dependency between commands submitted to the same queue, or between commands in the same subpass.
To record a pipeline barrier, call:

```c
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 stage mask.
- `dstStageMask` is a bitmask of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` specifying the destination stage mask.
- `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.

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 access 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 access 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

- If the **geometry shaders** feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` **must** not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
- If the **geometry shaders** feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` **must** not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
- If the **tessellation shaders** feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` **must** not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`
- If the **tessellation shaders** feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` **must** not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`
- 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, and for which `srcStageMask` contains a subset of the bit values in `VkSubpassDependency::srcStageMask`, `dstStageMask` contains a subset of the bit values in `VkSubpassDependency::dstStageMask`, `dependencyFlags` is equal to `VkSubpassDependency::dependencyFlags`, `srcAccessMask` member of each element of `pMemoryBarriers` and `pImageMemoryBarriers` contains a subset of the bit values in `VkSubpassDependency::srcAccessMask`, and `dstAccessMask` member of each element of `pMemoryBarriers` and `pImageMemoryBarriers` contains a subset of the bit values in `VkSubpassDependency::dstAccessMask`
- If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` is called within a render pass instance, `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` **must** be 0
- If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` is called within a render pass instance, the `image` member of any element of `pImageMemoryBarriers` **must** be equal to one of the elements of `pAttachments` that the current framebuffer was created with, that is also referred to by one of the elements of the `pColorAttachments`, `pResolveAttachments` or `pDepthStencilAttachment` members of the `VkSubpassDescription` instance or by the `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` member of the `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR` structure that the current subpass was created with
- If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` is called within a render pass instance, the `oldLayout` and `newLayout` members of any element of `pImageMemoryBarriers` **must** be equal to the `layout` member of an element of the `pColorAttachments`, `pResolveAttachments` or `pDepthStencilAttachment` members of the `VkSubpassDescription` instance or by the `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` member of the `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR` structure that the current subpass was created with, that refers to the same `image`
- If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` is called within a render pass instance, the `oldLayout` and `newLayout` members of an element of `pImageMemoryBarriers` **must** be equal
- If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` is called within a render pass instance, the `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` members of any element of `pImageMemoryBarriers` **must** be `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`
- Any pipeline stage included in `srcStageMask` or `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.

- Each element of `pMemoryBarriers`, `pBufferMemoryBarriers` and `pImageMemoryBarriers` must not have any access flag included in its `srcAccessMask` member if that bit is not supported by any of the pipeline stages in `srcStageMask`, as specified in the table of supported access types.

- Each element of `pMemoryBarriers`, `pBufferMemoryBarriers` and `pImageMemoryBarriers` must not have any access flag included in its `dstAccessMask` member if that bit is not supported by any of the pipeline stages in `dstStageMask`, as specified in the table of supported access types.

- If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` is called outside of a render pass instance, `dependencyFlags` must not include `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `srcStageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values
- `srcStageMask` must not be 0
- `dstStageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values
- `dstStageMask` must not be 0
- `dependencyFlags` must be a valid combination of `VkDependencyFlagBits` values
- If `memoryBarrierCount` is not 0, `pMemoryBarriers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `memoryBarrierCount` valid `VkMemoryBarrier` structures
- If `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` is not 0, `pBufferMemoryBarriers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bufferMemoryBarrierCount` valid `VkBufferMemoryBarrier` structures
- If `imageMemoryBarrierCount` is not 0, `pImageMemoryBarriers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `imageMemoryBarrierCount` valid `VkImageMemoryBarrier` structures
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute 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
Bits which **can** be set in `vkCmdPipelineBarrier::dependencyFlags`, specifying how execution and memory dependencies are formed, are:

```c
typedef enum VkDependencyFlagBits {
    VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT_KHR = VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT,
    VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT_KHR = VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT,
    VK_DEPENDENCY_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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 dependency.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkDependencyFlags;
```

`VkDependencyFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkDependencyFlagBits`.

### 6.6.1. Subpass Self-dependency

If `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` 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 `VkSubpassDependency` in the subpass dependency list for the render pass with `srcSubpass` and `dstSubpass` 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 `srcStages` are framebuffer-space stages, `dstStages` **must** only contain framebuffer-space stages. Additionally, `srcStages` **must** not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT` in a self-dependency.

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`.

A `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` command inside a render pass instance must be a subset of one of the self-dependencies of the subpass it is used in, meaning that the stage masks and access masks must each include only a subset of the bits of the corresponding mask in that self-dependency. 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 can only be types `VkMemoryBarrier` or `VkImageMemoryBarrier`. If a `VkImageMemoryBarrier` is used, the image and image subresource range specified in the barrier must be a subset of one of the image views used by the framebuffer in the current subpass. Additionally, `oldLayout` must be equal to `newLayout`, and both the `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` must be `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`.

6.7. 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.

6.7.1. Global Memory Barriers

Global memory barriers apply to memory accesses involving all memory objects that exist at the time of its execution.

The `VkMemoryBarrier` structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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`. 
6.7.2. 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 `VkBufferMemoryBarrier` structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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

- offset must be less than the size of buffer
- If size is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, size must be greater than 0
- If size is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, size must be less than or equal to the size of buffer minus offset
- If 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
- If buffer was created with a sharing mode of VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, and one of srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex is VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED, the other must be VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED or a special queue family reserved for external memory ownership transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer.
- If buffer was created with a sharing mode of VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE and srcQueueFamilyIndex is VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED, dstQueueFamilyIndex must also be VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED
- If buffer was created with a sharing mode of VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE and srcQueueFamilyIndex is not VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED, it must be a valid queue family or a special queue family reserved for external memory transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer.
- If buffer was created with a sharing mode of VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE and dstQueueFamilyIndex is not VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED, it must be a valid queue family or a special queue family reserved for external memory transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer.
- If buffer was created with a sharing mode of VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE, and srcQueueFamilyIndex and dstQueueFamilyIndex are not VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED, at least one of them must be the same as the family of the queue that will execute this barrier
- If buffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_BARRIER`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `srcAccessMask` must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits` values
- `dstAccessMask` must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits` values
- `buffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

6.7.3. 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 `VkImageMemoryBarrier` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkImageMemoryBarrier {
   VkStructureType            sType;
    const void*                pNext;
    VkAccessFlags              srcAccessMask;
    VkAccessFlags              dstAccessMask;
    VkImageLayout              oldLayout;
    VkImageLayout              newLayout;
    uint32_t                   srcQueueFamilyIndex;
    uint32_t                   dstQueueFamilyIndex;
    VkImage                    image;
    VkImageSubresourceRange    subresourceRange;
} VkImageMemoryBarrier;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 `oldLayout` is not equal to `newLayout`, then the memory barrier defines an **image layout transition** for the specified image subresource range.

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.

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

- **oldLayout** must be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` or the current layout of the image subresources affected by the barrier

- **newLayout** must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`

- If `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`

- If `image` was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`, and one of `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` is `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`, the other must be `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED` or a special queue family reserved for external memory transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer.

- If `image` was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE` and `srcQueueFamilyIndex` is `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`, `dstQueueFamilyIndex` must also be `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`.

- If `image` was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE` and `srcQueueFamilyIndex` is not `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`, it must be a valid queue family or a special queue family reserved for external memory transfers, as described in Queue Family Ownership Transfer.

- If `image` was created with a sharing mode of `VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE`, and `srcQueueFamilyIndex` and `dstQueueFamilyIndex` are not `VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED`, at least one of them must be the same as the family of the queue that will execute this barrier

- **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

- **subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer** must be less than the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `image` was created

- 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

- If `image` has a depth/stencil format with both depth and stencil components, then the `aspectMask` member of `subresourceRange` must include both `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT` and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT`

- 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`, or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_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 either oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT set.

If either 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 set.

If either 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 set.

If either 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 set.

If either 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 set.

If either oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT set.

If either oldLayout or newLayout is VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL then image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT set.

If image is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_BARRIER
- pNext must be NULL
- srcAccessMask must be a valid combination of VkAccessFlagBits values
- dstAccessMask must be a valid combination of VkAccessFlagBits values
- 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

6.7.4. 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. 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 physical device or device group and uses 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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), 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. dstStageMask 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.

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), 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. srcStageMask 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-before the visibility operation.
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 memory barrier must be equal to values of oldLayout and newLayout in the acquire 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 an 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.

### 6.8. Wait Idle Operations

To wait on the host for the completion of outstanding queue operations for a given queue, call:

```c
VkResult vkQueueWaitIdle(
    VkQueue                                     queue);
```

- `queue` is the queue on which to wait.

`vkQueueWaitIdle` is equivalent to submitting a fence to a queue and waiting with an infinite timeout for that fence to signal.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `queue` must be a valid `VkQueue` handle
Host Synchronization

- Host access to queue must be externally synchronized

Command Properties

<table>
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<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
<th>Pipeline Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

```c
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)

- 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

### 6.9. Host Write Ordering Guarantees

When batches of command buffers are submitted to a queue via `vkQueueSubmit`, 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.

### 6.10. 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 7. Render Pass

A render pass represents a collection of attachments, subpasses, and dependencies between the subpasses, and describes how the attachments are used over the course of the subpasses. The use of a render pass in a command buffer is a render pass instance.

Render passes are represented by VkRenderPass handles:

```
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, or input attachment for that subpass (as determined by the pColorAttachments, pDepthStencilAttachment, pResolveAttachments, VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR::pDepthStencilResolveAttachment, 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.

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.

### 7.1. Render Pass Creation

To create a render pass, call:

```c
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 an instance of the VkRenderPassCreateInfo structure that describes the parameters of the render pass.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pRenderPass** points to a VkRenderPass handle in which the resulting render pass object is returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkRenderPassCreateInfo` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- **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
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 an extension-specific structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
- **attachmentCount** is the number of attachments used by this render pass.
- **pAttachments** points to an array of `attachmentCount` `VkAttachmentDescription` structures describing the attachments used by the render pass.
- **subpassCount** is the number of subpasses to create.
- **pSubpasses** points to an array of `subpassCount` `VkSubpassDescription` structures describing each subpass.
- **dependencyCount** is the number of memory dependencies between pairs of subpasses.
• pDependencies points 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

• If the attachment member of any element of pInputAttachments, pColorAttachments, pResolveAttachments or pDepthStencilAttachment, or any element of pResolveAttachments
• 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, it 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 or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL.

• 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.

• 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.

• If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo, the subpass member of each element of its pAspectReferences member must be less than subpassCount

• If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo, the inputAttachmentIndex member of each element of its pAspectReferences member must be less than the value of inputAttachmentCount in the member of pSubpasses identified by its subpass member

• If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo, and its subpassCount member is not zero, that member must be equal to the value of subpassCount

• If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo, its dependencyCount member is not zero, it must be equal to dependencyCount

• If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo, for each non-zero element of pViewOffsets, the srcSubpass and dstSubpass members of pDependencies at the same index must not be equal

• If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo, 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

- If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo, elements of its pViewOffsets member must either all be 0, or all not be 0

- If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo, and each element of its pViewOffsets member is 0, the dependencyFlags member of each element of pDependencies must not include VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT

- If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo, and each element of its pViewOffsets member is 0, correlatedViewMaskCount must be 0

- If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo, each element of its pViewOffsets member must not have a bit set at an index greater than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxFramebufferLayers

- 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

- 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 source subpass

- 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

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_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 VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo or VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo

- Each sType member in the pNext chain must be unique

- If attachmentCount is not 0, pAttachments must be a valid pointer to an array of attachmentCount valid VkAttachmentDescription structures

- pSubpasses must be a valid pointer to an array of subpassCount valid VkSubpassDescription structures

- If dependencyCount is not 0, pDependencies must be a valid pointer to an array of dependencyCount valid VkSubpassDependency structures

- subpassCount must be greater than 0

typedef VkFlags VkRenderPassCreateFlags;
VkRenderPassCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

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
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
typedef VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfo VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **subpassCount** is zero or is the number of subpasses in the render pass.
- **pViewMasks** points to an array of subpassCount number of 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** points 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 a number of correlation masks.
- **pCorrelationMasks** is an array of 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

- Each view index must not be set in more than one element of pCorrelationMasks

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_MULTIVIEW_CREATE_INFO
- If subpassCount is not 0, pViewMasks must be a valid pointer to an array of subpassCount uint32_t values
- If dependencyCount is not 0, pViewOffsets must be a valid pointer to an array of dependencyCount int32_t values
- If correlationMaskCount is not 0, pCorrelationMasks must be a valid pointer to an array of correlationMaskCount uint32_t values

The VkAttachmentDescription structure is defined as:
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 the number of samples of the image as defined in VkSampleCountFlagBits.
- 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 \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT}
pipeline stage. Store operations for attachments with a color format execute in the \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT}
pipeline stage.

If an attachment is not used by any subpass, then \texttt{loadOp}, \texttt{storeOp}, \texttt{stencilStoreOp}, and \texttt{stencilLoadOp}
are ignored, and the attachment's memory contents will not be modified by execution of a render pass instance.

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 \textbf{must} be represented in the attachment's format throughout the instance. Attachments with other floating- or fixed-point color formats, or with depth components \textbf{may} be represented in a format with a precision higher than the attachment format, but \textbf{must} be represented with the same range. When such a component is loaded via the \texttt{loadOp}, it will be converted into an implementation-dependent format used by the render pass. Such components \textbf{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 \texttt{storeOp}. Conversions occur as described in \textit{Numeric Representation and Computation} and \textit{Fixed-Point Data Conversions}.

If \texttt{flags} includes \texttt{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 \texttt{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.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Valid Usage} \\
\hline
\textbullet{} \texttt{finalLayout} \textbf{must} not be \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED} or \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
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
- **stencilLoadOp** must be a valid `VkAttachmentLoadOp` value
- **stencilStoreOp** must be a valid `VkAttachmentStoreOp` value
- **initialLayout** must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value
- **finalLayout** must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

To specify which aspects of an input attachment can be read add a `VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkRenderPassCreateInfo` structure:

The `VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t aspectReferenceCount;
    const VkInputAttachmentAspectReference* pAspectReferences;
} VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo
VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **aspectReferenceCount** is the number of elements in the `pAspectReferences` array.
- **pAspectReferences** points to an array of `aspectReferenceCount` number of `VkInputAttachmentAspectReference` structures describing which aspect(s) can be accessed for a given input attachment within a given subpass.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_ASPECT_CREATE_INFO`
- **pAspectReferences** must be a valid pointer to an array of `aspectReferenceCount` valid `VkInputAttachmentAspectReference` structures
- **aspectReferenceCount** must be greater than 0

The `VkInputAttachmentAspectReference` 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:

\[ pCreateInfo::pSubpasses[subpass].pInputAttachments[inputAttachmentIndex] \]

```c
typedef struct VkInputAttachmentAspectReference {
  uint32_t subpass;
  uint32_t inputAttachmentIndex;
  VkImageAspectFlags aspectMask;
} VkInputAttachmentAspectReference;
```

or the equivalent

```c
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.

Valid Usage

- **aspectMask** must not include `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **aspectMask** must be a valid combination of `VkImageAspectFlagBits` values
- **aspectMask** must not be 0

An application must only access the specified aspect(s).

An application can access any aspect of an input attachment that does not have a specified aspect mask.
Bits which **can** be set in `VkAttachmentDescription::flags` describing additional properties of the attachment are:

```c
typedef enum VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits {
    VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkAttachmentDescriptionFlagBits;
```

- **VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT** specifies that the attachment aliases the same device memory as other attachments.

```c
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
typedef enum VkAttachmentLoadOp {
    VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_LOAD = 0,
    VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR = 1,
    VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE = 2,
    VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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:
typedef enum VkAttachmentStoreOp {
    VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_STORE = 0,
    VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE = 1,
    VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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**.

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`.

The `VkSubpassDescription` structure is defined as:

```c
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 an array of `VkAttachmentReference` structures defining the input attachments for this subpass and their layouts.
- **colorAttachmentCount** is the number of color attachments.
- **pColorAttachments** is an array of `VkAttachmentReference` structures defining the color attachments for this subpass and their layouts.
- **pResolveAttachments** is an optional array of `colorAttachmentCount` `VkAttachmentReference` structures defining the resolve attachments for this subpass and their layouts.
- **pDepthStencilAttachment** is a pointer to a `VkAttachmentReference` specifying the depth/stencil attachment for this subpass and its layout.
- **preserveAttachmentCount** is the number of preserved attachments.
- **pPreserveAttachments** is 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.

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`, writes to the corresponding location by a fragment 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 to the same pixel location in the corresponding resolve attachments, unless the resolve attachment index is `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`.

Similarly, if `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR::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 `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR::depthResolveMode` and `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR::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 `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR::depthResolveMode` is `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE_KHR`, then the depth component of the resolve attachment is not written to and its contents are preserved. Similarly, if `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR::stencilResolveMode` is `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE_KHR`, then the stencil component of the resolve attachment is not written to and its contents are preserved. `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR::depthResolveMode` is ignored if the `VkFormat` of the `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` does not have a depth component. Similarly, `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR::stencilResolveMode` is ignored if the `VkFormat` of the `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` does not have a stencil component.

If `pDepthStencilAttachment` is `NULL`, or if its attachment index is `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 $S_i$ if those subpasses use or preserve the attachment.
Valid Usage

- **pipelineBindPoint** must be *VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS*
- **colorAttachmentCount** must be less than or equal to *VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxColorAttachments*

  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*

  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*

  If **pResolveAttachments** is not NULL, for each resolve attachment that is not *VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED*, the corresponding color attachment must have a sample count of *VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT*

  If **pResolveAttachments** is not NULL, each resolve attachment that is not *VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED* must have the same **VkFormat** as its corresponding color attachment

  All attachments in **pColorAttachments** that are not *VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED* must have the same sample count

  All attachments in **pInputAttachments** that are not *VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED* must have formats whose features contain at least one of *VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT* or *VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT*.

  All attachments in **pColorAttachments** that are not *VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED* must have formats whose features contain *VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT*

  All attachments in **pResolveAttachments** that are not *VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED* must have formats whose features contain *VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT*

  **If pDepthStencilAttachment** is not NULL and the attachment is not *VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED* then it must have a format whose features contain *VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT*

  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

  The attachment member of each element of **pPreserveAttachments** must not be *VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED*

  Each element of **pPreserveAttachments** must not also be an element of any other member of the subpass description

  If any attachment is used by more than one **VkAttachmentReference** member, then each use must use the same layout
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **flags** must be a valid combination of `VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits` values
- **pipelineBindPoint** must be a valid `VkPipelineBindPoint` value
- If `inputAttachmentCount` is not 0, `pInputAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `inputAttachmentCount` valid `VkAttachmentReference` structures
- If `colorAttachmentCount` is not 0, `pColorAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `colorAttachmentCount` valid `VkAttachmentReference` structures
- If `colorAttachmentCount` is not 0, and `pResolveAttachments` is not NULL, `pResolveAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `colorAttachmentCount` valid `VkAttachmentReference` structures
- If `pDepthStencilAttachment` is not NULL, `pDepthStencilAttachment` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAttachmentReference` structure
- If `preserveAttachmentCount` is not 0, `pPreserveAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `preserveAttachmentCount` uint32_t values

Bits which **can** be set in `VkSubpassDescription::flags`, specifying usage of the subpass, are:

```c
typedef enum VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits {
    VK_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits;
```

**Note**
All bits for this type are defined by extensions, and none of those extensions are enabled in this build of the specification.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkSubpassDescriptionFlags;
```

`VkSubpassDescriptionFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits`.

The `VkAttachmentReference` structure is defined as:

```c
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

- If attachment is not VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, layout must not be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- layout must be a valid VkImageLayout value

The VkSubpassDependency structure is defined as:

```c
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 access 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 access 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/dstAccessMask` parameters) submitted as a part of a `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` (with matching `srcStageMask/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

- If `srcSubpass` is not `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, `srcStageMask` must not include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`
- If `dstSubpass` is not `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, `dstStageMask` must not include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`
- If the geometry shaders feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
- If the geometry shaders feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`
- If the tessellation shaders feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`
- If the tessellation shaders feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`
- `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
- `srcSubpass` and `dstSubpass` must not both be equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`
- If `srcSubpass` is equal to `dstSubpass`, `srcStageMask` and `dstStageMask` must not set any bits that are neither `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, nor one of the graphics pipeline stages
- If `srcSubpass` is equal to `dstSubpass` and not all of the stages in `srcStageMask` and `dstStageMask` are framebuffer-space stages, the logically latest pipeline stage in `srcStageMask` must be logically earlier than or equal to the logically earliest pipeline stage in `dstStageMask`
- 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
- 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
- If `srcSubpass` equals `dstSubpass`, and `srcStageMask` and `dstStageMask` both include a framebuffer-space stage, then `dependencyFlags` must include `VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT`
- If `dependencyFlags` includes `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`, `srcSubpass` must not be equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`
- If `dependencyFlags` includes `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`, `dstSubpass` must not be equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`
- 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)

- `srcStageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values
- `srcStageMask` must not be 0
- `dstStageMask` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values
- `dstStageMask` must not be 0
- `srcAccessMask` must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits` values
- `dstAccessMask` must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits` values
- `dependencyFlags` must be a valid combination of `VkDependencyFlagBits` values

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 were 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 subpass dependency operates as if defined with the following parameters:
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 subpass dependency operates as if defined with the following parameters:

```cpp
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_BOTTOM_OF_PIPE_BIT;
    .srcAccessMask = 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;
    .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 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 happens-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 happens-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 in different layouts, and both layouts are read-only, 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 inputAttachmentAccess = 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 depthStencilAttachmentAccess =
    VK_ACCESS_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READ_BIT;

VkSubpassDependency implicitDependency = {
    .srcSubpass = firstSubpass;
    .dstSubpass = secondSubpass;
    .srcStageMask = inputAttachmentStages | depthStencilAttachmentStages;
    .dstStageMask = inputAttachmentStages | depthStencilAttachmentStages;
    .srcAccessMask = inputAttachmentAccess | depthStencilAttachmentAccess;
    .dstAccessMask = inputAttachmentAccess | depthStencilAttachmentAccess;
    .dependencyFlags = 0;
};
```

If a subpass uses the same attachment as both an input attachment and either a color attachment or a depth/stencil attachment, writes via the color or depth/stencil attachment are not automatically made visible to reads via the input attachment, causing a feedback loop, except in any of the following conditions:
• If the color components or depth/stencil components read by the input attachment 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.

• 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 the since start of the subpass if there have been no pipeline barriers since the start of the subpass.

An attachment used as both an input attachment and a color attachment must be in the `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL` layout. An attachment used as an input attachment and depth/stencil attachment must be in the `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_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL` layout. 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
VkResult vkCreateRenderPass2KHR(
    VkDevice device, const VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR* pCreateInfo, const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator, VkRenderPass* pRenderPass);
```

• `device` is the logical device that creates the render pass.

• `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR` structure that describes the parameters of the render pass.

• `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

• `pRenderPass` points 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)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR` structure
- If **pAllocator** is not `NULL`, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- **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 `VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkRenderPassCreateFlags flags;
    uint32_t attachmentCount;
    const VkAttachmentDescription2KHR* pAttachments;
    uint32_t subpassCount;
    const VkSubpassDescription2KHR* pSubpasses;
    uint32_t dependencyCount;
    const VkSubpassDependency2KHR* pDependencies;
    uint32_t correlatedViewMaskCount;
    const uint32_t* pCorrelatedViewMasks;
    const uint32_t* pCorrelatedViewMasks;
} VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
- **attachmentCount** is the number of attachments used by this render pass.
- **pAttachments** points to an array of `attachmentCount` `VkAttachmentDescription2KHR` structures describing the attachments used by the render pass.
- **subpassCount** is the number of subpasses to create.
- **pSubpasses** points to an array of `subpassCount` `VkSubpassDescription2KHR` structures describing each subpass.
• `dependencyCount` is the number of dependencies between pairs of subpasses.

• `pDependencies` points to an array of `dependencyCount` `VkSubpassDependency2KHR` structures describing dependencies between pairs of subpasses.

• `correlatedViewMaskCount` is the number of correlation masks.

• `pCorrelatedViewMasks` is 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 include `sType` and `pNext` parameters, allowing them to be extended.

If the `VkSubpassDescription2KHR::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

- 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.

- 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 `VkAttachmentDescription2KHR` structures describing them **must** include `VK_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_MAY_ALIAS_BIT` in flags.

- 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`, it **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`.

- 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`.

- 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.

- 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 source subpass.

- 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`.

- If the `VkSubpassDescription2KHR::viewMask` member of all elements of `pSubpasses` is 0, `correlatedViewMaskCount` **must** be 0.

- The `VkSubpassDescription2KHR::viewMask` member of all elements of `pSubpasses` **must** either all be 0, or all not be 0.

- If the `VkSubpassDescription2KHR::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`.

- 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`.

- The `viewMask` member **must** not have a bit set at an index greater than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxFramebufferLayers`.
- 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`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO_2_KHR`.
- `pNext` **must** be `NULL`.
- If `attachmentCount` is not 0, `pAttachments` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `attachmentCount` valid `VkAttachmentDescription2KHR` structures.
- `pSubpasses` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `subpassCount` valid `VkSubpassDescription2KHR` structures.
- If `dependencyCount` is not 0, `pDependencies` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `dependencyCount` valid `VkSubpassDependency2KHR` structures.
- If `correlatedViewMaskCount` is not 0, `pCorrelatedViewMasks` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `correlatedViewMaskCount` `uint32_t` values.
- `subpassCount` **must** be greater than 0.

The `VkAttachmentDescription2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkAttachmentDescription2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkAttachmentDescriptionFlags flags;
    VkFormat format;
    VkSampleCountFlagBits samples;
    VkAttachmentLoadOp loadOp;
    VkAttachmentStoreOp storeOp;
    VkAttachmentLoadOp stencilLoadOp;
    VkAttachmentStoreOp stencilStoreOp;
    VkImageLayout initialLayout;
    VkImageLayout finallayout;
} VkAttachmentDescription2KHR;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.

• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 the number of samples of the image as defined in `VkSampleCountFlagBits`.

• **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.

---

### Valid Usage

• **finalLayout** must not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR`
- **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
- **stencilLoadOp** must be a valid `VkAttachmentLoadOp` value
- **stencilStoreOp** must be a valid `VkAttachmentStoreOp` value
- **initialLayout** must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value
- **finalLayout** must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

The `VkSubpassDescription2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkSubpassDescription2KHR {
    VkStructureType                     sType;
    const void*                         pNext;
    VkSubpassDescriptionFlags           flags;
    VkPipelineBindPoint                 pipelineBindPoint;
    uint32_t                            viewMask;
    uint32_t                            inputAttachmentCount;
    const VkAttachmentReference2KHR*    pInputAttachments;
    uint32_t                            colorAttachmentCount;
    const VkAttachmentReference2KHR*    pColorAttachments;
    const VkAttachmentReference2KHR*    pResolveAttachments;
    const VkAttachmentReference2KHR*    pDepthStencilAttachment;
    uint32_t                            preserveAttachmentCount;
    const uint32_t*                     pPreserveAttachments;
} VkSubpassDescription2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 an array of `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` structures defining the input attachments for this subpass and their layouts.
- `colorAttachmentCount` is the number of color attachments.
- `pColorAttachments` is an array of `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` structures defining the color attachments for this subpass and their layouts.
- `pResolveAttachments` is an optional array of `colorAttachmentCount` `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` structures defining the resolve attachments for this subpass and their layouts.
- `pDepthStencilAttachment` is a pointer to a `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` specifying the depth/stencil attachment for this subpass and its layout.
- `preserveAttachmentCount` is the number of preserved attachments.
- `pPreserveAttachments` is 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.
Valid Usage

- `pipelineBindPoint` must be `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS`
- `colorAttachmentCount` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxColorAttachments`
- 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`
- 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`
- 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`
- 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`
- Any given element of `pResolveAttachments` must have the same `VkFormat` as its corresponding color attachment
- All attachments in `pColorAttachments` that are not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED` must have the same sample count
- 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
- The `attachment` member of any element of `pPreserveAttachments` must not be `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`
- Any given element of `pPreserveAttachments` must not also be an element of any other member of the subpass description
- If any attachment is used by more than one `VkAttachmentReference` member, then each use must use the same `layout`
- The `aspectMask` member of any element of `pInputAttachments` must be a valid combination of `VKImageAspectFlagBits`
- The `aspectMask` member of any element of `pInputAttachments` must not be `0`
- The `aspectMask` member of each element of `pInputAttachments` must not include `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR`
- **flags** must be a valid combination of `VkSubpassDescriptionFlagBits` values
- **pipelineBindPoint** must be a valid `VkPipelineBindPoint` value
- If `inputAttachmentCount` is not 0, `pInputAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `inputAttachmentCount` valid `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` structures
- If `colorAttachmentCount` is not 0, `pColorAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `colorAttachmentCount` valid `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` structures
- If `colorAttachmentCount` is not 0, and `pResolveAttachments` is not NULL, `pResolveAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `colorAttachmentCount` valid `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` structures
- If `pDepthStencilAttachment` is not NULL, `pDepthStencilAttachment` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` structure
- If `preserveAttachmentCount` is not 0, `pPreserveAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `preserveAttachmentCount` `uint32_t` values

If the `pNext` list of `VkSubpassDescription2KHR` includes a `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR` structure, then that structure describes multisample resolve operations for the depth/stencil attachment in a subpass.

The `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR {
    VkStructureType                     sType;
    const void*                         pNext;
    VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR            depthResolveMode;
    VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR            stencilResolveMode;
    const VkAttachmentReference2KHR*    pDepthStencilResolveAttachment;
} VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **depthResolveMode** is a bitmask of `VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR` describing the depth resolve mode.
- **stencilResolveMode** is a bitmask of `VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR` describing the stencil resolve mode.
- **pDepthStencilResolveAttachment** is an optional `VkAttachmentReference` structure defining the depth/stencil resolve attachment for this subpass and its layout.
Valid Usage

• If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not `NULL` and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, `pDepthStencilAttachment` must not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`.

• 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_KHR`.

• 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`.

• If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not `NULL` and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` must have a sample count of `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`.

• If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not `NULL` and does not have the value `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, then it must have a format whose features contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`.

• If the `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 the `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.

• The value of `depthResolveMode` must be one of the bits set in `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR::supportedDepthResolveModes` or `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE_KHR`.

• The value of `stencilResolveMode` must be one of the bits set in `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR::supportedStencilResolveModes` or `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE_KHR`.

• If the `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` has both depth and stencil components, `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR::independentResolve` is `VK_FALSE`, and `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR::independentResolveNone` is `VK_FALSE`, then the values of `depthResolveMode` and `stencilResolveMode` must be identical.

• If the `VkFormat` of `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` has both depth and stencil components, `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR::independentResolve` is `VK_FALSE` and `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR::independentResolveNone` is `VK_TRUE`, then the values of `depthResolveMode` and `stencilResolveMode` must be identical or one of them must be `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE_KHR`.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_KHR`
- **depthResolveMode** must be a valid `VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR` value
- **stencilResolveMode** must be a valid `VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR` value
- If `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` is not NULL, `pDepthStencilResolveAttachment` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` structure

Possible values of `VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR::depthResolveMode` and `stencilResolveMode`, specifying the depth and stencil resolve modes, are:

```cpp
typedef enum VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE_KHR = 0,
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MIN_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MAX_BIT_KHR = 0x00000008,
    VK_RESOLVE_MODE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM_KHR = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR;
```

- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_NONE_KHR** indicates that no resolve operation is done.
- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT_KHR** indicates that result of the resolve operation is equal to the value of sample 0.
- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT_KHR** indicates that result of the resolve operation is the average of the sample values.
- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MIN_BIT_KHR** indicates that result of the resolve operation is the minimum of the sample values.
- **VK_RESOLVE_MODE_MAX_BIT_KHR** indicates that result of the resolve operation is the maximum of the sample values.

```cpp
typedef VkFlags VkResolveModeFlagsKHR;
```

`VkResolveModeFlagsKHR` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR`.

The `VkAttachmentReference2KHR` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkAttachmentReference2KHR {
    VkStructureType       sType;
    const void*           pNext;
    uint32_t              attachment;
    VkImageLayout         layout;
    VkImageAspectFlags    aspectMask;
} VkAttachmentReference2KHR;

• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
• **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.
• **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** has the same effect for the described attachment as `VkInputAttachmentAspectReference::aspectMask` has on each corresponding attachment. It is ignored when this structure is used to describe anything other than an input attachment reference.

### Valid Usage

- If **attachment** is not `VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED`, **layout** **must** not be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED`

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_2_KHR`
- **layout** **must** be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

The `VkSubpassDependency2KHR` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkSubpassDependency2KHR {
    VkStructureType         sType;
    const void*             pNext;
    uint32_t                srcSubpass;
    uint32_t                dstSubpass;
    VkPipelineStageFlags    srcStageMask;
    VkPipelineStageFlags    dstStageMask;
    VkAccessFlags           srcAccessMask;
    VkAccessFlags           dstAccessMask;
    VkDependencyFlags       dependencyFlags;
    int32_t                 viewOffset;
} VkSubpassDependency2KHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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.
Valid Usage

- If `srcSubpass` is not `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, `srcStageMask` must not include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`.
- If `dstSubpass` is not `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`, `dstStageMask` must not include `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_HOST_BIT`.
- If the geometry shaders feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`.
- If the geometry shaders feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_GEOMETRY_SHADER_BIT`.
- If the tessellation shaders feature is not enabled, `srcStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`.
- If the tessellation shaders feature is not enabled, `dstStageMask` must not contain `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_SHADER_BIT` or `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_BIT`.
- `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.
- `srcSubpass` and `dstSubpass` must not both be equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`.
- If `srcSubpass` is equal to `dstSubpass`, `srcStageMask` and `dstStageMask` must not set any bits that are neither `VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS_BIT`, nor one of the graphics pipeline stages.
- If `srcSubpass` is equal to `dstSubpass` and not all of the stages in `srcStageMask` and `dstStageMask` are framebuffer-space stages, the logically latest pipeline stage in `srcStageMask` must be logically earlier than or equal to the logically earliest pipeline stage in `dstStageMask`.
- 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.
- 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.
- If `dependencyFlags` includes `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`, `srcSubpass` must not be equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`.
- If `dependencyFlags` includes `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`, `dstSubpass` must not be equal to `VK_SUBPASS_EXTERNAL`.
- If `srcSubpass` equals `dstSubpass`, and `srcStageMask` and `dstStageMask` both include a framebuffer-space stage, then `dependencyFlags` must include `VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT`.
- If `viewOffset` is not equal to 0, `srcSubpass` must not be equal to `dstSubpass`.
- If `dependencyFlags` does not include `VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT`, `viewOffset` must be 0.
- If `viewOffset` is not 0, `srcSubpass` must not be equal to `dstSubpass`. 

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Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DEPENDENCY_2_KHR`
- **srcStageMask** must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values
- **srcStageMask** must not be 0
- **dstStageMask** must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` values
- **dstStageMask** must not be 0
- **srcAccessMask** must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits` values
- **dstAccessMask** must be a valid combination of `VkAccessFlagBits` values
- **dependencyFlags** must be a valid combination of `VkDependencyFlagBits` values

To destroy a render pass, call:

```c
void vkDestroyRenderPass(
    VkDevice device,  /* device is the logical device that destroys the render pass. */
    VkRenderPass renderPass,  /* renderPass is the handle of the render pass to destroy. */
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);  /* pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter. */
```

Valid Usage

- All submitted commands that refer to **renderPass** must have completed execution
- If **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **renderPass** was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- If no **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **renderPass** was created, **pAllocator** must be **NULL**

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If **renderPass** is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, **renderPass** must be a valid `VkRenderPass` handle
- If **pAllocator** is not **NULL**, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- If **renderPass** is a valid handle, **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**
Host Synchronization

• Host access to `renderPass` must be externally synchronized

7.2. 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, they are compatible even if they have different resolve attachment references or depth/stencil resolve modes but satisfy the other compatibility conditions.

A framebuffer is compatible with a render pass if it was created using the same render pass or a compatible render pass.

7.3. 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
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkFramebuffer)
```

To create a framebuffer, call:
VkResult vkCreateFramebuffer(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkFramebufferCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkFramebuffer* pFramebuffer);

• **device** is the logical device that creates the framebuffer.
• **pCreateInfo** points to a `VkFramebufferCreateInfo` structure which describes additional information about framebuffer creation.
• **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
• **pFramebuffer** points to a `VkFramebuffer` handle in which the resulting framebuffer object is returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• **device** **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle
• **pCreateInfo** **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkFramebufferCreateInfo` structure
• If **pAllocator** is not `NULL`, **pAllocator** **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
• **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:
typedef struct VkFramebufferCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType             sType;
    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 an extension-specific structure.
• flags is reserved for future use.
• renderPass is a render pass that defines what render passes the framebuffer will be compatible with. See Render Pass Compatibility for details.
• attachmentCount is the number of attachments.
• pAttachments is an array of VkImageView handles, each of which will be used as the corresponding attachment in a render pass instance.
• 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 accesses to memory that backs image subresources used as attachments in a given renderpass instance either happen-before the load operations for those attachments, or happen-after the store operations for those attachments.

For depth/stencil attachments, each aspect can be used separately as attachments and non-attachments as long as the non-attachment accesses are also via an image subresource in either the VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL layout or the VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL layout, and the attachment resource uses whichever of those two layouts the image accesses do not. Use of non-attachment aspects in this case is only well defined if the attachment is used in the subpass where the non-attachment access is being made, or the layout of the image subresource is constant throughout the entire render pass instance, including the initialLayout and finalLayout.

Note
These restrictions mean that the render pass has full knowledge of all uses of all of the attachments, so that the implementation is able to make correct decisions about when and how to perform layout transitions, when to overlap execution of subpasses, etc.

It is legal for a subpass to use no color or depth/stencil attachments, and rather 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 a given zero-attachment subpass must have the same value for VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples.
Valid Usage

- **attachmentCount** must be equal to the attachment count specified in `renderPass`.

- 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`.

- 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`.

- 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`.

- 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`.

- Each element of `pAttachments` must have been created with a `VkFormat` value that matches the `VkFormat` specified by the corresponding `VkAttachmentDescription` in `renderPass`.

- Each element of `pAttachments` must have been created with a `samples` value that matches the `samples` value specified by the corresponding `VkAttachmentDescription` in `renderPass`.

- Each element of `pAttachments` must have dimensions at least as large as the corresponding framebuffer dimension.

- If `renderPass` was specified with non-zero view masks, each element of `pAttachments` must have a `layerCount` greater than the index of the most significant bit set in any of those view masks.

- Each element of `pAttachments` must only specify a single mip level.

- Each element of `pAttachments` must have been created with the identity swizzle.

- `width` must be greater than 0.

- `width` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxFramebufferWidth`.

- `height` must be greater than 0.

- `height` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxFramebufferHeight`.

- `layers` must be greater than 0.

- `layers` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxFramebufferLayers`.

- If `renderPass` was specified with non-zero view masks, `layers` must be 1.

- 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.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FRAMEBUFFER_CREATE_INFO`
- **pNext** must be NULL
- **flags** must be 0
- **renderPass** must be a valid `VkRenderPass` handle
- If `attachmentCount` is not 0, **pAttachments** must be a valid pointer to an array of `attachmentCount` valid `VkImageView` handles
- Both of **renderPass**, and the elements of **pAttachments** that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

typedef VkFlags VkFramebufferCreateFlags;

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

To destroy a framebuffer, call:

```c
void vkDestroyFramebuffer(
    VkDevice device,            /* device is the logical device that destroys the framebuffer. */
    VkFramebuffer framebuffer,  /* framebuffer is the handle of the framebuffer to destroy. */
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator); /* pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter. */
```

Valid Usage

- All submitted commands that refer to **framebuffer** must have completed execution
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when **framebuffer** was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when **framebuffer** was created, **pAllocator** must be NULL
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If `framebuffer` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `framebuffer` must be a valid `VkFramebuffer` handle
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- 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

7.4. 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
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 (defined below) which specifies 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

- 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`.

- 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`.

- 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`.

- 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`.

- 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`.

- If any of the `initialLayout` members 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`.

- The `srcStageMask` and `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

- 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)

- commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle
- pRenderPassBegin must be a valid pointer to a valid VkRenderPassBeginInfo structure
- contents must be a valid VkSubpassContents value
- 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 render pass instance
- commandBuffer must be a primaryVkCommandBuffer

### 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
void vkCmdBeginRenderPass2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkRenderPassBeginInfo* pRenderPassBegin,
    const VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR* pSubpassBeginInfo);
```

- commandBuffer is the command buffer in which to record the command.
- pRenderPassBegin is a pointer to a VkRenderPassBeginInfo structure (defined below) which
indicates the render pass to begin an instance of, and the framebuffer the instance uses.

- `pSubpassBeginInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR` structure which contains 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

• 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`.

• 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`.

• 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`.

• 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`.

• 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`.

• If any of the `initialLayout` members 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`.

• The `srcStageMask` and `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

- 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)**

- commandBuffer must be a valid VkCommandBuffer handle
- pRenderPassBegin must be a valid pointer to a valid VkRenderPassBeginInfo structure
- pSubpassBeginInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR structure
- 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 render pass instance
- 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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<td>Outside</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VkRenderPassBeginInfo structure is defined as:
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 an extension-specific 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 an array of **VkClearValue** structures that contains 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**

• **clearValueCount** **must** be greater than the largest attachment index in **renderPass** that specifies a **loadOp** (or **stencilLoadOp**, if the attachment has a depth/stencil format) of **VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR**

• **renderPass** **must** be compatible with the **renderPass** member of the **VkFramebufferCreateInfo** structure specified when creating **framebuffer**.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO`
- **pNext** must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo`
- **renderPass** must be a valid `VkRenderPass` handle
- **framebuffer** must be a valid `VkFramebuffer` handle
- If `clearValueCount` is not 0, **pClearValues** must be a valid pointer to an array of `clearValueCount` `VkClearValue` unions
- Both of **framebuffer**, and **renderPass** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

The `VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType      sType;
    const void*          pNext;
    VkSubpassContents    contents;
} VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **contents** is a `VkSubpassContents` value specifying how the commands in the next subpass will be provided.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_BEGIN_INFO_KHR`
- **pNext** must be `NULL`
- **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
typedef enum VkSubpassContents {
    VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_INLINE = 0,
    VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_SECONDARY_COMMAND_BUFFERS = 1,
    VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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` 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
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    uint32_t           deviceMask;
    uint32_t           deviceRenderAreaCount;
    const VkRect2D*    pDeviceRenderAreas;
} VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfo VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `deviceMask` is the device mask for the render pass instance.
- `deviceRenderAreaCount` is the number of elements in the `pDeviceRenderAreas` array.
- `pDeviceRenderAreas` is an array of structures of type `VkRect2D` 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 the 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

- `deviceMask` must be a valid device mask value
- `deviceMask` must not be zero
- `deviceMask` must be a subset of the command buffer’s initial device mask
- `deviceRenderAreaCount` must either be zero or equal to the number of physical devices in the logical device.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO`
- If `deviceRenderAreaCount` is not 0, `pDeviceRenderAreas` must be a valid pointer to an array of `deviceRenderAreaCount` `VkRect2D` structures

To query the render area granularity, call:

```c
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` points 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` of the returned `VkExtent2D` (the vertical granularity).
- either the `offset.width` member in `renderArea` is a multiple of the horizontal granularity or `offset.x+ offset.width` is equal to the `width` of the framebuffer in the `VkRenderPassBeginInfo`.
- either the `offset.height` member in `renderArea` is a multiple of the vertical granularity or `offset.y+ offset.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)

- **device** must be a valid VkDevice handle
- **renderPass** must be a valid VkRenderPass handle
- **pGranularity** must be a valid pointer to a VkExtent2D structure
- **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
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

- The current subpass index **must** be less than the number of subpasses in the render pass minus one
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `contents` **must** be a valid `VkSubpassContents` value
- `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
- `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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</tr>
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To transition to the next subpass in the render pass instance after recording the commands for a subpass, call:

```c
void vkCmdNextSubpass2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    const VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR* pSubpassBeginInfo,
    const VkSubpassEndInfoKHR* pSubpassEndInfo);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer in which to record the command.
- `pSubpassBeginInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR` structure which contains information about the subpass which is about to begin rendering.
- `pSubpassEndInfo` is a pointer to a `VkSubpassEndInfoKHR` structure which contains information about how the previous subpass will be ended.

`vkCmdNextSubpass2KHR` 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

- The current subpass index **must** be less than the number of subpasses in the render pass minus one

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `pSubpassBeginInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR` structure
- `pSubpassEndInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSubpassEndInfoKHR` structure
- `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
- `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

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To record a command to end a render pass instance after recording the commands for the last subpass, call:

```c
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

• The current subpass index must be equal to the number of subpasses in the render pass minus one

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 graphics operations
• This command must only be called inside of a render pass instance
• 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

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To record a command to end a render pass instance after recording the commands for the last subpass, call:

```c
void vkCmdEndRenderPass2KHR(
    VkCommandBuffer                             commandBuffer,
    const VkSubpassEndInfoKHR*                  pSubpassEndInfo);
```

• commandBuffer is the command buffer in which to end the current render pass instance.
• pSubpassEndInfo is a pointer to a VkSubpassEndInfoKHR structure which contains information about how the previous subpass will be ended.

vkCmdEndRenderPass2KHR is semantically identical to vkCmdEndRenderPass, except that it is extensible.
Valid Usage

- The current subpass index **must** be equal to the number of subpasses in the render pass minus one

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `pSubpassEndInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSubpassEndInfoKHR` structure
- `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
- `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

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<td>Graphics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `VkSubpassEndInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkSubpassEndInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void*     pNext;
} VkSubpassEndInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_END_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext` **must** be `NULL`
Chapter 8. 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 vertex processing 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 that describe 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.

8.1. 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
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkShaderModule)
```

To create a shader module, call:

```c
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 an instance of the VkShaderModuleCreateInfo structure.
• \texttt{pAllocator} controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

• \texttt{pShaderModule} points to a \texttt{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 (Implicit)

• \texttt{device} must be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle

• \texttt{pCreateInfo} must be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkShaderModuleCreateInfo} structure

• If \texttt{pAllocator} is not NULL, \texttt{pAllocator} must be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkAllocationCallbacks} structure

• \texttt{pShaderModule} must be a valid pointer to a \texttt{VkShaderModule} handle

Return Codes

Success

• \texttt{VK\_SUCCESS}

Failure

• \texttt{VK\_ERROR\_OUT\_OF\_HOST\_MEMORY}

• \texttt{VK\_ERROR\_OUT\_OF\_DEVICE\_MEMORY}

The \texttt{VkShaderModuleCreateInfo} structure is defined as:

\begin{verbatim}
typedef struct VkShaderModuleCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType              sType;
    const void*                  pNext;
    VkShaderModuleCreateFlags    flags;
    size_t                       codeSize;
    const uint32_t*              pCode;
} VkShaderModuleCreateInfo;
\end{verbatim}

• \texttt{sType} is the type of this structure.

• \texttt{pNext} is \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.

• \texttt{flags} is reserved for future use.

• \texttt{codeSize} is the size, in bytes, of the code pointed to by \texttt{pCode}.

• \texttt{pCode} points 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 \texttt{pCode}.
Valid Usage

• codeSize must be greater than 0
• codeSize must be a multiple of 4
• pCode must point to valid SPIR-V code, formatted and packed as described by the Khronos SPIR-V Specification
• pCode must adhere to the validation rules described by the Validation Rules within a Module section of the SPIR-V Environment appendix
• pCode must declare the Shader capability for SPIR-V code
• 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
• If pCode declares any of the capabilities listed as optional in the SPIR-V Environment appendix, the corresponding feature(s) must be enabled.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SHADER_MODULE_CREATE_INFO
• pNext must be NULL
• flags must be 0
• pCode must be a valid pointer to an array of $\frac{\text{codeSize}}{4}$ uint32_t values

```
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:

```c
void vkDestroyShaderModule(
    VkDevice device,            // device,                
    VkShaderModule shaderModule, // 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.
8.2. 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.

8.3. 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.

### 8.4. 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.

### 8.5. 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.

#### 8.5.1. Vertex Shader Execution

A vertex shader **must** be executed at least once for each vertex specified by a draw 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 draw 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).

8.6. 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.

8.6.1. 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 attribute 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.

8.7. 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.
8.7.1. 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.

8.8. 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.

8.8.1. 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.

8.9. Fragment Shaders

Fragment shaders are invoked as the result of rasterization 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.

8.9.1. Fragment Shader Execution

For each fragment generated by rasterization, a fragment shader may be invoked. A fragment shader must not be invoked if the Early Per-Fragment Tests cause it to have no coverage. If the subpass includes multiple views in its view mask, the shader may be invoked separately for each view.

Furthermore, if it is determined that a fragment generated as the result of rasterizing a first primitive will have its outputs entirely overwritten by a fragment generated as the result of rasterizing a second primitive in the same subpass, and the fragment shader used for the fragment has no other side effects, then the fragment shader may not be executed for the fragment from the first primitive.

Relative ordering of execution of different fragment shader invocations is not defined.

For each fragment generated by a primitive, the number of times the fragment shader is invoked is implementation-dependent, but must obey the following constraints:

- Each covered sample is included in a single fragment shader invocation.
- When sample shading is not enabled, there is at least one fragment shader invocation.
- When sample shading is enabled, the minimum number of fragment shader invocations is as
When there is more than one fragment shader invocation per fragment, the association of samples to invocations is implementation-dependent.

In addition to the conditions outlined above for the invocation of a fragment shader, a fragment shader invocation may be produced as a helper invocation. A helper invocation is a fragment shader invocation that is created solely for the purposes of evaluating derivatives for use in non-helper fragment shader invocations. Stores and atomics performed by helper invocations must not have any effect on memory, and values returned by atomic instructions in helper invocations are undefined.

8.9.2. Early Fragment Tests

An explicit control is provided to allow fragment shaders to enable early fragment tests. If the fragment shader specifies the EarlyFragmentTests OpExecutionMode, the per-fragment tests described in Early Fragment Test Mode are performed prior to fragment shader execution. Otherwise, they are performed after fragment shader execution.

8.10. 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 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.

8.11. Interpolation Decorations

Interpolation decorations control the behavior of attribute interpolation in the fragment shader stage. Interpolation decorations can be applied to Input storage class variables in the fragment shader stage’s interface, and control the interpolation behavior of those variables.

Inputs that could be interpolated can be decorated by at most one of the following decorations:

- **Flat**: no interpolation
- **NoPerspective**: linear interpolation (for lines and polygons)

Fragment input variables decorated with neither Flat nor NoPerspective use perspective-correct interpolation (for lines and polygons).
The presence of and type of interpolation is controlled by the above interpolation decorations as well as the auxiliary decorations Centroid and Sample.

A variable decorated with Flat will not be interpolated. Instead, it will have the same value for every fragment within a triangle. This value will come from a single provoking vertex. A variable decorated with Flat can also be decorated with Centroid or Sample, which will mean the same thing as decorating it only as Flat.

For fragment shader input variables decorated with neither Centroid nor Sample, the assigned variable may be interpolated anywhere within the fragment and a single value may be assigned to each sample within the fragment.

If a fragment shader input is decorated with Centroid, a single value may be assigned to that variable for all samples in the fragment, but that value must be interpolated to a location that lies in both the fragment and in the primitive being rendered, including any of the fragment's samples covered by the primitive. Because the location at which the variable is interpolated may be different in neighboring fragments, and derivatives may be computed by computing differences between neighboring fragments, derivatives of centroid-sampled inputs may be less accurate than those for non-centroid interpolated variables.

If a fragment shader input is decorated with Sample, a separate value must be assigned to that variable for each covered sample in the fragment, and that value must be sampled at the location of the individual sample. When rasterizationSamples is VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT, the fragment center must be used for Centroid, Sample, and undecorated attribute interpolation.

Fragment shader inputs that are signed or unsigned integers, integer vectors, or any double-precision floating-point type must be decorated with Flat.

### 8.12. 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 that contains a memory instruction or image instruction with \( x \) as an \( \text{id} \) operand. See the “Memory Instructions” and “Image Instructions” subsections of section 3 “Binary Form” of the SPIR-V specification for the complete list of SPIR-V memory instructions.

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.

### 8.13. Invocation and Derivative Groups

An invocation group (see the subsection “Control Flow” of section 2 of the SPIR-V specification) for a compute shader is the set of invocations in a single local workgroup. For graphics 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 drawing command. For indirect drawing commands with drawCount greater than one, invocations from separate draws are in distinct invocation groups.
Note

Because the partitioning of invocations into invocation groups is implementation-dependent and not observable, applications generally need to assume the worst case of all invocations in a draw belonging to a single invocation group.

A derivative group (see the subsection “Control Flow” of section 2 of the SPIR-V 1.00 Revision 4 specification) is a set of invocations which are used together to compute a derivative. For a fragment shader, a derivative group is the set of invocations generated by a single primitive.

Derivative values are undefined for a sampled image instruction if the instruction is in flow control that is not uniform across the derivative group.
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 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 framebuffer addresses and values using a two-dimensional description of a point, line segment, or triangle. Each fragment so produced is fed to the next stage (Fragment Shader) that performs operations on individual fragments before they finally alter the framebuffer. These operations include conditional updates into the framebuffer based on incoming and previously stored depth values (to effect depth buffering), blending of incoming fragment colors with stored colors, as well as masking, stenciling, and other logical operations on fragment values.

Framebuffer operations 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 and graphics pipelines are each represented by `VkPipeline` handles:

```c
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkPipeline)
```

## 9.1. 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:
VkResult vkCreateComputePipelines(
    VkDevice device, 
    VkPipelineCache pipelineCache, 
    uint32_t createInfoCount, 
    const VkComputePipelineCreateInfo* pCreateInfo, 
    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 **pCreateInfo** and **pPipelines** arrays.
- **pCreateInfo** is an array of VkComputePipelineCreateInfo structures.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- **pPipelines** is a pointer to an array in which the resulting compute pipeline objects are returned.

### Valid Usage

- If the **flags** member of any element of **pCreateInfo** 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 **pCreateInfo** that corresponds to that element.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid VkDevice handle
- If **pipelineCache** is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, **pipelineCache** must be a valid VkPipelineCache handle
- **pCreateInfo** 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**
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 an extension-specific structure.
- `flags` is a bitmask of `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits` specifying how the pipeline will be generated.
- `stage` is a `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` 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**.

`stage` points to a structure of type `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo`. 

---

**Return Codes**

**Success**
- `VK_SUCCESS`

**Failure**
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
Valid Usage

- If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineIndex` is -1, `basePipelineHandle` must be a valid handle to a compute `VkPipeline`.

- 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.

- If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineHandle` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `basePipelineIndex` must be -1.

- If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineHandle` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `basePipelineIndex` must be -1.

- The `stage` member of `stage` must be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT`.

- 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.

- `layout` must be consistent with the layout of the compute shader specified in `stage`.

- The number of resources in `layout` accessible to the compute shader stage must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageResources`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_COMPUTE_PIPELINE_CREATE_INFO`.

- `pNext` must be NULL.

- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits` values.

- `stage` must be a valid `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structure.

- `layout` must be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle.

- Both of `basePipelineHandle`, and `layout` that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

The `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific structure.

• **flags** is reserved for future use.

• **stage** is a **VkShaderStageFlagBits** value specifying a single pipeline stage.

• **module** is a **VkShaderModule** object that contains the shader 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 **VkSpecializationInfo**, as described in [Specialization Constants](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/vulkan.SpecializationConstants.html), and can be **NULL**.
Valid Usage

- If the `geometry shaders` feature is not enabled, `stage` must not be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_GEOMETRY_BIT`.
- If the `tessellation shaders` feature is not enabled, `stage` must not be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_CONTROL_BIT` or `VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_BIT`.
- `stage` must not be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL_GRAPHICS`, or `VK_SHADER_STAGE_ALL`.
- `pName` must be the name of an `OpEntryPoint` in `module` with an execution model that matches `stage`.
- 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`.
- 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`.
- 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 that specifies 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 that specifies 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 that specifies an invocation count that is greater than 0 and less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxGeometryShaderInvocations`.
- If `stage` is a vertex processing 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 vertex processing 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`. 

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If `stage` is `VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT`, and the identified entry point writes to `FragDepth` in any execution path, it **must** write to `FragDepth` in all execution paths.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_SHADER_STAGE_CREATE_INFO`
- `pNext` **must** be `NULL`
- `flags` **must** be `0`
- `stage` **must** be a valid `VkShaderStageFlagBits` value
- `module` **must** be a valid `VkShaderModule` handle
- `pName` **must** be a null-terminated UTF-8 string

If `pSpecializationInfo` is not `NULL`, `pSpecializationInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSpecializationInfo` structure.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineShaderStageCreateFlags;
```

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

Commands and structures which need to specify one or more shader stages do so using a bitmask whose bits correspond to stages. Bits which **can** be set to specify shader stages are:

```c
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,
    VK_SHADER_STAGE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

  **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.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkShaderStageFlags;
```

**VkShaderStageFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkShaderStageFlagBits**.

### 9.2. Graphics Pipelines

Graphics pipelines consist of multiple shader stages, multiple fixed-function pipeline stages, and a pipeline layout.

To create graphics pipelines, call:

```c
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 an array of **VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo** structures.

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

• **pPipelines** is a pointer to an array in which the resulting graphics pipeline objects are returned.

The **VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo** structure includes an array of shader create info structures containing all the desired active shader stages, as well as creation info to define all relevant fixed-function stages, and a pipeline layout.
Valid Usage

- 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.

Valid Usage ( Implicit )

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle.
- If pipelineCache is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, pipelineCache must be a valid VkPipelineCache handle.
- pCreateInfos must be a valid pointer to an array of createInfoCount valid VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo 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 VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo structure is defined as:
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 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 an extension-specific 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 an array of size **stageCount** structures of type **VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo** describing the set of the shader stages to be included in the graphics pipeline.
- **pVertexInputState** is a pointer to an instance of the **VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo** structure.
- **pInputAssemblyState** is a pointer to an instance of the **VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo** structure which determines input assembly behavior, as described in Drawing Commands.
- **pTessellationState** is a pointer to an instance of the **VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo** structure, and is ignored if the pipeline does not include a tessellation control shader stage and tessellation evaluation shader stage.
- **pViewportState** is a pointer to an instance of the **VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo** structure, and is ignored if the pipeline has rasterization disabled.
- **pRasterizationState** is a pointer to an instance of the **VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo** structure.
- **pMultisampleState** is a pointer to an instance of the **VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo**, and is ignored if the pipeline has rasterization disabled.
- **pDepthStencilState** is a pointer to an instance of the **VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo** structure, and is ignored if the pipeline has rasterization disabled or if the subpass of the render pass the pipeline is created against does not use a depth/stencil attachment.
• **pColorBlendState** is a pointer to an instance of the `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo` structure, and is ignored if the pipeline has rasterization disabled or if the subpass of the render pass the pipeline is created against does not use any color attachments.

• **pDynamicState** is a pointer to `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo` 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.

• **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 an instance of any render pass 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.

**pStages** points to an array of `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structures, which were previously described in Compute Pipelines.

**pDynamicState** points to a structure of type `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo`. 


Valid Usage

- If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineIndex` is -1, `basePipelineHandle` must be a valid handle to a graphics `VkPipeline`.

- 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.

- If `flags` contains the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT` flag, and `basePipelineHandle` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `basePipelineIndex` must be -1.

- The `stage` member of each element of `pStages` must be unique.

- The `stage` member of one element of `pStages` must be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_VERTEX_BIT`.

- The `stage` member of each element of `pStages` must not be `VK_SHADER_STAGE_COMPUTE_BIT`.

- If `pStages` includes a tessellation control shader stage, it must include a tessellation evaluation shader stage.

- If `pStages` includes a tessellation evaluation shader stage, it must include a tessellation control shader stage.

- If `pStages` includes a tessellation control shader stage and a tessellation evaluation shader stage, `pTessellationState` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo` structure.

- If `pStages` includes tessellation shader stages, the shader code of at least one stage must contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction that specifies the type of subdivision in the pipeline.

- If `pStages` includes tessellation shader stages, and the shader code of both stages contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction that specifies the type of subdivision in the pipeline, they must both specify the same subdivision mode.

- If `pStages` includes tessellation shader stages, the shader code of at least one stage must contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction that specifies the output patch size in the pipeline.

- If `pStages` includes tessellation shader stages, and the shader code of both contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction that specifies the output patch size in the pipeline, they must both specify the same patch size.

- If `pStages` includes tessellation shader stages, the `topology` member of `pInputAssembly` must be `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST`.

- If the `topology` member of `pInputAssembly` is `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST`, `pStages` must include tessellation shader stages.

- If `pStages` includes a geometry shader stage, and does not include any tessellation shader stages, its shader code must contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction that specifies an input primitive type that is compatible with the primitive topology specified in `pInputAssembly`.

- If `pStages` includes a geometry shader stage, and also includes tessellation shader stages, its shader code must contain an `OpExecutionMode` instruction that specifies an input type.
primitive type that is compatible with the primitive topology that is output by the
tessellation stages

- If pStages includes a fragment shader stage and a geometry shader stage, and the
  fragment shader code reads from an input variable that is decorated with PrimitiveID,
  then the geometry shader code must write to a matching output variable, decorated with
  PrimitiveID, in all execution paths

- If pStages includes a fragment shader stage, its shader code must not read from any input
  attachment that is defined as VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED in subpass

- 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

- If rasterization is not disabled and subpass uses a depth/stencil attachment in renderPass
  that has a layout of VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL or
  VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL in the VkAttachmentReference
  defined by subpass, the depthWriteEnable member of pDepthStencilState must be VK_FALSE

- If rasterization is not disabled and subpass uses a depth/stencil attachment in renderPass
  that has a layout of VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_READONLY_OR_OPTIMAL in the VkAttachmentReference
  defined by subpass, the failOp, passOp and depthFailOp members of each of the front and
  back members of pDepthStencilState must be VK_STENCIL_OP_KEEP

- If rasterization is not disabled and the subpass uses color attachments, then for each color
  attachment in the subpass the blendEnable member of the corresponding element of the
  pAttachment member of pColorBlendState must be VK_FALSE if the attached image's format
  features does not contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT.

- If rasterization is not disabled and the subpass uses color attachments, the
  attachmentCount member of pColorBlendState must be equal to the colorAttachmentCount
  used to create subpass

- If no element of the pDynamicStates member of pDynamicState is VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT,
  the pViewports member of pViewportState must be a valid pointer to an array of
  pViewportState::viewportCount valid VkViewport structures

- If no element of the pDynamicStates member of pDynamicState is VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR,
  the pScissors member of pViewportState must be a valid pointer to an array of
  pViewportState::scissorCount VkRect2D structures

- If the wide lines feature is not enabled, and no element of the pDynamicStates member of
  pDynamicState is VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LINE_WIDTH, the lineWidth member of
  pRasterizationState must be 1.0

- If the rasterizerDiscardEnable member of pRasterizationState is VK_FALSE, pViewportState
  must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo structure

- If the rasterizerDiscardEnable member of pRasterizationState is VK_FALSE, pMultisampleState
  must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo structure

- If the rasterizerDiscardEnable member of pRasterizationState is VK_FALSE, and subpass
  uses a depth/stencil attachment, pDepthStencilState must be a valid pointer to a valid
VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo structure

- If the rasterizerDiscardEnable member of pRasterizationState is VK_FALSE, and subpass uses color attachments, pColorBlendState must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo structure
- If the depth bias clamping feature is not enabled, no element of the pDynamicStates member of pDynamicState is VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS, and the depthBiasEnable member of pRasterizationState is VK_TRUE, the depthBiasClamp member of pRasterizationState must be 0.0
- If 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
- layout must be consistent with all shaders specified in pStages
- If neither the VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples nor the VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples extensions 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
- If 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
- subpass must be a valid subpass within renderPass
- If 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.
- If 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.
- If 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
- If the renderPass has multiview enabled, then all shaders must not include variables decorated with the Layer built-in decoration in their interfaces.
- flags must not contain the VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE flag.
- If pStages includes a fragment shader stage and an input attachment was referenced by the VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfo at renderPass create time, its shader code must not read from any aspect that was not specified in the aspectMask of the corresponding VkInputAttachmentAspectReference structure.
- 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
- If pStages includes a vertex shader stage, pVertexInputState must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo structure
- If pStages includes a vertex shader stage, pInputAssemblyState must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo structure
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_GRAPHICS_PIPELINE_CREATE_INFO`
- **pNext** must be `NULL`
- **flags** must be a valid combination of `VkPipelineCreateFlagBits` values
- **pStages** must be a valid pointer to an array of `stageCount` valid `VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo` structures
- **pRasterizationState** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo` structure
- If **pDynamicState** is not `NULL`, **pDynamicState** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo` structure
- **layout** must be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle
- **renderPass** must be a valid `VkRenderPass` handle
- **stageCount** must be greater than 0
- Each of `basePipelineHandle`, `layout`, and `renderPass` that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

Possible values of the **flags** member of `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo` and `VkComputePipelineCreateInfo`, specifying how a pipeline is created, are:

```cpp
typedef enum VkPipelineCreateFlagBits {
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISABLE_OPTIMIZATION_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_ALLOW_DERIVATIVES_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DERIVATIVE_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_VIEW_INDEX_FROM_DEVICE_INDEX_BIT = 0x00000008,
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE = 0x00000010,
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_VIEW_INDEX_FROM_DEVICE_INDEX_BIT_KHR = VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_VIEW_INDEX_FROM_DEVICE_INDEX_BIT,
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE_KHR = VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE,
    VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkPipelineCreateFlagBits;
```

- **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 call to `vkCreateGraphicsPipelines` or `vkCreateComputePipelines`.
- **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.

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
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineCreateFlags;
```

**VkPipelineCreateFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkPipelineCreateFlagBits**.

The **VkPipelineDynamicStateCreateInfo** structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific structure.

• **flags** is reserved for future use.

• **dynamicStateCount** is the number of elements in the **pDynamicStates** array.

• **pDynamicStates** is 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 info.

**Valid Usage**

• Each element of **pDynamicStates** must be unique

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_DYNAMIC_STATE_CREATE_INFO**

• **pNext** must be NULL

• **flags** must be 0

• If **dynamicStateCount** is not 0, **pDynamicStates** must be a valid pointer to an array of **dynamicStateCount** valid **VkDynamicState** values
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:

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_STENCILCOMPARE_MASK = 6,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCILWRITE_MASK = 7,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCILREFERENCE = 8,
    VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkDynamicState;

• VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT specifies that the pViewports state in VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo will be ignored and must be set dynamically with vkCmdSetViewport before any draw 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 draw 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 draw 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 VkPipeline_DepthStencilStateCreateInfo 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

### 9.2.1. Valid Combinations of Stages for Graphics Pipelines

If tessellation shader stages are omitted, the tessellation shading and fixed-function stages of the 
pipeine are skipped.

If a geometry shader is omitted, the geometry shading stage is skipped.

If a fragment shader is omitted, fragment color outputs have undefined values, and the fragment 
depth value is unmodified. This can be useful for depth-only rendering.

Presence of a shader stage in a pipeline is indicated by including a valid 
VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo with module and pName selecting an entry point from a shader 
module, where that entry point is valid for the stage specified by stage.

Presence of some of the fixed-function stages in the pipeline is implicitly derived from enabled 
shaders and provided state. For example, the fixed-function tessellator is always present when the 
pipeline has valid Tessellation Control and Tessellation Evaluation shaders.

**For example:**

- Depth/stencil-only rendering in a subpass with no color attachments
  - Active Pipeline Shader Stages
    - Vertex Shader
  - Required: Fixed-Function Pipeline Stages
    - VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo
    - VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo
    - VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo
    - VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo
    - VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo
- `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo`
- Color-only rendering in a subpass with no depth/stencil attachment
  - Active Pipeline Shader Stages
    - Vertex Shader
    - Fragment Shader
  - Required: Fixed-Function Pipeline Stages
    - `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo`
- Rendering pipeline with tessellation and geometry shaders
  - Active Pipeline Shader Stages
    - Vertex Shader
    - Tessellation Control Shader
    - Tessellation Evaluation Shader
    - Geometry Shader
    - Fragment Shader
  - Required: Fixed-Function Pipeline Stages
    - `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo`
    - `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo`

### 9.3. Pipeline destruction

To destroy a graphics or compute pipeline, call:
```c
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**

- All submitted commands that refer to **pipeline** must have completed execution.
- If **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **pipeline** was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.
- If no **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **pipeline** was created, **pAllocator** must be NULL.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **device** must be a valid **VkDevice** handle.
- If **pipeline** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **pipeline** must be a valid **VkPipeline** handle.
- If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid **VkAllocationCallbacks** structure.
- 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.

### 9.4. Multiple Pipeline Creation

Multiple pipelines can be created simultaneously by passing an array of **VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo** or **VkComputePipelineCreateInfo** structures into the **vkCreateGraphicsPipelines** 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 (for example, due to out of memory errors), the **vkCreate*Pipelines** commands will return an error code. The
implementation will attempt to create all pipelines, and only return \texttt{VK\_NULL\_HANDLE} values for those that actually failed.

### 9.5. 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 \texttt{VK\_PIPELINE\_CREATE\_DERIVATIVE\_BIT} flag in the \texttt{Vk*PipelineCreateInfo} structure. If this is set, then exactly one of \texttt{basePipelineHandle} or \texttt{basePipelineIndex} members of the structure \textbf{must} have a valid handle/index, and specifies the parent pipeline. If \texttt{basePipelineHandle} is used, the parent pipeline \textbf{must} have already been created. If \texttt{basePipelineIndex} is used, then the parent is being created in the same command. \texttt{VK\_NULL\_HANDLE} acts as the invalid handle for \texttt{basePipelineHandle}, and -1 is the invalid index for \texttt{basePipelineIndex}. If \texttt{basePipelineIndex} is used, the base pipeline \textbf{must} appear earlier in the array. The base pipeline \textbf{must} have been created with the \texttt{VK\_PIPELINE\_CREATE\_ALLOW\_DERIVATIVES\_BIT} flag set.

### 9.6. 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 \textbf{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 \texttt{VkPipelineCache} handles:

\begin{verbatim}
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkPipelineCache)
\end{verbatim}

To create pipeline cache objects, call:

\begin{verbatim}
VkResult vkCreatePipelineCache(
    VkDevice                                    device,
    const VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo*            pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks*                pAllocator,
    VkPipelineCache*                            pPipelineCache);
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{device} is the logical device that creates the pipeline cache object.
- \texttt{pCreateInfo} is a pointer to a \texttt{VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo} structure that contains the 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 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.

**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 vkCreateGraphicsPipelines and vkCreateComputePipelines commands.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device must** be a valid VkDevice handle
- **pCreateInfo must** be a valid pointer to a valid VkPipelineCacheCreateInfo structure
- If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator must** be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- **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:
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 an extension-specific structure.
• **flags** is reserved for future use.
• **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**

• If **initialDataSize** is not 0, it **must** be equal to the size of **pInitialData**, as returned by **vkGetPipelineCacheData** when **pInitialData** was originally retrieved
• If **initialDataSize** is not 0, **pInitialData** **must** have been retrieved from a previous call to **vkGetPipelineCacheData**

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• **sType** **must** be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_CACHE_CREATE_INFO**
• **pNext** **must** be NULL
• **flags** **must** be 0
• If **initialDataSize** is not 0, **pInitialData** **must** be a valid pointer to an array of **initialDataSize** bytes

typedef VkFlags VkPipelineCacheCreateFlags;

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

Pipeline cache objects **can** be merged using the command:
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 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

- `dstCache` must not appear in the list of source caches

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `dstCache` must be a valid `VkPipelineCache` handle
- `pSrcCaches` must be a valid pointer to an array of `srcCacheCount` valid `VkPipelineCache` handles
- `srcCacheCount` must be greater than 0
- `dstCache` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`
- 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

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

Data **can** be retrieved from a pipeline cache object using the command:

```c
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 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 **vkGetPipelineCacheData** will return **VK_INCOMPLETE**. 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.

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 initial bytes written to **pData** **must** be a header consisting of the following members:

**Table 11. Layout for pipeline cache header version **VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_HEADER_VERSION_ONE**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>length in bytes of the entire pipeline cache header written as a stream of bytes, with the least significant byte first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>a <code>VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion</code> value written as a stream of bytes, with the least significant byte first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>a vendor ID equal to <code>VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::vendorID</code> written as a stream of bytes, with the least significant byte first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>a device ID equal to <code>VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::deviceID</code> written as a stream of bytes, with the least significant byte first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td><code>VK_UUID_SIZE</code></td>
<td>a pipeline cache ID equal to <code>VkPhysicalDeviceProperties::pipelineCacheUUID</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first four bytes encode the length of the entire pipeline cache header, in bytes. This value includes all fields in the header including the pipeline cache version field and the size of the length field.

The next four bytes encode the pipeline cache version, as described for `VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion`. A consumer of the pipeline cache should use the cache version to interpret the remainder of the cache header.

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)**

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pipelineCache** must be a valid `VkPipelineCache` handle
- **pDataSize** must be a valid pointer to a `size_t` value
- 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
- **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`
Possible values of the second group of four bytes in the header returned by \texttt{vkGetPipelineCacheData}, encoding the pipeline cache version, are:

\begin{verbatim}
typedef enum VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion {
    VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_HEADER_VERSION_ONE = 1,
    VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_HEADER_VERSION_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkPipelineCacheHeaderVersion;
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{VK_PIPELINE_CACHE_HEADER_VERSION_ONE} specifies version one of the pipeline cache.

To destroy a pipeline cache, call:

\begin{verbatim}
void vkDestroyPipelineCache(
    VkDevice device,                // logical device that destroys the pipeline cache object.
   VkPipelineCache pipelineCache,  // handle of the pipeline cache to destroy.
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);  // controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
\end{verbatim}

### Valid Usage

- If \texttt{VkAllocationCallbacks} were provided when \texttt{pipelineCache} was created, a compatible set of callbacks \textbf{must} be provided here.
- If no \texttt{VkAllocationCallbacks} were provided when \texttt{pipelineCache} was created, \texttt{pAllocator} \textbf{must} be \texttt{NULL}.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \texttt{device} \textbf{must} be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle.
- If \texttt{pipelineCache} is not \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE}, \texttt{pipelineCache} \textbf{must} be a valid \texttt{VkPipelineCache} handle.
- If \texttt{pAllocator} is not \texttt{NULL}, \texttt{pAllocator} \textbf{must} be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkAllocationCallbacks} structure.
- If \texttt{pipelineCache} is a valid handle, it \textbf{must} have been created, allocated, or retrieved from \texttt{device}.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to \texttt{pipelineCache} \textbf{must} be externally synchronized.
9.7. 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 instance of the VkPipelineShaderStageCreateInfo structure contains a parameter pSpecializationInfo, which can be NULL to indicate no specialization constants, or point to a VkSpecializationInfo structure.

The VkSpecializationInfo structure is defined as:

```c
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 which maps constant IDs to offsets in pData.
- dataSize is the byte size of the pData buffer.
- pData contains the actual constant values to specialize with.

pMapEntries points to a structure of type VkSpecializationMapEntry.

Valid Usage

- The offset member of each element of pMapEntries must be less than dataSize
- The size member of each element of pMapEntries must be less than or equal to dataSize minus offset

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- If mapEntryCount is not 0, pMapEntries must be a valid pointer to an array of mapEntryCount valid VkSpecializationMapEntry structures
- If dataSize is not 0, pData must be a valid pointer to an array of dataSize bytes
The `VkSpecializationMapEntry` structure is defined as:

```c
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

- 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:

```
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 %wgsize BuiltIn WorkgroupSize ; decorate WorkgroupSize onto constant
%uvec3 = OpTypeVector %i32 3 ; declare a 3 element vector type of unsigned 32-bit
%x = OpSpecConstant %i32 1 ; declare the .x component of WorkgroupSize
%y = OpSpecConstant %i32 1 ; declare the .y component of WorkgroupSize
%z = OpSpecConstant %i32 1 ; declare the .z component of WorkgroupSize
%wgsize = 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:
```cpp
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
        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
%i32 = 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.
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, offsetof(SpecializationData, data1), sizeof(SpecializationData::data1)}
};

SpecializationData data;
data.data0 = -42;  // set the data for the 32-bit integer
data.data1 = 42.0f;  // set the data for the 32-bit floating-point

const VkSpecializationInfo info = {
    2,  // mapEntryCount
    entries,  // pMapEntries
    sizeof(data),  // dataSize
    &data,  // pData
};
```

It is legal for a SPIR-V module with specializations to be compiled into a pipeline where no specialization info 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.

### 9.8. Pipeline Binding

Once a pipeline has been created, it can be bound to the command buffer using the command:
```c
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 whether to bind to the compute or graphics bind point. Binding one does not disturb the other.
- **pipeline** is the pipeline to be bound.

Once bound, a pipeline binding affects subsequent graphics or compute commands in the command buffer until a different pipeline is bound to the bind point. The pipeline bound to `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE` controls the behavior of `vkCmdDispatch` and `vkCmdDispatchIndirect`. The pipeline bound to `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS` controls the behavior of all drawing commands. No other commands are affected by the pipeline state.

### Valid Usage

- If `pipelineBindPoint` is `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE`, the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support compute operations.
- If `pipelineBindPoint` is `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS`, the `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations.
- If `pipelineBindPoint` is `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE`, `pipeline` must be a compute pipeline.
- If `pipelineBindPoint` is `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS`, `pipeline` must be a graphics pipeline.
- If the **variable multisample rate** feature is not supported, `pipeline` is a graphics pipeline, the current subpass has 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.

### 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.
- 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

Command Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
<th>Pipeline Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible values of `vkCmdBindPipeline::pipelineBindPoint`, specifying the bind point of a pipeline object, are:

```cpp
typedef enum VkPipelineBindPoint {
    VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS = 0,
    VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE = 1,
    VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkPipelineBindPoint;
```

- `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_COMPUTE` specifies binding as a compute pipeline.
- `VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS` specifies binding as a graphics pipeline.

9.9. 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 another pipeline bind.

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.
- If the state is specified as dynamic in both the new and the previous pipeline object, then that command buffer state is not disturbed.
- If the state is specified as dynamic in the new pipeline object but is not specified as dynamic in the previous pipeline object, then that command buffer state becomes undefined. If the state is an array, then the entire array becomes undefined.
- If the state is an array specified as dynamic in both the new and the previous pipeline object,
and the array size is not the same in both pipeline objects, then that command buffer state becomes undefined.

Dynamic state setting commands **must** not be issued for state that is not specified as dynamic in the bound pipeline object.

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.
Chapter 10. Memory Allocation

Vulkan memory is broken up into two categories, host memory and device memory.

10.1. 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
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 pointer to an application-defined memory allocation function of type `PFN_vkAllocationFunction`.

- `pfnReallocation` is a pointer to an application-defined memory reallocation function of type `PFN_vkReallocationFunction`.

- `pfnFree` is a pointer to an application-defined memory free function of type `PFN_vkFreeFunction`.

- `pfnInternalAllocation` is a pointer to an application-defined function that is called by the implementation when the implementation makes internal allocations, and it is of type `PFN_vkInternalAllocationNotification`.

- `pfnInternalFree` is a pointer to an application-defined function that is called by the implementation when the implementation frees internal allocations, and it is of type...
PFN_vkInternalFreeNotification.

### Valid Usage

- **pfnAllocation** must be a valid pointer to a valid user-defined `PFN_vkAllocationFunction`
- **pfnReallocation** must be a valid pointer to a valid user-defined `PFN_vkReallocationFunction`
- **pfnFree** must be a valid pointer to a valid user-defined `PFN_vkFreeFunction`
- If either of **pfnInternalAllocation** or **pfnInternalFree** is not NULL, both must be valid callbacks

The type of **pfnAllocation** is:

```c
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 run-time 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
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:
```c
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 `pfnAllocation` or `pfnReallocation`. The application should free this memory.

The type of `PFN_vkInternalAllocationNotification` is:

```c
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_vkInternalFreeNotification` is:

```c
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 which defines 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:

```cpp
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,
    VK_SYSTEM_ALLOCATION_SCOPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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 an object of type VkPipelineCache, 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
typedef enum VkInternalAllocationType {
    VK_INTERNAL_ALLOCATION_TYPE_EXECUTABLE = 0,
    VK_INTERNAL_ALLOCATION_TYPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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 an `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.

## 10.2. 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.

Memory properties of a physical device describe the memory heaps and memory types available.

To query memory properties, call:

```c
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice                            physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties*           pMemoryProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the handle to the device to query.
- `pMemoryProperties` points to an instance of the VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties structure in which the properties are returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- `pMemoryProperties` must be a valid pointer to a VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties structure

The VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties structure is defined as:

```c
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 `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 `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_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT`

• `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT` | `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT` | `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_BIT`

• `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT` | `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT` | `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_CACHED_BIT`

• `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT` | `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT` | `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_CACHED_BIT` | `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_COHERENT_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_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_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:

- either 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_MEMORY_PROPERTY_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT` was before `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT | VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_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:
int32_t findProperties(const VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties* pMemoryProperties, uint32_t memoryTypeBitsRequirement, 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);
        }
    }
    // failed to find memory type
    return -1;
}

To query memory properties, call:

```c
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2* pMemoryProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the handle to the device to query.
- `pMemoryProperties` points to an instance of the `VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2` structure in
vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2 behaves similarly to vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties, with the ability to return extended information in a pNext chain of output structures.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- **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 an extension-specific structure.
- **memoryProperties** is a structure of type VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties which is populated with the same values as in vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MEMORY_PROPERTIES_2
- **pNext** must be NULL

The VkMemoryHeap structure is defined as:

```c
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
typedef enum VkMemoryHeapFlagBits {
    VK_MEMORY_HEAP_DEVICE_LOCAL_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT_KHR = VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT,
    VK_MEMORY_HEAP_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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
typedef VkFlags VkMemoryHeapFlags;
```

`VkMemoryHeapFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkMemoryHeapFlagBits`.

The `VkMemoryType` structure is defined as:

```c
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
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,
    VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkMemoryPropertyFlags;
```

`VkMemoryPropertyFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkMemoryPropertyFlagBits`.

A Vulkan device operates on data in device memory via memory objects that are represented in the API by a `VkDeviceMemory` handle:

```
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDeviceMemory)
```

To allocate memory objects, call:

```c
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 an instance of the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` structure describing parameters of the allocation. A successful 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.

The maximum number of valid memory allocations that can exist simultaneously within a VkDevice may be restricted by implementation- or platform-dependent limits. If a call to vkAllocateMemory would cause the total number of allocations to exceed these limits, such a call will fail and must return VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS. The maxMemoryAllocationCount feature describes the number of allocations that can exist simultaneously before encountering these internal limits.

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

- pAllocateInfo->allocationSize must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties::memoryHeaps[pAllocateInfo->memoryTypeIndex].size as returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties for the VkPhysicalDevice that device was created from.

- pAllocateInfo->memoryTypeIndex must be less than VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties::memoryTypeCount as returned by vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties for the VkPhysicalDevice that device was created from.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- pAllocateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkMemoryAllocateInfo structure

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

- 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_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS
- VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE

The `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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

An instance of the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` structure defines a memory import operation if the `pNext` chain contains an instance of one of the following structures:

- `VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR` with non-zero `handleType` value
- `VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR` with a non-zero `handleType` value

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.
When performing a memory import operation, 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 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 **VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE**.
Valid Usage

- **allocationSize** must be greater than 0.

- If the `pNext` chain contains an instance of `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo`, 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 contain an instance of `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo` with either its `image` or `buffer` field set to a value other than `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

- 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_KHR`, then the values of `allocationSize` and `memoryTypeIndex` must match those specified when the memory object being imported was created.

- 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 that specified when the memory object being imported was allocated.

- 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 memory was originally allocated.

- 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`.

- 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` must match the size reported in the memory requirements of the `image` or `buffer` member of the instance of `VkDedicatedAllocationMemoryAllocateInfoNV` included in the `pNext` chain.

- 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 external handle was extracted.

- 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`.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_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 `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo`, `VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR`, `VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR`, `VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR`, `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo`, or `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo`
- Each `sType` member 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:

```c
typedef struct VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImage image;
    VkBuffer buffer;
} VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfoKHR;
```

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

- At least one of `image` and `buffer` must be `VK_NULL_HANDLE`.

- If `image` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `VkMemoryAllocateInfo::allocationSize` must equal the `VkMemoryRequirements::size` of the image.

- If `image` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `image` must have been created without `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` set in `VkImageCreateInfo::flags`.

- If `buffer` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `VkMemoryAllocateInfo::allocationSize` must equal the `VkMemoryRequirements::size` of the buffer.

- If `buffer` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `buffer` must have been created without `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT` set in `VkBufferCreateInfo::flags`.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_ALLOCATE_INFO`
- If `image` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `image` must be a valid `VkImage` handle
- If `buffer` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `buffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- Both of `buffer`, and `image` that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`

When allocating memory that 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
typedef struct VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags handleTypes;
} VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo VkExportMemoryAllocateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `handleTypes` is 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

- The bits in `handleTypes` must be supported and compatible, as reported by `VkExternalImageFormatProperties` or `VkExternalBufferProperties`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO`
- `handleTypes` must be a valid combination of `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` values
To specify additional attributes of NT handles exported from a memory object, add the `VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure to the `pNext` chain of the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` structure. The `VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType               sType;
    const void*                   pNext;
    const SECURITY_ATTRIBUTES*    pAttributes;
    DWORD                         dwAccess;
    LPCWSTR                       name;
} VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 resource referenced by NT handles exported from the created memory.

If this structure is not present, or if `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”\(^1\). 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_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT
```

And

```
GENERIC_ALL
```

for handles of the following types:

```
VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT
```

Valid Usage

- If `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes` does not include `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`, `VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR` must not be in the `pNext` chain of `VkMemoryAllocateInfo`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`
- 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
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 an extension-specific structure.
- `handleType` specifies the type of `handle` or `name`.
- `handle` is the external handle to import, or `NULL`.
- `name` is a NULL-terminated UTF-16 string naming the underlying memory resource to import, or `NULL`.

Importing memory objects 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 underlying memory 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

- If `handleType` is not 0, it must be supported for import, as reported by `VkExternalImageFormatProperties` or `VkExternalBufferProperties`.
- 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`.
- If `handleType` is not 0, it must be defined as an NT handle or a global share handle.
- If `handleType` is not 0, it must be one of `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.
- If `handleType` is not 0 and `handle` is NULL, `name` must name a valid memory resource of the type specified by `handleType`.
- If `handleType` is not 0 and `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 memory handle types compatibility.
- If `name` is not NULL, it must obey any requirements listed for `handleType` in external memory handle types compatibility.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`.
- If `handleType` is not 0, `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value.

To export a Windows handle representing the underlying resources of a Vulkan device memory object, call:

```c
VkResult vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR(
    VkDevice device,                  // device,
    const VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR* pGetWin32HandleInfo, // pGetWin32HandleInfo,
    HANDLE* phandle);                  // phandle);
```

- `device` is the logical device that created the device memory being exported.
- `pGetWin32HandleInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure containing parameters of the export operation.
- `pHandle` will return the Windows handle representing the underlying resources of the device memory object.
For handle types defined as NT handles, the handles returned by `vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR` 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.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pGetWin32HandleInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR` structure
- **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:

```c
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 an extension-specific structure.
- **memory** is the memory object from which the handle will be exported.
- **handleType** is the type of handle requested.

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

- `handleType` must have been included in `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes` when `memory` was created.
- 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`.
- `handleType` must be defined as an NT handle or a global share handle.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `memory` must be a valid `VkDeviceMemory` handle
- `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
VkResult vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR(
    VkDevice device,                    // device is the logical device that will be importing handle.
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType,      // handleType is the type of the handle handle.
    HANDLE handle,                       // handle is the handle which will be imported.
    VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR* pMemoryWin32HandleProperties);  // pMemoryWin32HandleProperties will return properties of handle.
```

Valid Usage

- `handle` must be an external memory handle created outside of the Vulkan API.
- `handleType` must not be one of the handle types defined as opaque.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value
- `pMemoryWin32HandleProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR` structure

Return Codes

Success
- `VK_SUCCESS`

Failure
- `VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE`

The `VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR` structure returned is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_PROPERTIES_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`

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:

---

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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 an extension-specific structure.
- **handleType** specifies 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.

Applications can import the same underlying memory 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

- If **handleType** is not 0, it must be supported for import, as reported by VkExternalImageFormatProperties or VkExternalBufferProperties.
- The memory from which **fd** was exported must have been created on the same underlying physical device as **device**.
- If **handleType** is not 0, it must be defined as a POSIX file descriptor handle.
- If **handleType** is not 0, **fd** must be a valid handle of the type specified by **handleType**.
- 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.
- **fd** must obey any requirements listed for **handleType** in external memory handle types compatibility.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_MEMORY_FD_INFO_KHR
- If **handleType** is not 0, **handleType** must be a valid VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits value

To export a POSIX file descriptor representing the underlying resources of a Vulkan device memory object, call:
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 an instance of the `VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR` structure containing parameters of the export operation.
- `pFd` will return a file descriptor representing the underlying resources of the device memory object.

Each call to `vkGetMemoryFdKHR` 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 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)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pGetFdInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR` structure
- `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
typedef struct VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType               sType;
    const void*                   pNext;  // NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure
    VkDeviceMemory                memory;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `memory` is the memory object from which the handle will be exported.
- `handleType` is 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

- `handleType` **must** have been included in `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes` when `memory` was created.
- `handleType` **must** be defined as a POSIX file descriptor handle.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_GET_FD_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext` **must** be `NULL`
- `memory` **must** be a valid `VkDeviceMemory` handle
- `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
VkResult vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR(                                 
    VkDevice                                    device,                
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits          handleType,           
    int                                         fd,                    
    VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR*                    pMemoryFdProperties);  
```

- `device` is the logical device that will be importing `fd`.
- `handleType` is 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

- `fd` **must** be an external memory handle created outside of the Vulkan API.
- `handleType` **must** not be `VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT_KHR`.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value
- `pMemoryFdProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR` structure

Return Codes

Success
- `VK_SUCCESS`

Failure
- `VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE`

The `VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR` structure returned is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_FD_PROPERTIES_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`

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:
typedef struct VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo {
    VkStructureType          sType;
    const void*              pNext;
    VkMemoryAllocateFlags    flags;
    uint32_t                 deviceMask;
} VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo;

or the equivalent

typedef VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfoKHR;

• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific 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**

• If **VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATEDEVICEMASK_BIT** is set, **deviceMask** **must** be a valid device mask.
• If **VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATEDEVICEMASK_BIT** is set, **deviceMask** **must** not be zero
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_FLAGS_INFO`
- **flags** must be a valid combination of `VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits` values

Bits which **can** be set in `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo::flags`, controlling device memory allocation, are:

```c
typedef enum VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits {
    VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT_KHR = VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT,
    VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits VkMemoryAllocateFlagBitsKHR;
```

- `VK_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_DEVICE_MASK_BIT` specifies that memory will be allocated for the devices in `VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfo::deviceMask`.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkMemoryAllocateFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkMemoryAllocateFlags VkMemoryAllocateFlagsKHR;
```

`VkMemoryAllocateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkMemoryAllocateFlagBits`.

To free a memory object, call:

```c
void vkFreeMemory(
    VkDevice                                    device,    
    VkDeviceMemory                              memory,    
    const VkAllocationCallbacks*                pAllocator);
```

- **device** is the logical device that owns the memory.
- **memory** is the `VkDeviceMemory` object to be freed.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

Before freeing a memory object, an application **must** ensure the memory object is no longer in use.
by the device—for example by command buffers in the pending state. Memory can be freed whilst still bound to resources, but those resources must not be used afterwards. If there are still any bound images or buffers, the memory may not be immediately released by the implementation, but must be released by the time all bound images and buffers have been destroyed. Once memory is 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.

Note
As described below, host writes are not implicitly flushed when the memory object is unmapped, but the implementation must guarantee that writes that have not been flushed do not affect any other memory.

Valid Usage
- All submitted commands that refer to memory (via images or buffers) must have completed execution

Valid Usage (Implicit)
- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- If memory is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle
- If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- 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

10.2.1. 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:
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** points to a pointer 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**. 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

- **memory** must not be currently host mapped
- **offset** must be less than the size of **memory**
- If **size** is not equal to **VK_WHOLE_SIZE**, **size** must be greater than 0
- If **size** is not equal to **VK_WHOLE_SIZE**, **size** must be less than or equal to the size of the **memory** minus **offset**
- **memory** must have been created with a memory type that reports **VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_HOST_VISIBLE_BIT**
- **memory** must not have been allocated with multiple instances.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid VkDevice handle
- **memory** must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle
- **flags** must be 0
- **pData** must be a valid pointer to a pointer value
- **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**
typedef VkFlags VkMemoryMapFlags;

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
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 different mapping (or memory allocation).
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pMemoryRanges** must be a valid pointer to an array of `memoryRangeCount` valid `VkMappedMemoryRange` structures
- **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:

```
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.

**Note**

Mapping non-coherent memory does not implicitly invalidate the mapped memory, and device writes that have not been invalidated must be made visible before the host reads or overwrites them.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pMemoryRanges** must be a valid pointer to an array of `memoryRangeCount` valid `VkMappedMemoryRange` structures
- **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
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 an extension-specific 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

- memory must be currently host mapped

- If size is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, offset and size must specify a range contained within the currently mapped range of memory

- If size is equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, offset must be within the currently mapped range of memory

- If size is equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, the end of the current mapping of memory must be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::nonCoherentAtomSize bytes from the beginning of the memory object.

- offset must be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::nonCoherentAtomSize

- 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)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MAPPED_MEMORY_RANGE

- pNext must be NULL

- 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
void vkUnmapMemory(
    VkDevice device,
    VkDeviceMemory memory);
```

- device is the logical device that owns the memory.
- memory is the memory object to be unmapped.

Valid Usage

- memory must be currently host mapped

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle

- memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle

- memory must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device
Host Synchronization

- Host access to memory must be externally synchronized

10.2.2. 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
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**

- memory must have been created with a memory type that reports `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT`
10.2.3. 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
void vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeaturesKHR(
    VkDevice device,                                  // device is the logical device that owns the memory.
    uint32_t heapIndex,                              // heapIndex is the index of the memory heap from which the memory is allocated.
    uint32_t localDeviceIndex,                       // localDeviceIndex is the device index of the physical device that performs the memory access.
    uint32_t remoteDeviceIndex,                      // remoteDeviceIndex is the device index of the physical device that the memory is allocated for.
    VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags* pPeerMemoryFeatures);  // pPeerMemoryFeatures is a pointer to a bitmask of VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits indicating which types of memory accesses are supported for the combination of heap, local, and remote devices.
```

Valid Usage

- heapIndex must be less than memoryHeapCount
- localDeviceIndex must be a valid device index
- remoteDeviceIndex must be a valid device index
- localDeviceIndex must not equal remoteDeviceIndex

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- pPeerMemoryFeatures must be a valid pointer to a VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags value
Bits which **may** be set in the value returned for `vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeatures ::pPeerMemoryFeatures`, indicating the supported peer memory features, are:

```c
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,
    VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_SRC_BIT_KHR = VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_SRC_BIT,
    VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_DST_BIT_KHR = VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_DST_BIT,
    VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_SRC_BIT_KHR = VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_SRC_BIT,
    VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_DST_BIT_KHR = VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_GENERIC_DST_BIT,
    VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBitsKHR;
```

• **VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_SRC_BIT** specifies that the memory can be accessed as the source of a `vkCmdCopyBuffer`, `vkCmdCopyImage`, `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage`, or `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer` command.

• **VK_PEER_MEMORY_FEATURE_COPY_DST_BIT** specifies that the memory can be accessed as the destination of a `vkCmdCopyBuffer`, `vkCmdCopyImage`, `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage`, or `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer` 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 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.
typedef VkFlags VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags;

or the equivalent

typedef VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagsKHR;

*VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlags* is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more *VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBits*. 
Chapter 11. Resource Creation

Vulkan supports two primary resource types: buffers and images. Resources are views of memory with associated formatting and dimensionality. Buffers are essentially unformatted arrays of bytes whereas images contain format information, can be multidimensional and may have associated metadata.

11.1. 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:

```
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkBuffer)
```

To create buffers, call:

```
VkResult vkCreateBuffer(
    VkDevice device, 
    const VkBufferCreateInfo* pCreateInfo, 
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator, 
    VkBuffer* pBuffer);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the buffer object.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `VkBufferCreateInfo` structure containing parameters affecting creation of the buffer.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pBuffer` points to a `VkBuffer` handle in which the resulting buffer object is returned.

**Valid Usage**

- 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)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkBufferCreateInfo structure
- If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- 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

The VkBufferCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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 list of queue families that will access this buffer (ignored if sharingMode is not VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT).
Valid Usage

- size must be greater than 0
- If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, pQueueFamilyIndices must be a valid pointer to an array of queueFamilyIndexCount uint32_t values
- If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, queueFamilyIndexCount must be greater than 1
- 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
- If the sparse bindings feature is not enabled, flags must not contain VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT
- If the sparse buffer residency feature is not enabled, flags must not contain VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT
- If the sparse aliased residency feature is not enabled, flags must not contain VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT
- 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
- If the pNext chain contains an instance of VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo, 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

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO
- pNext must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo
- flags must be a valid combination of VkBufferCreateFlagBits values
- usage must be a valid combination of VkBufferUsageFlagBits values
- usage must not be 0
- sharingMode must be a valid VkSharingMode value

Bits which can be set in VkBufferCreateInfo::usage, specifying usage behavior of a buffer, are:
typedef enum 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,
    VK_BUFFER_USAGE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER.
• 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 pBuffer 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.

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_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

See **Sparse Resource Features** and **Physical Device Features** for details of the sparse memory features supported on a device.

typedef VkFlag 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;

or the equivalent

typedef VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **handleTypes** is a bitmask of **VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits** specifying one or more external memory handle types.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO`
- **handleTypes** must be a valid combination of `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` values

To destroy a buffer, call:

```c
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

- All submitted commands that refer to **buffer**, either directly or via a `VkBufferView`, must have completed execution
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when **buffer** was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when **buffer** was created, **pAllocator** must be `NULL`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If **buffer** is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, **buffer** must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- If **pAllocator** is not `NULL`, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- 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
11.2. 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 interpreted as formatted data. 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:

\[
\text{VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkBufferView)}
\]

To create a buffer view, call:

```c
VkResult vkCreateBufferView(
    VkDevice device,  
    const VkBufferViewCreateInfo* pCreateInfo,  
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,  
    VkBufferView* pView);
```

- device is the logical device that creates the buffer view.
- pCreateInfo is a pointer to an instance of the VkBufferViewCreateInfo structure containing parameters to be used to create the buffer.
- pAllocator controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- pView points to a VkBufferView handle in which the resulting buffer view object is returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkBufferViewCreateInfo structure
- If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- 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
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 an extension-specific 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

- offset must be less than the size of buffer
- If the texelBufferAlignment feature is not enabled, offset must be a multiple of VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::minTexelBufferOffsetAlignment
- If range is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, range must be greater than 0
- If range is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, range must be an integer multiple of the texel block size of format
- If range is not equal to VK_WHOLE_SIZE, range divided by the texel block size of format, multiplied by the number of texels per texel block for that format (as defined in the Compatible Formats table), must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxTexelBufferElements
- 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
- 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

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_VIEW_CREATE_INFO
- pNext must be NULL
- flags must be 0
- buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle
- format must be a valid VkFormat value

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:

```c
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

- All submitted commands that refer to **bufferView** **must** have completed execution.
- If **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **bufferView** was created, a compatible set of callbacks **must** be provided here.
- If no **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **bufferView** was created, **pAllocator** **must** be **NULL**.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** **must** be a valid **VkDevice** handle.
- If **bufferView** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, **bufferView** **must** be a valid **VkBufferView** handle.
- If **pAllocator** is not **NULL**, **pAllocator** **must** be a valid pointer to a valid **VkAllocationCallbacks** structure.
- If **bufferView** is a valid handle, it **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**.

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to **bufferView** **must** be externally synchronized.

## 11.3. 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:
To create images, call:

```c
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 an instance of the `VkImageCreateInfo` structure containing parameters to be used to create the image.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pImage` points to a `VkImage` handle in which the resulting image object is returned.

### Valid Usage

- 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)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkImageCreateInfo` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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:
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;
    const uint32_t* pQueueFamilyIndices;
    VkImageLayout initialLayout;
} VkImageCreateInfo;

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

• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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** 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 list of queue families that will access this image (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 a **format** from one of those listed in Formats requiring sampler Y'CbCr conversion for VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT image views have further restrictions on their limits and capabilities compared to images created with other formats. Creation of images with a format requiring Y'CbCr 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
- **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).
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 true.
  - If `tiling` is `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, then `imageCreateMaybeLinear` is false.

- Let `VkFormatFeatureFlags imageCreateFormatFeatures` be the set of format features available during image creation.
  - If `tiling` is `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`, then `imageCreateFormatFeatures` is the value of `VkImageFormatProperties::linearTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` with parameter `format` equal to `VkImageCreateInfo::format`.
  - If `tiling` is `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, then `imageCreateFormatFeatures` is value of `VkImageFormatProperties::optimalTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` with parameter `format` equal to `VkImageCreateInfo::format`.

- Let `VkImageFormatProperties2 imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList[]` be the list of structures obtained by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2`, possibly multiple times, as follows:
  - The parameters `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::format`, `imageType`, `tiling`, `usage`, and `flags` must be equal to those in `VkImageCreateInfo`.
  - If `VkImageCreateInfo::pNext` contains an instance of `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo` where `handleTypes` is not 0, then `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::pNext` must contain an instance of `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo` where `handleType` is not 0; and `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` must be called for each handle type in `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes`, successively setting `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo::handleType` on each call.
  - If `VkImageCreateInfo::pNext` contains no instance of `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo` or contains an instance where `handleTypes` is 0, then `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2::pNext` either contain no instance of `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo` or contain an instance where `handleType` is 0.
  - If any call to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2` returns an error, then
imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList is defined to be the empty list.

- Let `uint32_t imageCreateMaxMipLevels` be the minimum value of `VkImageFormatProperties::maxMipLevels` in `imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList`. The value is undefined if `imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList` is empty.
- Let `uint32_t imageCreateMaxArrayLayers` be the minimum value of `VkImageFormatProperties::maxArrayLayers` in `imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList`. The value is undefined if `imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList` is empty.
- Let `VkExtent3D imageCreateMaxExtent` be the component-wise minimum over all `VkImageFormatProperties::maxExtent` values in `imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList`. The value is undefined if `imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList` is empty.
- Let `VkSampleCountFlags imageCreateSampleCounts` be the intersection of each `VkImageFormatProperties::sampleCounts` in `imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList`. The value is undefined if `imageCreateImageFormatPropertiesList` is empty.
Valid Usage

- Each of the following values (as described in Image Creation Limits) must not be undefined: imageCreateMaxMipLevels, imageCreateMaxArrayLayers, imageCreateMaxExtent, and imageCreateSampleCounts.

- If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, pQueueFamilyIndices must be a valid pointer to an array of queueFamilyIndexCount uint32_t values.

- If sharingMode is VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT, queueFamilyIndexCount must be greater than 1.

- 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.

- format must not be VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED.

- extent::width must be greater than 0.

- extent::height must be greater than 0.

- extent::depth must be greater than 0.

- mipLevels must be greater than 0.

- 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.

- extent::width must be less than or equal to imageCreateMaxExtent.width (as defined in Image Creation Limits).

- extent::height must be less than or equal to imageCreateMaxExtent.height (as defined in Image Creation Limits).

- extent::depth must be less than or equal to imageCreateMaxExtent.depth (as defined in Image Creation Limits).

- 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.

- mipLevels 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.

- mipLevels must be less than or equal to imageCreateMaxMipLevels (as defined in Image Creation Limits).

- arrayLayers must be less than or equal to imageCreateMaxArrayLayers (as defined in Image Creation Limits).
• 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 `false`.

• If `usage` includes `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSIENT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, then bits other than `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_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 multisampled storage images feature is not enabled, and `usage` contains `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT`, `samples` must be `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`.

• If the sparse bindings feature is not enabled, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT`.

• If the sparse aliased residency feature is not enabled, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT`.

• If `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

• If the sparse residency for 2D images feature is not enabled, and `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

• If the sparse residency for 3D images feature is not enabled, and `imageType` is `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D`, `flags` must not contain `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.

• If the sparse residency for images with 2 samples 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 sparse residency for images with 4 samples 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`.

• If the sparse residency for images with 8 samples 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`.

• If the sparse residency for images with 16 samples 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

- If flags contains VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT, VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT, it must also contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT

- 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

- If the pNext chain contains an instance of VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo, 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 an instance of VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo in the pNext chain, with a handleType equal to any one of the handle types specified in VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes

- If the logical device was created with VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfo::physicalDeviceCount equal to 1, flags must not contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT

- If flags contains VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT, then mipmapLevels must be one, arrayLayers must be one, imageType must be VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, and imageCreateMaybeLinear (as defined in Image Creation Limits) must be false.

- If flags contains VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT, then format must be a block-compressed image format, an ETC compressed image format, or an ASTC compressed image format.

- If flags contains VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT, then flags must also contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT.

- initialLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED.

- If the pNext chain includes a VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo structure whose handleTypes member is not 0, initialLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED

- If the image format is one of those listed in Formats requiring sampler Y’C₉BₑC₉R conversion for VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT image views, then mipmapLevels must be 1

- If the image format is one of those listed in Formats requiring sampler Y’C₉BₑC₉R conversion for VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT image views, samples must be VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT

- If the image format is one of those listed in Formats requiring sampler Y’C₉BₑC₉R conversion for VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT image views, imageType must be VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D

- If the image format is one of those listed in Formats requiring sampler Y’C₉BₑC₉R conversion for VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT image views, arrayLayers must be 1

- 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.

- If format is not a multi-planar format, and flags does not include VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT, flags must not contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_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 `VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo`, `VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR`, or `VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`
- Each `sType` member in the `pNext` chain must be unique
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkImageCreateFlagBits` values
- `imageType` must be a valid `VkImageType` value
- `format` must be a valid `VkFormat` value
- `samples` must be a valid `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value
- `tiling` must be a valid `VkImageTiling` value
- `usage` must be a valid combination of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` values
- `usage` must not be `0`
- `sharingMode` must be a valid `VkSharingMode` value
- `initialLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value

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
typedef struct VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType                    sType;
    const void*                        pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags    handleTypes;
} VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `handleTypes` is a bitmask of `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` specifying one or more external memory handle types.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO`
- **handleTypes** must be a valid combination of `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits`
  values
- **handleTypes** must not be 0

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 an extension-specific structure.
- **swapchain** is `VK_NULL_HANDLE` or a handle of a swapchain that the image will be bound to.

Valid Usage

- If **swapchain** is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, the fields of `VkImageCreateInfo` must match the implied image creation parameters of the swapchain

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- If **swapchain** is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, **swapchain** must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle

If the `pNext` list of `VkImageCreateInfo` includes a `VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR` structure, then that structure contains a list of all formats that can be used when creating views of this image.

The `VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    uint32_t           viewFormatCount;
    const VkFormat*    pViewFormats;
} VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR;

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- viewFormatCount is the number of entries in the pViewFormats array.
- pViewFormats is an array which lists of 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 VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR structure were not included in the pNext list of VkImageCreateInfo.

Valid Usage

- If viewFormatCount is not 0, all of the formats in the pViewFormats array must be compatible with the format specified in the format field of VkImageCreateInfo, as described in the compatibility table.
- If VkImageCreateInfo::flags does not contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT, viewFormatCount must be 0 or 1.
- If viewFormatCount is not 0, VkImageCreateInfo::format must be in pViewFormats.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- 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 VkImageCreateInfo::usage, specifying intended usage of an image, are:
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_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkImageUsageFlagBits;

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 the memory bound to this image will have been allocated with the VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT (see Memory Allocation for more detail). 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.

typedef VkFlags VkImageUsageFlags;

VkImageUsageFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkImageUsageFlagBits.

Bits which can be set in VkImageCreateInfo::flags, specifying additional parameters of an image, are:
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,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT = 0x00000400,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT = 0x00000040,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT = 0x00000080,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT = 0x00000100,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT = 0x00000200,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR =
        VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT_KHR =
        VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT_KHR =
        VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT,
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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_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:

```c
typedef enum VkImageType {
    VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D = 0,
    VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D = 1,
    VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D = 2,
    VK_IMAGE_TYPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkImageType;
```

• **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:
typedef enum VkImageTiling {
    VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL = 0,
    VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR = 1,
    VK_IMAGE_TILING_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkImageTiling;

- **VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL** specifies optimal tiling (texels are laid out in an implementation-dependent arrangement, for more optimal 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, // pSubresource
    VkSubresourceLayout* pLayout);      // 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 for the image subresource.
- **pLayout** points 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

- The `image` must have been created with `tiling` equal to `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`.
- The `aspectMask` member of `pSubresource` must only have a single bit set.
- The `mipLevel` member of `pSubresource` must be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `image` was created.
- The `arrayLayer` member of `pSubresource` must be less than the `arrayLayers` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `image` was created.
- 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`.
- 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)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.
- `image` must be a valid `VkImage` handle.
- `pSubresource` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkImageSubresource` structure.
- `pLayout` must be a valid pointer to a `VkSubresourceLayout` structure.
- `image` must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

The `VkImageSubresource` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkImageSubresource {
    VkImageAspectFlags    aspectMask;
    uint32_t              mipLevel;
    uint32_t              arrayLayer;
} VkImageSubresource;
```

- `aspectMask` is a `VkImageAspectFlags` selecting the image `aspect`.
- `mipLevel` selects the mipmap level.
- `arrayLayer` selects the array layer.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `aspectMask` must be a valid combination of `VkImageAspectFlagBits` values.
- `aspectMask` must not be 0.
Information about the layout of the image subresource is returned in a `VkSubresourceLayout` structure:

```c
typedef struct VkSubresourceLayout {
    VkDeviceSize    offset;
    VkDeviceSize    size;
    VkDeviceSize    rowPitch;
    VkDeviceSize    arrayPitch;
    VkDeviceSize    depthPitch;
} 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:

```c
// (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.

```c
// (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:

```c
void vkDestroyImage(
    VkDevice device,                  // device
    VkImage image,                    // image
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator); // 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

- All submitted commands that refer to *image*, either directly or via a `VkImageView`, must have completed execution
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when *image* was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when *image* was created, *pAllocator must be NULL*

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- *device must be* a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If *image* is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, *image must be* a valid `VkImage` handle
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, *pAllocator must be* a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- 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

### 11.3.1. Image Format Features

Valid usage of a VkImage may be constrained by 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.

### 11.3.2. Image Miplevel Sizing

A complete mipmap chain is the full set of mipmap levels, from the largest mipmap provided, down to the minimum mipmap size.

**Conventional Images**

For conventional images, the dimensions of each successive mipmap level, n+1, are:

\[
\begin{align*}
width_{n+1} & = \max\left( \frac{width_n}{2}, 1 \right) \\
height_{n+1} & = \max\left( \frac{height_n}{2}, 1 \right) \\
depth_{n+1} & = \max\left( \frac{depth_n}{2}, 1 \right)
\end{align*}
\]

where \(width_n\), \(height_n\), and \(depth_n\) 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:

\[
\log_2(\max(width_0, height_0, depth_0)) + 1
\]

where \(width_0\), \(height_0\), and \(depth_0\) are the dimensions of the largest (most detailed) mipmap level, 0.
11.4. 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 `vkCmdPipelineBarrier` or a `vkCmdWaitEvents` command buffer command (see Image Memory Barriers), or as part of a subpass dependency within a render pass (see VkSubpassDependency). The image layout is per-image subresource, and separate image subresources of the same image can be in different layouts at the same time with one exception - depth and stencil aspects of a given image subresource must always be in the same layout.

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 [glossary-linear-resource] 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,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL = 1000117000,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL = 1000117001,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR = 1000001002,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR = 1000111000,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR =
        VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR =
        VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL,
    VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkImageLayout;

The type(s) of device access supported by each layout are:

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED** does not support device access. This layout **must** only be used as the `initialLayout` member of `VkImageCreateInfo` or `VkAttachmentDescription`, or as the `oldLayout` in an image transition. When transitioning out of this layout, the contents of the memory are not guaranteed to be preserved.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PREINITIALIZED** does not support device access. This layout **must** only be used as the `initialLayout` member of `VkImageCreateInfo` or `VkAttachmentDescription`, or as the `oldLayout` in an image transition. When transitioning out of this layout, the contents of the memory are preserved. 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_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** **must** only be used as a depth/stencil or depth/stencil resolve attachment in a `VkFramebuffer`. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT` usage bit enabled.

- **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL** **must** only be used as a read-only depth/stencil attachment in a `VkFramebuffer` and/or as a read-only image in a shader (which **can** be read as a sampled image, combined image/sampler and/or input attachment). This layout is
valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT` usage bit enabled. Only image views created with a `usage` value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT` can be used as a sampled image or combined image/sampler in a shader. Similarly, only image views created with a `usage` value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT` can be used as input attachments.

- **`VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL`**: must only be used as a depth/stencil attachment in a `VkFramebuffer`, where the depth aspect is read-only, and/or as a read-only image in a shader (which can be read as a sampled image, combined image/sampler and/or input attachment) where only the depth aspect is accessed. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT` usage bit enabled. Only image views created with a `usage` value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT` can be used as a sampled image or combined image/sampler in a shader. Similarly, only image views created with a `usage` value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT` can be used as input attachments.

- **`VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`**: must only be used as a depth/stencil attachment in a `VkFramebuffer`, where the stencil aspect is read-only, and/or as a read-only image in a shader (which can be read as a sampled image, combined image/sampler and/or input attachment) where only the stencil aspect is accessed. This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT` usage bit enabled. Only image views created with a `usage` value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT` can be used as a sampled image or combined image/sampler in a shader. Similarly, only image views created with a `usage` value including `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT` can be used as input attachments.

- **`VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL`** must only be used as a read-only image in a shader (which can be read as a sampled image, combined image/sampler and/or input attachment). This layout is valid only for image subresources of images created with the `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT` usage bit enabled.

- **`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_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.

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).

11.4.1. 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 VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL are considered to match.
- 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.

11.5. 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
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkImageView)
```

The types of image views that can be created are:
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,
    VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkImageViewType;

The exact image view type is partially implicit, based on the image's type and sample count, as well as the view creation parameters as described in the image view compatibility table for vkCreateImageView. This table also shows which SPIR-V OpTypeImage Dim and Arrayed parameters correspond to each image view type.

To create an image view, call:

```c
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 an instance of the 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** points to a VkImageView handle in which the resulting image view object is returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **device** must be a valid VkDevice handle
- **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid VkImageViewCreateInfo structure
- If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- **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
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 an extension-specific 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` specifies a remapping of color components (or of depth or stencil components after they have been converted into color components).
- `subresourceRange` is a `VkImageSubresourceRange` 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 including an instance of `VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo` structure in the `pNext` chain.

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.

Note

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.

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 added to 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, 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 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_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT, or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_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'CbCr 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 channels 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 12. Image and image view parameter compatibility requirements
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dim, Arrayed, MS</th>
<th>Image parameters</th>
<th>View parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>imageType = ci.imageType</td>
<td>baseArrayLayer, layerCount, and levelCount are members of the subresourceRange member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>width = ci.extent.width</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>height = ci.extent.height</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>depth = ci.extent.depth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arrayLayers = ci.arrayLayers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>samples = ci.samples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>flags = ci.flags</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>where ci is the VkImageCreateInfo used to create image.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D, 0, 0</td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>width ≥ 1</td>
<td>baseArrayLayer ≥ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>height = 1</td>
<td>layerCount = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>depth = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arrayLayers ≥ 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>samples = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1D, 1, 0</td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_1D ARRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>width ≥ 1</td>
<td>baseArrayLayer ≥ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>height = 1</td>
<td>layerCount ≥ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>depth = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arrayLayers ≥ 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>samples = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D, 0, 0</td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>width ≥ 1</td>
<td>baseArrayLayer ≥ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>height ≥ 1</td>
<td>layerCount = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>depth = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arrayLayers ≥ 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>samples = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D, 1, 0</td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D ARRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>width ≥ 1</td>
<td>baseArrayLayer ≥ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>height ≥ 1</td>
<td>layerCount ≥ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>depth = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arrayLayers ≥ 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>samples = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D, 0, 1</td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>width ≥ 1</td>
<td>baseArrayLayer ≥ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>height ≥ 1</td>
<td>layerCount = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>depth = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arrayLayers ≥ 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>samples &gt; 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D, 1, 1</td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D ARRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>width ≥ 1</td>
<td>baseArrayLayer ≥ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>height ≥ 1</td>
<td>layerCount ≥ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>depth = 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>arrayLayers ≥ 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>samples &gt; 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dim, Arrayed, MS</td>
<td>Image parameters</td>
<td>View parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUBE, 0, 0</strong></td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D&lt;br&gt;width ≥ 1&lt;br&gt;height = width&lt;br&gt;depth = 1&lt;br&gt;arrayLayers ≥ 6&lt;br&gt;samples = 1&lt;br&gt;flags includes VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE&lt;br&gt;baseArrayLayer ≥ 0&lt;br&gt;layerCount = 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CUBE, 1, 0</strong></td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D&lt;br&gt;width ≥ 1&lt;br&gt;height = width&lt;br&gt;depth = 1&lt;br&gt;N ≥ 1&lt;br&gt;arrayLayers ≥ 6 × N&lt;br&gt;samples = 1&lt;br&gt;flags includes VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY&lt;br&gt;baseArrayLayer ≥ 0&lt;br&gt;layerCount = 6 × N, N ≥ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3D, 0, 0</strong></td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D&lt;br&gt;width ≥ 1&lt;br&gt;height ≥ 1&lt;br&gt;depth ≥ 1&lt;br&gt;arrayLayers = 1&lt;br&gt;samples = 1</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_3D&lt;br&gt;baseArrayLayer = 0&lt;br&gt;layerCount = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3D, 0, 0</strong></td>
<td>imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D&lt;br&gt;width ≥ 1&lt;br&gt;height ≥ 1&lt;br&gt;depth ≥ 1&lt;br&gt;arrayLayers = 1&lt;br&gt;samples = 1&lt;br&gt;flags includes VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT&lt;br&gt;flags does not include VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT, VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT, and VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT</td>
<td>viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D&lt;br&gt;levelCount = 1&lt;br&gt;baseArrayLayer ≥ 0&lt;br&gt;layerCount = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dim, Arrayed, MS</td>
<td>Image parameters</td>
<td>View parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3D, 0, 0        | imageType = VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D  
width ≥ 1  
height ≥ 1  
depth ≥ 1  
arrayLayers = 1  
samples = 1  
flags includes VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT  
flags does not include VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT, VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT, and VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT | viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY  
levelCount = 1  
baseArrayLayer ≥ 0  
layerCount ≥ 1 |
Valid Usage

- 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`

- If the `image` cubemap arrays feature is not enabled, `viewType` must not be `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY`

- 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` or `VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D_ARRAY`

- `image` must have been created with a `usage` value containing at least one of `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_BIT`

- 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`.

- `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 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.

- 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`...
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.

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.

If image was created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT flag, format must be compatible with the format used to create image, as defined in Format Compatibility Classes.

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.

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.

If a VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR structure was included in the pNext chain of the VkImageCreateInfo struct used when creating image and the viewFormatCount field of VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR is not zero then format must be one of the formats in VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR::pViewFormats.

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.

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 identical to the format used to create image.

If the pNext chain contains an instance of VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo with a conversion value other than VK_NULL_HANDLE, all members of components must have the value VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY.

If image is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.

subresourceRange and viewType must be compatible with the image, as described in the compatibility table.

If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo, its usage member
must not include any bits that were not set in the usage member of the VkImageCreateInfo structure used to create image.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_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 VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo or VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo
- Each sType member in the pNext chain must be unique
- flags must be a valid combination of VkImageViewCreateFlagBits values
- image must be a valid VkImage handle
- viewType must be a valid VkImageViewType value
- format must be a valid VkFormat value
- components must be a valid VkComponentMapping structure
- subresourceRange must be a valid VkImageSubresourceRange structure

Bits which can be set in VkImageViewCreateInfo::flags, specifying additional parameters of an image, are:

typedef enum VkImageViewCreateFlagBits {
    VK_IMAGE_VIEW_CREATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkImageViewCreateFlagBits;

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 chaining a VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo structure through the pNext member to VkImageViewCreateInfo.

The VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageUsageFlags usage;
} VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo;
typedef VkImageViewUsageCreateInfo VkImageViewUsageCreateInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **usage** is a bitmask describing the allowed usages of the image view. See VkImageUsageFlagBits for a description of the supported bits.

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)

- **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_USAGE_CREATE_INFO
- **usage** must be a valid combination of VkImageUsageFlagBits values
- **usage** must not be 0

The VkImageSubresourceRange structure is defined as:

```c
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 \( \text{layerCount} / 6 \), and image array layer \((\text{baseArrayLayer} + i)\) is face index \((i \mod 6)\) of cube \(i / 6\). If the number of layers in the view, whether set explicitly in \(\text{layerCount}\) or implied by \(\text{VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS}\), is not a multiple of 6, the last cube map in the array must not be accessed.

\[\text{aspectMask} \quad \text{must} \quad \text{be} \quad \text{only} \quad \text{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT if format is a color, depth-only or stencil-only format, respectively, except if format is a multi-planar format. If using a depth/stencil format with both depth and stencil components, aspectMask must include at least one of VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT and VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT, and can include both.}\]

When the \text{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 \text{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT}, \text{baseArrayLayer} and \text{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 \text{aspectMask} must only include one bit and 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 \text{aspectMask} is ignored and both depth and stencil image subresources are used.

The \text{components} member is of type \text{VkComponentMapping}, and describes a remapping from components of the image to components of the vector returned by shader image instructions. This remapping must be identity for storage image descriptors, input attachment descriptors, framebuffer attachments, and any \text{VkImageView} used with a combined image sampler that enables \text{sampler Y'C_bC_r conversion}.

When creating a \text{VkImageView}, if \text{sampler Y'C_bC_r conversion} is enabled in the sampler, the \text{aspectMask} of a \text{subresourceRange} used by the \text{VkImageView} must be \text{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT}.

When creating a \text{VkImageView}, if \text{sampler Y'C_bC_r conversion} is not enabled in the sampler and the image \text{format} is \text{multi-planar}, the image must have been created with \text{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT}, and the \text{aspectMask} of the \text{VkImageView}'s \text{subresourceRange} must be \text{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT, VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT or VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT}.  

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Valid Usage

- If `levelCount` is not `VK_REMAINING_MIP_LEVELS`, it must be greater than 0
- If `layerCount` is not `VK_REMAINING_ARRAY_LAYERS`, it must be greater than 0
- 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)

- `aspectMask` must be a valid combination of `VkImageAspectFlagBits` values
- `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
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,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT = 0x00000010,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT = 0x00000020,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT = 0x00000040,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT_KHR = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT,
    VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkImageAspectFlagBits;
```

- `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 sparse resource operations.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkImageAspectFlags;
```

`VkImageAspectFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkImageAspectFlagBits`.

The `VkComponentMapping` structure is defined as:
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.
- `a` is a `VkComponentSwizzle` specifying the component value placed in the A component of the output vector.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `r` must be a valid `VkComponentSwizzle` value
- `g` must be a valid `VkComponentSwizzle` value
- `b` must be a valid `VkComponentSwizzle` value
- `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:

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,
    VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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>
<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:

```c
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

• All submitted commands that refer to **imageView** must have completed execution

• If **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **imageView** was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here

• If no **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **imageView** was created, **pAllocator** must be **NULL**
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If `imageView` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `imageView` must be a valid `VkImageView` handle
- 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

11.5.1. Image View Format Features

Valid usage of a `VkImageView` may be constrained by the image view's format features, defined below. Such constraints are documented in the affected valid usage statement.

- If the view's image was created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`, then the image view's set of `format features` is the value of `VkFormatProperties::linearTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` on the same format as `VkImageViewCreateInfo::format`.
- If the view's image was created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_OPTIMAL`, then the image view's set of `format features` is the value of `VkFormatProperties::optimalTilingFeatures` found by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties` on the same format as `VkImageViewCreateInfo::format`.

11.6. 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
void vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements(
    VkDevice device,                  // device
    VkBuffer buffer,                 // buffer
    VkMemoryRequirements* pMemoryRequirements); // pMemoryRequirements
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the buffer.
- `buffer` is the buffer to query.
- `pMemoryRequirements` points to an instance of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure in which the memory requirements of the buffer object are returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `buffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `pMemoryRequirements` must be a valid pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements` structure
- `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
void vkGetImageMemoryRequirements(
    VkDevice device,                  // device
    VkImage image,                   // image
    VkMemoryRequirements* pMemoryRequirements); // pMemoryRequirements
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the image.
- `image` is the image to query.
MemoryRequirements points to an instance of the VkMemoryRequirements structure in which the memory requirements of the image object are returned.

**Valid Usage**

- image must not have been created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT flag set

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- image must be a valid VkImage handle
- pMemoryRequirements must be a valid pointer to a VkMemoryRequirements structure
- image must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from device

The VkMemoryRequirements structure is defined as:

```c
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.

The implementation guarantees certain properties about the memory requirements returned by 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 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_PROPERTY_DEVICE_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`.
- 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 `VkImageCreateInfo` structure passed to `vkCreateImage`.

- If the memory requirements are for a `VkBuffer`, the `memoryTypeBits` member must not refer to a `VkMemoryType` with a `propertyFlags` that has the `VK_MEMORY_PROPERTY_LAZILY_ALLOCATED_BIT` bit set.

**Note**

The implication of this requirement is that lazily allocated memory is disallowed for buffers in all cases.

- The `size` member is identical for all `VkBuffer` objects created with the same combination of
creation parameters specified in `VkBufferCreateInfo` and its `pNext` chain.

- The `size` member is identical for all `VkImage` objects created with the same combination of creation parameters specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` and its `pNext` chain.

```
Note
This, however, does not imply that they interpret the contents of the bound memory identically with each other. That additional guarantee, however, can be explicitly requested using `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT`.
```

To determine the memory requirements for a buffer resource, call:

```c
void vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2KHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2* pInfo,
    VkMemoryRequirements2* pMemoryRequirements);
```

- `device` is the logical device that owns the buffer.
- `pInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure containing parameters required for the memory requirements query.
- `pMemoryRequirements` points to an instance of the `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure in which the memory requirements of the buffer object are returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure
- `pMemoryRequirements` must be a valid pointer to a `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure

The `VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2 {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    VkBuffer           buffer;
} VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2 VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
• buffer is the buffer to query.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2
• pNext must be NULL
• buffer must be a valid VkBuffer handle

To determine the memory requirements for an image resource, call:

```c
void vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2KHR(
    VkDevice                                    device,
    const VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2*       pInfo,
    VkMemoryRequirements2*                      pMemoryRequirements);
```

• device is the logical device that owns the image.
• pInfo is a pointer to an instance of the VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2 structure containing parameters required for the memory requirements query.
• pMemoryRequirements points to an instance of the VkMemoryRequirements2 structure in which the memory requirements of the image object are returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• device must be a valid VkDevice handle
• pInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2 structure
• pMemoryRequirements must be a valid pointer to a VkMemoryRequirements2 structure

The VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2 structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2 {
    VkStructureType      sType;
    const void*           pNext;
    VkImage              image;
} VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2 VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
Valid Usage

- If `image` was created with a multi-planar format and the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT flag, there must be a `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` in the `pNext` chain of the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure.

- If `image` was not created with the VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT flag, there must not be a `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` in the `pNext` chain of the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure.

- If `image` was created with a single-plane format, there must not be a `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` in the `pNext` chain of the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2`.
- `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo`.
- `image` must be a valid `VkImage` handle.

To determine the memory requirements for a plane of a disjoint image, add a `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` to the `pNext` chain of the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2` structure.

The `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImageAspectFlagBits planeAspect;
} VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `planeAspect` is the aspect corresponding to the image plane to query.
Valid Usage

• 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)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO
• planeAspect must be a valid VkImageAspectFlagBits value

The VkMemoryRequirements2 structure is defined as:

```plaintext
typedef struct VkMemoryRequirements2 {
    VkStructureType         sType;
    void*                   pNext;
    VkMemoryRequirements    memoryRequirements;
} VkMemoryRequirements2;
```

or the equivalent

```plaintext
typedef VkMemoryRequirements2 VkMemoryRequirements2KHR;
```

• sType is the type of this structure.
• pNext is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
• memoryRequirements is a structure of type VkMemoryRequirements describing the memory requirements of the resource.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2
• pNext must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements

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.

The VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 prefersDedicatedAllocation;
    VkBool32 requiresDedicatedAllocation;
} VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements;

or the equivalent

typedef VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements VkMemoryDedicatedRequirementsKHR;

• `sType` is the type of this structure.
• `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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.

When the implementation sets `requiresDedicatedAllocation` to VK_TRUE, it must also set `prefersDedicatedAllocation` to VK_TRUE.

If the `VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure passed as the `pMemoryRequirements` parameter of a `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2` call, `requiresDedicatedAllocation` may be VK_TRUE under one of the following conditions:

• The `pNext` chain of `VkBufferCreateInfo` for the call to `vkCreateBuffer` used to create the buffer being queried contained an instance of `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo`, and any of the handle types specified in `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes` requires dedicated allocation, as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferProperties` in `VkExternalBufferProperties::externalMemoryProperties::externalMemoryFeatures`, the `requiresDedicatedAllocation` field will be set to VK_TRUE.

In all other cases, `requiresDedicatedAllocation` must be set to VK_FALSE by the implementation whenever a `VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure passed to a call to `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2`.

If the `VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure passed as the `pMemoryRequirements` parameter of a `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2` call and VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT was set in `VkBufferCreateInfo::flags` when buffer was created then the implementation must set both `prefersDedicatedAllocation` and `requiresDedicatedAllocation` to VK_FALSE.

If the `VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of the `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure passed as the `pMemoryRequirements` parameter of a `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2` call, `requiresDedicatedAllocation` may be VK_TRUE under one of the
following conditions:

• The pNext chain of VkImageCreateInfo for the call to vkCreateImage used to create the image being queried contained an instance of VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo, and any of the handle types specified in VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfo::handleTypes requires dedicated allocation, as reported by vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2 in VkExternalImageFormatProperties::externalMemoryProperties::externalMemoryFeatures, the requiresDedicatedAllocation field will be set to VK_TRUE.

In all other cases, requiresDedicatedAllocation must be set to VK_FALSE by the implementation whenever a VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkMemoryRequirements2 structure passed to a call to vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2.

If the VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements structure is included in the pNext chain of the VkMemoryRequirements2 structure passed as the pMemoryRequirements parameter of a vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2 call and VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT was set in VkImageCreateInfo::flags when image was created then the implementation must set both prefersDedicatedAllocation and requiresDedicatedAllocation to VK_FALSE.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS

To attach memory to a buffer object, call:

```c
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

- **buffer** must not already be backed by a memory object
- **buffer** must not have been created with any sparse memory binding flags
- **memoryOffset** must be less than the size of **memory**
- **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**
- **memoryOffset** must be an integer multiple of the **alignment** member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements` with **buffer**
- 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**
- If **buffer** requires a dedicated allocation (as reported by `vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2` in `VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements::requiresDedicatedAllocation for **buffer**`), **memory** must have been created with `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::buffer` equal to **buffer**
- If the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` provided when **memory** was allocated included an instance of `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo` in its **pNext** chain, and `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::buffer` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, then **buffer** must equal `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::buffer`, and **memoryOffset** must be zero.
- If **memory** was allocated with `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes` not equal to 0, at least one handle type it contained must also have been set in `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes` when **buffer** 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 `VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfo::handleTypes` when **buffer** was created.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **buffer** must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- **memory** must be a valid `VkDeviceMemory` handle
- **buffer** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**
- **memory** 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_OFDEVICE_MEMORY

To attach memory to buffer objects for one or more buffers at a time, call:

```c
VkResult vkBindBufferMemory2KHR(
    VkDevice device,          // device
    uint32_t bindInfoCount,   // bindInfoCount
    const VkBindBufferMemoryInfo* pBindInfos);  // 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 structures of type `VkBindBufferMemoryInfo`, 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)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pBindInfos` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindInfoCount` valid `VkBindBufferMemoryInfo` structures
- `bindInfoCount` must be greater than 0
**Return Codes**

**Success**
- VK_SUCCESS

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

`VkBindBufferMemoryInfo` contains members corresponding to the parameters of `vkBindBufferMemory`.

The `VkBindBufferMemoryInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkBindBufferMemoryInfo {
    VkStructureType   sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    VkBuffer           buffer;
    VkDeviceMemory     memory;
    VkDeviceSize       memoryOffset;
} VkBindBufferMemoryInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkBindBufferMemoryInfo VkBindBufferMemoryInfoKHR;
```

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

• **buffer** must not already be backed by a memory object
• **buffer** must not have been created with any sparse memory binding flags
• **memoryOffset** must be less than the size of **memory**
• **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**
• **memoryOffset** must be an integer multiple of the **alignment** member of the **VkMemoryRequirements** structure returned from a call to **vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements** with **buffer**
• 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**
• If **buffer** requires a dedicated allocation (as reported by **vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2** in **VkMemoryDedicatedRequirements**::**requiresDedicatedAllocation** for **buffer**), **memory** must have been created with **VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo**::**buffer** equal to **buffer** and **memoryOffset** must be zero
• If the **VkMemoryAllocateInfo** provided when **memory** was allocated included an instance of **VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo** in its **pNext** chain, and **VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo**::**buffer** was not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, then **buffer** must equal **VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo**::**buffer** and **memoryOffset** must be zero.
• If the **pNext** chain includes **VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo**, all instances of **memory** specified by **VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo**::**pDeviceIndices** must have been allocated

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_INFO**
• **pNext** must be **NULL** or a pointer to a valid instance of **VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo**
• **buffer** must be a valid **VkBuffer** handle
• **memory** must be a valid **VkDeviceMemory** handle
• Both of **buffer**, and **memory** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same **VkDevice**
typedef struct VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    uint32_t           deviceIndexCount;
    const uint32_t*    pDeviceIndices;
} VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo;

or the equivalent

typedef VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfoKHR;

If the `pNext` list of `VkBindBufferMemoryInfo` includes a `VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure, then that structure determines how memory is bound to buffers across multiple devices in a device group.

The `VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure is defined as:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `deviceIndexCount` is the number of elements in `pDeviceIndices`.
- `pDeviceIndices` is a pointer to an array of device indices.

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

- `deviceIndexCount` must either be zero or equal to the number of physical devices in the logical device
- All elements of `pDeviceIndices` must be valid device indices
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO`
- 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:

```cpp
VkResult vkBindImageMemory(
    VkDevice device,           // device
    VkImage image,             // image
    VkDeviceMemory memory,     // memory
    VkDeviceSize memoryOffset  // 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

- **image** must not have been created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` set.
- **image** must not already be backed by a memory object.
- **image** must not have been created with any sparse memory binding flags.
- **memoryOffset** must be less than the size of **memory**.
- **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 `size` member of the `VkMemoryRequirements` structure returned from a call to `vkGetImageMemoryRequirements` with **image** must be less than or equal to the size of **memory** minus `memoryOffset`.
- 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**.
- If the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` provided when **memory** was allocated included an instance of `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo` in its `pNext` chain, and `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image` was not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, then **image** must equal `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image` and `memoryOffset` must be zero.
- If **memory** was allocated with `VkExportMemoryAllocateInfo::handleTypes` not equal to 0, at least one handle type it contained must also have been 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.

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
VkResult vkBindImageMemory2KHR(
    VkDevice device,                      // device
    uint32_t bindInfoCount,               // bindInfoCount
    const VkBindImageMemoryInfo* pBindInfos); // 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 structures of type `VkBindImageMemoryInfo`, describing images and memory to bind.

On some implementations, it **may** be more efficient to batch memory bindings into a single command.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pBindInfos** must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindInfoCount` valid `VkBindImageMemoryInfo` structures
- **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
typedef struct VkBindImageMemoryInfo {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    VkImage            image;
    VkDeviceMemory     memory;
    VkDeviceSize       memoryOffset;
} VkBindImageMemoryInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkBindImageMemoryInfo VkBindImageMemoryInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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

• *image* must not already be backed by a memory object

• *image* must not have been created with any sparse memory binding flags

• *memoryOffset* must be less than the size of *memory*

• If the `pNext` chain does not include an instance of the `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 an instance of the `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 an instance of the `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 the correct `planeAspect` for this plane in the `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` structure attached to the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2`'s `pNext` chain

• If the `pNext` chain includes an instance of the `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo` structure, *image* must have been created with the `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_DISJOINT_BIT` bit set.

• If the `pNext` chain includes an instance of the `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 the correct `planeAspect` for this plane in the `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` structure attached to the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2`'s `pNext` chain

• If the `pNext` chain includes an instance of the `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 the correct `planeAspect` for this plane in the `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` structure attached to the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2`'s `pNext` chain

• If the `pNext` chain includes an instance of the `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 the correct `planeAspect` for this plane in the `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfo` structure attached to the `VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2`'s `pNext` chain

• 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* and *memoryOffset* must be zero

• If the `VkMemoryAllocateInfo` provided when *memory* was allocated included an instance of
VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo in its pNext chain, and VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image was not VK_NULL_HANDLE, then image must equal VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfo::image and memoryOffset must be zero.

• If the pNext chain includes VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo, all instances of memory specified by VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pDeviceIndices must have been allocated

• If the pNext chain includes VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo, 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 VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo, all elements of VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo::pSplitInstanceBindRegions must be valid rectangles contained within the dimensions of image

• If the pNext chain includes VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo, 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 valid instance of VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR

• If the pNext chain includes an instance of VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR, memory must be VK_NULL_HANDLE

• If the pNext chain does not include an instance of VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR, 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

• Each sType member in the pNext chain must be unique

• image must be a valid VkImage handle

• Both of image, and memory that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice
```c
typedef struct VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    uint32_t           deviceIndexCount;
    const uint32_t*    pDeviceIndices;
    uint32_t           splitInstanceBindRegionCount;
    const VkRect2D*    pSplitInstanceBindRegions;
} VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfoKHR;
```

If the `pNext` list of `VkBindImageMemoryInfo` includes a `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure, then that structure determines how memory is bound to images across multiple devices in a device group.

The `VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfo` structure is defined as:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 rectangles describing which regions of the image are attached to each instance of memory.

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 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 were being bound to a contiguous range of memory. In other words, horizontally 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

- At least one of `deviceIndexCount` and `splitInstanceBindRegionCount` must be zero.
- `deviceIndexCount` must either be zero or equal to the number of physical devices in the logical device.
- All elements of `pDeviceIndices` must be valid device indices.
- `splitInstanceBindRegionCount` must either be zero or equal to the number of physical devices in the logical device squared.
- Elements of `pSplitInstanceBindRegions` that correspond to the same instance of an image must not overlap.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 width of the image subresource.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_DEVICE_GROUP_INFO`.
- If `deviceIndexCount` is not 0, `pDeviceIndices` must be a valid pointer to an array of `deviceIndexCount` `uint32_t` values.
- 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:
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 an extension-specific 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

• **imageIndex** must be less than the number of images in **swapchain**

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_SWAPCHAIN_INFO_KHR
• **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, include a **VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo** structure in the **pNext** chain of **VkBindImageMemoryInfo**.

The **VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo** structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    const void*        pNext;
    VkImageAspectFlagBits planeAspect;
} VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo;
or the equivalent

typedef VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfo VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfoKHR;

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `planeAspect` is the aspect of the disjoint image plane to bind.

### Valid Usage

- 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, `planeAspect` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT` for “2PLANE” formats and `planeAspect` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for “3PLANE” formats.)

- A single call to `vkBindImageMemory2` must bind all or none of the planes of an image (i.e. bindings to all planes of an image must be made in a single `vkBindImageMemory2` call), as separate bindings

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_INFO`
- `planeAspect` must be a valid `VkImageAspectFlagBits` value

### Buffer-Image Granularity

There is an implementation-dependent limit, `bufferImageGranularity`, which 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:
resourceA.end       = resourceA.memoryOffset + resourceA.size - 1
resourceA.endPage   = resourceA.end & ~(bufferImageGranularity-1)
resourceB.start     = resourceB.memoryOffset
resourceB.startPage = resourceB.start & ~(bufferImageGranularity-1)

The following property **must** hold:

resourceA.endPage < 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.

### 11.7. 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
typedef enum VkSharingMode {
    VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE = 0,
    VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT = 1,
    VK_SHARING_MODE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

> **Note**
>
> **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.

### 11.7.1. 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. 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. 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.

### 11.8. 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 A and resource B, bound respectively to memory range \( A \) and range \( B \). Let paddedRange\( A \) and paddedRange\( B \) be, respectively, range \( A \) and range \( B \) 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 \( A \) and range \( B \). If one resource is linear and the other is non-linear, then the resources alias the memory in the intersection of paddedRange\( A \) and paddedRange\( B \).

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 a 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 12. 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
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkSampler)
```

To create a sampler object, call:

```c
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 an instance of the `VkSamplerCreateInfo` structure specifying the state of the sampler object.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pSampler` points to a `VkSampler` handle in which the resulting sampler object is returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSamplerCreateInfo` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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`
- `VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS`

The `VkSamplerCreateInfo` structure is defined as:
**typedef struct VkSamplerCreateInfo {**

```c
    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 an extension-specific 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 outside [0..1] range for U coordinate.
- **addressModeV** is a VkSamplerAddressMode value specifying the addressing mode for outside [0..1] range for V coordinate.
- **addressModeW** is a VkSamplerAddressMode value specifying the addressing mode for outside [0..1] range for W coordinate.
- **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](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/VkCompareOp.html) value specifying the comparison function to apply to fetched data before filtering as described in the [Depth Compare Operation](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/VkCompareOperation.html) section.

• **minLod** and **maxLod** are the values used to clamp the computed LOD value, as described in the [Level-of-Detail Operation](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/VkLevelOfDetailOperation.html) section.

• **borderColor** is a [VkBorderColor](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/VkBorderColor.html) 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 dimensions for x, y and z. 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 λ 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](https://www.khronos.org/registry/vulkan/specs/1.3-extensions/man/html/VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.html) structure. If **maxSamplerAllocationCount** is exceeded, **vkCreateSampler** will return **VK_ERROR_TOO_MANY_OBJECTS**.

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

- The absolute value of `mipLodBias` **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxSamplerLodBias`
- `maxLod` **must** be greater than or equal to `minLod`
- If the **anisotropic sampling** feature is not enabled, `anisotropyEnable` **must** be `VK_FALSE`
- If `anisotropyEnable` is `VK_TRUE`, `maxAnisotropy` **must** be between `1.0` and `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxSamplerAnisotropy`, inclusive
- If sampler Y'C_bC_r conversion is enabled and `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT` is not set for the format, `minFilter` and `magFilter` **must** be equal to the sampler Y'C_bC_r conversion's `chromaFilter`
- If `unnormalizedCoordinates` is `VK_TRUE`, `minFilter` and `magFilter` **must** be equal
- If `unnormalizedCoordinates` is `VK_TRUE`, `mipmapMode` **must** be `VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST`
- If `unnormalizedCoordinates` is `VK_TRUE`, `maxLod` and `minLod` **must** be zero
- 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`
- If `unnormalizedCoordinates` is `VK_TRUE`, `anisotropyEnable` **must** be `VK_FALSE`
- If `unnormalizedCoordinates` is `VK_TRUE`, `compareEnable` **must** be `VK_FALSE`
- If any of `addressModeU`, `addressModeV`, or `addressModeW` are `VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_BORDER`, `borderColor` **must** be a valid `VkBorderColor` value
- 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`
- 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`
- If `compareEnable` is `VK_TRUE`, `compareOp` **must** be a valid `VkCompareOp` value
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_CREATE_INFO`
- **pNext** must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo`
- **flags** must be a valid combination of `VkSamplerCreateFlagBits` values
- **magFilter** must be a valid `VkFilter` value
- **minFilter** must be a valid `VkFilter` value
- **mipmapMode** must be a valid `VkSamplerMipmapMode` value
- **addressModeU** must be a valid `VkSamplerAddressMode` value
- **addressModeV** must be a valid `VkSamplerAddressMode` value
- **addressModeW** must be a valid `VkSamplerAddressMode` value

Bits which **can** be set in `VkSamplerCreateInfo::flags`, specifying additional parameters of a sampler, are:

```cpp
typedef enum VkSamplerCreateFlagBits {
    VK_SAMPLER_CREATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkSamplerCreateFlagBits;
```

```cpp
typedef VkFlags VkSamplerCreateFlags;
```

`VkSamplerCreateFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkSamplerCreateFlagBits`.

Possible values of the `VkSamplerCreateInfo::magFilter` and `minFilter` parameters, specifying filters used for texture lookups, are:

```cpp
typedef enum VkFilter {
    VK_FILTER_NEAREST = 0,
    VK_FILTER_LINEAR = 1,
    VK_FILTER_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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:
typedef enum VkSamplerMipmapMode {
    VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST = 0,
    VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR = 1,
    VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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:

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,
    VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE = 4,
    VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.
- **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 the `VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge` extension is enabled.

Possible values of `VkSamplerCreateInfo::borderColor`, specifying the border color used for texture lookups, are:
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,
    VK_BORDER_COLOR_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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
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

- All submitted commands that refer to `sampler` must have completed execution.
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `sampler` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `sampler` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`. 
**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If `sampler` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `sampler` **must** be a valid `VkSampler` handle
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- 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

---

### 12.1. Sampler Y’C₇B_C₇R conversion

To create a sampler with Y’C₇B₇C₇R conversion enabled, add a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo` to the `pNext` chain of the `VkSamplerCreateInfo` structure. To create a sampler Y’C₇B₇C₇R 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 appears in Formats requiring sampler Y’C₇B₇C₇R conversion for `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT` image views.

The `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo {
    VkStructureType             sType;
    const void*                 pNext;
    VkSamplerYcbcrConversion    conversion;
} VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfo VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `conversion` is a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion` handle created with `vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversion`.

---

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A sampler Y'CbCr conversion is an opaque representation of a device-specific sampler Y'CbCr conversion description, represented as a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion` handle:

```c
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkSamplerYcbcrConversion)
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrConversion VkSamplerYcbcrConversionKHR;
```

To create a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion`, call:

```c
VkResult vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversionKHR(
    VkDevice                                    device,
    const VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo*   pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks*                pAllocator,
    VkSamplerYcbcrConversion*                   pYcbcrConversion);
```

- `device` is the logical device that creates the sampler Y'CbCr conversion.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo` specifying the requested sampler Y'CbCr conversion.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pYcbcrConversion` points to a `VkSamplerYcbcrConversion` handle in which the resulting sampler Y'CbCr conversion is returned.

The interpretation of the configured sampler Y'CbCr conversion is described in more detail in the description of sampler Y'CbCr conversion in the Image Operations chapter.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device must** be a valid VkDevice handle
- **pCreateInfo must** be a valid pointer to a valid VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo structure
- If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator must** be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- **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
typedef struct VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkFormat format;
    VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion ycbcrModel;
    VkSamplerYcbcrRange ycbcrRange;
    VkComponentMapping components;
    VkChromaLocation xChromaOffset;
    VkChromaLocation yChromaOffset;
    VkFilter chromaFilter;
    VkBool32 forceExplicitReconstruction;
} VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 channels in the x dimension. **xChromaOffset** has no effect for formats in which chroma channels are the same resolution as the luma channel.

- **yChromaOffset** describes the *sample location* associated with downsampled chroma channels in the y dimension. **yChromaOffset** has no effect for formats in which the chroma channels 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.

Sampler Y'CbCr conversion objects do not support *external format conversion* without additional extensions defining *external formats.*
Valid Usage

- **format** must not be `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`.
- **format** must support `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT` or `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT`.
- If the format does not support `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COSITED_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT`, `xChromaOffset` and `yChromaOffset` must not be `VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN`.
- If the format does not support `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT`, `xChromaOffset` and `yChromaOffset` must not be `VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT`.
- **format** must represent unsigned normalized values (i.e. the format must be a `UNORM` format).
- If the format has a `_422` or `_420` suffix, then `components.g` must be `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY`.
- If the format has a `_422` or `_420` suffix, then `components.a` must be `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY`, `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ONE`, or `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_ZERO`.
- If the format has a `_422` or `_420` suffix, then `components.r` must be `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY` or `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_B`.
- If the format has a `_422` or `_420` suffix, then `components.b` must be `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY` or `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_R`.
- If the format has a `_422` or `_420` suffix, and if either `components.r` or `components.b` is `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY`, both values must be `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY`.
- If `ycbcrModel` is not `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY`, then `components.r`, `components.g`, and `components.b` must correspond to channels 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 channel which contains zero or one as a consequence of conversion to RGBA.
- If `ycbcrRange` is `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW` then the R, G and B channels obtained by applying the component swizzle to `format` each have a bit-depth greater than or equal to 8.
- If the format does not support `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CHROMA_RECONSTRUCTION_EXPLICIT_FORCEABLE_BIT`, `forceExplicitReconstruction` must be `FALSE`.
- If the format does not support `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT`, `chromaFilter` must be `VK_FILTER_NEAREST`. 
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CREATE_INFO`
- **pNext** must be NULL
- **format** must be a valid `VkFormat` value
- **ycbcrModel** must be a valid `VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion` value
- **ycbcrRange** must be a valid `VkSamplerYcbcrRange` value
- **components** must be a valid `VkComponentMapping` structure
- **xChromaOffset** must be a valid `VkChromaLocation` value
- **yChromaOffset** must be a valid `VkChromaLocation` value
- **chromaFilter** must be a valid `VkFilter` value

If **chromaFilter** is `VK_FILTER_NEAREST`, chroma samples are reconstructed to luma channel resolution using nearest-neighbour sampling. Otherwise, chroma samples are reconstructed using interpolation. More details can be found in the description of sampler Y’CₐCr conversion in the Image Operations chapter.

**VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion** defines the conversion from the source color model to the shader color model. Possible values are:

```c
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,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY_KHR =
        VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_IDENTITY_KHR =
        VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_IDENTITY,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_709_KHR =
        VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_709,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_601_KHR =
        VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_601,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_2020_KHR =
        VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_2020,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversion;
```

or the equivalent

```c
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'CbCr.

• **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_709** specifies the color model conversion from Y'CbCr to R'G'B' defined in BT.709 and described in the “BT.709 Y'CbCr conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

• **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_601** specifies the color model conversion from Y'CbCr to R'G'B' defined in BT.601 and described in the “BT.601 Y'CbCr conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

• **VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_2020** specifies the color model conversion from Y'CbCr to R'G'B' defined in BT.2020 and described in the “BT.2020 Y'CbCr 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'CbCr range expansion and model conversion:

• the Y (Y' luma) channel corresponds to the G channel of an RGB image.

• the CB (C_B or “U” blue color difference) channel corresponds to the B channel of an RGB image.

• the CR (C_R or “V” red color difference) channel corresponds to the R channel of an RGB image.

• the alpha channel, if present, is not modified by color model conversion.

These rules reflect the mapping of channels after the channel swizzle operation (controlled by **VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo::components**).

---

**Note**

For example, an “YUVA” 32-bit format comprising four 8-bit channels 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 channels are encoded using the full range of numerical values or whether values are reserved for headroom and foot room. **VkSamplerYcbcrRange** is defined as:
typedef enum VkSamplerYcbcrRange {
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_FULL = 0,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW = 1,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_FULL_KHR = VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_FULL,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW_KHR = VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_ITU_NARROW,
    VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_RANGE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkSamplerYcbcrRange;

or the equivalent

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'CbCr 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, which defines the location of downsampled chroma channel samples relative to the luma samples, is defined as:

typedef enum VkChromaLocation {
    VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN = 0,
    VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT = 1,
    VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN_KHR = VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN,
    VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT_KHR = VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT,
    VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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'CbCr conversion, call:
```c
void vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversionKHR(
    VkDevice                                    device,
    VkSamplerYcbcrConversion                    ycbcrConversion,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks*                pAllocator);
```

- **device** is the logical device that destroys the Y’C_bC_r conversion.
- **ycbcrConversion** is the conversion to destroy.
- **pAllocator** controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **device** must be a valid VkDevice handle
- If **ycbcrConversion** is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, **ycbcrConversion** must be a valid VkSamplerYcbcrConversion handle
- If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- If **ycbcrConversion** is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to **ycbcrConversion** must be externally synchronized
Chapter 13. 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 organised into descriptor sets, which are bound during command recording for use in subsequent draw 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.

13.1. 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.

13.1.1. 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.

13.1.2. 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.

### 13.1.3. 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.

The image subresources for a sampled image must be in the 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_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL layout in order to access its data in a shader.

### 13.1.4. 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 Y'CbCr 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.

The image subresources for a combined image sampler must be in the 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_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL layout in order to access its data in a shader.

**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.

### 13.1.5. 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 formatted load 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`.

### 13.1.6. 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 formatted 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_BIT` feature bit 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.

### 13.1.7. 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.

### 13.1.8. 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.
13.1.9. 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.

13.1.10. 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.

13.1.11. 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.

The image subresources for an input attachment must be in the 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_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL layout in order to access its data in a shader.

13.2. Descriptor Sets

Descriptors are grouped together into descriptor set objects. A descriptor set object is an opaque object that contains 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.

13.2.1. 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:
To create descriptor set layout objects, call:

```c
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 an instance of the `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo` structure specifying the state of the descriptor set layout object.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pSetLayout` points to a `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handle in which the resulting descriptor set layout object is returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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 an instance of the `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo` structure:
```c
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 an extension-specific 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

- The `VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding::binding` members of the elements of the `pBindings` array must each have different values.
- 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`.
- 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`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO`.
- `pNext` must be `NULL`.
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits` values.
- 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` to specify options for descriptor set layout are:

```c
typedef enum VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits {
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlags;
```

VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits.

The VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding structure is defined as:

```c
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. 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; later binding a sampler into an immutable sampler slot in a descriptor set is not allowed. If pImmutableSamplers is not NULL, then it is considered to be a pointer to an array of sampler handles that will be consumed by the set layout and used for the corresponding binding. 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

- 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.
- If descriptorCount is not 0, stageFlags must be a valid combination of VkShaderStageFlagBits values.
- 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)

- descriptorType must be a valid VkDescriptorType value.

To query information about whether a descriptor set layout can be created, call:

```c
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 an instance of the VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo structure specifying the state of the descriptor set layout object.
- pSupport points 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)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo` structure
- `pSupport` must be a valid pointer to a `VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport` structure

Information about support for the descriptor set layout is returned in an instance of the `VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport` structure:

```c
typedef struct VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 supported;
} VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupport VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupportKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific 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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_SUPPORT`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`

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, // binding
        VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE, // descriptorType
        1, // descriptorCount
        VK_SHADER_STAGE_FRAGMENT_BIT, // stageFlags
```
// binding to an array of image descriptors
{
  1,  // binding
  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[] = {
  // Create info for first descriptor set with two descriptor bindings
  {VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO,  // sType
   NULL,  // pNext
   0,  // flags
   2,  // bindingCount
   &myDescriptorSetLayoutBinding[0]  // pBindings
  },

  // Create info 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,
  &myDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo[0],
  ...
To destroy a descriptor set layout, call:

```c
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

- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `descriptorSetLayout` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `descriptorSetLayout` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.
- If `descriptorSetLayout` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `descriptorSetLayout` must be a valid `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handle.
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.
- If `descriptorSetLayout` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`.

```c
myResult = vkCreateDescriptorSetLayout(
    myDevice,
    &myDescriptorSetLayoutCreateInfo[1],
    NULL,
    &myDescriptorSetLayout[1]);
```
13.2.2. 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 which describes 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:

```cpp
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkPipelineLayout)
```

To create a pipeline layout, call:

```cpp
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 an instance of the VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo structure specifying the state of the pipeline layout object.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pPipelineLayout` points to a VkPipelineLayout handle in which the resulting pipeline layout object is returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid VkDevice handle
- `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
typedef struct VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo {
   VkStructureType                     sType;
    const void*                         pNext;
    VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlags         flags;
    uint32_t                             setLayoutCount;
    const VkDescriptorSetLayout*        pSetLayouts;
    uint32_t                             pushConstantRangeCount;
    const VkPushConstantRange*          pPushConstantRanges;
} VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **flags** is reserved for future use.
- **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

- `setLayoutCount` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxBoundDescriptorSets`

- The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER` accessible to any shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers`

- The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` accessible to any shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers`

- The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER` and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` accessible to any shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers`

- 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 to any shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages`

- The total number of descriptors of the type `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, and `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` accessible to any shader stage across all elements of `pSetLayouts` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages`

- The total number of descriptors of the type `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 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetSamplers`

- 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers`

- 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffersDynamic`

- 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers`

- 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffersDynamic`
• 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetSampledImages`

• 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetStorageImages`

• 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDescriptorSetInputAttachments`

• Any two elements of `pPushConstantRanges` must not include the same stage in `stageFlags`

• `pSetLayouts` must not contain more than one descriptor set layout that was created with `VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR` set

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

• `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO`

• `pNext` must be `NULL`

• `flags` must be `0`

• If `setLayoutCount` is not `0`, `pSetLayouts` must be a valid pointer to an array of `setLayoutCount` valid `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handles

• If `pushConstantRangeCount` is not `0`, `pPushConstantRanges` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pushConstantRangeCount` valid `VkPushConstantRange` structures

```c
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineLayoutCreateFlags;
```

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

The `VkPushConstantRange` structure is defined as:

```c
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

- offset must be less than VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPushConstantsSize
- offset must be a multiple of 4
- size must be greater than 0
- size must be a multiple of 4
- size must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPushConstantsSize minus offset

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- stageFlags must be a valid combination of VkShaderStageFlagBits values
- 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 14. Pipeline Layout Resource Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Resources Available</th>
<th>Resource Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetSamplers</td>
<td>sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetSampledImages</td>
<td>sampled image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uniform texel buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageImages</td>
<td>storage image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>storage texel buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers</td>
<td>uniform buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffersDynamic</td>
<td>uniform buffer dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers</td>
<td>storage buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffersDynamic</td>
<td>storage buffer dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxDescriptorSetInputAttachments</td>
<td>input attachment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To destroy a pipeline layout, call:

```c
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**

- If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when pipelineLayout was created, a compatible set of callbacks **must** be provided here.
- If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when pipelineLayout was created, pAllocator **must** be NULL.
- 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)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If `pipelineLayout` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `pipelineLayout` must be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- 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 previous 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**

```cpp
const VkDescriptorSetLayout layouts[] = { layout1, layout2 };

const VkPushConstantRange ranges[] =
{
    {
        VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_VERTEX_SHADER_BIT,  // stageFlags
        0,  // offset
        4,  // size
    },

    {
        VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT,  // stageFlags
        4,  // offset
        4,  // size
    },
};

const VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo createInfo =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_LAYOUT_CREATE_INFO,  // sType
    NULL,  // pNext
    0,  // flags
    2,  // setLayoutCount
    layouts,  // pSetLayouts
    2,  // pushConstantRangeCount
    ranges  // pPushConstantRanges
};

VkPipelineLayout myPipelineLayout;
myResult = vkCreatePipelineLayout(
    myDevice,
    &createInfo,
    NULL,
    &myPipelineLayout);
```
13.2.3. 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:

```c
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDescriptorPool)
```

To create a descriptor pool object, call:

```c
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 an instance of the VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo structure specifying the state of the descriptor pool object.
- `pAllocator` controls host memory allocation as described in the Memory Allocation chapter.
- `pDescriptorPool` points to a VkDescriptorPool handle in which the resulting descriptor pool object is returned.

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

The created descriptor pool is returned in `pDescriptorPool`.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `device` must be a valid VkDevice handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo structure
- If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- `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 an instance of the `VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo` structure:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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 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.

## Valid Usage

- maxSets must be greater than 0

## Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_INFO
- pNext must be NULL
- flags must be a valid combination of VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits values
- pPoolSizes must be a valid pointer to an array of poolSizeCount valid VkDescriptorPoolSize structures
- poolSizeCount must be greater than 0

Bits which can be set in VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo::flags to enable operations on a descriptor pool are:

```c
typedef enum VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits {
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_FREE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlags;
```

VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkDescriptorPoolCreateFlagBits.

The VkDescriptorPoolSize structure is defined as:

```c
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.

Each combined image sampler descriptor for a multi-planar format may consume multiple descriptors from the pool, as indicated by `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties::maxCombinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount`. The **descriptorCount** for pools that will contain such descriptors must be expanded to allow for this.

```
Note
```

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.

**Valid Usage**

• **descriptorCount** must be greater than 0

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• **type** must be a valid `VkDescriptorType` value

To destroy a descriptor pool, call:

```
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

• All submitted commands that refer to descriptorPool (via any allocated descriptor sets) must have completed execution.

• If VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when descriptorPool was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.

• If no VkAllocationCallbacks were provided when descriptorPool was created, pAllocator must be NULL.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• device must be a valid VkDevice handle.

• If descriptorPool is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, descriptorPool must be a valid VkDescriptorPool handle.

• If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure.

• 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:

\[
\text{VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDescriptorSet)}
\]

To allocate descriptor sets from a descriptor pool, call:

\[
\text{VkResult vkAllocateDescriptorSets(}
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{VkDevice} & \text{device}, \\
\text{const } \text{VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo*} & \text{pAllocateInfo,} \\
\text{VkDescriptorSet*} & \text{pDescriptorSets});
\end{array}
\]

• device is the logical device that owns the descriptor pool.

• pAllocateInfo is a pointer to an instance of the 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 \texttt{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:

- Descriptors that are \textbf{statically used} must have been populated before the descriptor set is consumed.
- Entries that are not used by a pipeline can have undefined descriptors.

If a call to \texttt{vkAllocateDescriptorSets} would cause the total number of descriptor sets allocated from the pool to exceed the value of \texttt{VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo::maxSets} used to create \texttt{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 \texttt{vkAllocateDescriptorSets} would cause the number of any given descriptor type to exceed the sum of all the \texttt{descriptorCount} members of each element of \texttt{VkDescriptorPoolCreateInfo::pPoolSizes} with a member equal to that type.

If the allocation fails due to no more space in the descriptor pool, and not because of system or device memory exhaustion, then \texttt{VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY} must be returned.

\texttt{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 \texttt{pDescriptorSets} array to \texttt{VK_NULL_HANDLE} and return the error.

\textbf{Valid Usage (Implicit)}

- \texttt{device} must be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle
- \texttt{pAllocateInfo} must be a valid pointer to a valid \texttt{VkDescriptorSetAllocateInfo} structure
- \texttt{pDescriptorSets} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{pAllocateInfo::descriptorSetCount} \texttt{VkDescriptorSet} handles

\textbf{Host Synchronization}

- Host access to \texttt{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
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 an extension-specific 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 an array of descriptor set layouts, with each member specifying how the corresponding descriptor set is allocated.

Valid Usage

- Each element of **pSetLayouts** must not have been created with VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR set
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_ALLOCATE_INFO`
- **pNext** must be `NULL`
- **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**

To free allocated descriptor sets, call:

```c
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 an array of handles to **VkDescriptorSet** objects.

After a successful call to **vkFreeDescriptorSets**, all descriptor sets in **pDescriptorSets** are invalid.

Valid Usage

- All submitted commands that refer to any element of **pDescriptorSets** must have completed execution
- **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**
- Each valid handle in **pDescriptorSets** must have been allocated from **descriptorPool**
- **descriptorPool** must have been created with the `VK_DESCRIPTOR_POOL_CREATE_FREE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_BIT` flag
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **descriptorPool** must be a valid `VkDescriptorPool` handle
- **descriptorSetCount** must be greater than 0
- **descriptorPool** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`
- 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

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

To return all descriptor sets allocated from a given pool to the pool, rather than freeing individual descriptor sets, call:

```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

• All uses of descriptorPool (via any allocated descriptor sets) **must** have completed execution

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• device **must** be a valid VkDevice handle
• descriptorPool **must** be a valid VkDescriptorPool handle
• flags **must** be 0
• 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

**Failure**
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
- VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

typedef VkFlags VkDescriptorPoolResetFlags;

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

13.2.4. Descriptor Set Updates

Once allocated, descriptor sets **can** be updated with a combination of write and copy operations. To update descriptor sets, call:
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, that command buffer becomes invalid.

Valid Usage

• The dstSet member of each element of pDescriptorWrites or pDescriptorCopies must not be used by any command that was recorded to a command buffer which is in the pending state.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• device must be a valid VkDevice handle

• If descriptorWriteCount is not 0, pDescriptorWrites must be a valid pointer to an array of descriptorWriteCount valid VkWriteDescriptorSet structures

• If descriptorCopyCount is not 0, pDescriptorCopies must be a valid pointer to an array of descriptorCopyCount valid VkCopyDescriptorSet structures
Host Synchronization

- Host access to `pDescriptorWrites[].dstSet` must be externally synchronized
- Host access to `pDescriptorCopies[].dstSet` must be externally synchronized

The `VkWriteDescriptorSet` structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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.
- `descriptorCount` is the number of descriptors to update (the number of elements in `pImageInfo`, `pBufferInfo`, or `pTexelBufferView`).
- `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 that specified in `VkDescriptorSetLayoutBinding` for `dstSet` at `dstBinding`. The type of the descriptor also controls which array the descriptors are taken from.
- `pImageInfo` points to an array of `VkDescriptorImageInfo` structures or is ignored, as described below.
- `pBufferInfo` points to an array of `VkDescriptorBufferInfo` structures or is ignored, as described below.
- `pTexelBufferView` points 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, 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.
Valid Usage

- `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.
- `dstBinding` must be a binding with a non-zero `descriptorCount`.
- All consecutive bindings updated via a single `VkWriteDescriptorSet` structure, except those with a `descriptorCount` of zero, must have identical `descriptorType` and `stageFlags`.
- 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.
- `descriptorType` must match the type of `dstBinding` within `dstSet`.
- `dstSet` must be a valid `VkDescriptorSet` handle.
- 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.
- If `descriptorType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT`, `pImageInfo` must be a valid pointer to an array of `descriptorCount` valid `VkDescriptorImageInfo` structures.
- If `descriptorType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER`, `pTexelBufferView` must be a valid pointer to an array of `descriptorCount` valid `VkBufferView` handles.
- If `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`, `pBufferInfo` must be a valid pointer to an array of `descriptorCount` valid `VkDescriptorBufferInfo` structures.
- If `descriptorType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, and `dstSet` was not allocated with a layout that included immutable samplers for `dstBinding` with `descriptorType`, the `sampler` member of each element of `pImageInfo` must be a valid `VkSampler` object.
- If `descriptorType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLED_IMAGE`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT`, the `imageView` and `imageLayout` members of each element of `pImageInfo` must be a valid `VkImageView` and `VkImageLayout`, respectively.
- 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 an `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 to the corresponding immutable sampler.

- If descriptorType is VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE, for each descriptor that will be accessed via load or store operations the imageLayout member for corresponding elements of pImageInfo must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL.

  - 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` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER`, the `imageLayout` member of each element of `pImageInfo` must be a member of the list given in Sampled Image or Combined Image Sampler, corresponding to its type.

- 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 `imageView` member of each element of `pImageInfo` must have been created with `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_STORAGE_BIT` set.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WRITE_DESCRIPTOR_SET`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `descriptorType` must be a valid `VkDescriptorType` value
- `descriptorCount` must be greater than 0
- Both of `dstSet`, and the elements of `pTexelBufferView` that are valid handles 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:
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,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkDescriptorType;

• **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.

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.

The `VkDescriptorBufferInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
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.

**Note**

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.

**Valid Usage**

- **offset** **must** be less than the size of `buffer`
- If `range` is not equal to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, `range` **must** be greater than 0
- If `range` is not equal to `VK_WHOLE_SIZE`, `range` **must** be less than or equal to the size of `buffer` minus `offset`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **buffer** **must** be a valid `VkBuffer` handle

The `VkDescriptorImageInfo` structure is defined as:
```c
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**

- **imageView** must not be 2D or 2D array image view created from a 3D image

- 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.

- `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.

- 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`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- Both of `imageView`, and `sampler` that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

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 an extension-specific structure.
- **srcSet**, **srcBinding**, and **srcArrayElement** are the source set, binding, and array element, respectively.
- **dstSet**, **dstBinding**, and **dstArrayElement** are the destination set, binding, and array element, respectively.
- **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.

### Valid Usage

- **srcBinding** must be a valid binding within **srcSet**
- 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
- **dstBinding** must be a valid binding within **dstSet**
- 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
- The type of **dstBinding** within **dstSet** must be equal to the type of **srcBinding** within **srcSet**
- 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
### 13.2.5. 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
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate)
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR;
```

### 13.2.6. 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:
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 an instance of the `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** points to a `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate` handle in which the resulting descriptor update template object is returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo` structure
- If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- **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:

---

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```
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

```
typedef VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 the parameter update template will be used with. All descriptor sets which are going to be updated through the newly created descriptor update template must be created with this layout. **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 whether the descriptors will be used by graphics pipelines or compute pipelines. 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

- If `templateType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET`, `descriptorSetLayout` must be a valid `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handle.

- If `templateType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_KHR`, `pipelineBindPoint` must be a valid `VkPipelineBindPoint` value.

- If `templateType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_KHR`, `pipelineLayout` must be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle.

- If `templateType` is `VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO`.

- `pNext` must be `NULL`.

- `flags` must be `0`.

- `pDescriptorUpdateEntries` must be a valid pointer to an array of `descriptorUpdateEntryCount` valid `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry` structures.

- `templateType` must be a valid `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType` value.

- If `descriptorSetLayout` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `descriptorSetLayout` must be a valid `VkDescriptorSetLayout` handle.

- `descriptorUpdateEntryCount` must be greater than `0`.

- Both of `descriptorSetLayout` and `pipelineLayout` that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same `VkDevice`.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
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:
typedef enum VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType {
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET = 0,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR = 1,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_KHR =
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET,
    VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateType;

or the equivalent

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:

typedef struct VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry {
    uint32_t            dstBinding;
    uint32_t            dstArrayElement;
    uint32_t            descriptorCount;
    VkDescriptorType    descriptorType;
    size_t              offset;
    size_t              stride;
} VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry;

or the equivalent

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.
• 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 consecutive bindings in a manner similar to VkWriteDescriptorSet above.
• 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 informations in the raw data structure. The actual pointer ptr for each array element j of update entry i is computed using the following formula:
```c
const char *ptr = (const char *)pData + pDescriptorUpdateEntries[i].offset + j * pDescriptorUpdateEntries[i].stride
```

The stride is useful in case the bindings are stored in structs along with other data.

### Valid Usage

- **dstBinding** must be a valid binding in the descriptor set layout implicitly specified when using a descriptor update template to update descriptors.

- **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.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **descriptorType** must be a valid VkDescriptorType value.

To destroy a descriptor update template, call:

```c
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

- If **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **descriptorSetLayout** was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.

- If no **VkAllocationCallbacks** were provided when **descriptorSetLayout** was created, **pAllocator** must be NULL.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle.
- If `descriptorUpdateTemplate` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `descriptorUpdateTemplate` must be a valid `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate` handle.
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.
- 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
void vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR(
  VkDevice                                    device,
  VkDescriptorSet                             descriptorSet,
  VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate                  descriptorUpdateTemplate,
  const void*                                 pData);
```

- `device` is the logical device that updates the descriptor sets.
- `descriptorSet` is the descriptor set to update.
- `descriptorUpdateTemplate` is the `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate` which specifies the update mapping between `pData` and the descriptor set to update.
- `pData` is a pointer to memory which contains one or more structures of `VkDescriptorImageInfo`, `VkDescriptorBufferInfo`, or `VkBufferView` used to write the descriptors.

Valid Usage

- `pData` must be a valid pointer to a memory that contains 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)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **descriptorSet** must be a valid `VkDescriptorSet` handle
- **descriptorUpdateTemplate** must be a valid `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate` handle
- **descriptorUpdateTemplate** must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`

Host Synchronization

- Host access to **descriptorSet** must be externally synchronized

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
    // ... some more application related data
};

const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry descriptorUpdateTemplateEntries[] = {
    // binding to a single image descriptor
    { 0, 0, 1, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, offsetof(AppDataStructure, imageInfo), 0 },
    // stride is not required if descriptorCount is 1

    // binding to an array of buffer descriptors
    { 1, 0, 3, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER, offsetof(AppDataStructure, bufferInfoArray), // offset
      // descriptorType
    }
};
```
```c
sizeof(VkDescriptorBufferInfo) // 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
  0, // flags
  descriptorUpdateEntryCount
  descriptorUpdateTemplateEntries, // descriptorUpdateEntryCount
  pDescriptorUpdateEntries
  VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET, // templateType
  myLayout, // descriptorSetLayout
  0, // pipelineBindPoint,
  ignored by given templateType
  0, // pipelineLayout,
  ignored by given templateType
  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);
```
13.2.7. Descriptor Set Binding

To bind one or more descriptor sets to a command buffer, call:

```c
void vkCmdBindDescriptorSets(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer, commandBuffer,
    VkPipelineBindPoint pipelineBindPoint, pipelineBindPoint,
    VkPipelineLayout layout, layout,
    uint32_t firstSet, firstSet,
    const VkDescriptorSet* pDescriptorSets, descriptorSetCount,
    uint32_t descriptorSetCount, pDescriptorSets,
    uint32_t dynamicOffsetCount, dynamicOffsetCount,
    const uint32_t* pDynamicOffsets); pDynamicOffsets);
```

- **commandBuffer** is the command buffer that the descriptor sets will be bound to.
- **pipelineBindPoint** is a VkPipelineBindPoint indicating whether the descriptors will be used by graphics pipelines or compute pipelines. There is a separate set of bind points for each of graphics and compute, so binding one does not disturb the other.
- **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 an array of handles to VkDescriptorSet objects describing the descriptor sets to write 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 causes the sets numbered \([\text{firstSet}..\text{firstSet}+\text{descriptorSetCount}-1]\) to use the bindings stored in pDescriptorSets[0..descriptorSetCount-1] for subsequent rendering commands (either compute or graphics, according to the pipelineBindPoint). Any bindings that were previously applied via these sets are no longer valid.

Once bound, a descriptor set affects rendering of subsequent graphics or compute commands in the command buffer until a different set is bound to the same set number, or else until 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 draw or dispatch 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 graphics or compute commands, 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:

- 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**

- 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`

- `dynamicOffsetCount` must be equal to the total number of dynamic descriptors in `pDescriptorSets`

- The sum of `firstSet` and `descriptorSetCount` must be less than or equal to `VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo::setLayoutCount` provided when `layout` was created

- `pipelineBindPoint` must be supported by the commandBuffer’s parent `VkCommandPool`’s queue family

- 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`

- 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`

- For each dynamic uniform or storage buffer binding in `pDescriptorSets`, the sum of the effective offset, as defined above, and the range of the binding must be less than or equal to the size of the buffer
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `pipelineBindPoint` must be a valid `VkPipelineBindPoint` value
- `layout` must be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle
- `pDescriptorSets` must be a valid pointer to an array of `descriptorSetCount` valid `VkDescriptorSet` handles
- If `dynamicOffsetCount` is not 0, `pDynamicOffsets` must be a valid pointer to an array of `dynamicOffsetCount` `uint32_t` values
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics, or compute operations
- `descriptorSetCount` must be greater than 0
- Each of `commandBuffer`, `layout`, and the elements of `pDescriptorSets` 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>Primary</td>
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<td>Graphics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.2.8. 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:
```c
void vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer                             commandBuffer,  
    VkPipelineBindPoint                         pipelineBindPoint,  
    VkPipelineLayout                            layout,  
    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 whether the descriptors will be used by graphics pipelines or compute pipelines. There is a separate set of push descriptor bindings for each of graphics and compute, so binding one does not disturb the other.
- `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 rendering commands (either compute or graphics, according to the `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 draw or dispatch command is recorded to execute using that pipeline. This includes immutable sampler descriptors, which must be pushed before they are accessed by a pipeline. 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`, 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.
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

- `pipelineBindPoint` must be supported by the `commandBuffer`'s parent `VkCommandPool`'s queue family
- `set` must be less than `VkPipelineLayoutCreateInfo::setLayoutCount` provided when `layout` was created
- `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)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `pipelineBindPoint` must be a valid `VkPipelineBindPoint` value
- `layout` must be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle
- `pDescriptorWrites` must be a valid pointer to an array of `descriptorWriteCount` valid `VkWriteDescriptorSet` structures
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics, or compute operations
- `descriptorWriteCount` must be greater than 0
- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
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<th>Pipeline Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.2.9. 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:

```
void vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer                             commandBuffer,
    VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate                  descriptorUpdateTemplate,
    VkPipelineLayout                            layout,
    uint32_t                                    set,
    const void*                                 pData);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer that the descriptors will be recorded in.
- `descriptorUpdateTemplate` is a descriptor update template that defines 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` points to memory which contains the descriptors for the templated update.

### Valid Usage

- The `pipelineBindPoint` specified during the creation of the descriptor update template **must** be supported by the `commandBuffer`'s parent `VkCommandPool`'s queue family.
- `pData` **must** be a valid pointer to a memory that contains one or more valid instances of `VkDescriptorImageInfo`, `VkDescriptorBufferInfo`, or `VkBufferView` in a layout defined by `descriptorUpdateTemplate` when it was created with `vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.
- `descriptorUpdateTemplate` **must** be a valid `VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate` handle.
- `layout` **must** be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle.
- `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state.
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics, or compute operations.
- 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

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

API example

```c
struct AppDataStructure {
    VkDescriptorImageInfo imageInfo;    // a single image info
    // ... some more application related data
};

const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntry descriptorUpdateTemplateEntries[] = {
    // binding to a single image descriptor
    {0, 0, 1, VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER, offsetof(AppDataStructure, imageInfo), 0, 0, 0},  // binding
descriptorCount is 1
};

// create a descriptor update template for descriptor set updates
const VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfo createInfo = {
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO, // sType
    NULL, 0, 1, VK_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_TYPE_PUSH_DESCRIPTORS_KHR, 0, 0
};
```

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VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS, // pipelineBindPoint
myPipelineLayout, // pipelineLayout
0, // set
};

VkDescriptorUpdateTemplate myDescriptorUpdateTemplate;
myResult = vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplate(
    myDevice,
    &createInfo, // createInfo
    NULL, // dest
    &myDescriptorUpdateTemplate);
}

AppDataStructure appData;
// fill appData here or cache it in your engine
vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR(myCmdBuffer, myDescriptorUpdateTemplate, myPipelineLayout, 0, &appData);

### 13.2.10. 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.

The values of push constants are undefined at the start of a command buffer.

To update push constants, call:

```c
void vkCmdPushConstants(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer, // commandBuffer
    VkPipelineLayout layout, // layout
    VkShaderStageFlags stageFlags, // stageFlags
    uint32_t offset, // offset
    uint32_t size, // size
    const void* pValues); // 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 an array of `size` bytes containing the new 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**
- 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.
- 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`.
- `offset` **must** be a multiple of 4
- `size` **must** be a multiple of 4
- `offset` **must** be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPushConstantsSize`
- `size` **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxPushConstantsSize` minus `offset`

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**
- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `layout` **must** be a valid `VkPipelineLayout` handle
- `stageFlags` **must** be a valid combination of `VkShaderStageFlagBits` values
- `stageFlags` **must** not be 0
- `pValues` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `size` bytes
- `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics, or compute operations
- `size` **must** be greater than 0
- 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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 14. Shader Interfaces

When a pipeline is created, the set of shaders specified in the corresponding `VkPipelineCreateInfo` 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
- Shader Resource Interface

Interface definitions make use of the following SPIR-V decorations:

- `DescriptorSet` and `Binding`
- `Location`, `Component`, and `Index`
- `Flat`, `NoPerspective`, `Centroid`, and `Sample`
- `Block` and `BufferBlock`
- `InputAttachmentIndex`
- `Offset`, `ArrayStride`, and `MatrixStride`
- `BuiltIn`

This specification describes valid uses for Vulkan of these decorations. Any other use of one of these decorations is invalid.

14.1. 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.

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. Generally, when non-shader stages are between shader stages, the user-defined variables, and most built-in variables, form an interface between the shader stages.

The variables forming the input or 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.

Output variables of a shader stage have undefined values until the shader writes to them or uses the `Initializer` operand when declaring the variable.
14.1.1. 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.

Built-ins only participate in interface matching if they are declared in such a block. They must not have any Location or Component decorations.

There must be no more than one built-in interface block per shader per interface.

14.1.2. User-defined Variable Interface

The remaining variables listed by OpEntryPoint with the Input or Output storage class form the user-defined variable interface. By default such variables have a type with a width of 32 or 64. If an implementation supports storageInputOutput16, user-defined variables in the Input and Output storage classes can also have types with a width of 16. These variables must be identified with a Location decoration and can also be identified with a Component decoration.

14.1.3. Interface Matching

A user-defined output variable is considered to match an input variable in the subsequent stage if the two variables are declared with the same Location and Component decoration and match in type and decoration, except that interpolation decorations are not required to match. For the purposes of interface matching, variables declared without a Component decoration are considered to have a Component decoration of zero.

Variables or block members declared as structures are considered to match in type if and only if the structure members match in type, decoration, number, and declaration order. Variables or block members declared as arrays are considered to match in type only if both declarations specify the same element type and size.

Tessellation control shader per-vertex output variables and blocks, and tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, and geometry shader per-vertex input variables and blocks are required to be declared as arrays, with each element representing input or output values for a single vertex of a multi-vertex primitive. For the purposes of interface matching, the outermost array dimension of such variables and blocks is ignored.

At an interface between two non-fragment shader stages, the built-in interface block must match exactly, as described above. At an interface involving the fragment shader inputs, the presence or absence of any built-in output does not affect the interface matching.

At an interface between two shader stages, the user-defined variable interface must match exactly, as described above.
Any input value to a shader stage is well-defined as long as the preceding stages writes to a matching output, as described above.

Additionally, scalar and vector inputs are well-defined if there is a corresponding output satisfying all of the following conditions:

- the input and output match exactly in decoration,
- the output is a vector with the same basic type and has at least as many components as the input, and
- the common component type of the input and output is 16-bit integer or floating-point, or 32-bit integer or floating-point (64-bit component types are excluded).

In this case, the components of the input will be taken from the first components of the output, and any extra components of the output will be ignored.

**14.1.4. Location Assignment**

This section describes how many locations are consumed by a given type. As mentioned above, geometry shader inputs, tessellation control shader inputs and outputs, and tessellation evaluation inputs all 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.

The layout of a structure type used as an Input or Output depends on whether it is also a Block (i.e. has a Block decoration).

If it is a not a Block, then the structure type must have a Location decoration. Its members are assigned consecutive locations in their declaration order, with the first member assigned to the location specified for the structure type. The members, and their nested types, must not themselves have Location decorations.
If the structure type is a Block but without a Location, then each of its members must have a Location decoration. If it is a Block with a Location decoration, then its members are assigned consecutive locations in declaration order, starting from the first member which is initially assigned the location specified for the Block. Any member with its own Location decoration is assigned that location. Each remaining member is assigned the location after the immediately preceding member in declaration order.

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.

**Table 15. Shader Input and Output Locations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shader Interface</th>
<th>Locations Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vertex input</td>
<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>

14.1.5. 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 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 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.

### 14.2. 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.

### 14.3. Fragment Output Interface

When the fragment stage is present in a pipeline, the fragment shader outputs form an interface with the output attachments of the current subpass. The fragment shader output variables are matched by the **Location** and **Component** decorations to the color attachments specified in the `pColorAttachments` array of the `VkSubpassDescription` structure that describes the subpass that the fragment shader is executed in.

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 directed to the color attachment indicated by `pColorAttachments[i]`, 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits` 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.

### 14.4. 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 that describes 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**, and a **Sampled** operand of 2.

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.
14.5. 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 resources that form the shader resource interface for a stage are the variables statically used by OpEntryPoint with the storage class of Uniform, UniformConstant, 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.

14.5.1. 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.

14.5.2. 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.

Variables identified with the UniformConstant storage class are used only as handles to refer to opaque resources. Such variables must be typed as OpTypeImage, OpTypeSampler, OpTypeSampledImage, or an array of one of these types.
The Sampled Type of an OpTypeImage declaration must match the numeric format of the corresponding resource in type and signedness, as shown in the SPIR-V Sampled Type column of the Interpretation of Numeric Format table, or the values obtained by reading or sampling from this image are undefined.

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 shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat feature is enabled and the shader module declares the StorageImageWriteWithoutFormat capability.
- For OpImageRead or OpImageSparseRead, if the shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat feature is enabled 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 \([0, \text{maxUniformBufferRange})\). 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 \([0, \text{maxStorageBufferRange})\).

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`

- Sampled images (except uniform texel buffers):
  - Dynamically uniform: `shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing` and `SampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing`

- Uniform buffers:
  - Dynamically uniform: `shaderUniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing` and `UniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing`

- Storage buffers:
  - Dynamically uniform: `shaderStorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing` and `StorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing`

If an instruction loads from or stores to a resource (including atomics and image instructions) and the resource descriptor being accessed is not uniform, then the corresponding dynamic indexing feature **must** be enabled and the capability **must** be declared.

If the combined image sampler enables sampler Y’CₙCₙ 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>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 17. Shader Resource and Storage Class Correspondence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource type</th>
<th>Storage Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Decoration(s)¹</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>
</tbody>
</table>
### 14.5.3. 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. The array **must** not be runtime-sized. 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`, some could be `OpTypeSampler (Sampled=1)`, 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><code>maxPerStageDescriptorSamplers</code></td>
<td>sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxPerStageDescriptorSampledImages</code></td>
<td>sampled image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>combined image sampler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uniform texel buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageImages</code></td>
<td>storage image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>storage texel buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxPerStageDescriptorUniformBuffers</code></td>
<td>uniform buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uniform buffer dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxPerStageDescriptorStorageBuffers</code></td>
<td>storage buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>storage buffer dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1

Input attachments can only be used in the fragment shader stage

### 14.5.4. Offset and Stride Assignment

All variables with a storage class of Uniform, StorageBuffer, or PushConstant must be explicitly laid out using the Offset, ArrayStride, and MatrixStride decorations.

---

**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.

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 or matrix 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.

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.
- A row-major matrix of C columns has a base alignment equal to the base alignment of a vector of C matrix components.
- A column-major matrix has a base alignment equal to the base alignment of the matrix column type.

The extended alignment of the type of an OpTypeStruct member is similarly defined as follows:

- A scalar, vector or matrix 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 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 \( \text{Offset} \) decorations placing its first byte at \( F \) and its last byte at \( L \), where \( \text{floor}(F / 16) \neq \text{floor}(L / 16) \).
- It is a vector with total size greater than 16 bytes and has its \( \text{Offset} \) decorations placing its first byte at a non-integer multiple of 16.

**Standard Buffer Layout**

Every member of an `OpTypeStruct` with storage class of `Uniform`, `StorageBuffer`, or `PushConstant` must be aligned according to the first matching rule as follows:

1. All vectors **must** be aligned according to their scalar alignment.
2. 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.
3. Every other member **must** be aligned according to its 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.
- Vectors **must** not improperly straddle, as defined above.
- The `Offset` decoration of a member **must** not place it between the end of a structure or an array and the next multiple of the alignment of that structure or array.

**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.

### 14.6. 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.

**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.

The `BaseInstance` decoration **must** be used only within vertex shaders.
The variable decorated with BaseInstance **must** be declared using the input storage class.

The variable decorated with BaseInstance **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

**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**.

The **BaseVertex** decoration **must** be used only within vertex shaders.

The variable decorated with **BaseVertex** **must** be declared using the input storage class.

The variable decorated with **BaseVertex** **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

**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 point is outside the clip half-space.

The **ClipDistance** decoration **must** be used only within vertex, fragment, tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, and geometry shaders.

In vertex shaders, any variable decorated with **ClipDistance** **must** be declared using the **Output** storage class.

In fragment shaders, any variable decorated with **ClipDistance** **must** be declared using the **Input** storage class.

In tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, or geometry shaders, any variable decorated with **ClipDistance** **must** not be in a storage class other than **Input** or **Output**.

Any variable decorated with **ClipDistance** **must** be declared as an array of 32-bit floating-point values.

**Note**

The array variable decorated with **ClipDistance** is explicitly sized by the shader.

**Note**

In the last vertex processing 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.
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.

The `CullDistance` decoration must be used only within vertex, fragment, tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, and geometry shaders.

In vertex shaders, any variable decorated with `CullDistance` must be declared using the `Output` storage class.

In fragment shaders, any variable decorated with `CullDistance` must be declared using the `Input` storage class.

In tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, or geometry shaders, any variable decorated with `CullDistance` must not be declared in a storage class other than input or output.

Any variable decorated with `CullDistance` must be declared as an array of 32-bit floating-point values.

**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.

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`.

The `DeviceIndex` decoration can be used in any shader.

The variable decorated with `DeviceIndex` must be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `DeviceIndex` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

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 draw command executed. The number of draw commands is given by the `drawCount` parameter. For *direct drawing commands*, `DrawIndex` is always zero. `DrawIndex` is dynamically uniform.
The **DrawIndex** decoration must be used only within vertex shaders.

The variable decorated with **DrawIndex** must be declared using the input storage class.

The variable decorated with **DrawIndex** must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

**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 **FragCoord** decoration must be used only within fragment shaders.

The variable decorated with **FragCoord** must be declared using the **Input** storage class.

The **Centroid** interpolation decoration is ignored, but allowed, on **FragCoord**.

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.

The **FragDepth** decoration must be used only within fragment shaders.

The variable decorated with **FragDepth** must be declared using the **Output** storage class.

The variable decorated with **FragDepth** must be declared as a scalar 32-bit floating-point value.

**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.

The **FrontFacing** decoration must be used only within fragment shaders.
The variable decorated with `FrontFacing` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `FrontFacing` **must** be declared as a boolean.

**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`.

The `GlobalInvocationId` decoration **must** be used only within compute shaders.

The variable decorated with `GlobalInvocationId` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `GlobalInvocationId` **must** be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integers.

**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.

The `HelperInvocation` decoration **must** be used only within fragment shaders.

The variable decorated with `HelperInvocation` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `HelperInvocation` **must** be declared as a boolean.

---

**Note**

It is very likely that a helper invocation will have a value of `SampleMask` fragment shader input value that is zero.

**InvocationId**

Decorating a variable with the `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 `instances` declared in the shader minus one. If the instance count of the geometry shader is one or is not specified, then `InvocationId` will be zero.

The `InvocationId` decoration **must** be used only within tessellation control and geometry shaders.

The variable decorated with `InvocationId` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `InvocationId` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.
**InstanceIndex**
Decorating a variable in a vertex shader with the `InstanceIndex` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the index of the instance that is being processed by the current vertex shader invocation. `InstanceIndex` begins at the `firstInstance` parameter to `vkCmdDraw` or `vkCmdDrawIndexed` or at the `firstInstance` member of a structure consumed by `vkCmdDrawIndirect` or `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect`.

The `InstanceIndex` decoration **must** be used only within vertex shaders.

The variable decorated with `InstanceIndex` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `InstanceIndex` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

**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 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.

If the last active vertex processing stage shader entry point's interface does not include a variable decorated with `Layer`, then the first layer is used. If a vertex processing 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.

The `Layer` decoration **must** be used only within geometry, and fragment shaders.

In a geometry shader, any variable decorated with `Layer` **must** be declared using the `Output` storage class.

In a fragment shader, a variable decorated with `Layer` contains the layer index of the primitive that the fragment invocation belongs to.

In a fragment shader, any variable decorated with `Layer` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

Any variable decorated with `Layer` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

**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.

The `LocalInvocationId` decoration **must** be used only within compute shaders.

The variable decorated with `LocalInvocationId` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `LocalInvocationId` **must** be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integers.
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.

`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:

```c
LocalInvocationIndex = LocalInvocationId.z * WorkgroupSize.x * WorkgroupSize.y + LocalInvocationId.y * WorkgroupSize.x + LocalInvocationId.x;
```

The `LocalInvocationIndex` decoration **must** be used only within compute shaders.

The variable decorated with `LocalInvocationIndex` **must** be declared using the **Input** storage class.

The variable decorated with `LocalInvocationIndex` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

`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 dispatch commands.

The `NumWorkgroups` decoration **must** be used only within compute shaders.

The variable decorated with `NumWorkgroups` **must** be declared using the **Input** storage class.

The variable decorated with `NumWorkgroups` **must** be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integers.

`PatchVertices`
Decorating a variable with the `PatchVertices` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the number of vertices in the input patch being processed by the shader. A single tessellation control or tessellation evaluation shader **can** read patches of differing sizes, so the value of the `PatchVertices` variable **may** differ between patches.

The `PatchVertices` decoration **must** be used only within tessellation control and tessellation evaluation shaders.

The variable decorated with `PatchVertices` **must** be declared using the **Input** storage class.

The variable decorated with `PatchVertices` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.
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.

The `PointCoord` decoration **must** be used only within fragment shaders.

The variable decorated with `PointCoord` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `PointCoord` **must** be declared as two-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values.

```
Note
Depending on how the point is rasterized, `PointCoord` may never reach (0,0) or (1,1).
```

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 vertex processing stage in the pipeline is used as the framebuffer-space size of points produced by rasterization.

The `PointSize` decoration **must** be used only within vertex, tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, and geometry shaders.

In a vertex shader, any variable decorated with `PointSize` **must** be declared using the `Output` storage class.

In a tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, or geometry shader, any variable decorated with `PointSize` **must** be declared using either the `Input` or `Output` storage class.

Any variable decorated with `PointSize` **must** be declared as a scalar 32-bit floating-point value.

```
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.
```

Position

Decorating a variable with the `Position` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the position of the current vertex. In the last vertex processing stage, the value of the variable decorated with `Position` is used in subsequent primitive assembly, clipping, and rasterization operations.

The `Position` decoration **must** be used only within vertex, tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, and geometry shaders.
In a vertex shader, any variable decorated with `Position` must be declared using the `Output` storage class.

In a tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, or geometry shader, any variable decorated with `Position` must not be declared in a storage class other than `Input` or `Output`.

Any variable decorated with `Position` must be declared as a four-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values.

**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.

**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`.

In tessellation control and tessellation evaluation shaders, it will contain the index of the patch within the current set of rendering primitives that correspond 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.

If a geometry shader is present and the fragment shader reads from an input variable decorated with `PrimitiveId`, then the geometry shader must write to an output variable decorated with `PrimitiveId` in all execution paths.

The `PrimitiveId` decoration must be used only within fragment, tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, and geometry shaders.

In a tessellation control, or tessellation evaluation shader, any variable decorated with `PrimitiveId` must be declared using the `Input` storage class.

In a geometry shader, any variable decorated with `PrimitiveId` must be declared using either the `Input` or `Output` storage class.
In a fragment shader, any variable decorated with \texttt{PrimitiveId} must be declared using the \texttt{Input} storage class, and either the \texttt{Geometry} or \texttt{Tessellation} capability must also be declared.

Any variable decorated with \texttt{PrimitiveId} must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Note}

When the \texttt{PrimitiveId} decoration is applied to an output variable in the geometry shader, the resulting value is seen through the \texttt{PrimitiveId} decorated input variable in the fragment shader.
\end{quote}

\textbf{SampleId}

Decorating a variable with the \texttt{SampleId} built-in decoration will make that variable contain the zero-based index of the sample the invocation corresponds to. \texttt{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 \texttt{SampleId}, \texttt{Sample Shading} is considered enabled with a \texttt{minSampleShading} value of 1.0.

The \texttt{SampleId} decoration must be used only within fragment shaders.

The variable decorated with \texttt{SampleId} must be declared using the \texttt{Input} storage class.

The variable decorated with \texttt{SampleId} must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

\textbf{SampleMask}

Decorating a variable with the \texttt{SampleMask} built-in decoration will make any variable contain the sample coverage mask for the current fragment shader invocation.

A variable in the \texttt{Input} storage class decorated with \texttt{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. \texttt{SampleMask[]} is an array of integers. Bits are mapped to samples in a manner where bit B of mask M (\texttt{SampleMask[M]}) corresponds to sample \(32 \times M + B\).

When state specifies multiple fragment shader invocations for a given fragment, the sample mask for any single fragment shader invocation specifies the subset of the covered samples for the fragment that correspond to the invocation. In this case, the bit corresponding to each covered sample will be set in exactly one fragment shader invocation.

A variable in the \texttt{Output} storage class decorated with \texttt{SampleMask} is an array of integers forming a bit array in a manner similar an input variable decorated with \texttt{SampleMask}, but where each bit represents coverage as computed by the shader. Modifying the sample mask by writing zero to a bit of \texttt{SampleMask} causes the sample to be considered uncovered. However, setting sample mask bits to one will never enable samples not covered by the original primitive. If the fragment shader is being evaluated at any frequency other than per-fragment, bits of the sample mask not corresponding to the current fragment shader invocation are ignored. This array must be sized in the fragment shader either implicitly or explicitly, 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 \texttt{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.

The `SampleMask` decoration **must** be used only within fragment shaders.

Any variable decorated with `SampleMask` **must** be declared using either the `Input` or `Output` storage class.

Any variable decorated with `SampleMask` **must** be declared as an array of 32-bit integers.

**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.

+ The `SamplePosition` decoration **must** be used only within fragment shaders.

+ The variable decorated with `SamplePosition` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

+ The variable decorated with `SamplePosition` **must** be declared as a two-component vector of 32-bit floating-point values.

**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.

The `TessCoord` decoration **must** be used only within tessellation evaluation shaders.

The variable decorated with `TessCoord` **must** be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `TessCoord` **must** be declared as 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 which controls 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.

The `TessLevelOuter` decoration **must** be used only within tessellation control and tessellation evaluation shaders.
In a tessellation control shader, any variable decorated with \texttt{TessLevelOuter} must be declared using the \texttt{Output} storage class.

In a tessellation evaluation shader, any variable decorated with \texttt{TessLevelOuter} must be declared using the \texttt{Input} storage class.

Any variable decorated with \texttt{TessLevelOuter} must be declared as an array of size four, containing 32-bit floating-point values.

\textbf{TessLevelInner}

Decorating a variable with the \texttt{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 \texttt{TessLevelInner} can be written to, which controls 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 \texttt{TessLevelInner} can read the values written by the tessellation control shader.

The \texttt{TessLevelInner} decoration must be used only within tessellation control and tessellation evaluation shaders.

In a tessellation control shader, any variable decorated with \texttt{TessLevelInner} must be declared using the \texttt{Output} storage class.

In a tessellation evaluation shader, any variable decorated with \texttt{TessLevelInner} must be declared using the \texttt{Input} storage class.

Any variable decorated with \texttt{TessLevelInner} must be declared as an array of size two, containing 32-bit floating-point values.

\textbf{VertexIndex}

Decorating a variable with the \texttt{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 \texttt{firstVertex} parameter to \texttt{vkCmdDraw} or the \texttt{firstVertex} member of a structure consumed by \texttt{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 \texttt{vertexOffset} parameter to \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndexed} or the \texttt{vertexOffset} member of the structure consumed by \texttt{vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect}.

The \texttt{VertexIndex} decoration must be used only within vertex shaders.

The variable decorated with \texttt{VertexIndex} must be declared using the \texttt{Input} storage class.

The variable decorated with \texttt{VertexIndex} must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Note}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item \texttt{VertexIndex} starts at the same starting value for each instance.
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
**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.

The `ViewIndex` decoration must not be used within compute shaders.

The variable decorated with `ViewIndex` must be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `ViewIndex` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

**ViewportIndex**

Decorating a variable with the `ViewportIndex` built-in decoration will make that variable contain the index of the viewport.

In a 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.

If the last active vertex processing stage shader entry point's interface does not include a variable decorated with `ViewportIndex`, then the first viewport is used. If a vertex processing 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.

The `ViewportIndex` decoration must be used only within geometry, and fragment shaders.

In a geometry shader, any variable decorated with `ViewportIndex` must be declared using the `Output` storage class.

In a fragment shader, the variable decorated with `ViewportIndex` contains the viewport index of the primitive that the fragment invocation belongs to.

In a fragment shader, any variable decorated with `ViewportIndex` must be declared using the `Input` storage class.

Any variable decorated with `ViewportIndex` must be declared as a scalar 32-bit integer.

**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 dispatch commands.

The `WorkgroupId` decoration must be used only within compute shaders.

The variable decorated with `WorkgroupId` must be declared using the `Input` storage class.

The variable decorated with `WorkgroupId` must be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integers.
**WorkgroupSize**

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 **must** take precedence over any execution mode set for `LocalSize`.

The `WorkgroupSize` decoration **must** be used only within compute shaders.

The object decorated with `WorkgroupSize` **must** be a specialization constant or a constant.

The object decorated with `WorkgroupSize` **must** be declared as a three-component vector of 32-bit integers.
Chapter 15. Image Operations

15.1. 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) and texel coordinates as operands, and return a value based on one or more neighboring texture elements (texels) in the image.

Note
Texel is a term which is a combination of the words texture and element. Early interactive computer graphics supported texture operations on textures, a small subset of the image operations on images described here. The discrete samples remain essentially equivalent, however, so we retain the historical term texel to refer to them.

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.
- **OpImageGather** and **OpImageSparseGather** 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.
- Instructions with Dref in the name apply depth comparison on the texel values.
- Instructions with Sparse in the name additionally return a sparse residency code.

15.1.1. 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)

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: Coordinate for the sample index.
They are extracted from the SPIR-V operand in order \((i, [j], [k], [l])\), with \(j\) and \(k\) conditionally present based on the \texttt{Dim} of the image, and \(l\) conditionally present based on the \texttt{Arrayed} property of the image. \(n\) is conditionally present and is taken from the \texttt{Sample} image operand.

For all coordinate types, unused coordinates are assigned a value of zero.

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 \(i_0j_0, i_1j_0, i_0j_1,\) 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 \(i_0j_0, i_1j_0, i_0j_1,\) and \(i_1j_1\).
Note

For formats with reduced-resolution channels, $\Delta_i$ and $\Delta_j$ are relative to the resolution of the highest-resolution channel, and therefore may be divided by two relative to the unnormalized coordinate space of the lower-resolution channels.

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 $ij'$.

15.2. Conversion Formulas

15.2.1. RGB to Shared Exponent Conversion

An RGB color (red, green, blue) is transformed to a shared exponent color ($\text{red}_{\text{shared}}$, $\text{green}_{\text{shared}}$, $\text{blue}_{\text{shared}}$, $\text{exp}_{\text{shared}}$) 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:
\[ N = 9 \]
\[ B = 15 \]
\[ E_{\text{max}} = 31 \]
\[ \text{shared exp}_{\text{max}} = \frac{(2^N - 1)}{2^N} \times 2^{(E_{\text{max}} - B)} \]

**Note**

NaN, if supported, is handled as in IEEE 754-2008 `minNum()` and `maxNum()`. That is the result is a NaN is 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 \( \text{exp}' \) is computed:

\[
\text{exp}' = \begin{cases} 
\lfloor \log_2(\text{max}_{\text{clamped}}) \rfloor + (B + 1) & \text{for } \text{max}_{\text{clamped}} > 2^{-(B + 1)} \\
0 & \text{for } \text{max}_{\text{clamped}} \leq 2^{-(B + 1)}
\end{cases}
\]

The shared exponent \( \text{exp}_{\text{shared}} \) is computed:

\[
\text{max}_{\text{shared}} = \left\lfloor \frac{\text{max}_{\text{clamped}}}{2^{\text{exp}' - B - N}} \right\rfloor + \frac{1}{2}
\]

\[
\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} = \begin{cases} 
\text{exp}' & \text{for } 0 \leq \text{max}_{\text{shared}} < 2^N \\
\text{exp}' + 1 & \text{for } \text{max}_{\text{shared}} = 2^N
\end{cases}
\]

Finally, three integer values in the range 0 to \( 2^N \) are computed:

\[
\text{red}_{\text{shared}} = \left\lfloor \frac{\text{red}_{\text{clamped}}}{2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}} \right\rfloor + \frac{1}{2}
\]

\[
\text{green}_{\text{shared}} = \left\lfloor \frac{\text{green}_{\text{clamped}}}{2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}} \right\rfloor + \frac{1}{2}
\]

\[
\text{blue}_{\text{shared}} = \left\lfloor \frac{\text{blue}_{\text{clamped}}}{2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}} \right\rfloor + \frac{1}{2}
\]

**15.2.2. 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 (red, green, blue) as follows:

\[
\text{red} = \text{red}_{\text{shared}} \times 2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}
\]

\[
\text{green} = \text{green}_{\text{shared}} \times 2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}
\]

\[
\text{blue} = \text{blue}_{\text{shared}} \times 2^{(\text{exp}_{\text{shared}} - B - N)}
\]

where:
N = 9 (number of mantissa bits per component)

B = 15 (exponent bias)

15.3. 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.

15.3.1. 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. There are a number of 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 `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY`.
- The `VkImageLayout` of any subresource in the image view does not match that specified in `VkDescriptorImageInfo::imageView` used to write the image descriptor.
- If the instruction is `OpImageRead` or `OpImageSparseRead` and the `shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat` feature is not enabled, or the instruction is `OpImageWrite` and the `shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat` feature is not enabled, then the SPIR-V Image Format must be 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 and the image view `format` is not one of the depth/stencil formats with a depth component, or 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.

Only `OpImageSample*` and `OpImageSparseSample*` can be used with a sampler that enables sampler Y'CbCr conversion.
OpImageFetch, OpImageSparseFetch, OpImage*Gather, and OpImageSparse*Gather must not be used with a sampler that enables sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion.

The ConstOffset and Offset operands must not be used with a sampler that enables sampler Y’C_bC_r 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 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 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, 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’CbCr conversion enabled.
15.3.2. Format Conversion

Texels undergo a format conversion from the \texttt{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 \texttt{aspectMask} of the image view.

Each component is converted 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.

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.

15.3.3. 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 \texttt{borderColor} of the sampler. The border color is:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
\texttt{Sampler} \texttt{borderColor} & \texttt{Corresponding Border Color} \\
\hline
\texttt{VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_TRANSPARENT_BLACK} & \([B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]\) \\
\hline
\texttt{VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_OPAQUE_BLACK} & \([B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0]\) \\
\hline
\texttt{VK_BORDER_COLOR_FLOAT_OPAQUE_WHITE} & \([B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0]\) \\
\hline
\texttt{VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_TRANSPARENT_BLACK} & \([B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [0, 0, 0, 0]\) \\
\hline
\texttt{VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_BLACK} & \([B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [0, 0, 0, 1]\) \\
\hline
\texttt{VK_BORDER_COLOR_INT_OPAQUE_WHITE} & \([B_r, B_g, B_b, B_a] = [1, 1, 1, 1]\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
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 20. Border Texel Components After Replacement

<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>
<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 `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.

### 15.3.4. Depth Compare Operation

If the image view has a depth/stencil format, the depth component is selected by the `aspectMask`, and the operation is a `Dref` instruction, a depth comparison is performed. The value of the result D is 1.0 if the result of the compare operation is true, and 0.0 otherwise. The compare operation is selected by the `compareOp` member of the sampler.

\[
\begin{align*}
D &= 1.0, \\
D &= 0.0, \\
\end{align*}
\]

- \(D_{ref} \leq D\) for LEQUAL
- \(D_{ref} \geq D\) for GEQUAL
- \(D_{ref} < D\) for LESS
- \(D_{ref} > D\) for GREATER
- \(D_{ref} = D\) for EQUAL
- \(D_{ref} \neq D\) for NOTEQUAL
- `true` for ALWAYS
- `false` for NEVER

where, in the depth comparison:
\[ D_{\text{ref}} = \text{shaderOp.} D_{\text{ref}} \text{ (from optional SPIR-V operand)} \]

\[ D \text{ (texel depth value)} \]

### 15.3.5. 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>([\text{Color}_r,\text{Color}_g,\text{Color}_b,\text{Color}_a] = [D,0,0,\text{one}])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stencil aspect</td>
<td>([\text{Color}_r,\text{Color}_g,\text{Color}_b,\text{Color}_a] = [S,0,0,\text{one}])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One component color format</td>
<td>([\text{Color}_r,\text{Color}_g,\text{Color}_b,\text{Color}_a] = [\text{Color}_r,0,0,\text{one}])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two component color format</td>
<td>([\text{Color}_r,\text{Color}_g,\text{Color}_b,\text{Color}_a] = [\text{Color}_r,\text{Color}_g,0,\text{one}])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three component color format</td>
<td>([\text{Color}_r,\text{Color}_g,\text{Color}_b,\text{Color}_a] = [\text{Color}_r,\text{Color}_g,\text{Color}_b,\text{one}])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four component color format</td>
<td>([\text{Color}_r,\text{Color}_g,\text{Color}_b,\text{Color}_a] = [\text{Color}_r,\text{Color}_g,\text{Color}_b,\text{Color}_a])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where \( \text{one} = 1.0f \) for floating-point formats and depth aspects, and \( \text{one} = 1 \) for integer formats and stencil aspects.

### 15.3.6. Component Swizzle

All texel input instructions apply a *swizzle* based on:

- the \texttt{VkComponentSwizzle} enums in the \texttt{components} member of the \texttt{VkImageViewCreateInfo} structure for the image being read if \texttt{sampler Y'CbCr conversion} is not enabled, and
- the \texttt{VkComponentSwizzle} enums in the \texttt{components} member of the \texttt{VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo} structure for the \texttt{sampler Y'CbCr conversion} if \texttt{sampler Y'CbCr conversion} is enabled.

The swizzle \texttt{can} rearrange the components of the texel, or substitute zero or one for any components. It is defined as follows for each color component:

\[
\text{Color'}_{\text{component}} = \begin{cases} 
\text{Color}_r & \text{for RED swizzle} \\
\text{Color}_g & \text{for GREEN swizzle} \\
\text{Color}_b & \text{for BLUE swizzle} \\
\text{Color}_a & \text{for ALPHA swizzle} \\
0 & \text{for ZERO swizzle} \\
\text{one} & \text{for ONE swizzle} \\
\text{identity} & \text{for IDENTITY swizzle}
\end{cases}
\]

where:
If the border color is one of the `VK_BORDER_COLOR_*_OPAQUE_BLACK` enums and the `VkComponentSwizzle` is not `VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_IDENTITY` for all components (or the equivalent identity mapping), the value of the texel after swizzle is undefined.

### 15.3.7. 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.

### 15.3.8. 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 channels at lower spatial resolution than the luma channel. 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 channel dominates the eye's sensitivity to light intensity and the spatial sensitivity to color introduced by red and blue is lower.

Lower-resolution channels are “downsampled” by resizing them to a lower spatial resolution than the channel representing luminance. 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 channels 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 `xChromaOffset` and `yChromaOffset` members of the `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo` structure used to create the sampler Y’CbCr conversion.

The following diagrams show the relationship between unnormalized \((u, v)\) coordinates and \((ij)\) integer texel positions in the luma channel (shown in black, with circles showing integer sample positions) and the texel coordinates of reduced-resolution chroma channels, 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 channels are reduced in resolution in just width by a factor of two relative to the G channel (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 channels are reduced in resolution in width and height by a factor of two relative to the G channel (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 channels are reduced in resolution in just width by a factor of two relative to the G channel (i.e. this is a “422” format):
    - If `xChromaOffset` is `VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_COSITED_EVEN`:
      \[
      \tau_{RB}'(i, j) = \begin{cases} 
      \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5], [j \times 0.5])[level], & 0.5 \times i \equiv [0.5 \times i] \\
      0.5 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5], [j \times 0.5])[level] + 0.5 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5] + 1, [j \times 0.5])[level], & 0.5 \times i \not\equiv [0.5 \times i]
      \end{cases}
      \]
    - If `xChromaOffset` is `VK_CHROMA_LOCATION_MIDPOINT`:
      \[
      \tau_{RB}'(i, j) = \begin{cases} 
      0.25 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5] - 1, [j \times 0.5])[level] + 0.75 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5], [j \times 0.5])[level], & 0.5 \times i \equiv [0.5 \times i] \\
      0.75 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5], [j \times 0.5])[level] + 0.25 \times \tau_{RB}([i \times 0.5] + 1, [j \times 0.5])[level], & 0.5 \times i \not\equiv [0.5 \times i]
      \end{cases}
      \]
  - If the format’s R and B channels are reduced in resolution in width and height by a factor of two relative to the G channel (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:
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 channels due to \texttt{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 \texttt{chromaFilter} takes precedence for the chroma samples.

If \texttt{chromaFilter} is \texttt{VK\_FILTER\_NEAREST}, an implementation may behave as if \texttt{xChromaOffset} and \texttt{yChromaOffset} were both \texttt{VK\_CHROMA\_LOCATION\_MIDPOINT}, irrespective of the values set.

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 channel (such that, for example, the sample coordinates are divided by two if the channel has a downsample factor of two relative to the luma channel):

\[
\begin{align*}
  u_{RB}'(422/420) &= \begin{cases} 
  0.5 \times (u + 0.5), & \text{ifChromaOffset=COSITED\_EVEN} \\
  0.5 \times u, & \text{ifChromaOffset=MIDPOINT}
  \end{cases} \\
  v_{RB}'(420) &= \begin{cases} 
  0.5 \times (v + 0.5), & \text{ifChromaOffset=COSITED\_EVEN} \\
  0.5 \times v, & \text{ifChromaOffset=MIDPOINT}
  \end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

### 15.3.9. Sampler Y’C\textsubscript{B}C_{R} Conversion

Sampler Y’C\textsubscript{B}C_{R} conversion performs the following operations, which an implementation may combine into a single mathematical operation:

- Sampler Y’C\textsubscript{B}C_{R} Range Expansion
• **Sampler Y’C₂C₃ Model Conversion**

**Sampler Y’C₂C₃ Range Expansion**

Sampler Y’C₂C₃ range expansion is applied to color channel values after all texel input operations which are not specific to sampler Y’C₂C₃ conversion. For example, the input values to this stage have been converted using the normal format conversion rules.

Sampler Y’C₂C₃ range expansion is not applied if `ycbcrModel` is `VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_RGB_IDENTITY`. That is, the shader receives the vector `C'rgba` as output by the Component Swizzle stage without further modification.

For other values of `ycbcrModel`, range expansion is applied to the texel channel values output by the Component Swizzle defined by the `components` member of `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfo`. Range expansion applies independently to each channel of the image. For the purposes of range expansion and Y’C₂C₃ model conversion, the R and B channels contain color difference (chroma) values and the G channel contains luma. The A channel is not modified by sampler Y’C₂C₃ 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:

  \[
  Y' = C'_{rgba}[G] \\
  C_B = C'_{rgba}[B] - \frac{2^{n-1}}{(2^n - 1)} \\
  C_R = C'_{rgba}[R] - \frac{2^{n-1}}{(2^n - 1)}
  \]

  \(\text{Note}\)
  
  These formulae correspond to the “full range” encoding in 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:

  \[
  Y' = \frac{C'_{rgba}[G] \times (2^n - 1) - 16 \times 2^n - 8}{219 \times 2^n - 8} \\
  C_B = \frac{C'_{rgba}[B] \times (2^n - 1) - 128 \times 2^n - 8}{224 \times 2^n - 8} \\
  C_R = \frac{C'_{rgba}[R] \times (2^n - 1) - 128 \times 2^n - 8}{224 \times 2^n - 8}
  \]

  \(\text{Note}\)
  
  These formulae correspond to the “narrow range” encoding in the Khronos Data Format Specification.
n is the bit-depth of the channels 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'CbCr 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 channels 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'CbCr range expansion is also ignored.

**VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_IDENTITY**

The color channels are not modified by the color model conversion and are assumed to be treated as though in Y'CbCr form both in memory and in the shader; Y'CbCr range expansion is applied to the channels as for other Y'CbCr models, with the vector (C_r,Y',C_b,A) provided to the shader.

**VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_709**

The color channels are transformed from a Y'CbCr representation to an R'G'B' representation as described in the “BT.709 Y'CbCr conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

**VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_601**

The color channels are transformed from a Y'CbCr representation to an R'G'B' representation as described in the “BT.601 Y'CbCr conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

**VK_SAMPLER_YCBCR_MODEL_CONVERSION_YCBCR_2020**

The color channels are transformed from a Y'CbCr representation to an R'G'B' representation as described in the “BT.2020 Y'CbCr conversion” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.

In this operation, each output channel is dependent on each input channel.

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 channel 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/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_r conversion at this location.
- For a minFilter/magFilter of VK_FILTER_LINEAR:
  1. Calculate \((i_{0,1}, j_{0,1})\) 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_r conversion at each of these locations.
  4. Convert the non-linear AR’G’B’ outputs of the Y’C_bC_r 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 variation from “correct” results are subtle for most content, the application author should determine whether a more costly implementation is strictly necessary. Note that if chromaFilter and minFilter/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.

15.4. 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**
  - **Coordinate validation**
  - **Sparse validation**
- **Texel output format conversion**

15.4.1. 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.

15.4.2. 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.

15.4.3. 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.

15.4.4. 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. Any unused components are ignored.

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.
15.5. Derivative Operations

SPIR-V derivative instructions include \texttt{OpDPdx}, \texttt{OpDPdy}, \texttt{OpDPdxFine}, \texttt{OpDPdyFine}, \texttt{OpDPdxCoarse}, and \texttt{OpDPdyCoarse}. Derivative instructions are only available in fragment shaders.

![Figure 11. Implicit Derivatives](image)

Derivatives are computed as if there is a $2 \times 2$ neighborhood of fragments for each fragment shader invocation. These neighboring fragments are used to compute derivatives with the assumption that the values of $P$ in the neighborhood are piecewise linear. It is further assumed that the values of $P$ in the neighborhood are locally continuous. Applications must not use derivative instructions in non-uniform control flow.

For a $2 \times 2$ neighborhood, for the four fragments labeled 0, 1, 2 and 3, the \texttt{Fine} derivative instructions must return:

\[
\begin{align*}
    dPdx_0 &= P_{t_r, t_0} - P_{l_r, t_0} \\
    dPdx_1 &= P_{t_r, t_1} - P_{l_r, t_1} \\
    dPdy_0 &= P_{l_t, t_0} - P_{l_t, l_0} \\
    dPdy_1 &= P_{l_t, t_1} - P_{l_t, l_0}
\end{align*}
\]

Coarse derivatives may return only two values. In this case, the values should be:

\[
\begin{align*}
    dPdx &= \begin{cases} 
    dPdx_0 & \text{preferred} \\
    dPdx_1 & \text{preferred}
\end{cases} \\
    dPdy &= \begin{cases} 
    dPdy_0 & \text{preferred} \\
    dPdy_1 & \text{preferred}
\end{cases}
\]

\texttt{OpDPdx} and \texttt{OpDPdy} must return the same result as either \texttt{OpDPdxFine} or \texttt{OpDPdxCoarse} and either
\text{OpDPdyFine} or \text{OpDPdyCoarse}, respectively. Implementations \textbf{must} make the same choice of either coarse or fine for both \text{OpDPdx} and \text{OpDPdy}, and implementations \textbf{should} make the choice that is more efficient to compute.

For multi-planar formats, the derivatives are computed based on the plane with the largest dimensions.

\textbf{15.6. Normalized Texel Coordinate Operations}

If the image sampler instruction provides normalized texel coordinates, some of the following operations are performed.

\textbf{15.6.1. Projection Operation}

For \textit{Proj} image operations, the normalized texel coordinates \((s,t,r,q,a)\) and (if present) the \(D_{ref}\) coordinate are transformed as follows:

\[s = \frac{s}{q},\quad \text{for } 1D, 2D, \text{or } 3D \text{ image}\]
\[t = \frac{t}{q},\quad \text{for } 2D \text{ or } 3D \text{ image}\]
\[r = \frac{r}{q},\quad \text{for } 3D \text{ image}\]
\[D_{ref} = \frac{D_{ref}}{q},\quad \text{if provided}\]

\textbf{15.6.2. Derivative Image Operations}

Derivatives are used for LOD selection. These derivatives are either implicit (in an \textit{ImplicitLod} image instruction in a fragment shader) or explicit (provided explicitly by shader to the image instruction in any shader).

For implicit derivatives image instructions, the derivatives of texel coordinates are calculated in the same manner as derivative operations above. That is:

\[
\frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = dPdx(s), \quad \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = dPdy(s), \quad \text{for } 1D, 2D, \text{Cube, or } 3D \text{ image} \\
\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = dPdx(t), \quad \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = dPdy(t), \quad \text{for } 2D, \text{Cube, or } 3D \text{ image} \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = dPdx(u), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = dPdy(u), \quad \text{for } \text{Cube or } 3D \text{ image}
\]

Partial derivatives not defined above for certain image dimensionalities are set to zero.

For explicit LOD image instructions, if the \textbf{optional} SPIR-V operand \textit{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 \textbf{optional} SPIR-V operand \textit{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 \textit{Level-of-Detail Operation}.

For implicit derivative image instructions, the partial derivative values \textbf{may} be computed by linear approximation using a \(2\times2\) neighborhood of shader invocations (known as a \textit{quad}), as described...
above. If the instruction is in control flow that is not uniform across the quad, then the derivative values and hence the implicit LOD values are undefined.

15.6.3. 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 \((s_{\text{face}}, t_{\text{face}})\). The direction vector is also used to transform the derivatives to per-face derivatives.

15.6.4. 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 can have identical magnitude, the implementation must have rules to disambiguate this situation.

The rules 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 may choose other rules, but the rules 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_c)</th>
<th>(t_c)</th>
<th>(r_c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(+r_x)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Positive X</td>
<td>(-r_z)</td>
<td>(-r_y)</td>
<td>(r_x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-r_x)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Negative X</td>
<td>(+r_z)</td>
<td>(-r_y)</td>
<td>(r_x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+r_y)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Positive Y</td>
<td>(+r_x)</td>
<td>(+r_z)</td>
<td>(r_y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-r_y)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Negative Y</td>
<td>(+r_x)</td>
<td>(-r_z)</td>
<td>(r_y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+r_z)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Positive Z</td>
<td>(+r_x)</td>
<td>(-r_y)</td>
<td>(r_z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-r_z)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Negative Z</td>
<td>(-r_x)</td>
<td>(-r_y)</td>
<td>(r_z)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 23. Cube map derivative selection**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Axis Direction</th>
<th>(\partial s_c / \partial x)</th>
<th>(\partial s_c / \partial y)</th>
<th>(\partial t_c / \partial x)</th>
<th>(\partial t_c / \partial y)</th>
<th>(\partial r_c / \partial x)</th>
<th>(\partial r_c / \partial y)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(+r_x)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_z / \partial x)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_z / \partial y)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_y / \partial x)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_y / \partial y)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_z / \partial x)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_z / \partial y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-r_x)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_z / \partial x)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_z / \partial y)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_y / \partial x)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_y / \partial y)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_x / \partial x)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_x / \partial y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+r_y)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_x / \partial x)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_x / \partial y)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_z / \partial x)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_z / \partial y)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_x / \partial x)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_x / \partial y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-r_y)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_x / \partial x)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_x / \partial y)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_z / \partial x)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_z / \partial y)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_x / \partial x)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_x / \partial y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(+r_z)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_x / \partial x)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_x / \partial y)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_y / \partial x)</td>
<td>(-\partial r_y / \partial y)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_z / \partial x)</td>
<td>(+\partial r_z / \partial y)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 15.6.5. Cube Map Coordinate Transformation

\[
s_{\text{face}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{s_c}{|r_c|} + \frac{1}{2}
\]
\[
t_{\text{face}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{t_c}{|r_c|} + \frac{1}{2}
\]

### 15.6.6. Cube Map Derivative Transformation

\[
\frac{\partial s_{\text{face}}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{s_c}{|r_c|} + \frac{1}{2} \right)
\]
\[
\frac{\partial s_{\text{face}}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{s_c}{|r_c|} \right)
\]
\[
\frac{\partial s_{\text{face}}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{|r_c| \times \frac{\partial s_c}{\partial x} - s_c \times \frac{\partial r_c}{\partial x}}{(r_c)^2} \right)
\]
\[
\frac{\partial s_{\text{face}}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{|r_c| \times \frac{\partial s_c}{\partial y} - s_c \times \frac{\partial r_c}{\partial y}}{(r_c)^2} \right)
\]
\[
\frac{\partial t_{\text{face}}}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{|r_c| \times \frac{\partial t_c}{\partial x} - t_c \times \frac{\partial r_c}{\partial x}}{(r_c)^2} \right)
\]
\[
\frac{\partial t_{\text{face}}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{|r_c| \times \frac{\partial t_c}{\partial y} - t_c \times \frac{\partial r_c}{\partial y}}{(r_c)^2} \right)
\]

### 15.6.7. 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 implicit LOD selected can be queried using the SPIR-V instruction `OpImageQueryLod`, which gives access to the \( \lambda \) and \( d_i \) values, defined below. These values must be computed with mipmapPrecisionBits of accuracy and may be subject to implementation-specific maxima and minima for very large, out-of-range values.

#### Scale Factor Operation

The magnitude of the derivatives are calculated by:

\[
m_{ux} = |\partial s/\partial x| \times w_{\text{base}}
\]
\[
m_{vx} = |\partial t/\partial x| \times h_{\text{base}}
\]
\[
m_{wx} = |\partial r/\partial x| \times d_{\text{base}}
\]
\[
m_{oy} = |\partial s/\partial y| \times w_{\text{base}}
\]
\[ m_{vy} = |\partial t/\partial y| \times h_{\text{base}} \]
\[ m_{vy} = |\partial r/\partial y| \times d_{\text{base}} \]

where:

\[ \partial t/\partial x = \partial t/\partial y = 0 \text{ (for 1D images)} \]
\[ \partial r/\partial x = \partial r/\partial y = 0 \text{ (for 1D, 2D or Cube images)} \]

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:

\[ f_x \text{ is continuous and monotonically increasing in each of } m_{ux}, m_{vx}, \text{ and } m_{wx} \]
\[ f_y \text{ is continuous and monotonically increasing in each of } m_{uy}, m_{vy}, \text{ and } m_{wy} \]
\[ \max(|m_{ux}|, |m_{vx}|, |m_{wx}|) \leq f_x \leq \sqrt{2}|m_{ux}| + |m_{vx}| + |m_{wx}| \]
\[ \max(|m_{uy}|, |m_{vy}|, |m_{wy}|) \leq f_y \leq \sqrt{2}|m_{uy}| + |m_{vy}| + |m_{wy}| \]

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:

\[
\text{sampler.max}_{\text{Aniso}} = \max_{\text{Anisotropy}} \text{ (from sampler descriptor)}
\]
\[
\text{limits.max}_{\text{Aniso}} = \max_{\text{SamplerAnisotropy}} \text{ (from physical device limits)}
\]
\[
\text{maxAniso} = \min(\text{sampler}\text{.maxAniso}, \text{limits}\text{.maxAniso})
\]

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 \(N\) 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 \(\text{maxAniso}\). 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 \(\text{VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures}\text{::samplerAnisotropy}\) or \(\text{VkSamplerCreateInfo}\text{::anisotropyEnable}\) are \(\text{VK_FALSE}\), \(\text{maxAniso}\) is set to 1.

If \(\eta = 1\), sampling is isotropic. If \(\eta > 1\), sampling is anisotropic.

The sampling rate \((N)\) is derived as:

\[
N = \eta
\]

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:

\[
\lambda_{\text{base}}(x, y) = \begin{cases} \text{shaderOp.Lod} & (\text{from optional SPIR-V operand}) \\ \log_2\left(\frac{\rho_{\text{max}}}{\eta}\right) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]

\[
\lambda' = \lambda_{\text{base}} + \text{clamp}\left(\text{sampler.bias} + \text{shaderOp.bias}, -\text{maxSamplerLodBias}, \text{maxSamplerLodBias}\right)
\]

\[
\lambda = \begin{cases} \text{lod}_{\text{max}}, & \lambda' > \text{lod}_{\text{max}} \\ \lambda', & \text{lod}_{\text{min}} \leq \lambda' \leq \text{lod}_{\text{max}} \\ \text{lod}_{\text{min}}, & \lambda' < \text{lod}_{\text{min}} \\ \text{undefined}, & \text{lod}_{\text{min}} > \text{lod}_{\text{max}} \end{cases}
\]

where:

\[
\text{sampler.bias} = \text{mipLodBias}\]

(from sampler descriptor)

\[
\text{shaderOp.bias} = \begin{cases} \text{Bias} & (\text{from optional SPIR-V operand}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]

(from sampler descriptor)

\[
\text{samplerlod}_{\text{min}} = \text{minLod}\]

(from sampler descriptor)

\[
\text{shaderOp.lod}_{\text{min}} = \begin{cases} \text{MinLod} & (\text{from optional SPIR-V operand}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]

(from sampler descriptor)

\[
\text{lod}_{\text{min}} = \max(\text{samplerlod}_{\text{min}}, \text{shaderOp.lod}_{\text{min}})
\]

\[
\text{lod}_{\text{max}} = \text{maxLod}
\]

\[
\text{lod}_{\text{max}} = \max(\text{samplerlod}_{\text{min}}, \text{shaderOp.lod}_{\text{min}})
\]

\[
\text{lod}_{\text{max}} = \text{maxLod}
\]

and \(\text{maxSamplerLodBias}\) is the value of the \(\text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits}\) feature \(\text{maxSamplerLodBias}\).

**Image Level(s) Selection**

The image level(s) \(d, d_{\text{hi}}, \text{and } d_{\text{lo}}\) which texels are read from are determined by an image-level parameter \(d\), which is computed based on the LOD parameter, as follows:

\[
d_i = \begin{cases} \text{nearest}(d''), & \text{mipmapMode} \text{ is VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST} \\ d'', & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]

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where:

\[ d' = \text{level}_{\text{base}} + \text{clamp}(\lambda, 0, q) \]

\[ \text{nearest}(d') = \begin{cases} 
  d' + 0.5, & \text{preferred} \\
  d' - 0.5, & \text{alternative}
\end{cases} \]

and:

\[ \text{level}_{\text{base}} = \text{baseMipLevel} \]

\[ q = \text{levelCount} - 1 \]

\( \text{baseMipLevel} \) and \( \text{levelCount} \) are taken from the \text{subresourceRange} of the image view.

If the sampler's \text{mipmapMode} is \text{VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST}, then the level selected is \( d = d_i \).

If the sampler's \text{mipmapMode} is \text{VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_LINEAR}, two neighboring levels are selected:

\[ d_{hi} = d_i \]

\[ d_{lo} = \min(d_{hi} + 1, q) \]

\[ \delta = d_i - d_{hi} \]

\( \delta \) is the fractional value, quantized to the number of \text{mipmap precision bits}, used for \text{linear filtering} between levels.

### 15.6.8. \((s, t, r, q, a)\) 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 \text{filtering} (either \( d \), or \( d_{hi} \) and \( d_{lo} \)).

\[ u(x, y) = s(x, y) \times \text{width}_{\text{scale}} + \Delta_i \]

\[ v(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
  0 & \text{for 1D images} \\
  t(x, y) \times \text{height}_{\text{scale}} + \Delta_j & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases} \]

\[ w(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
  0 & \text{for 2D or Cube images} \\
  r(x, y) \times \text{depth}_{\text{scale}} + \Delta_k & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases} \]

\[ a(x, y) = \begin{cases} 
  a(x, y) & \text{for array images} \\
  0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases} \]

where:

\[ \text{width}_{\text{scale}} = \text{width}_{\text{level}} \]

\[ \text{height}_{\text{scale}} = \text{height}_{\text{level}} \]

\[ \text{depth}_{\text{scale}} = \text{depth}_{\text{level}} \]

and where \((\Delta_i, \Delta_j, \Delta_k)\) are taken from the image instruction if it includes a \text{ConstOffset} or \text{Offset} operand, otherwise they are taken to be zero.
Operations then proceed to Unnormalized Texel Coordinate Operations.

### 15.7. Unnormalized Texel Coordinate Operations

#### 15.7.1. (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 $\text{layerCount}$ is the number of layers in the image subresource range of the image view, $\text{baseArrayLayer}$ is the first layer from the subresource range, and where:

$$ \text{RNE}(a) = \begin{cases} \roundTiesToEven(a) & \text{preferred, from IEEE Std 754-2008 Floating-Point Arithmetic} \\ |a + 0.5| & \text{alternative} \end{cases} $$

The sample index $n$ is assigned the value zero.

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 $\alpha$, $\beta$, and $\gamma$.

$$ i_0 = \lfloor u - \text{shift} \rfloor $$
$$ i_1 = i_0 + 1 $$
$$ j_0 = \lfloor v - \text{shift} \rfloor $$
$$ j_1 = j_0 + 1 $$
$$ k_0 = \lfloor w - \text{shift} \rfloor $$
$$ k_1 = k_0 + 1 $$

$$ \alpha = \text{frac}(u - \text{shift}) $$
$$ \beta = \text{frac}(v - \text{shift}) $$
$$ \gamma = \text{frac}(w - \text{shift}) $$

where:

$$ \text{shift} = 0.5 $$

and where:
where the number of fraction bits retained is specified by \( \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::subTexelPrecisionBits} \).

### 15.8. 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 \text{Lod}. Other integer-coordinate operations \textbf{must} not. If the \text{Lod} is provided then it \textbf{must} be an integer.

The image level selected is:

\[
d = \text{level}_{\text{base}} + \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{Lod} & \text{(from optional SPIR-V operand)} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.
\]

If \( d \) does not lie in the range \([\text{baseMipLevel}, \text{baseMipLevel} + \text{levelCount}]\) then any values fetched are undefined.

### 15.9. Image Sample Operations

#### 15.9.1. Wrapping Operation

\text{Cube} images ignore the wrap modes specified in the sampler. Instead, if \text{VK_FILTER_NEAREST} is used within a mip level then \text{VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_CLAMP_TO_EDGE} is used, and if \text{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 \( i \) is transformed based on the \text{addressModeU} parameter of the sampler.

\[
i = \begin{cases} 
(i \mod \text{size}) & \text{for repeat} \\
\text{clamp}(i, 0, \text{size}) - \text{size} & \text{for mirrored repeat} \\
\text{mirror}(i) & \text{for clamp to edge} \\
\text{clamp}(i, -1, \text{size}) & \text{for clamp to border} \\
\text{clamp} \left( \text{mirror}(i), 0, \text{size} - 1 \right) & \text{for mirror clamp to edge} 
\end{cases}
\]

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.

#### 15.9.2. Texel Gathering

SPIR-V instructions with \text{Gather} in the name return a vector derived from a 2×2 rectangular region of 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 Component value in the instruction from the swizzled color value of the four texels:

\[
\begin{align*}
\tau[R] &= \tau_{ijl}[\text{level}_\text{base}][\text{comp}] \\
\tau[G] &= \tau_{ijl}[\text{level}_\text{base}][\text{comp}] \\
\tau[B] &= \tau_{ijl}[\text{level}_\text{base}][\text{comp}] \\
\tau[A] &= \tau_{ijl}[\text{level}_\text{base}][\text{comp}]
\end{align*}
\]

where:

\[
\tau[\text{level}_\text{base}][\text{comp}] = \begin{cases} 
\tau[\text{level}_\text{base}][R], & \text{for } \text{comp} = 0 \\
\tau[\text{level}_\text{base}][G], & \text{for } \text{comp} = 1 \\
\tau[\text{level}_\text{base}][B], & \text{for } \text{comp} = 2 \\
\tau[\text{level}_\text{base}][A], & \text{for } \text{comp} = 3
\end{cases}
\]

*OpImage*\*Gather must not be used on a sampled image with sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion enabled.

### 15.9.3. Texel Filtering

Texel filtering is first performed for each level (either d or d_{hi} and d_{lo}).

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 \textit{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 \textit{minFilter} in the sampler.

#### Texel Nearest Filtering

Within a mip level, \textit{VK\_FILTER\_NEAREST} filtering selects a single value using the (i, j, k) texel coordinates, with all texels taken from layer l.

\[
\tau[\text{level}] = \begin{cases} 
\tau_{ijk}[\text{level}], & \text{for 3D image} \\
\tau_{ijl}[\text{level}], & \text{for 2D or Cube image} \\
\tau_{il}[\text{level}], & \text{for 1D image}
\end{cases}
\]

#### Texel Linear Filtering

Within a mip level, \textit{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:

\[
\begin{align*}
 w_{i0} &= (1 - \alpha) \\
 w_{i1} &= (\alpha) \\
 w_{j0} &= (1 - \beta) \\
 w_{j1} &= (\beta) \\
 w_{k0} &= (1 - y) \\
 w_{k1} &= (y)
\end{align*}
\]

The values of multiple texels, together with their weights, are combined using a weighted average to produce a filtered value:
Texel Mipmap Filtering

**VK_SAMPLER_MIPMAP_MODE_NEAREST** filtering returns the value of a single mipmap level,

\[ \tau = \tau[d]. \]

**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:

\[ w_{hi} = (1 - \delta) \]
\[ w_{lo} = (\delta) \]

The values of multiple mipmap levels together with their linear weights, are combined using a weighted average to produce a final filtered value:

\[ \tau = (w_{hi})\tau[hi] + (w_{lo})\tau[lo] \]

Texel Anisotropic Filtering

Anisotropic filtering is enabled by the `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 `magFilter`, `minFilter` and `mipmapMode` of the sampler to control the specifics of the anisotropic filtering scheme used. In addition, implementations **should** consider `minLod` and `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 be sampled within the image footprint of the image level \(d\) to approximate an anisotropic filter. The sum \(\tau_{2D_{aniso}}\) is defined using the single isotropic \(\tau_{2D}(u,v)\) at level \(d\).

\[ \tau_{2D_{aniso}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{2D} \left( u \left( x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{N+1} \right), v \left( y - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{j}{N+1} \right) \right) \]
\[ \text{ when } \rho_x > \rho_y \]
\[ \tau_{2D_{aniso}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \tau_{2D} \left( u \left( x - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{j}{N+1} \right), v \left( y - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i}{N+1} \right) \right) \]
\[ \text{ when } \rho_y \geq \rho_x \]
15.10. 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 \texttt{OpImageWrite}.
- Depth Comparison: Performed by \texttt{OpImage*Dref} instructions.
- All Texel output operations: Performed by \texttt{OpImageWrite}.
- Projection: Performed by all \texttt{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 \texttt{OpImageSample*} and \texttt{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 \texttt{OpImageSample}, \texttt{OpImageSparseSample}, and \texttt{OpImage*Gather} instructions.
- Texel Gathering: Performed by \texttt{OpImage*Gather} instructions.
- Texel Filtering: Performed by all \texttt{OpImageSample*} and \texttt{OpImageSparseSample*} instructions.
- Sparse Residency: Performed by all \texttt{OpImageSparse*} instructions.
Chapter 16. 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, and Timestamp Queries.

16.1. 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
VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE(VkQueryPool)
```

To create a query pool, call:

```cpp
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 an instance of the 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)

- `device` must be a valid VkDevice handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid VkQueryPoolCreateInfo structure
- If `pAllocator` is not NULL, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- `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
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 an extension-specific 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

- If the pipeline statistics queries feature is not enabled, `queryType` **must** not be `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS`
- If `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS`, `pipelineStatistics` **must** be a valid combination of `VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits` values
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUERY_POOL_CREATE_INFO`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `flags` must be `0`
- `queryType` must be a valid `VkQueryType` value

```c
typedef VkFlags VkQueryPoolCreateFlags;
```

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

To destroy a query pool, call:

```c
void vkDestroyQueryPool(
    VkDevice device,               // device
    VkQueryPool queryPool,        // queryPool
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator);    // 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

- All submitted commands that refer to `queryPool` must have completed execution
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `queryPool` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `queryPool` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If `queryPool` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `queryPool` must be a valid `VkQueryPool` handle
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- 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
typedef enum VkQueryType {
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION = 0,
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS = 1,
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP = 2,
    VK_QUERY_TYPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkQueryType;
```

- `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.

### 16.2. Query Operation

The operation of queries is controlled by the commands `vkCmdBeginQuery`, `vkCmdEndQuery`, `vkCmdResetQueryPool`, `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`, 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` sets the status to unavailable and makes the numerical results undefined. Performing a query operation with `vkCmdBeginQuery` and `vkCmdEndQuery` changes the status to available when the query finishes, and updates the numerical results. Both the availability status and numerical results are retrieved by calling either `vkGetQueryPoolResults` or `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`.

Query commands, for the same query and submitted to the same queue, execute in their entirety in submission order, relative to each other. In effect there is an implicit execution dependency from each such query command to all query command previously submitted to the same queue. There is one significant exception to this; if the `flags` parameter of `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults` does not include `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT`, execution of `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults` may happen-before the results of `vkCmdEndQuery` are available.

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
void vkCmdResetQueryPool(
  VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which this command will be recorded.
  VkQueryPool queryPool,         // queryPool is the handle of the query pool managing the queries being reset.
  uint32_t firstQuery,          // firstQuery is the initial query index to reset.
  uint32_t queryCount);         // 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.

### Valid Usage
- `firstQuery` must be less than the number of queries in `queryPool`
- The sum of `firstQuery` and `queryCount` must be less than or equal to the number of queries in `queryPool`

### 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, or compute operations
- This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- 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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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Primary</td>
<td>Outside</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 compute commands. Timestamp queries write timestamps 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 inherited queries 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:
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.

### Valid Usage

- **queryPool** must have been created with a **queryType** that differs from that of any queries that are **active** within **commandBuffer**
- All queries used by the command must be unavailable
- If the precise occlusion queries 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**
- **query** must be less than the number of queries in **queryPool**
- If the **queryType** used to create **queryPool** was **VK_QUERY_TYPE_OCCLUSION**, the **VkCommandPool** that **commandBuffer** was allocated from must support graphics operations
- If the **queryType** used to create **queryPool** was **VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS** and any of the **pipelineStatistics** indicate graphics operations, the **VkCommandPool** that **commandBuffer** was allocated from must support graphics operations
- If the **queryType** used to create **queryPool** was **VK_QUERY_TYPE_PIPELINE_STATISTICS** and any of the **pipelineStatistics** indicate compute operations, the **VkCommandPool** that **commandBuffer** was allocated from must support compute operations
- 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**
Valid Usage (Implicit)

• `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
• `queryPool` must be a valid `VkQueryPool` handle
• `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkQueryControlFlagBits` values
• `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
• The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics, or compute 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>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bits which can be set in `vkCmdBeginQuery::flags`, specifying constraints on the types of queries that can be performed, are:

```cpp
typedef enum VkQueryControlFlagBits {
    VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_QUERY_CONTROL_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkQueryControlFlagBits;
```

• `VK_QUERY_CONTROL_PRECISE_BIT` specifies the precision of occlusion queries.

```cpp
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 draw or dispatch commands is executed, call:
```c
void vkCmdEndQuery(
    VkCommandBuffer                     commandBuffer,
    VkQueryPool                          queryPool,
    uint32_t                              query);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which this command will be recorded.
- `queryPool` is the query pool that is managing the results of the query.
- `query` is the query index within the query pool where the result is stored.

As queries operate asynchronously, ending a query does not immediately set the query's status to available. A query is considered *finished* when the final results of the query are ready to be retrieved by `vkGetQueryPoolResults` and `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults`, and this is when the query's status is set to available.

Once a query is ended the query **must** finish in finite time, unless the state of the query is changed using other commands, e.g. by issuing a reset of the query.

### Valid Usage

- All queries used by the command **must** be *active*
- `query` **must** be less than the number of queries in `queryPool`
- 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`

### 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, or compute 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
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.
- Each query's result is 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.
- 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.
- 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. Timestamps write one integer value.
- If more than one query is retrieved and stride is not at least as large as the size of the array of integers corresponding to a single query, the values written to memory are undefined.

To retrieve status and results for a set of queries, call:

```c
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.

The range of queries read is defined by `[firstQuery, firstQuery + queryCount - 1]`. For pipeline statistics queries, each query index in the pool contains one integer value for each bit that is enabled in `VkQueryPoolCreateInfo::pname pipelineStatistics` when the pool is created.

If no bits are set in `flags`, and all requested queries are in the available state, results are written as an array of 32-bit unsigned integer values. The behavior when not all queries are available, is described below.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT` is not set and the result overflows a 32-bit value, the value may either wrap or saturate. Similarly, if `VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT` is set and the result overflows a 64-bit value, the value may either wrap or saturate.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT` is set, Vulkan will wait for each query to be in the available state before retrieving the numerical results for that query. In this case, `vkGetQueryPoolResults` is guaranteed to succeed and return `VK_SUCCESS` if the queries become available in a finite time (i.e. if they have been issued and not reset). If queries will never finish (e.g. due to being reset but not issued), then `vkGetQueryPoolResults` may not return in finite time.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT` and `VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT` are both not set then no result values are written to `pData` for queries that are in the unavailable state at the time of the call, and `vkGetQueryPoolResults` returns `VK_NOT_READY`. However, availability state is still written to `pData` for those queries if `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT` is set.

**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 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 the `vkCmdResetQueryPool` command has been executed since the last use of the query.

**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.
If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT` is set, `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT` is not set, and the query’s status is unavailable, an intermediate result value between zero and the final result value is written to `pData` for that query.

`VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT` **must** not be used if the pool’s `queryType` is `VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP`.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT` is set, the final integer value written for each query is non-zero if the query’s status was available or zero if the status was unavailable. When `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT` is used, implementations **must** guarantee that if they return a non-zero availability value then the numerical results **must** be valid, assuming the results are not reset by a subsequent command.

**Note**
Satisfying this guarantee **may** require careful ordering by the application, e.g. to read the availability status before reading the results.

---

**Valid Usage**

- `firstQuery` **must** be less than the number of queries in `queryPool`
- If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT` is not set in `flags` then `pData` and `stride` **must** be multiples of 4
- If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT` is set in `flags` then `pData` and `stride` **must** be multiples of 8
- The sum of `firstQuery` and `queryCount` **must** be less than or equal to the number of queries in `queryPool`
- `dataSize` **must** be large enough to contain the result of each query, as described [here](#)
- If the `queryType` used to create `queryPool` was `VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP`, `flags` **must** not contain `VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT`

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `device` **must** be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `queryPool` **must** be a valid `VkQueryPool` handle
- `pData` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `dataSize` bytes
- `flags` **must** be a valid combination of `VkQueryResultFlagBits` values
- `dataSize` **must** be greater than 0
- `queryPool` **must** have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `device`
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:

```cpp
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,
    VK_QUERY_RESULT_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

```cpp
typedef VkFlags VkQueryResultFlags;
```

`VkQueryResultFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkQueryResultFlagBits`.

To copy query statuses and numerical results directly to buffer memory, call:
```c
void vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  
    VkQueryPool queryPool,          
    uint32_t firstQuery,            
    uint32_t queryCount,            
    VkBuffer dstBuffer,             
    VkDeviceSize dstOffset,         
    VkDeviceSize stride,            
    VkQueryResultFlags 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.

`vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults` is guaranteed to see the effect of previous uses of `vkCmdResetQueryPool` in the same queue, without any additional synchronization. Thus, the results will always reflect the most recent use of the query.

`flags` has the same possible values described above for the `flags` parameter of `vkGetQueryPoolResults`, but the different style of execution causes some subtle behavioral differences. Because `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults` executes in order with respect to other query commands, there is less ambiguity about which use of a query is being requested.

If no bits are set in `flags`, results for all requested queries in the available state are written as 32-bit unsigned integer values, and nothing is written for queries in the unavailable state.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT` is set, the results are written as an array of 64-bit unsigned integer values as described for `vkGetQueryPoolResults`.

If `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT` is set, the implementation will wait for each query's status to be in the available state before retrieving the numerical results for that query. This is guaranteed to reflect the most recent use of the query on the same queue, assuming that the query is not being simultaneously used by other queues. If the query does not become available in a finite amount of time (e.g. due to not issuing a query since the last reset), a `VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST` error may occur.

Similarly, if `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WITH_AVAILABILITY_BIT` is set and `VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT` is not set, the availability is guaranteed to reflect the most recent use of the query on the same queue, assuming that the query is not being simultaneously used by other queues. As with
vkGetQueryPoolResults, implementations must guarantee that if they return a non-zero availability value, then the numerical results are valid.

If VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT is set, VK_QUERY_RESULT_WAIT_BIT is not set, and the query's status is unavailable, an intermediate result value between zero and the final result value is written for that query.

VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT must not be used if the pool’s queryType is VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP.

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 before using the results.

### Valid Usage

- **dstOffset** must be less than the size of **dstBuffer**
- **firstQuery** must be less than the number of queries in **queryPool**
- The sum of **firstQuery** and **queryCount** must be less than or equal to the number of queries in **queryPool**
- If VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT is not set in **flags** then **dstOffset** and **stride** must be multiples of 4
- If VK_QUERY_RESULT_64_BIT is set in **flags** then **dstOffset** and **stride** must be multiples of 8
- **dstBuffer** must have enough storage, from **dstOffset**, to contain the result of each query, as described here
- **dstBuffer** must have been created with VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT usage flag
- If **dstBuffer** is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object
- If the **queryType** used to create **queryPool** was VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP, **flags** must not contain VK_QUERY_RESULT_PARTIAL_BIT
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `queryPool` must be a valid `VkQueryPool` handle
- `dstBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkQueryResultFlagBits` values
- `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 render pass instance
- 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

Command Properties

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</table>

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.

16.3. 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.

16.4. 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 draw or dispatch commands while a pipeline statistics query is active. As such, pipeline statistics queries are available on queue families supporting either graphics or compute operations. Further, 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 finished. At least one statistic counter relevant to the operations supported on the recording command buffer must be enabled.

Bits which can be set to individually enable pipeline statistics counters for query pools with `VkQueryPoolCreateInfo::pipelineStatistics`, and for secondary command buffers with `VkCommandBufferInheritanceInfo::pipelineStatistics`, are:
```c
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,
    VK_QUERY_PIPELINE_STATISTIC_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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 counter’s value is incremented each time a primitive passes the primitive clipping stage. 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 vertex processing 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
typedef VkFlags VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlags;
```

**VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkQueryPipelineStatisticFlagBits**.

### 16.5. 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, call:

```c
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 one of the `VkPipelineStageFlagBits`, 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.

`vkCmdWriteTimestamp` latches the value of the timer when all previous commands have completed executing as far as the specified pipeline stage, and writes the timestamp value to memory. When the timestamp value is written, the availability status of the query is set to available.

\[\text{Note}\]

If an implementation is unable to detect completion and latch the timer at any specific stage of the pipeline, it may instead do so at any logically later stage.

`vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults` can then be called to copy the timestamp value from the query pool into buffer memory, with ordering and synchronization behavior equivalent to how other queries operate. Timestamp values can also be retrieved from the query pool using `vkGetQueryPoolResults`. As with other queries, the query must be reset using `vkCmdResetQueryPool` before requesting the timestamp value be written to it.

While `vkCmdWriteTimestamp` can be called inside or outside of a render pass instance, `vkCmdCopyQueryPoolResults` must only be called outside of a render pass instance.
Timestamps may only be meaningfully compared if they are written by commands submitted to the same queue.

Note
An example of such a comparison is determining 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**

- `queryPool` must have been created with a `queryType` of `VK_QUERY_TYPE_TIMESTAMP`
- The query identified by `queryPool` and `query` must be unavailable
- The command pool's queue family must support a non-zero `timestampValidBits`
- All queries used by the command must be unavailable
- 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)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `pipelineStage` must be a valid `VkPipelineStageFlagBits` value
- `queryPool` must be a valid `VkQueryPool` handle
- `commandBuffer` must be in the `recording state`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute 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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Chapter 17. Clear Commands

17.1. 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:

```c
void vkCmdClearColorImage(
    VkCommandBuffer                             commandBuffer,
    VkImage                                     image,
    VkImageLayout                               imageLayout,
    const VkClearColorValue*                    pColor,
    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_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL.
- `pColor` is a pointer to a VkClearColorValue structure that contains the values the image subresource ranges will be cleared to (see Clear Values below).
- `rangeCount` is the number of image subresource range structures in `pRanges`.
- `pRanges` points to an array of VkImageSubresourceRange structures that describe 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

- The format features of image must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT.
- image must have been created with VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT usage flag.
- image must not use a format listed in Formats requiring sampler Y’CbCr conversion for VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT image views.
- If image is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.
- 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.
- imageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL, or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR.
- The VkImageSubresourceRange::aspectMask members of the elements of the pRanges array must each only include VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_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 not have a compressed or depth/stencil format.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `image` must be a valid `VkImage` handle
- `imageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value
- `pColor` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkClearColorValue` union
- `pRanges` must be a valid pointer to an array of `rangeCount` valid `VkImageSubresourceRange` structures
- `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 render pass instance
- `rangeCount` must be greater than 0
- 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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To clear one or more subranges of a depth/stencil image, call:

```
void vkCmdClearDepthStencilImage(
    VkCommandBuffer                             commandBuffer,
    VkImage                                     image,
    VkImageLayout                               imageLayout,
    const VkClearColorValue*             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 that contains the values 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** points to an array of **VkImageSubresourceRange** structures that describe a range of mipmap levels, array layers, and aspects to be cleared, as described in **Image Views**.

---

### Valid Usage

- The **format features** of **image** must contain **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT**.

- **image** must have been created with **VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT** usage flag.

- If **image** is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single **VkDeviceMemory** object.

- **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**.

- **imageLayout** must be either of **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL** or **VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL**.

- The **VkImageSubresourceRange**:aspectMask members of the elements of the **pRanges** array must each only include **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT** if the image format has a depth component.

- The **VkImageSubresourceRange**:aspectMask members of the elements of the **pRanges** array must each only include **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT** if the image format has a stencil component.

- 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.
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` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkClearDepthStencilValue` structure
- `pRanges` must be a valid pointer to an array of `rangeCount` valid `VkImageSubresourceRange` structures
- `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 render pass instance
- `rangeCount` must be greater than 0
- 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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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
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</table>

Clears outside render pass instances are treated as transfer operations for the purposes of memory barriers.

### 17.2. 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:
void vkCmdClearAttachments(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    uint32_t attachmentCount,
    const VkClearAttachment* pAttachments,
    uint32_t rectCount,
    const VkClearRect* pRects);

• 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 to be cleared in the current subpass is VK_ATTACHMENT_UNUSED, then the clear has no effect on that attachment.
• rectCount is the number of entries in the pRects array.
• pRects points to an array of VkClearRect structures defining regions within each selected attachment to clear.

vkCmdClearAttachments can clear multiple regions of each attachment used in the current subpass of a render pass instance. This command must be called only inside a render pass instance, and implicitly selects the images to clear based on the current framebuffer attachments and the command parameters.

Unlike other clear commands, vkCmdClearAttachments executes as a drawing command, rather than a transfer command, with writes performed by it executing in rasterization order. Clears to color attachments are executed as color attachment writes, by the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT stage. Clears to depth/stencil attachments are executed as depth writes and writes by the VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_EARLY_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT and VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_LATE_FRAGMENT_TESTS_BIT stages.
## Valid Usage

- If the `aspectMask` member of any element of `pAttachments` contains \( VK_{\text{IMAGE\_ASPECT\_COLOR\_BIT}} \), then the `colorAttachment` member of that element must either refer to a color attachment which is \( VK_{\text{ATTACHMENT\_UNUSED}} \), or must be a valid color attachment.

- If the `aspectMask` member of any element of `pAttachments` contains \( VK_{\text{IMAGE\_ASPECT\_DEPTH\_BIT}} \), then the current subpass' depth/stencil attachment must either be \( VK_{\text{ATTACHMENT\_UNUSED}} \), or must have a depth component.

- If the `aspectMask` member of any element of `pAttachments` contains \( VK_{\text{IMAGE\_ASPECT\__STENCIL\_BIT}} \), then the current subpass' depth/stencil attachment must either be \( VK_{\text{ATTACHMENT\_UNUSED}} \), or must have a stencil component.

- The `rect` member of each element of `pRects` must have an `extent.width` greater than 0.

- The `rect` member of each element of `pRects` must have an `extent.height` greater than 0.

- The rectangular region specified by each element of `pRects` must be contained within the render area of the current render pass instance.

- The layers specified by each element of `pRects` must be contained within every attachment that `pAttachments` refers to.

- The `layerCount` member of each element of `pRects` must not be 0.

- If the render pass instance this is recorded in uses multiview, then `baseArrayLayer` must be zero and `layerCount` must be one.

## Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle.

- `pAttachments` must be a valid pointer to an array of `attachmentCount` valid `VkClearAttachment` structures.

- `pRects` must be a valid pointer to an array of `rectCount` `VkClearRect` structures.

- `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.

- `attachmentCount` must be greater than 0.

- `rectCount` 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>Graphics</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VkClearRect structure is defined as:

```c
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:

```c
typedef struct VkClearAttachment {
    VkImageAspectFlags    aspectMask;
    uint32_t              colorAttachment;
    VkClearValue          clearValue;
} 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 to the `pColorAttachments` array in the `VkSubpassDescription` structure of the current subpass which selects the color attachment to clear.
- `clearValue` is the color or depth/stencil value to clear the attachment to, as described in Clear Chapter 17. Clear Commands | 585
Values below.

No memory barriers are needed between \( \text{vkCmdClearAttachments} \) and preceding or subsequent draw or attachment clear commands in the same subpass.

The \( \text{vkCmdClearAttachments} \) command is not affected by the bound pipeline state.

Attachments can also be cleared at the beginning of a render pass instance by setting \( \text{loadOp} \) (or \( \text{stencilLoadOp} \)) of \( \text{VkAttachmentDescription} \) to \( \text{VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR} \), as described for \( \text{vkCreateRenderPass} \).

### Valid Usage

- If \( \text{aspectMask} \) includes \( \text{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT} \), it must not include \( \text{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT} \) or \( \text{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT} \).
- \( \text{aspectMask} \) must not include \( \text{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT} \).
- \( \text{clearValue} \) must be a valid \( \text{VkClearValue} \) union.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \( \text{aspectMask} \) must be a valid combination of \( \text{VkImageAspectFlagBits} \) values.
- \( \text{aspectMask} \) must not be 0.

### 17.3. Clear Values

The \( \text{VkClearColorValue} \) structure is defined as:

```c
typedef union VkClearColorValue {
    float    float32[4];
    int32_t   int32[4];
    uint32_t  uint32[4];
} VkClearColorValue;
```

- \( \text{float32} \) are the color clear values when the format of the image or attachment is one of the formats in the \text{Interpretation of Numeric Format} table other than signed integer (\( \text{SINT} \)) or unsigned integer (\( \text{UINT} \)). 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.

- \( \text{int32} \) are the color clear values when the format of the image or attachment is signed integer (\( \text{SINT} \)). 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.

- \( \text{uint32} \) 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
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

- `depth` must be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive

The `VkClearValue` union is defined as:

```c
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.

### 17.4. Filling Buffers

To clear buffer data, call:
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 “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

- **dstOffset** **must** be less than the size of **dstBuffer**
- **dstOffset** **must** be a multiple of 4
- If **size** is not equal to **VK_WHOLE_SIZE**, **size** **must** be greater than 0
- If **size** is not equal to **VK_WHOLE_SIZE**, **size** **must** be less than or equal to the size of **dstBuffer** minus **dstOffset**
- If **size** is not equal to **VK_WHOLE_SIZE**, **size** **must** be a multiple of 4
- **dstBuffer** **must** have been created with **VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT** usage flag
- If **dstBuffer** is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single **VkDeviceMemory** object
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `dstBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics or compute operations
- This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- 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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<td>Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
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17.5. Updating Buffers

To update buffer data inline in a command buffer, call:

```c
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 that they should not.

The source data is copied from the user pointer to the command buffer when the command is called.

vkCmdUpdateBuffer is only allowed outside of a render pass. This command is treated as “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 vkCmdUpdateBuffer.

Valid Usage

- dstOffset must be less than the size of dstBuffer
- dataSize must be less than or equal to the size of dstBuffer minus dstOffset
- dstBuffer must have been created with VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT usage flag
- If dstBuffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object
- dstOffset must be a multiple of 4
- dataSize must be less than or equal to 65536
- dataSize must be a multiple of 4
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `dstBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `pData` must be a valid pointer to an array of `dataSize` bytes
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations
- This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- `dataSize` must be greater than 0
- 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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<td>Transfer</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 18. 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 \texttt{vkCmdCopyBuffer} and a portion of an image can be copied to another image with \texttt{vkCmdCopyImage}. Image data can also be copied to and from buffer memory using \texttt{vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer} and \texttt{vkCmdCopyBufferToImage}. Image data can be blitted (with or without scaling and filtering) with \texttt{vkCmdBlitImage}. Multisampled images can be resolved to a non-multisampled image with \texttt{vkCmdResolveImage}.

18.1. Common Operation

The following valid usage rules apply to all copy commands:

- Copy commands must be recorded outside of a render pass instance.
- The set of all bytes bound to all the source regions must not overlap the set of all bytes bound to the destination regions.
- The set of all bytes bound to each destination region must not overlap the set of all bytes bound to another destination region.
- Copy regions must be non-empty.
- Regions must not extend outside the bounds of the buffer or image level, except that regions of compressed images can extend as far as the dimension of the image level rounded up to a complete compressed texel block.
- Source image subresources must be in either the \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL} or \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL} layout. Destination image subresources must be in the \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR}, \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL} or \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL} layout. As a consequence, if an image subresource is used as both source and destination of a copy, it must be in the \texttt{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL} layout.
- Source images must have \texttt{VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT} in their format features.
- Destination images must have \texttt{VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT} in their format features.
- Source buffers must have been created with the \texttt{VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT} usage bit enabled and destination buffers must have been created with the \texttt{VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT} usage bit enabled.
- Source images must have been created with \texttt{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT} set in \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo::usage}
- Destination images must have been created with \texttt{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT} set in \texttt{VkImageCreateInfo::usage}

All copy commands are treated as “transfer” operations for the purposes of synchronization barriers.

18.2. Copying Data Between Buffers

To copy data between buffer objects, call:
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

• The srcOffset member of each element of pRegions must be less than the size of srcBuffer
• The dstOffset member of each element of pRegions must be less than the size of dstBuffer
• The size member of each element of pRegions must be less than or equal to the size of srcBuffer minus srcOffset
• The size member of each element of pRegions must be less than or equal to the size of dstBuffer minus dstOffset
• The union of the source regions, and the union of the 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
• If srcBuffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object
• dstBuffer must have been created with VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT usage flag
• If dstBuffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `srcBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `dstBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `pRegions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `regionCount` valid `VkBufferCopy` structures
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations
- This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- `regionCount` must be greater than 0
- Each of `commandBuffer`, `dstBuffer`, and `srcBuffer` 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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</tbody>
</table>

The `VkBufferCopy` structure is defined as:

```c
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

- The size must be greater than 0

18.3. 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:

```cpp
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 the format of `srcImage` or `dstImage` is a multi-planar image 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 $4 \times 4$ 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 $4 \times 4$ 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 \((\text{extent.width} + \text{srcOffset.x})\) must equal the image subresource width.
- If *extent.height* is not a multiple of the compressed texel block height, then \((\text{extent.height} + \text{srcOffset.y})\) must equal the image subresource height.
- If *extent.depth* is not a multiple of the compressed texel block depth, then \((\text{extent.depth} + \text{srcOffset.z})\) 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 \((\text{extent.width} + \text{dstOffset.x})\) must equal the image subresource width.
• If `extent.height` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block height, then \((\text{extent.height} + \text{dstOffset.y})\) must equal the image subresource height.

• If `extent.depth` is not a multiple of the compressed texel block depth, then \((\text{extent.depth} + \text{dstOffset.z})\) 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

- The source region specified by each element of `pRegions` must be a region that is contained within `srcImage` if the `srcImage`'s `VkFormat` is not a multi-planar format, and **must** be a region that is contained within the plane being copied if the `srcImage`'s `VkFormat` is a multi-planar format.

- The destination region specified by each element of `pRegions` must be a region that is contained within `dstImage` if the `dstImage`'s `VkFormat` is not a multi-planar format, and **must** be a region that is contained within the plane being copied to if the `dstImage`'s `VkFormat` is a multi-planar format.

- The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of `pRegions`, **must** not overlap in memory.

- The **format features** of `srcImage` **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT`.

- `srcImage` **must** have been created with `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT` usage flag.

- 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.

- `srcImageLayout` **must** specify the layout of the image subresources of `srcImage` specified in `pRegions` at the time this command is executed on a `VkDevice`.

- `srcImageLayout` **must** be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL`, or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR`.

- The **format features** of `dstImage` **must** contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT`.

- `dstImage` **must** have been created with `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT` usage flag.

- 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.

- `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`.

- 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.

- 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.

- When a copy is performed to or from an image with a multi-planar format, the `aspectMask` of the `srcSubresource` and/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` (with `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` valid only for a `VkFormat` with three planes).

- The sample count of `srcImage` and `dstImage` **must** match.

- The `srcSubresource.mipLevel` member of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `srcImage` was created.
• The `dstSubresource.mipLevel` member of each element of `pRegions` **must** be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `dstImage` was created.

• 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.

• 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.

• 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 `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`.

### 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 `VkImageCopy` structures
- `commandBuffer` **must** be in the `recording` state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support transfer, graphics, or compute operations
- This command **must** only be called outside of a render pass instance
- `regionCount` **must** be greater than 0
- 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
The `VkImageCopy` structure is defined as:

```c
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.

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 “.422” format images must fit the copied region within half the width of the parent image, and that copies accessing the R/B planes of “.420” format images must fit the copied region within half the width and height of the parent image.
Valid Usage

- If neither the calling command’s `srcImage` nor the calling command’s `dstImage` has a multi-planar image format then the `aspectMask` member of `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must match.

- If the calling command’s `srcImage` has a `VkFormat` with two planes then the `srcSubresource aspectMask` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT`.

- If the calling command’s `srcImage` has a `VkFormat` with three planes then the `srcSubresource aspectMask` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT`.

- If the calling command’s `dstImage` has a `VkFormat` with two planes then the `dstSubresource aspectMask` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT` or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT`.

- If the calling command’s `dstImage` has a `VkFormat` with three planes then the `dstSubresource aspectMask` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT`, `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT`, or `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT`.

- If the calling command’s `srcImage` has a multi-planar image format and the `dstImage` does not have a multi-planar image format, the `dstSubresource aspectMask` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`.

- If the calling command’s `dstImage` has a multi-planar image format and the `srcImage` does not have a multi-planar image format, the `srcSubresource aspectMask` must be `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`.

- 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).

- If either of the calling command’s `srcImage` or `dstImage` parameters are of `VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D`, the `baseArrayLayer` and `layerCount` members of the corresponding subresource must be 0 and 1, respectively.

- The `aspectMask` member of `srcSubresource` must specify aspects present in the calling command’s `srcImage`.

- The `aspectMask` member of `dstSubresource` must specify aspects present in the calling command’s `dstImage`.

- `srcOffset.x` and `(extent.width + srcOffset.x)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the source image subresource width.

- `srcOffset.y` and `(extent.height + srcOffset.y)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the source image subresource height.

- If the calling command’s `srcImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, then `srcOffset.y` must be 0 and `extent.height` must be 1.

- `srcOffset.z` and `(extent.depth + srcOffset.z)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the source image subresource depth.

- If the calling command’s `srcImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, then `srcOffset.z` must be 0.
and **extent.depth** must be 1.

- If the calling command’s **dstImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D**, then **dstOffset.z** must be 0 and **extent.depth** must be 1.

- If the calling command’s **srcImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D**, then **srcOffset.z** must be 0.

- If the calling command’s **dstImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D**, then **dstOffset.z** must be 0.

- If both **srcImage** and **dstImage** are of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D** then **extent.depth** must be 1.

- If the calling command’s **srcImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D**, and the **dstImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D**, then **extent.depth** must equal to the **layerCount** member of **srcSubresource**.

- If the calling command’s **dstImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D**, and the **srcImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D**, then **extent.depth** must equal to the **layerCount** member of **dstSubresource**.

- **dstOffset.x** and \((extent.width + dstOffset.x)\) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the destination image subresource width

- **dstOffset.y** and \((extent.height + dstOffset.y)\) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the destination image subresource height

- If the calling command’s **dstImage** is of type **VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D**, then **dstOffset.y** must be 0 and **extent.height** must be 1.

- **dstOffset.z** and \((extent.depth + dstOffset.z)\) must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the destination image subresource depth

- If the calling command’s **srcImage** is a compressed image, or a **single-plane**, “.422” image format, all members of **srcOffset** must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block

- If the calling command’s **srcImage** is a compressed image, or a **single-plane**, “.422” image format, **extent.width** must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width or \((extent.width + srcOffset.x)\) must equal the source image subresource width

- If the calling command’s **srcImage** is a compressed image, or a **single-plane**, “.422” image format, **extent.height** must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or \((extent.height + srcOffset.y)\) must equal the source image subresource height

- If the calling command’s **srcImage** is a compressed image, or a **single-plane**, “.422” image format, **extent.depth** must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or \((extent.depth + srcOffset.z)\) must equal the source image subresource depth

- If the calling command’s **dstImage** is a compressed format image, or a **single-plane**, “.422” image format, all members of **dstOffset** must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block

- If the calling command’s **dstImage** is a compressed format image, or a **single-plane**, “.422” image format, **extent.width** must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width or \((extent.width + dstOffset.x)\) must equal the destination image subresource width

- If the calling command’s **dstImage** is a compressed format image, or a **single-plane**, “.422” image format, **extent.height** must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or \((extent.height + dstOffset.y)\) must equal the destination image subresource height
If the calling command's dstImage is a compressed format image, or a single-plane, “.422” image format, extent.depth must be a multiple of the compressed texel block depth or (extent.depth + dstOffset.z) must equal the destination image subresource depth.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- srcSubresource must be a valid VkImageSubresourceLayers structure
- dstSubresource must be a valid VkImageSubresourceLayers structure

The VkImageSubresourceLayers structure is defined as:

```c
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 from.
- baseArrayLayer and layerCount are the starting layer and number of layers to copy.

Valid Usage

- 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
- aspectMask must not contain VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT
- layerCount must be greater than 0

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- aspectMask must be a valid combination of VkImageAspectFlagBits values
- aspectMask must not be 0

18.4. 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 the format of dstImage is a multi-planar image 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

- **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 image region specified by each element of **pRegions** must be a region that is contained within **dstImage** if the **dstImage**'s **VkFormat** is not a multi-planar format, and must be a region that is contained within the plane being copied to if the **dstImage**'s **VkFormat** is a multi-planar format

- 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**
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `srcBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `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 `VkBufferImageCopy` structures
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations
- This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- `regionCount` must be greater than 0
- Each of `commandBuffer`, `dstImage`, and `srcBuffer` 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 data from an image object to a buffer object, call:

```c
void vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer(
    VkCommandBuffer                             commandBuffer,  // Command buffer
    VkImage                                     srcImage,        // Source image
    VkImageLayout                               srcImageLayout,  // Source image layout
    VkBuffer                                    dstBuffer,        // Destination buffer
    uint32_t                                    regionCount,     // Number of regions
    const VkBufferImageCopy*                    pRegions);       // Pointer to array of regions
```
- `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 the `VkFormat` of `srcImage` is a multi-planar image 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

- The image region specified by each element of `pRegions` must be a region that is contained within `srcImage` if the `srcImage`'s `VkFormat` is not a multi-planar format, and must be a region that is contained within the plane being copied if the `srcImage`'s `VkFormat` is a multi-planar format.

- `dstBuffer` 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.

- The format features of `srcImage` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT`.

- `srcImage` must have been created with `VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT` usage flag.

- If `srcImage` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- `srcImage` must have a sample count equal to `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`.

- `srcImageLayout` must specify the layout of the image subresources of `srcImage` specified in `pRegions` at the time this command is executed on a `VkDevice`.

- `srcImageLayout` must be `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR`, `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL` or `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL`.

- `dstBuffer` must have been created with `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT` usage flag.

- If `dstBuffer` is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object.

- The `imageSubresource.mipLevel` member of each element of `pRegions` must be less than the `mipLevels` specified in `VkImageCreateInfo` when `srcImage` 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 `srcImage` 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`.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `srcImage` must be a valid `VkImage` handle
- `srcImageLayout` must be a valid `VkImageLayout` value
- `dstBuffer` must be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `pRegions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `regionCount` valid `VkBufferImageCopy` structures
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support transfer, graphics, or compute operations
- This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance
- `regionCount` must be greater than 0
- 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

<table>
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<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Secondary</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

For both `vkCmdCopyBufferToImage` and `vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer`, each element of `pRegions` is a structure defined as:
```c
typedef struct VkBufferImageCopy {
    VkDeviceSize                bufferOffset;
    uint32_t                    bufferRowLength;
    uint32_t                    bufferImageHeight;
    VkImageSubresourceLayers    imageSubresource;
    VkOffset3D                  imageOffset;
    VkExtent3D                  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 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.
Valid Usage

- If the calling command’s `VkImage` parameter’s format is not a depth/stencil format or a multi-planar format, then `bufferOffset` must be a multiple of the format’s texel block size.

- If the calling command’s `VkImage` parameter’s format is a multi-planar format, then `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

- `bufferOffset` must be a multiple of 4

- `bufferRowLength` must be 0, or greater than or equal to the `width` member of `imageExtent`

- `bufferOffsetHeight` must be 0, or greater than or equal to the `height` member of `imageExtent`

- `imageOffset.x` and `(imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the image subresource width where this refers to the width of the plane of the image involved in the copy in the case of a multi-planar format

- `imageOffset.y` and `(imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the image subresource height where this refers to the height of the plane of the image involved in the copy in the case of a multi-planar format

- If the calling command’s `srcImage` (vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer) or `dstImage` (vkCmdCopyBufferToImage) is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, then `imageOffset.y` must be 0 and `imageExtent.height` must be 1

- `imageOffset.z` and `(imageExtent.depth + imageOffset.z)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the image subresource depth

- If the calling command’s `srcImage` (vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer) or `dstImage` (vkCmdCopyBufferToImage) is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D` or `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, then `imageOffset.z` must be 0 and `imageExtent.depth` must be 1

- If the calling command’s `VkImage` parameter is a compressed image, or a single-plane, “_422” image format, `bufferRowLength` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width

- If the calling command’s `VkImage` parameter is a compressed image, or a single-plane, “_422” image format, `bufferOffsetHeight` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height

- If the calling command’s `VkImage` parameter is a compressed image, or a single-plane, “_422” image format, all members of `imageOffset` must be a multiple of the corresponding dimensions of the compressed texel block

- If the calling command’s `VkImage` parameter is a compressed image, or a single-plane, “_422” image format, `bufferOffset` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block size in bytes

- If the calling command’s `VkImage` parameter is a compressed image, or a single-plane, “_422” image format, `imageExtent.width` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block width or `(imageExtent.width + imageOffset.x)` must equal the image subresource width

- If the calling command’s `VkImage` parameter is a compressed image, or a single-plane, “_422” image format, `imageExtent.height` must be a multiple of the compressed texel block height or `(imageExtent.height + imageOffset.y)` must equal the image subresource height
**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `imageSubresource` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure

### 18.4.1. 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>;
rowLength /= compressedTexelBlockWidth;
imageHeight /= compressedTexelBlockHeight;

address of (x,y,z) = region->bufferOffset + (((z * imageHeight) + y) * rowLength + x) * compressedTexelBlockSizeInBytes;

where x,y,z range from (0,0,0) to region->imageExtent.{width/compressedTexelBlockWidth,height/compressedTexelBlockHeight,depth/compressedTexelBlockDepth}.
```

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.

## 18.5. Image Copies with Scaling

To copy regions of a source image into a destination image, potentially performing format conversion, arbitrary scaling, and filtering, call:
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:

  \[ u_{\text{offset}} = u_{\text{base}} - x_{\text{dst}0} \]

  \[ v_{\text{offset}} = v_{\text{base}} - y_{\text{dst}0} \]

  \[ w_{\text{offset}} = w_{\text{base}} - z_{\text{dst}0} \]

  \[ a_{\text{offset}} = a - \text{baseArrayCount}_{\text{dst}} \]
• The scale is determined from the source and destination regions, and applied to the offset coordinates:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{scale}_u &= \frac{(x_{\text{src}1} - x_{\text{src}0})}{(x_{\text{dst}1} - x_{\text{dst}0})} \\
\text{scale}_v &= \frac{(y_{\text{src}1} - y_{\text{src}0})}{(y_{\text{dst}1} - y_{\text{dst}0})} \\
\text{scale}_w &= \frac{(z_{\text{src}1} - z_{\text{src}0})}{(z_{\text{dst}1} - z_{\text{dst}0})}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{u}_{\text{scaled}} &= \text{u}_{\text{offset}} \times \text{scale}_u \\
\text{v}_{\text{scaled}} &= \text{v}_{\text{offset}} \times \text{scale}_v \\
\text{w}_{\text{scaled}} &= \text{w}_{\text{offset}} \times \text{scale}_w
\end{align*}
\]

• Finally the source offset is added to the scaled coordinates, to determine the final unnormalized coordinates used to sample from \textit{srcImage}:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{u} &= \text{u}_{\text{scaled}} + x_{\text{src}0} \\
\text{v} &= \text{v}_{\text{scaled}} + y_{\text{src}0} \\
\text{w} &= \text{w}_{\text{scaled}} + z_{\text{src}0} \\
\text{q} &= \text{mipLevel} \\
\text{a} &= \text{a}_{\text{offset}} + \text{baseArrayCount}_{\text{src}}
\end{align*}
\]

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{quote}
\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{quote}

Blits are done layer by layer starting with the baseArrayLayer member of \textit{srcSubresource} for the source and \textit{dstSubresource} for the destination. layerCount layers are blitted to the destination image.

3D textures are blitted slice by slice. Slices in the source region bounded by \textit{srcOffsets}[0].\textit{z} and \textit{srcOffsets}[1].\textit{z} are copied to slices in the destination region bounded by \textit{dstOffsets}[0].\textit{z} and \textit{dstOffsets}[1].\textit{z}. For each destination slice, a source \textit{z} coordinate is linearly interpolated between \textit{srcOffsets}[0].\textit{z} and \textit{srcOffsets}[1].\textit{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. If 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, unscaled 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

- The source region specified by each element of \( p\text{Regions} \) must be a region that is contained within \( \text{srcImage} \).
- The destination region specified by each element of \( p\text{Regions} \) must be a region that is contained within \( \text{dstImage} \).
- The union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of \( p\text{Regions}, \) must not overlap in memory with any texel that may be sampled during the blit operation.
- The format features of \( \text{srcImage} \) must contain \( \text{VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT} \).
- \( \text{srcImage} \) must not use a format listed in Formats requiring sampler Y’C\_bC\_r conversion for \( \text{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT} \) image views.
- \( \text{srcImage} \) must have been created with \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT} \) usage flag.
- If \( \text{srcImage} \) is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single \( \text{VkDeviceMemory} \) object.
- \( \text{srcImageLayout} \) must specify the layout of the image subresources of \( \text{srcImage} \) specified in \( p\text{Regions} \) at the time this command is executed on a \( \text{VkDevice} \).
- \( \text{srcImageLayout} \) must be \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR}, \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL} \) or \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL} \).
- The format features of \( \text{dstImage} \) must contain \( \text{VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT} \).
- \( \text{dstImage} \) must not use a format listed in Formats requiring sampler Y’C\_bC\_r conversion for \( \text{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT} \) image views.
- \( \text{dstImage} \) must have been created with \( \text{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT} \) usage flag.
- If \( \text{dstImage} \) is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single \( \text{VkDeviceMemory} \) object.
- \( \text{dstImageLayout} \) must specify the layout of the image subresources of \( \text{dstImage} \) specified in \( p\text{Regions} \) at the time this command is executed on a \( \text{VkDevice} \).
- \( \text{dstImageLayout} \) must be \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR}, \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL} \) or \( \text{VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL} \).
- The sample count of \( \text{srcImage} \) and \( \text{dstImage} \) must both be equal to \( \text{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT} \).
- If either of \( \text{srcImage} \) or \( \text{dstImage} \) was created with a signed integer \( \text{VkFormat} \), the other must also have been created with a signed integer \( \text{VkFormat} \).
- If either of \( \text{srcImage} \) or \( \text{dstImage} \) was created with an unsigned integer \( \text{VkFormat} \), the other must also have been created with an unsigned integer \( \text{VkFormat} \).
- If either of \( \text{srcImage} \) or \( \text{dstImage} \) was created with a depth/stencil format, the other must have exactly the same format.
- If \( \text{srcImage} \) was created with a depth/stencil format, \( \text{filter} \) must be \( \text{VK_FILTER_NEAREST} \).
- \( \text{srcImage} \) must have been created with a \( \text{samples} \) value of \( \text{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT} \).
- \( \text{dstImage} \) must have been created with a \( \text{samples} \) value of \( \text{VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT} \).
- If \( \text{filter} \) is \( \text{VK_FILTER_LINEAR} \), then the format features of \( \text{srcImage} \) must contain...
VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT.

• The srcSubresource.mipLevel member of each element of pRegions must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when srcImage was created

• The dstSubresource.mipLevel member of each element of pRegions must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when dstImage was created

• 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

• 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

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

• This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

• regionCount must be greater than 0

• 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
The `VkImageBlit` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkImageBlit {
    VkImageSubresourceLayers srcSubresource;
    VkOffset3D srcOffsets[2];
    VkImageSubresourceLayers dstSubresource;
    VkOffset3D dstOffsets[2];
} VkImageBlit;
```

- `srcSubresource` is the subresource to blit from.
- `srcOffsets` is an array of two `VkOffset3D` structures specifying the bounds of the source region within `srcSubresource`.
- `dstSubresource` is the subresource to blit into.
- `dstOffsets` is 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 the specified source and destination regions.
**Valid Usage**

- The aspectMask member of srcSubresource and dstSubresource must match.
- The layerCount member of srcSubresource and dstSubresource must match.
- If either of the calling command’s srcImage or dstImage parameters are of VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D, the baseArrayLayer and layerCount members of both srcSubresource and dstSubresource must be 0 and 1, respectively.
- The aspectMask member of srcSubresource must specify aspects present in the calling command’s srcImage.
- The aspectMask member of dstSubresource must specify aspects present in the calling command’s dstImage.
- srcOffset[0].x and srcOffset[1].x must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the source image subresource width.
- srcOffset[0].y and srcOffset[1].y must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the source image subresource height.
- If the calling command’s srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then srcOffset[0].y must be 0 and srcOffset[1].y must be 1.
- srcOffset[0].z and srcOffset[1].z must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the source image subresource depth.
- If the calling command’s srcImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D or VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then srcOffset[0].z must be 0 and srcOffset[1].z must be 1.
- dstOffset[0].x and dstOffset[1].x must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the destination image subresource width.
- dstOffset[0].y and dstOffset[1].y must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the destination image subresource height.
- If the calling command’s dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D, then dstOffset[0].y must be 0 and dstOffset[1].y must be 1.
- dstOffset[0].z and dstOffset[1].z must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the destination image subresource depth.
- If the calling command’s dstImage is of type VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D or VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D, then dstOffset[0].z must be 0 and dstOffset[1].z must be 1.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- srcSubresource must be a valid VkImageSubresourceLayers structure.
- dstSubresource must be a valid VkImageSubresourceLayers structure.
18.6. Resolving Multisample Images

To resolve a multisample image to a non-multisample image, call:

```c
void vkCmdResolveImage(
    VkCommandBuffer           commandBuffer,  // Command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
    VkImage                   srcImage,       // Source image.
    VkImageLayout             srcImageLayout, // Layout of the source image subresources for the resolve.
    VkImage                   dstImage,       // Destination image.
    VkImageLayout             dstImageLayout, // Layout of the destination image subresources for the resolve.
    uint32_t                  regionCount,   // Number of regions to resolve.
    const VkImageResolve*     pRegions);    // Pointer to an array of VkImageResolve structures specifying the regions to resolve.
```

- `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 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 `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`.

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 image.
Valid Usage

- The source region specified by each element of pRegions must be a region that is contained within srcImage.
- The destination region specified by each element of pRegions must be a region that is contained within dstImage.
- The union of all source regions, and the union of all destination regions, specified by the elements of pRegions, must not overlap in memory.
- If srcImage is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object.
- srcImage must have a sample count equal to any valid sample count value other than VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT.
- 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.
- srcImageLayout must specify the layout of the image subresources of srcImage specified in pRegions at the time this command is executed on a VkDevice.
- srcImageLayout must be VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_SRC_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL.
- 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_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR, VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_TRANSFER_DST_OPTIMAL or VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL.
- The format features of dstImage must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT.
- srcImage and dstImage must have been created with the same image format.
- The srcSubresource.mipLevel member of each element of pRegions must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when srcImage was created.
- The dstSubresource.mipLevel member of each element of pRegions must be less than the mipLevels specified in VkImageCreateInfo when dstImage was created.
- 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.
- 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.
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 `VkImageResolve` structures
- `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 render pass instance
- `regionCount` must be greater than 0
- 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

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `VkImageResolve` structure is defined as:

```c
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**

• The `aspectMask` member of `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must only contain `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT`.

• The `layerCount` member of `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must match.

• If either of the calling command's `srcImage` or `dstImage` parameters are of `VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D`, the `baseArrayLayer` and `layerCount` members of both `srcSubresource` and `dstSubresource` must be 0 and 1, respectively.

• `srcOffset.x` and `(extent.width + srcOffset.x)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the source image subresource width.

• `srcOffset.y` and `(extent.height + srcOffset.y)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the source image subresource height.

• If the calling command's `srcImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, then `srcOffset.y` must be 0 and `extent.height` must be 1.

• `srcOffset.z` and `(extent.depth + srcOffset.z)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the source image subresource depth.

• If the calling command's `srcImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D` or `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, then `srcOffset.z` must be 0 and `extent.depth` must be 1.

• `dstOffset.x` and `(extent.width + dstOffset.x)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the destination image subresource width.

• `dstOffset.y` and `(extent.height + dstOffset.y)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the destination image subresource height.

• If the calling command's `dstImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D`, then `dstOffset.y` must be 0 and `extent.height` must be 1.

• `dstOffset.z` and `(extent.depth + dstOffset.z)` must both be greater than or equal to 0 and less than or equal to the destination image subresource depth.

• If the calling command's `dstImage` is of type `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D` or `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`, then `dstOffset.z` must be 0 and `extent.depth` must be 1.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• `srcSubresource` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure

• `dstSubresource` must be a valid `VkImageSubresourceLayers` structure
Chapter 19. 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
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 an extension-specific 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

- 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 `geometry shaders` 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 `tessellation shaders` feature is not enabled, `topology` must not be `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST`.

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 VkFlags VkPipelineInputAssemblyStateCreateFlags;
```

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

19.1. 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,
    VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY** specifies a series separate line primitives with adjacency.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_LINE_STRIP_WITH_ADJACENCY** specifies a series connected line primitives with adjacency, with consecutive primitives sharing three vertices.
- **VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_LIST_WITH_ADJACENCY** specifies a series 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>●</td>
<td>Vertex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vertex Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➡️</td>
<td>Provoking Vertex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A point in 3-dimensional space. Positions chosen within the diagrams are arbitrary and for illustration only.

Sequence position of a vertex within the provided vertex data.

Provoking vertex within the main primitive. The arrow points along an edge of the relevant primitive, following winding order. Used in flat shading.
### Primitive Edge
An edge connecting the points of a main primitive.

### Adjacency Edge
Points connected by these lines do not contribute to a main primitive, and are only accessible in a **geometry shader**.

### Winding Order
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.

The diagrams are supported with mathematical definitions where the vertices \((v)\) and primitives \((p)\) are numbered starting from 0; \(v_0\) is the first vertex in the provided data and \(p_0\) is the first primitive in the set of primitives defined by the vertices and topology.

#### 19.1.1. Point Lists
When the topology is `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`.

![Point List Diagram](image)

#### 19.1.2. Line Lists
When the 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 provoking vertex for \(p_i\) is \(v_{2i}\). The number of primitives generated is equal to \(\text{vertexCount}/2\).

![Line List Diagram](image)
19.1.3. Line Strips

When the 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 provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_i \). The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \max(0, \text{vertexCount} - 1) \).

19.1.4. Triangle Lists

When the 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 provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_{3i} \). The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \lfloor \text{vertexCount}/3 \rfloor \).

19.1.5. Triangle Strips

When the 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 provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_i \). The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \max(0, \text{vertexCount} - 2) \).

Note

The ordering of the vertices in each successive triangle is reversed, so that the winding order is consistent throughout the strip.
19.1.6. Triangle Fans

When the topology is VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_TRIANGLE_FAN, triangle primitives are defined around a shared common vertex, according to the equation:

\[ p_i = \{v_{i+1}, v_i, v_0\} \]

The provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_{i+1} \). The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \max(0, \text{vertexCount}-2) \).

![Diagram of Triangle Fans]

19.1.7. Line Lists With Adjacency

When the topology is 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 provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_{4i+1} \). The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \lfloor \text{vertexCount}/4 \rfloor \).

![Diagram of Line Lists With Adjacency]

19.1.8. Line Strips With Adjacency

When the topology is 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 provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_{i+1} \). The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \max(0, \text{vertexCount}-3) \).

![Diagram of Line Strips With Adjacency]
19.1.9. Triangle Lists With Adjacency

When the 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 provoking vertex for \( p_i \) is \( v_{6i} \). The number of primitives generated is equal to \( \lfloor \text{vertexCount}/6 \rfloor \).

19.1.10. Triangle Strips With Adjacency

When the 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 \( \max(0, \text{vertexCount} - 4)/2 \).

If \( n=1 \), the primitive is defined as:

\[ p = \{v_0, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_4, v_3\} \]

If \( n>1 \), the total primitive consists of different vertices according to where it is in the strip:

\[ p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+1}, v_{2i+2}, v_{2i+6}, v_{2i+4}, v_{2i+3}\} \] when \( i=0 \)

\[ p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+3}, v_{2i+4}, v_{2i+6}, v_{2i+2}, v_{2i+1}\} \] when \( i>0, i<n-1, \text{and } i\%2=1 \)

\[ p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+2}, v_{2i+6}, v_{2i+4}, v_{2i+3}\} \] when \( i>0, i<n-1, \text{and } i\%2=0 \)

\[ p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+3}, v_{2i+4}, v_{2i+5}, v_{2i+2}, v_{2i+1}\} \] when \( i=n-1 \text{ and } i\%2=1 \)

\[ p_i = \{v_{2i}, v_{2i+2}, v_{2i+6}, v_{2i+4}, v_{2i+3}\} \] when \( i=n-1 \text{ and } i\%2=0 \)

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 \( v_{2i} \).

19.1.11. Patch Lists

When the topology is `VK_PRIMITIVE_TOPOLOGY_PATCH_LIST`, each consecutive set of \( m \) vertices defines a single patch primitive, according to the equation:

\[
p_i = \{v_{mi}, v_{mi+1}, \ldots, v_{mi+(m-2)}, v_{mi+(m-1)}\}
\]

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.

19.2. 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 draw 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 draw 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 draw 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.

### 19.3. 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
  - 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`
- `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`

To bind an index buffer to a command buffer, call:

```c
void vkCmdBindIndexBuffer(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    VkDeviceSize offset,
    VkIndexType indexType);
```

- `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 whether indices are treated as 16 bits or 32 bits.

### Valid Usage

- `offset` **must** be less than the size of `buffer`
- 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`
- `buffer` **must** have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDEX_BUFFER_BIT` flag
- If `buffer` is non-sparse then it **must** be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `buffer` **must** be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `indexType` **must** be a valid `VkIndexType` value
- `commandBuffer` **must** be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics operations
- 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
<th>Pipeline Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible values of `vkCmdBindIndexBuffer::indexType`, specifying the size of indices, are:

```c
typedef enum VkIndexType {
    VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT16 = 0,
    VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32 = 1,
    VK_INDEX_TYPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

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 Robust Buffer Access feature.

To record a non-indexed draw, call:

```c
void vkCmdDraw(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,       // The command buffer into which the command is recorded.
    uint32_t vertexCount,                // The number of vertices to draw.
    uint32_t instanceCount,              // The number of instances to draw.
    uint32_t firstVertex,                // The index of the first vertex to draw.
    uint32_t firstInstance);             // The index of the first instance to draw.
```

- `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

- If a VkImageView is sampled with VK_FILTER_LINEAR as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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 for commandBuffer.

- 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.

- If the robust buffer access 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 robust buffer access 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.
• 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

• Image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass must not be accessed in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

• 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.

• All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point’s interface must have valid buffers bound

• 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

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 graphics operations

• 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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To record an indexed draw, call:
```c
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

- If a `VkImageView` is sampled with `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- 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`.

- 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.

- 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 for `commandBuffer`.

- 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 `robust buffer access` 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 `robust buffer access` 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.
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.

Image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass must not be accessed in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

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.

All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point's interface must have valid buffers bound.

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

(indexSize * (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

### 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 graphics operations
- 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
To record a non-indexed indirect draw, call:

```c
void vkCmdDrawIndirect(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    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.

`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

• If a VkImageView is sampled with VK_FILTER_LINEAR as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT.

• 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.

• 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.

• 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 for commandBuffer.

• 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.

• If the robust buffer access 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 robust buffer access 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.
• 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.

• Image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass must not be accessed
  in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

• 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.

• All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex
  shader entry point’s interface must have valid buffers bound.

• 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.

• 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.

• If the multi-draw indirect feature is not enabled, drawCount must be 0 or 1.

• drawCount 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
- 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 `VkDrawIndirectCommand` structure is defined as:

```c
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

- 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.
- 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
void vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
    VkBuffer buffer,                // buffer is the buffer containing draw parameters.
    VkDeviceSize offset,            // offset is the byte offset into buffer where parameters begin.
    VkBuffer countBuffer,           // countBuffer is the buffer containing the draw count.
    VkDeviceSize countBufferOffset, // countBufferOffset is the byte offset into countBuffer where the draw count begins.
    uint32_t countBufferOffset,     // countBufferOffset is the byte offset into countBuffer where the draw count begins.
    uint32_t maxDrawCount,          // 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.
    uint32_t stride);              // stride is the byte stride between successive sets of draw parameters.
```

- `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.

`vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR` 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

• If a `VkImageView` is sampled with `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

• 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`.

• 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.

• 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 for `commandBuffer`.

• 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 `robust buffer access` 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 `robust buffer access` 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.
• 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

• Image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass must not be accessed in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

• 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.

• All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point’s interface must have valid buffers bound

• 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

• 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

• If countBuffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

• countBuffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set

• countBufferOffset must be a multiple of 4

• The count stored in countBuffer must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDrawIndirectCount

• stride must be a multiple of 4 and must be greater than or equal to sizeof(VkDrawIndirectCommand)

• 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

• If the count stored in countBuffer is equal to 1, (offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndirectCommand)) must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

• 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)

- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `buffer` **must** be a valid `VkBuffer` handle
- `countBuffer` **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
- 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

Command Properties

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</table>

To record an indexed indirect draw, call:

```c
void vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    VkBuffer buffer,
    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

• If a `VkImageView` is sampled with `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

• 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`.

• 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.

• 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 for `commandBuffer`.

• 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.

• If the robust buffer access 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 robust buffer access 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.
• 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

• Image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass must not be accessed in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

• 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.

• All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point’s interface must have valid buffers bound

• 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

• 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

• If the multi-draw indirect feature is not enabled, drawCount must be 0 or 1

• drawCount must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDrawIndirectCount

• If drawCount is greater than 1, stride must be a multiple of 4 and must be greater than or equal to sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)

• If the drawIndirectFirstInstance feature is not enabled, all the firstInstance members of the VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand structures accessed by this command must be 0

• If drawCount is equal to 1, (offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)) must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

• 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)

- `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
- 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>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Graphics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand` structure is defined as:

```c
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

- 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](#).

- \((\text{indexSize} \times (\text{firstIndex} + \text{indexCount}) + \text{offset})\) 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`.

- If the `drawIndirectFirstInstance` feature is not enabled, `firstInstance` must be 0.

To record an indexed draw call with a draw call count sourced from a buffer, call:

```c
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.

`vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR` 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

- If a `VkImageView` is sampled with `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` as a result of this command, then the image view’s format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`

- 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`

- 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

- 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 for `commandBuffer`

- 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

- If the robust buffer access 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 robust buffer access 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
• 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

• Image subresources used as attachments in the current render pass must not be accessed in any way other than as an attachment by this command.

• 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.

• All vertex input bindings accessed via vertex input variables declared in the vertex shader entry point’s interface must have valid buffers bound

• 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

• 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

• If countBuffer is non-sparse then it must be bound completely and contiguously to a single VkDeviceMemory object

• countBuffer must have been created with the VK_BUFFER_USAGE_INDIRECT_BUFFER_BIT bit set

• countBufferOffset must be a multiple of 4

• The count stored in countBuffer must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxDrawIndirectCount

• stride must be a multiple of 4 and must be greater than or equal to sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)

• If maxDrawCount is greater than or equal to 1, (stride × (maxDrawCount - 1) + offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)) must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

• If count stored in countBuffer is equal to 1, (offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)) must be less than or equal to the size of buffer

• If count stored in countBuffer is greater than 1, (stride × (drawCount - 1) + offset + sizeof(VkDrawIndexedIndirectCommand)) 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
- `countBuffer` 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
- 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

Command Properties

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<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 20. Fixed-Function Vertex Processing

Vertex fetching is controlled via configurable state, as a logically distinct graphics pipeline stage.

20.1. 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.
20.1.1. 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 scalar or vector 32-bit 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 32-bit input variables. Any 32-bit scalar or vector input will consume a single location. For 32-bit data types, missing components are filled in with default values as described below.

Table 24. Input attribute components accessed by 32-bit input variables
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 \texttt{VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::location}. Such matrices are treated as an array of column vectors with values taken from the input attributes identified in Table 25. Input attributes accessed by 32-bit input matrix variables. The \texttt{VkVertexInputAttributeDescription::format} must be specified with a \texttt{VkFormat} that corresponds to the appropriate type of column vector. The Component decoration must not be used with matrix types.

Table 25. 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 (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 26. 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 s 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>(o, o, 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>
</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.
20.2. Vertex Input Description

Applications specify vertex input attribute and vertex input binding descriptions as part of graphics pipeline creation. The `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo::pVertexInputState` points to a structure of type `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo`.

The `VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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

- `vertexBindingDescriptionCount` **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings`
- `vertexAttributeDescriptionCount` **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputAttributes`
- For every binding specified by each element of `pVertexAttributeDescriptions`, a `VkVertexInputBindingDescription` **must** exist in `pVertexBindingDescriptions` with the same value of binding
- All elements of `pVertexBindingDescriptions` **must** describe distinct binding numbers
- All elements of `pVertexAttributeDescriptions` **must** describe distinct attribute locations
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_VERTEX_INPUT_STATE_CREATE_INFO`
- **pNext** must be `NULL`
- **flags** must be `0`
- If `vertexBindingDescriptionCount` is not `0`, `pVertexBindingDescriptions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `vertexBindingDescriptionCount` valid `VkVertexInputBindingDescription` structures
- If `vertexAttributeDescriptionCount` is not `0`, `pVertexAttributeDescriptions` must be a valid pointer to an array of `vertexAttributeDescriptionCount` valid `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription` structures

```
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 an instance of the `VkVertexInputBindingDescription` structure.

The `VkVertexInputBindingDescription` structure is defined as:

```
typedef struct VkVertexInputBindingDescription {
    uint32_t             binding;
    uint32_t             stride;
    VkVertexInputRate    inputRate;
} VkVertexInputBindingDescription;
```

- **binding** is the binding number that this structure describes.
- **stride** is the distance in bytes between two 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

- **binding** must be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings`
- **stride** must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindingStride`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

• `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
typedef enum VkVertexInputRate {
    VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_VERTEX = 0,
    VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_INSTANCE = 1,
    VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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 an instance of the `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription` structure.

The `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkVertexInputAttributeDescription {
    uint32_t location;
    uint32_t binding;
    VkFormat format;
    uint32_t offset;
} VkVertexInputAttributeDescription;
```

- `location` is the shader binding 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

• **location** must be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputAttributes`
• **binding** must be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings`
• **offset** must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputAttributeOffset`
• **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`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• **format** must be a valid `VkFormat` value

To bind vertex buffers to a command buffer for use in subsequent draw commands, call:

```c
void vkCmdBindVertexBuffers(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command is recorded.
    uint32_t firstBinding,          // firstBinding is the index of the first vertex input binding whose state is updated by the command.
    uint32_t bindingCount,          // bindingCount is the number of vertex input bindings whose state is updated by the command.
    const VkBuffer* pBuffers,       // pBuffers is a pointer to an array of buffer handles.
    const VkDeviceSize* pOffsets);  // 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 draw commands.
Valid Usage

- `firstBinding` must be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings`
- The sum of `firstBinding` and `bindingCount` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxVertexInputBindings`
- All elements of `pOffsets` must be less than the size of the corresponding element in `pBuffers`
- All elements of `pBuffers` must have been created with the `VK_BUFFER_USAGE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT` flag
- Each element of `pBuffers` that is non-sparse must be bound completely and contiguously to a single `VkDeviceMemory` object

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `pBuffers` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindingCount` valid `VkBuffer` handles
- `pOffsets` must be a valid pointer to an array of `bindingCount` `VkDeviceSize` values
- `commandBuffer` must be in the `recording state`
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from must support graphics operations
- `bindingCount` must be greater than 0
- Both of `commandBuffer`, and the elements of `pBuffers` 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>Supported Queue Types</th>
<th>Pipeline Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Secondary</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 for `vkCmdDrawIndexed), and let `instanceIndex` be the instance number of the draw (a value between `firstInstance` and `firstInstance+instanceCount`).

```cpp
bufferBindingAddress = buffer[binding].baseAddress + offset[binding];

if (bindingDesc.inputRate == VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_VERTEX)
    vertexOffset = vertexIndex * bindingDesc.stride;
else
    vertexOffset = instanceIndex * bindingDesc.stride;

attribAddress = bufferBindingAddress + vertexOffset + attribDesc.offset;
```

For each attribute, raw data is extracted starting at `attribAddress` and is converted from the `VkVertexInputAttributeDescription`'s `format` to either to 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. 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). If the format does not include G, B, or A components, then those are filled with (0,0,1) as needed (using either 1.0f or integer 1 based on the format) for attributes that are not 64-bit data types. 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.

### 20.3. Example

To create a graphics pipeline that uses the following vertex description:

```cpp
struct Vertex
{
    float  x, y, z, w;
    uint8_t u, v;
};
```

The application could use the following set of structures:
const VkVertexInputBindingDescription binding =
{
    0,                     // binding
    sizeof(Vertex),        // stride
    VK_VERTEX_INPUT_RATE_VERTEX,  // inputRate
};

const VkVertexInputAttributeDescription attributes[] =
{
    {
        0,                  // location
        binding.binding,   // binding
        VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SFLOAT,   // format
        0                    // offset
    },
    {
        1,                  // location
        binding.binding,   // binding
        VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UNORM,   // format
        4 * sizeof(float)     // offset
    }
};

const VkPipelineVertexInputStateCreateInfo viInfo =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_VERTEX_INPUT_CREATE_INFO, // sType
    NULL,                     // pNext
    0,                     // flags
    1,                      // vertexBindingDescriptionCount
    &binding,               // pVertexBindingDescriptions
    2,                      // vertexAttributeDescriptionCount
    &attributes[0]         // pVertexAttributeDescriptions
};
Chapter 21. 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.

21.1. 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.
- \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.
- \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.
- \texttt{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 \texttt{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 \textit{domainOrigin} member of \texttt{VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo}.

Figure 12. Domain parameterization for tessellation primitive modes (upper-left origin)

Figure 13. Domain parameterization for tessellation primitive modes (lower-left origin)
In the domain parameterization diagrams, the coordinates illustrate the value of \textit{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.

### 21.2. 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.

### 21.3. 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 \texttt{OpExecutionMode} in the tessellation control or tessellation evaluation shader using one of the identifiers \texttt{SpacingEqual}, \texttt{SpacingFractionalEven}, or \texttt{SpacingFractionalOdd}.

If \texttt{SpacingEqual} is used, the floating-point tessellation level is first clamped to \([1, \texttt{maxLevel}]\), where \texttt{maxLevel} is the implementation-dependent maximum tessellation level \((\texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits} :: \texttt{maxTessellationGenerationLevel})\). 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 \texttt{SpacingFractionalEven} is used, the tessellation level is first clamped to \([2, \texttt{maxLevel}]\) and then rounded up to the nearest even integer \(n\). If \texttt{SpacingFractionalOdd} is used, the tessellation level is clamped to \([1, \texttt{maxLevel} - 1]\) and then rounded up to the nearest odd integer \(n\). If \(n=1\), 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 \textbf{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.

### 21.4. 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.

### 21.5. 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

\[
a = u_0v_1 - u_1v_0 - u_1v_2 + u_2v_1 + u_2v_0 - u_0v_2
\]

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 \( v \).
21.6. 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 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 14. Inner Triangle Tessellation](image)
In the Inner Triangle Tessellation diagram, inner tessellation levels of (a) five and (b) four 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 passing through each inner vertex of the subdivided 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.

## 21.7. 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 were originally specified as \( 1 + \epsilon \) 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.

![Inner Quad Tessellation Diagram](image)

**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 on the top figure is degenerate (a single line segment). Dotted lines depict the horizontal and vertical edges connecting corresponding vertices on the inner and outer rectangle edges.
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 consistent across the domain as described in Tessellator Vertex Winding Order.

### 21.8. 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.

### 21.9. 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 \text{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.

### 21.10. Tessellation Pipeline State

The `pTessellationState` member of `VkGraphicsPipelineCreateInfo` points to a structure of type `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo`.

The `VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific structure.
- `flags` is reserved for future use.
- `patchControlPoints` number of control points per patch.

#### Valid Usage

- `patchControlPoints` must be greater than zero and less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxTessellationPatchSize`

#### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_STATE_CREATE_INFO`
- `pNext` must be `NULL` or a pointer to a valid instance of `VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo`
- `flags` must be `0`

```c
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineTessellationStateCreateFlags;
```

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

The `VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType               sType;
    const void*                   pNext;
    VkTessellationDomainOrigin    domainOrigin;
} VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo;

or the equivalent

typedef VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfo
VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **domainOrigin** controls the origin of the tessellation domain space, and is of type VkTessellationDomainOrigin.

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** were **VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT**.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_STATE_CREATE_INFO**
- **domainOrigin** must be a valid VkTessellationDomainOrigin value

The possible tessellation domain origins are specified by the VkTessellationDomainOrigin enumeration:

typedef enum VkTessellationDomainOrigin {
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT = 0,
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_LOWER_LEFT = 1,
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT_KHR =
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_UPPER_LEFT,
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_LOWER_LEFT_KHR =
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_LOWER_LEFT,
    VK_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkTessellationDomainOrigin;

or the equivalent

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 22. 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.

22.1. 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 that specifies 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 to that 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 to that 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.
22.2. 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.

22.3. 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`.

22.4. 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 23. Fixed-Function Vertex Post-Processing

After programmable vertex processing, 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.

23.1. 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.

23.2. 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:

\[-w_c \leq x_c \leq w_c
\]
\[-w_c \leq y_c \leq w_c
\]
\[0 \leq z_c \leq w_c
\]

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...
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

\[ 0 \leq z \leq w \]

(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:
typedef enum VkPointClippingBehavior {
    VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_ALL_CLIP_PLANES = 0,
    VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_USER_CLIP_PLANES_ONLY = 1,
    VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_ALL_CLIP_PLANES_KHR =
        VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_ALL_CLIP_PLANES,
    VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_USER_CLIP_PLANES_ONLY_KHR =
        VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_USER_CLIP_PLANES_ONLY,
    VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkPointClippingBehavior;

or the equivalent

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 $\mathbf{P}$ and the original vertices' coordinates are $\mathbf{P}_1$ and $\mathbf{P}_2$, then $t$ is given by

$$
\mathbf{P} = t \mathbf{P}_1 + (1-t) \mathbf{P}_2.
$$

$t$ 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 lie entirely inside the clip volume, and it is discarded if every one of its edges lie entirely outside the clip volume. 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.
23.3. 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

$$c = t \cdot c_1 + (1-t) \cdot c_2.$$

(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 $c$ is taken from either $c_1$ or $c_2$, since flat shading has already occurred and the two values are identical.

23.4. 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
23.5. 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 min and 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:

\[
\begin{align*}
  x_f &= (p_x / 2) x_d + o_x \\
  y_f &= (p_y / 2) y_d + o_y \\
  z_f &= p_z \times z_d + o_z
\end{align*}
\]

Multiple viewports are available, numbered zero up to $\text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits}::\text{maxViewports}$ 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.

The $\text{VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo}$ structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific structure.
- $\text{flags}$ is reserved for future use.
- $\text{viewportCount}$ is the number of viewports used by the pipeline.
- $\text{pViewports}$ is a pointer to an array of $\text{VkViewport}$ structures, defining the viewport transforms. If the viewport state is dynamic, this member is ignored.
- $\text{scissorCount}$ is the number of $\text{scissors}$ and $\text{must}$ match the number of viewports.
- $\text{pScissors}$ is a pointer to an array of $\text{VkRect2D}$ structures which define the rectangular bounds of the scissor for the corresponding viewport. If the scissor state is dynamic, this member is ignored.
Valid Usage

• If the multiple viewports feature is not enabled, viewportCount must be 1
• If the multiple viewports feature is not enabled, scissorCount must be 1
• viewportCount must be between 1 and VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports, inclusive
• scissorCount must be between 1 and VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports, inclusive
• scissorCount and viewportCount must be identical

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_VIEWPORT_STATE_CREATE_INFO
• pNext must be NULL
• flags must be 0
• viewportCount must be greater than 0
• scissorCount must be greater than 0

typedef VkFlags VkPipelineViewportStateCreateFlags;

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

If a geometry shader is active and has an output variable decorated with ViewportIndex, the viewport transformation uses the viewport corresponding to the value assigned to ViewportIndex 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 geometry shader 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 no geometry shader is active, or if the geometry shader 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.

If the bound pipeline state object was not created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT dynamic state enabled, viewport transformation parameters are specified using the pViewports member of VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo in the pipeline state object. If the pipeline state object was created with the VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT dynamic state enabled, the viewport transformation parameters are dynamically set and changed with the command:
```c
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.
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `firstViewport` is the index of the first viewport whose parameters are updated by the command.
- `viewportCount` is the number of viewports whose parameters are updated by the command.
- `pViewports` is a pointer to an array of `VkViewport` structures specifying viewport parameters.

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

- The bound graphics pipeline **must** have been created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_VIEWPORT` dynamic state enabled
- `firstViewport` **must** be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports`
- The sum of `firstViewport` and `viewportCount` **must** be between 1 and `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports`, inclusive
- If the **multiple viewports** feature is not enabled, `firstViewport` **must** be 0
- If the **multiple viewports** feature is not enabled, `viewportCount` **must** be 1

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer` **must** be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `pViewports` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `viewportCount` valid `VkViewport` structures
- `commandBuffer` **must** be in the **recording state**
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics operations
- `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
Both VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo and vkCmdSetViewport use VkViewport to set the viewport transformation parameters.

The VkViewport structure is defined as:

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. It is valid for minDepth to be greater than or equal to 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

\[
\begin{align*}
o_x &= x + \frac{\text{width}}{2} \\
o_y &= y + \frac{\text{height}}{2} \\
o_z &= \text{minDepth} \\
p_x &= \text{width} \\
p_y &= \text{height} \\
p_z &= \text{maxDepth} - \text{minDepth}.
\end{align*}
\]
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 vertex processing stage in shaders that also target other graphics APIs.

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

- width must be greater than 0.0
- width must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewportDimensions[0]
- The absolute value of height must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewportDimensions[1]
- x must be greater than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[0]
- (x + width) must be less than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[1]
- y must be greater than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[0]
- y must be less than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[1]
- (y + height) must be greater than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[0]
- (y + height) must be less than or equal to viewportBoundsRange[1]
- minDepth must be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive
- maxDepth must be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive
Chapter 24. Rasterization

Rasterization is the process by which a primitive is converted to a two-dimensional image. Each point 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 the early per-fragment tests, if enabled.

Several factors affect rasterization, including the members of VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo and VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo.

The VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo {
    VkStructureType                            sType;         // the type of this structure.
    const void*                                pNext;        // NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
    VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateFlags    flags;        // reserved for future use.
    VkBool32                                   depthClampEnable;  // is reserved for future use.
    VkBool32                                   rasterizerDiscardEnable;  // is reserved for future use.
    VkPolygonMode                              polygonMode;    // is reserved for future use.
    VkCullModeFlags                            cullMode;      // is reserved for future use.
    VkFrontFace                                frontFace;     // is reserved for future use.
    VkBool32                                   depthBiasEnable;  // is reserved for future use.
    float                                      depthBiasConstantFactor;  // is reserved for future use.
    float                                      depthBiasClamp;   // is reserved for future use.
    float                                      depthBiasSlopeFactor;  // is reserved for future use.
    float                                      lineWidth;     // is reserved for future use.
} VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 frustum 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**

- If the **depth clamping** feature is not enabled, **depthClampEnable** must be **VK_FALSE**

- If the **non-solid fill modes** feature is not enabled, **polygonMode** must be **VK_POLYGON_MODE_FILL**

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_RASTERIZATION_STATE_CREATE_INFO**

- **pNext** must be **NULL**

- **flags** must be **0**

- **polygonMode** must be a valid *VkPolygonMode* value

- **cullMode** must be a valid combination of *VkCullModeFlagBits* values

- **frontFace** must be a valid *VkFrontFace* value

---

```c
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:
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 an extension-specific structure.
• flags is reserved for future use.
• rasterizationSamples is a VkSampleCountFlagBits 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 bitmask of static coverage information that is ANDed with the coverage information generated during rasterization, as described in Sample Mask.
• 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.

Valid Usage

• If the sample rate shading feature is not enabled, sampleShadingEnable must be VK_FALSE
• If the alpha to one feature is not enabled, alphaToOneEnable must be VK_FALSE
• minSampleShading must be in the range [0,1]
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_MULTISAMPLE_STATE_CREATE_INFO`
- **pNext** must be `NULL`
- **flags** must be `0`
- **rasterizationSamples** must be a valid `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value
- If `pSampleMask` is not `NULL`, `pSampleMask` must be a valid pointer to an array of `VkSampleMask` values

```plaintext
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateFlags;
```

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

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 early per-fragment tests described in Early Per-Fragment Tests.

Surviving fragments are processed by fragment shaders. Fragment shaders determine associated data for fragments, and can also modify or replace their assigned depth values.

When the `VK_AMD_mixed_attachment_samples` and `VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples` extensions are not enabled, if the subpass for which this pipeline is being created uses color and/or depth/stencil attachments, then `rasterizationSamples` must be the same as the sample count for those subpass attachments.

If the subpass for which this pipeline is being created does not use color or depth/stencil attachments, `rasterizationSamples` must follow the rules for a zero-attachment subpass.

### 24.1. 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.

### 24.2. 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. Scissor test
2. Sample mask generation
3. Depth bounds test
4. Stencil test, stencil op and stencil write
5. Depth test and depth write
6. Sample counting for occlusion queries
7. coverage reduction
8. Blending, logic operations, and color writes

Each of these operations is atomically executed for each primitive and sample location.

Execution of these operations for each primitive in a subpass occurs in primitive order.

24.3. 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 value with \( \text{rasterizationSamples} \) bits (see Sample Mask). Each fragment includes \( \text{rasterizationSamples} \) depth values and sets of associated data. An implementation may choose to assign the same associated data to more than one sample. The location for evaluating such associated data may be anywhere within the fragment area including the fragment's center location \((x_f, y_f)\) or any of the sample locations. When \( \text{rasterizationSamples} \) is \( \text{VK\_SAMPLE\_COUNT\_1\_BIT} \), the fragment's center location must be used. The different associated data values need not all be evaluated at the same location. Each fragment thus consists of integer x and y grid coordinates, \( \text{rasterizationSamples} \) depth values and sets of associated data, and a coverage value with \( \text{rasterizationSamples} \) bits.

It is understood that each pixel has \( \text{rasterizationSamples} \) 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.

If the \text{standardSampleLocations} member of \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits} is \text{VK\_TRUE}, then the sample
counts `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT`, `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_2_BIT`, `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT`, `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_8_BIT`, and `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_16_BIT` have sample locations as listed in the following table, with the ith entry in the table corresponding to bit i in the sample masks. `VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_32_BIT` and `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.
24.4. 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 provide a minimum of \( \max(\minSampleShadingFactor \times \text{totalSamples}, 1) \) unique associated data for each fragment, where \( \minSampleShadingFactor \) is the minimum fraction of sample shading, \( \text{totalSamples} \) is the value of \( \text{VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples} \) specified at pipeline creation time. These are associated with the samples in an implementation-dependent manner. When \( \minSampleShadingFactor \) is 1.0, a separate set of associated data are evaluated for each sample, and each set of values is evaluated at the sample location.

Sample shading is enabled for a graphics pipeline:
• If the interface of the fragment shader entry point of the graphics pipeline includes an input variable decorated with \texttt{SampleId} or \texttt{SamplePosition}. In this case \texttt{minSampleShadingFactor} takes the value 1.0.

• Else if the \texttt{sampleShadingEnable} member of the \texttt{VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo} structure specified when creating the graphics pipeline is set to \texttt{VK_TRUE}. In this case \texttt{minSampleShadingFactor} takes the value of \texttt{VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::minSampleShading}.

Otherwise, sample shading is considered disabled.

\section{24.5. 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 that controls the width/height of that square. The point size is taken from the (potentially clipped) shader built-in \texttt{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 \([\texttt{pointSizeRange}[0], \texttt{pointSizeRange}[1])\). The value written to \texttt{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 \texttt{pointSizeRange} and \texttt{pointSizeGranularity} members of \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits}. If, for instance, the size range is from 0.1 to 2.0 and the gradation size is 0.1, then the size 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.

\subsection{24.5.1. 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 \texttt{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 top-to-bottom, respectively. The following formulas are used to evaluate s and t:

\[
    s = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(x_p - x_f)}{\text{size}}
\]
\[
    t = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(y_p - y_f)}{\text{size}}
\]

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.

## 24.6. Line Segments

A line is drawn by generating a set of fragments overlapping a rectangle centered on the line segment. Each line segment has an associated width that controls the width of that rectangle.

The line width is specified by the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::lineWidth` property of the currently active pipeline, if the pipeline was not created with `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LINE_WIDTH` enabled. Otherwise, the line width is set by calling `vkCmdSetLineWidth`:

```c
void vkCmdSetLineWidth(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
    float lineWidth);                // lineWidth is the width of rasterized line segments.
```

### Valid Usage

- The bound graphics pipeline **must** have been created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_LINE_WIDTH` dynamic state enabled
- If the wide lines feature is not enabled, `lineWidth` **must** be `1.0`

### 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 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
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 size 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.

### 24.6.1. 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.)

The value of an associated datum $f$ for the fragment, whether it be a shader output or the clip $w$ coordinate, **must** be determined using *perspective interpolation*:

$$f = \frac{(1-t)f_a/w_a + tf_b/w_b}{(1-t)/w_a + t/w_b}$$

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 segments, respectively.

Depth values for lines **must** be determined using *linear interpolation*:

$$z = (1-t)z_a + tz_b$$
where $z_a$ and $z_b$ are the depth values of the starting and ending endpoints of the segment, respectively.

The `NoPerspective` and `Flat` interpolation decorations can be used with fragment shader inputs to declare how they are interpolated. When neither decoration is applied, perspective interpolation is performed as described above. When the `NoPerspective` decoration is used, linear interpolation is performed in the same fashion as for depth values, as described above. When the `Flat` decoration is used, no interpolation is performed, and outputs are taken from the corresponding input value of the provoking vertex corresponding to that primitive.

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 16. Non strict lines](image)

### 24.7. 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.

#### 24.7.1. Basic Polygon Rasterization

The first step of polygon rasterization is to determine whether the triangle is back-facing or front-
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:

$$a = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} x_i y_{i+1} - x_{i+1} y_i$$

where $x_i$ and $y_i$ are the x and y framebuffer coordinates of the ith 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
typedef enum VkFrontFace {
    VK_FRONT_FACE_COUNTER_CLOCKWISE = 0,
    VK_FRONT_FACE_CLOCKWISE = 1,
    VK_FRONT_FACE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

Once the orientation of triangles is determined, they are culled according to the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::cullMode` property of the currently active pipeline. Possible values are:

```cpp
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,
    VK_CULL_MODE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

```cpp
typedef VkFlags VkCullModeFlags;
```
VkCullModeFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkCullModeFlagBits.

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. Define barycentric coordinates for 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:

\[ a = \frac{A(p_a p_b p_c)}{A(p_a p_b p_c)}, \quad b = \frac{A(p_a p_b p_c)}{A(p_a p_b p_c)}, \quad c = \frac{A(p_a p_b p_c)}{A(p_a p_b p_c)} \]

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.

The value of an associated datum \( f \) for a fragment produced by rasterizing a triangle, whether it be a shader output or the clip \( w \) coordinate, must be determined using perspective interpolation:

\[ f = \frac{a f_a / w_a + b f_b / w_b + c f_c / w_c}{a / w_a + b / w_b + c / w_c} \]

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 - this must be the location of the fragment center or the location of a sample. When rasterizationSamples is VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT, the fragment center must be used.

Depth values for triangles must be determined using linear interpolation:

\[ z = a \ z_a + b \ z_b + c \ z_c \]

where \( z_a, z_b, \) and \( z_c \) are the depth values of \( p_a, p_b, \) and \( p_c, \) respectively.

The NoPerspective and Flat interpolation decorations can be used with fragment shader inputs to declare how they are interpolated. When neither decoration is applied, perspective interpolation is performed as described above. When the NoPerspective decoration is used, linear interpolation is performed in the same fashion as for depth values, as described above. When the Flat decoration is used, no interpolation is performed, and outputs are taken from the corresponding input value of the provoking vertex corresponding to that primitive.
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 at every fragment

\[ f = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i f_i \]

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 equation [triangle_perspective_interpolation] are iterated independently and a division performed for each fragment).

### 24.7.2. Polygon Mode

Possible values of the `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo::polygonMode` property of the currently active pipeline, specifying the method of rasterization for polygons, are:

```c
typedef enum VkPolygonMode {
    VK_POLYGON_MODE_FILL = 0,
    VK_POLYGON_MODE_LINE = 1,
    VK_POLYGON_MODE_POINT = 2,
    VK_POLYGON_MODE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

### 24.7.3. Depth Bias

The depth values of all fragments generated by the rasterization of a polygon can be offset by a single value that is computed for that polygon. This behavior is controlled by the `depthBiasEnable`, `depthBiasConstantFactor`, `depthBiasClamp`, and `depthBiasSlopeFactor` members of `VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo`, or by the corresponding parameters to the
vkCmdSetDepthBias command if depth bias state is dynamic.

```c
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.

If `depthBiasEnable` is `VK_FALSE`, no depth bias is applied and the fragment’s depth values are unchanged.

depthBiasSlopeFactor scales the maximum depth slope of the polygon, and depthBiasConstantFactor scales an implementation-dependent constant that relates to the usable resolution of the depth buffer. The resulting values are summed to produce the depth bias 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.

The maximum depth slope \( m \) of a triangle is

\[
m = \sqrt{(\frac{\partial z_f}{\partial x_f})^2 + (\frac{\partial z_f}{\partial y_f})^2}
\]

where \((x_f, y_f, z_f)\) is a point on the triangle. \( m \) may be approximated as

\[
m = \max\left(\frac{\partial z_f}{\partial x_f}, \frac{\partial z_f}{\partial y_f}\right).
\]

The minimum resolvable difference \( r \) is an implementation-dependent parameter that depends on the depth buffer representation. It is the smallest difference in framebuffer coordinate \( z \) values that is guaranteed to remain distinct throughout polygon rasterization and in the depth buffer. 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 buffer representations, \( r \) is constant throughout the range of the entire depth buffer. For floating-point depth buffers, 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 buffer 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

$$\text{dbclamp}(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{depthBiasClamp} = 0 \text{ or NaN} \\ \min(x, \text{depthBiasClamp}) & \text{depthBiasClamp} > 0 \\ \max(x, \text{depthBiasClamp}) & \text{depthBiasClamp} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$m$ is computed as described above. If the depth buffer 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.

For fixed-point depth buffers, fragment depth values are always limited to the range $[0,1]$ by clamping after depth bias addition is performed. Fragment depth values are clamped even when the depth buffer uses a floating-point representation.

### Valid Usage

- The bound graphics pipeline **must** have been created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BIAS` dynamic state enabled
- If the **depth bias clamping** feature is not enabled, `depthBiasClamp` **must** be 0.0

### 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 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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Chapter 25. Fragment Operations

Fragment operations execute on a per-fragment or per-sample basis, affecting whether or how a fragment or sample is written to the framebuffer. Some operations execute before fragment shading, and others after. Fragment operations always adhere to rasterization order.

25.1. Early Per-Fragment Tests

Once fragments are produced by rasterization, a number of per-fragment operations are performed prior to fragment shader execution. If a fragment is discarded during any of these operations, it will not be processed by any subsequent stage, including fragment shader execution.

The scissor test and sample mask generation are always performed during early fragment tests.

Fragment operations are performed in the following order:

- the scissor test (see Scissor Test)
- multisample fragment operations (see Sample Mask)

If early per-fragment operations are enabled by the fragment shader, these operations are also performed:

- Depth bounds test
- Stencil test
- Depth test
- Sample counting for occlusion queries

25.2. Scissor Test

The scissor test determines if a fragment's framebuffer coordinates \((x_f, y_f)\) lie within the scissor rectangle corresponding to the viewport index (see Controlling the Viewport) used by the primitive that generated the fragment. If the pipeline state object is created without `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR` enabled then the scissor rectangles are set by the `VkPipelineViewportStateCreateInfo` state of the pipeline state object. Otherwise, to dynamically set the scissor rectangles call:

```c
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 *firstScissor + i*, for *i* in [0, *scissorCount*).

Each scissor rectangle is described by a *VkRect2D* structure, with the *offset.x* and *offset.y* values determining the upper left corner of the scissor rectangle, and the *extent.width* and *extent.height* values determining the size in pixels.

### Valid Usage

- The bound graphics pipeline **must** have been created with the *VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_SCISSOR* dynamic state enabled
- *firstScissor* **must** be less than *VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports*
- The sum of *firstScissor* and *scissorCount* **must** be between 1 and *VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxViewports*, inclusive
- If the *multiple viewports* feature is not enabled, *firstScissor* **must** be 0
- If the *multiple viewports* feature is not enabled, *scissorCount* **must** be 1
- The *x* and *y* members of *offset* **must** be greater than or equal to 0
- Evaluation of (*offset.x + extent.width*) **must** not cause a signed integer addition overflow
- Evaluation of (*offset.y + extent.height*) **must** not cause a signed integer addition overflow

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- *commandBuffer* **must** be a valid *VkCommandBuffer* handle
- *pScissors* **must** be a valid pointer to an array of *scissorCount* *VkRect2D* structures
- *commandBuffer* **must** be in the *recording state*
- The *VkCommandPool* that *commandBuffer* was allocated from **must** support graphics operations
- *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
25.3. Sample Mask

This step modifies fragment coverage values based on the values in the pSampleMask array member of VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo, as described previously in section Graphics Pipelines.

pSampleMask contains an array of static coverage information that is ANDed with the coverage information generated during rasterization. Bits that are zero disable coverage for the corresponding sample. Bit B of mask word M corresponds to sample $32 \times M + B$. The array is sized to a length of $\lceil \text{rasterizationSamples} / 32 \rceil$ words. If pSampleMask is NULL, it is treated as if the mask has all bits enabled, i.e. no coverage is removed from fragments.

The elements of the sample mask array are of type VkSampleMask, each representing 32 bits of coverage information:

```c
typedef uint32_t VkSampleMask;
```

25.4. Early Fragment Test Mode

The depth bounds test, stencil test, depth test, and occlusion query sample counting are performed before fragment shading if and only if early fragment tests are enabled by the fragment shader (see Early Fragment Tests). When early per-fragment operations are enabled, these operations are performed prior to fragment shader execution, and the stencil buffer, depth buffer, and occlusion query sample counts will be updated accordingly; these operations will not be performed again after fragment shader execution.
If a pipeline’s fragment shader has early fragment tests disabled, these operations are performed only after fragment program execution, in the order described below. If a pipeline does not contain a fragment shader, these operations are performed only once.

If early fragment tests are enabled, any depth value computed by the fragment shader has no effect. Additionally, the depth test (including depth writes), stencil test (including stencil writes) and sample counting operations are performed even for fragments or samples that would be discarded after fragment shader execution due to per-fragment operations such as alpha-to-coverage tests, or due to the fragment being discarded by the shader itself.

25.5. Late Per-Fragment Tests

After programmable fragment processing, per-fragment operations are performed before blending and color output to the framebuffer.

A fragment is produced by rasterization with framebuffer coordinates of \((x_f, y_f)\) and depth \(z\), as described in Rasterization. The fragment is then modified by programmable fragment processing, which adds associated data as described in Shaders. The fragment is then further modified, and possibly discarded by the late per-fragment operations described in this chapter. Finally, if the fragment was not discarded, it is used to update the framebuffer at the fragment’s framebuffer coordinates for any samples that remain covered.

The depth bounds test, stencil test, and depth test are performed for each sample, rather than just once for each fragment. Stencil and depth operations are performed for a sample only if that sample’s fragment coverage bit is a value of 1 when the fragment executes the corresponding stage of the graphics pipeline. If the corresponding coverage bit is 0, no operations are performed for that sample. Failure of the depth bounds, stencil, or depth test results in termination of the processing of that sample by means of disabling coverage for that sample, rather than discarding of the fragment. If, at any point, a fragment’s coverage becomes zero for all samples, then the fragment is discarded. All operations are performed on the depth and stencil values stored in the depth/stencil attachment of the framebuffer. The contents of the color attachments are not modified at this point.

The depth bounds test, stencil test, depth test, and occlusion query operations described in Depth Bounds Test, Stencil Test, Depth Test, Sample Counting are instead performed prior to fragment processing, as described in Early Fragment Test Mode, if requested by the fragment shader.

25.6. Multisample Coverage

If a fragment shader is active and its entry point’s interface includes a built-in output variable decorated with SampleMask, the fragment coverage is ANDed with the bits of the sample mask to generate a new fragment coverage value. If such a fragment shader did not assign a value to SampleMask due to flow of control, the value ANDed with the fragment coverage is undefined. If no fragment shader is active, or if the active fragment shader does not include SampleMask in its interface, the fragment coverage is not modified.

Next, the fragment alpha and coverage values 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 value with rasterizationSamples bits is generated where each bit is determined by the fragment's alpha value. The temporary coverage value is then ANDed with the fragment coverage value to generate a new fragment coverage value.

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.

Next, if alphaToOneEnable is enabled, each alpha value is replaced by the maximum representable alpha value for fixed-point color buffers, or by 1.0 for floating-point buffers. Otherwise, the alpha values are not changed.

### 25.7. 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
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 an extension-specific 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 the comparison operator used in 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` and `maxDepthBounds` define the range of values used in the depth bounds test.

### Valid Usage

- If the depth bounds testing feature is not enabled, `depthBoundsTestEnable` must be `VK_FALSE`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_DEPTH_STENCIL_STATE_CREATE_INFO`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `flags` must be `0`
- `depthCompareOp` must be a valid `VkCompareOp` value
- `front` must be a valid `VkStencilOpState` structure
- `back` must be a valid `VkStencilOpState` structure

```plaintext
typedef VkFlags VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateFlags;
```

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

## 25.8. Depth Bounds Test

The depth bounds test conditionally disables coverage of a sample based on the outcome of a comparison between the value `z_a` in the depth attachment at location `(x_f, y_f)` (for the appropriate sample) and a range of values. The test is enabled or disabled by the `depthBoundsTestEnable` member of `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo`: If the pipeline state object is created without the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS` dynamic state enabled then the range of values used in the depth bounds test are defined by the `minDepthBounds` and `maxDepthBounds` members of the `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` structure. Otherwise, to dynamically set the depth bounds range values call:
void vkCmdSetDepthBounds(
    VkCommandBuffer                             commandBuffer,
    float                                      minDepthBounds,
    float                                      maxDepthBounds);

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `minDepthBounds` is the lower bound of the range of depth values used in the depth bounds test.
- `maxDepthBounds` is the upper bound of the range.

### Valid Usage
- The bound graphics pipeline **must** have been created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_DEPTH_BOUNDS` dynamic state enabled
- `minDepthBounds` **must** be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive
- `maxDepthBounds` **must** be between 0.0 and 1.0, inclusive

### 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 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>

If \( \text{minDepthBounds} \leq z_a \leq \text{maxDepthBounds} \), then the depth bounds test passes. Otherwise, the test fails and the sample’s coverage bit is cleared in the fragment. If there is no depth framebuffer attachment or if the depth bounds test is disabled, it is as if the depth bounds test always passes.
25.9. Stencil Test

The stencil test conditionally disables coverage of a sample based on the outcome of a comparison between the stencil value in the depth/stencil attachment at location \((x_f, y_f)\) (for the appropriate sample) and a reference value. The stencil test also updates the value in the stencil attachment, depending on the test state, the stencil value and the stencil write masks. The test is enabled or disabled by the `stencilTestEnable` member of `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo`.

When disabled, the stencil test and associated modifications are not made, and the sample’s coverage is not modified.

The stencil test is controlled with the `front` and `back` members of `VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo` which are of type `VkStencilOpState`.

The `VkStencilOpState` structure is defined as:

```c
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 reference value that is used in the unsigned stencil comparison.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **failOp** must be a valid `VkStencilOp` value
- **passOp** must be a valid `VkStencilOp` value
- **depthFailOp** must be a valid `VkStencilOp` value
- **compareOp** must be a valid `VkCompareOp` value

There are two sets of stencil-related state, the front stencil state set and the back stencil state set. Stencil tests and writes use the front set of stencil state when processing front-facing fragments and use the back set of stencil state when processing back-facing fragments. Fragments rasterized from non-polygon primitives (points and lines) are always considered front-facing. Fragments rasterized from polygon primitives inherit their facingness from the polygon, even if the polygon is rasterized as points or lines due to the current `VkPolygonMode`. Whether a polygon is front- or back-facing is determined in the same manner used for face culling (see Basic Polygon Rasterization).

The operation of the stencil test is also affected by the `compareMask`, `writeMask`, and `reference` members of `VkStencilOpState` set in the pipeline state object if the pipeline state object is created without the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_COMPARE_MASK`, `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_WRITE_MASK`, and `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_REFERENCE` dynamic states enabled, respectively.

If the pipeline state object is created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_COMPARE_MASK` dynamic state enabled, then to dynamically set the stencil compare mask call:

```c
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.

Valid Usage

- The bound graphics pipeline must have been created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_COMPARE_MASK` dynamic state enabled
**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `faceMask` must be a valid combination of `VkStencilFaceFlagBits` values
- `faceMask` must not be 0
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- 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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Bits which can be set in the `vkCmdSetStencilCompareMask::faceMask` parameter, and similar parameters of other commands specifying which stencil state to update stencil masks for, are:

```c
typedef enum VkStencilFaceFlagBits {
    VK_STENCIL_FACE_FRONT_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_STENCIL_FACE_BACK_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_STENCIL_FRONT_AND_BACK = 0x00000003,
    VK_STENCIL_FACE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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_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
typedef VkFlags VkStencilFaceFlags;
```

`VkStencilFaceFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkStencilFaceFlagBits`.
If the pipeline state object is created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_WRITE_MASK` dynamic state enabled, then to dynamically set the stencil write mask call:

```c
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.

### Valid Usage

- The bound graphics pipeline **must** have been created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_WRITE_MASK` dynamic state enabled.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `commandBuffer must` be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `faceMask must` be a valid combination of `VkStencilFaceFlagBits` values
- `faceMask must` not be 0
- `commandBuffer must` be in the recording state
- The `VkCommandPool` that `commandBuffer` was allocated from **must** support graphics operations

### Host Synchronization

- Host access to `commandBuffer must` be externally synchronized
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If the pipeline state object is created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_REFERENCE` dynamic state enabled, then to dynamically set the stencil reference value call:

```c
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.

**Valid Usage**

- The bound graphics pipeline must have been created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_STENCIL_REFERENCE` dynamic state enabled

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `commandBuffer` must be a valid `VkCommandBuffer` handle
- `faceMask` must be a valid combination of `VkStencilFaceFlagBits` values
- `faceMask` must not be 0
- `commandBuffer` must be in the recording state
- 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

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reference is an integer reference value that is used in the unsigned stencil comparison. The reference value used by stencil comparison must be within the range \([0, 2^s - 1]\), where \(s\) is the number of bits in the stencil framebuffer attachment, otherwise the reference value is considered undefined. The \(s\) least significant bits of compareMask are bitwise ANDed with both the reference and the stored stencil value, and the resulting masked values are those that participate in the comparison controlled by compareOp. Let \(R\) be the masked reference value and \(S\) be the masked stored stencil value.

Possible values of VkStencilOpState::compareOp, specifying the stencil comparison function, are:

```cpp
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,
    VK_COMPARE_OP_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkCompareOp;
```

- **VK_COMPARE_OP_NEVER** specifies that the test never passes.
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS** specifies that the test passes when \(R < S\).
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_EQUAL** specifies that the test passes when \(R = S\).
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS_OR_EQUAL** specifies that the test passes when \(R \leq S\).
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER** specifies that the test passes when \(R > S\).
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_NOT_EQUAL** specifies that the test passes when \(R \neq S\).
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER_OR_EQUAL** specifies that the test passes when \(R \geq S\).
- **VK_COMPARE_OP_ALWAYS** specifies that the test always passes.

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:

```cpp
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_DECREMENT_AND_CLAMP = 4,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_INVERT = 5,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_INCREMENT_AND_WRAP = 6,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_DECREMENT_AND_WRAP = 7,
    VK_STENCIL_OP_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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_INCREMENT_AND_CLAMP** increments the current value and clamps to the maximum representable unsigned value.

• **VK_STENCIL_OP_DECREMENT_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.

If the stencil test fails, the sample’s coverage bit is cleared in the fragment. If there is no stencil framebuffer attachment, stencil modification cannot occur, and it is as if the stencil tests always pass.

If the stencil test passes, the **writeMask** member of the **VkStencilOpState** structures controls how the updated stencil value is written to the stencil framebuffer attachment.

The least significant **s** bits of **writeMask**, where **s** is the number of bits in the stencil framebuffer attachment, specify an integer mask. Where a 1 appears in this mask, the corresponding bit in the stencil value in the depth/stencil attachment is written; where a 0 appears, the bit is not written. The **writeMask** value uses either the front-facing or back-facing state based on the facingness of the fragment. Fragments generated by front-facing primitives use the front mask and fragments generated by back-facing primitives use the back mask.

### 25.10. Depth Test

The depth test conditionally disables coverage of a sample based on the outcome of a comparison between the fragment’s depth value at the sample location and the sample’s depth value in the depth/stencil attachment at location \((x, y)\). The comparison is enabled or disabled with the **depthTestEnable** member of the **VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo** structure. When disabled, the depth comparison and subsequent possible updates to the value of the depth component of the depth/stencil attachment are bypassed and the fragment is passed to the next operation. The stencil value, however, can be modified as indicated above as if the depth test passed. If enabled, the comparison takes place and the depth/stencil attachment value can subsequently be modified.

The comparison is specified with the **depthCompareOp** member of **VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo**. Let \(z_f\) be the incoming fragment’s depth value for a sample, and let \(z_a\) be the depth/stencil attachment value in memory for that sample. The depth test passes under the following conditions:

- **VK_COMPARE_OP_NEVER**: the test never passes.

- **VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS**: the test passes when \(z_f < z_a\).
• **VK_COMPARE_OP_EQUAL**: the test passes when \( z_f = z_a \).

• **VK_COMPARE_OP_LESS_OR_EQUAL**: the test passes when \( z_f \leq z_a \).

• **VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER**: the test passes when \( z_f > z_a \).

• **VK_COMPARE_OP_NOT_EQUAL**: the test passes when \( z_f \neq z_a \).

• **VK_COMPARE_OP_GREATER_OR_EQUAL**: the test passes when \( z_f \geq z_a \).

• **VK_COMPARE_OP_ALWAYS**: the test always passes.

If \( \text{VkPipelineRasterizationStateCreateInfo} :: \text{depthClampEnable} \) is enabled, before the incoming fragment's \( z_f \) is compared to \( z_a \), \( z_f \) is clamped to \([\text{min}(n,f),\text{max}(n,f)]\), where \( n \) and \( f \) are the \text{minDepth} and \text{maxDepth} depth range values of the viewport used by this fragment, respectively.

If the depth test fails, the sample's coverage bit is cleared in the fragment. The stencil value at the sample's location is updated according to the function currently in effect for depth test failure.

If the depth test passes, the sample's (possibly clamped) \( z_f \) value is conditionally written to the depth framebuffer attachment based on the \text{depthWriteEnable} member of \( \text{VkPipelineDepthStencilStateCreateInfo} \). If \text{depthWriteEnable} is \text{VK_TRUE} the value is written, and if it is \text{VK_FALSE} the value is not written. The stencil value at the sample's location is updated according to the function currently in effect for depth test success.

If there is no depth framebuffer attachment, it is as if the depth test always passes.

### 25.11. 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.

### 25.12. Coverage Reduction

Coverage reduction generates a *color sample mask* from the coverage mask, with one bit for each sample in the color attachment(s) for the subpass. If a bit in the color sample mask is 0, then blending and writing to the framebuffer are not performed for that sample.

When the **VK_NV_framebuffer_mixed_samples** extension is not enabled, each color sample is associated with a unique rasterization sample, and the value of the coverage mask is assigned to the color sample mask.
Chapter 26. The Framebuffer

26.1. 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, y) 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.

Blending applies only to fixed-point and floating-point color attachments. If the color attachment has an integer format, blending is not applied.

The pipeline blend state is included in the VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo structure during graphics pipeline creation:

The VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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.
This value **must** equal the `colorAttachmentCount` for the subpass in which this pipeline is used.

- **pAttachments**: is a pointer to array of per target attachment states.
- **blendConstants** is 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**.

Each element of the `pAttachments` array is a `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` structure specifying per-target blending state for each individual color attachment. If the **independent blending** feature is not enabled on the device, all `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` elements in the `pAttachments` array **must** be identical.

### Valid Usage

- If the **independent blending** feature is not enabled, all elements of `pAttachments` **must** be identical
- If the **logic operations** feature is not enabled, `logicOpEnable` **must** be `VK_FALSE`
- If `logicOpEnable` is `VK_TRUE`, `logicOp` **must** be a valid `VkLogicOp` value

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_COLOR_BLEND_STATE_CREATE_INFO`
- `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 `VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState` structures

```c
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
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**

- If the dual source blending 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`
  - `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA`

- If the dual source blending 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`
  - `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA`

- If the dual source blending 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`
  - `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA`

- If the dual source blending 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`
  - `VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA`

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **srcColorBlendFactor** must be a valid **VkBlendFactor** value
- **dstColorBlendFactor** must be a valid **VkBlendFactor** value
- **colorBlendOp** must be a valid **VkBlendOp** value
- **srcAlphaBlendFactor** must be a valid **VkBlendFactor** value
- **dstAlphaBlendFactor** must be a valid **VkBlendFactor** value
- **alphaBlendOp** must be a valid **VkBlendOp** value
- **colorWriteMask** must be a valid combination of **VkColorComponentFlagBits** values
26.1.1. Blend Factors

The source and destination color and alpha blending factors are selected from the enum:

```cpp
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,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_CONSTANT_COLOR = 10,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_CONSTANT_COLOR = 11,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_CONSTANT_ALPHA = 12,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_CONSTANT_ALPHA = 13,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC_ALPHA_SATURATE = 14,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_COLOR = 15,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_COLOR = 16,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_SRC1_ALPHA = 17,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_SRC1_ALPHA = 18,
    VK_BLEND_FACTOR_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkBlendFactor;
```

The semantics of each enum value is described in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VkBlendFactor</th>
<th>RGB Blend Factors ((S_r, S_g, S_b)) or ((D_r, D_g, D_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_{d0}, G_{d0}, B_{d0}))</td>
<td>(A_{d})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_DST_COLOR</td>
<td>((1-R_{d0}, 1-G_{d0}, 1-B_{d0}))</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_{d0}, A_{d0}, A_{d0}))</td>
<td>(A_{d})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_BLEND_FACTOR_ONE_MINUS_DST_ALPHA</td>
<td>((1-A_{d0}, 1-A_{d0}, 1-A_{d0}))</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>
</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.

If the pipeline state object is created without the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_BLEND_CONSTANTS` dynamic state enabled then the blend constant $(R_{c}, G_{c}, B_{c}, A_{c})$ is specified via the `blendConstants` member of `VkPipelineColorBlendStateCreateInfo`.

Otherwise, to dynamically set and change the blend constant, call:

```c
void vkCmdSetBlendConstants(
    VkCommandBuffer                             commandBuffer,
    const float                                  blendConstants[4]);
```

- `commandBuffer` is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
- `blendConstants` is an array of four values specifying the $R$, $G$, $B$, and $A$ components of the blend constant color used in blending, depending on the blend factor.

**Valid Usage**

- The bound graphics pipeline must have been created with the `VK_DYNAMIC_STATE_BLEND_CONSTANTS` dynamic state 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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
<th>Render Pass Scope</th>
<th>Supported Queue Types</th>
<th>Pipeline Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Graphics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26.1.2. Dual-Source Blending

Blend factors that use the secondary color input \((R_{s1}, G_{s1}, B_{s1}, A_{s1})\) (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) **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 `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 `maxFragmentDualSrcAttachments` member of `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.

26.1.3. 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 `VkBlendOp`, specifying the operations, are:
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,
    VK_BLEND_OP_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkBlendOp;
The semantics of each basic blend operations is described in the table below:

Table 29. 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.
If the framebuffer color attachment numeric format is not sRGB encoded then the resulting color values 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. Framebuffer color attachments greater than or equal to VkSubpassDescription::colorAttachmentCount perform no writes.

### 26.2. 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
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,
    VK_LOGIC_OP_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkLogicOp;
```
The logical operations supported by Vulkan are summarized in the following table in which

- ¬ is bitwise invert,
- ∧ is bitwise and,
- ∨ is bitwise or,
- ⊕ is bitwise exclusive or,
- s is the fragment’s Rₘ₀, Gₘ₀, Bₘ₀ or Aₘ₀ 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>
<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 ∧ d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_AND_REVERSE</td>
<td>s ∧ ¬ d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_COPY</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_AND_INVERTED</td>
<td>¬ s ∧ d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_NO_OP</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_XOR</td>
<td>s ⊕ d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_OR</td>
<td>s ∨ d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_NOR</td>
<td>¬ (s ∨ d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_EQUIVALENT</td>
<td>¬ (s ⊕ d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_INVERT</td>
<td>¬ d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_OR_REVERSE</td>
<td>s ∨ ¬ d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_COPY_INVERTED</td>
<td>¬ s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_OR_INVERTED</td>
<td>¬ s ∨ d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_LOGIC_OP_NAND</td>
<td>¬ (s ∧ 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.

26.3. Color Write Mask

Bits which can be set in VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState::colorWriteMask to determine whether the final color values R, G, B and A are written to the framebuffer attachment are:
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,
    VK_COLOR_COMPONENT_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

typedef VkFlags VkColorComponentFlags;

**VkColorComponentFlags** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkColorComponentFlagBits**.
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 dispatch commands are recorded in that command buffer.

To record a dispatch, call:

```c
void vkCmdDispatch(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,
    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 $\text{groupCountX} \times \text{groupCountY} \times \text{groupCountZ}$ local workgroups is assembled.
Valid Usage

- If a `VkImageView` is sampled with `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` as a result of this command, then the image view's `format features` must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`.

- 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`.

- 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.

- 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 for `commandBuffer`.

- 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.

- If the robust buffer access 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 robust buffer access 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.
• groupCountX must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0]

• groupCountY must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[1]

• groupCountZ must be less than or equal to VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[2]

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

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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<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
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<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To record an indirect command dispatch, call:

```c
void vkCmdDispatchIndirect(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,  // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
    VkBuffer buffer,               // buffer is the buffer containing dispatch parameters.
    VkDeviceSize offset);          // 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

- If a `VkImageView` is sampled with `VK_FILTER_LINEAR` as a result of this command, then the image view's format features must contain `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT`

- 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`

- 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 binding 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

- 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 binding 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 for `commandBuffer`

- 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

- If the robust buffer access 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 robust buffer access 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 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

• The sum of offset and the size of VkDispatchIndirectCommand 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 compute operations

• This command must only be called outside of a render pass instance

• 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Buffer Levels</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
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<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VkDispatchIndirectCommand structure is defined as:

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

- $x$ **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0]`
- $y$ **must** be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[1]`
- $z$ **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
void vkCmdDispatchBaseKHR(
    VkCommandBuffer commandBuffer,            // commandBuffer is the command buffer into which the command will be recorded.
    uint32_t baseGroupX,                     // baseGroupX is the start value for the X component of WorkgroupId.
    uint32_t baseGroupY,                     // baseGroupY is the start value for the Y component of WorkgroupId.
    uint32_t baseGroupZ,                     // baseGroupZ is the start value for the Z component of WorkgroupId.
    uint32_t groupCountX,                    // groupCountX is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the X dimension.
    uint32_t groupCountY,                    // groupCountY is the number of local workgroups to dispatch in the Y dimension.
    uint32_t groupCountZ);                   // 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 $[\text{baseGroupX}, \text{baseGroupY}, \text{baseGroupZ}] + [\text{groupCountX}, \text{groupCountY}, \text{groupCountZ})$ in each component. `vkCmdDispatch` is equivalent to `vkCmdDispatchBase(0,0,0,\text{groupCountX},\text{groupCountY},\text{groupCountZ}).`
Valid Usage

• If a VkImageView is sampled with VK_FILTER_LINEAR as a result of this command, then the
  image view's format features must contain VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT

• 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

• 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

• 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 for commandBuffer

• 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

• If the robust buffer access 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 robust buffer access 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
• `baseGroupX` must be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0]`

• `baseGroupX` must be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[1]`

• `baseGroupZ` must be less than `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[2]`

• `groupCountX` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[0]` minus `baseGroupX`

• `groupCountY` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[1]` minus `baseGroupY`

• `groupCountZ` must be less than or equal to `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits::maxComputeWorkGroupCount[2]` minus `baseGroupZ`

• If any of `baseGroupX`, `baseGroupY`, or `baseGroupZ` are not zero, then the bound compute pipeline must have been created with the `VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE` flag.

---

**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

---

**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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</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 28. 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.

28.1. 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.

• Sparse binding is the base feature, 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:

  - `sparseResidencyBuffer`: Support for creating `VkBuffer` objects with the `VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT`.
  - `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`.

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.

  - **Sparse aliasing** 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.

### 28.2. 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.
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.

### 28.2.1. 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.

### 28.3. 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.

### 28.4. 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.

### 28.4.1. 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.

Formatted accesses to 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.

**28.4.2. 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_FORMATAlignedMIP_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 \texttt{VK\_SPARSE\_IMAGE\_FORMAT\_SINGLE\_MIPTAIL\_BIT} in \texttt{VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements::flags}.

The following diagrams depict how \texttt{VK\_SPARSE\_IMAGE\_FORMAT\_ALIGNED\_MIP\_SIZE\_BIT} and \texttt{VK\_SPARSE\_IMAGE\_FORMAT\_SINGLE\_MIPTAIL\_BIT} alter memory usage and requirements.

![Diagram of Sparse Image](image.png)

\textit{Figure 17. Sparse Image}

In the absence of \texttt{VK\_SPARSE\_IMAGE\_FORMAT\_ALIGNED\_MIP\_SIZE\_BIT} and \texttt{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 \textbf{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 \textbf{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.

![Sparse Image with Aligned Mip Size and Single Mip Tail](image)

**Figure 20. Sparse Image with Aligned Mip Size and Single Mip Tail**

*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.

### 28.4.3. 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 31. 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>
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<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 32. 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.

#### 28.4.4. 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.
28.4.5. 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)

*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 `VkMemoryRequirements::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.
28.5. Sparse Memory Aliasing

By default sparse resources have the same aliasing rules as non-sparse resources. See Memory Aliasing for more information.

VkDevice objects that have the sparseResidencyAliased feature enabled are able to use the VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT and 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 VK_BUFFER_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT / 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.

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 `sparse residency` 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) “dummy” 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 dummy 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 values makes it easiest for the implementation to derive the correct device virtual address.

28.7. 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
28.7.1. 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.

28.7.2. 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 structure of type VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties.

The VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSparseProperties {
    VkBool32 residencyStandard2DBlockShape;
    VkBool32 residencyStandard2DMultisampleBlockShape;
    VkBool32 residencyStandard3DBlockShape;
    VkBool32 residencyAlignedMipSize;
    VkBool32 residencyNon ResidentStrict;
} 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 were populated with 0; writes to non-resident regions will be discarded.

### 28.7.3. 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:
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
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,
    VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

```c
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 capabilities.
- **format** is the image format.
- **type** is the dimensionality of image.
- **samples** is the number of samples per texel as defined in **VkSampleCountFlagBits**.
- **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 **VkSparseImageFormatProperties** data.

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

- **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)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **format** must be a valid `VkFormat` value
- **type** must be a valid `VkImageType` value
- **samples** must be a valid `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value
- **usage** must be a valid combination of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` values
- **usage** must not be 0
- **tiling** must be a valid `VkImageTiling` value
- **pPropertyCount** must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- If the value referenced by **pPropertyCount** is not 0, and **pProperties** is not NULL, **pProperties** must be a valid pointer to an array of `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.

```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 capabilities.
- **pFormatInfo** is a pointer to a structure of type `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2` 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 extension structures to the `pNext` chain of its `pProperties` parameter.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **pFormatInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2` structure
- **pPropertyCount** must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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` `VkSparseImageFormatProperties2` structures

The `VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2 {
    VkStructureType          sType;
    const void*              pNext;
    VkFormat                 format;
    VkImageType              type;
    VkSampleCountFlagBits    samples;
    VkImageUsageFlags        usage;
    VkImageTiling            tiling;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2
    VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **format** is the image format.
- **type** is the dimensionality of image.
- **samples** is the number of samples per texel as defined in `VkSampleCountFlagBits`.
- **usage** is a bitmask describing the intended usage of the image.
- **tiling** is the tiling arrangement of the texel blocks in memory.

Valid Usage

- **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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `format` must be a valid `VkFormat` value
- `type` must be a valid `VkImageType` value
- `samples` must be a valid `VkSampleCountFlagBits` value
- `usage` must be a valid combination of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` values
- `usage` must not be `0`
- `tiling` must be a valid `VkImageTiling` value

The `VkSparseImageFormatProperties2` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkSparseImageFormatProperties2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkSparseImageFormatProperties properties;
} VkSparseImageFormatProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkSparseImageFormatProperties2 VkSparseImageFormatProperties2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `properties` is a structure of type `VkSparseImageFormatProperties` which is populated with the same values as in `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`

28.7.4. 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) at CreateDevice time. 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.
28.7.5. 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.

Buffers 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
typedef struct VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements {
    VkSparseImageFormatProperties    formatProperties;
    uint32_t                         imageMipTailFirstLod;
    VkDeviceSize                     imageMipTailSize;
    VkDeviceSize                     imageMipTailOffset;
    VkDeviceSize                     imageMipTailStride;
} VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements;
```

- formatProperties.aspectMask is the set of aspects of the image that this sparse memory requirement applies to. This will usually have a single aspect specified. However, depth/stencil
images may have depth and stencil data interleaved in the same sparse block, in which case both VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_DEPTH_BIT and VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_STENCIL_BIT would be present.

- **formatProperties.imageGranularity** describes the dimensions of a single bindable sparse image block in texel units. For aspect VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT, all dimensions will be zero. All metadata is located in the mip tail region.

- **formatProperties.flags** is a bitmask of VkSparseImageFormatFlagBits:
  - If VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT is set the image uses a single mip tail region for all array layers.
  - If VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_ALIGNED_MIP_SIZE_BIT is set the dimensions of mip levels must be integer multiples of the corresponding dimensions of the sparse image block for levels not located in the mip tail.
  - If VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_NONSTANDARD_BLOCK_SIZE_BIT is set the image uses non-standard sparse image block dimensions. The formatProperties.imageGranularity values do not match the standard sparse image block dimension corresponding to the image’s 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
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 \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirements} array, and on return the variable is overwritten with the number of structures actually written to \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirements}. If \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirementCount} is less than the number of sparse memory requirements available, at most \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirementCount} structures will be written.

If the image was not created with \texttt{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT} then \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirementCount} will be set to zero and \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirements} will not be written to.

\textbf{Note}

It is legal for an implementation to report a larger value in \texttt{VkMemoryRequirements::size} than would be obtained by adding together memory sizes for all \texttt{VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements} returned by \texttt{vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements}. This \texttt{may} occur when the implementation requires unused padding in the address range describing the resource.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Valid Usage (Implicit)}
\hline
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{device must} be a valid \texttt{VkDevice} handle
  \item \texttt{image must} be a valid \texttt{VkImage} handle
  \item \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirementCount must} be a valid pointer to a \texttt{uint32_t} value
  \item If the value referenced by \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirementCount} is not 0, and \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirements} is not \texttt{NULL}, \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirements} \texttt{must} be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirementCount} \texttt{VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements} structures
  \item \texttt{image must} have been created, allocated, or retrieved from \texttt{device}
\end{itemize}
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

To query sparse memory requirements for an image, call:

\begin{verbatim}
void vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2KHR(
    VkDevice device, const VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2* pInfo,
    uint32_t* pSparseMemoryRequirementCount, VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2* pSparseMemoryRequirements);
\end{verbatim}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{device} is the logical device that owns the image.
  \item \texttt{pInfo} is a pointer to an instance of the \texttt{VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2} structure containing parameters required for the memory requirements query.
  \item \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirementCount} is a pointer to an integer related to the number of sparse memory requirements available or queried, as described below.
  \item \texttt{pSparseMemoryRequirements} is either \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to an array of \texttt{VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2} structures.
\end{itemize}
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid VkDevice handle
- **pInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2 structure
- **pSparseMemoryRequirementCount** must be a valid pointer to a uint32_t value
- 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

The VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2 structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkImage image;
} VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2 VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **image** is the image to query.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SPARSE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_INFO_2
- **pNext** must be NULL
- **image** must be a valid VkImage handle

The VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2 structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2 {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements memoryRequirements;
} VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2;
```

or the equivalent
typedef VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2 VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2KHR;

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `memoryRequirements` is a structure of type `VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements` describing the memory requirements of the sparse image.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SPARSE_IMAGE_MEMORY_REQUIREMENTS_2`
- `pNext` must be NULL

#### 28.7.6. 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:

\[
\text{arrayMipTailOffset} = \text{imageMipTailOffset} + \text{arrayLayer} \times \text{imageMipTailStride};
\]

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:

```plaintext
typedef struct VkSparseMemoryBind {
    VkDeviceSize resourceOffset;
    VkDeviceSize size;
    VkDeviceMemory memory;
    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 [resourceOffset, resourceOffset + 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:

\[
\text{metadataRegion} = [\text{base}, \text{base} + \text{imageMipTailSize})
\]
base = imageMipTailOffset + imageMipTailStride × 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, VkMemoryRequirements::size).

Valid Usage

- 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
- 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
- size must be greater than 0
- resourceOffset must be less than the size of the resource
- size must be less than or equal to the size of the resource minus resourceOffset
- memoryOffset must be less than the size of memory
- size must be less than or equal to the size of memory minus memoryOffset
- 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.
- 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)

- If memory is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, memory must be a valid VkDeviceMemory handle
- 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:
typedef enum VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits {
    VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits;

- **VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT** specifies that the memory being bound is only for the metadata aspect.

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:

```c
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 array of **VkSparseMemoryBind** structures.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **buffer** must be a valid **VkBuffer** handle
- **pBinds** must be a valid pointer to an array of **bindCount** valid **VkSparseMemoryBind** structures
- **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:

```c
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 array of `VkSparseMemoryBind` structures.

### Valid Usage

- 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)

- `image` **must** be a valid `VkImage` handle
- `pBinds` **must** be a valid pointer to an array of `bindCount` valid `VkSparseMemoryBind` structures
- `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:
typedef 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
- **pBinds** is a pointer to array of *VkSparseImageMemoryBind* structures

### Valid Usage

- The **subresource.mipLevel** member of each element of *pBinds* must be less than the **mipLevels** specified in *VkImageCreateInfo* when **image** was created
- The **subresource.arrayLayer** member of each element of *pBinds* must be less than the **arrayLayers** specified in *VkImageCreateInfo* when **image** was created

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **image** must be a valid *VkImage* handle
- **pBinds** must be a valid pointer to an array of **bindCount** valid *VkSparseImageMemoryBind* structures
- **bindCount** must be greater than 0

The *VkSparseImageMemoryBind* structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkSparseImageMemoryBind {
    VkImageSubresource subresource;
    VkOffset3D offset;
    VkExtent3D extent;
    VkDeviceMemory memory;
    VkDeviceSize memoryOffset;
    VkSparseMemoryBindFlags flags;
} VkSparseImageMemoryBind;

- **subresource** is the image *aspect* and region of interest in the image.
- **offset** are the coordinates of the first texel within the image subresource to bind.
- **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 **offset** + **extent** equals the corresponding dimensions of the image subresource.
• **memory** is the *VkDeviceMemory* object that the sparse image blocks of the image are bound to. If `memory` is `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**

• If the *sparse aliased residency* 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.

• `memory` and `memoryOffset` **must** match the memory requirements of the calling command’s `image`, as described in section `Resource Memory Association`.

• `subresource` **must** be a valid image subresource for `image` (see `Image Views`).

• `offset.x` **must** be a multiple of the sparse image block width (`VkSparseImageFormatProperties::imageGranularity.width`) of the image.

• `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.

• `offset.y` **must** be a multiple of the sparse image block height (`VkSparseImageFormatProperties::imageGranularity.height`) of the image.

• `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.

• `offset.z` **must** be a multiple of the sparse image block depth (`VkSparseImageFormatProperties::imageGranularity.depth`) of the image.

• `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.

• 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.

• 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)**

• `subresource` **must** be a valid `VkImageSubresource` structure.

• If `memory` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `memory` **must** be a valid `VkDeviceMemory` handle.

• `flags` **must** be a valid combination of `VkSparseMemoryBindFlagBits` values.

---

To submit sparse binding operations to a queue, call:
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 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 an instance of the **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**

- If fence is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, fence must be unsignaled.
- 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.
- 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.
- When a semaphore unsignal operation defined by any element of the pWaitSemaphores member of any element of pBindInfo executes on queue, no other queue must be waiting on the same semaphore.
- All elements of the pWaitSemaphores member of all elements of pBindInfo must be semaphores that are signaled, or have semaphore signal operations previously submitted for execution.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- queue must be a valid VkQueue handle
- If bindInfoCount is not 0, pBindInfo must be a valid pointer to an array of bindInfoCount valid VkBindSparseInfo structures
- If fence is not VK_NULL_HANDLE, fence must be a valid VkFence handle
- The queue must support sparse binding operations
- Both of fence, and queue that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

Host Synchronization

- Host access to queue must be externally synchronized
- Host access to pBindInfo[].pBufferBinds[].buffer must be externally synchronized
- Host access to pBindInfo[].pImageOpaqueBinds[].image must be externally synchronized
- Host access to pBindInfo[].pImageBinds[].image 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:
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                                    imageBindCount;
    const VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo*          pImageBinds;
    uint32_t                                    signalSemaphoreCount;
    const VkSemaphore*                          pSignalSemaphores;
} VkBindSparseInfo;

• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 (Implicit)

- **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_SPARSE_INFO
- **pNext** must be NULL or a pointer to a valid instance of VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo
- If waitSemaphoreCount is not 0, pWaitSemaphores must be a valid pointer to an array of waitSemaphoreCount valid VkSemaphore handles
- If bufferBindCount is not 0, pBufferBinds must be a valid pointer to an array of bufferBindCount valid VkSparseBufferMemoryBindInfo structures
- If imageOpaqueBindCount is not 0, pImageOpaqueBinds must be a valid pointer to an array of imageOpaqueBindCount valid VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo structures
- If imageBindCount is not 0, pImageBinds must be a valid pointer to an array of imageBindCount valid VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo structures
- If signalSemaphoreCount is not 0, pSignalSemaphores must be a valid pointer to an array of signalSemaphoreCount valid VkSemaphore handles
- Both of the elements of pSignalSemaphores, and the elements of pWaitSemaphores that are valid handles must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from the same VkDevice

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 bound.

The VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t resourceDeviceIndex;
    uint32_t memoryDeviceIndex;
} VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfo VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfoKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 that points 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**

- `resourceDeviceIndex` and `memoryDeviceIndex` **must** both be valid device indices.
- Each memory allocation bound in this batch **must** have allocated an instance for `memoryDeviceIndex`.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_BIND_SPARSE_INFO`

---

### 28.8. Examples

The following examples illustrate basic creation of sparse images and binding them to physical memory.

#### 28.8.1. Basic Sparse Resources

This basic example creates a normal `VkImage` object but uses fine-grained memory allocation to back the resource with multiple memory ranges.

```c
VkDevice                device;
VkQueue                 queue;
VkImage                 sparseImage;
VkAllocationCallbacks*  pAllocator = NULL;
VkMemoryRequirements    memoryRequirements = {};
VkDeviceSize            offset = 0;
VkSparseMemoryBind      binds[MAX_CHUNKS] = {}; // MAX_CHUNKS is NOT part of Vulkan
uint32_t                bindCount = 0;

// ...

// Allocate image object
const VkImageCreateInfo sparseImageInfo =
{   VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO,       // sType
    NULL,                                        // pNext
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT | ...    // flags
    ...
};
vkCreateImage(device, &sparseImageInfo, pAllocator, &sparseImage);

// Get memory requirements
```

---
vkGetImageMemoryRequirements(
    device,
    sparseImage,
    &memoryRequirements);

// Bind memory in fine-grained fashion, find available memory ranges
// from potentially multiple VkDeviceMemory pools.
// (Illustration purposes only, can be optimized for perf)
while (memoryRequirements.size && bindCount < MAX_CHUNKS)
{
    VkSparseMemoryBind* pBind = &binds[bindCount];
    pBind->resourceOffset = offset;

    AllocateOrGetMemoryRange(
        device,
        &memoryRequirements,
        &pBind->memory,
        &pBind->memoryOffset,
        &pBind->size);

    // memory ranges must be sized as multiples of the alignment
    assert(IsMultiple(pBind->size, memoryRequirements.alignment));
    assert(IsMultiple(pBind->memoryOffset, memoryRequirements.alignment));

    memoryRequirements.size -= pBind->size;
    offset += pBind->size;
    bindCount++;
}

// Ensure all image has backing
if (memoryRequirements.size)
{
    // Error condition - too many chunks
}

const VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo opaqueBindInfo =
{
    sparseImage,       // image
    bindCount,         // bindCount
    binds              // pBinds
};

const VkBindSparseInfo bindSparseInfo =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_SPARSE_INFO, // sType
    NULL,                               // pNext
    ...                                 // imageOpaqueBindCount
    1,                                  // pImageOpaqueBinds
    &opaqueBindInfo,                    // pImageOpaqueBinds
    ...                                 // imageOpaqueBindCount
};

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// vkQueueBindSparse is externally synchronized per queue object.
AcquireQueueOwnership(queue);

// Actually bind memory
vkQueueBindSparse(queue, 1, &bindSparseInfo, VK_NULL_HANDLE);
ReleaseQueueOwnership(queue);

28.8.2. Advanced Sparse Resources

This more advanced example creates an arrayed color attachment / texture image and binds only
LOD zero and the required metadata to physical memory.

```c
VkDevice                            device;
VkQueue                             queue;
VkImage                             sparseImage;
VkAllocationCallbacks*              pAllocator = NULL;
VkMemoryRequirements                memoryRequirements = {};
uint32_t                            sparseRequirementsCount = 0;
VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements*    pSparseReqs = NULL;
VkSparseImageMemoryBind             binds[MY_IMAGE_ARRAY_SIZE] = {};
VkSparseImageMemoryBind             imageBinds[MY_IMAGE_ARRAY_SIZE] = {};
uint32_t                            bindCount = 0;

const VkImageCreateInfo sparseImageInfo =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO,  // sType
    NULL,                                 // pNext
    VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT | ... // flags
    VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM,            // format
    ...                                  // arrayLayers
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT | VK_IMAGE_USAGE_SAMPLED_BIT, // usage
    ...                                  // flags
};
vkCreateImage(device, &sparseImageInfo, pAllocator, &sparseImage);

// Get memory requirements
vkGetImageMemoryRequirements(
    device,
    sparseImage,
    &memoryRequirements);

// Get sparse image aspect properties
vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements(
    device,
    sparseImage,
    &memoryRequirements);
```
device, 
sparseImage, 
&sparseRequirementsCount, 
NULL);

pSparseReqs = (VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements*) 
malloc(sparseRequirementsCount * sizeof(VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements));

vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements(
  device, 
sparseImage, 
&sparseRequirementsCount, 
pSparseReqs);

// Bind LOD level 0 and any required metadata to memory
for (uint32_t i = 0; i < sparseRequirementsCount; ++i)
{
  if (pSparseReqs[i].formatProperties.aspectMask & VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT)
  {
    // Metadata must not be combined with other aspects
    assert(pSparseReqs[i].formatProperties.aspectMask == VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_METADATA_BIT);

    if (pSparseReqs[i].formatProperties.flags & VK_SPARSE_IMAGE_FORMAT_SINGLE_MIPTAIL_BIT)
    {
      VkSparseMemoryBind* pBind = &binds[bindCount];
      pBind->memorySize = pSparseReqs[i].imageMipTailSize;
      bindCount++;

      // ... Allocate memory range
      pBind->resourceOffset = pSparseReqs[i].imageMipTailOffset;
      pBind->memoryOffset = /* allocated memoryOffset */;
      pBind->memory = /* allocated memory */;
      pBind->flags = VK_SPARSE_MEMORY_BIND_METADATA_BIT;
    }
    else
    {
      // Need a mip tail region per array layer.
      for (uint32_t a = 0; a < sparseImageInfo.arrayLayers; ++a)
      {
        VkSparseMemoryBind* pBind = &binds[bindCount];
        pBind->memorySize = pSparseReqs[i].imageMipTailSize;
        bindCount++;

        // ... Allocate memory range
        pBind->resourceOffset = pSparseReqs[i].imageMipTailOffset +
else
{
  // resource data
  VkExtent3D lod0BlockSize =
  {
    AlignedDivide(
      sparseImageInfo.extent.width,
      pSparseReqs[i].formatProperties.imageGranularity.width);
    AlignedDivide(
      sparseImageInfo.extent.height,
      pSparseReqs[i].formatProperties.imageGranularity.height);
    AlignedDivide(
      sparseImageInfo.extent.depth,
      pSparseReqs[i].formatProperties.imageGranularity.depth);
  }
  size_t totalBlocks =
    lod0BlockSize.width *
    lod0BlockSize.height *
    lod0BlockSize.depth;

  // Each block is the same size as the alignment requirement,
  // calculate total memory size for level 0
  VkDeviceSize lod0MemSize = totalBlocks * memoryRequirements.alignment;

  // Allocate memory for each array layer
  for (uint32_t a = 0; a < sparseImageInfo.arrayLayers; ++a)
  {
    // ... Allocate memory range

    VkSparseImageMemoryBind* pBind = &imageBinds[a];
    pBind->subresource.aspectMask = pSparseReqs[i].formatProperties.aspectMask;
    pBind->subresource.mipLevel = 0;
    pBind->subresource.arrayLayer = a;

    pBind->offset = (VkOffset3D){0, 0, 0};
    pBind->extent = sparseImageInfo.extent;
    pBind->memoryOffset = /* allocated memoryOffset */;
    pBind->memory = /* allocated memory */;
    pBind->flags = 0;
  }
}
free(pSparseReqs);

const VkSparseImageOpaqueMemoryBindInfo opaqueBindInfo = {
    sparseImage, // image
    bindCount, // bindCount
    binds // pBinds
};

const VkSparseImageMemoryBindInfo imageBindInfo = {
    sparseImage, // image
    sparseImageInfo.arrayLayers, // bindCount
    imageBinds // pBinds
};

const VkBindSparseInfo bindSparseInfo = {
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_SPARSE_INFO, // sType
    NULL, // pNext
    ... 1, // imageOpaqueBindCount
    &opaqueBindInfo, // pImageOpaqueBinds
    1, // imageBindCount
    &imageBindInfo, // pImageBinds
    ... // vkQueueBindSparse is externally synchronized per queue object.
};

AcquireQueueOwnership(queue);

// Actually bind memory
vkQueueBindSparse(queue, 1, &bindSparseInfo, VK_NULL_HANDLE);

ReleaseQueueOwnership(queue);
Chapter 29. 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.

29.1. 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, which contain 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.

29.2. WSI Surface

Native platform surface or window objects are abstracted by surface objects, which are represented by VkSurfaceKHR handles:

```
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.
On certain platforms, the Vulkan loader and ICDs may have conventions that treat the handle as a pointer to a struct that contains 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.

29.2.1. Android Platform

To create a VkSurfaceKHR object for an Android native window, call:

```c
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 an instance of the 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` points 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.

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)

- instance must be a valid VkInstance handle
- pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure
- If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- 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
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 an extension-specific structure.
- flags is reserved for future use.
- window is a pointer to the ANativeWindow to associate the surface with.

Valid Usage

- window must point to a valid Android ANativeWindow.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ANDROID_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `flags` must be `0`

To remove an unnecessary compile-time dependency, an incomplete type definition of `ANativeWindow` is provided in the Vulkan headers:

```c
struct ANativeWindow;
```

The actual `ANativeWindow` type is defined in Android NDK headers.

### 29.2.2. Wayland Platform

To create a `VkSurfaceKHR` object for a Wayland surface, call:

```c
VkResult vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance                                  instance,
    const VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR*        pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks*                pAllocator,
    VkSurfaceKHR*                               pSurface);
```

- `instance` is the instance to associate the surface with.
- `pCreateInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `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` points to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle in which the created surface object is returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `instance` must be a valid `VkInstance` handle
- `pCreateInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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
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 an extension-specific 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

- `display` must point to a valid Wayland `wl_display`.
- `surface` must point to a valid Wayland `wl_surface`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WAYLAND_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext` must be NULL
- `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
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.

### 29.2.3. Win32 Platform

To create a `VkSurfaceKHR` object for a Win32 window, call:

```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 an instance of the `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** points to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle in which the created surface object is returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- instance must be a valid VkInstance handle
- pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure
- If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- 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:

```c
typedef struct VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkWin32SurfaceCreateFlagsKHR flags;
    HINSTANCE hinstance;
    HWND hwnd;
} VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR;
```

- sType is the type of this structure.
- pNext is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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

- hinstance must be a valid Win32 HINSTANCE.
- hwnd must be a valid Win32 HWND.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WIN32_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR
• pNext must be NULL
• 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.

typedef VkFlags VkWin32SurfaceCreateFlagsKHR;

VkWin32SurfaceCreateFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

29.2.4. XCB Platform

To create a VkSurfaceKHR object for an X11 window, using the XCB client-side library, call:

```
VkResult vkCreateXcbSurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance instance,
    const VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,
    VkSurfaceKHR* pSurface);
```

• instance is the instance to associate the surface with.
• pCreateInfo is a pointer to an instance of the 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 points to a VkSurfaceKHR handle in which the created surface object is returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **instance** must be a valid `VkInstance` handle.
- **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR` structure.
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.
- **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:

```
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 an extension-specific 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

- **connection** must point to a valid X11 `xcb_connection_t`.
- **window** must be a valid X11 `xcb_window_t`.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XCB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `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.

### 29.2.5. Xlib Platform

To create a `VkSurfaceKHR` object for an X11 window, using the Xlib client-side library, call:

```c
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 an instance of the `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` points to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle in which the created surface object is returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- instance must be a valid VkInstance handle
- pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure
- If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- 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_OFDEVICE_MEMORY

The VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure is defined as:

```c
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 an extension-specific 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

- dpy must point to a valid Xlib Display.
- window must be a valid Xlib Window.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XLIB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`.
- **pNext** must be `NULL`.
- **flags** must be `0`.

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.

### 29.2.6. 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:
void vkDestroySurfaceKHR(
    VkInstance                              instance,
    VkSurfaceKHR                             surface,
    const VkAllocationCallbacks*            pAllocator);

- `instance` is the instance used to create the surface.
- `surface` is the surface to destroy.
- `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

- All `VkSwapchainKHR` objects created for `surface` must have been destroyed prior to destroying `surface`.
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `surface` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here.
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `surface` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `instance` must be a valid `VkInstance` handle.
- If `surface` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle.
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure.
- 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.

### 29.3. 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.

### 29.3.1. Display Enumeration

Displays are represented by `VkDisplayKHR` handles:

```c
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
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. If `pPropertyCount` is smaller than the number of display devices available for `physicalDevice`, `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS` to indicate that not all the available values were returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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` `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
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 a pointer to a NULL-terminated string containing the name of the display. Generally, this will be the name provided by the display’s EDID. It can be NULL if no suitable name is available. If not NULL, the memory it points to must remain accessible 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.
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
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)**

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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:
typedef struct VkDisplayProperties2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkDisplayPropertiesKHR displayProperties;
} VkDisplayProperties2KHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **displayProperties** is an instance of the VkDisplayPropertiesKHR structure.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR
- **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
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)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **pPropertyCount** must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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
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
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)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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
typedef struct VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR {
    VkStructureType            sType;
    void*                      pNext;
    VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR displayPlaneProperties;
} VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `displayPlaneProperties` is an instance of the `VkDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR` structure.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`

To determine which displays a plane is usable with, call
 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 display planes for `physicalDevice`, at most `pDisplayCount` handles will be written. If `pDisplayCount` is smaller than the number of displays usable with the specified `planeIndex` for `physicalDevice`, `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS` to indicate that not all the available values were returned.

Valid Usage

- `planeIndex` must be less than the number of display planes supported by the device as determined by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pDisplayCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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:

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:

VkResult vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkDisplayKHR display,
    uint32_t* pPropertyCount,  // A pointer to an integer related to the number of display modes available or queried, as described below.
    VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR* pProperties);  // A pointer to an array of VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR structures.

- **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 VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR structures.

If **pProperties** is **NULL**, then the number of display modes available on the specified **display** 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 modes for **physicalDevice**, at most **pPropertyCount** structures will be written. If **pPropertyCount** is smaller than the number of display modes available on the specified **display** for **physicalDevice**, **VK_INCOMPLETE** will be returned instead of **VK_SUCCESS** to indicate that not all the available values were returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **display** must be a valid `VkDisplayKHR` handle
- `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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` `VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR` structures

Return Codes

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

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

The `VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
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`.

```c
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:
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)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **display** must be a valid `VkDisplayKHR` handle
- **pPropertyCount** must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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

### 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
typedef struct VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR displayModeProperties;
} VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR;
```
• **sType** is the type of this structure.
• **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
• **displayModeProperties** is an instance of the `VkDisplayModePropertiesKHR` structure.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)
- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR`
- **pNext** must be NULL

The `VkDisplayModeParametersKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
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**
For example, a 60Hz display mode would report a `refreshRate` of 60,000.

### Valid Usage
- The **width** member of `visibleRegion` must be greater than 0
- The **height** member of `visibleRegion` must be greater than 0
- **refreshRate** must be greater than 0

Additional modes **may** also be created by calling:

```c
VkResult vkCreateDisplayModeKHR(  
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,  
    VkDisplayKHR display,  
    const VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR* pCreateInfo,  
    const VkAllocationCallbacks* pAllocator,  
    VkDisplayModeKHR* pMode);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device associated with **display**.
- **display** is the display to create an additional mode for.
- **pCreateInfo** is a `VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR` structure describing the new mode to create.
• **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).

• **pMode** returns the handle of the mode created.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **display** must be a valid `VkDisplayKHR` handle
- **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDisplayModeCreateInfoKHR` structure
- If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- **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
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 an extension-specific 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)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- **pNext** must be `NULL`
- **flags** must be `0`
- **parameters** must be a valid `VkDisplayModeParametersKHR` structure

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
VkResult vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    VkDisplayModeKHR mode,
    uint32_t planeIndex,
    VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR* pCapabilities);
```

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device associated with display
- **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)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **mode** must be a valid `VkDisplayModeKHR` handle
- **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
  • VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
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`, `min_dstExtent`, 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 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 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`.

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. Vendors may still fail presentation requests that specify unsupported combinations.

To query the capabilities of a given mode and plane combination, call:

```c
VkResult vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice                            physicalDevice,
    const VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR*               pDisplayPlaneInfo,
    VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR*             pCapabilities);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device associated with `pDisplayPlaneInfo`.
- `pDisplayPlaneInfo` is a pointer to an instance of the `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)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pDisplayPlaneInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR` structure
- `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
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 an extension-specific 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)**

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_INFO_2_KHR`
- `pNext` **must** be NULL
- `mode` **must** be a valid `VkDisplayModeKHR` handle

**Host Synchronization**

- Host access to `mode` **must** be externally synchronized

The `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR` structure is defined as:
```c
typedef struct VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR {
    VkStructureType                  sType;
    void*                            pNext;
    VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR    capabilities;
} VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **capabilities** is an instance of the `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR` structure.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_CAPABILITIES_2_KHR`
- **pNext** must be `NULL`

### 29.3.2. 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` structure for a display surface, call:

```c
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 an instance of the `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** points to a `VkSurfaceKHR` handle in which the created surface is returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- instance must be a valid VkInstance handle
- pCreateInfo must be a valid pointer to a valid VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR structure
- If pAllocator is not NULL, pAllocator must be a valid pointer to a valid VkAllocationCallbacks structure
- 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:

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 an extension-specific 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** 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

- **planeIndex** **must** be less than the number of display planes supported by the device as determined by calling `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR`.  
- 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`.  
- If `alphaMode` is `VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_GLOBAL_BIT_KHR` then **globalAlpha** **must** be between 0 and 1, inclusive.  
- **alphaMode** **must** be 0 or one of the bits present in the `supportedAlpha` member of `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR` returned by `vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR` for the display plane corresponding to `displayMode`.  
- The width and height members of `imageExtent` **must** be less than the `maxImageDimensions2D` member of `VkPhysicalDeviceLimits`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`.  
- **pNext** **must** be `NULL`.  
- **flags** **must** be 0.  
- **displayMode** **must** be a valid `VkDisplayModeKHR` handle.  
- **transform** **must** be a valid `VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR` value.  
- **alphaMode** **must** be a valid `VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR` value.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkDisplaySurfaceCreateFlagsKHR;
```
**VkDisplaySurfaceCreateFlagsKHR** is a bitmask type for setting a mask, but is currently reserved for future use.

Possible values of **VkDisplaySurfaceCreateInfoKHR::alphaMode**, specifying the type of alpha blending to use on a display, are:

```c
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,
    VK_DISPLAY_PLANE_ALPHA_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM_KHR = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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 channel 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 channels.
- **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 channels.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagsKHR;
```

**VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagsKHR** is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more **VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR**.

### 29.4. 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:
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

• `queueFamilyIndex` must be less than `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` for the given `physicalDevice`

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
• `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle
• `pSupported` must be a valid pointer to a `VkBool32` value
• 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`

29.4.1. 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.
29.4.2. Wayland Platform

To determine whether a queue family of a physical device supports presentation to a Wayland compositor, call:

```c
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**

- `queueFamilyIndex` **must** be less than `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` for the given `physicalDevice`.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `physicalDevice` **must** be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `display` **must** be a valid pointer to a `wl_display` value

29.4.3. Win32 Platform

To determine whether a queue family of a physical device supports presentation to the Microsoft Windows desktop, call:

```c
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

- **queueFamilyIndex** must be less than **pQueueFamilyPropertyCount** returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties** for the given **physicalDevice**

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid **VkPhysicalDevice** handle

### 29.4.4. 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
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

- **queueFamilyIndex** must be less than **pQueueFamilyPropertyCount** returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties** for the given **physicalDevice**

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid **VkPhysicalDevice** handle
- **connection** must be a valid pointer to an **xcb_connection_t** value

### 29.4.5. 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:
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

- **queueFamilyIndex** **must** be less than `pQueueFamilyPropertyCount` returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` for the given `physicalDevice`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **physicalDevice** **must** be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- **dpy** **must** be a valid pointer to a Display value

#### 29.5. 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. Capabilities that correspond to image creation parameters are not independent of each other: combinations of parameters that are not supported as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties` are not supported by the surface on that physical device, even if the capabilities taken individually are supported as part of some other parameter combinations.

To query the basic capabilities of a surface, needed in order to create a swapchain, call:

```
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 an instance of the `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure in which the capabilities are returned.

---

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **surface** must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle
- **pSurfaceCapabilities** must be a valid pointer to a `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure
- 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
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 but 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:
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** points to an instance of the `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR` structure, describing the surface and other fixed parameters that would be consumed by `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`.

- **pSurfaceCapabilities** points to an instance of the `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

- If an instance of `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesFullScreenExclusiveEXT` is included in the `pNext` chain of `pSurfaceCapabilities`, an instance of `VkSurfaceFullScreenExclusiveWin32InfoEXT` must be included in the `pNext` chain of `pSurfaceInfo`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **pSurfaceInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR` structure
- **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:
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    const void*         pNext;
    VkSurfaceKHR        surface;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR;

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `surface` is the surface that will be associated with the swapchain.

The members of `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR` correspond to the arguments to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR`, with `sType` and `pNext` added for extensibility.

**Valid Usage**

- If the `pNext` chain includes an instance of `VkSurfaceFullScreenExclusiveInfoEXT` with its `fullscreenExclusive` member set to `VK_FULL_SCREEN_EXCLUSIVE_APPLICATION_CONTROLLED_EXT`, and `surface` was created using `vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR`, an instance of `VkSurfaceFullScreenExclusiveWin32InfoEXT` must be present in the `pNext` chain.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SURFACE_INFO_2_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

The `VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR` structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR {
    VkStructureType     sType;
    void*               pNext;
    VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR surfaceCapabilities;
} VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR;

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `surfaceCapabilities` is a structure of type `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` describing the capabilities of the specified surface.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_2_KHR**

- 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**

- Each **sType** member in the **pNext** chain must be unique

An application queries if a protected VkSurface 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
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 an extension-specific 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)

- **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_PROTECTED_CAPABILITIES_KHR**

The **VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR** structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkImageUsageFlags sharedPresentSupportedUsageFlags;
} VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **sharedPresentSupportedUsageFlags** is a bitmask of **VkImageUsageFlagBits** representing the ways
the application can use the shared presentable image from a swapchain created with
\texttt{VkPresentModeKHR} set to \texttt{VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR} or
\texttt{VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR} for the surface on the specified device.
\texttt{VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT} must be included in the set but implementations may
support additional usages.

\textbf{Valid Usage (Implicit)}

- \texttt{sType \textbf{must} be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SHARED_PRESENT_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_KHR}

Bits which \textbf{may} be set in \texttt{VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::supportedTransforms} indicating the
presentation transforms supported for the surface on the specified device, and possible values of
\texttt{VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::currentTransform} is indicating the surface's current transform relative
to the presentation engine's natural orientation, are:

\begin{verbatim}
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,
    VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM_KHR = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR;
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_IDENTITY_BIT_KHR} specifies that image content is presented without being
  transformed.
- \texttt{VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_ROTATE_90_BIT_KHR} specifies that image content is rotated 90 degrees
clockwise.
- \texttt{VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_ROTATE_180_BIT_KHR} specifies that image content is rotated 180 degrees
clockwise.
- \texttt{VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_ROTATE_270_BIT_KHR} specifies that image content is rotated 270 degrees
clockwise.
- \texttt{VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_BIT_KHR} specifies that image content is mirrored
  horizontally.
- \texttt{VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_ROTATE_90_BIT_KHR} specifies that image content is
  mirrored horizontally, then rotated 90 degrees clockwise.
- \texttt{VK_SURFACE_TRANSFORM_HORIZONTAL_MIRROR_ROTATE_180_BIT_KHR} specifies that image content is
  mirrored horizontally, then rotated 180 degrees clockwise.
- \texttt{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
typedef VkFlags VkSurfaceTransformFlagsKHR;
```

VkSurfaceTransformFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR.

The supportedCompositeAlpha member is of type VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR, which contains the following values:

```c
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,
    VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM_KHR = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR;
```

These values are described as follows:

- **VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_OPAQUE_BIT_KHR**: The alpha channel, 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 channel, if it exists, of the images is respected in the compositing process. The non-alpha channels of the image are expected to already be multiplied by the alpha channel by the application.
- **VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_POST_MULTIPLIED_BIT_KHR**: The alpha channel, if it exists, of the images is respected in the compositing process. The non-alpha channels of the image are not expected to already be multiplied by the alpha channel by the application; instead, the compositor will multiply the non-alpha channels of the image by the alpha channel during compositing.
- **VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_INHERIT_BIT_KHR**: The way in which the presentation engine treats the alpha channel 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.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkCompositeAlphaFlagsKHR;
```

VkCompositeAlphaFlagsKHR is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR.

To query the supported swapchain format-color space pairs for a surface, call:
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR(
    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. If `pSurfaceFormatCount` is smaller than the number of format pairs supported for the given `surface`, `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS` to indicate that not all the available values were returned. The number of format pairs supported **must** be greater than or equal to 1.

---

**Valid Usage**

• **surface** must be supported by `physicalDevice`, as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR` or an equivalent platform-specific mechanism.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• **physicalDevice** **must** be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

• **surface** **must** be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

• **pSurfaceFormatCount** **must** be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

• 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

• Both of **physicalDevice**, and **surface** **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
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
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` points to an instance of the `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.

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. If `pSurfaceFormatCount` is smaller than the number of
format tuples supported for the surface parameters described in `pSurfaceInfo`, `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS` to indicate that not all the available values were returned. The number of format tuples supported must be greater than or equal to 1.

### Valid Usage

- `pSurfaceInfo::surface` must be supported by `physicalDevice`, as reported by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR` or an equivalent platform-specific mechanism.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pSurfaceInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR` structure
- `pSurfaceFormatCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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`

#### Failure
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY`
- `VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR`

The `VkSurfaceFormat2KHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkSurfaceFormat2KHR {
    VkStructureType       sType;
    void*                 pNext;
    VkSurfaceFormatKHR    surfaceFormat;
} VkSurfaceFormat2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `surfaceFormat` is an instance of `VkSurfaceFormatKHR` describing a format-color space pair that is compatible with the specified surface.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_FORMAT_2_KHR`
- **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
typedef enum VkColorSpaceKHR {
    VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR = 0,
    VK_COLORSPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR = VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR,
    VK_COLOR_SPACE_MAX_ENUM_KHR = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkColorSpaceKHR;
```

- **VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR** specifies support for the sRGB color space.

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. `pSurfaceFormats` must not contain an entry whose value for format is `VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED`.

**Note**

In the initial release of the `VK_KHR_surface` and `VK_KHR_swapchain` extensions, the token `VK_COLORSPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR` was used. Starting in the 2016-05-13 updates to the extension branches, matching release 1.0.13 of the core API specification, `VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR` is used instead for consistency with Vulkan naming rules. The older enum is still available for backwards compatibility.

To query the supported presentation modes for a surface, call:

```c
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. If `pPresentModeCount` is smaller than the number of presentation modes supported for the given `surface`, `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS` to indicate that not all the available values were returned.

---

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle

• `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle

• `pPresentModeCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value

• If the value referenced by `pPresentModeCount` is not 0, and `pPresentModes` is not `NULL`, `pPresentModes` must be a valid pointer to an array of `pPresentModeCount` `VkPresentModeKHR` values

• Both of `physicalDevice`, and `surface` 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`

Possible values of elements of the `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR`
::`pPresentModes` array, indicating the supported presentation modes for a surface, are:
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,
    VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR = 1000111000,
    VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR = 1000111001,
    VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAX_ENUM_KHR = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkPresentModeKHR;

- **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.

- **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>
<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>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR</td>
<td>VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::sharedPresentSupportedUsageFlags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR</td>
<td>VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::sharedPresentSupportedUsageFlags</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

For reference, the mode indicated by `VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR` is equivalent to the behavior of `{wgl|glX|egl}SwapBuffers` with a swap interval of 1, while the mode indicated by `VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_RELAXED_KHR` is equivalent to the behavior of `{wgl|glX}SwapBuffers` with a swap interval of -1 (from the `{WGL|GLX}_EXT_swap_control_tear` extensions).

### 29.6. 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
VkResult vkGetDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR(
    VkDevice device,                      // device
    VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR* pDeviceGroupPresentCapabilities);  // pDeviceGroupPresentCapabilities
```

- **device** is the logical device.
- **pDeviceGroupPresentCapabilities** is a pointer to a structure of type `VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR` that is filled with the logical device’s capabilities.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- pDeviceGroupPresentCapabilities must be a valid pointer to a VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR structure

Return Codes

Success
  - VK_SUCCESS

Failure
  - VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_HOST_MEMORY
  - VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DEVICE_MEMORY

The VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR {
  VkStructureType                     sType;
  const 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 an extension-specific structure.
- presentMask is an array of 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)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_CAPABILITIES_KHR`
- **pNext** must be `NULL`

Bits which may be set in `VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::modes` to indicate which device group presentation modes are supported are:

```c
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,
    VK_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_MODE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM_KHR = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

```c
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:

```c
VkResult vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR(
    VkDevice device,
    VkSurfaceKHR surface,
    VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR* pModes);
```

- **device** is the logical device.
- **surface** is the surface.
- **pModes** is a pointer to a value of type `VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR` that is filled with the supported device group present modes for the surface.
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 (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **surface** must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle
- **pModes** must be a valid pointer to a `VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagsKHR` value
- 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:

```cpp
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice       physicalDevice,
    VkSurfaceKHR           surface,
    uint32_t*              pRectCount,
    VkRect2D*              pRects);
```

- **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. If `pRectCount` is smaller than the number of rectangles used for the given `surface`, `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS` to indicate that not all the available values 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 (Implicit)**
- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle
- `pRectCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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
- Both of `physicalDevice`, 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`
- `VK_INCOMPLETE`

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

**29.7. 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:

```
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.

- **Note**
  - The presentation engine is an abstraction for the platform’s compositor or display engine.
  - 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 presented 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.

- **Note**
  - 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
VkResult vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR(
    VkDevice device,          // device
    VkSwapchainKHR swapchain); // swapchain
```

- device is the device associated with swapchain.
- swapchain is the swapchain to query.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- device must be a valid VkDevice handle
- swapchain must be a valid VkSwapchainKHR handle
- 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
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 an instance of the `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.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pCreateInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structure
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- `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:
`typedef struct VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType                  sType;
    const void*                      pNext;
    VkSwapchainCreateFlagsKHR        flags;
    VkSurfaceKHR                     surface;
    uint32_t                         minImageCount;
    VkFormat                         imageFormat;
    VkColorSpaceKHR                  imageColorSpace;
    VkExtent2D                       imageExtent;
    uint32_t                         imageArrayLayers;
    VkImageUsageFlags                imageUsage;
    VkSharingMode                    imageSharingMode;
    uint32_t                         queueFamilyIndexCount;
    const uint32_t*                  pQueueFamilyIndices;
    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 an extension-specific 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 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. Pixel shaders **may not** execute for these pixels, and thus any side effects they would have had will not occur. `VK_TRUE` value does not guarantee any clipping will occur, but allows more optimal 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 pixel 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

- **surface** must be a surface that is supported by the device as determined using `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR`.

- **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.

- **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.

- **minImageCount** must be 1 if `presentMode` is either `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR` or `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR`.

- **imageFormat** and **imageColorSpace** must match the `format` and `colorSpace` members, respectively, of one of the `VkSurfaceFormatKHR` structures returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR` for the surface.

- **imageExtent** must be between `minImageExtent` and `maxImageExtent`, inclusive, where `minImageExtent` and `maxImageExtent` are members of the `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` for the surface.

- **imageExtent** members *width* and *height* must both be non-zero.

- **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.

- 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.

- 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.

- If `imageSharingMode` is `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`, **pQueueFamilyIndices** must be a valid pointer to an array of `queueFamilyIndexCount` `uint32_t` values.

- If `imageSharingMode` is `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`, **queueFamilyIndexCount** must be greater than 1.

- If `imageSharingMode` is `VK_SHARING_MODE_CONCURRENT`, each element of **pQueueFamilyIndices** must be unique and must be less than `queueFamilyPropertyCount` returned by either `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties` or `vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2` for the `physicalDevice` that was used to create device.
• **preTransform** must be one of the bits present in the `supportedTransforms` member of the `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` for the surface.

• **compositeAlpha** must be one of the bits present in the `supportedCompositeAlpha` member of the `VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` structure returned by `vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR` for the surface.

• **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 contain an instance of `VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR` with a `viewFormatCount` greater than zero and `pViewFormats` must have an element equal to `imageFormat`.

• 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`.

• If the `pNext` chain includes an instance of `VkSurfaceFullScreenExclusiveInfoEXT` with its `fullScreenExclusive` member set to `VK_FULL SCREEN EXCLUSIVE APPLICATION CONTROLLED_EXT`, and `surface` was created using `vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR`, an instance of `VkSurfaceFullScreenExclusiveWin32InfoEXT` must be present in the `pNext` chain.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- 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 `VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR`
- Each `sType` member in the `pNext` chain must be unique
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR` values
- `surface` must be a valid `VkSurfaceKHR` handle
- `imageFormat` must be a valid `VkFormat` value
- `imageColorSpace` must be a valid `VkColorSpaceKHR` value
- `imageUsage` must be a valid combination of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` values
- `imageUsage` must not be 0
- `imageSharingMode` must be a valid `VkSharingMode` value
- `preTransform` must be a valid `VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR` value
- `compositeAlpha` must be a valid `VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR` value
- `presentMode` must be a valid `VkPresentModeKHR` value
- If `oldSwapchain` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `oldSwapchain` must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle
- If `oldSwapchain` is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from `surface`
- Both of `oldSwapchain`, and `surface` that are valid handles 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
typedef enum VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR {
    VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR = 0x00000001,
    VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_PROTECTED_BIT_KHR = 0x00000002,
    VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR = 0x00000004,
    VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM_KHR = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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_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 are specified by chaining an instance of the
 VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR 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.

```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:

```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 an extension-specific 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)

- `sType` must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- `modes` must be a valid combination of VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR values
- `modes` must not be 0

As mentioned above, if vkCreateSwapchainKHR succeeds, it will return a handle to a swapchain that contains an array of at least `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 VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR is set. VK_IMAGE_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT and VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT_KHR are both set if VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR is set. All other bits are unset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageType</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>format</td>
<td>pCreateInfo-&gt;imageFormat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extent</td>
<td>{pCreateInfo-&gt;imageExtent.width, pCreateInfo-&gt;imageExtent.height, 1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mipLevels</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrayLayers</td>
<td>pCreateInfo-&gt;imageArrayLayers</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>pCreateInfo-&gt;imageUsage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharingMode</td>
<td>pCreateInfo-&gt;imageSharingMode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queueFamilyIndexCount</td>
<td>pCreateInfo-&gt;queueFamilyIndexCount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pQueueFamilyIndices</td>
<td>pCreateInfo-&gt;pQueueFamilyIndices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initialLayout</td>
<td>VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **surface** must not be destroyed until after the swapchain is destroyed.

If **oldSwapchain** is **VK_NULL_HANDLE**, and the native window referred to by **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 **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 **surface** must not become associated with a non-Vulkan graphics API surface before all associated Vulkan swapchains have been destroyed.

Like core functions, several WSI functions, including **vkCreateSwapchainKHR** return **VK_ERROR_DEVICE_LOST** if the logical device was lost. See **Lost Device**. As with most core objects, **VkSwapchainKHR** is a child of the device and is affected by the lost state; it must be destroyed before destroying the **VkDevice**. However, **VkSurfaceKHR** is not a child of any **VkDevice** and is not otherwise 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.
As mentioned in Lost Device, after a lost device event, the `VkPhysicalDevice` may also be lost. If other `VkPhysicalDevice` are available, they can be used together with the same `VkSurfaceKHR` to create the new `VkSwapchainKHR`, however the application must query the surface capabilities again, because they may differ on a per-physical device basis.

To destroy a swapchain object call:

```c
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**

- All uses of presentable images acquired from `swapchain` must have completed execution
- If `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `swapchain` was created, a compatible set of callbacks must be provided here
- If no `VkAllocationCallbacks` were provided when `swapchain` was created, `pAllocator` must be `NULL`
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- If `swapchain` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `swapchain` must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle
- If `pAllocator` is not `NULL`, `pAllocator` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- Both of **device**, and **swapchain** that are valid handles 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
VkResult vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR(
    VkDevice                                    device,                  
    uint32_t                                    swapchainCount,        
    const VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR*             pCreateInfos,           
    const VkAllocationCallbacks*                pAllocator,             
    VkSwapchainKHR*                             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)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pCreateInfos** must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` valid `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structures
- If **pAllocator** is not NULL, **pAllocator** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAllocationCallbacks` structure
- **pSwapchains** must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` `VkSwapchainKHR` handles
- **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
VkResult vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR(
    VkDevice                                    device,                     // device,                     // device associated with swapchain.
    VkSwapchainKHR                              swapchain,                  // swapchain is the swapchain to query.
    uint32_t*                                   pSwapchainImageCount,      // pSwapchainImageCount is a pointer to an integer related to the number of presentable images available or queried, as described below.
    VkImage*                                    pSwapchainImages);        // 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. If `pSwapchainImageCount` is smaller than the number of presentable images for `swapchain`, `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS` to indicate that not all the available values were returned.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `device` must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- `swapchain` must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle
- `pSwapchainImageCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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
- 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`

---

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 `vkBindImageMemory2KHR` 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
VkResult vkAcquireNextImageKHR(
    VkDevice                                    device,              
    VkSwapchainKHR                              swapchain,           
    uint64_t                                    timeout,            
    VkSemaphore                                 semaphore,          
    VkFence                                     fence,              
    uint32_t*                                   pImageIndex);
```

- **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` that is set to the index of the next image to use (i.e. an index into the array of images returned by `vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR`).

**Valid Usage**

- **swapchain** must not be in the retired state
- If **semaphore** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE** it must be unsignaled
- If **semaphore** is not **VK_NULL_HANDLE** it must not have any uncompleted signal or wait operations pending
- 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
- **semaphore** and **fence** must not both be equal to **VK_NULL_HANDLE**
- 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**
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **swapchain** must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle
- If **semaphore** is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, **semaphore** must be a valid `VkSemaphore` handle
- If **fence** is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, **fence** must be a valid `VkFence` handle
- **pImageIndex** must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- If **semaphore** is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**
- If **fence** is a valid handle, it must have been created, allocated, or retrieved from **device**
- Both of **device**, and **swapchain** that are valid handles 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. 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.

An image will eventually be acquired if the number of images that the application has currently acquired (but not yet presented) is less than or equal to the difference between the number of images in swapchain and the value of VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR::minImageCount. If the number of currently acquired images is greater than this, vkAcquireNextImageKHR should not be called; if it is, timeout must not be UINT64_MAX.

If an image is acquired successfully, vkAcquireNextImageKHR must either return VK_SUCCESS, or VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR if the swapchain no longer matches the surface properties exactly, but can still be used for presentation.

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 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.
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.

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.

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** 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.
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 recreate the swapchain to better match the platform surface properties.

**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.

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.

To acquire an available presentable image to use, and retrieve the index of that image, call:

```c
VkResult vkAcquireNextImage2KHR(
    VkDevice device,
    const VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR* pAcquireInfo,
    uint32_t* pImageIndex);
```

- **device** is the device associated with **swapchain**.
- **pAcquireInfo** is a pointer to a structure of type **VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR** 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**

- 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)

- **device** must be a valid `VkDevice` handle
- **pAcquireInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR` structure
- **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
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 an extension-specific 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

- `swapchain` must not be in the retired state
- If `semaphore` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` it must be unsignaled
- If `semaphore` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE` it must not have any uncompleted signal or wait operations pending
- 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
- `semaphore` and `fence` must not both be equal to `VK_NULL_HANDLE`
- `deviceMask` must be a valid device mask
- `deviceMask` must not be zero

## Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ACQUIRE_NEXT_IMAGE_INFO_KHR`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `swapchain` must be a valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handle
- If `semaphore` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `semaphore` must be a valid `VkSemaphore` handle
- If `fence` is not `VK_NULL_HANDLE`, `fence` must be a valid `VkFence` handle
- Each of `fence`, `semaphore`, and `swapchain` that are valid handles 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

After queueing all rendering commands and transitioning the image to the correct layout, to queue an image for presentation, call:

```c
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 an instance of the `VkPresentInfoKHR` structure specifying the parameters of the presentation.

**Note**
There is no requirement for an application to present images in the same order that they were acquired - applications can arbitrarily present any image that is currently acquired.

**Valid Usage**

- 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`
- 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
- When a semaphore unsignal operation defined by the elements of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of `pPresentInfo` executes on `queue`, no other queue must be waiting on the same semaphore.
- All elements of the `pWaitSemaphores` member of `pPresentInfo` must be semaphores that are signaled, or have semaphore signal operations previously 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.

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 to be waited on gets unsignaled when the corresponding queue operation is complete.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `queue` must be a valid `VkQueue` handle
- `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:

typedef struct VkPresentInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t waitSemaphoreCount;
    const VkSemaphore* pWaitSemaphores;
    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 an extension-specific structure.

waitSemaphoreCount is the number of semaphores to wait for before issuing the present request. The number may be zero.

pWaitSemaphores, if not NULL, is 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 an array of VkSwapchainKHR objects with swapchainCount entries. A given swapchain must not appear in this list more than once.

pImageIndices is 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 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

- 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`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_INFO_KHR`
- 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`, or `VkPresentRegionsKHR`.
- Each `sType` member 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.
- `pSwapchains` must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` valid `VkSwapchainKHR` handles.
- `pImageIndices` must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` `uint32_t` values.
- If `pResults` is not `NULL`, `pResults` must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` `VkResult` values.
- `swapchainCount` must be greater than 0.
- Both of the elements of `pSwapchains`, and the elements of `pWaitSemaphores` that are valid handles 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 including the \texttt{VkPresentRegionsKHR} structure in the \texttt{pNext} chain of the \texttt{VkPresentInfoKHR} structure.

The \texttt{VkPresentRegionsKHR} structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPresentRegionsKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    uint32_t swapchainCount;
    const VkPresentRegionKHR* pRegions;
} VkPresentRegionsKHR;
```

- \texttt{sType} is the type of this structure.
- \texttt{pNext} is \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- \texttt{swapchainCount} is the number of swapchains being presented to by this command.
- \texttt{pRegions} is \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to an array of \texttt{VkPresentRegionKHR} elements with \texttt{swapchainCount} entries. If not \texttt{NULL}, each element of \texttt{pRegions} contains the region that has changed since the last present to the swapchain in the corresponding entry in the \texttt{VkPresentInfoKHR::pSwapchains} array.

### Valid Usage

- \texttt{swapchainCount} must be the same value as \texttt{VkPresentInfoKHR::swapchainCount}, where \texttt{VkPresentInfoKHR} is in the \texttt{pNext} chain of this \texttt{VkPresentRegionsKHR} structure.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \texttt{sType} must be \texttt{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_REGIONS_KHR}
- If \texttt{pRegions} is not \texttt{NULL}, \texttt{pRegions} must be a valid pointer to an array of \texttt{swapchainCount} valid \texttt{VkPresentRegionKHR} structures
- \texttt{swapchainCount} must be greater than \texttt{0}

For a given image and swapchain, the region to present is specified by the \texttt{VkPresentRegionKHR} structure, which is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPresentRegionKHR {
    uint32_t rectangleCount;
    const VkRectLayerKHR* pRectangles;
} VkPresentRegionKHR;
```

- \texttt{rectangleCount} is the number of rectangles in \texttt{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.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• 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
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.

**Valid Usage**

• The sum of `offset` and `extent` **must** be no greater than the `imageExtent` member of the `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structure given to `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`.

• `layer` **must** be less than `imageArrayLayers` member of the `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR` structure given to `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`.

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.

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 an instance of the `VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR` structure.

The `VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR` structure is defined as:
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 an extension-specific 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 display 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

- **srcRect** **must** specify a rectangular region that is a subset of the image being presented
- **dstRect** **must** specify a rectangular region that is a subset of the **visibleRegion** parameter of the display mode the swapchain being presented uses
- If the **persistentContent** member of the **VkDisplayPropertiesKHR** structure returned by **vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR** for the display the present operation targets then **persistent** **must** be **VK_FALSE**

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **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 \texttt{VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR} structure is defined as:

\begin{verbatim}
typedef struct VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR {
    VkStructureType                        sType;
    const void*                            pNext;
    uint32_t                               swapchainCount;
    const uint32_t*                        pDeviceMasks;
    VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR    mode;
} VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR;
\end{verbatim}

- \texttt{sType} is the type of this structure.
- \texttt{pNext} is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- \texttt{swapchainCount} is zero or the number of elements in \texttt{pDeviceMasks}.
- \texttt{pDeviceMasks} is an array of device masks, one for each element of \texttt{VkPresentInfoKHR::pSwapchains}.
- \texttt{mode} is the device group present mode that will be used for this present.

If \texttt{mode} is \texttt{VK\_DEVICE\_GROUP\_PRESENT\_MODE\_LOCAL\_BIT\_KHR}, then each element of \texttt{pDeviceMasks} selects which instance of the swapchain image is presented. Each element of \texttt{pDeviceMasks} must have exactly one bit set, and the corresponding physical device \textbf{must} have a presentation engine as reported by \texttt{VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR}.

If \texttt{mode} is \texttt{VK\_DEVICE\_GROUP\_PRESENT\_MODE\_REMOTE\_BIT\_KHR}, then each element of \texttt{pDeviceMasks} selects which instance of the swapchain image is presented. Each element of \texttt{pDeviceMasks} must have exactly one bit set, and some physical device in the logical device \textbf{must} include that bit in its \texttt{VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::presentMask}.

If \texttt{mode} is \texttt{VK\_DEVICE\_GROUP\_PRESENT\_MODE\_SUM\_BIT\_KHR}, then each element of \texttt{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 \texttt{pDeviceMasks} must have a value for which all set bits are set in one of the elements of \texttt{VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR::presentMask}.

If \texttt{mode} is \texttt{VK\_DEVICE\_GROUP\_PRESENT\_MODE\_LOCAL\_MULTI\_DEVICE\_BIT\_KHR}, then each element of \texttt{pDeviceMasks} selects which instance(s) of the swapchain images are presented. For each bit set in each element of \texttt{pDeviceMasks}, the corresponding physical device \textbf{must} have a presentation engine as reported by \texttt{VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR}.

If \texttt{VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR} is not provided or \texttt{swapchainCount} is zero then the masks are considered to be 1. If \texttt{VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR} is not provided, \texttt{mode} is considered to be \texttt{VK\_DEVICE\_GROUP\_PRESENT\_MODE\_LOCAL\_BIT\_KHR}. 

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Valid Usage

- `swapchainCount` must equal 0 or `VkPresentInfoKHR::swapchainCount`.
- 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.
- 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`.
- If `mode` is `VK_DEVICE_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`.
- If `mode` is `VK_DEVICE_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.
- 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.
- `mode` must have exactly one bit set, and that bit must have been included in `VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR::modes`.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_INFO_KHR`.
- If `swapchainCount` is not 0, `pDeviceMasks` must be a valid pointer to an array of `swapchainCount` uint32_t values.
- `mode` must be a valid `VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR` value.

`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
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`. 

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Chapter 30. 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.

30.1. 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

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.

30.2. 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.

30.2.1. Version Numbers

The Vulkan version number comprises three parts indicating the major, minor and patch version of the Vulkan API Specification.

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 major version is a 10-bit integer packed into bits 31-22.
- 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_VERSION_MAJOR` extracts the API major version number from a packed version number:

```c
#define VK_VERSION_MAJOR(version) (((uint32_t)(version) >> 22))
```

`VK_VERSION_MINOR` extracts the API minor version number from a packed version number:

```c
#define VK_VERSION_MINOR(version) (((uint32_t)(version) >> 12) & 0x3ff)
```

`VK_VERSION_PATCH` extracts the API patch version number from a packed version number:

```c
#define VK_VERSION_PATCH(version) ((uint32_t)(version) & 0xfff)
```

`VK_MAKE_VERSION` constructs an API version number.

```c
#define VK_MAKE_VERSION(major, minor, patch) (((major) << 22) | ((minor) << 12) | (patch))
```

- `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
// Vulkan 1.0 version number
#define VK_API_VERSION_1_0 VK_MAKE_VERSION(1, 0, 0)// Patch version should always be set to 0
```

### 30.2.2. Querying Version Support
In Vulkan 1.0, there is no mechanism to detect the separate versions of instance-level and device-level functionality supported. However, the `vkEnumerateInstanceVersion` command was added in Vulkan 1.1 to determine the supported version of instance-level functionality - querying for this function via `vkGetInstanceProcAddr` will return `NULL` on implementations that only support Vulkan 1.0 functionality. For more information on this, please refer to the Vulkan 1.1 specification.

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.

### 30.3. 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.

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.

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 “Vulkan Loader Specification and Architecture Overview” document for additional information.

To query the available layers, call:

```c
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. If `pPropertyCount` is smaller than the number of layers available, `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available layer 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)

- `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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
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 a null-terminated UTF-8 string specifying the name of the layer. Use this name in the `ppEnabledLayerNames` 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 a null-terminated UTF-8 string providing additional details that can be used by the application to identify the layer.

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. Except where otherwise specified, implicitly enabled and explicitly enabled layers differ only in the way they are enabled. Explicitly enabling a layer that is implicitly enabled has no additional effect.

### 30.3.1. 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
VkResult vkEnumerateDeviceLayerProperties(
    VkPhysicalDevice                            physicalDevice,
    uint32_t*                                   pPropertyCount,
    VkLayerProperties*                          pProperties);
```

- `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

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written to `pProperties`. If `pPropertyCount` is less than the number of layer properties available, at most `pPropertyCount` structures will be written. If `pPropertyCount` is smaller than the number of layers available, `VK_INCOMPLETE` will be returned instead of `VK_SUCCESS`, to indicate that not all the available layer 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`.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pPropertyCount` must be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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_OFDEVICE_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.

### 30.4. 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 “Vulkan Loader Specification and Architecture Overview” document for additional information.

**Note**

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 it might do so in the future. It is defined only in the Valid Usage for Extensions section.

### 30.4.1. 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
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. If `pPropertyCount` is smaller than the number of extensions available, `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)

- If `pLayerName` is not NULL, `pLayerName` **must** be a null-terminated UTF-8 string
- `pPropertyCount` **must** be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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

To enable an instance extension, the name of the extension **should** be added to the `ppEnabledExtensionNames` member of `VkInstanceCreateInfo` when creating a `VkInstance`.

**Note**

Enabling an extension does not change 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.

### 30.4.2. 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
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.

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**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **physicalDevice** **must** be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- If `pLayerName` is not **NULL**, `pLayerName` **must** be a null-terminated UTF-8 string
- **pPropertyCount** **must** be a valid pointer to a `uint32_t` value
- 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

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**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`

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The `VkExtensionProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExtensionProperties {
    char extensionName[VK_MAX_EXTENSION_NAME_SIZE];
    uint32_t specVersion;
} VkExtensionProperties;
```

- **extensionName** is a null-terminated string specifying the name of the extension.
- **specVersion** is the version of this extension. It is an integer, incremented with backward compatible changes.
30.5. Extension Dependencies

Some extensions are dependent on other extensions to function. To enable extensions with dependencies, such 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.

30.6. 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.

30.6.1. 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 minor version will be reset to 0 for that major version.

30.6.2. 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.

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 interchangably 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.
Chapter 31. 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.

To query supported features, call:

```c
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)**

- **physicalDevice** **must** be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **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` member of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` is equivalent to setting all members of the structure to
Note
Some features, such as robustBufferAccess, may incur a run-time 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
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 `pFeatures` and its `pNext` chain contain members corresponding to fine-grained features. `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR` writes each member to a boolean value indicating whether that feature is supported.

Valid Usage (Implicit)
- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pFeatures` must be a valid pointer to a `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure

The `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 {  
    VkStructureType sType;  
    void* pNext;  
    VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures features;  
} VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR;
```

The `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` structure is defined as:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `features` is a structure of type `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures` describing the fine-grained features of
the Vulkan 1.0 API.

The pNext chain of this structure is used to extend the structure with features defined by extensions. This structure can be used in vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 or can be in the pNext chain of a VkDeviceCreateInfo structure, in which case it controls which features are enabled in the device in lieu of pEnabledFeatures.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FEATURES_2

The VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures structure is defined as:

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    shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat;
    VkBool32    shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat;
    VkBool32    shaderUniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing;
    VkBool32    shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing;
}
The members of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures` structure describe 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.

  **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.
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:

- \( \text{vertexBufferRangeSize} \), if \( \text{bindingStride} = 0 \); or
- \( (\text{vertexBufferRangeSize} - (\text{vertexBufferRangeSize} \% \text{bindingStride})) \)

where \( \text{vertexBufferRangeSize} \) is the byte size of the memory range bound to the vertex buffer binding and \( \text{bindingStride} \) 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 \( \text{VkIndexType} \) of \( \text{VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32} \). maxDrawIndexedIndexValue is the maximum index value that may be used (aside from the primitive restart index, which is always \( 2^{32} - 1 \) when the \( \text{VkIndexType} \) is \( \text{VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32} \)). 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 \( \text{VkImageViewType} \) of \( \text{VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_CUBE_ARRAY} \) can be created, and that the corresponding SampledCubeArray and ImageCubeArray SPIR-V capabilities can be used in shader code.

- independentBlend specifies whether the \( \text{VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState} \) settings are controlled independently per-attachment. If this feature is not enabled, the \( \text{VkPipelineColorBlendAttachmentState} \) 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_SHADER_BIT`, `VK_SHADER_STAGE_TESSELLATION_EVALUATION_SHADER_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 draw 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.

- `widthLines` 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 color fragment output from the fragment shader with the maximum representable alpha value for fixed-point colors or 1.0 for floating-point colors. 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`
  - `VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11B10_UNORM_BLOCK`
  - `VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11B10_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_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 buffers, 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 buffers, 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 extended storage image formats are available in shader code. If this feature is enabled then the VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT feature must be supported in maxTilingFeatures for all of the extended formats. 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.

• 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 capability.

• shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat specifies whether storage images require a format qualifier to be specified when reading from storage images. If this feature is not enabled, the OpImageRead instruction must not have an OpTypeImage of Unknown. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the StorageImageReadWithoutFormat capability.

• shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat specifies whether storage images require a format qualifier to be specified when writing to storage images. If this feature is not enabled, the OpImageWrite instruction must not have an OpTypeImage of Unknown. This also specifies whether shader modules can declare the StorageImageWriteWithoutFormat capability.

• 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.
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.

- `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.

- `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.

- `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 that specify 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 with no attachments must have the same value for `VkPipelineMultisampleStateCreateInfo::rasterizationSamples`. If set to `VK_TRUE`, the implementation supports variable multisample rates in a subpass with 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 variablePointersStorageBuffer;
    VkBool32 variablePointers;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures;

or the equivalent

typedef VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures
VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeaturesKHR;

The members of the VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures structure describe the following features:

• 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 VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled with values indicating whether each feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeatures can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to enable the features.

Valid Usage

• If variablePointers is enabled then variablePointersStorageBuffer must also be enabled.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTERS_FEATURES

The VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 multiview;
    VkBool32 multiviewGeometryShader;
    VkBool32 multiviewTessellationShader;
} VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures;

or the equivalent

typeddef VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeaturesKHR;

The members of the VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures structure describe the following features:

- 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 VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2, it is filled with values indicating whether each feature is supported. VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeatures can also be used in the pNext chain of VkDeviceCreateInfo to enable the features.

Valid Usage

- If multiviewGeometryShader is enabled then multiview must also be enabled.
- If multiviewTessellationShader is enabled then multiview must also be enabled.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_FEATURES

To query 64-bit atomic support for signed and unsigned integers call vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 with a VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64FeaturesKHR structure included in the pNext chain of its pFeatures parameter.

The VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64FeaturesKHR structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64FeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 shaderBufferInt64Atomics;
    VkBool32 shaderSharedInt64Atomics;
} VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64FeaturesKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **shaderBufferInt64Atomics** indicates whether shaders can support 64-bit unsigned and signed integer atomic operations on buffers.
- **shaderSharedInt64Atomics** indicates whether shaders can support 64-bit unsigned and signed integer atomic operations on shared memory.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_ATOMIC_INT64_FEATURES_KHR

To query 8-bit storage features additionally supported call `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2` with a `VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeaturesKHR` structure included in the `pNext` chain of its `pFeatures` parameter. The `VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeaturesKHR` structure can also be in the `pNext` chain of a `VkDeviceCreateInfo` structure, in which case it controls which additional features are enabled in the device.

The `VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkBool32 storageBuffer8BitAccess;
    VkBool32 uniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess;
    VkBool32 storagePushConstant8;
} VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeaturesKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **storageBuffer8BitAccess** indicates whether objects in the StorageBuffer 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 and in the StorageBuffer storage class with the same 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 \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{UniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess} capability.

- \texttt{storagePushConstant8} indicates whether objects in the \texttt{PushConstant} storage class \textbf{can} have 8-bit integer members. If this feature is not enabled, 8-bit integer members \textbf{must} not be used in such objects. This also indicates whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{StoragePushConstant8} capability.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- \texttt{sType} \textbf{must} be \texttt{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_8BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES_KHR}

To query 16-bit storage features additionally supported call \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2} with a \texttt{VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures} structure included in the \texttt{pNext} chain of its \texttt{pFeatures} parameter. The \texttt{VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures} structure \textbf{can} also be in the \texttt{pNext} chain of a \texttt{VkDeviceCreateInfo} structure, in which case it controls which additional features are enabled in the device.

The \texttt{VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures} structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*              pNext;
    VkBool32           storageBuffer16BitAccess;
    VkBool32           uniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess;
    VkBool32           storagePushConstant16;
    VkBool32           storageInputOutput16;
} VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeatures VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeaturesKHR;
```

- \texttt{sType} is the type of this structure.
- \texttt{pNext} is \texttt{NULL} or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- \texttt{storageBuffer16BitAccess} specifies whether objects in the \texttt{StorageBuffer} storage class with the \texttt{Block} decoration \textbf{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 \textbf{must} not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{StorageBuffer16BitAccess} capability.
- \texttt{uniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess} specifies whether objects in the \texttt{Uniform} storage class with the \texttt{Block} decoration and in the \texttt{StorageBuffer} storage class with the same decoration \textbf{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 \textbf{must} not be used in such objects. This also specifies whether shader modules \textbf{can} declare the \texttt{UniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess} capability.
- \texttt{storagePushConstant16} specifies whether objects in the \texttt{PushConstant} storage class \textbf{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.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_16BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES

To query features additionally supported by the VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8 extension, call vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR with a VkPhysicalDeviceFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR structure in the pNext chain. The VkPhysicalDeviceFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR structure can also be in the pNext chain of a VkDeviceCreateInfo structure, in which case it controls which additional features are enabled in the device.

The VkPhysicalDeviceFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType   sType;
    void*              pNext;
    VkBool32           shaderFloat16;
    VkBool32           shaderInt8;
} VkPhysicalDeviceFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR;
```

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **shaderFloat16** indicates whether 16-bit floats (halfs) are supported in shader code. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the Float16 capability.
- **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.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES_KHR

The VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*              pNext;
    VkBool32           samplerYcbcrConversion;
} VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures;

or the equivalent

typedef VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures
    VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeaturesKHR;

The members of the VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures structure describe the following feature:

• samplerYcbcrConversion specifies whether the implementation supports sampler Y’C_B C_R conversion. If samplerYcbcrConversion is VK_FALSE, sampler Y’C_B C_R conversion is not supported, and samplers using sampler Y’C_B C_R conversion must not be used.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

• sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_FEATURES

To query memory model features additionally supported call vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2 with a VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR structure included in the pNext chain of its pFeatures parameter. The VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR structure can also be in the pNext chain of a VkDeviceCreateInfo structure, in which case it controls which additional features are enabled in the device.

The VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*              pNext;
    VkBool32           vulkanMemoryModel;
    VkBool32           vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope;
    VkBool32           vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains;
} VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR;

• sType is the type of this structure.

• pNext is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 VulkanMemoryModelKHR capability.

• vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope indicates whether the Vulkan Memory Model can use Device
scope synchronization. This also indicates whether shader modules can declare the VulkanMemoryModelDeviceScopeKHR capability.

- `vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains` indicates whether the Vulkan Memory Model can use availability and visibility chains with more than one element.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_MEMORY_MODEL_FEATURES_KHR`.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*              pNext;
    VkBool32           uniformBufferStandardLayout;
} VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR;
```

The members of the `VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR` structure describe the following features:

- `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 `VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of `VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR`, it is filled with values indicating whether the feature is supported. `VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR` can also be used in the `pNext` chain of `VkDeviceCreateInfo` to enable this feature.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_STANDARD_LAYOUT_FEATURES_KHR`.

## 31.1. Feature Requirements

All Vulkan graphics implementations must support the following features:

- `robustBufferAccess`
- `uniformBufferStandardLayout`
- `variablePointersStorageBuffer`, if the `VK_KHR_variable_pointers` extension is supported.
- `storageBuffer8BitAccess`, if the `VK_KHR_8bit_storage` extension is supported.

All other features defined in the Specification are optional.
Chapter 32. 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 structures can be added to the pNext chain of the VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2 structure.

The VkPhysicalDeviceLimits structure is defined as:

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 maxPerStageResources;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetSamplers;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffersDynamic;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffersDynamic;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetSampledImages;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetStorageImages;
    uint32_t maxDescriptorSetInputAttachments;
    uint32_t maxVertexInputAttributes;
    uint32_t maxVertexInputBindings;
    uint32_t maxVertexInputAttributeOffset;
    uint32_t maxVertexInputBindingStride;
} VkPhysicalDeviceLimits;
uint32_t maxVertexOutputComponents;
uint32_t maxTessellationGenerationLevel;
uint32_t maxTessellationPatchSize;
uint32_t maxTessellationControlPerVertexInputComponents;
uint32_t maxTessellationControlPerVertexOutputComponents;
uint32_t maxTessellationControlPerPatchOutputComponents;
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;
sizet minMemoryMapAlignment;
VkDeviceSize minTexelBufferOffsetAlignment;
VkDeviceSize minUniformBufferOffsetAlignment;
VkDeviceSize minStorageBufferOffsetAlignment;
int32_t minTexelOffset;
int32_t maxTexelOffset;
int32_t minTexelGatherOffset;
int32_t maxTexelGatherOffset;
float minInterpolationOffset;
float maxInterpolationOffset;
uint32_t subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits;
uint32_t maxFramebufferWidth;
uint32_t maxFramebufferHeight;
uint32_t maxFramebufferLayers;
VkSampleCountFlags framebufferColorSampleCounts;
VkSampleCountFlags framebufferDepthSampleCounts;
VkSampleCountFlags framebufferStencilSampleCounts;
VkSampleCountFlags framebufferNoAttachmentsSampleCounts;

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uint32_t              maxColorAttachments;
VkSampleCountFlags    sampledImageColorSampleCounts;
VkSampleCountFlags    sampledImageIntegerSampleCounts;
VkSampleCountFlags    sampledImageDepthSampleCounts;
VkSampleCountFlags    sampledImageStencilSampleCounts;
VkSampleCountFlags    storageImageSampleCounts;
uint32_t              maxSampleMaskWords;
VkBool32              timestampComputeAndGraphics;
float                  timestampPeriod;
uint32_t              maxClipDistances;
uint32_t              maxCullDistances;
uint32_t              maxCombinedClipAndCullDistances;
uint32_t              discreteQueuePriorities;
float                  pointSizeRange[2];
float                  lineWidthRange[2];
float                  pointSizeGranularity;
float                  lineWidthGranularity;
VkBool32              strictLines;
VkBool32              standardSampleLocations;
VkDeviceSize          optimalBufferCopyOffsetAlignment;
VkDeviceSize          optimalBufferCopyRowPitchAlignment;
VkDeviceSize          nonCoherentAtomSize;
} VkPhysicalDeviceLimits;

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 maximum dimension (width) supported for all images created with an imageType of VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D.

• maxImageDimension2D is the maximum dimension (width or height) supported for all images created with an imageType of VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D and without VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT set in flags.

• maxImageDimension3D is the maximum dimension (width, height, or depth) supported for all images created with an imageType of VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D.

• maxImageDimensionCube is the maximum dimension (width or height) supported for all images created with an imageType of VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D and with VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT set in flags.

• 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 any VkDescriptorBufferInfo structures passed to a call 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 any VkDescriptorBufferInfo structures passed to a call 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, (offset + 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 size 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER`, `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, `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_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` 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 descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_SAMPLER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_COMBINED_IMAGE_SAMPLER` count against this limit. See Sampler and Combined Image Sampler.

• **maxDescriptorSetUniformBuffers** is the maximum number of uniform buffers that can be included in descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` 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 descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` count against this limit. See Dynamic Uniform Buffer.

• **maxDescriptorSetStorageBuffers** is the maximum number of storage buffers that can be included in descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER` or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` 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 descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_BUFFER_DYNAMIC` count against this limit. See Dynamic Storage Buffer.
- `maxDescriptorSetSampledImages` is the maximum number of sampled images that can be included in descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. 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. See Combined Image Sampler, Sampled Image, and Uniform Texel Buffer.

- `maxDescriptorSetStorageImages` is the maximum number of storage images that can be included in descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_IMAGE`, or `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER` count against this limit. See Storage Image, and Storage Texel Buffer.

- `maxDescriptorSetInputAttachments` is the maximum number of input attachments that can be included in descriptor bindings in a pipeline layout across all pipeline shader stages and descriptor set numbers. Descriptors with a type of `VK_DESCRIPTOR_TYPE_INPUT_ATTACHMENT` 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, 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 buffers 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. The amount of storage consumed by the 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 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 dispatch command. These three values represent the maximum number of workgroups that can be created per workgroup creation command.
of local workgroups for the X, Y, and Z dimensions, respectively. The workgroup count parameters to the dispatch 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` 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` 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^{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^{mipmapPrecisionBits}` is the actual number of divisions.

- `maxDrawIndexedIndexValue` 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 `fullDrawIndexUint32`.

- `maxDrawIndirectCount` is the maximum draw count that is supported for indirect draw 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 `[-maxSamplerLodBias,+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(maxViewportDimensions[0], 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.
- **minTexelBufferOffsetAlignment** is the minimum **required** alignment, in bytes, for the `offset` member of the `VkBufferViewCreateInfo` structure for texel buffers. `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.
- **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.
- **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` or `ConstOffsets` image operands of any of the `OpImage*Gather` image instructions.
- **maxTexelGatherOffset** is the maximum offset value for the `Offset` or `ConstOffsets` image operands of any of the `OpImage*Gather` image instructions.
- **minInterpolationOffset** is the minimum negative offset value for the `offset` operand of the `InterpolateAtOffset` extended instruction.
- **maxInterpolationOffset** is the maximum positive offset value for the `offset` operand of the `InterpolateAtOffset` extended instruction.
- **subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits** is the number of subpixel 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. There is no limit that specifies the color sample counts that are supported for all color attachments with integer formats.

- **framebufferDepthSampleCounts** is a bitmask 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 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 of `VkSampleCountFlagBits` indicating the supported sample counts for a framebuffer with 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` structure must be less than or equal to this limit.

- **sampledImageColorSampleCounts** is a bitmask 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 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 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 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 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 vkCmdCopyBufferToImage and vkCmdCopyImageToBuffer. The per texel alignment requirements are enforced, but applications should use the optimal alignment for optimal performance and power use.

- **optimalBufferCopyRowPitchAlignment** is the optimal buffer row pitch alignment in bytes for vkCmdCopyBufferToImage 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.
nonCoherentAtomSize is the size and alignment in bytes that bounds concurrent access to host-mapped device memory.

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:

```c
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,
    VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} 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.

The VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR structure is defined as:

```c
typedef VkFlags VkSampleCountFlags;

VkSampleCountFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkSampleCountFlagBits.

The VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR structure describes the following:
```

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t maxPushDescriptors;
} VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR;
```

The members of the VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR structure describe the following
implementation-dependent limits:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 `VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled with the implementation-dependent limits.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_PROPERTIES_KHR`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    uint32_t maxMultiviewViewCount;
    uint32_t maxMultiviewInstanceIndex;
} VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewPropertiesKHR;
```

The members of the `VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties` structure describe the following implementation-dependent limits:

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

If the `VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled with the implementation-dependent limits.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_PROPERTIES`

The members of the `VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR` structure describe the following implementation-dependent limits:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*              pNext;
    VkBool32           separateDenormSettings;
    VkBool32           separateRoundingModeSettings;
    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;
} VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR;
```

- `separateDenormSettings` is a boolean value indicating whether the implementation supports separate settings for 16-bit and 64-bit denormals.
- `separateRoundingModeSettings` is a boolean value indicating whether the implementation supports separate rounding modes for 16-bit and 64-bit floating point instructions.
- `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 VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR structure is included in the pNext chain of VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2, it is filled with the implementation-dependent limits.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT_CONTROLS_PROPERTIES_KHR`

The `VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties {
    VkStructureType            sType;
    void*                      pNext;
    VkPointClippingBehavior    pointClippingBehavior;
} VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingPropertiesKHR;
```

The members of the `VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties` structure describe the following implementation-dependent limit:

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **pointClippingBehavior** is the point clipping behavior supported by the implementation, and is of type `VkPointClippingBehavior`.

If the `VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingProperties` structure is included in the `pNext` chain of `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled with the implementation-dependent limits.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_POINT_CLIPPING_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*              pNext;
    uint32_t           maxPerSetDescriptors;
    VkDeviceSize       maxMemoryAllocationSize;
} VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3PropertiesKHR;
```
The members of the `VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3Properties` structure describe the following implementation-dependent limits:

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific 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 `VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2`, it is filled with the implementation-dependent limits.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_3_PROPERTIES`

The `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR {
    VkStructureType          sType;
    void*                    pNext;
    VkResolveModeFlagsKHR    supportedDepthResolveModes;
    VkResolveModeFlagsKHR    supportedStencilResolveModes;
    VkBool32                 independentResolveNone;
    VkBool32                 independentResolve;
} VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR;
```

The members of the `VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR` structure describe the following implementation-dependent limits:

- `supportedDepthResolveModes` is a bitmask of `VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR` indicating the set of supported depth resolve modes. `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT_KHR` must be included in the set but implementations may support additional modes.
- `supportedStencilResolveModes` is a bitmask of `VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR` indicating the set of supported stencil resolve modes. `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_SAMPLE_ZERO_BIT_KHR` must be included in the set but implementations may support additional modes. `VK_RESOLVE_MODE_AVERAGE_BIT_KHR` 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_KHR`. 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.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_PROPERTIES_KHR`

### 32.1. 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 34. Required Limit Types**

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<th>Type</th>
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<th>Feature</th>
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Table 35. Required Limits

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<th>Supported Limit</th>
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<td>Limit Type</td>
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<td>Supported Limit</td>
<td>Limit Type¹</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
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<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT)</td>
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<td>VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_4_BIT)</td>
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<td>implementation dependent</td>
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<tr>
<td>pointSizeRange</td>
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<td>(1.0,64.0 - ULP)</td>
<td>(max,min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit</td>
<td>Unsupported Limit</td>
<td>Supported Limit</td>
<td>Limit Type¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-------------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineWidthRange</td>
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<td>(1.0,8.0 - ULP)⁷</td>
<td>(max,min)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1.0⁶</td>
<td>max, fixed point increment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.0⁷</td>
<td>max, fixed point increment</td>
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<tr>
<td>maxMemoryAllocationSize</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2³⁰</td>
<td>min</td>
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</table>

1. The **Limit Type** column specifies the limit is either the minimum limit all implementations **must** support or the maximum limit 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.

3. See `maxViewportDimensions` for the **required** relationship to other limits.

4. See `viewportBoundsRange` for the **required** relationship to other limits.
The values \(\text{minInterpolationOffset}\) and \(\text{maxInterpolationOffset}\) describe the closed interval of supported interpolation offsets: \([\text{minInterpolationOffset}, \text{maxInterpolationOffset}]\). The ULP is determined by \(\text{subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits}\). If \(\text{subPixelInterpolationOffsetBits}\) 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 \(\text{pointSizeGranularity}\). If the \(\text{pointSizeGranularity}\) is 0.125, the range of supported point sizes must be at least \([1.0, 63.875]\).

The line width ULP is determined by \(\text{lineWidthGranularity}\). If the \(\text{lineWidthGranularity}\) is 0.0625, the range of supported line widths must be at least \([1.0, 7.9375]\).

The minimum \(\text{maxDescriptorSet*}\) limit is \(n\) times the corresponding specification minimum \(\text{maxPerStageDescriptor*}\) limit, where \(n\) is the number of shader stages supported by the \(\text{VkPhysicalDevice}\). If all shader stages are supported, \(n = 6\) (vertex, tessellation control, tessellation evaluation, geometry, fragment, compute).
Chapter 33. 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.

### 33.1. 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
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,
    // More formats...
} VkFormat;
```
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_B8G8R8A8_UNORM = 44,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SNORM = 45,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_USCALED = 46,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SSCALED = 47,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UINT = 48,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SINT = 49,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SRGB = 50,
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,
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VK_FORMAT_R16_SSCALED = 73,
VK_FORMAT_R16_UINT = 74,
VK_FORMAT_R16_SINT = 75,
VK_FORMAT_R16_SFLOAT = 76,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UNORM = 77,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SNORM = 78,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16_USCALED = 79,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16_SSCALED = 80,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16_UINT = 81,
VK_FORMAT_R16G16_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,
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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,
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VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_SINT = 120,
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VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_UNORM_BLOCK = 151,
VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_SRGB_BLOCK = 152,
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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_UNORM_BLOCK = 183,
VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SRGB_BLOCK = 184,
VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM = 1000156000,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM = 1000156001,
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156002,
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156003,
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM = 1000156004,
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM = 1000156005,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6_UNORM_PACK16 = 1000156006,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6_UNORM_2PACK16 = 1000156007,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156008,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6R10X6B10X6A10X6_4PACK16 = 1000156009,
VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156010,
VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156011,
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156012,
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156013,
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156014,
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156015,
VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156016,
VK_FORMAT_R12X4_UNORM_PACK16 = 1000156017,
VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4_UNORM_2PACK16 = 1000156018,
VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4B12X4A12X4_4PACK16 = 1000156019,
VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156020,
VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156021,
VK_FORMAT_G12X4B12X4G12X4R12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156022,
VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16 = 1000156023,
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156024,
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156025,
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156026,
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156027,
VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16 = 1000156028,
VK_FORMAT_G16B16G16R16_422_UNORM = 1000156029,
VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM = 1000156030,
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156031,
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM = 1000156032,
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM = 1000156033,
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM = 1000156034,
VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM = 1000156035,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8B8R8_422_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_B8G8B8R8_422_UNORM,
VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8B8_422_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8B8_422_UNORM,
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM,
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM,
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM,
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM,
VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM_KHR = VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6_UNORM_PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_R10X6_UNORM_PACK16,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6_UNORM_2PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6_UNORM_2PACK16,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_R10X6R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_R10X6R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16,
VK_FORMAT_R10X6R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR = VK_FORMAT_R10X6R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16,
VK_FORMAT_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF

• **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_R5G6B5_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a three-component, 16-bit packed unsigned normalized...
format that has a 5-bit R component in bits 11..15, a 6-bit G component in bits 5..10, and a 5-bit B component in bits 0..4.

- **VK_FORMAT_B5G6R5_UNORM_PACK16** specifies a three-component, 16-bit packed unsigned normalized format that has a 5-bit B component in bits 11..15, a 6-bit G component in bits 5..10, and a 5-bit R component in bits 0..4.

- **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 a 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, an 8-bit G component in bits 8..15, 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 R 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_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 27..31, a 9-bit B component mantissa in bits 18..26, a 9-bit G component mantissa in bits 9..17, and a 9-bit R component mantissa in bits 0..8.

• **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 4×4 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 4×4 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 4×4 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 4×4 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 4×4 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_SR6B_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 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 $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RG texel data with the first 64 bits encoding red values followed by 64 bits encoding green values.

• **VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_SNORM_BLOCK** specifies a two-component, ETC2 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_ASTC_4x4_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $4 \times 4$ 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 $4 \times 4$ rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

• **VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_UNORM_BLOCK** specifies a four-component, ASTC compressed format where each 128-bit compressed texel block encodes a $5 \times 4$ 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_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_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_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_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_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_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_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 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_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_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_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_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_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 with sRGB nonlinear encoding applied to the RGB components.

• **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. Images in this format **must** be defined 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. Images in this format **must** be defined 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_B8_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 $\lfloor i_G \times 0.5 \rfloor = i_B = i_R$ 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, **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT** for the B plane, and **VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT** for the R plane. Images in this format **must** be defined with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8_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 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. Images in this format **must** be defined with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

• **VK_FORMAT_B8_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
\texttt{vkGetImageSubresourceLayout}, using \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT} for the G plane,
\texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT} for the B plane, and \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT} for the R plane.

- \texttt{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 set to 0.
- \texttt{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 set to 0.
- \texttt{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 set to 0.
- \texttt{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 \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{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 set to 0. Images in this format must be defined 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.
- \texttt{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 \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{i} coordinate in the top 10 bits of the word in bytes 6..7, with the bottom 6
  bits of each word set to 0. Images in this format must be defined 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.
- \texttt{VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16} specifies an unsigned normalized \textit{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 set to 0. 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
  \( |\Delta| \times 0.5| = |B| = |R| \) and \( |\Gamma| \times 0.5| = |G| = |R| \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear
  layout can be determined via \texttt{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. Images in this format must be defined 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, the bottom 6 bits of each word set to 0. The horizontal and vertical dimensions 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 \( |lg \times 0.5| = lB = lR \) and \( |jg \times 0.5| = jB = jR \). 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. Images in this format must be defined 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 set to 0. 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 \( |lg \times 0.5| = lB = lR \). 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. Images in this format must be defined with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_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, the bottom 6 bits of each word set to 0. The horizontal dimensions 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 \( |lg \times 0.5| = lB = lR \). 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. Images in this format must be defined with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4_UNORM_2PACK16** specifies a two-component, 32-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 set to 0.
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 set to 0.

- **VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4B12X4_A12X4_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 set to 0.

- **VK_FORMAT_G12X4_R12X4B12X4_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 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 set to 0. Images in this format must be defined 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_B12X4_G12X4R12X4_A12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies a four-component, 64-bit format containing a pair of G components, an R component, and an A component, collectively encoding a 2×1 rectangle of unsigned normalized RGBA texel data. One G value is present at each i coordinate, with the B, R, and A 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 in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 0..1, a 12-bit R component for the even i coordinate in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 2..3, a 12-bit A component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 4..5, and a 12-bit B component in the top 12 bits of the word in bytes 6..7, with the bottom 4 bits of each word set to 0. Images in this format must be defined 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_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-plane 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 set to 0. 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 

\[ |i_G \times 0.5| = i_B = i_R \text{ and } |j_G \times 0.5| = j_B = j_R. \]

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 R plane, and `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT` for the B plane. Images in this format must be defined with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16** specifies an unsigned normalized multi-plane 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 set to 0. The horizontal and vertical dimensions 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 \(l_G \times 0.5 = l_B = l_R\) and \(f_G \times 0.5 = f_B = f_R\). 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. Images in this format **must** be defined 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 set to 0. 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 \(l_G \times 0.5 = l_B = l_R\). 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. Images in this format **must** be defined 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, the bottom 4 bits of each word set to 0. The horizontal dimensions 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 \(l_G \times 0.5 = l_B = l_R\). 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. Images in this format **must** be defined 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 set to 0. 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. Images in this format **must** be defined 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.
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. Images in this format \textbf{must} be defined 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_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized \textit{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 \( |i_G \times 0.5| = j_B = j_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via \texttt{vkGetImageSubresourceLayout}, using \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT} for the G plane, \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT} for the B plane, and \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT} for the R plane. Images in this format \textbf{must} be defined with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized \textit{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 is halved relative to the image dimensions, and each R and B value is shared with the G components for which \( |i_G \times 0.5| = i_B = i_R \) and \( |i_G \times 0.5| = j_B = j_R \). The location of each plane when this image is in linear layout can be determined via \texttt{vkGetImageSubresourceLayout}, using \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT} for the G plane, and \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT} for the BR plane. Images in this format \textbf{must} be defined with a width and height that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized \textit{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 \texttt{vkGetImageSubresourceLayout}, using \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT} for the G plane, \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT} for the B plane, and \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_2_BIT} for the R plane. Images in this format \textbf{must} be defined with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized \textit{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 dimensions 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 \texttt{vkGetImageSubresourceLayout}, using \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_0_BIT} for the G plane, and \texttt{VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_PLANE_1_BIT} for the BR plane. Images in this format \textbf{must} be defined with a width that is a multiple of two.

- **VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM** specifies an unsigned normalized \textit{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.

### 33.1.1. 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.

**Table 36. Plane Format Compatibility Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plane</th>
<th>Compatible format for plane</th>
<th>Width relative to the width $w$ of the plane with the largest dimensions</th>
<th>Height relative to the height $h$ of the plane with the largest dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B8_R8_G8_B8_3PACK16</td>
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<td>$w/2$</td>
<td>$h/2$</td>
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<td>$h$</td>
</tr>
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<td>$w/2$</td>
<td>$h/2$</td>
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<td>$h$</td>
</tr>
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<td>Height relative to the height $h$ of the plane with the largest dimensions</td>
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</table>
### 33.1.2. Packed Formats

For the purposes of address alignment when accessing buffer memory containing vertex attribute or texel data, the following formats are considered *packed* - whole texels or attributes are stored in bitfields of a single 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`

- **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`

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plane</th>
<th>Compatible format for plane</th>
<th>Width relative to the width $w$ of the plane with the largest dimensions</th>
<th>Height relative to the height $h$ of the plane with the largest dimensions</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_R16_UNORM</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$h$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>$h$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
33.1.3. 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:

\[
\text{VK_FORMAT}_{\text{component-format}|\text{compression-scheme}}_{\text{numeric-format}}
\]

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 37. 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 $[-2^n,2^n-1]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UINT</td>
<td>OpTypeInt unsigned</td>
<td>The components are unsigned integer values in the range $[0,2^n-1]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINT</td>
<td>OpTypeInt signed</td>
<td>The components are signed integer values in the range $[-2^n,-2^n-1]$</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>

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 several 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 38. 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 horizontally.
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.

\[\text{Note}\]
No common format has a single plane containing both R and B channels but does not store these channels at reduced horizontal resolution.

33.1.4. Representation and Texel Block Size

Color formats \textbf{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 \textbf{must} not occur for color formats. Depth/stencil formats have more relaxed requirements as discussed below.

Each format has a \textit{texel block size}, the number of bytes used to store one \textit{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 \textbf{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 \textit{Byte mappings for non-packed/compressed color formats}. The in-memory ordering of bytes within a component is determined by the host endianness.

\textbf{Table 39. Byte mappings for non-packed/compressed color formats}

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<tbody>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_4PACK16_422_UNORM</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_R32_ *</td>
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</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 40. Bit mappings for packed 8-bit formats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_R4G4_UNORM_PACK8</th>
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**Table 41. Bit mappings for packed 16-bit formats**

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33.1.5. 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 that described in the format (e.g. D16 must not be implemented as D24 or D32).

33.1.6. 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 43. 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>16-bit</td>
<td>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_R8G8_UNORM, VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SNORM, VK_FORMAT_R8G8_USCALED, VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SSCALED, VK_FORMAT_R8G8_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R8G8_SRGB, VK_FORMAT_R16_UNORM, VK_FORMAT_R16_SNORM, VK_FORMAT_R16_USCALED, VK_FORMAT_R16_SSCALED, VK_FORMAT_R16_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R16_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R16_SFLOAT, VK_FORMAT_R10X6_UNORM_PACK16, VK_FORMAT_R12X4_UNORM_PACK16</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, VK_FORMAT_BB8B8R8_UNORM, VK_FORMAT_BB8B8R8_SNORM, VK_FORMAT_BB8B8R8_USCALED, VK_FORMAT_BB8B8R8_SSCALED, VK_FORMAT_BB8B8R8_UINT, VK_FORMAT_BB8B8R8_SINT, VK_FORMAT_BB8B8R8_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 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>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_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_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, VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6_UNORM_2PACK16, VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4_UNORM_2PACK16</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 G8B8G8R8 Block size 4 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-bit B8G8R8G8 Block size 4 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit R10G10B10A10 Block size 8 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6B10X6A10X6_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit G10B10G10R10 Block size 8 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit B10G10R10G10 Block size 8 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit R12G12B12A12 Block size 8 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R12X4G12X4B12X4A12X4_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
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<tr>
<td>64-bit G12B12G12R12 Block size 8 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4B12X4G12X4R12X4_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit B12G12R12G12 Block size 8 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B12X4G12X4R12X4G12X4_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 G16B16G16R16</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16B16G16R16_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-bit B16G16R16G16</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block size 8 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96-bit</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SFLOAT</td>
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<td>Block size 12 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
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<tr>
<td>128-bit</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 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>192-bit</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64_SFLOAT</td>
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<td>Block size 24 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>256-bit</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_UINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_SINT, VK_FORMAT_R64G64B64A64_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 32 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC1_RGB (64 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGB_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC1_RGBA (64 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC1_RGBA_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC2 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC2_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC2_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC3 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC3_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC3_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC4 (64 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC4_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC4_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
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<td>Block size 8 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC5 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC5_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
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<td>Block size 16 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC6H (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC6H_UFLOAT_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC6H_SFLOAT_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</td>
<td>Formats</td>
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<tr>
<td>BC7 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_BC7_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_BC7_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC2_RGB (64 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC2_RGBA (64 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A1_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETC2_EAC_RGBA (64 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ETC2_R8G8B8A8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC_R (64 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 8 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAC_RG (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_EAC_R11G11_SNORM_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_4x4 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 16 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_5x4 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 20 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_5x5 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 25 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_6x5 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 30 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_6x6 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 36 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_8x5 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 40 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_8x6 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 48 texels/block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_8x8 (128 bit)</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size 16 bytes 64 texels/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_10x5 (128 bit) Block size 16 bytes 50 texels/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_10x6 (128 bit) Block size 16 bytes 60 texels/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_10x8 (128 bit) Block size 16 bytes 80 texels/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_10x10 (128 bit) Block size 16 bytes 100 texels/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_12x10 (128 bit) Block size 16 bytes 120 texels/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTC_12x12 (128 bit) Block size 16 bytes 144 texels/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_UNORM_BLOCK, VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D16 (16 bit) Block size 2 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D24 (32 bit) Block size 4 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_X8_D24_UNORM_PACK32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D32 (32 bit) Block size 4 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8 (8 bit) Block size 1 byte 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_S8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D16S8 (24 bit) Block size 3 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D16_UNORM_S8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D24S8 (32 bit) Block size 4 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D24_UNORM_S8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D32S8 (40 bit) Block size 5 bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 3-plane 420 Block size (1,1,1) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_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>8-bit 2-plane 420 Block size (1,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 3-plane 422 Block size (1,1,1) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 2-plane 422 Block size (1,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-bit 3-plane 444 Block size (1,1,1) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-bit 3-plane 420 Block size (2,2,2) bytes 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 (2,4) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-bit 3-plane 422 Block size (2,2,2) bytes 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 (2,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-bit 3-plane 444 Block size (2,2,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 3-plane 420 Block size (2,2,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 2-plane 420 Block size (2,4) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 3-plane 422 Block size (2,2,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 2-plane 422 Block size (2,4) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4R12X4_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-bit 3-plane 444 Block size (2,2,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G12X4_B12X4_R12X4_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 33.2. Format Properties

To query supported format features which are properties of the physical device, call:

```c
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)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `format` must be a valid `VkFormat` value
- `pFormatProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkFormatProperties` structure

The `VkFormatProperties` structure is defined as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class, Texel Block Size, # Texels/Block</th>
<th>Formats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 3-plane 420 Block size (2,2,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 2-plane 420 Block size (2,4) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 3-plane 422 Block size (2,2,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 2-plane 422 Block size (2,4) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-bit 3-plane 444 Block size (2,2,2) bytes 1 texel/block</td>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```c
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
typedef enum VkFormatFeatureFlagBits {
    VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    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_LINEAR_FILTER_BIT = 0x00040000,
    VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_YCBCR_CONVERSION_SEPARATE_RECONSTRUCTION_FILTER_BIT = 0x00080000,
}VkFormatFeatureFlagBits;
```
The following bits may be set in `linearTilingFeatures` and `optimalTilingFeatures`, specifying that the features are supported by images or image views 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 `vkCmdBlitImage` command.

• **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT** specifies that an image can be used as `dstImage` for the `vkCmdBlitImage` command.

• **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 `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. If this bit is not present, linear filtering with depth compare disabled is unsupported and linear filtering with depth compare enabled is supported, but may compute the filtered value 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_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_MIDPOINT_CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT**.

• **VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_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_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 the format can do linear sampler filtering (min/magFilter) whilst sampler Y’C_bC_r conversion is enabled.

• **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`.

- **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**.

The following bits may be set in `bufferFeatures`, specifying that the features are supported by buffers or buffer views created with the queried `vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties::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`).

```plaintext
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:

```plaintext
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.

`vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2KHR` behaves similarly to `vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties`, with the ability to return extended information in a `pNext` chain of output structures.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `format` must be a valid `VkFormat` value
- `pFormatProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkFormatProperties2` structure

The `VkFormatProperties2` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkFormatProperties2 {
    VkStructureType       sType;
    void*                 pNext;
    VkFormatProperties    formatProperties;
} VkFormatProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkFormatProperties2 VkFormatProperties2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `formatProperties` is a structure of type `VkFormatProperties` describing features supported by the requested format.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`

33.3. 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 44. Key for format feature tables**

| ✓ | This feature **must** be supported on the named format |
| † | This feature **must** be supported on at least some of the named formats, with more information in the table where the symbol appears |

**Table 45. Feature bits in optimalTilingFeatures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Bits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_SRC_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_SAMPLED_IMAGE_FILTER_LINEAR_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_IMAGE_ATOMIC_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_BLIT_DST_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BLEND_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 46. Feature bits in bufferFeatures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature Bits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_VERTEX_BUFFER_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_UNIFORM_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_STORAGE_TEXEL_BUFFER_ATOMIC_BIT</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 47. Mandatory format support: sub-byte channels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_UNDEFINED</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_R4G4_UNORM_PACK8</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_R4G4B4A4_UNORM_PACK16</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_R5G6B5_UNORM_PACK16</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_B5G5R5A1_UNORM_PACK16</th>
<th>VK_FORMAT_A1R5G5B5_UNORM_PACK16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
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### Table 48. Mandatory format support: 1-3 byte-sized channels

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Table 49. Mandatory format support: 4 byte-sized channels

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Table 50. Mandatory format support: 10- and 12-bit channels

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Table 52. Mandatory format support: 32-bit channels

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Format

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- VK_FORMAT_R32_SINT
- VK_FORMAT_R32_SFLOAT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32_UINT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SINT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32_SFLOAT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_UINT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SINT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32_SFLOAT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_UINT
- VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_SINT
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Table 53. Mandatory format support: 64-bit/uneven channels
### Table 54. Mandatory format support: depth/stencil with \textit{VkImageType} \texttt{VK\_IMAGE\_TYPE\_2D}

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The \textit{feature} must be supported for at least one of \texttt{VK\_FORMAT\_X8\_D24\_UNORM\_PACK32} and \texttt{VK\_FORMAT\_D32\_SFLOAT}, and \textit{must} be supported for at least one of \texttt{VK\_FORMAT\_D24\_UNORM\_S8\_UINT} and \texttt{VK\_FORMAT\_D32\_SFLOAT\_S8\_UINT}. 

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Table 55. Mandatory format support: BC compressed formats with VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D and VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D

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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: 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 56. Mandatory format support: ETC2 and EAC compressed formats with *VkImageType* 

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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</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: ASTC LDR compressed formats with *VkImageType* `VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D`. 

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<table>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 57. Mandatory format support: ASTC LDR compressed formats with VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D
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 = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT**, **sampler Y'C_bC_r conversion must** be enabled for the following formats:

### Table 58. Formats requiring sampler Y'C_bC_r conversion for VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT image views

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Planes</th>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8B8_422_UNORM</td>
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<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6B10X6A10X6_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6B10X6G10X6R10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_B10X6G10X6R10X6G10X6_422_UNORM_4PACK16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
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<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_2PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6_R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Format features marked ✓ must be supported only if

\texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeatures} is enabled, and only with \texttt{VkImageType VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D}

Implementations are not required to support the \texttt{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_BINDING_BIT}, \texttt{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_RESIDENCY_BIT}, or \texttt{VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPARSE_ALIASED_BIT} \texttt{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 \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties} or \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2}. 
Chapter 34. 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

34.1. 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
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** points to an instance of the 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)

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- **format** must be a valid `VkFormat` value
- **type** must be a valid `VkImageType` value
- **tiling** must be a valid `VkImageTiling` value
- **usage** must be a valid combination of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` values
- **usage** must not be `0`
- **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:

```c
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 an instance of `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo` with a handle type included in the `handleTypes` member for which mipmap image support is not required
  - image format is one of those listed in [Formats requiring sampler Y'CbCr conversion for `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT` image views](#)

• **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 those listed in [Formats requiring sampler Y'CbCr conversion for `VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT` image views](#)

• **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:
VkResult vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2KHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice                            physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2*     pImageFormatInfo,
    VkImageFormatProperties2*                   pImageFormatProperties);

• physicalDevice is the physical device from which to query the image capabilities.
• pImageFormatInfo points to an instance of the VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 structure, describing the parameters that would be consumed by vkCreateImage.
• pImageFormatProperties points to an instance of the 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.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

• physicalDevice must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
• pImageFormatInfo must be a valid pointer to a validVkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 structure
• pImageFormatProperties must be a valid pointer to a VkImageFormatProperties2 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 VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 structure is defined as:

typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 {
    VkStructureType       sType;
    const void*           pNext;
    VkFormat              format;
    VkImageType           type;
    VkImageTiling         tiling;
    VkImageUsageFlags     usage;
    VkImageCreateFlags    flags;
} VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2;
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2 VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2KHR;

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

• **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific 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)

- **sType** must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_2`

- 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 `VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR` or `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo`

- Each **sType** member in the **pNext** chain must be unique

- **format** must be a valid `VkFormat` value

- **type** must be a valid `VkImageType` value

- **tiling** must be a valid `VkImageTiling` value

- **usage** must be a valid combination of `VkImageUsageFlagBits` values

- **usage** must not be **0**

- **flags** must be a valid combination of `VkImageCreateFlagBits` values

The `VkImageFormatProperties2` structure is defined as:
```c
typedef struct VkImageFormatProperties2 {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*               pNext;
    VkImageFormatProperties    imageFormatProperties;
} VkImageFormatProperties2;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkImageFormatProperties2 VkImageFormatProperties2KHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure. The `pNext` chain of `VkImageFormatProperties2` is used to allow the specification of additional capabilities to be returned from `vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2`.
- `imageFormatProperties` is an instance of 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)**

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_2`
- 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`
- Each `sType` member in the `pNext` chain must be unique

To determine the image capabilities compatible with an external memory handle type, add `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo` to the `pNext` chain of the `VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2` structure and `VkExternalImageFormatProperties` to the `pNext` chain of the `VkImageFormatProperties2` structure.

The `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo` structure is defined as:
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo {
    VkStructureType                      sType;
    const void*                           pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits    handleType;
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo;

or the equivalent

typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo
VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfoKHR;

- **sType** is the type of this structure.
- **pNext** is **NULL** or a pointer to an extension-specific 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)**

- **sType** must be **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO**
- If **handleType** is not **0**, **handleType** must be a valid **VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits** value

Possible values of **VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfo::handleType**, specifying an external memory handle type, are:
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,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D11_TEXTURE_KMT_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_HEAP_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_D3D12_RESOURCE_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_HANDLE_TYPE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits;

or the equivalent

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 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 `IDXGISharedObject1::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>
<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>

```yaml
typedef VkFlags VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```yaml
typedef VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagsKHR;
```

`VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits`.

The `VkExternalImageFormatProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExternalImageFormatProperties {
    VkStructureType               sType;
    void*                         pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryProperties    externalMemoryProperties;
} VkExternalImageFormatProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkExternalImageFormatProperties VkExternalImageFormatPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `externalMemoryProperties` is an instance of the `VkExternalMemoryProperties` structure.
specifying various capabilities of the external handle type when used with the specified image creation parameters.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- sType must be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES

The VkExternalMemoryProperties structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExternalMemoryProperties {
    VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlags externalMemoryFeatures;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags exportFromImportedHandleTypes;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlags compatibleHandleTypes;
} VkExternalMemoryProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
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:
typedef enum VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBits {
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_DEDICATED_ONLY_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000004,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_DEDICATED_ONLY_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_DEDICATED_ONLY_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_FEATURE_FLAGS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBits;

or the equivalent

typedef VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBits VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBitsKHR;

• 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 VkFlags VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlags;

or the equivalent

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
typedef struct VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties {
    VkStructureType    sType;
    void*              pNext;
    uint32_t           combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount;
} VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatProperties
        VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure.
- `pNext` is `NULL` or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `combinedImageSamplerDescriptorCount` is the number of combined image sampler descriptors that the implementation uses to access the format.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `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.

---

**Note**

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.

### 34.1.1. 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

• VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfoKHR::handleType is an external handle type for
  which multisampled image support is not required.

• format is one of those listed in Formats requiring sampler Y’CbCr conversion for
  VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT image views

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_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.

### 34.1.2. Allowed Extent Values Based On Image Type

Implementations may support extent values larger than the required minimum/maximum values
for certain types of images subject to the constraints below.
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.

For VK_IMAGE_TYPE_1D:
- \( \text{maxExtent.width} \geq \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.maxImageDimension1D} \)
- \( \text{maxExtent.height} = 1 \)
- \( \text{maxExtent.depth} = 1 \)

For VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D when flags does not contain VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT:
- \( \text{maxExtent.width} \geq \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.maxImageDimension2D} \)
- \( \text{maxExtent.height} \geq \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.maxImageDimension2D} \)
- \( \text{maxExtent.depth} = 1 \)

For VK_IMAGE_TYPE_2D when flags contains VK_IMAGE_CREATE_CUBE_COMPATIBLE_BIT:
- \( \text{maxExtent.width} \geq \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.maxImageDimensionCube} \)
- \( \text{maxExtent.height} \geq \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.maxImageDimensionCube} \)
- \( \text{maxExtent.depth} = 1 \)

For VK_IMAGE_TYPE_3D:
- \( \text{maxExtent.width} \geq \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.maxImageDimension3D} \)
- \( \text{maxExtent.height} \geq \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.maxImageDimension3D} \)
- \( \text{maxExtent.depth} \geq \text{VkPhysicalDeviceLimits.maxImageDimension3D} \)

### 34.2. Additional Buffer Capabilities

To query the external handle types supported by buffers, call:

```c
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferPropertiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo* pExternalBufferInfo,
    VkExternalBufferProperties* pExternalBufferProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device from which to query the buffer capabilities.
- `pExternalBufferInfo` points to an instance of the `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo` structure, describing the parameters that would be consumed by `vkCreateBuffer`.
- `pExternalBufferProperties` points to an instance of the `VkExternalBufferProperties` structure in which capabilities are returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` must be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pExternalBufferInfo` must be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo` structure
- `pExternalBufferProperties` must be a valid pointer to a `VkExternalBufferProperties` structure

The `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo {
    VkStructureType sType;
    const void* pNext;
    VkBufferCreateFlags flags;
    VkBufferUsageFlags usage;
    VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits handleType;
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfo VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific 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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_INFO`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `flags` must be a valid combination of `VkBufferCreateFlagBits` values
- `usage` must be a valid combination of `VkBufferUsageFlagBits` values
- `usage` must not be `0`
- `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBits` value
The `VkExternalBufferProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExternalBufferProperties {
    VkStructureType               sType;
    void*                         pNext;
    VkExternalMemoryProperties    externalMemoryProperties;
} VkExternalBufferProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkExternalBufferProperties VkExternalBufferPropertiesKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `externalMemoryProperties` is an instance of the `VkExternalMemoryProperties` structure specifying various capabilities of the external handle type when used with the specified buffer creation parameters.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_PROPERTIES`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`

## 34.3. 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:

```c
void vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR(
    VkPhysicalDevice                            physicalDevice,
    const VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo* pExternalSemaphoreInfo,
    VkExternalSemaphoreProperties*              pExternalSemaphoreProperties);
```

- `physicalDevice` is the physical device from which to query the semaphore capabilities.
- `pExternalSemaphoreInfo` points to an instance of the `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo` structure, describing the parameters that would be consumed by `vkCreateSemaphore`.
- `pExternalSemaphoreProperties` points to an instance of the `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties` structure in which capabilities are returned.
Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `physicalDevice` **must** be a valid `VkPhysicalDevice` handle
- `pExternalSemaphoreInfo` **must** be a valid pointer to a valid `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo` structure
- `pExternalSemaphoreProperties` **must** be a valid pointer to a `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties` structure

The `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo {
    VkStructureType                          sType;
    const void*                              pNext;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits    handleType;
} VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo
        VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfoKHR;
```

- `sType` is the type of this structure
- `pNext` is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- `handleType` is a `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value specifying the external semaphore handle type for which capabilities will be returned.

Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` **must** be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_INFO`
- `pNext` **must** be NULL
- `handleType` **must** be a valid `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits` value

Bits which **may** be set in `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfo::handleType`, specifying an external semaphore handle type, are:
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_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_D3D12_FENCE_BIT_KHR = 
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT_KHR = 
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits;

or the equivalent

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 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. It owns a reference to the underlying synchronization primitive associated with the Direct3D fence.

• 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 60. 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>
</tbody>
</table>

typedef VkFlags VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags;

or the equivalent

typedef VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagsKHR;

`VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBits`.

The `VkExternalSemaphoreProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExternalSemaphoreProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags exportFromImportedHandleTypes;
    VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlags compatibleHandleTypes;
    VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlags externalSemaphoreFeatures;
} VkExternalSemaphoreProperties;
```

or the equivalent

typedef VkExternalSemaphoreProperties VkExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR;

- **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)

- sType **must** be VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES
- pNext **must** be NULL

Possible values of VkExternalSemaphoreProperties::externalSemaphoreFeatures, specifying the features of an external semaphore handle type, are:

```c
typedef enum VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits {
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_FEATURE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0xffffffff
} VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
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.

```c
typedef VkFlags VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedefVkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlags VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagsKHR;
```

VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlags is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBits.
34.4. 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:

\[
\text{void } \text{vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalFencePropertiesKHR}(\text{VkPhysicalDevice } \text{physicalDevice}, \text{const } \text{VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo* } p\text{ExternalFenceInfo}, \text{VkExternalFenceProperties* } p\text{ExternalFenceProperties});
\]

- **physicalDevice** is the physical device from which to query the fence capabilities.
- **pExternalFenceInfo** points to an instance of the VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo structure, describing the parameters that would be consumed by vkCreateFence.
- **pExternalFenceProperties** points to an instance of the VkExternalFenceProperties structure in which capabilities are returned.

**Valid Usage (Implicit)**

- **physicalDevice** must be a valid VkPhysicalDevice handle
- **pExternalFenceInfo** must be a valid pointer to a valid VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo structure
- **pExternalFenceProperties** must be a valid pointer to a VkExternalFenceProperties structure

The VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo structure is defined as:

\[
\text{typedef } \text{struct } \text{VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo} \{
\text{VkStructureType } s\text{Type};
\text{const } \text{void}* p\text{Next};
\text{VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits } h\text{andleType};
\} \text{VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo};
\]

or the equivalent

\[
\text{typedef } \text{VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo } \text{VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfoKHR};
\]

- **sType** is the type of this structure
- **pNext** is NULL or a pointer to an extension-specific structure.
- **handleType** is a VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits value indicating an external fence handle type for which capabilities will be returned.
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)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_INFO`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`
- `handleType` must be a valid `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits` value

Bits which may be set in `VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfo::handleType`, and in the `exportFromImportedHandleTypes` and `compatibleHandleTypes` members of `VkExternalFenceProperties`, to indicate external fence handle types, are:

```c
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,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT_KHR = VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handle type</th>
<th>VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::driverUUID</th>
<th>VkPhysicalDeviceIDProperties::deviceUUID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_WIN32_KMT_BIT</td>
<td>Must match</td>
<td>Must match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_HANDLE_TYPE_SYNC_FD_BIT</td>
<td>No restriction</td>
<td>No restriction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```c
typedef VkFlags VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagsKHR;
```

`VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBits`.

The `VkExternalFenceProperties` structure is defined as:

```c
typedef struct VkExternalFenceProperties {
    VkStructureType sType;
    void* pNext;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags exportFromImportedHandleTypes;
    VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlags compatibleHandleTypes;
    VkExternalFenceFeatureFlags externalFenceFeatures;
} VkExternalFenceProperties;
```

or the equivalent

```c
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`.  

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If `handleType` is not supported by the implementation, then `VkExternalFenceProperties::externalFenceFeatures` will be set to zero.

### Valid Usage (Implicit)

- `sType` must be `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_PROPERTIES`
- `pNext` must be `NULL`

Bits which **may** be set in `VkExternalFenceProperties::externalFenceFeatures`, indicating features of a fence external handle type, are:

```c
typedef enum VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits {
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000001,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT = 0x00000002,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT_KHR =
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_EXPORTABLE_BIT_KHR,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_IMPORTABLE_BIT_KHR,
    VK_EXTERNAL_FENCE_FEATURE_FLAG_BITS_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits 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
typedef VkFlags VkExternalFenceFeatureFlags;
```

or the equivalent

```c
typedef VkExternalFenceFeatureFlags VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagsKHR;
```

`VkExternalFenceFeatureFlags` is a bitmask type for setting a mask of zero or more `VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBits`. 
Chapter 35. 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
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_EVENT = 11,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_QUERY_POOL = 12,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_BUFFER_VIEW = 13,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW = 14,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SHADER_MODULE = 15,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE_CACHE = 16,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE_LAYOUT = 17,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_RENDER_PASS = 18,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_PIPELINE = 19,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_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,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION = 1000156000,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE = 1000085000,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SURFACE_KHR = 1000000000,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_KHR = 1000001000,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DISPLAY_KHR = 1000002000,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_KHR = 1000002001,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_KHR = VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_KHR = VK_OBJECT_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION,
    VK_OBJECT_TYPE_MAX_ENUM = 0x7FFFFFFF
} VkObjectType;
```
Table 62. VkObjectType and Vulkan Handle Relationship

<table>
<thead>
<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>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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_OBJECT_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_KHR</td>
<td>VkDisplayModeKHR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If this Specification was generated with any such extensions included, they will be described in the remainder of this chapter.
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 1.0 implementation must support the 1.0 version 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 SPIR-V capabilities listed below must be supported if the corresponding feature or extension is enabled, or if no features or extensions are listed for that capability. Extensions are only listed when there is not also a feature bit associated with that capability.

Table 63. List of SPIR-V Capabilities and enabling features or extensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPIR-V OpCapability</th>
<th>Vulkan feature or extension name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matrix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shader</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InputAttachment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampled1D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image1D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SampledBuffer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImageBuffer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImageQuery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DerivativeControl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td>geometryShader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tessellation</td>
<td>tessellationShader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float64</td>
<td>shaderFloat64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int64</td>
<td>shaderInt64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int64Atomics</td>
<td>VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int16</td>
<td>shaderInt16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TessellationPointSize</td>
<td>shaderTessellationAndGeometryPointSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GeometryPointSize</td>
<td>shaderTessellationAndGeometryPointSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ImageGatherExtended</td>
<td>shaderImageGatherExtended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StorageImageMultisample</td>
<td>shaderStorageImageMultisample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIR-V OpCapability</td>
<td>Vulkan feature or extension name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing</td>
<td>shaderUniformBufferArrayDynamicIndexing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing</td>
<td>shaderSampledImageArrayDynamicIndexing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing</td>
<td>shaderStorageBufferArrayDynamicIndexing</td>
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<td>StorageImageArrayDynamicIndexing</td>
<td>shaderStorageImageArrayDynamicIndexing</td>
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<td>ClipDistance</td>
<td>shaderClipDistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CullDistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>ImageCubeArray</td>
<td>imageCubeArray</td>
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<td>SampleRateShading</td>
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<td>SparseResidency</td>
<td>shaderResourceResidency</td>
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<td>MinLod</td>
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<td>SampledCubeArray</td>
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<td>StorageImageExtendedFormats</td>
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<td>VK_KHR_multiview</td>
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<td>DeviceGroup</td>
<td>VK_KHR_device_group</td>
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<td>variablePointers</td>
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<td>StorageBuffer16BitAccess</td>
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<td>UniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>StoragePushConstant16</td>
<td>storagePushConstant16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StorageInputOutput16</td>
<td>storageInputOutput16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Float16</td>
<td>shaderFloat16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int8</td>
<td>shaderInt8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StorageBuffer8BitAccess</td>
<td>StorageBuffer8BitAccess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess</td>
<td>UniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StoragePushConstant8</td>
<td>StoragePushConstant8</td>
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<tr>
<td>VulkanMemoryModel</td>
<td>vulkanMemoryModel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VulkanMemoryModelDeviceScopeKHR</td>
<td>vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScopeKHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DenormPreserve</td>
<td>shaderDenormPreserveFloat16, shaderDenormPreserveFloat32, shaderDenormPreserveFloat64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1020 | Appendix A: Vulkan Environment for SPIR-V
The application **can** pass a SPIR-V module to `vkCreateShaderModule` that uses the SPV_KHR_variable_pointers SPIR-V extension.

The application **can** pass a SPIR-V module to `vkCreateShaderModule` that uses the SPV_KHR_shader_draw_parameters SPIR-V extension.

The application **can** pass a SPIR-V module to `vkCreateShaderModule` that uses the SPV_KHR_8bit_storage SPIR-V extension.

The application **can** pass a SPIR-V module to `vkCreateShaderModule` that uses the SPV_KHR_16bit_storage SPIR-V extension.

The application **can** pass a SPIR-V module to `vkCreateShaderModule` that uses the SPV_KHR_float_controls SPIR-V extension.

The application **can** pass a SPIR-V module to `vkCreateShaderModule` that uses the SPV_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class SPIR-V extension.

The application **can** pass a SPIR-V module to `vkCreateShaderModule` that uses the SPV_KHR_vulkan_memory_model SPIR-V extension.

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.

### Validation Rules within a Module

A SPIR-V module passed to `vkCreateShaderModule` **must** conform to the following rules:

- Every entry point **must** have no return value and accept no arguments.
- Recursion: The static function-call graph for an entry point **must** not contain cycles.
• The **Logical** addressing model **must** be selected.

• **Scope** for execution **must** be limited to:
  - Workgroup
  - Subgroup

• **Scope** for memory **must** be limited to:
  - Device
    - If `vulkanMemoryModel` is enabled and `vulkanMemoryModelDeviceScope` is not enabled, **Device** scope **must** not be used.
    - If `vulkanMemoryModel` is not enabled, **Device** scope only extends to the queue family, not the whole device.
  - QueueFamilyKHR
    - If `vulkanMemoryModel` is not enabled, **QueueFamilyKHR** **must** not be used.
  - Workgroup
  - Invocation

• **Storage Class** **must** be limited to:
  - UniformConstant
  - Input
  - Uniform
  - Output
  - Workgroup
  - Private
  - Function
  - PushConstant
  - Image
  - StorageBuffer

• Memory semantics **must** obey the following rules:
  - **Acquire** **must** not be used with `OpAtomicStore`.
  - **Release** **must** not be used with `OpAtomicLoad`.
  - **AcquireRelease** **must** not be used with `OpAtomicStore` or `OpAtomicLoad`.
  - Sequentially consistent atomics and barriers are not supported and **SequentiallyConsistent** is treated as **AcquireRelease**. **SequentiallyConsistent** **should** not be used.
  - **OpMemoryBarrier** **must** use one of **Acquire**, **Release**, **AcquireRelease**, or **SequentiallyConsistent** and **must** include at least one storage class.
  - If the semantics for **OpControlBarrier** includes one of **Acquire**, **Release**, **AcquireRelease**, or **SequentiallyConsistent**, then it **must** include at least one storage class.
  - **SubgroupMemory**, **CrossWorkgroupMemory**, and **AtomicCounterMemory** are ignored.
• Any `OpVariable` with an `Initializer` operand **must** have one of the following as its `Storage Class` operand:
  - `Output`
  - `Private`
  - `Function`

• 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.

• Images and Samplers
  - `OpTypeImage` **must** declare a scalar 32-bit float 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).
  - If `shaderStorageImageReadWithoutFormat` is not enabled and an `OpTypeImage` has “Image Format” operand of `Unknown`, any variables created with the given type must be decorated with `NonReadable`.
  - If `shaderStorageImageWriteWithoutFormat` is not enabled and an `OpTypeImage` has “Image Format” operand of `Unknown`, any variables created with the given type must be decorated with `NonWritable`.
  - `OpImageQuerySizeLod`, and `OpImageQueryLevels` **must** only consume an “Image” operand whose type has its “Sampled” operand set to 1.
  - 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.
  - The “Depth” operand of `OpTypeImage` is ignored.
  - Objects of types `OpTypeImage`, `OpTypeSampler`, `OpTypeSampledImage`, and arrays of these types **must** not be stored to or modified.

• The “Component” operand of `OpImageGather`, and `OpImageSparseGather` **must** be the <id> of a constant instruction.

• Structure types **must** not contain opaque types.

• Decorations
  - Any `BuiltIn` decoration not listed in `Built-In Variables` **must** not be used.
  - Any `BuiltIn` decoration that corresponds only to Vulkan features or extensions that have not been enabled **must** not be used.
  - The `GLSLShared` and `GLSLPacked` decorations **must** not be used.
  - The `Flat`, `NoPerspective`, `Sample`, and `Centroid` decorations **must** not be used on variables with storage class other than `Input` or on variables used in the interface of non-fragment shader entry points.
The Patch decoration must not be used on variables in the interface of a vertex, geometry, or fragment shader stage's entry point.

Only the round-to-nearest-even and the round-to-zero rounding modes can be used for the FPRoundingMode decoration.

The FPRoundingMode decoration can only be used for the floating-point conversion instructions as described in the SPV_KHR_16bit_storage SPIR-V extension.

DescriptorSet and Binding decorations must obey the constraints on storage class, type, and descriptor type described in DescriptorSet and Binding Assignment.

OpTypeRuntimeArray must only be used for:

- the last member of an OpTypeStruct that is in the StorageBuffer storage class decorated as Block, or that is in the Uniform storage class decorated as BufferBlock.

Linkage: See Shader Interfaces for additional linking and validation rules.

Compute Shaders

- For each compute shader entry point, either a LocalSize execution mode or an object decorated with the WorkgroupSize decoration must be specified.

Atomic instructions must declare a scalar 32-bit integer type, or a scalar 64-bit integer type if the Int64Atomics capability is enabled, for the value pointed to by Pointer.

- shaderBufferInt64Atomics must be enabled for 64-bit integer atomic operations to be supported on a Pointer with a Storage Class of StorageBuffer or Uniform.

- shaderSharedInt64Atomics must be enabled for 64-bit integer atomic operations to be supported on a Pointer with a Storage Class of Workgroup.

The Pointer operand of all atomic instructions must have a Storage Class limited to:

- Uniform
- Workgroup
- Image
- StorageBuffer

- If separateDenormSettings is VK_FALSE, then the entry point must use the same denormals execution mode for both 16-bit and 64-bit floating-point types.

- If separateRoundingModeSettings is VK_FALSE, then the entry point must use the same rounding execution mode for both 16-bit and 64-bit floating-point types.

- If shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat16 is VK_FALSE, then SignedZeroInfNanPreserve for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- If shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat32 is VK_FALSE, then SignedZeroInfNanPreserve for 32-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- If shaderSignedZeroInfNanPreserveFloat64 is VK_FALSE, then SignedZeroInfNanPreserve for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- If shaderDenormPreserveFloat16 is VK_FALSE, then DenormPreserve for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- If shaderDenormPreserveFloat32 is VK_FALSE, then DenormPreserve for 32-bit floating-point type
must not be used.

- If `shaderDenormPreserveFloat64` is `VK_FALSE`, then `DenormPreserve` for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.
- If `shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat16` is `VK_FALSE`, then `DenormFlushToZero` for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.
- If `shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat32` is `VK_FALSE`, then `DenormFlushToZero` for 32-bit floating-point type must not be used.
- If `shaderDenormFlushToZeroFloat64` is `VK_FALSE`, then `DenormFlushToZero` for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.
- If `shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat16` is `VK_FALSE`, then `RoundingModeRTE` for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.
- If `shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat32` is `VK_FALSE`, then `RoundingModeRTE` for 32-bit floating-point type must not be used.
- If `shaderRoundingModeRTEFloat64` is `VK_FALSE`, then `RoundingModeRTE` for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.
- If `shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat16` is `VK_FALSE`, then `RoundingModeRTZ` for 16-bit floating-point type must not be used.
- If `shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat32` is `VK_FALSE`, then `RoundingModeRTZ` for 32-bit floating-point type must not be used.
- If `shaderRoundingModeRTZFloat64` is `VK_FALSE`, then `RoundingModeRTZ` for 64-bit floating-point type must not be used.

- The `Base` operand of `OpPtrAccessChain` must point to one of the following storage classes:
  - `Workgroup`, if `VariablePointers` is enabled.
  - `StorageBuffer`, if `VariablePointers` or `VariablePointersStorageBuffer` is enabled.
  - `PhysicalStorageBufferEXT`, if the `PhysicalStorageBuffer64EXT` addressing model is enabled.

### 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, but subject to the precisions allowed in the following table.
- Dividing a non-zero by a zero results in the appropriately signed IEEE 754 infinity.
- Signaling NaNs are not required to be generated and exceptions are never raised. Signaling NaN may be converted to quiet NaNs values by any floating point instruction.
- By default, the implementation may perform optimizations on half, single, or double-precision
floating-point instructions respectively that ignore sign of a zero, or assume that arguments and results are not Nans or ±∞, this does not apply to OpIsNan and OpIsInf, which must always correctly detect Nans and ±∞. If the entry point is declared with the SignedZeroInfNanPreserve execution mode, then sign of a zero, Nans, and ±∞ 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 \([x - n \cdot \text{ulp}(x), x + n \cdot \text{ulp}(x)]\). The function \( \text{ulp}(x) \) 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, \( \text{ulp}(x) = \min_a, b|b - a| \). 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 64. 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>
<tr>
<td>OpFDiv(x, y)</td>
<td>2.5 ULP for $</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpFRem(x, y)</td>
<td>Inherited from $x - y \times \text{trunc}(x/y)$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpFMod(x, y)</td>
<td>Inherited from $x - y \times \text{floor}(x/y)$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversions between types</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</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 \(\text{trunc}()\) and \(\text{floor}()\). This can produce mathematically unexpected results in some cases, such as \(\text{FMod}(x, x)\) computing \(x\) rather than 0, and can also cause the result to have a different sign than the infinitely precise result.

### Table 65. 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>fma()</td>
<td>Inherited from <strong>OpFMul</strong> followed by <strong>OpFAdd</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp(x), exp2(x)</td>
<td>3 + 2 \times</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log(), log2()</td>
<td>3 ULP outside the range [0.5, 2.0]. Absolute error &lt; 2^{-21} inside the range [0.5, 2.0].</td>
<td>3 ULP outside the range [0.5, 2.0]. Absolute error &lt; 2^{-7} inside the range [0.5, 2.0].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pow(x, y)</td>
<td>Inherited from (\text{exp2}(y \times \log2(x))).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sqrt()</td>
<td>Inherited from (1.0 / \text{inversesqrt}(x)).</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>inversesqrt()</td>
<td>2 ULP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radians(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\frac{x \times \pi}{180}$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degrees(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\frac{x \times 180}{\pi}$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin()</td>
<td>Absolute error $\leq 2^{-11}$ inside the range $[-\pi, \pi]$.</td>
<td>Absolute error $\leq 2^{-7}$ inside the range $[-\pi, \pi]$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cos()</td>
<td>Absolute error $\leq 2^{-11}$ inside the range $[-\pi, \pi]$.</td>
<td>Absolute error $\leq 2^{-7}$ inside the range $[-\pi, \pi]$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tan()</td>
<td>Inherited from $\frac{\sin()}{\cos()}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asin(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\text{atan2}(x, \sqrt{1.0 - x^2})$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acos(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\text{atan2}(\sqrt{1.0 - x^2}, x)$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atan(), atan2()</td>
<td>4096 ULP</td>
<td>5 ULP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinh(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $(\exp(x) - \exp(-x)) \times 0.5$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cosh(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $(\exp(x) + \exp(-x)) \times 0.5$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanh()</td>
<td>Inherited from $\frac{\sinh()}{\cosh()}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asinh(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1.0})$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acosh(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1.0})$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atanh(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\log\left(\frac{1.0 + x}{1.0 - x}\right) \times 0.5$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frexp()</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ldexp()</td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>length(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\sqrt{\text{dot}(x, x)}$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distance(x, y)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\text{length}(x - y)$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normalize(x)</td>
<td>Inherited from $\frac{x}{\text{length}(x)}$.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faceforward</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><code>reflect(x, y)</code></td>
<td>Inherited from ( x - 2.0 \times \text{dot}(y, x) \times y ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>refract(I, N, eta)</code></td>
<td>Inherited from ( \text{eta} \times I - (\text{eta} \times \text{dot}(N, I) + \sqrt{k}) \times N ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>round</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>roundEven</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>trunc</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fabs</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fsign</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>floor</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ceil</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fract</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>modf</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fmin</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fmax</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fclamp</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fmix(x, y, a)</code></td>
<td>Inherited from ( x \times (1.0 - a) + y \times a ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>step</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>smoothStep(edge0, edge1, x)</code></td>
<td>Inherited from ( t^2 \times (3.0 - 2.0 \times t) ), where ( t = \text{clamp}(\frac{x - edge0}{edge1 - edge0}, 0.0, 1.0) ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nmin</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nmax</code></td>
<td>Correctly rounded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>nclamp</code></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.
Compatibility Between SPIR-V Image Formats And Vulkan Formats

Images which are read from or written to by shaders must have SPIR-V image formats compatible with the Vulkan image formats backing the image under the circumstances described for texture image validation. The compatible formats are:

Table 66. 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>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>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>
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Appendix B: Memory Model

Agent

*Operation* is a general term for any task that is executed on the system.

An operation is by definition something that is executed, thus if an instruction is skipped due to flow control 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. 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.

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.

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.

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 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 a function call 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 a function call 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”).

Scope

A scope describes a set of shader invocations, where each such set is a scope instance. Scopes are defined hierarchically such that a more inclusive scope includes one or more sets of less inclusive scope instances. The scopes defined by SPIR-V are as follows, defined from most inclusive to least inclusive:

- CrossDevice identifies all shader invocations in a Vulkan instance across all shader launches,
and all host threads interacting with that instance.

- **Device** identifies all shader invocations that execute on a given device, including those from different shader launches.
- **QueueFamilyKHR** identifies all shader invocations that execute on any queue in a given queue family, including those from different shader launches.
- **Workgroup** identifies all invocations in a single workgroup.
- **Subgroup** identifies all invocations in a single subgroup.
- **Invocation** identifies a single invocation.

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.

## 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.

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.

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.

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.

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
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 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 OutputMemoryKHR storage class semantic applies to accesses to memory in the Output storage class.

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.

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.)

The OutputMemoryKHR 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 also optionally includes availability and visibility flags, which apply optional 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

The atomics in the last bullet must be mutually-ordered with A by virtue of being in A's scoped modification order.

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 and B is an acquire barrier and C is a control barrier (where A can optionally equal C and B can optionally 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

This is similar to the barrier-barrier synchronization above, but with a control barrier filling the role of the relaxed atomics.

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.
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 \texttt{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 \texttt{CrossDevice} scope.

If A system-synchronizes-with B, we also say A is \texttt{system-synchronized-before} B and B is \texttt{system-synchronized-after} A.

**Private vs. Non-Private**

By default, non-atomic memory operations are treated as \texttt{private}, meaning such a memory operation is not intended to be used for communication with other agents. Memory operations with the \texttt{NonPrivatePointerKHR/NonPrivateTexelKHR} bit set are treated as \texttt{non-private}, and are intended to be used for communication with other agents.

More precisely, for private memory operations to be \texttt{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 \texttt{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 spec
- A inter-thread-happens-before<SC> some X and X inter-thread-happens-before<SC> B

**Happens-Before**

Operation A \texttt{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.

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.

Happens-before is not transitive, but each of program-order and inter-thread-happens-before<SC> 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. 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 QueueFamilyKHR 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.

These 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, in any shader invocation, or anywhere on the device, or host. The shader, queue family 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 of increasing scope where element N+1 of the chain is performed in the same scope instance as the destination 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 of decreasing scope where element N of the chain is performed in the same scope instance as the source 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 performance 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
- **QueueFamilyKHR** scope uses the queue family 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 before the read.

Although reads with per-instruction visibility only perform visibility ops from the shader 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 commands.

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 != Y. Let (A,X,R) be the agent and reference used for X, and (A,Y,R) be the agent and reference used for Y. For now, let “→” denote happens-before and “→<sub>rcpo</sub>” denote the reflexive closure of program-ordered before.

If D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub> are different memory domains, then let DOM(D<sub>1</sub>,D<sub>2</sub>) be a memory domain operation from D<sub>1</sub> to D<sub>2</sub>. Otherwise, let DOM(D,D) be a placeholder such that X→DOM(D,D)→Y if and only if...
X \rightarrow Y.

X is 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 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, AVC\((A_X,R_X,D,L)\) is an availability chain making (X,L) available to domain D, and \( X \rightarrow \text{rop} AVC(A_X,R_X,D,L) \rightarrow Y \)
  - X is a write, Y is a read, AVC\((A_X,R_X,D,L)\) is an availability chain making (X,L) available to domain D, VISC\((A_Y,R_Y,D,L)\) is a visibility chain making writes to L available in domain D visible to Y, and \( X \rightarrow \text{rop} AVC(A_X,R_X,D,L) \rightarrow \text{rop} VISC(A_Y,R_Y,D,L) \rightarrow Y \)
  - If \texttt{VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR::vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains} is \texttt{VK_FALSE}, then AVC and VISC 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 \( X \rightarrow AV(A_X,R_X,D_X,L) \rightarrow \text{DOM}(D_X,D_Y) \rightarrow Y \)
  - X is a write and Y is a read, and \( X \rightarrow AV(A_X,R_X,D_X,L) \rightarrow \text{DOM}(D_X,D_Y) \rightarrow \text{VIS}(A_Y,R_Y,D_Y,L) \rightarrow Y \)

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 \( \neq \) 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.

Data races can only occur due to instructions that are actually executed, and for example an instruction skipped due to flow control 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 \( M_2 \) be a non-empty subset of M. Then X is visible-to Y for memory locations \( M_2 \) if and only if all of the following are true:

- X is location-ordered before Y for each location L in \( M_2 \).
- There does not exist another write Z to any location L in \( M_2 \) 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 \( M_2 \).

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 (\( M_2 \)) 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

This is a "consistency" axiom, which informally guarantees that sequences of operations can't 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 the Input storage class, then X is system-synchronized-after all writes to the corresponding Output storage variable(s) in the upstream shader invocation(s) that contribute to generating invocation A, and those writes are all visible-to X.

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 VkDeviceMemory object.

Normally, device memory operations in a given queue are synchronized with vkFreeMemory by having a host thread wait on a fence signalled by that queue, and the wait happens-before the call to vkFreeMemory on the host.

The deallocation of SPIR-V variables is managed by the system and happens-after all operations on those variables.

Informative Descriptions

This subsection is non-normative, and 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 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 `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 `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 1.1.

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 nonlinearly-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_TRANSFER_SRGB” section of the Khronos Data Format Specification.
## Block-Compressed Image Formats

Table 67. 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 68. Mapping of Vulkan ETC formats to descriptions

<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_UNORM_BLOCK</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](https://www.khronos.org/registry/ASTC/specs/ASTC_Format:last/docs/html/).  

### Table 69. Mapping of Vulkan ASTC formats to descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VkFormat</th>
<th>Compressed texel block dimensions</th>
<th>sRGB-encoded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>4 \times 4</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_4x4_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>4 \times 4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 \times 4</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x4_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 \times 4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 \times 5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_5x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>5 \times 5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 \times 5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 \times 5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 \times 6</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_6x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>6 \times 6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 \times 5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 \times 5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 \times 6</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 \times 6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 \times 8</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_8x8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>8 \times 8</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 \times 5</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x5_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 \times 5</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 \times 6</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x6_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 \times 6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 \times 8</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x8_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 \times 8</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 \times 10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_10x10_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>10 \times 10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>12 \times 10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x10_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>12 \times 10</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_UNORM_BLOCK</td>
<td>12 \times 12</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_FORMAT_ASTC_12x12_SRGB_BLOCK</td>
<td>12 \times 12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ASTC decode mode is decode_float16.
Appendix D: 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

http://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.

<i>Note</i>

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 Extensions

- VK_KHR_16bit_storage
- VK_KHR_8bit_storage
- VK_KHR_android_surface
• VK_KHR_bind_memory2
• 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_display
• VK_KHR_display_swapchain
• VK_KHR_draw_indirect_count
• VK_KHR_driver_properties
• VK_KHR_external_fence
• VK_KHR_external_fence_capabilities
• VK_KHR_external_fence_fd
• VK_KHR_external_fence_win32
• VK_KHR_external_memory
• VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities
• VK_KHR_external_memory_fd
• VK_KHR_external_memory_win32
• VK_KHR_external_semaphore
• VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities
• VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd
• VK_KHR_external_semaphore_win32
• VK_KHR_get_display_properties2
• VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
• VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
• VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2
• VK_KHR_image_format_list
• VK_KHR_incremental_present
• VK_KHR_maintenance1
• VK_KHR_maintenance2
• VK_KHR_maintenance3
• VK_KHR_multiview
• VK_KHR_push_descriptor
• VK_KHR_relaxed_block_layout
• VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge
• VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion
• VK_KHR_shader_atomic_int64
• VK_KHR_shader_draw_parameters
• VK_KHR_shader_float16_int8
• VK_KHR_shader_float_controls
• VK_KHR_shared_presentable_image
• VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class
• VK_KHR_surface
• VK_KHR_surface_protected_capabilities
• VK_KHR_swapchain
• VK_KHR_swapchain Mutable_format
• VK_KHR_uniform_buffer_standard_layout
• VK_KHR_variable_pointers
• VK_KHR_wayland_surface
• VK_KHR_win32_keyed_mutex
• VK_KHR_win32_surface
• VK_KHR_xcb_surface
• VK_KHR_xlib_surface
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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
- Requires VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class

Deprecation state
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen janharaldfredriksen-arm

Last Modified Date
2017-09-05

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
- This extension requires SPV_KHR_16bit_storage
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
- Alexander Galazin, ARM
- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM
- Joerg Wagner, ARM
- Neil Henning, Codeplay
- Jeff Bolz, Nvidia
- Daniel Koch, Nvidia
- David Neto, Google
- John Kessenich, Google
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.

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_16BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES_KHR`

**New Structures**

- `VkPhysicalDevice16BitStorageFeaturesKHR`

**New SPIR-V Capabilities**

- `StorageBuffer16BitAccess`
- `UniformAndStorageBuffer16BitAccess`
- `StoragePushConstant16`
- `StorageInputOutput16`

**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.

**Issues**

**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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
- Requires VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class

Contact

- Alexander Galazin [alegal-arm](mailto:alegal-arm)

Last Modified Date

2018-02-05

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- This extension requires SPV_KHR_8bit_storage

Contributors

- Alexander Galazin, Arm

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.

New Enum Constants

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_8BIT_STORAGE_FEATURES_KHR

New Structures

- VkPhysicalDevice8BitStorageFeaturesKHR

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- StorageBuffer8BitAccess
- UniformAndStorageBuffer8BitAccess
- StoragePushConstant8

Issues
Version History

• Revision 1, 2018-02-05 (Alexander Galazin)
  ◦ Initial draft

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 Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_surface

Contact
• Jesse Hall @critsec

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
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 Object Types

None

### New Enum Constants

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ANDROID_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

### New Enums

None

### New Structures

- `VkAndroidSurfaceCreateInfoKHR`

### New Functions

- `vkCreateAndroidSurfaceKHR`

### 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_EXT_KHR_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_INVALID_ANDROID_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_bind_memory2**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_bind_memory2

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

158

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

• Requires Vulkan 1.0

**Deprecation state**

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

• Tobias Hector tobski

**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

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.

**New Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_BUFFER_MEMORY_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_MEMORY_INFO_KHR`
- Extending `VkImageCreateFlagBits`:
  - `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_ALIAS_BIT_KHR`

**New Enums**

None.

**New Structures**

- `VkBindBufferMemoryInfoKHR`
- `VkBindImageMemoryInfoKHR`

**New Functions**

- `vkBindBufferMemory2KHR`
- `vkBindImageMemory2KHR`

**New Built-In Variables**

None.

**New SPIR-V Capabilities**

None.

**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.

**Issues**

None.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2017-05-19 (Tobias Hector)
  - Pulled bind memory functions into their own extension

**VK_KHR_create_renderpass2**

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_create_renderpass2`

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

110

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_multiview`
- Requires `VK_KHR_maintenance2`

**Contact**

- Tobias Hector @tobias

**Last Modified Date**

2018-02-07

**Contributors**

- Tobias Hector
- Jeff Bolz

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 renderpass 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.

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_ATTACHMENT_REFERENCE_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DEPENDENCY_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO_2_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_BEGIN_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_END_INFO_KHR

**New Structures**

- VkAttachmentDescription2KHR
- VkAttachmentReference2KHR
- VkSubpassDescription2KHR
- VkSubpassDependency2KHR
- VkRenderPassCreateInfo2KHR
- VkSubpassBeginInfoKHR
- VkSubpassEndInfoKHR

**New Functions**

- vkCreateRenderPass2KHR
- vkCmdBeginRenderPass2KHR
- vkCmdNextSubpass2KHR
- vkCmdEndRenderPass2KHR
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 `VkMemoryDedicatedRequirementsKHR` to the `pNext` chain of the `VkMemoryRequirements2` structure passed as the `pMemoryRequirements` parameter to 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.

**New Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_REQUIREMENTS_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_DEDICATED_ALLOCATE_INFO_KHR`

**New Enums**

None.

**New Structures**

- `VkMemoryDedicatedRequirementsKHR`
- `VkMemoryDedicatedAllocateInfoKHR`

**New Functions**

None.

**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.

**Issues**

None.

**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,       // pAllocator
    &image);

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 created 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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_create_renderpass2

Contact

- Jan-Harald Fredriksen janharald@arm.com

Last Modified Date

2018-04-09

Contributors

- Jan-Harald Fredriksen, Arm
- Andrew Garrard, Samsung Electronics
- Soowan Park, Samsung Electronics
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Daniel Rakos, AMD

This extension adds support for automatically resolving multisampled depth/stencil attachments in a subpass in a similar manner as for color attachments.

New Enum Constants

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBPASS_DESCRIPTION_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICE_DEPTH_STENCIL_RESOLVE_PROPERTIES_KHR

New Enums

- VkResolveModeFlagBitsKHR

New Structures

- VkPhysicalDeviceDepthStencilResolvePropertiesKHR
- VkSubpassDescriptionDepthStencilResolveKHR

New Functions

None.

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 Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• Markus Tavenrath mtavenrath

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

Applications may wish to update a fixed set of descriptors in a large number of descriptors 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 which describes the new descriptors.

New Object Types
• VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR
New Enum Constants

Extending VkStructureType:

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_UPDATE_TEMPLATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

New Enums

- VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateFlagsKHR
- VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateTypeKHR

New Structures

- VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateEntryKHR
- VkDescriptorUpdateTemplateCreateInfoKHR

New Functions

- vkCreateDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR
- vkDestroyDescriptorUpdateTemplateKHR
- vkUpdateDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR
- vkCmdPushDescriptorSetWithTemplateKHR

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.

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
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_device_group_creation`

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Jeff Bolz @jeffbolznv

Last Modified Date

2017-10-06

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies

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.

New Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_FLAGS_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_RENDER_PASS_BEGIN_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_COMMAND_BUFFER_BEGIN_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_BIND_SPARSE_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_PRESENT_CAPABILITIES_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
• Extending *VkImageCreateFlagBits*
  - *VK_IMAGE_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR*

• Extending *VkPipelineCreateFlagBits*
  - *VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_VIEW_INDEX_FROM_DEVICE_INDEX_BIT_KHR*
  - *VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISPATCH_BASE_KHR*

• Extending *VkDependencyFlagBits*
  - *VK_DEPENDENCY_DEVICE_GROUP_BIT_KHR*

• Extending *VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR*
  - *VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_SPLIT_INSTANCE_BIND_REGIONS_BIT_KHR*

**New Enums**

• *VkPeerMemoryFeatureFlagBitsKHR*
• *VkMemoryAllocateFlagBitsKHR*
• *VkDeviceGroupPresentModeFlagBitsKHR*

**New Structures**

• *VkMemoryAllocateFlagsInfoKHR*
• *VkDeviceGroupRenderPassBeginInfoKHR*
• *VkDeviceGroupCommandBufferBeginInfoKHR*
• *VkDeviceGroupSubmitInfoKHR*
• *VkDeviceGroupBindSparseInfoKHR*
• *VkBindBufferMemoryDeviceGroupInfoKHR*
• *VkBindImageMemoryDeviceGroupInfoKHR*
• *VkDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR*
• *VkImageSwapchainCreateInfoKHR*
• *VkBindImageMemorySwapchainInfoKHR*
• *VkAcquireNextImageInfoKHR*
• *VkDeviceGroupPresentInfoKHR*
• *VkDeviceGroupSwapchainCreateInfoKHR*
New Functions

- vkGetDeviceGroupPeerMemoryFeaturesKHR
- vkCmdSetDeviceMaskKHR
- vkCmdDispatchBaseKHR
- vkGetDeviceGroupPresentCapabilitiesKHR
- vkGetDeviceGroupSurfacePresentModesKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDevicePresentRectanglesKHR
- vkAcquireNextImage2KHR

New Built-In Variables

- DeviceIndex

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- DeviceGroup

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.

**Issues**

None.

**Examples**

TODO

**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_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 Vulkan 1.0

**Deprecation state**

- *Promoted* to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

- Jeff Bolz [jeffbolznv](https://jeffbolznv)
Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA

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.

New Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_GROUP_PROPERTIES_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DEVICE_GROUP_DEVICE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
- Extending `VkMemoryHeapFlagBits`
  - `VK_MEMORY_HEAP_MULTI_INSTANCE_BIT_KHR`

New Enums

None.

New Structures

- `VkPhysicalDeviceGroupPropertiesKHR`
- `VkDeviceGroupDeviceCreateInfoKHR`

New Functions

- `vkEnumeratePhysicalDeviceGroupsKHR`

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.
None.

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_display**

**Name String**

VK_KHR_display

**Extension Type**

Instance extension
Registered Extension Number
3

Revision
21

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires Vulkan 1.0
• Requires \texttt{VK_KHR_surface}

Contact
• James Jones \texttt{cubanismo}
• Norbert Nopper \texttt{FslNopper}

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

This extension provides the API to enumerate displays and available modes on a given device.

New Object Types
• \texttt{VkDisplayKHR}
• \texttt{VkDisplayModeKHR}

New Enum Constants
• Extending \texttt{VkStructureType}:
  ○ \texttt{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_CREATE_INFO_KHR}
  ○ \texttt{VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR}

New Enums
• \texttt{VkDisplayPlaneAlphaFlagBitsKHR}

New Structures
• \texttt{VkDisplayPropertiesKHR}
New Functions

- vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPropertiesKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlanePropertiesKHR
- vkGetDisplayPlaneSupportedDisplaysKHR
- vkGetDisplayModePropertiesKHR
- vkCreateDisplayModeKHR
- vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilitiesKHR
- vkCreateDisplayPlaneSurfaceKHR

Issues

1) Which properties of a mode should be fixed in the mode info 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 info 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 dummy 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 is maybe 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 info 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
  9

Extension and Version Dependencies
  • Requires Vulkan 1.0
  • Requires VK_KHR_swapchain
  • Requires VK_KHR_display

Contact
  • James Jones  Ocubanismo

Last Modified Date
  2017-03-13

IP Status
  No known IP claims.

Contributors
  • James Jones, NVIDIA
  • Jeff Vigil, Qualcomm
  • Jesse Hall, Google

This extension provides an API to create a swapchain directly on a device's display without any underlying window system.

New Object Types

None

New Enum Constants

• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PRESENT_INFO_KHR

• Extending VkResult:
  ◦ VK_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_DISPLAY_KHR

New Enums

None
New Structures

- VkDisplayPresentInfoKHR

New Functions

- vkCreateSharedSwapchainsKHR

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/dstRect parameters be specified as part of the present 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/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 an sType/pNext 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
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_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 Vulkan 1.0

Contact
   • Piers Daniell pdaniell-nv

Status
   Draft

Last Modified Date
   2017-08-25

IP Status
   No known IP claims.

Contributors
   • Matthaeus G. Chajdas, AMD
   • Derrick Owens, AMD
   • Graham Sellers, AMD
   • Daniel Rakos, AMD
   • Dominik Witzak, AMD
   • Piers Daniell, NVIDIA

This extension is based off the VK_AMD_draw_indirect_count extension. This extension allows an application to source the number of draw calls for indirect draw calls from a buffer. This enables applications to generate arbitrary amounts of draw commands and execute them without host intervention.

New Functions

   • vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR
   • vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR
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

Registered Extension Number
  197

Revision
  1

Extension and Version Dependencies
  • Requires Vulkan 1.0
  • Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

Contact
  • Daniel Rakos drakos-amd

Last Modified Date
  2018-04-11

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

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.
New Object Types
None.

New Enum Constants

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_DRIVER_PROPERTIES_KHR`
  - `VK_MAX_DRIVER_NAME_SIZE_KHR`
  - `VK_MAX_DRIVER_INFO_SIZE_KHR`

New Enums
None.

New Structures

- `VkConformanceVersionKHR`
- `VkPhysicalDeviceDriverPropertiesKHR`

New Functions
None.

Issues
None.

Examples
None.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2018-04-11 (Daniel Rakos)
  - Internal revisions

**VK_KHR_external_fence**

Name String
`VK_KHR_external_fence`

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
114
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.

**New Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

**New Enums**

- `VkFenceImportFlagBitsKHR`
New Structs

- VkExportFenceCreateInfoKHR

New Functions

None.

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.

Issues

This extension borrows concepts, semantics, and language from VK_KHR_external_semaphore. That extension’s issues apply equally to this extension.

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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Jesse Hall @critsec

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_capabilities

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.

New Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_FENCE_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_LUID_SIZE_KHR

New Enums

- VkExternalFenceHandleTypeFlagBitsKHR
- VkExternalFenceFeatureFlagBitsKHR

New Structs

- VkPhysicalDeviceExternalFenceInfoKHR
- VkExternalFencePropertiesKHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceIDPropertiesKHR

New Functions

- vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalFencePropertiesKHR

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.
Issues
None.

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 Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_external_fence

Contact
• Jesse Hall @critsec

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

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 Object Types
None.
New Enum Constants

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_FENCE_FD_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_GET_FD_INFO_KHR

New Enums

None.

New Structs

- VkImportFenceFdInfoKHR
- VkFenceGetFdInfoKHR

New Functions

- vkImportFenceFdKHR
- vkGetFenceFdKHR

Issues

This extension borrows concepts, semantics, and language from VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd. That extension's issues apply equally to this extension.

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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_external_fence

Contact

- Jesse Hall @critsec

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

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 Object Types
None.

New Enum Constants
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_FENCE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_FENCE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR

New Enums
None.

New Structs
- VkImportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR
- VkExportFenceWin32HandleInfoKHR
- VkFenceGetWin32HandleInfoKHR

New Functions
- vkImportFenceWin32HandleKHR
- vkGetFenceWin32HandleKHR

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 doesn't justify the extra API complexity.

**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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_external_memory_capabilities

**Deprecation state**
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**
- James Jones [Cubanismo](#)

**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
- Jesse Hall, Google
- Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies
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.

**New Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_IMAGE_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO_KHR
- VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_EXTERNAL_KHR
- VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE_KHR

**New Enums**

None.

**New Structs**

- VkExternalMemoryImageCreateInfoKHR
- VkExternalMemoryBufferCreateInfoKHR
- VkExportMemoryAllocateInfoKHR

**New Functions**

None.

**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.
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 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 external vs. 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 not `src` 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 meta data 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 exposes the full power of Vulkan on 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 considerations 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 even 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 input 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.

**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 Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• James Jones 📩cubanismo

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

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.

New Object Types
None.
New Enum Constants

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_IMAGE_FORMAT_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_BUFFER_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_LUID_SIZE_KHR

New Enums

- VkExternalMemoryHandleTypeFlagBitsKHR
- VkExternalMemoryFeatureFlagBitsKHR

New Structs

- VkExternalMemoryPropertiesKHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceExternalImageFormatInfoKHR
- VkExternalImageFormatPropertiesKHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferInfoKHR
- VkExternalBufferPropertiesKHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceIDPropertiesKHR

New Functions

- vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalBufferPropertiesKHR

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.

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 don’t 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’s 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 mildly 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 a currently supported configuration 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.

**VK_KHR_external_memory_fd**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name String</th>
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<td>Extension Type</td>
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</table>
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_external_memory

Contact

- James Jones cubanismo

Last Modified Date

2016-10-21

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA

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 Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_MEMORY_FD_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_FD_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_GET_FD_INFO_KHR

New Enums

None.

New Structs

- VkImportMemoryFdInfoKHR
- VkMemoryFdPropertiesKHR
- VkMemoryGetFdInfoKHR

New Functions

- vkGetMemoryFdKHR
- vkGetMemoryFdPropertiesKHR
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.

**VK_KHR_external_memory_win32**

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_external_memory_win32`

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

74

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_external_memory`

**Contact**

- James Jones [cubanismo](mailto:James.Jones@nvidia.com)

**Last Modified Date**

2016-10-21

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Contributors**

- James Jones, NVIDIA
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 Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_WIN32_HANDLE_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR

**New Enums**

None.

**New Structs**

- VkImportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR
- VkExportMemoryWin32HandleInfoKHR
- VkMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR
- VkMemoryGetWin32HandleInfoKHR

**New Functions**

- vkGetMemoryWin32HandleKHR
- vkGetMemoryWin32HandlePropertiesKHR

**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.

**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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_external_semaphore_capabilities

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- James Jones cubanismo

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
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.

**New Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO_KHR
- VK_ERROR_INVALID_EXTERNAL_HANDLE_KHR

**New Enums**

- VkSemaphoreImportFlagBitsKHR

**New Structs**

- VkExportSemaphoreCreateInfoKHR

**New Functions**

None.

**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.

**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.

**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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

**Deprecation state**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

- James Jones

**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

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.

New Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXTERNAL_SEMAPHORE_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_ID_PROPERTIES_KHR
- VK_LUID_SIZE_KHR

New Enums

- VkExternalSemaphoreHandleTypeFlagBitsKHR
- VkExternalSemaphoreFeatureFlagBitsKHR

New Structs

- VkPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphoreInfoKHR
- VkExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceIDPropertiesKHR

New Functions

- vkGetPhysicalDeviceExternalSemaphorePropertiesKHR

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.

Issues

VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd

Name String

VK_KHR_external_semaphore_fd

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

80
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_external_semaphore`

Contact

- James Jones Ọcubanismo

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

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 Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_SEMAPHORE_FD_INFO_KHR`
- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_GET_FD_INFO_KHR`

New Enums

None.

New Structs

- `VkImportSemaphoreFdInfoKHR`
- `VkSemaphoreGetFdInfoKHR`

New Functions

- `vkImportSemaphoreFdKHR`
• `vkGetSemaphoreFdKHR`

**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.

**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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_external_semaphore`

**Contact**

- James Jones [cubanismo](mailto:cubanismo)

**Last Modified Date**

2016-10-21

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Contributors**

- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
- Carsten Rohde, NVIDIA

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 Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_EXPORT_SEMAPHORE_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_D3D12_FENCE_SUBMIT_INFO_KHR
- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_GET_WIN32_HANDLE_INFO_KHR

New Enums

None.

New Structs

- VkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR
- VkExportSemaphoreWin32HandleInfoKHR
- VkD3D12FenceSubmitInfoKHR
- VkSemaphoreGetWin32HandleInfoKHR

New Functions

- vkImportSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR
- vkGetSemaphoreWin32HandleKHR

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.

**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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_display

Contact

- James Jones (@cubanismo)

Last Modified Date

2017-02-21

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- Ian Elliott, Google
- James Jones, NVIDIA

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 Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PROPERTIES_2_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_MODE_PROPERTIES_2_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_INFO_2_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DISPLAY_PLANE_CAPABILITIES_2_KHR`

New Enums

None.

New Structures

- `VkDisplayProperties2KHR`
- `VkDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR`
- `VkDisplayModeProperties2KHR`
- `VkDisplayPlaneInfo2KHR`
- `VkDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR`

New Functions

- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayProperties2KHR`
- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR`
- `vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR`
- `vkGetDisplayPlaneCapabilities2KHR`

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_capabilies2`.

2) Should extensible input structs be added for these new functions?

**RESOLVED:**

- `vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayProperties2KHR`: No. The only current input is a `VkPhysicalDevice`. 
Other inputs wouldn’t make sense.

- **vkGetPhysicalDeviceDisplayPlaneProperties2KHR**: No. The only current input is a `VkPhysicalDevice`. Other inputs wouldn’t make sense.

- **vkGetDisplayModeProperties2KHR**: No. The only current inputs are a `VkPhysicalDevice` and a `VkDisplayModeKHR`. Other inputs wouldn’t 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_memory_requirements2

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2`

**Extension Type**

Device extension

**Registered Extension Number**

147

**Revision**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires Vulkan 1.0

**Deprecation state**

- *Promoted* to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

- Jason Ekstrand [jekstrand](mailto:jekstrand)

**Last Modified Date**

2017-09-05

**IP Status**

- No known IP claims.

**Interactions and External Dependencies**
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• Jason Ekstrand, Intel
• Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
• Jesse Hall, Google

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 a sType/pNext, this extension wraps them in new structures with sType/pNext 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.

New Object Types

New Enum Constants

• 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

New Enums

None.

New Structures

• VkBufferMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR
• VkImageMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR
• VkImageSparseMemoryRequirementsInfo2KHR
• VkMemoryRequirements2KHR
• VkSparseImageMemoryRequirements2KHR

New Functions

• vkGetImageMemoryRequirements2KHR
• vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements2KHR
• vkGetImageSparseMemoryRequirements2KHR
**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.

**Issues**

None.

**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**

1

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires Vulkan 1.0

**Deprecation state**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

- Jeff Bolz [jeffbolznv](mailto:jeffbolznv)

**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
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 chain of extension 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.

**New Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICEFEATURES2KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICEPROPERTIES2KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FORMATPROPERTIES2KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGEFORMATPROPERTIES2KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICEIMAGEFORMATINFO2KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_QUEUEFAMILYPROPERTIES2KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICESPARSEIMAGEFORMATPROPERTIES2KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICALDEVICESPARSEIMAGEFORMATINFO2KHR

**New Enums**

None.

**New Structures**

- VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceProperties2KHR
- VkFormatProperties2KHR
- VkImageFormatProperties2KHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceImageFormatInfo2KHR
- VkQueueFamilyProperties2KHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2KHR
- VkSparseImageFormatProperties2KHR
• VkPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatInfo2KHR

**New Functions**

• vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceProperties2KHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceFormatProperties2KHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceImageFormatProperties2KHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceQueueFamilyProperties2KHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceMemoryProperties2KHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSparseImageFormatProperties2KHR

**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.

**Issues**

None.

**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
    &hypotheticalFeatures, // pNext
};

// After this call, features and hypotheticalFeatures have been filled out.
vkGetPhysicalDeviceFeatures2KHR(physicalDevice, &features);

// Properties/limits can be chained and queried similarly.

// 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_get_surface_capabilities2

Name String
VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2

Extension Type
Instance extension
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 Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- 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

**New Enums**

None.

**New Structures**

- VkPhysicalDeviceSurfaceInfo2KHR
• VkSurfaceCapabilities2KHR
• VkSurfaceFormat2KHR

New Functions

• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilities2KHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormats2KHR

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_image_format_list

Name String
  VK_KHR_image_format_list

Extension Type
  Device extension
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.

**New Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_FORMAT_LIST_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

**New Enums**

None.
New Structs

- VkImageFormatListCreateInfoKHR

New Functions

None.

Issues

VK_KHR_incremental_present

Name String

VK_KHR_incremental_present

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

85

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_swapchain

Contact

- Ian Elliott @ianelliottus

Last Modified Date

2016-11-02

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- Ian Elliott, Google
- Jesse Hall, Google
- Alon Or-bach, Samsung
- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Daniel Rakos, AMD
- Ray Smith, ARM
- Mika Isojarvi, Google
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 Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_REGIONS_KHR`

**New Enums**

None.

**New Structures**

- `VkRectLayerKHR`
- `VkPresentRegionKHR`
- `VkPresentRegionsKHR`

**New Functions**

None.

**Examples**

None.

**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 that contains 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.

### Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-11-02 (Ian Elliott)
  - 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 Vulkan 1.0

**Deprecation state**

- *Promoted* to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

- Piers Daniell [pdaniell-nv](#)

**Last Modified Date**

- 2018-03-13
Interactions and External Dependencies

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

• Dan Ginsburg, Valve
• Daniel Koch, NVIDIA
• Daniel Rakos, AMD
• Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM
• Jason Ekstrand, Intel
• Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
• Jesse Hall, Google
• John Kessenich, Google
• Michael Worcester, Imagination Technologies
• Neil Henning, Codeplay Software Ltd.
• Piers Daniell, NVIDIA
• Slawomir Grajewski, Intel
• Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies
• Tom Olson, ARM

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.

**New Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_POOL_MEMORY_KHR`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_SRC_BIT_KHR`
- `VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_TRANSFER_DST_BIT_KHR`
- `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_2D_ARRAY_COMPATIBLE_BIT_KHR`

**New Enums**

None.

**New Structures**

None.

**New Functions**

- `vkTrimCommandPoolKHR`

**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.

**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 Vulkan 1.0

**Deprecation state**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

- Michael Worcester [michaelworcester](mailto:michaelworcester)

**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

**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.

**New Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

• Extending `VkStructureType`:
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_INPUT_ATTACHMENT_ASPECT_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_POINT_CLIPPING_PROPERTIES_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_USAGE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PIPELINE_TESSELLATION_DOMAIN_ORIGIN_STATE_CREATE_INFO_KHR`

• Extending `VkImageCreateFlagBits`:
  ◦ `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_BLOCK_TEXEL_VIEW_COMPATIBLE_BIT_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_IMAGE_CREATE_EXTENDED_USAGE_BIT_KHR`

• Extending `VkImageLayout`
  ◦ `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_READ_ONLY_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL_KHR`
  ◦ `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_ATTACHMENT_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL_KHR`
  • `VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_ALL_CLIP_PLANES_KHR`
  • `VK_POINT_CLIPPING_BEHAVIOR_USER_CLIP_PLANES_ONLY_KHR`

**New Enums**

• `VkPointClippingBehaviorKHR`
• `VkTessellationDomainOriginKHR`
New Structures

- VkPhysicalDevicePointClippingPropertiesKHR
- VkRenderPassInputAttachmentAspectCreateInfoKHR
- VkInputAttachmentAspectReferenceKHR
- VkImageViewUsageCreateInfoKHR
- VkPipelineTessellationDomainOriginStateCreateInfoKHR

New Functions

None.

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.

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.
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
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2`

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Jeff Bolz @jeffbolznv

Status

Draft

Last Modified Date

2017-09-05

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA

`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.

New Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MAINTENANCE_3_PROPERTIES_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_SUPPORT_KHR`
New Enums

None.

New Structures

• VkPhysicalDeviceMaintenance3PropertiesKHR
• VkDescriptorSetLayoutSupportKHR

New Functions

• vkGetDescriptorSetLayoutSupportKHR

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.

Issues

None.

Version History

• Revision 1, 2017-08-22

VK_KHR_multiview

Name String

VK_KHR_multiview

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

54

Revision

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

Deprecation state

• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
Interactions and External Dependencies

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA

This extension has the same goal as the OpenGL ES GL_OVR_multiview extension - it enables rendering to multiple “views” by recording 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.

New Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_MULTIVIEW_CREATE_INFO_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_FEATURES_KHR
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL DEVICE_MULTIVIEW_PROPERTIES_KHR
- Extending VkDependencyFlagBits
  - VK_DEPENDENCY_VIEW_LOCAL_BIT_KHR

New Enums

None.

New Structures

- VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewFeaturesKHR
- VkPhysicalDeviceMultiviewPropertiesKHR
- VkRenderPassMultiviewCreateInfoKHR

New Functions

None.
New Built-In Variables

- ViewIndex

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- MultiView

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.

Issues

None.

Examples

None.

Version History

- Revision 1, 2016-10-28 (Jeff Bolz)
  - Internal revisions

VK_KHR_push_descriptor

Name String

VK_KHR_push_descriptor

Extension Type

Device extension

Registered Extension Number

81

Revision

2

Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

Contact

- Jeff Bolz jeffbolznv

Last Modified Date

2017-09-12
IP Status
No known IP claims.

Contributors
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Michael Worcester, Imagination Technologies

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 Object Types
None.

New Enum Constants
- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_PROPERTIES_KHR
- Extending VkDescriptorSetLayoutCreateFlagBits
  - VK_DESCRIPTOR_SET_LAYOUT_CREATE_PUSH_DESCRIPTOR_BIT_KHR

New Enums
None.

New Structures
- VkPhysicalDevicePushDescriptorPropertiesKHR

New Functions
- vkCmdPushDescriptorSetKHR

Issues
None.

Examples
None.

Version History
- Revision 1, 2016-10-15 (Jeff Bolz)
  - Internal revisions
- Revision 2, 2017-09-12 (Tobias Hector)
VK_KHR_relaxed_block_layout

Name String
VK_KHR_relaxed_block_layout

Extension Type
Device extension

Registered Extension Number
145

Revision
1

Extension and Version Dependencies
• Requires Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• John Kessenich @johnkslang

Last Modified Date
2017-03-26

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• John Kessenich, Google

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*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.
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

1

Extension and Version Dependencies

• Requires Vulkan 1.0

Contact

• Tobias Hector @tobski

Last Modified Date

2016-02-16

Contributors

• Tobias Hector, Imagination Technologies

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.

New Enum Constants

• Extending VkSamplerAddressMode:
  
  ◦ VK_SAMPLER_ADDRESS_MODE_MIRROR_CLAMP_TO_EDGE

Example

Creating a sampler with the new address mode in each dimension
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);

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2016-02-16 (Tobias Hector)
  - Initial draft

**VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion**

_Name String_

VK_KHR_sampler_ycbcr_conversion

_Extension Type_

Device extension

_Registered Extension Number_

157

_Revision_

1

_Extension and Version Dependencies_

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_maintenance1
- Requires VK_KHR_bind_memory2
- Requires VK_KHR_get_memory_requirements2
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

_Deprecation state_

- *Promoted* to Vulkan 1.1
This extension provides the ability to perform specified color space conversions during texture sampling operations. It also adds a selection of multi-planar formats, including the ability to bind memory to the planes of an image collectively or separately.

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SAMPLER_YCBCR_CONVERSION_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BIND_IMAGE_PLANE_MEMORY_INFO_KHR`
• Extending `VkFormat`:
  - `VK_FORMAT_G8B8G8R8_422_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8G8_422_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8R8_2PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G8_B8_R8_3PLANE_444_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R10X6_UNORM_PACK16_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6_UNORM_2PACK16_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_R10X6G10X6B10X6A10X6_UNORM_4PACK16_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_3PLANE_420_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_3PLANE_422_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G10X6_B10X6R10X6_3PLANE_444_UNORM_3PACK16_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G16B16G16R16_422_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_B16G16R16G16_422_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_420_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G16_B16R16_2PLANE_422_UNORM_KHR`
  - `VK_FORMAT_G16_B16_R16_3PLANE_444_UNORM_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 `VkFormatFeatureFlagBits`:
- `VK_FORMAT-feature_MIDPOINT-CHROMA_SAMPLES_BIT_KHR`
- `VK_FORMAT-feature_COSITED-CHROMA_SAMPLES_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`
- `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_DISJOINT_BIT_KHR`

New Enums
- `VkSamplerYcbcrModelConversionKHR`
- `VkSamplerYcbcrRangeKHR`
- `VkChromaLocationKHR`

New Structures
- `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionInfoKHR`
- `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionCreateInfoKHR`
- `VkBindImagePlaneMemoryInfoKHR`
- `VkImagePlaneMemoryRequirementsInfoKHR`
- `VkPhysicalDeviceSamplerYcbcrConversionFeaturesKHR`
- `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionImageFormatPropertiesKHR`

New Functions
- `vkCreateSamplerYcbcrConversionKHR`
- `vkDestroySamplerYcbcrConversionKHR`

New Objects
- `VkSamplerYcbcrConversionKHR`

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.

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

• Version 6, 2017-4-24 (Andrew Garrard)
  ◦ Tidying, incorporated new image query, restored transfer functions

• Version 7, 2017-04-25 (Andrew Garrard)
  ◦ Added cosited option/midpoint requirement for formats, "bypassConversion"

• Version 8, 2017-04-25 (Andrew Garrard)
  ◦ Simplified further

• Version 9, 2017-04-27 (Andrew Garrard)
  ◦ Disjoint no more

• Version 10, 2017-04-28 (Andrew Garrard)
  ◦ Restored disjoint

• Version 11, 2017-04-29 (Andrew Garrard)
  ◦ Now Ycbcr conversion, and KHR

• Version 12, 2017-06-06 (Andrew Garrard)
  ◦ Added conversion to image view creation

• Version 13, 2017-07-13 (Andrew Garrard)
  ◦ Allowed cosited-only chroma samples for formats

• Version 14, 2017-08-11 (Andrew Garrard)
  ◦ Reflected quantization changes in BT.2100-1

**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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2

Contact

- Aaron Hagan @ahagan

Last Modified Date

2018-07-05

Interactions and External Dependencies

- This extension requires the GL_ARB_gpu_shader_int64 and GL_EXT_shader_atomic_int64 extensions for GLSL source languages.

Contributors

- Aaron Hagan, AMD
- Daniel Rakos, AMD
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Neil Henning, Codeplay

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.

New Enum Constants

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_SHADER_ATOMIC_INT64_FEATURES_KHR

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- Int64Atomics

New Structures

- VkPhysicalDeviceShaderAtomicInt64FeaturesKHR

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 Vulkan 1.0

Deprecation state
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact
• Daniel Koch dgkoch

Last Modified Date
2017-09-05

IP Status
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
• Requires the SPV_KHR_shader_draw_parameters SPIR-V extension.
• Requires GL_ARB_shader_draw_parameters for GLSL source languages.
• Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors
• Daniel Koch, NVIDIA Corporation
• Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
• Daniel Rakos, AMD
• Jan-Harald Fredriksen, ARM
• John Kessenich, Google
• Stuart Smith, IMG

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, which contains the firstInstance parameter passed to draw commands,
• BaseVertex, which contains the firstVertex/vertexOffset parameter passed to draw commands, and
• DrawIndex, which contains the index of the draw call currently being processed from an indirect draw 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.

New Object Types
None.

New Enum Constants
None.

New Enums
None.

New Structures
None.

New Functions
None.

New Built-In Variables
• BaseInstance
• BaseVertex
• DrawIndex

New SPIR-V Capabilities
• DrawParameters

Promotion to Vulkan 1.1
All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1, however a feature bit was added to distinguish whether it is actually available or not.
Issues

1) Is this the same functionality as `GL_ARB_shader_draw_parameters`?

RESOLVED: It's 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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2`

Contact

- Alexander Galazin @alegal-arm

Last Modified Date

2018-03-07

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
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

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.

New Enum Constants

• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT16_INT8_FEATURES_KHR

New Structures

• VkPhysicalDeviceFloat16Int8FeaturesKHR

New Functions

• None

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
   1

Extension and Version Dependencies
   • Requires Vulkan 1.0
   • Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2`

Contact
   • Alexander Galazin ✉alegal-arm

Last Modified Date
   2018-09-11

IP Status
   No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies
   • This extension requires `SPV_KHR_float_controls`

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.

New Enum Constants
   • Extending `VkStructureType`:
     ◦ `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_FLOAT_CONTROLS_PROPERTIES_KHR`

New Enums
   • None
New Structures

- VkPhysicalDeviceFloatControlsPropertiesKHR

New Functions

- None

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- DenormPreserve
- DenormFlushToZero
- SignedZeroInfNanPreserve
- RoundingModeRTE
- RoundingModeRTZ

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 `OpConvertFToU` 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 apply?

**RESOLVED:** No, only instructions listed in the 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 History

• 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_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 Vulkan 1.0
  • Requires VK_KHR_swapchain
  • Requires VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2
  • Requires VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2

Contact
  • Alon Or-bach alonorbach

Last Modified Date
  2017-03-20

IP Status
  No known IP claims.

Contributors
  • Alon Or-bach, Samsung Electronics
  • Ian Elliott, Google
  • Jesse Hall, Google
  • Pablo Ceballos, Google
  • Chris Forbes, Google
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 Object Types**

None.

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending `VkPresentModeKHR`:
  - `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_DEMAND_REFRESH_KHR`
  - `VK_PRESENT_MODE_SHARED_CONTINUOUS_REFRESH_KHR`
- Extending `VkImageLayout`:
  - `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHARED_PRESENT_KHR`
- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SHARED_PRESENT_SURFACE_CAPABILITIES_KHR`

**New Enums**

None.

**New Structures**

- `VkSharedPresentSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR`

**New Functions**

- `vkGetSwapchainStatusKHR`

**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 an `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_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 Vulkan 1.0

**Deprecation state**

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

**Contact**

- Alexander Galazin 🅰️alex@arm

**Last Modified Date**

2017-09-05

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.

**Interactions and External Dependencies**

- This extension requires the `SPV_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class` SPIR-V extension.
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

**Contributors**
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.

**New Enum Constants**

None.

**New Structures**

None.

**Promotion to Vulkan 1.1**

All functionality in this extension is included in core Vulkan 1.1.

**Issues**

None.

**Version History**

- Revision 1, 2017-03-23 (Alexander Galazin)
  - Initial draft

**VK_KHR_surface**

**Name String**

`VK_KHR_surface`

**Extension Type**

Instance extension

**Registered Extension Number**

1

**Revision**

25

**Extension and Version Dependencies**

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
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 Enum Constants

- Extending VkResult:
  - VK_ERROR_SURFACE_LOST_KHR
  - VK_ERROR_NATIVE_WINDOW_IN_USE_KHR
New Enums

• VkSurfaceTransformFlagBitsKHR
• VkPresentModeKHR
• VkColorSpaceKHR
• VkCompositeAlphaFlagBitsKHR

New Structures

• VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR
• VkSurfaceFormatKHR

New Functions

• vkDestroySurfaceKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR

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 from VK_KHR_swapchain be modified to operate on physical devices and moved to this extension to implement the resolution of issue 1?
RESOLVED: No, separate query functions are needed, as the purposes served are similar but incompatible. The \texttt{vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceKHR} functions return information that could potentially depend on an initialized device. For example, the formats supported for presentation to the surface might vary depending on which device extensions are enabled. The query introduced to resolve issue 1 should be used only to query generic driver or platform properties. The physical device parameter is intended to serve only as an identifier rather than a stateful object.

3) Should Vulkan include 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 \texttt{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 re-used 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**
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires Vulkan 1.1
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_surface_capabilities2`

Contact

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Last Modified Date

2018-12-18

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

- Sandeep Shinde, NVIDIA
- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Daniel Koch, NVIDIA

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 Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SURFACE_PROTECTED_CAPABILITIES_KHR`

New Enums

None.
New Structures

- VkSurfaceProtectedCapabilitiesKHR

New Functions

None.

Issues

None.

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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_surface

Contact

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Last Modified Date

2017-10-06

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Interacts with Vulkan 1.1
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 Enum Constants

- Extending `VkStructureType`:
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR`
  - `VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_INFO_KHR`
- Extending `VkImageLayout`:
  - `VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR`
- Extending `VkResult`:
  - `VK_SUBOPTIMAL_KHR`
  - `VK_ERROR_OUT_OF_DATE_KHR`

### New Enums

### New Structures

- `VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR`
New Functions

- `vkCreateSwapchainKHR`
- `vkDestroySwapchainKHR`
- `vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR`
- `vkAcquireNextImageKHR`
- `vkQueuePresentKHR`

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 image's swapchain.

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 re-used 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 re-use 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 info 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 where 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 \texttt{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 \texttt{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 indicates 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 optimal 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 that these 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 lifetime 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 channel 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

*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).
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 info 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 spec'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 newVkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR 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_vkGetSurfacePropertiesKHRwas 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 re-used 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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_swapchain
- Requires VK_KHR_maintenance2
- Requires VK_KHR_image_format_list

**Contact**
Short Description

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.

Description

This extension 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 Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- Extending VkSwapchainCreateFlagBitsKHR:
  - VK_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_MUTABLE_FORMAT_BIT_KHR

New Enums

None.

New Structures

None.

New Functions

None.
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_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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2`

**Contact**

- Graeme Leese @gnl21

**Last Modified Date**

2019-01-25
Contributors

- Graeme Leese, Broadcom
- Jeff Bolz, NVIDIA
- Tobias Hector, AMD
- Jason Ekstrand, Intel
- Neil Henning, AMD

Short Description

Enables tighter array and struct packing to be used with uniform buffers.

Description

This extension 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.

New Enum Constants

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_UNIFORM_BUFFER_STANDARD_LAYOUT_FEATURES_KHR

New Structures

- VkPhysicalDeviceUniformBufferStandardLayoutFeaturesKHR

Issues

None.

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
Extension and Version Dependencies

- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires `VK_KHR_get_physical_device_properties2`
- Requires `VK_KHR_storage_buffer_storage_class`

Deprecation state

- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1

Contact

- Jesse Hall @critsec

Last Modified Date

2017-09-05

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies

- Requires the `SPV_KHR_variable_pointers` SPIR-V extension.
- Promoted to Vulkan 1.1 Core

Contributors

- John Kessenich, Google
- Neil Henning, Codeplay
- David Neto, Google
- Daniel Koch, Nvidia
- Graeme Leese, Broadcom
- Weifeng Zhang, Qualcomm
- Stephen Clarke, Imagination Technologies
- Jason Ekstrand, Intel
- Jesse Hall, Google

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.
New Enum Constants

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VARIABLE_POINTER_FEATURES_KHR

New Structures

- VkPhysicalDeviceVariablePointersFeaturesKHR

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- VariablePointersStorageBuffer
- VariablePointers

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.

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_wayland_surface

Name String

- VK_KHR_wayland_surface

Extension Type
Instance extension

Registered Extension Number
7

Revision
6

Extension and Version Dependencies
- Requires Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_surface

Contact
- Jesse Hall (critsec)
- Ian Elliott (ianelliottus)

Last Modified Date
2015-11-28

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

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 Object Types**

None

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending VkStructureType:
  - VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WAYLAND_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

**New Enums**

None

**New Structures**

- VkWaylandSurfaceCreateInfoKHR

**New Functions**

- vkCreateWaylandSurfaceKHR
- vkGetPhysicalDeviceWaylandPresentationSupportKHR

**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)
  - Added the requirement that implementations support VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR.
  - Added 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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_external_memory_win32

**Contact**

- Carsten Rohde crohde

**Last Modified Date**

2016-10-21

**IP Status**

No known IP claims.
Contributors

- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Jeff Juliano, NVIDIA
- Carsten Rohde, NVIDIA

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 Object Types

None.

New Enum Constants

- VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WIN32_KEYED_MUTEX_ACQUIRE_RELEASE_INFO_KHR

New Enums

None.

New Structs

- VkWin32KeyedMutexAcquireReleaseInfoKHR

New Functions

None.

Issues

None.

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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_surface

Contact

- Jesse Hall @critsec
- Ian Elliott @ianelliottus

Last Modified Date

2017-04-24

IP Status

No known IP claims.

Contributors

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- Jesse Hall, Google
- James Jones, NVIDIA
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- 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

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 Object Types

None
New Enum Constants

• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_WIN32_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

New Enums

None

New Structures

• VkWin32SurfaceCreateInfoKHR

New Functions

• vkCreateWin32SurfaceKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceWin32PresentationSupportKHR

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 the remaining life of its lifetime. Either of the above alterations may occur as a side-effect of VkSwapchainKHR.

### 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_xcb_surface**

**Name String**

- VK_KHR_xcb_surface

**Extension Type**

- Instance extension

**Registered Extension Number**

- 6

**Revision**

- 6
extension and version dependencies

• Requires Vulkan 1.0
• Requires VK_KHR_surface

contact

• Jesse Hall @critsec
• Ian Elliott @ianelliottus

last modified date

2015-11-28

ip status

No known IP claims.

contributors

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• 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

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 object types

None
New Enum Constants

• Extending VkStructureType:
  ◦ VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XCB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR

New Enums

None

New Structures

• VkXcbSurfaceCreateInfoKHR

New Functions

• vkCreateXcbSurfaceKHR
• vkGetPhysicalDeviceXcbPresentationSupportKHR

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 Vulkan 1.0
- Requires VK_KHR_surface

**Contact**

- Jesse Hall @critsec
- Ian Elliott @ianelliottus

**Last Modified Date**

- 2015-11-28

**IP Status**

- No known IP claims.

**Contributors**

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- Courtney Goeltzenleuchter, LunarG
- Jesse Hall, Google
- James Jones, NVIDIA
- Antoine Labour, Google
- Jon Leech, Khronos
- David Mao, AMD
- Norbert Nopper, Freescale
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 Object Types**

None

**New Enum Constants**

- Extending **VkStructureType**:
  - **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_XLIB_SURFACE_CREATE_INFO_KHR**

**New Enums**

None

**New Structures**

- **VkXlibSurfaceCreateInfoKHR**

**New Functions**

- **vkCreateXlibSurfaceKHR**
- **vkGetPhysicalDeviceXlibPresentationSupportKHR**

**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_vulkan_memory_model
**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 Vulkan 1.0

Contact  
• Jeff Bolz [jeffbolznv](#)

Last Modified Date  
2018-12-10

IP Status  
No known IP claims.

Interactions and External Dependencies  
• This extension requires SPV_KHR_vulkan_memory_model

Contributors  
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• Alan Baker, Google  
• Tobias Hector, AMD  
• David Neto, Google  
• Robert Simpson, Qualcomm Technologies, Inc.  
• Brian Sumner, AMD

The **VK_KHR_vulkan_memory_model** extension allows use of the Vulner Memory Model, which formally defines how to synchronize memory accesses to the same memory locations performed by multiple shader invocations.

**New Enum Constants**  
• Extending **VkStructureType**:  
  ◦ **VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PHYSICAL_DEVICE_VULKAN_MEMORY_MODEL_FEATURES_KHR**
New Structures

- VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR

Note
Version 3 of the spec added a member (vulkanMemoryModelAvailabilityVisibilityChains) to VkPhysicalDeviceVulkanMemoryModelFeaturesKHR, which is an incompatible change from version 2.

New SPIR-V Capabilities

- VulkanMemoryModelKHR

Issues

Version History

- Revision 1, 2018-06-24 (Jeff Bolz)
  - Initial draft
Appendix E: 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 extensions.

In addition, specific preprocessor macros defined at the time vulkan.h is included cause header files for the corresponding window system-specific extension interfaces to be included.

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:

\[
\text{VKAPI_ATTR <return_type> VKAPI_CALL <command_name>(<command_parameters>);}
\]

Additionally, a Vulkan function pointer type declaration takes the form of:

\[
\text{typedef <return_type> (VKAPI_PTR *PFN_<command_name>)(<command_parameters>);}
\]

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.

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.

\[
// Version of this file
#define VK_HEADER_VERSION 113
\]

VK_API_VERSION is now commented out of vulkan_core.h and cannot be used.

\[
// DEPRECATED: This define has been removed. Specific version defines (e.g. VK_API_VERSION_1_0), or the VK_MAKE_VERSION macro, should be used instead.
// #define VK_API_VERSION VK_MAKE_VERSION(1, 0, 0) // Patch version should always be set to 0
\]

Vulkan Handle Macros

VK_DEFINE_HANDLE defines a dispatchable handle type.
#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
#if !defined(VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE)
    #if defined(__LP64__) || defined(_WIN64) || (defined(__x86_64__) && !defined(__ILP32__)) || defined(_M_X64) || defined(__ia64) || defined(_M_IA64) || defined(__aarch64__) || defined(__powerpc64__)
        #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` definition to be overridden by the application. If `VK_DEFINE_NON_DISPATCHABLE_HANDLE` is already defined when `vulkan_core.h` is compiled, the default definition is 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
#define VK_NULL_HANDLE 0
```

**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 70. Window System Extensions and Headers

<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>VK_USE_PLATFORM_ANDROID_KHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_wayland_surface</td>
<td>Wayland</td>
<td><code>vulkan_wayland.h</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;wayland-client.h&gt;</code></td>
<td>VK_USE_PLATFORM_WAYLAND_KHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_xcb_surface</td>
<td>X11 Xcb</td>
<td><code>vulkan_xcb.h</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;xcb/xcb.h&gt;</code></td>
<td>VK_USE_PLATFORM_XCB_KHR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VK_KHR_xlib_surface</td>
<td>X11 Xlib</td>
<td><code>vulkan_xlib.h</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;X11/Xlib.h&gt;</code></td>
<td>VK_USE_PLATFORM_XLIB_KHR</td>
</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.
Appendix F: 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 \( \text{FragCoord.z} \) to \( \text{FragDepth} \) are depth-invariant with respect to each other, for those fragments where the assignment to \( \text{FragDepth} \) 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 spec 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, depends 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 outer 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.
Glossary

The terms defined in this section are used consistently throughout this 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.

**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. Others operations, like image/buffer copies, only operate on one aspect at a time.

**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.

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.

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.

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` object.

Buffer View
An object that represents a range of a specific buffer, and state that controls 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 that contains 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 (\texttt{Position} decoration) are written in by vertex processing stages.

**Clip Distance**

A built-in output from vertex processing stages that defines 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 \texttt{VkFormat} where \texttt{VK_FORMAT_FEATURE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT} is set in one of the following, depending on the image's tiling:

- \texttt{VkImageFormatProperties::linearTilingFeatures}
- \texttt{VkImageFormatProperties::optimalTilingFeatures}

**Color Sample Mask**

A bitfield associated with a fragment, with one bit for each sample in the color attachment(s). Samples are considered to be covered based on the result of the Coverage Reduction stage. Uncovered samples do not write to color attachments.

**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 \texttt{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 \texttt{VkCommandPool} object.

**Compatible Allocator**

When allocators are compatible, allocations from each allocator \textbf{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 mipmap levels that can be provided for an image, from the largest application specified mipmap level size down to the minimum mipmap level size. See Image Mipmap Sizing.

Component (Format)

A distinct part of a format. Depth, stencil, and color channels (e.g. R, G, B, A), are all separate components.

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 that define the dimensions of these elements in units of texels, and a size in bytes of the encoding in memory.

Coverage

A bitfield associated with a fragment, where each bit is associated to a rasterization sample. Samples are initially considered to be covered based on the result of rasterization, and then coverage can subsequently be turned on or off by other fragment operations or the fragment shader. Uncovered samples do not write to framebuffer attachments.

Cull Distance

A built-in output from vertex processing stages that defines 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.

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.

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 that defines 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 a VkDeviceMemory 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 Handle
A handle of a pointer handle type which may be used by layers as part of intercepting API commands. The first argument to each Vulkan command is a dispatchable handle type.

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, 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.

**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 complete 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’C₆C₈ 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.

**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.

**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
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.

Global Workgroup
A collection of local workgroups dispatched by a single dispatch 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
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
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.

Identically Defined Objects

Objects of the same type where all arguments to their creation or allocation functions, with the exception of `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 `VkImage` object.

Image Subresource

A specific mipmap level and layer 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 that controls how the contents are interpreted. Represented by a `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 $Y'CB'CR$ 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.

**Index Buffer**

A buffer bound via `vkCmdBindIndexBuffer` which is the source of index values used to fetch vertex attributes for a `vkCmdDrawIndexed` or `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect` command.

**Indexed Drawing Commands**

*Drawing commands* which use an *index buffer* as the source of index values used to fetch vertex attributes for a drawing command. Includes `vkCmdDrawIndexed`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`, and `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect`.

**Indirect Commands**

Drawing or dispatching commands that source some of their parameters from structures in buffer memory. Includes `vkCmdDrawIndirect`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`, and `vkCmdDispatchIndirect`.

**Indirect Drawing Commands**

*Drawing commands* that source some of their parameters from structures in buffer memory. Includes `vkCmdDrawIndirect`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`, `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirectCountKHR`, and `vkCmdDrawIndexedIndirect`.

**Initial State (Command Buffer)**

A command buffer that has not begun recording commands. See also Recorded State and Executable State.

**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.

Linear Resource

A resource is linear if it is one of the following:

- a `VkBuffer`
- a `VkImage` created with `VK_IMAGE_TILING_LINEAR`

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 dispatch 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 miplevel. For conventional images this is 1x1x1. See Image Miplevel 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 opaquey.

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’CbCr conversion for 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 vkCmdDraw, vkCmdDrawIndirectCountKHR, and vkCmdDrawIndirect.

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.

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 that controls 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 that defines 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 Stage**

A logically independent execution unit that performs some of the operations defined by an action command.

**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 channels 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 channels across multiple image planes. The host-accessible properties of each image plane are accessed in a linear layout using `vkGetImageSubresourceLayout`. If a multi-planar image is created with the `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.

Presentable image
A `VkImage` object obtained from a `VkSwapchainKHR` used to present to a `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 that controls 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.

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 that specifies 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 that contains 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.

**Recording State (Command Buffer)**
A command buffer that is ready to record commands. See also Initial State and Executable State.

**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 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 that contains state that controls 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 Code**

A stream of instructions used to describe the operation of a shader.

**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.

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 that define 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.
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) that define how texel coordinates are interpreted in an image or a specific mipmap level of an image.

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.

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.

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.

Vertex Processing Stages
A set of shader stages that comprises the vertex shader, tessellation control shader, tessellation evaluation shader, and geometry shader stages.

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

Abbreviations and acronyms are sometimes used in the Specification and the API where they are considered clear and commonplace, and are defined here:

**Src**
Source

**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
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 G: Credits (Informative)

Vulkan 1.1 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 sections. Some specific contributions made by individuals are listed together with their name.

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