

AMD\_DBGAPI  
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# Chapter 1

## AMD Debugger API Specification

### 1.1 Introduction

The `amd_dbgapi` is a library that implements an AMD GPU debugger application programming interface (API). It provides the support necessary for a client of the library to control the execution and inspect the state of supported commercially available AMD GPU devices.

The term *client* is used to refer to the application that uses this API.

The term *library* is used to refer to the implementation of this interface being used by the client.

The term *AMD GPU* is used to refer to commercially available AMD GPU devices supported by the library.

The term *inferior* is used to refer to the process being debugged.

The library does not provide any operations to perform symbolic mappings, code object decoding, or stack unwinding. The client must use the AMD GPU code object ELF ABI defined in [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Object](#), together with the AMD GPU debug information DWARF and call frame information CFI ABI define in [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Object - DWARF](#) to perform those tasks.

The library does not provide operations for inserting or managing breakpoints. The client must write the architecture specific breakpoint instruction provided by the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ARCHITECTURE\\_INFO\\_BREAKPOINT\\_INSTRUCTION](#) query into the loaded code object memory to set breakpoints. For resuming from breakpoints the client must use the displaced stepping mechanism provided by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_start](#) and [amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_complete](#) in conjunction with the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_resume](#) in single step mode. In order to determine the location of stopped waves the client must read the architecture specific program counter register available using the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ARCHITECTURE\\_INFO\\_PC\\_REGISTER](#) query and adjust it by the amount specified by the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ARCHITECTURE\\_INFO\\_BREAKPOINT\\_INSTRUCTION\\_PC\\_ADJUST](#) query.

The client is responsible for checking that only a single thread at a time invokes a function provided by the library. A callback (see [Callbacks](#)) invoked by the library must not itself invoke any function provided by the library.

The library implementation uses the native operating system to inspect and control the inferior. Therefore, the library must be executed on the same machine as the inferior.

A library instance is defined as the period between a call to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_initialize](#) and a matching call to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_finalize](#).

The library uses opaque handles to refer to the entities that it manages. A handle value should not be modified directly. See the handle definitions for information on the lifetime and scope of handles of that type. Handles are invalidated outside their lifetime, scope, or single library instance. If a handle is returned by an operation in one library instance which then becomes invalidated, then any operation using that handle in the same library instance will return an invalid handle error code. However, it is undefined to use a handle created by an operation in one library instance in the operations of another library instance. A handle value is globally unique within each library instance. This is true even if the handle becomes invalidated: handle values are not reused within a library instance. Every handle with `handle` value of 0 is reserved to indicate the handle does not reference an entity.

When the library is first loaded it is in the uninitialized state with the logging level set to `AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_NONE`.

## 1.2 AMD GPU Execution Model

In this section the AMD GPU execution model is described to provide background to the reader if they are not familiar with this environment. The AMD GPU execution model is more complicated than that of a traditional CPU because of how GPU hardware is used to accelerate and schedule the very large number of threads of execution that are created on GPUs.

Chapter 2 of the [HSA Programmer's Reference Manual][hsa-prm] provides an introduction to this execution model. Note that the AMD ROCm compilers compile directly to ISA and do not use the HSAIL intermediate language. However, the ROCr low-level runtime and ROCgdb debugger use the same terminology.

In this model, a CPU process may interact with multiple AMD GPU devices, which are termed agents. A Process Address Space Identifier (PASID) is created for each process that interacts with agents. An agent can be executing code for multiple processes at once. This is achieved by mapping the PASID to one of a limited set of Virtual Memory Identifiers (VMIDs). Each VMID is associated with its own page table.

The AMD GPU device driver for Linux, termed the Kernel Mode Driver (KMD), manages the page tables used by each GPU so they correlate with the CPU page table for the corresponding process. The CPU and GPU page tables do not necessarily map all the same memory pages but pages they do have in common have the same virtual address. Therefore, the CPU and GPUs have a unified address space.

Each GPU includes one or more Microcode Engines (ME) that can execute microcode firmware. This firmware includes a Hardware Scheduler (HWS) that, in collaboration with the KMD, manages which processes, identified by a PASID, are mapped onto the GPU using one of the limited VMIDs. This mapping configures the VMID to use the GPU page table that corresponds to the PASID. In this way, the code executing on the GPU from different processes is isolated.

Multiple software submission queues may be created for each agent. The GPU hardware has a limited number of pipes, each of which has a fixed number of hardware queues. The HWS, in collaboration with the KMD, is responsible for mapping software queues onto hardware queues. This is done by multiplexing the software queues onto hardware queues using time slicing. The software queues provide a virtualized abstraction, allowing for more queues than are directly supported by the hardware. Each ME manages its own set of pipes and their associated hardware queues.

To execute code on the GPU, a packet must be created and placed in a software queue. This is achieved using regular user space atomic memory operations. No Linux kernel call is required. For this reason, the queues are termed user mode queues.

The AMD ROCm platform uses the Asynchronous Queuing Language (AQL) packet format defined in the [HSA Platform System Architecture Specification][hsa-sysarch]. Packets can request GPU management actions (for example, manage memory coherence) and the execution of kernel functions. The ME firmware includes the Command Processor (CP) which, together with fixed-function hardware support, is responsible for detecting when packets are added to software

queues that are mapped to hardware queues. Once detected, CP is responsible for initiating actions requested by the packet, using the appropriate VMID when performing all memory operations.

Dispatch packets are used to request the execution of a kernel function. Each dispatch packet specifies the address of a kernel descriptor, the address of the kernel argument block holding the arguments to the kernel function, and the number of threads of execution to create to execute the kernel function. The kernel descriptor describes how the CP must configure the hardware to execute the kernel function and the starting address of the kernel function code. The compiler generates a kernel descriptor in the code object for each kernel function and determines the kernel argument block layout. The number of threads of execution is specified as a grid, such that each thread of execution can identify its position in the grid. Conceptually, each of these threads executes the same kernel code, with the same arguments.

The dispatch grid is organized as a three-dimensional collection of workgroups, where each workgroup is the same size (except for potential boundary partial workgroups). The workgroups form a three-dimensional collection of work-items. The work-items are the threads of execution. The position of a work-item is its zero-based three-dimensional position in a workgroup, termed its work-item ID, plus its workgroup's three-dimensional position in the dispatch grid, termed its workgroup ID. These three-dimensional IDs can also be expressed as a zero-based one-dimensional ID, termed a flat ID, by simply numbering the elements in a natural manner akin to linearizing a multi-dimensional array.

Consecutive work-items, in flat work-item ID order, of a workgroup are organized into fixed size wavefronts, or waves for short. Each work-item position in the wave is termed a lane, and has a zero-base lane ID. The hardware imposes an upper limit on the number of work-items in a workgroup but does not limit the number of workgroups in a dispatch grid. The hardware executes instructions for waves independently. But the lanes of a wave all execute the same instruction jointly. This is termed Single Instruction Multiple Thread (SIMT) execution.

Each hardware wave has a set of registers that are shared by all lanes of the wave, termed scalar registers. There is only one set of scalar registers for the whole wave. Instructions that act on the whole wave, which typically use scalar registers, are termed scalar instructions.

Additionally, each wave also has a set of vector registers that are replicated so each lane has its own copy. A set of vector registers can be viewed as a vector with each element of the vector belonging to the corresponding lane of the wave. Instructions that act on vector registers, which produce independent results for each lane, are termed vector instructions.

Each hardware wave has an execution mask that controls if the execution of a vector instruction should change the state of a particular lane. If the lane is masked off, no changes are made for that lane and the instruction is effectively ignored. The compiler generates code to update the execution mask which emulates independent work-item execution. However, the lanes of a wave do not execute instructions independently. If two subsets of lanes in a wave need to execute different code, the compiler will generate code to set the execution mask to execute the subset of lanes for one path, then generate instructions for that path. The compiler will then generate code to change the execution mask to enable the other subset of lanes, then generate code for those lanes. If both subsets of lanes execute the same code, the compiler will generate code to set the execution mask to include both subsets of lanes, then generate code as usual. When only a subset of lanes is enabled, they are said to be executing divergent control flow. When all lanes are enabled, they are said to be executing wave uniform control flow.

Not all MEs have the hardware to execute kernel functions. One such ME is used to execute the HWS microcode and to execute microcode that manages a service queue that is used to update GPU state. If the ME does support kernel function execution it uses fixed-function hardware to initiate the creation of waves. This is accomplished by sending requests to create workgroups to one or more Compute Units (CUs). Requests are sent to create all the workgroups of a dispatch grid. Each CU has resources to hold a fixed number of waves and has fixed-function hardware to schedule execution of these waves. The scheduler may execute multiple waves concurrently and will hide latency by switching between the waves that are ready to execute. At any point of time, a subset of the waves belonging to workgroups in a dispatch may be actively executing. As waves complete, the waves of subsequent workgroup requests are created.

Each CU has a fixed amount of memory from which it allocates vector and scalar registers. The kernel descriptor specifies how many registers to allocate for a wave. There is a tradeoff between how many waves can be created on a CU and the number of registers each can use.

The CU also has a fixed size Local Data Store (LDS). A dispatch packet specifies how much LDS each workgroup is allocated. All waves in a workgroup are created on the same CU. This allows the LDS to be used to share data between the waves of the same workgroup. There is a tradeoff between how much LDS a workgroup can allocate, and the number of workgroups that can fit on a CU. The address of a location in a workgroup LDS allocation is zero-based and is a different address space than the global virtual memory. There are specific instructions that take an LDS address to access it. There are also flat address instructions that map the LDS address range into an unused fixed aperture range of the global virtual address range. An LDS address can be converted to or from a flat address by offsetting by the base of the aperture. Note that a flat address in the LDS aperture only accesses the LDS workgroup allocation for the wave that uses it. The same address will access different LDS allocations if used by waves in different workgroups.

The dispatch packet specifies the amount of scratch memory that must be allocated for a work-item. This is used for work-item private memory. Fixed-function hardware in the CU manages per wave allocation of scratch memory from pre-allocated global virtual memory mapped to GPU device memory. Like an LDS address, a scratch address is zero-based, but is per work-item instead of per workgroup. It maps to an aperture in a flat address. The hardware swizzles this address so that adjacent lanes access adjacent DWORDs (4 bytes) in global memory for better cache performance.

For an AMD Radeon Instinct™ MI60 GPU the workgroup size limit is 1,024 work-items, the wave size is 64, and the CU count is 64. A CU can hold up to 40 waves (this is limited to 32 if using scratch memory). Therefore, a workgroup can comprise between 1 and 16 waves inclusive, and there can be up to 2,560 waves, making a maximum of 163,840 work-items. A CU is organized as 4 Execution Units (EUs) also referred to as Single Instruction Multiple Data units (SIMDs) that can each hold 10 waves. Each SIMD has 256 64-wide DWORD vector registers and each CU has 800 DWORD scalar registers. A single wave can access up to 256 64-wide vector registers and 112 scalar registers. A CU has 64KiB of LDS.

### 1.3 Supported AMD GPU Architectures

The following AMD GPU architectures are supported:

- gfx900 (AMD Vega 10)
- gfx906 (AMD Vega 7nm also referred to as AMD Vega 20)
- gfx908 (AMD Instinct™ MI100 accelerator)
- gfx90a (Aldebaran)
- gfx942
- gfx950
- gfx1010 (Navi10)
- gfx1011 (Navi12)
- gfx1012 (Navi14)
- gfx1030 (Sienna Cichlid)
- gfx1031 (Navy Flounder)
- gfx1032 (Dimgrey Cavefish)
- gfx1100 (Plum Bonito)
- gfx1101 (Wheat Nas)



- gfx1102 (Hotpink Bonefish)
- gfx1150
- gfx1151
- gfx1200
- gfx1201

The following generic AMD GPU architectures are supported:

- gfx9-generic
- gfx9-4-generic
- gfx10-1-generic
- gfx10-3-generic
- gfx11-generic
- gfx12-generic

For more information about the AMD ROCm ecosystem, please refer to:

- <https://rocm.docs.amd.com/>

## 1.4 Known Limitations and Restrictions

The AMD Debugger API library implementation currently has the following restrictions. Future releases aim to address these restrictions.

1. The following \*\_get\_info queries are not yet implemented:
  - [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_QUEUE\\_INFO\\_ERROR\\_REASON](#)
  - [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_QUEUE\\_INFO\\_STATE](#)
2. On a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_FATAL](#) error the library does fully reset the internal state and so subsequent functions may not operate correctly.
3. [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_next\\_pending\\_event](#) returns [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) events only for AQL queues. PM4 queues that launch wavefronts are not supported.
4. [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_packet\\_list](#) returns packets only for AQL queues.
5. Generation of the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_QUEUE\\_ERROR](#) event, the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_INFO\\_QUEUE](#) query, and the generation of [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) events for waves with pending single step requests when a queue enters the queue error state, have not been implemented.

6. By default, for some architectures, the AMD GPU device driver for Linux causes all wavefronts created when the library is not attached to the process by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_attach](#) to be unable to query the wavefront's [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_DISPATCH](#), [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_WORKGROUP\\_COORD](#), or [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_WAVE\\_NUMBER\\_IN\\_WORKGROUP](#), or workgroup's [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WORKGROUP\\_INFO\\_DISPATCH](#), or [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WORKGROUP\\_INFO\\_WORKGROUP\\_COORD](#). This does not affect wavefronts and workgroups created while the library is attached to the process which are always capable of reporting this information.

If the `HSA_ENABLE_DEBUG` environment variable is set to "1" when the inferior's runtime is successfully enabled (see [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_RUNTIME](#)), then this information will be available for all architecture even for wavefronts created when the library was not attached to the process. Setting this environment variable may very marginally reduce wavefront launch latency for some architectures for very short lived wavefronts.

See also

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_get\\_info](#)

7. The `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_FP_*` and `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_INT_*` stop reasons (see [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop\\_reasons\\_t](#)) are not reported for enabled arithmetic exceptions if the `DX10_CLAMP` bit in the `MODE` register is set. This happens if the `DX10_CLAMP` kernel descriptor field is set.
8. The library does not support single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) on any AMD GPU architecture that supports it. That includes `gfx1030`, `gfx1031`, and `gfx1032`.
9. The library does not support debugging programs that use cooperative groups or CU masking for `gfx1100`, `gfx1101`, and `gfx1102`. A restriction will be reported when attaching to a process that has already created cooperative group queues or CU masked queues. Any attempt by the process to create a cooperative queue or CU masked queue when attached will fail.
10. On `gfx1100`, `gfx1101` and `gfx1102`, the library cannot debug a program past a "`s_sendmsg sendmsg(MSG_DONOT_WAIT, &v)`" instruction. If an exception is delivered to a wave in an attached process after the wave has executed this instruction, the wave is killed.
11. On Linux, all operations used to interact with a live process must be made from a thread which is the tracer of the target process (i.e. the calling thread must be `PTRACE`-attached to the process).

## 1.5 References

- Advanced Micro Devices: [www.amd.com](http://www.amd.com)
- AMD ROCm Ecosystem: [rocm.docs.amd.com](http://rocm.docs.amd.com)
- Bus:Device.Function (BDF) Notation: [wiki.xen.org/wiki/Bus:Device.Function\\_\(BDF\)\\_Notation](http://wiki.xen.org/wiki/Bus:Device.Function_(BDF)_Notation)
- HSA Platform System Architecture Specification: <https://hsafoundation.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/HSA-SysArch-1.2.pdf>
- HSA Programmer's Reference Manual: <https://hsafoundation.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/HSA-PRM-1.2.pdf>
- Semantic Versioning: [semver.org](http://semver.org)
- The LLVM Compiler Infrastructure: [llvm.org](http://llvm.org)
- User Guide for AMDGPU LLVM Backend: [llvm.org/docs/AMDGPUUsage.html](http://llvm.org/docs/AMDGPUUsage.html)

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## Chapter 2

# Module Documentation

### 2.1 Symbol Versions

The names used for the shared library versioned symbols.

#### Macros

- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.54 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.54".*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_56`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.56 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.56".*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_58`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.58 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.58".*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_62`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.62 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.62".*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_64`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.64 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.64".*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_67`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.67 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.67".*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_68`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.68 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.68".*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_70`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.70 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.70".*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.76 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.76".*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_77`  
*The function was introduced in version 0.77 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_0.77".*

### 2.1.1 Detailed Description

The names used for the shared library versioned symbols.

Every function is annotated with one of the version macros defined in this section. Each macro specifies a corresponding symbol version string. After dynamically loading the shared library with `dlopen`, the address of each function can be obtained using `dlvsym` with the name of the function and its corresponding symbol version string. An error will be reported by `dlvsym` if the installed library does not support the version for the function specified in this version of the interface.

### 2.1.2 Macro Definition Documentation

#### 2.1.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

The function was introduced in version 0.54 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↔0.54".

#### 2.1.2.2 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_56`

The function was introduced in version 0.56 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↔0.56".

#### 2.1.2.3 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_58`

The function was introduced in version 0.58 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↔0.58".

#### 2.1.2.4 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_62`

The function was introduced in version 0.62 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↔0.62".

#### 2.1.2.5 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_64`

The function was introduced in version 0.64 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↔0.64".

#### 2.1.2.6 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_67`

The function was introduced in version 0.67 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↔0.67".

**2.1.2.7 #define AMD\_DBGAPI\_VERSION\_0\_68**

The function was introduced in version 0.68 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↵  
0.68".

**2.1.2.8 #define AMD\_DBGAPI\_VERSION\_0\_70**

The function was introduced in version 0.70 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↵  
0.70".

**2.1.2.9 #define AMD\_DBGAPI\_VERSION\_0\_76**

The function was introduced in version 0.76 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↵  
0.76".

**2.1.2.10 #define AMD\_DBGAPI\_VERSION\_0\_77**

The function was introduced in version 0.77 of the interface and has the symbol version string of "AMD\_DBGAPI\_↵  
0.77".

## 2.2 Basic Types

Types used for common properties.

### Typedefs

- typedef uint64\_t [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#)  
*Integral type used for a global virtual memory address in the inferior process.*
- typedef uint64\_t [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#)  
*Integral type used for sizes, including memory allocations, in the inferior.*
- typedef pid\_t [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_process\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Native operating system process ID.*
- typedef int [amd\\_dbgapi\\_notifier\\_t](#)  
*Type used to notify the client of the library that a process may have pending events.*
- typedef uint64\_t [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_agent\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Native operating system agent ID.*
- typedef uint64\_t [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Native operating system queue ID.*
- typedef uint64\_t [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_packet\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Native operating system queue packet ID.*

### Enumerations

- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_changed\\_t](#) {  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_CHANGED\\_NO](#) = 0,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_CHANGED\\_YES](#) = 1 }  
*Indication of if a value has changed.*
- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_type\\_t](#) {  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_OS\\_QUEUE\\_TYPE\\_UNKNOWN](#) = 0,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_OS\\_QUEUE\\_TYPE\\_HSA\\_AQL](#) = 1,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_OS\\_QUEUE\\_TYPE\\_AMD\\_PM4](#) = 257,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_OS\\_QUEUE\\_TYPE\\_AMD\\_SDMA](#) = 513,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_OS\\_QUEUE\\_TYPE\\_AMD\\_SDMA\\_XGMI](#) = 514 }  
*Native operating system queue type.*

#### 2.2.1 Detailed Description

Types used for common properties.

Note that in some cases enumeration types are used as output parameters for functions using pointers. The C language does not define the underlying type used for enumeration types. This interface requires that:

- For all enumeration types the underlying type used by the client will be `int` with a size of 32 bits.

In addition, it requires that enumeration types passed by value to functions, or returned as values from functions, will have the platform function ABI representation.



### 2.2.2 Typedef Documentation

#### 2.2.2.1 `typedef uint64_t amd_dbgapi_global_address_t`

Integral type used for a global virtual memory address in the inferior process.

#### 2.2.2.2 `typedef int amd_dbgapi_notifier_t`

Type used to notify the client of the library that a process may have pending events.

A notifier is created when [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_attach](#) is used to successfully attach to a process. It is obtained using the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_NOTIFIER](#) query. If the notifier indicates there may be pending events, then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_next\\_pending\\_event](#) can be used to retrieve them. The same notifier may be returned when attaching to different processes.

For Linux® this is a file descriptor number that can be used with the `poll` call to wait on events from multiple sources. The file descriptor is made to have data available when events may be added to the pending events. The client can flush the file descriptor and read the pending events until none are available. Note that the file descriptor may become ready spuriously when no pending events are available, in which case the client should simply wait again. If new pending events are added while reading the pending events, then the file descriptor will again have data available. The amount of data on the file descriptor is not an indication of the number of pending events as the file may become full and so no further data will be added. The file descriptor is simply a robust way to determine if there may be some pending events.

#### 2.2.2.3 `typedef uint64_t amd_dbgapi_os_agent_id_t`

Native operating system agent ID.

This is the agent ID used by the operating system AMD GPU device driver that is executing the library to specify the AMD GPU agents accessible to a process.

#### 2.2.2.4 `typedef pid_t amd_dbgapi_os_process_id_t`

Native operating system process ID.

This is the process ID used by the operating system that is executing the library. It is used in the implementation of the library to interact with the operating system AMD GPU device driver.

#### 2.2.2.5 `typedef uint64_t amd_dbgapi_os_queue_id_t`

Native operating system queue ID.

This is the queue ID used by the operating system AMD GPU device driver that is executing the library to specify the AMD GPU queues of a process.

### 2.2.2.6 `typedef uint64_t amd_dbgapi_os_queue_packet_id_t`

Native operating system queue packet ID.

This is the queue packet ID used by the operating system AMD GPU device driver that is executing the library to specify the AMD GPU packets of a queue of a process. The meaning of the queue packet ID is dependent on the queue type. See [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_type\\_t](#).

### 2.2.2.7 `typedef uint64_t amd_dbgapi_size_t`

Integral type used for sizes, including memory allocations, in the inferior.

## 2.2.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

### 2.2.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_changed_t`

Indication of if a value has changed.

Enumerator

**`AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_NO`** The value has not changed.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_YES`** The value has changed.

### 2.2.3.2 `enum amd_dbgapi_os_queue_type_t`

Native operating system queue type.

This is used by the operating system AMD GPU device driver that is executing the library to specify the AMD GPU queue mechanics supported by the queues of a process.

Enumerator

**`AMD_DBGAPI_OS_QUEUE_TYPE_UNKNOWN`** Unknown queue type.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_OS_QUEUE_TYPE_HSA_AQL`** Queue supports the HSA AQL protocol.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_OS_QUEUE_TYPE_AMD_PM4`** Queue supports the AMD PM4 protocol.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_OS_QUEUE_TYPE_AMD_SDMA`** Queue supports the AMD SDMA protocol.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_OS_QUEUE_TYPE_AMD_SDMA_XGMI`** Queue supports the AMD SDMA XGMI protocol.

## 2.3 Status Codes

Most operations return a status code to indicate success or error.

## Enumerations

```

• enum amd_dbgapi_status_t {
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS = 0,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR = -1,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL = -2,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_IMPLEMENTED = -3,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_AVAILABLE = -4,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED = -5,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT = -6,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY = -7,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED = -8,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED = -9,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_RESTRICTION = -10,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_ALREADY_ATTACHED = -11,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID = -12,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_ILLEGAL_INSTRUCTION = -13,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_CODE_OBJECT_ID = -14,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ELF_AMDGPU_MACHINE = -15,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID = -16,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_EXITED = -17,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_AGENT_ID = -18,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_QUEUE_ID = -19,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_DISPATCH_ID = -20,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID = -21,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED = -22,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_STOPPED = -23,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_OUTSTANDING_STOP = -24,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_RESUMABLE = -25,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_DISPLACED_STEPPING_ID = -26,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_DISPLACED_STEPPING_BUFFER_NOT_AVAILABLE = -27,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_DISPLACED_STEPPING_ACTIVE = -28,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_RESUME_DISPLACED_STEPPING = -29,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WATCHPOINT_ID = -30,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NO_WATCHPOINT_AVAILABLE = -31,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_CLASS_ID = -32,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_ID = -33,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_LANE_ID = -34,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_CLASS_ID = -35,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID = -36,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_MEMORY_ACCESS = -37,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE_CONVERSION = -38,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_EVENT_ID = -39,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_BREAKPOINT_ID = -40,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK = -41,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_CLIENT_PROCESS_ID = -42,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND = -43,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_REGISTER_NOT_AVAILABLE = -44,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WORKGROUP_ID = -45,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_PROCESS_STATE = -46,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN = -47,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_ALREADY_FROZEN = -48,
    AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_NOT_FROZEN = -49 }

```

*AMD debugger API status codes.*

## Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_get_status_string (amd_dbgapi_status_t status, const char **status_string) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Query a textual description of a status code.*

### 2.3.1 Detailed Description

Most operations return a status code to indicate success or error.

### 2.3.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 2.3.2.1 enum amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t

AMD debugger API status codes.

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_SUCCESS** The function has executed successfully.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR** A generic error has occurred.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_FATAL** A fatal error has occurred. The library encountered an error from which it cannot recover. All processes are detached. All breakpoints inserted by `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::insert(_breakpoint)` are attempted to be removed. All handles are invalidated. The library is left in an uninitialized state. The logging level is reset to `AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_NONE`.

To resume using the library the client must re-initialize the library; re-attach to any processes; re-fetch the list of code objects, agents, queues, dispatches, and waves; and update the state of all waves as appropriate. While in the uninitialized state the inferior processes will continue executing but any execution of a breakpoint instruction will put the queue into an error state, aborting any executing waves. Note that recovering from a fatal error most likely will require the user of the client to re-start their session.

The cause of possible fatal errors is that resources became exhausted or unique handle numbers became exhausted.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_NOT\_IMPLEMENTED** The operation is not currently implemented. This error may be reported by any function. Check the [Known Limitations and Restrictions](#) section to determine the status of the library implementation of the interface.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_NOT\_AVAILABLE** The requested information is not available.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_NOT\_SUPPORTED** The operation is not supported.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_ARGUMENT** An invalid argument was given to the function.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_ARGUMENT\_COMPATIBILITY** An invalid combination of arguments was given to the function.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_ALREADY\_INITIALIZED** The library is already initialized.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_NOT\_INITIALIZED** The library is not initialized.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_RESTRICTION** There is a restriction error that prevents the operation to complete. Reasons which could prevent debugging the process include:

- The AMD GPU driver is not installed.
- The installed AMD GPU driver version is not compatible with the library.

- The installed AMD GPU driver's debug support version is not compatible with the library.
- A limitation on the number of debuggers that can be active for an AMD GPU agent has been exceeded.
- The process has the same address space as another process to which the library is already attached. For example, attaching to a process created by the Linux `vfork` system call while attached to the parent process.

On some configurations, this error is returned instead of creating a core dump containing an ambiguous state.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_ALREADY\_ATTACHED** The process is already attached to the given inferior process.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_ARCHITECTURE\_ID** The architecture handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_ILLEGAL\_INSTRUCTION** The bytes being disassembled are not a legal instruction.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_CODE\_OBJECT\_ID** The code object handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_ELF\_AMDGPU\_MACHINE** The ELF AMD GPU machine value is invalid or unsupported.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_PROCESS\_ID** The process handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_PROCESS\_EXITED** The native operating system process associated with a client process has exited.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_AGENT\_ID** The agent handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_QUEUE\_ID** The queue handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_DISPATCH\_ID** The dispatch handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_WAVE\_ID** The wave handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_WAVE\_NOT\_STOPPED** The wave is not stopped.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_WAVE\_STOPPED** The wave is stopped.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_WAVE\_OUTSTANDING\_STOP** The wave has an outstanding stop request.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_WAVE\_NOT\_RESUMABLE** The wave cannot be resumed.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_DISPLACED\_STEPPING\_ID** The displaced stepping handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_DISPLACED\_STEPPING\_BUFFER\_NOT\_AVAILABLE** No more displaced stepping buffers are available that are suitable for the requested wave.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_DISPLACED\_STEPPING\_ACTIVE** The wave has an active displaced stepping buffer.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_RESUME\_DISPLACED\_STEPPING** The wave cannot be resumed in the manner requested due to displaced stepping restrictions.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_WATCHPOINT\_ID** The watchpoint handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_NO\_WATCHPOINT\_AVAILABLE** No more watchpoints available.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_REGISTER\_CLASS\_ID** The register class handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_REGISTER\_ID** The register handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_LANE\_ID** The lane handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_ADDRESS\_CLASS\_ID** The address class handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_ID** The address space handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_MEMORY\_ACCESS** An error occurred while trying to access memory in the inferior.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_CONVERSION** The segment address cannot be converted to the requested address space.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_EVENT\_ID** The event handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_BREAKPOINT\_ID** The breakpoint handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_CLIENT\_CALLBACK** A callback to the client reported an error.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_CLIENT\_PROCESS\_ID** The client process handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_SYMBOL\_NOT\_FOUND** The symbol was not found.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_REGISTER\_NOT\_AVAILABLE** The register handle is valid, but specifies a register that is not allocated in the associated wave.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INVALID\_WORKGROUP\_ID** The workgroup handle is invalid.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_INCOMPATIBLE\_PROCESS\_STATE** The current process state is not compatible with the requested operation.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_PROCESS\_FROZEN** This operation is not allowed when the process is frozen.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_PROCESS\_ALREADY\_FROZEN** The process is already frozen.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_STATUS\_ERROR\_PROCESS\_NOT\_FROZEN** This operation is not allowed when the process is not frozen.

### 2.3.3 Function Documentation

**2.3.3.1** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_get_status_string ( amd_dbgapi_status_t status, const char ** status_string )`

Query a textual description of a status code.

This function can be used even when the library is uninitialized.

#### Parameters

in	<i>status</i>	Status code.
out	<i>status_string</i>	A NUL terminated string that describes the status code. The string is read only and owned by the library.

#### Return values

<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>status</i> is updated.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i>	<i>status</i> is an invalid status code or <i>status_string</i> is <i>status_string</i> is unaltered.

## 2.4 Versioning

Version information about the interface and the associated installed library.

### Macros

- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_MAJOR 0`  
*The semantic version of the interface following [semver.org][semver] rules.*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_MINOR 77`  
*The minor version of the interface as a macro so it can be used by the preprocessor.*

### Functions

- `void AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_get_version (uint32_t *major, uint32_t *minor, uint32_t *patch) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Query the version of the installed library.*
- `const char AMD_DBGAPI * amd_dbgapi_get_build_name (void) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Query the installed library build name.*

### 2.4.1 Detailed Description

Version information about the interface and the associated installed library.

### 2.4.2 Macro Definition Documentation

#### 2.4.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_MAJOR 0`

The semantic version of the interface following [semver.org][semver] rules.

A client that uses this interface is only compatible with the installed library if the major version numbers match and the interface minor version number is less than or equal to the installed library minor version number. The major version of the interface as a macro so it can be used by the preprocessor.

#### 2.4.2.2 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_MINOR 77`

The minor version of the interface as a macro so it can be used by the preprocessor.



### 2.4.3 Function Documentation

#### 2.4.3.1 `const char AMD_DBGAPI* amd_dbgapi_get_build_name ( void )`

Query the installed library build name.

This function can be used even when the library is not initialized.

##### Returns

Returns a string describing the build version of the library. The string is owned by the library.

#### 2.4.3.2 `void AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_get_version ( uint32_t * major, uint32_t * minor, uint32_t * patch )`

Query the version of the installed library.

Return the version of the installed library. This can be used to check if it is compatible with this interface version. This function can be used even when the library is not initialized.

##### Parameters

out	<i>major</i>	The major version number is stored if non-NULL.
out	<i>minor</i>	The minor version number is stored if non-NULL.
out	<i>patch</i>	The patch version number is stored if non-NULL.

## 2.5 Initialization and Finalization

Operations to control initializing and finalizing the library.

### Functions

- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_initialize](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_t](#) \*callbacks) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_VERSION\\_0\\_76](#)  
*Initialize the library.*
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_finalize](#) (void) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_VERSION\\_0\\_54](#)  
*Finalize the library.*

### 2.5.1 Detailed Description

Operations to control initializing and finalizing the library.

When the library is first loaded it is in the uninitialized state. Before any operation can be used, the library must be initialized. The exception is the status operation in [Status Codes](#) and the version operations in [Versioning](#) which can be used regardless of whether the library is initialized.

### 2.5.2 Function Documentation

#### 2.5.2.1 [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_finalize](#) ( void )

Finalize the library.

Finalizing the library invalidates all handles previously returned by any operation. It is undefined to use any such handle even if the library is subsequently initialized with [amd\\_dbgapi\\_initialize](#). Finalizing the library implicitly detaches from any processes currently attached. It is allowed to initialize and finalize the library multiple times. Finalizing the library does not changed the logging level (see [Logging](#)).

Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully and the library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if any of the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_t</a> error. The library is still left uninitialized, but the state is changed.

2.5.2.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` AMD\_DBGAPI `amd_dbgapi_initialize ( amd_dbgapi_callbacks_t * callbacks )`

Initialize the library.

Initialize the library so that the library functions can be used to control the AMD GPU devices accessed by processes.

Initializing the library does not change the logging level (see [Logging](#)).

Parameters

<code>in</code>	<i>callbacks</i>	A set of callbacks must be provided. These are invoked by certain operations. They are described in <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_t</a> .
-----------------	------------------	--

Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully a
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library remains unin
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_ALREADY_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is already initialized. The library is l changed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<code>callbacks</code> is NULL or has fields that are NU
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if any of the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_</a> error. The library remains uninitialized.

## 2.6 Architectures

Operations related to AMD GPU architectures.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t`  
*Opaque architecture handle.*

### Macros

- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_↔  
architecture_id_t, 0)`  
*The NULL architecture handle.*

### Typedefs

- typedef struct `amd_dbgapi_symbolizer_id_s` \* `amd_dbgapi_symbolizer_id_t`  
*Opaque client symbolizer handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_architecture_info_t` {  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_INFO_NAME` = 1,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_INFO_ELF_AMDGPU_MACHINE` = 2,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_INFO_LARGEST_INSTRUCTION_SIZE` = 3,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_INFO_MINIMUM_INSTRUCTION_ALIGNMENT` = 4,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_INFO_BREAKPOINT_INSTRUCTION_SIZE` = 5,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_INFO_BREAKPOINT_INSTRUCTION` = 6,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_INFO_BREAKPOINT_INSTRUCTION_PC_ADJUST` = 7,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_INFO_PC_REGISTER` = 8 }  
*Architecture queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_architecture_get_info`.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_instruction_kind_t` {  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_UNKNOWN` = 0,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_SEQUENTIAL` = 1,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_DIRECT_BRANCH` = 2,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_DIRECT_BRANCH_CONDITIONAL` = 3,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_INDIRECT_BRANCH_REGISTER_PAIR` = 4,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_INDIRECT_BRANCH_CONDITIONAL_REGISTER_PAIR` = 5,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_DIRECT_CALL_REGISTER_PAIR` = 6,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_INDIRECT_CALL_REGISTER_PAIRS` = 7,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_TERMINATE` = 8,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_TRAP` = 9,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_HALT` = 10,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_BARRIER` = 11,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_SLEEP` = 12,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_KIND_SPECIAL` = 13 }  
*The kinds of instruction classifications.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_instruction_properties_t` { `AMD_DBGAPI_INSTRUCTION_PROPERTY_NONE` = 0 }  
*A bit mask of the properties of an instruction.*

## Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_get_info` (`amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t` architecture\_id, `amd_dbgapi_architecture_info_t` query, `size_t` value\_size, `void *`value) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Query information about an architecture.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_get_architecture` (`uint32_t` elf\_amdgpu\_machine, `amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t *`architecture\_id) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Get an architecture from the AMD GPU ELF `EF_AMDGPU_MACH` value corresponding to the architecture.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_disassemble_instruction` (`amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t` architecture\_id, `amd_dbgapi_global_address_t` address, `amd_dbgapi_size_t *`size, `const void *`memory, `char **`instruction\_text, `amd_dbgapi_symbolizer_id_t` symbolizer\_id, `amd_dbgapi_status_t`(\*symbolizer)(`amd_dbgapi_symbolizer_id_t` symbolizer\_id, `amd_dbgapi_global_address_t` address, `char **`symbol\_text)) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Disassemble a single instruction.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_classify_instruction` (`amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t` architecture\_id, `amd_dbgapi_global_address_t` address, `amd_dbgapi_size_t *`size, `const void *`memory, `amd_dbgapi_instruction_kind_t *`instruction\_kind, `amd_dbgapi_instruction_properties_t *`instruction\_properties, `void **`instruction\_information) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_58`

*Classify a single instruction.*

### 2.6.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU architectures.

The library supports a family of AMD GPU devices. Each device has its own architectural properties. The operations in this section provide information about the supported architectures.

### 2.6.2 Macro Definition Documentation

**2.6.2.1** `#define AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL`  
(`amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t`, 0)

The NULL architecture handle.

### 2.6.3 Typedef Documentation

**2.6.3.1** `typedef struct amd_dbgapi_symbolizer_id_s* amd_dbgapi_symbolizer_id_t`

Opaque client symbolizer handle.

A pointer to client data associated with a symbolizer. This pointer is passed to the `amd_dbgapi_disassemble_instruction` symbolizer callback.

## 2.6.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

### 2.6.4.1 enum amd\_dbgapi\_architecture\_info\_t

Architecture queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_get\\_info](#).

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ARCHITECTURE\_INFO\_NAME** Return the architecture name. The type of this attribute is a pointer to a NUL terminated `char*`. It is allocated by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ARCHITECTURE\_INFO\_ELF\_AMDGPU\_MACHINE** Return the AMD GPU ELF `EF_AMDGPU_MACH` value corresponding to the architecture. This is defined as a bit field in the `e_flags` AMD GPU ELF header. See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Object - Header](#). The type of this attribute is `uint32_t`.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ARCHITECTURE\_INFO\_LARGEST\_INSTRUCTION\_SIZE** Return the largest instruction size in bytes for the architecture. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ARCHITECTURE\_INFO\_MINIMUM\_INSTRUCTION\_ALIGNMENT** Return the minimum instruction alignment in bytes for the architecture. The returned value will be a power of two. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ARCHITECTURE\_INFO\_BREAKPOINT\_INSTRUCTION\_SIZE** Return the breakpoint instruction size in bytes for the architecture. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ARCHITECTURE\_INFO\_BREAKPOINT\_INSTRUCTION** Return the breakpoint instruction for the architecture. The type of this attribute is pointer to `N` bytes where `N` is the value returned by the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ARCHITECTURE\\_INFO\\_BREAKPOINT\\_INSTRUCTION\\_SIZE](#) query. It is allocated by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ARCHITECTURE\_INFO\_BREAKPOINT\_INSTRUCTION\_PC\_ADJUST** Return the number of bytes to subtract from the PC after stopping due to a breakpoint instruction to get the address of the breakpoint instruction for the architecture. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ARCHITECTURE\_INFO\_PC\_REGISTER** Return the register handle for the PC for the architecture. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_register\\_id\\_t](#).

### 2.6.4.2 enum amd\_dbgapi\_instruction\_kind\_t

The kinds of instruction classifications.

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_UNKNOWN** The instruction classification is unknown. The instruction has no information.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_SEQUENTIAL** The instruction executes sequentially. It performs no control flow and the next instruction executed is the following one. The instruction has no information.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_DIRECT\_BRANCH** The instruction unconditionally branches to a literal address. The instruction information is of type [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#) with the value of the target address of the branch.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_DIRECT\_BRANCH\_CONDITIONAL** The instruction conditionally branches to a literal address. If the condition is not satisfied then the next instruction is the following one. The instruction information is of type `amd_dbgapi_global_address_t` with the value of the target address of the branch if taken.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_INDIRECT\_BRANCH\_REGISTER\_PAIR** The instruction unconditionally branches to an address held in a pair of registers. The instruction information is of type `amd_dbgapi_register_id_t[2]` with the value of the register IDs for the registers. The first register holds the least significant address bits, and the second register holds the most significant address bits.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_INDIRECT\_BRANCH\_CONDITIONAL\_REGISTER\_PAIR** The instruction conditionally branches to an address held in a pair of registers. If the condition is not satisfied then the next instruction is the following one. The instruction information is of type `amd_dbgapi_register_id_t[2]` with the value of the register IDs for the registers holding the value of the target address of the branch if taken. The register with index 0 holds the least significant address bits, and the register with index 1 holds the most significant address bits.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_DIRECT\_CALL\_REGISTER\_PAIR** The instruction unconditionally branches to a literal address and the address of the following instruction is saved in a pair of registers. The instruction information is of type `amd_dbgapi_direct_call_register_pair_information_t` with the value of the target address of the call followed by the value of the saved return address register IDs. The saved return address register with index 0 holds the least significant address bits, and the register with index 1 holds the most significant address bits.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_INDIRECT\_CALL\_REGISTER\_PAIRS** The instruction unconditionally branches to an address held in a pair of source registers and the address of the following instruction is saved in a pair of destination registers. The instruction information is of type `amd_dbgapi_register_id_t[4]` with the source register IDs in indices 0 and 1, and the destination register IDs in indices 2 and 3. The registers with indices 0 and 2 hold the least significant address bits, and the registers with indices 1 and 3 hold the most significant address bits.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_TERMINATE** The instruction terminates the wave execution. The instruction has no information.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_TRAP** The instruction enters the trap handler. The trap handler may return to resume execution, may put the wave into the halt state and create an event for `amd_dbgapi_process_next_pending_event` to report, or may terminate the wave. The library cannot report execution in the trap handler. If single stepping the trap instruction reports the `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_SINGLE_STEP` reason, then the program counter will be at the instruction following the trap instruction, it will not be at the first instruction of the trap handler. It is undefined to set a breakpoint in the trap handler, and will likely cause the inferior to report errors and stop executing correctly. The instruction information is of type `uint64_t` with the value of the trap code.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_HALT** The instruction unconditionally halts the wave. The instruction has no information.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_BARRIER** The instruction performs some kind of execution barrier which may result in the wave being halted until other waves allow it to continue. Such instructions include wave execution barriers, wave synchronization barriers, and wave semaphores. The instruction has no information.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_SLEEP** The instruction causes the wave to stop executing for some period of time, before continuing execution with the next instruction. The instruction has no information.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_KIND\_SPECIAL** The instruction has some form of special behavior not covered by any of the other instruction kinds. This likely makes it unsuitable to assume it will execute sequentially. This may include instructions that can affect the execution of other waves waiting at wave synchronization barriers, that may send interrupts, and so forth. The instruction has no information.

### 2.6.4.3 enum amd\_dbgapi\_instruction\_properties\_t

A bit mask of the properties of an instruction.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_INSTRUCTION\_PROPERTY\_NONE** The instruction has no properties.

## 2.6.5 Function Documentation

### 2.6.5.1 amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_architecture\_get\_info ( amd\_dbgapi\_architecture\_id\_t architecture\_id, amd\_dbgapi\_architecture\_info\_t query, size\_t value\_size, void \* value )

Query information about an architecture.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

Parameters

in	<i>architecture_id</i>	The architecture being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <code>value</code> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library will not be used.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID</a>	<code>architecture_id</code> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<code>value</code> is NULL or <code>query</code> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<code>value_size</code> does not match the size of the query result.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <code>amd_dbgapi_client_callback</code> function returns NULL. <code>value</code> is NULL.



```
2.6.5.2 amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_classify_instruction ( amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t
architecture_id, amd_dbgapi_global_address_t address, amd_dbgapi_size_t * size, const void *
memory, amd_dbgapi_instruction_kind_t * instruction_kind, amd_dbgapi_instruction_properties_t *
instruction_properties, void ** instruction_information )
```

Classify a single instruction.

Parameters

in	architecture_id	The architecture to use to perform classification.
in	address	The address of the first byte of the instruction.
in, out	size	Pass in the number of bytes to decode, which must be greater than 0. The function returns the number of bytes consumed to decode the instruction.
in	memory	The bytes to decode as an instruction. It must be an array of at least size bytes. The value of AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_ID must be architecture_id can be used to determine the number of bytes of the last instruction. Making size at least this size, the instruction can be decoded in memory. size may need to be smaller than the size of the instruction at the address of address.
out	instruction_kind	The classification kind of the instruction.
out	instruction_properties	Pointer to the instruction properties. The function returns the type of the instruction properties. If the instruction is not recognized, the value is returned.
out	instruction_information	Pointer to the instruction information. The function returns the value of instruction_kind. The function returns the value of amd_dbgapi_instruction_kind_t of the instruction information. If the instruction is not recognized, then NULL is returned. The function returns the value of amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::amd_dbgapi_callback and is owned by the caller. The value is returned.

Return values

AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS	The function has been executed successfully. The function returns instruction_kind, instruction_properties, and instruction_information.
AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state. The function returns instruction_properties, and instruction_information.



## Parameters

in	<i>memory</i>	The bytes to decode as an instruction point to an array of at least <code>size</code> bytes. <code>AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_ID</code> and <code>RGEST_INSTRUCTION_SIZE</code> can be used to determine the number of bytes of instruction. By making <code>size</code> at least <code>RGEST_INSTRUCTION_SIZE</code> ensures that the instruction can be decoded. However, <code>size</code> may need to be larger if no memory exists at the address <code>address</code> plus <code>size</code> .
out	<i>instruction_text</i>	If NULL then only the instruction is returned.

If non-NULL then set to a pointer to a NUL terminated string that contains the disassembled textual representation of the instruction. The memory is allocated using the `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_memory` callback and is owned by the client.

## Parameters

in	<i>symbolizer_id</i>	The client handle that is passed to any invocation of the <code>symbolizer</code> callback made while disassembling the instruction.
in	<i>symbolizer</i>	A callback that is invoked for any operand of the disassembled instruction that is a memory address. It allows the client to provide a symbolic representation of the address as a textual symbol that will be in the returned <code>instruction_text</code> .

If `symbolizer` is NULL, then no symbolization will be performed and any memory addresses will be shown as their numeric address.

If `symbolizer` is non-NULL, the `symbolizer` function will be called with `symbolizer_id` having the value of the above `symbolizer_id` operand, and with `address` having the value of the address of the disassembled instruction's operand.

If the `symbolizer` callback wishes to report a symbol text it must allocate and assign memory for a non-empty NUL terminated `char*` string using a memory allocator that can be deallocated using the `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::deallocate_memory` callback. It must assign the pointer to `symbol_text`, and return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS`.

If the `symbolizer` callback does not wish to report a symbol it must return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_SYMBOL_NOT_FOUND`.

Any `symbol_text` strings returned by the `symbolizer` callbacks reporting `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS` are deallocated using the `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::deallocate_memory` callback before `amd_dbgapi_disassemble_instruction` returns.

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>instruction_text</i> is unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state. <i>instruction_text</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left in an undefined state. <i>instruction_text</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID</i></a>	<i>architecture_id</i> is invalid. <i>size</i> and <i>instruction_text</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i></a>	<i>size</i> or <i>memory</i> are NULL, <i>*size</i> is not updated. <i>instruction_text</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR</i></a>	Encountered an error disassembling the instruction. <i>instruction_text</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_ILLEGAL_INSTRUCTION</i></a>	The bytes starting at <i>address</i> , when disassembled, are not a legal instruction for the architecture. <i>size</i> and <i>instruction_text</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</i></a>	This will be reported if the <i>amd_dbgapi_client_callback</i> function returns a value other than <a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a> . <i>instruction_text</i> are unaltered.

2.6.5.4 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_get_architecture ( uint32_t elf_amdgpu_machine, amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t * architecture_id )`

Get an architecture from the AMD GPU ELF `EF_AMDGPU_MACH` value corresponding to the architecture.

This is defined as a bit field in the `e_flags` AMD GPU ELF header. See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Object

- Header] (<https://llvm.org/docs/AMDGPUUsage.html#header>).

## Parameters

in	<i>elf_amdgpu_machine</i>	The AMD GPU ELF <code>EF_AMDGPU_MACH</code> value.
out	<i>architecture_id</i>	The corresponding architecture.

## Return values

<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i>	The function has been executed successfully and the library is left unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized and unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized and unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ELF_AMDGPU_MACHINE</i>	<i>elf_amdgpu_machine</i> is invalid or unsupported. The library is left uninitialized and unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i>	<i>architecture_id</i> is NULL. The library is left uninitialized and unaltered.

## 2.7 Processes

Operations related to establishing AMD GPU debug control of a process.

Collaboration diagram for Processes:

### Modules

- [Generating a core dump of a process](#)  
*Operations related to generating and using core dumps.*

### Data Structures

- struct [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Opaque process handle.*
- struct [amd\\_dbgapi\\_core\\_state\\_data\\_t](#)  
*AMDGPU corefile state data for a process.*

### Macros

- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t, 0)`  
*The NULL process handle.*

### Typedefs

- typedef struct [amd\\_dbgapi\\_client\\_process\\_s](#) \* [amd\\_dbgapi\\_client\\_process\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Opaque client process handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_endianness\\_t](#) {  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ENDIAN\\_BIG](#) = 0,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ENDIAN\\_LITTLE](#) = 1 }  
*Byte endianness encoding.*
- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_info\\_t](#) {  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_NOTIFIER](#) = 1,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINT\\_COUNT](#) = 2,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINT\\_SHARE](#) = 3,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_PRECISE\\_MEMORY\\_SUPPORTED](#) = 4,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_PRECISE\\_ALU\\_EXCEPTIONS\\_SUPPORTED](#) = 5,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_OS\\_ID](#) = 6,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_CORE\\_STATE](#) = 7 }  
*Process queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_get\\_info](#).*
- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_progress\\_t](#) {  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NORMAL](#) = 0,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NO\\_FORWARD](#) = 1 }  
*The kinds of progress supported by the library.*
- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_creation\\_t](#) {  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_CREATION\\_NORMAL](#) = 0,  
  [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_CREATION\\_STOP](#) = 1 }  
*The kinds of wave creation supported by the hardware.*

## Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_get_info (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_process_info_t query, size_t value_size, void *value)` `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_77`  
*Query information about a process.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_attach (amd_dbgapi_client_process_id_t client_id, process_id, amd_dbgapi_process_id_t *process_id)` `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_56`  
*Attach to a process in order to provide debug control of the AMD GPUs it uses.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_detach (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id)` `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Detach from a process and no longer have debug control of the AMD GPU devices it uses.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_set_progress (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_progress_t progress)` `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`  
*Set the progress required for a process.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_set_wave_creation (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_wave_creation_t creation)` `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`  
*Set the wave creation mode for a process.*

### 2.7.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to establishing AMD GPU debug control of a process.

The library supports AMD GPU debug control of multiple operating system processes. Each process can have access to multiple AMD GPU devices, but each process uses the AMD GPU devices independently of other processes.

### 2.7.2 Macro Definition Documentation

2.7.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t, 0)`

The NULL process handle.

### 2.7.3 Typedef Documentation

2.7.3.1 `typedef struct amd_dbgapi_client_process_s* amd_dbgapi_client_process_id_t`

Opaque client process handle.

A pointer to client data associated with a process. This pointer is passed to the process specific callbacks (see [Callbacks](#)) to allow the client of the library to identify the process. Each process must have a single unique value.

## 2.7.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

### 2.7.4.1 enum amd\_dbgapi\_endianness\_t

Byte endianness encoding.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ENDIAN\_BIG** Encoding is done using big endian.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ENDIAN\_LITTLE** Encoding is done using little endian.

### 2.7.4.2 enum amd\_dbgapi\_process\_info\_t

Process queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_get\\_info](#).

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_PROCESS\_INFO\_NOTIFIER** The notifier for the process that indicates if pending events are available. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_notifier\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_PROCESS\_INFO\_WATCHPOINT\_COUNT** Return the number of data watchpoints supported by the process. Zero is returned if data watchpoints are not supported. The type of this attribute is `size_t`.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_PROCESS\_INFO\_WATCHPOINT\_SHARE** Return how watchpoints are shared between processes. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with the values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_watchpoint\\_share\\_kind\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_PROCESS\_INFO\_PRECISE\_MEMORY\_SUPPORTED** Return if the architectures of all the agents of a process support controlling memory precision. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with the values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_memory\\_precision\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_PROCESS\_INFO\_PRECISE\_ALU\_EXCEPTIONS\_SUPPORTED** Return if the architectures of all the agents of a process support controlling ALU exceptions reporting precision. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with the values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_alu\\_exceptions\\_precision\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_PROCESS\_INFO\_OS\_ID** Native operating system process ID. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

If the native operating system process was exited when [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_attach](#) attached to the process, then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_get\\_info](#) returns the `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_AVAILABLE` error.

If the process image was rebuilt using a core dump, then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_get\\_info](#) returns the `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_AVAILABLE` error.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_PROCESS\_INFO\_CORE\_STATE** Return a blob containing the content to put in the state note when generating a core dump. The content of the note is allocated using the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client.

If allocation fails, then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_get\\_info](#) returns the `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK` error.



### 2.7.4.3 enum amd\_dbgapi\_progress\_t

The kinds of progress supported by the library.

In performing operations, the library may make both waves it needs to access, as well as other waves, unavailable for hardware execution. After completing the operation, it will make all waves available for hardware execution. This is termed pausing and unpausing wave execution respectively. Pausing and unpausing waves for each command separately works but can result in longer latency than if several commands could be performed while the waves are paused. Debugging the very large number of waves that can exist on an AMD GPU can involve many operations, making batching commands even more beneficial. The progress setting allows controlling this behavior.

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_PROGRESS\_NORMAL** Normal progress is needed. Commands are issued immediately. After completing each command all non-stopped waves will be unpaused. Switching from another progress mode to this will unpause any waves that are paused.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_PROGRESS\_NO\_FORWARD** No forward progress is needed. Commands are issued immediately. After completing each command, non-stopped waves may be left paused. The waves left paused may include both the wave(s) the command operates on, as well as other waves. While in [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NO\\_FORWARD](#) mode, paused waves may remain paused, or may be unpaused at any point. Only by leaving [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NO\\_FORWARD](#) mode will the library not leave any waves paused after completing a command.

Note that the events that [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop](#) causes to be reported will occur when in [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NO\\_FORWARD](#) mode. It is not necessary to change the progress mode to [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NORMAL](#) for those events to be reported.

This can result in a series of commands completing far faster than in [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NORMAL](#) mode. Also, any queries for lists such as [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_wave\\_list](#) may return `unchanged` as true more often, reducing the work needed to parse the lists to determine what has changed. With large lists this can be significant. If the client needs a wave to complete a single step resume, then it must leave [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NO\\_FORWARD](#) mode in order to prevent that wave from remaining paused.

### 2.7.4.4 enum amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_creation\_t

The kinds of wave creation supported by the hardware.

The hardware creates new waves asynchronously as it executes dispatch packets. If the client requires that all waves are stopped, it needs to first request that the hardware stops creating new waves, followed by halting all already created waves. The wave creation setting allows controlling how the hardware creates new waves for dispatch packets on queues associated with agents belonging to a specific process. It has no affect on waves that have already been created.

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_CREATION\_NORMAL** Normal wave creation allows new waves to be created.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_CREATION\_STOP** Stop wave creation prevents new waves from being created.

## 2.7.5 Function Documentation

**2.7.5.1** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_attach ( amd_dbgapi_client_process_id_t client_process_id, amd_dbgapi_process_id_t * process_id )`

Attach to a process in order to provide debug control of the AMD GPUs it uses.

Attaching can be performed on processes that have not started executing, as well as those that are already executing.

The process progress is initialized to `AMD_DBGAPI_PROGRESS_NORMAL`. All agents accessed by the process are configured to `AMD_DBGAPI_MEMORY_PRECISION_NONE` and `AMD_DBGAPI_ALU_EXCEPTIONS_PRECISION_NONE`.

When attaching to a live process, the client process handle must have been associated with a native operating system process, and the `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::client_process_get_info` callback with the `AMD_DBGAPI_CLIENT_PROCESS_INFO_OS_PID` request is used to obtain it.

When attaching to a process image (core dump), the client process handle has not been associated with a native operating system, and the `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::client_process_get_info` request must return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_AVAILABLE`.

It is the client's responsibility to fetch the current code object list using `amd_dbgapi_process_code_object_list` as the `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_CODE_OBJECT_LIST_UPDATED` event is only reported when a thread is in the process of changing the code object list.

The `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_RUNTIME` event will be reported if the inferior's runtime support is already enabled.

If the associated native operating system process exits while the library is attached to it, appropriate actions are taken to reflect that the inferior process no longer has any state. For example, pending events are created for wave command termination if there are pending wave stop or wave single step requests; a pending code object list updated event is created if there were codes objects previously loaded; a pending runtime event is created to indicate the inferior's runtime support has been unloaded if previously loaded; and queries on agents, queues, dispatches, waves, and code objects will report none exist. The process handle remains valid until `amd_dbgapi_process_detach` is used to detach from the client process.

If the associated native operating system process has already exited when attaching, then the attach is still successful, but any queries on agents, queues, dispatches, waves, and code objects will report none exist.

If the associated native operating system process exits while a library operation is being executed, then the operation behaves as if the process exited before it was invoked. For example, a wave operation will report an invalid wave handle, a list query will report an empty list, and so forth.

It is undefined to use any library operation except `amd_dbgapi_process_detach` on a process that has its virtual address space replaced. After detach, the same process can be attached again to continue accessing the process if desired. For example, in Linux an `exec` system call replaces the virtual address space which causes all information about agents, queues, dispatches, and waves to become invalid, and the ability to read and write memory may also no longer be allowed by the operating system.

If after attaching to a process it spawns another process, the library continues to be attached to the parent process. If desired, the client can always use `amd_dbgapi_process_attach` to attach to the child process and `amd_dbgapi_process_detach` to detach from the parent process.

## Parameters

in	<i>client_process_id</i>	The client handle for the process. It is used as an argument to any callbacks per process to indicate the process being requested.
out	<i>process_id</i>	The process handle to use for all operations related to this process.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully and <i>process_id</i> is set.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_ALREADY_ATTACHED</a>	The process is already attached. The process handle is left unchanged.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_RESTRICTION</a>	There is a restriction error that prevents debugging. See <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_RESTRICTION</a> . The process is not attached and <i>process_id</i> is left unchanged.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>client_process_id</i> or <i>process_id</i> is invalid. <i>process_id</i> is left unchanged.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR</a>	Encountered some other error while attaching. The process is not attached and <i>process_id</i> is left unchanged.

2.7.5.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_detach ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id )`

Detach from a process and no longer have debug control of the AMD GPU devices it uses.

If the associated native operating system process has already exited, or exits while being detached, then the process is trivially detached.

Otherwise, detaching causes execution of the associated native operating system process to continue unaffected by the library. Any waves with a displaced stepping buffer are stopped and the displaced stepping buffer completed. Any data watchpoints are removed. All agents are configured to [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_MEMORY\\_PRECISION\\_NONE](#) and [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ALU\\_EXCEPTIONS\\_PRECISION\\_NONE](#). Any waves in the stopped or single step state are resumed in non-single step mode. Any pending events for the process are discarded, and no further events will be generated for the process. If the process is in the frozen state, it is unfrozen. The wave creation mode is restored to [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_CREATION\\_NORMAL](#).

After detaching, the process handle, and all handles associated with entities relating to the process, become invalid.

A native operating system process can be attached and detached multiple times. Each attach returns a unique process handle even for the same native operating system process.

The client is responsible for removing any inserted breakpoints before detaching. Failing to do so will cause execution of a breakpoint instruction to put the queue into an error state, aborting any executing waves for dispatches on that queue.

## Parameters

<i>process_id</i>	The process handle that is being detached.
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## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully. The associated native operating system process has already exited.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left in an undefined state.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</i></a>	The <i>process_id</i> is invalid. No process was found.

2.7.5.3 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** **AMD\_DBGAPI** **amd\_dbgapi\_process\_get\_info** ( **amd\_dbgapi\_process\_id\_t** *process\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_process\_info\_t** *query*, **size\_t** *value\_size*, **void \*** *value* )

Query information about a process.

[\*\*amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_info\\_t\*\*](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the *value* argument.

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	The process being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left in an undefined state.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</i></a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. <i>value</i> is not used.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i></a>	<i>value</i> is NULL or <i>query</i> is invalid.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</i></a>	<i>value_size</i> does not match the size of the query result.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_AVAILABLE</i></a>	The requested information is not available. <i>value</i> is not used.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_status_t</a> value returns NULL. value is u
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_NOT_FROZEN</a>	The request is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROGRESS_NO_FORWARD</a>
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_RESTRICTION</a>	The request is ::AMDGPU_DBGAPI_PROGRESS_NO_FORWARD configuration does not permit the

2.7.5.4 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_set_progress ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_progress_t progress )`

Set the progress required for a process.

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_NONE</a> then set the progress for all processes currently attached. Otherwise, set the progress for the process <i>process_id</i> .
in	<i>progress</i>	The progress being set.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully and the progress has been set.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. The progress setting is not changed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>progress</i> is invalid. The progress setting is not changed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</a>	The process is frozen. The progress setting cannot be changed. must remain <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROGRESS_NO_FORWARD</a> .

2.7.5.5 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_set_wave_creation ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_wave_creation_t creation )`

Set the wave creation mode for a process.

The setting applies to all agents of the specified process.

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	The process being controlled.
in	<i>creation</i>	The wave creation mode being set.

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully and the wave creation mode has been set.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</i></a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. The wave creation mode setting is not valid.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i></a>	<i>creation</i> is invalid. The wave creation setting is not valid.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</i></a>	The process is frozen. The wave creation mode setting is not valid and must remain <a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_CREATION_S...</i></a>

## 2.8 Generating a core dump of a process

Operations related to generating and using core dumps.

Collaboration diagram for Generating a core dump of a process:

### Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_freeze (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id) A↔ MD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`  
*Freeze the process identified by `process_id`.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_unfreeze (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`  
*Unfreeze the process identified by `process_id`.*

### 2.8.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to generating and using core dumps.

When the client needs to generate a core dump of a process, the following steps are followed:

1. The client suspends the execution of all host threads.
2. The client sets the progress mode for the process to `AMD_DBGAPI_PROGRESS_NO_FORWARD` and stops wave creation.
3. The client calls `amd_dbgapi_process_freeze` to suspend execution on the agents.
4. The client queries `AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_INFO_CORE_STATE` and stores the content of the returned buffer in a note in the generated core file.
5. The client includes in the core dump all the information required to form a core dump of the host process.
6. The client unfreezes the process using `amd_dbgapi_process_unfreeze`.
7. The client can set progress to `AMD_DBGAPI_PROGRESS_NORMAL` and resume the execution of host threads as desired.

## 2.8.2 Function Documentation

### 2.8.2.1 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_freeze ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id )`

Freeze the process identified by `process_id`.

The library ensures that all queues belonging to process `process_id` are stopped. All waves are stopped and left in a state suitable to be discovered by another instance of the library. Any cached updates to memory or registers are flushed.

It is required that the client sets the process's progress to [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NO\\_FORWARD](#) and the wave creation mode to [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_CREATION\\_STOP](#) before calling this procedure.

It is expected that all displaced stepping buffers are disabled before calling this operation. If displaced stepping buffers are still enabled when performing this operation, then another instance of the library will see an invalid program counter for the associated wave(s).

It is expected that all host threads are suspended by the client before calling this method as executing threads might create queues and submit dispatches. If any thread is running on the host process, the behavior and state of the library are undefined.

#### Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	The client handle of the process to freeze.
----	-------------------	---

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is in an undefined state.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before calling this function.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	<code>process_id</code> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INCOMPATIBLE_PROCESS_STATE</a>	if either progress mode for the process or wave creation mode for the wave identified by <code>process_id</code> is not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROGRESS_NO_FORWARD</a> or <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_CREATION_STOP</a> .
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_ALREADY_FROZEN</a>	The process <code>process_id</code> is already frozen.

### 2.8.2.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_unfreeze ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id )`

Unfreeze the process identified by `process_id`.

After calling this, the library is allowed to keep writes to registers and memory in an internal cache until the effects are needed to resume execution.



## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	The client handle of the process to unfreeze.
----	-------------------	---

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully and the process is unfrozen.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</i></a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_NOT_FROZEN</i></a>	The process <i>process_id</i> is not frozen. The process is not changed.

## 2.9 Code Objects

Operations related to AMD GPU code objects loaded into a process.

### Data Structures

- struct [amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Opaque code object handle.*

### Macros

- #define [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_CODE\\_OBJECT\\_NONE](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_HANDLE\\_LITERAL](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_id\\_t](#), 0)  
*The NULL code object handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_info\\_t](#) {  
    [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_CODE\\_OBJECT\\_INFO\\_PROCESS](#) = 1,  
    [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_CODE\\_OBJECT\\_INFO\\_URI\\_NAME](#) = 2,  
    [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_CODE\\_OBJECT\\_INFO\\_LOAD\\_ADDRESS](#) = 3 }  
*Code object queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_get\\_info](#).*

### Functions

- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_get\\_info](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_id\\_t](#) [code\\_object\\_id](#), [amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_info\\_t](#) [query](#), [size\\_t](#) [value\\_size](#), void \*[value](#)) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_VERSION\\_0\\_54](#)  
*Query information about a code object.*
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_code\\_object\\_list](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#) [process\\_id](#), [size\\_t](#) \*[code\\_object\\_count](#), [amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_id\\_t](#) \*\*[code\\_objects](#), [amd\\_dbgapi\\_changed\\_t](#) \*[changed](#)) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_VERSION\\_0\\_54](#)  
*Return the list of loaded code objects.*

#### 2.9.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU code objects loaded into a process.

AMD GPU code objects are standard ELF shared libraries defined in [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Object](#).

AMD GPU code objects can be embedded in the host executable code object that is loaded into memory or be in a separate file in the file system. The AMD GPU loader supports loading either from memory or from files. The loader selects the segments to put into memory that contain the code and data necessary for AMD GPU code execution. It allocates global memory to map these segments and performs necessary relocations to create the loaded code object.

## 2.9.2 Macro Definition Documentation

### 2.9.2.1 #define AMD\_DBGAPI\_CODE\_OBJECT\_NONE AMD\_DBGAPI\_HANDLE\_LITERAL (amd\_dbgapi\_code\_object\_id\_t, 0)

The NULL code object handle.

## 2.9.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

### 2.9.3.1 enum amd\_dbgapi\_code\_object\_info\_t

Code object queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_code\\_object\\_get\\_info](#).

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_CODE\_OBJECT\_INFO\_PROCESS** Return the process to which this code object belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_CODE\_OBJECT\_INFO\_URI\_NAME** The URI name of the ELF shared object from which the code object was loaded. Note that the code object is the in memory loaded relocated form of the ELF shared object. Multiple code objects may be loaded at different memory addresses in the same process from the same ELF shared object.

The type of this attribute is a NUL terminated `char*`. It is allocated by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client.

The URI name syntax is defined by the following BNF syntax:

```
code_object_uri ::= file_uri | memory_uri
file_uri       ::= "file://" file_path
                [ range_specifier ]
memory_uri     ::= "memory://" process_id
                range_specifier
range_specifier ::= ( "#" | "?" )
                "offset=" number
                "&" "size=" number
file_path      ::= URI_ENCODED_OS_FILE_PATH
process_id     ::= DECIMAL_NUMBER
number        ::= HEX_NUMBER
                | DECIMAL_NUMBER
                | OCTAL_NUMBER
```

DECIMAL\_NUMBER is a decimal C integral literal, HEX\_NUMBER is a hexadecimal C integral literal with a "0x" or "0X" prefix, and OCTAL\_NUMBER is an octal C integral literal with a "0" prefix.

URI\_ENCODED\_OS\_FILE\_PATH is a file path specified as a URI encoded UTF-8 string. In URI encoding, every character that is not in the regular expression `[a-zA-Z0-9/_.\~]` is encoded as two uppercase hexadecimal digits preceded by "%". Directories in the path are separated by "/".

`offset` is a 0-based byte offset to the start of the code object. For a file URI, it is from the start of the file specified by the `file_path`, and if omitted defaults to 0. For a memory URI, it is the memory address and is required.

`size` is the number of bytes in the code object. For a file URI, if omitted it defaults to the size of the file. It is required for a memory URI.

`process_id` is the identity of the process owning the memory. For Linux it is the C unsigned integral decimal literal for the process ID (PID).

For example:

```
file:///dir1/dir2/file1
file:///dir3/dir4/file2#offset=0x2000&size=3000
memory://1234#offset=0x20000&size=3000
```

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_CODE\_OBJECT\_INFO\_LOAD\_ADDRESS** The difference between the address in the ELF shared object and the address the code object is loaded in memory. The type of this attributes is `ptrdiff_t`.

## 2.9.4 Function Documentation

**2.9.4.1** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_code_object_get_info ( amd_dbgapi_code_object_id_t code_object_id, amd_dbgapi_code_object_info_t query, size_t value_size, void * value )`

Query information about a code object.

`amd_dbgapi_code_object_info_t` specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

### Parameters

in	<i>code_object_id</i>	The handle of the code object being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <code>value</code> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

### Return values

<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code>	The function has been executed successfully.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</code>	A fatal error occurred. The library will not continue to execute.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</code>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_CODE_OBJECT_ID</code>	<code>code_object_id</code> is invalid. <code>value</code> is not used.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</code>	<code>value</code> is NULL or <code>query</code> is invalid.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</code>	<code>value_size</code> does not match the size of the query result.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</code>	This will be reported if the <code>amd_dbgapi_client_callback</code> function returns NULL. <code>value</code> is not used.

**2.9.4.2** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_code_object_list ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, size_t * code_object_count, amd_dbgapi_code_object_id_t ** code_objects, amd_dbgapi_changed_t * changed )`

Return the list of loaded code objects.

The order of the code object handles in the list is unspecified and can vary between calls.

#### Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_N</a> code object list for all processes. Otherwise, the code object list for <i>process_id</i> is requested.
out	<i>code_object_count</i>	The number of code objects currently requested.
out	<i>code_objects</i>	If <i>changed</i> is not NULL and the number of code objects requested is greater than the number of code objects changed since the last call(s) to <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_code_objects</a> , then return NULL. Otherwise, return a pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_code_object_id_t</a> of size <i>code_object_count</i> elements, allocated by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_code_objects</a> callback and is owned by the client.
in,out	<i>changed</i>	If NULL then left unaltered. If not NULL, set the number of code objects for each requested process to the same as when <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_code_objects</a> was last called for them. Otherwise, set the number of code objects to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_YE</a> .

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>code_object_count</i> , and <i>code_objects</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized. <i>code_objects</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized. <i>code_objects</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. <i>code_object_count</i> , <i>code_objects</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>code_object_count</i> or <i>code_objects</i> is invalid. <i>code_object_count</i> , <i>code_objects</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_code_objects</a> returns NULL. <i>code_object_count</i> , <i>code_objects</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.

## 2.10 Agents

Operations related to AMD GPU agents accessible to a process.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_agent_id_t`

*Opaque agent handle.*

### Macros

- #define `AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_agent_id_t, 0)`

*The NULL agent handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_agent_info_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_PROCESS = 1,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_NAME = 2,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_ARCHITECTURE = 3,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_STATE = 4,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_PCI_DOMAIN = 5,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_PCI_SLOT = 6,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_PCI_VENDOR_ID = 7,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_PCI_DEVICE_ID = 8,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_EXECUTION_UNIT_COUNT = 9,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_MAX_WAVES_PER_EXECUTION_UNIT = 10,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_INFO_OS_ID = 11 }`

*Agent queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_agent_get_info`.*

- enum `amd_dbgapi_agent_state_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_STATE_SUPPORTED = 1,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_STATE_NOT_SUPPORTED = 2 }`

*Agent state.*

### Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_agent_get_info (amd_dbgapi_agent_id_t agent_id, amd_dbgapi_agent_info_t query, size_t value_size, void *value)` `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_67`

*Query information about an agent.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_agent_list (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, size_t *agent_count, amd_dbgapi_agent_id_t **agents, amd_dbgapi_changed_t *changed)` `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Return the list of agents.*

### 2.10.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU agents accessible to a process.

Agent is the term for AMD GPU devices that can be accessed by the process.

### 2.10.2 Macro Definition Documentation

#### 2.10.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_AGENT_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_agent_id_t, 0)`

The NULL agent handle.

### 2.10.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 2.10.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_agent_info_t`

Agent queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_agent\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_agent\\_get\\_info](#).

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_PROCESS** Return the process to which this agent belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_NAME** Agent name. The type of this attribute is a pointer to a NUL terminated `char*`. It is allocated by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) and is owned by the client.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_ARCHITECTURE** Return the architecture of this agent. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_id\\_t](#).

If the architecture of the agent is not supported by the library then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_agent\\_get\\_info](#) returns the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#) error. See the [Supported AMD GPU Architectures](#) section.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_STATE** Return the agent state. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with values from [amd\\_dbgapi\\_agent\\_state\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_PCI\_DOMAIN** PCI domain the agent is in. The type of this attribute is `uint16_t`.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_PCI\_SLOT** PCI slot of the agent in BDF format (see [Bus:Device.Function (BDF) Notation][bdf]). The type of this attribute is `uint16_t`.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_PCI\_VENDOR\_ID** PCI vendor ID of the agent. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t`.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_PCI\_DEVICE\_ID** PCI device ID of the agent. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t`.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_EXECUTION\_UNIT\_COUNT** Total number of Execution Units (EUs) available in the agent. The type of this attribute is `size_t`.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_MAX\_WAVES\_PER\_EXECUTION\_UNIT** Maximum number of waves supported by an execution unit. The type of this attribute is `size_t`.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_INFO\_OS\_ID** Native operating system agent ID. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_agent\\_id\\_t](#).

### 2.10.3.2 enum amd\_dbgapi\_agent\_state\_t

Agent state.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_STATE\_SUPPORTED** Agent supports debugging.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_AGENT\_STATE\_NOT\_SUPPORTED** Agent does not support debugging. Reasons include:

- The architecture of the agent is not supported by the library. See the [Supported AMD GPU Architectures](#) section. If there is such an agent then some features may be treated conservatively since the library does not know if the agent really supports the feature. The conservative treatment of such features include:
  - [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_PRECISE\\_MEMORY\\_SUPPORTED](#) is conservatively treated as [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_MEMORY\\_PRECISION\\_NONE](#).
  - [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_PRECISE\\_ALU\\_EXCEPTIONS\\_SUPPORTED](#) is conservatively treated as [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ALU\\_EXCEPTIONS\\_PRECISION\\_NONE](#).
  - [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINT\\_COUNT](#) is conservatively treated as 0.
- The firmware version of the agent is not compatible with the library.
- The AMD GPU driver does not support debugging for the the agent's architecture.

No queues, dispatches, or waves will be reported for the agent.

## 2.10.4 Function Documentation

2.10.4.1 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_agent\_get\_info ( **amd\_dbgapi\_agent\_id\_t** *agent\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_agent\_info\_t** *query*, **size\_t** *value\_size*, void \* *value* )

Query information about an agent.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_agent\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the *value* argument.

Parameters

in	<i>agent_id</i>	The handle of the agent being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed s
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## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The lib
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_AGENT_ID</a>	<code>agent_id</code> is invalid. <code>value</code> is u
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<code>value</code> is NULL or <code>query</code> is inva
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<code>value_size</code> does not match th
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_AVAILABLE</a>	The requested information is not a produce this error. <code>value</code> is unal
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_client_callback</a> <code>value</code> returns NULL. <code>value</code> is u

2.10.4.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) `amd_dbgapi_process_agent_list` ( `amd_dbgapi_process_id_t` *process\_id*,  
`size_t` \* *agent\_count*, `amd_dbgapi_agent_id_t` \*\* *agents*, `amd_dbgapi_changed_t` \* *changed* )

Return the list of agents.

The order of the agent handles in the list is unspecified and can vary between calls.

All agents of the process are reported, even if they do not support debugging. See [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_AGENT\\_STATE](#) ↩  
[NOT\\_SUPPORTED](#).

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_NONE</a> agent list for all processes is requested. Otherwise, the agent list of process <i>process_id</i> is requested.
out	<i>agent_count</i>	The number of agents accessed by process.
out	<i>agents</i>	If <i>changed</i> is not NULL and the agent list for all processes is requested, then return NULL. Otherwise, pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_agent_id_t</a> with agent elements. It is allocated by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_callback</a> and is owned by the client.
in, out	<i>changed</i>	If NULL then left unaltered. If non-NULL, set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_NO</a> if agents for each requested process is the same as when <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_agent_list</a> was called for them. Otherwise, set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_YES</a> .

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully. <code>agent_count</code> , and <code>agents</code> .
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized, and <code>changed</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized, <code>agents</code> , and <code>changed</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</i></a>	<code>process_id</code> is invalid. <code>agent_count</code> , <code>agents</code> , and <code>changed</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i></a>	<code>agent_count</code> or <code>agents</code> are NULL, or <code>changed</code> is not a valid pointer. <code>agents</code> , and <code>changed</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</i></a>	This will be reported if the <code>amd_dbgapi_callback</code> or <code>allocate_agents</code> returns NULL. <code>agent_count</code> , <code>agents</code> , and <code>changed</code> are unaltered.

## 2.11 Queues

Operations related to AMD GPU queues.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_queue_id_t`  
*Opaque queue handle.*

### Macros

- #define `AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_queue_id_t, 0)`  
*The NULL queue handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_queue_info_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_INFO_AGENT = 1,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_INFO_PROCESS = 2,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_INFO_ARCHITECTURE = 3,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_INFO_TYPE = 4,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_INFO_STATE = 5,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_INFO_ERROR_REASON = 6,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_INFO_ADDRESS = 7,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_INFO_SIZE = 8,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_INFO_OS_ID = 9` }  
*Queue queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_queue_get_info`.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_queue_state_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_STATE_VALID = 1,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_STATE_ERROR = 2` }  
*Queue state.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_exceptions_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_NONE = 0,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_WAVE_ABORT = (1 << 0),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_WAVE_TRAP = (1 << 1),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_WAVE_MATH_ERROR = (1 << 2),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_WAVE_ILLEGAL_INSTRUCTION = (1 << 3),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_WAVE_MEMORY_VIOLATION = (1 << 4),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_WAVE_ADDRESS_ERROR = (1 << 5),`  
`DEPRECATED = AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_WAVE_ADDRESS_ERROR,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_PACKET_DISPATCH_DIM_INVALID = (1 << 16),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_PACKET_DISPATCH_GROUP_SEGMENT_SIZE_INVALID = (1 << 17),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_PACKET_DISPATCH_CODE_INVALID = (1 << 18),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_PACKET_UNSUPPORTED = (1 << 20),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_PACKET_DISPATCH_WORKGROUP_SIZE_INVALID = (1 << 21),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_PACKET_DISPATCH_REGISTER_COUNT_TOO_LARGE = (1 << 22),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_PACKET_VENDOR_UNSUPPORTED = (1 << 23),`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_QUEUE_PREEMPTION_ERROR = (1 << 31)` }  
*A bit mask of the exceptions that can cause a queue to enter the queue error state.*

## Functions

- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_get\\_info](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_id\\_t](#) queue\_id, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_info\\_t](#) query, [size\\_t](#) value\_size, void \*value) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_VERSION\\_0\\_68](#)  
*Query information about a queue.*
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_queue\\_list](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#) process\_id, [size\\_t](#) \*queue\_count, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_id\\_t](#) \*\*queues, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_changed\\_t](#) \*changed) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_VERSION\\_0\\_54](#)  
*Return the list of queues.*
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_packet\\_list](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_id\\_t](#) queue\_id, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_packet\\_id\\_t](#) \*read\_packet\_id, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_packet\\_id\\_t](#) \*write\_packet\_id, [size\\_t](#) \*packets\_byte\_size, void \*\*packets\_bytes) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_VERSION\\_0\\_54](#)  
*Return the packets for a queue.*

### 2.11.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU queues.

Queues are user mode data structures that allow packets to be inserted that control the AMD GPU agents. The dispatch packet is used to initiate the execution of a grid of waves.

### 2.11.2 Macro Definition Documentation

2.11.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_queue_id_t, 0)`

The NULL queue handle.

### 2.11.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

2.11.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_exceptions_t`

A bit mask of the exceptions that can cause a queue to enter the queue error state.

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_NONE** If none of the bits are set, then the queue is not in the error state.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_WAVE\_ABORT** A wave on the queue executed a trap instruction used to abort a dispatch.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_WAVE\_TRAP** A wave on the queue executed an instruction that caused an exception. This includes executing a trap instruction (other than the trap reported as [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_ABORT](#)), executing an instruction that causes a fatal halt, executing an instruction that causes an ECC error, or executing an instruction that triggers a watchpoint (normally watchpoints are handled by the library and are never passed to the inferior's runtime to cause this exception).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_WAVE\_MATH\_ERROR** A wave on the queue executed an instruction that had a floating point or integer enabled exception condition. The conditions include:

- Floating point operation is invalid.
- Floating point operation had subnormal input that was rounded to zero.
- Floating point operation performed a division by zero.
- Floating point operation produced an overflow result. The result was rounded to infinity.
- Floating point operation produced an underflow result. A subnormal result was rounded to zero.
- Floating point operation produced an inexact result.
- Integer operation performed a division by zero.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_WAVE\_ILLEGAL\_INSTRUCTION** A wave on the queue executed an illegal instruction.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_WAVE\_MEMORY\_VIOLATION** A wave on the queue had a memory violation. This happens when accessing a non-existent memory page or a page without the necessary permission (such as writing to a readonly page or executing a non-execute page).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_WAVE\_ADDRESS\_ERROR** A wave on the queue had an exception due to accessing an invalid memory address. This includes an address that is not suitably aligned (for example, a non-naturally aligned atomic), or is outside the supported address range for global or flat address apertures.

**DEPRECATED** Old deprecated name kept for backward compatibility. Will be removed in a future release.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_PACKET\_DISPATCH\_DIM\_INVALID** A dispatch packet on the queue has an invalid dimension.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_PACKET\_DISPATCH\_GROUP\_SEGMENT\_SIZE\_INVALID** A dispatch packet on the queue has an invalid group segment size.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_PACKET\_DISPATCH\_CODE\_INVALID** A dispatch packet on the queue has a NULL code address.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_PACKET\_UNSUPPORTED** A packet on the queue has an unsupported code.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_PACKET\_DISPATCH\_WORKGROUP\_SIZE\_INVALID** A dispatch packet on the queue has an invalid workgroup size.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_PACKET\_DISPATCH\_REGISTER\_COUNT\_TOO\_LARGE** A dispatch packet on the queue requires too many registers.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_PACKET\_VENDOR\_UNSUPPORTED** A packet on the queue has an invalid vendor code.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EXCEPTION\_QUEUE\_PREEMPTION\_ERROR** There was an error preempting the queue. When the AMD GPU device driver generates this error it may cause all waves associated with the queue to be killed. Killing a wave causes it to be terminated immediately without reporting any exceptions. Any killed waves that have a pending single step will report a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) event to indicate that the single step has been cancelled.

### 2.11.3.2 enum amd\_dbgapi\_queue\_info\_t

Queue queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_get\\_info](#).

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_INFO\_AGENT** Return the agent to which this queue belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_agent\\_id\\_t](#).

- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_INFO\_PROCESS** Return the process to which this queue belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).
- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_INFO\_ARCHITECTURE** Return the architecture of this queue. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_id\\_t](#).
- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_INFO\_TYPE** Return the queue type. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with values from [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_type\\_t](#).
- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_INFO\_STATE** Return the queue state. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with values from [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_state\\_t](#).
- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_INFO\_ERROR\_REASON** Return the set of exceptions that caused the queue to enter the queue error state. If the queue is not in the queue error state then [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_NONE](#) is returned. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_exceptions\\_t](#).
- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_INFO\_ADDRESS** Return the base address of the memory holding the queue packets. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#).
- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_INFO\_SIZE** Return the size in bytes of the memory holding the queue packets. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).
- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_INFO\_OS\_ID** Native operating system queue ID. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_id\\_t](#).

### 2.11.3.3 enum amd\_dbgapi\_queue\_state\_t

Queue state.

Enumerator

- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_STATE\_VALID** Queue is in a valid state.
- AMD\_DBGAPI\_QUEUE\_STATE\_ERROR** Queue is in the queue error state. No further waves will be started on the queue. All waves that belong to the queue are inhibited from executing further instructions regardless of whether they are in the halt state.
- When the inferior's runtime puts a queue into the queue error state, a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_QUEUE\\_ERROR](#) event will be reported. In addition, any waves that belong to the queue that have pending single step requests will cause a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) event to be generated to indicate the single step has been cancelled.

## 2.11.4 Function Documentation

### 2.11.4.1 amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_process\_queue\_list ( amd\_dbgapi\_process\_id\_t process\_id, size\_t \* queue\_count, amd\_dbgapi\_queue\_id\_t \*\* queues, amd\_dbgapi\_changed\_t \* changed )

Return the list of queues.

The order of the queue handles in the list is unspecified and can vary between calls.

The queues of the process that are associated with agents that do not support debugging are not reported. See [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_AGENT\\_STATE\\_NOT\\_SUPPORTED](#).

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_NON</a> queue list for all processes is requested. Otherwise, the queue list of process <i>process_id</i> is requested.
out	<i>queue_count</i>	The number of queues accessed by process.
out	<i>queues</i>	If <i>changed</i> is not NULL and the queue list for all of the processes requested have changed since the last call(s) to <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_queue_list</a> for them, then return NULL. Otherwise return a pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_queue_id_t</a> with <i>queue_count</i> elements. It is allocated by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_queues</a> callback and is owned by the client.
in, out	<i>changed</i>	If NULL then left unaltered. If non-NULL then set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_NO</a> if the queue list for each requested process is the same as when <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_queue_list</a> was last called for them. Otherwise set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_YES</a> .

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>queue_count</i> , and <i>queues</i> .
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. <i>queue_count</i> , and <i>queues</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>queue_count</i> or <i>queues</i> are NULL, or <i>process_id</i> is NULL, and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_queues</a> returns NULL. <i>queue_count</i> and <i>queues</i> are unaltered.

2.11.4.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_queue_get_info ( amd_dbgapi_queue_id_t queue_id, amd_dbgapi_queue_info_t query, size_t value_size, void * value )`

Query information about a queue.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the *value* argument.

## Parameters

in	<i>queue_id</i>	The handle of the queue being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library will not continue to execute.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_QUEUE_ID</a>	<i>queue_id</i> is invalid. <i>value</i> is undefined.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>value</i> is NULL or <i>query</i> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<i>value_size</i> does not match the size of the query result.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_client_callback</a> function returns NULL. <i>value</i> is undefined.

**2.11.4.3** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_queue_packet_list ( amd_dbgapi_queue_id_t queue_id, amd_dbgapi_os_queue_packet_id_t * read_packet_id, amd_dbgapi_os_queue_packet_id_t * write_packet_id, size_t * packets_byte_size, void ** packets_bytes )`

Return the packets for a queue.

Since the AMD GPU is asynchronously reading the packets this is only a snapshot of the packets present in the queue, and only includes the packets that the producer has made available to the queue. In obtaining the snapshot the library may pause the queue processing in order to get a consistent snapshot.

The queue packets are returned as a byte block that the client must interpret according to the packet ABI determined by the queue type available using the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_QUEUE\\_INFO\\_TYPE](#) query. See [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_type\\_t](#).

## Parameters

in	<i>queue_id</i>	The queue for which the packet list is requested.
out	<i>read_packet_id</i>	The packet ID for the next packet to be read from the queue. It corresponds to the packet ID in <i>packets_bytes</i> . If <i>packets_byte_size</i> is zero, the packet ID for the next packet added to the queue.



## Parameters

out	<i>write_packet_id</i>	The packet ID for the next packet to be added to the queue. It corresponds to the packet ID of the last packet in <code>packets_bytes</code> after the last packet in <code>packets_bytes</code> if <code>packets_byte_size</code> is zero, the packet ID for the next packet added to the queue.
out	<i>packets_byte_size</i>	The number of bytes of packets on the queue.
out	<i>packets_bytes</i>	If non-NULL, it references a pointer to a buffer of <code>packets_byte_size</code> bytes allocated by the <code>amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_callback</code> and is owned by the client. If the packet bytes are not returned, <code>packets_byte_size</code> is zero.

## Return values

<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i>	The function has been executed successfully. <code>read_packet_id</code> , <code>write_packet_id</code> , and <code>packets_bytes</code> are unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized. <code>write_packet_id</code> , <code>packets_byte_size</code> , and <code>packets_bytes</code> are unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized. <code>write_packet_id</code> , <code>packets_byte_size</code> , and <code>packets_bytes</code> are unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i>	<code>read_packet_id</code> , <code>write_packet_id</code> , <code>packets_byte_size</code> , and <code>packets_bytes</code> are unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED</i>	<code>queue_id</code> has a queue type that is not supported. <code>write_packet_id</code> , <code>packets_byte_size</code> , and <code>packets_bytes</code> are unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR</i>	An error was encountered when attempting to add a packet to the queue. For example, the queue may be corrupted. <code>read_packet_id</code> , <code>write_packet_id</code> , <code>packets_byte_size</code> , and <code>packets_bytes</code> are unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</i>	This will be reported if the <code>amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_callback</code> returns NULL. <code>write_packet_id</code> , <code>packets_byte_size</code> , and <code>packets_bytes</code> are unaltered.

## 2.12 Dispatches

Operations related to AMD GPU dispatches.

### Data Structures

- struct [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Opaque dispatch handle.*

### Macros

- #define [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_NONE](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_HANDLE\\_LITERAL](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_id\\_t](#), 0)  
*The NULL dispatch handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_info\\_t](#) {  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_QUEUE](#) = 1,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_AGENT](#) = 2,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_PROCESS](#) = 3,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_ARCHITECTURE](#) = 4,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_OS\\_QUEUE\\_PACKET\\_ID](#) = 5,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_BARRIER](#) = 6,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_ACQUIRE\\_FENCE](#) = 7,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_RELEASE\\_FENCE](#) = 8,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_GRID\\_DIMENSIONS](#) = 9,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_WORKGROUP\\_SIZES](#) = 10,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_GRID\\_SIZES](#) = 11,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_PRIVATE\\_SEGMENT\\_SIZE](#) = 12,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_GROUP\\_SEGMENT\\_SIZE](#) = 13,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_KERNEL\\_ARGUMENT\\_SEGMENT\\_ADDRESS](#) = 14,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_KERNEL\\_DESCRIPTOR\\_ADDRESS](#) = 15,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_KERNEL\\_CODE\\_ENTRY\\_ADDRESS](#) = 16,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_INFO\\_KERNEL\\_COMPLETION\\_ADDRESS](#) = 17 }  
*Dispatch queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_get\\_info](#).*
- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_barrier\\_t](#) {  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_BARRIER\\_NONE](#) = 0,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_BARRIER\\_PRESENT](#) = 1 }  
*Dispatch barrier.*
- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_fence\\_scope\\_t](#) {  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_FENCE\\_SCOPE\\_NONE](#) = 0,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_FENCE\\_SCOPE\\_AGENT](#) = 1,  
[AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_DISPATCH\\_FENCE\\_SCOPE\\_SYSTEM](#) = 2 }  
*Dispatch memory fence scope.*

## Functions

- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_get\\_info](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_id\\_t](#) dispatch\_id, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_info\\_t](#) query, [size\\_t](#) value\_size, void \*value) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_VERSION\\_0\\_54](#)  
*Query information about a dispatch.*
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_dispatch\\_list](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#) process\_id, [size\\_t](#) \*dispatch\_count, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_id\\_t](#) \*\*dispatches, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_changed\\_t](#) \*changed) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_VERSION\\_0\\_54](#)  
*Return the list of dispatches.*

### 2.12.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU dispatches.

Dispatches are initiated by queue dispatch packets in the format supported by the queue. See [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_type\\_t](#). Dispatches are the means that waves are created on the AMD GPU.

### 2.12.2 Macro Definition Documentation

2.12.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_DISPATCH_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_dispatch_id_t, 0)`

The NULL dispatch handle.

### 2.12.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

2.12.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_dispatch_barrier_t`

Dispatch barrier.

Controls when the dispatch will start being executed relative to previous packets on the queue.

Enumerator

**`AMD_DBGAPI_DISPATCH_BARRIER_NONE`** Dispatch has no barrier.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_DISPATCH_BARRIER_PRESENT`** Dispatch has a barrier. The dispatch will not be executed until all proceeding packets on the queue have completed.

2.12.3.2 `enum amd_dbgapi_dispatch_fence_scope_t`

Dispatch memory fence scope.

Controls how memory is acquired before a dispatch starts executing and released after the dispatch completes execution.

Enumerator

**`AMD_DBGAPI_DISPATCH_FENCE_SCOPE_NONE`** There is no fence.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_DISPATCH_FENCE_SCOPE_AGENT`** There is a fence with agent memory scope.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_DISPATCH_FENCE_SCOPE_SYSTEM`** There is a fence with system memory scope.

### 2.12.3.3 enum amd\_dbgapi\_dispatch\_info\_t

Dispatch queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_get\\_info](#).

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_QUEUE** Return the queue to which this dispatch belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_AGENT** Return the agent to which this dispatch belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_agent\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_PROCESS** Return the process to which this dispatch belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_ARCHITECTURE** Return the architecture of this dispatch. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_OS\_QUEUE\_PACKET\_ID** Return the queue packet ID of the dispatch packet that initiated the dispatch. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_packet\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_BARRIER** Return the dispatch barrier setting. The type of this attribute is [uint32\\_t](#) with values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_barrier\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_ACQUIRE\_FENCE** Return the dispatch acquire fence. The type of this attribute is [uint32\\_t](#) with values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_fence\\_scope\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_RELEASE\_FENCE** Return the dispatch release fence. The type of this attribute is [uint32\\_t](#) with values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_fence\\_scope\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_GRID\_DIMENSIONS** Return the dispatch grid dimensionality. The type of this attribute is [uint32\\_t](#) with a value of 1, 2, or 3.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_WORKGROUP\_SIZES** Return the dispatch workgroup size (work-items) in the X, Y, and Z dimensions. The type of this attribute is [uint16\\_t\[3\]](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_GRID\_SIZES** Return the dispatch grid size (work-items) in the X, Y, and Z dimensions. The type of this attribute is [uint32\\_t\[3\]](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_PRIVATE\_SEGMENT\_SIZE** Return the dispatch private segment size in bytes. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_GROUP\_SEGMENT\_SIZE** Return the dispatch group segment size in bytes. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_KERNEL\_ARGUMENT\_SEGMENT\_ADDRESS** Return the dispatch kernel argument segment address. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_KERNEL\_DESCRIPTOR\_ADDRESS** Return the dispatch kernel descriptor address. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_KERNEL\_CODE\_ENTRY\_ADDRESS** Return the dispatch kernel code entry address. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_DISPATCH\_INFO\_KERNEL\_COMPLETION\_ADDRESS** Return the dispatch completion event address. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#). The ABI of the completion event varies depending on the queue type available using the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_QUEUE\\_INFO\\_TYPE](#) query. See [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_queue\\_type\\_t](#). If the queue type does not use completion events, or the dispatch packet does not define a completion event, then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_get\\_info](#) will return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_SUPPORTED](#).

### 2.12.4 Function Documentation

2.12.4.1 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** **AMD\_DBGAPI** **amd\_dbgapi\_dispatch\_get\_info** ( **amd\_dbgapi\_dispatch\_id\_t** *dispatch\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_dispatch\_info\_t** *query*, **size\_t** *value\_size*, **void \*** *value* )

Query information about a dispatch.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the *value* argument.

#### Parameters

in	<i>dispatch_id</i>	The handle of the dispatch being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed s
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The lib
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_DISPATCH_ID</a>	<i>queue_id</i> is invalid. <i>value</i> is u
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED</a>	The requested <i>query</i> is not supp
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>value</i> is NULL or <i>query</i> is inva
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<i>value_size</i> does not match th
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_db</a> <i>value</i> returns NULL. <i>value</i> is u

2.12.4.2 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** **AMD\_DBGAPI** **amd\_dbgapi\_process\_dispatch\_list** ( **amd\_dbgapi\_process\_id\_t** *process\_id*, **size\_t \*** *dispatch\_count*, **amd\_dbgapi\_dispatch\_id\_t \*** *dispatches*, **amd\_dbgapi\_changed\_t \*** *changed* )

Return the list of dispatches.

The order of the dispatch handles in the list is unspecified and can vary between calls.

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_NO</a> dispatch list for all processes is requested. Otherwise, the dispatch list of process <i>process_id</i> is requested.
out	<i>dispatch_count</i>	The number of dispatches active.
out	<i>dispatches</i>	If <i>changed</i> is not NULL and the <i>dispatches</i> of all of the processes requested <i>process_id</i> have changed since the last call(s) to <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_dispatch_list</a> , then return NULL. Otherwise, return a pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_dispatch_id_t</a> with <i>dispatch_count</i> elements. It is owned by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_dispatches</a> callback and is owned by the client.
in, out	<i>changed</i>	If NULL then left unaltered. If non-NULL, set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_NO</a> if <i>dispatches</i> for each requested process are the same as when <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_dispatch_list</a> was last called for them. Otherwise, set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_YES</a> .

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>dispatch_count</i> , and <i>dispatches</i> .
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized. <i>dispatch_count</i> , and <i>dispatches</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized. <i>dispatch_count</i> , and <i>dispatches</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. <i>dispatch_count</i> and <i>dispatches</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>dispatch_count</i> or <i>dispatches</i> are invalid. <i>dispatch_count</i> , <i>dispatches</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_dispatches</a> callback returns NULL. <i>dispatch_count</i> , <i>dispatches</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.

## 2.13 Workgroup

Operations related to AMD GPU workgroups.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_workgroup_id_t`  
*Opaque workgroup handle.*

### Macros

- #define `AMD_DBGAPI_WORKGROUP_NONE` `AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL` (`amd_dbgapi_workgroup_id_t`, 0)  
*The NULL workgroup handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_workgroup_info_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WORKGROUP_INFO_DISPATCH` = 1,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WORKGROUP_INFO_QUEUE` = 2,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WORKGROUP_INFO_AGENT` = 3,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WORKGROUP_INFO_PROCESS` = 4,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WORKGROUP_INFO_ARCHITECTURE` = 5,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WORKGROUP_INFO_WORKGROUP_COORD` = 6 }  
*Workgroup queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_workgroup_get_info`.*

### Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI` `amd_dbgapi_workgroup_get_info` (`amd_dbgapi_workgroup_id_t` `workgroup_id`, `amd_dbgapi_workgroup_info_t` `query`, `size_t` `value_size`, `void *``value`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_64`  
*Query information about a workgroup.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI` `amd_dbgapi_process_workgroup_list` (`amd_dbgapi_process_id_t` `process_id`, `size_t *``workgroup_count`, `amd_dbgapi_workgroup_id_t **``workgroups`, `amd_dbgapi_changed_t *``changed`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_64`  
*Return the list of existing workgroups.*

#### 2.13.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU workgroups.

## 2.13.2 Macro Definition Documentation

2.13.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_WORKGROUP_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL  
(amd_dbgapi_workgroup_id_t, 0)`

The NULL workgroup handle.

## 2.13.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

2.13.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_workgroup_info_t`

Workgroup queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_workgroup\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_workgroup\\_get\\_info](#).

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WORKGROUP\_INFO\_DISPATCH** Return the dispatch to which this workgroup belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_id\\_t](#).

If the dispatch associated with a workgroup is not available then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_workgroup\\_get\\_info](#) returns the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#) error. See the [Known Limitations and Restrictions](#) section.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WORKGROUP\_INFO\_QUEUE** Return the queue to which this workgroup belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WORKGROUP\_INFO\_AGENT** Return the agent to which this workgroup belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_agent\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WORKGROUP\_INFO\_PROCESS** Return the process to which this workgroup belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WORKGROUP\_INFO\_ARCHITECTURE** Return the architecture of this workgroup. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WORKGROUP\_INFO\_WORKGROUP\_COORD** The workgroup workgroup coordinate in the dispatch grid dimensions. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t[3]` with elements 1, 2, and 3 corresponding to the X, Y, and Z coordinates respectively.

If the dispatch associated with a workgroup is not available then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_workgroup\\_get\\_info](#) returns [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#). See the [Known Limitations and Restrictions](#) section.

## 2.13.4 Function Documentation

2.13.4.1 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_workgroup_list ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t  
process_id, size_t * workgroup_count, amd_dbgapi_workgroup_id_t ** workgroups, amd_dbgapi_changed_t  
* changed )`

Return the list of existing workgroups.

The order of the workgroup handles in the list is unspecified and can vary between calls.



## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_NO</a> workgroup list for all processes is requested. Otherwise, the workgroup list of <i>process_id</i> is requested.
out	<i>workgroup_count</i>	The number of workgroups executed by the process.
out	<i>workgroups</i>	If <i>changed</i> is not NULL and the pointer is not NULL, then return the pointer of all of the processes requested. Otherwise, changed since the last call(s) to <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_workgroup_get_info</a> of them, then return NULL. Otherwise, return a pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_workgroup_id_t</a> with <i>workgroup_count</i> elements. The array is allocated by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_workgroups</a> callback and is owned by the client.
in, out	<i>changed</i>	If NULL then left unaltered. If not NULL, then set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_NO</a> if the workgroups for each requested process are the same as when <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_workgroup_get_info</a> was last called for them. Otherwise, set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_YES</a> .

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>workgroup_count</i> , and <i>workgroups</i> are returned.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized. <i>workgroup_count</i> , and <i>workgroups</i> are returned.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized. <i>workgroups</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. <i>workgroup_count</i> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>workgroup_count</i> or <i>workgroups</i> are invalid. <i>workgroup_count</i> , <i>workgroups</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_workgroups</a> returns NULL. <i>workgroup_count</i> , <i>workgroups</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.

2.13.4.2 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_workgroup\\_get\\_info](#) ( [amd\\_dbgapi\\_workgroup\\_id\\_t](#) *workgroup\_id*, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_workgroup\\_info\\_t](#) *query*, [size\\_t](#) *value\_size*, void \* *value* )

Query information about a workgroup.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_workgroup\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

#### Parameters

in	<i>workgroup_id</i>	The handle of the workgroup being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library will not continue to execute.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WORKGROUP_ID</a>	<i>workgroup_id</i> is invalid. <i>value</i> is not used.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>value</i> is NULL or <i>query</i> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<i>value_size</i> does not match the size of the query result.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_AVAILABLE</a>	The requested information is not available. The driver can produce this error. <i>value</i> is not used.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_client_callback</a> <i>value</i> returns NULL. <i>value</i> is not used.

## 2.14 Wave

Operations related to AMD GPU waves.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t`

*Opaque wave handle.*

### Macros

- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t, 0)`

*The NULL wave handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_wave_info_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_STATE = 1,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_STOP_REASON = 2,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_WATCHPOINTS = 3,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_WORKGROUP = 4,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_DISPATCH = 5,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_QUEUE = 6,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_AGENT = 7,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_PROCESS = 8,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_ARCHITECTURE = 9,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_PC = 10,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_EXEC_MASK = 11,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_WORKGROUP_COORD = 12,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_WAVE_NUMBER_IN_WORKGROUP = 13,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_INFO_LANE_COUNT = 14 }`

*Wave queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_wave_get_info`.*

- enum `amd_dbgapi_wave_state_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STATE_RUN = 1,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STATE_SINGLE_STEP = 2,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STATE_STOP = 3 }`

*The execution state of a wave.*

- enum `amd_dbgapi_wave_stop_reasons_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_NONE` = 0,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_BREAKPOINT` = (1 << 0),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_WATCHPOINT` = (1 << 1),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_SINGLE_STEP` = (1 << 2),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_FP_INPUT_DENORMAL` = (1 << 3),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_FP_DIVIDE_BY_0` = (1 << 4),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_FP_OVERFLOW` = (1 << 5),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_FP_UNDERFLOW` = (1 << 6),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_FP_INEXACT` = (1 << 7),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_FP_INVALID_OPERATION` = (1 << 8),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_INT_DIVIDE_BY_0` = (1 << 9),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_DEBUG_TRAP` = (1 << 10),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_ASSERT_TRAP` = (1 << 11),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_TRAP` = (1 << 12),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_MEMORY_VIOLATION` = (1 << 13),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_ADDRESS_ERROR` = (1 << 14),  
`DEPRECATED` = `AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_WAVE_ADDRESS_ERROR`,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_ILLEGAL_INSTRUCTION` = (1 << 15),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_ECC_ERROR` = (1 << 16),  
`AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_FATAL_HALT` = (1 << 17) }

*A bit mask of the reasons that a wave stopped.*

- enum `amd_dbgapi_resume_mode_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_RESUME_MODE_NORMAL` = 0,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_RESUME_MODE_SINGLE_STEP` = 1 }

*The mode in which to resuming the execution of a wave.*

## Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_wave_get_info` (`amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t` `wave_id`, `amd_dbgapi_wave_info_t` `query`, `size_t` `value_size`, `void *``value`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_64`

*Query information about a wave.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_wave_list` (`amd_dbgapi_process_id_t` `process_id`, `size_t *``wave_count`, `amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t **``waves`, `amd_dbgapi_changed_t *``changed`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Return the list of existing waves.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_wave_stop` (`amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t` `wave_id`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`

*Request a wave to stop executing.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_wave_resume` (`amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t` `wave_id`, `amd_dbgapi_resume_mode_t` `resume_mode`, `amd_dbgapi_exceptions_t` `exceptions`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`

*Resume execution of a stopped wave.*

### 2.14.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU waves.

## 2.14.2 Macro Definition Documentation

### 2.14.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t, 0)`

The NULL wave handle.

## 2.14.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

### 2.14.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_resume_mode_t`

The mode in which to resuming the execution of a wave.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_RESUME\_MODE\_NORMAL** Resume normal execution.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_RESUME\_MODE\_SINGLE\_STEP** Resume execution in in single step mode.

### 2.14.3.2 `enum amd_dbgapi_wave_info_t`

Wave queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_get\\_info](#).

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_STATE** Return the wave's state. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with values define by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_state\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_STOP\_REASON** Return the reason the wave stopped as a bit set. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop\\_reasons\\_t](#). The wave must be stopped to make this query.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_WATCHPOINTS** Return the watchpoint(s) the wave triggered. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_watchpoint\\_list\\_t](#). The `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_list_t::count` field is set to the number of watchpoints that were triggered. The `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_list_t::watchpoint_ids` field is set to a pointer to an array of [amd\\_dbgapi\\_watchpoint\\_id\\_t](#) with `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_list_t::count` elements comprising the triggered watchpoint handles. The array is allocated by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client. The wave must be stopped to make this query.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_WORKGROUP** Return the workgroup to which this wave belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_workgroup\\_id\\_t](#).

If the workgroup associated with a wave is not available then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_get\\_info](#) returns the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#) error. See the [Known Limitations and Restrictions](#) section.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_DISPATCH** Return the dispatch to which this wave belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_id\\_t](#).

If the dispatch associated with a wave is not available then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_get\\_info](#) returns the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#) error. See the [Known Limitations and Restrictions](#) section.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_QUEUE** Return the queue to which this wave belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_AGENT** Return the agent to which this wave belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_agent\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_PROCESS** Return the process to which this wave belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_ARCHITECTURE** Return the architecture of this wave. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_PC** Return the current program counter value of the wave. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#). The wave must be stopped to make this query.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_EXEC\_MASK** Return the current execution mask of the wave. Each bit of the mask maps to a lane with the least significant bit corresponding to the lane with a [amd\\_dbgapi\\_lane\\_id\\_t](#) value of 0 and so forth. If the bit is 1 then the lane is active, otherwise the lane is not active. The type of this attribute is `uint64_t`. The wave must be stopped to make this query.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_WORKGROUP\_COORD** The wave workgroup coordinate in the dispatch grid dimensions. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t[3]` with elements 1, 2, and 3 corresponding to the X, Y, and Z coordinates respectively.

If the dispatch associated with a wave is not available then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_get\\_info](#) returns [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#). See the [Known Limitations and Restrictions](#) section.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_WAVE\_NUMBER\_IN\_WORKGROUP** The wave's number in the workgroup. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t`. The work-items of a workgroup are mapped to the lanes of the waves of the workgroup in flattened work-item ID order, with the first work-item corresponding to lane 0 of wave 0, and so forth.

If the dispatch associated with a wave is not available then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_get\\_info](#) returns [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#). See the [Known Limitations and Restrictions](#) section.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_INFO\_LANE\_COUNT** The number of lanes supported by the wave. The type of this attribute is `size_t`.

### 2.14.3.3 enum amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_state\_t

The execution state of a wave.

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STATE\_RUN** The wave is running.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STATE\_SINGLE\_STEP** The wave is running in single-step mode. It will execute a single instruction and then stop.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STATE\_STOP** The wave is stopped. Note that a wave may stop at any time due to the instructions it executes or because the queue it is executing on enters the error state. This will cause a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) event to be created. However, until [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_next\\_pending\\_event](#) returns the event, the wave will continue to be reported as in the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STATE\\_RUN](#) state. Only when the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) event is returned by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_next\\_pending\\_event](#) will the wave be reported in the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STATE\\_STOP](#) state.

## 2.14.3.4 enum amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_stop\_reasons\_t

A bit mask of the reasons that a wave stopped.

The stop reason of a wave is available using the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_STOP\\_REASON](#) query.

## Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_NONE** If none of the bits are set, then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop](#) stopped the wave.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_BREAKPOINT** The wave stopped due to executing a breakpoint instruction. Use the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ARCHITECTURE\\_INFO\\_BREAKPOINT\\_INSTRUCTION\\_PC\\_ADJUST](#) query to determine the address of the breakpoint instruction.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_WATCHPOINT** The wave stopped due to triggering a data watchpoint. The [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINTS](#) query can be used to determine which watchpoint(s) were triggered.

The program counter may not be positioned at the instruction that caused the watchpoint(s) to be triggered as the AMD GPU can continue executing instructions after initiating a memory operation. If the architecture supports it, the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_set\\_memory\\_precision](#) can be used to control the precision, but may significantly reduce performance.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_SINGLE\_STEP** The wave stopped due to completing an instruction single-step.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_FP\_INPUT\_DENORMAL** The wave stopped due to triggering an enabled floating point input denormal exception. This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_FP\_DIVIDE\_BY\_0** The wave stopped due to triggering an enabled floating point divide by zero exception. This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_FP\_OVERFLOW** The wave stopped due to triggering an enabled floating point overflow exception. This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_FP\_UNDERFLOW** The wave stopped due to triggering an enabled floating point underflow exception. This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_FP\_INEXACT** The wave stopped due to triggering an enabled floating point inexact exception. This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_FP\_INVALID\_OPERATION** The wave stopped due to triggering an enabled floating point invalid operation exception. This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_INT\_DIVIDE\_BY\_0** The wave stopped due to triggering an enabled integer divide by zero exception. This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_DEBUG\_TRAP** The wave stopped due to executing a debug trap instruction. The program counter is left positioned after the trap instruction. The wave can be resumed using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_resume](#).

The debug trap instruction can be generated using the `llvm.debugtrap` compiler intrinsic. See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Conventions - AMDHSA - Trap Handler ABI](#).

A debug trap can be used to explicitly insert stop points in a program to help debugging. They behave as no operations if a debugger is not connected and stop the wave if executed with the debugger attached.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_ASSERT\_TRAP** The wave stopped due to executing an assert trap instruction. The program counter is left positioned at the assert trap instruction.

The trap instruction can be generated using the `llvm.trap` compiler intrinsic. See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Conventions - AMDHSA - Trap Handler ABI](#).

An assert trap can be used to abort the execution of the dispatches executing on a queue.

This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_TRAP** The wave stopped due to executing a trap instruction other than the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STOP\\_REASON\\_DEBUG\\_TRAP](#) or [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STOP\\_REASON\\_ASSERT\\_TRAP](#) trap instruction. The program counter is left positioned at the trap instruction.

This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_MEMORY\_VIOLATION** The wave stopped due to a memory violation. It indicates a non-existent page was accessed or a page without the necessary permission (such as writing to a readonly page or executing a non-execute page).

The program counter may not be positioned at the instruction that caused the memory violation as the AMD GPU can continue executing instructions after initiating a memory operation. If the architecture supports it, the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_set\\_memory\\_precision](#) can be used to control the memory exception reporting precision, but may significantly reduce performance.

This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_MEMORY\\_VIOLATION](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_ADDRESS\_ERROR** The wave stopped due to an aperture violation. It indicates the memory address is outside the virtual address range.

The program counter may not be positioned at the instruction that caused the aperture violation as the AMD GPU can continue executing instructions after initiating a memory operation. If the architecture supports it, the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_set\\_memory\\_precision](#) can be used to control the precision, but may significantly reduce performance.

This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_ADDRESS\\_ERROR](#) queue error reason.

**DEPRECATED** Old deprecated name kept for backward compatibility. Will be removed in a future release.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_ILLEGAL\_INSTRUCTION** The wave stopped due to executing an illegal instruction. The program counter is left positioned at the illegal instruction.

This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_ILLEGAL\\_INSTRUCTION](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_ECC\_ERROR** The wave stopped due to detecting an unrecoverable ECC error. The program counter may not be positioned at the instruction that caused the memory violation as the AMD GPU can continue executing instructions after initiating a memory operation. If the architecture supports it, the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_set\\_memory\\_precision](#) can be used to control the precision, but may significantly reduce performance.

This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WAVE\_STOP\_REASON\_FATAL\_HALT** The wave stopped after causing a hardware fatal halt.

This stop reason would normally put the wave's queue into the queue error state and include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_WAVE\\_TRAP](#) queue error reason.

## 2.14.4 Function Documentation



2.14.4.1 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_wave_list ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, size_t * wave_count, amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t ** waves, amd_dbgapi_changed_t * changed )`

Return the list of existing waves.

The order of the wave handles in the list is unspecified and can vary between calls.

#### Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_NONE</a> the wave list for all processes is requested. Otherwise, the wave list of process <i>process_id</i> is requested.
out	<i>wave_count</i>	The number of waves executing in the process.
out	<i>waves</i>	If <i>changed</i> is not NULL and the wave list for all of the processes requested have changed since the last call(s) to <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_process_wave_list</a> for each of them, then return NULL. Otherwise, return a pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t</a> with <i>wave_count</i> elements. It is allocated by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_waves</a> callback and is owned by the client.
in, out	<i>changed</i>	If NULL then left unaltered. If non-NULL then set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_NO</a> if no waves for each requested process is changed since the last called for them. Otherwise, set to <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_CHANGED_YES</a> .

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>wave_count</i> , and <i>waves</i> .
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left unaltered. <i>waves</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left unaltered. <i>wave_count</i> and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. <i>wave_count</i> , <i>waves</i> , and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>wave_count</i> or <i>waves</i> are NULL, or <i>changed</i> is NULL. <i>wave_count</i> and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_waves</a> returns NULL. <i>wave_count</i> and <i>changed</i> are unaltered.

2.14.4.2 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_get\_info ( **amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_id\_t** *wave\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_info\_t** *query*, **size\_t** *value\_size*, void \* *value* )

Query information about a wave.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the *value* argument.

#### Parameters

in	<i>wave_id</i>	The handle of the wave being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library will not continue to execute.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before using any functions.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</a>	<i>wave_id</i> is invalid. <i>value</i> is undefined.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>value</i> is NULL or <i>query</i> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<i>value_size</i> does not match the size of the query result.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_AVAILABLE</a>	The requested information is not available. The hardware may not have produced this error. <i>value</i> is undefined.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED</a>	<i>query</i> has a value of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_wave_info_t::WAVE_STOPPED</a> but the wave is not stopped.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_client_callback_t</a> returns NULL. <i>value</i> is undefined.

2.14.4.3 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_resume ( **amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_id\_t** *wave\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_resume\_mode\_t** *resume\_mode*, **amd\_dbgapi\_exceptions\_t** *exceptions* )

Resume execution of a stopped wave.

The wave can be resumed normally in which case it will be in the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STATE\\_RUN](#) state and be available for the hardware to execute instructions. Just because it is in the run state does not mean the hardware will start executing instructions immediately as that depends on the AMD GPU hardware scheduler.

If while in the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STATE\\_RUN](#) state, the wave encounters something that stops its execution, or [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop](#) is used to stop the wave execution, then a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) event will be created.

If while in the `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STATE_RUN` state the wave terminates, no event is created.

The wave can be resumed in single step mode in which case it will be in the `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STATE_SINGLE_STEP` state. It is available for the hardware to execute one instruction. After completing execution of a regular instruction, a `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_STOP` event will be created that indicates the wave has stopped. The stop reason of the wave will include `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_SINGLE_STEP`. After completing execution of a wave termination instruction, a `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_COMMAND_TERMINATED` event will be created that indicates that the wave has terminated.

Resuming a wave in single step mode does not necessarily cause it to execute any instructions as it is up to the AMD GPU hardware scheduler to decide what waves to execute. For example, the AMD GPU hardware scheduler may not execute any instructions of a wave until other waves have terminated. If the client has stopped other waves this can prevent a wave from ever performing a single step. The client should handle this gracefully and not rely on a single step request always resulting in a `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_STOP` event. If necessary, the client should respond to the stop events of other waves to allow them to make forward progress, and handle the single step stop request when it finally arrives. If necessary, the client can cancel the single step request by using `amd_dbgapi_wave_stop` and allow the user to attempt it again later when other waves have terminated.

It is an error to resume a wave that has terminated. The wave handle will be reported as invalid. It is up to the client to use `amd_dbgapi_process_wave_list` to determine what waves have been created and terminated. No event is reported when a wave is created or terminates.

It is an error to request a wave to resume that is not in the `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STATE_STOP` state, or is in the `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STATE_STOP` state but the `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_STOP` event that put it in the stop state has not yet been completed using the `amd_dbgapi_event_processed` operation. Therefore, it is not allowed to execute multiple resume requests as all but the first one will give an error.

It also means it is an error to resume a wave that has already stopped, but whose `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_STOP` event has not yet been returned by `amd_dbgapi_process_next_pending_event`, since the wave is still in the `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STATE_RUN` state. The `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_STOP` must be processed first.

Since a resume request can only be sent to a wave that has stopped, there is no issue of the wave terminating while making the request. However, the wave may terminate after being resumed. Except for single stepping the wave termination instruction described above, no event is reported when the wave terminates.

Resuming a wave that is in the halt state or belongs to a queue that is in the queue error state will not result in it executing any further instructions. Resuming a wave in single step mode that does not belong to a queue that is in the queue error state will therefore not report a `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_STOP` event that includes the `AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_STOP_REASON_SINGLE_STEP` until the wave is no longer in the halt state.

Resuming a wave in single step mode that does belong to a queue that is in the queue error state, or if the queue enters the queue error state after the wave has been resumed in single step mode but before it actually executes an instruction, will report a `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_COMMAND_TERMINATED` event to indicate that the single step request has been cancelled. Waves in such queues are inhibited from executing any further instructions. The application can delete the queue, which will result in all the associated waves to also be deleted, and then create a new queue.

A wave may stop with stop reasons that would normally cause the inferior's runtime to put the queue into the queue error state (see `amd_dbgapi_wave_stop_reasons_t`). However, when the `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_STOP` event is reported, the inferior's runtime will not have been notified, and so the exception will not have caused the queue to enter the queue error state. This allows the user to inspect the wave state before the inferior's runtime may cause the queue and all its waves to be deleted.

In order to deliver the stop reason exceptions to the inferior's runtime, the client can resume the wave and specify the exceptions using the `exceptions` argument. The client may use [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EXCEPTION\\_NONE](#) so no exceptions are delivered, effectively ignoring the exceptions, or the client may pass different exceptions. The client may also pass exceptions to any wave even if it did not stop with a stop reason that includes any exceptions. Note that resuming a wave and ignoring exceptions may result in unpredictable behavior. For example, the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STOP\\_REASON\\_ASSERT\\_TRAP](#) stop reason assumes that execution will not be continued, and so the following bytes may not be legal instructions, or may be unrelated instructions.

#### Parameters

<code>in</code>	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave being requested to resume.
<code>in</code>	<i>resume_mode</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_RESUME_MODE_NORMAL</a> , then resume normal execution of the wave. If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_RESUME_MODE_SINGLE_STEP</a> , then resume the wave in single step mode.
<code>in</code>	<i>exceptions</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION_NONE</a> indicates the wave execution is resumed without delivering any exceptions. Any value of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_exceptions_t</a> causes the wave to be put in the halt state and the inferior's runtime notified of the specific exceptions. The inferior's runtime will put the wave's queue into the queue error state that the queue's <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_ERROR_REASON</a> query will indicate. See <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_QUEUE_STATE_ERROR</a> for information in the events created when the queue is put in the queue error state.

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. In either case a <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT</a> is created.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is leaking memory.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</a>	<code>wave_id</code> is invalid. No wave is resumed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<code>resume_mode</code> is invalid or <code>exceptions</code> is resumed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED</a>	<code>wave_id</code> is not stopped. The wave must be stopped before it can be resumed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_RESUMABLE</a>	The event that put <code>wave_id</code> in the stop state is either not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_STOPPED</a> or <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_event_processed</a> operation has not been completed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_RESUME_DISPLACED_STEPPING</a>	<code>wave_id</code> is stopped and has an associated <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_EXCEPTION</a> . It is either not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_RESUME_MODE_SINGLE_STEP</a> or <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_event_processed</a> operation must be used before the wave can be resumed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</a>	The process the wave belongs to is frozen.

#### 2.14.4.4 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_wave_stop ( amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id )`

Request a wave to stop executing.

The wave may or may not immediately stop. If the wave does not immediately stop, the stop request is termed outstanding until the wave does stop or the wave terminates before stopping. When the wave does stop it will create a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) event. If the wave terminates before stopping it will create a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) event.

A process in the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NO\\_FORWARD](#) progress mode will report the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) or [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) event. It is not necessary to change the progress mode to [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROGRESS\\_NORMAL](#) for these events to be reported.

It is an error to request a wave to stop that has terminated. The wave handle will be reported as invalid. It is up to the client to use [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_wave\\_list](#) to determine what waves have been created and terminated. No event is reported when a wave is created or terminates.

It is an error to request a wave to stop that is already in the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STATE\\_STOP](#) state.

It is an error to request a wave to stop for which there is an outstanding [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop](#) request.

Sending a stop request to a wave that has already stopped, but whose [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) event has not yet been returned by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_next\\_pending\\_event](#), is allowed since the wave is still in the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STATE\\_RUN](#) state. In this case the wave is not affected and the already existing [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) will notify the client that the stop request has completed. The client must be prepared that a wave may stop for other reasons in response to a stop request. It can use the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_STOP\\_REASON](#) query to determine if there are other reason(s). See [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STATE\\_STOP](#) for more information.

Sending a stop request to a wave that is in the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STATE\\_SINGLE\\_STEP](#) state will attempt to stop the wave and either report a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) or [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) event. If the wave did stop, the setting of the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STOP\\_REASON\\_SINGLE\\_STEP](#) stop reason will indicate whether the wave completed the single step. If the single step does complete, but terminates the wave, then [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) will be reported.

Sending a stop request to a wave that is present at the time of the request, and does stop, will result in a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) event.

Sending a stop request to a wave that is present at the time of the request, but terminates before completing the stop request, will result in a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) event.

##### Parameters

in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave being requested to stop.
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## Return values

<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i>	The function has been executed successfully. <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_STOPPED</a> <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_COMPLETED</a>
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</i>	<code>wave_id</code> is invalid. No wave is stopped.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_STOPPED</i>	<code>wave_id</code> is already stopped. The wave cannot be stopped again.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_OUTSTANDING_STOP</i>	The wave already has an outstanding stop request. The previous stop request continues to stop the wave.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</i>	The process the wave belongs to is frozen. The wave cannot be stopped.

## 2.15 Displaced Stepping

Operations related to AMD GPU breakpoint displaced stepping.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t`

*Opaque displaced stepping handle.*

### Macros

- #define `AMD_DBGAPI_DISPLACED_STEPPING_NONE` (`amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t{ 0 }`)

*The NULL displaced stepping handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_info_t` { `AMD_DBGAPI_DISPLACED_STEPPING_INFO_PROCESS` = 1  
}

*Displaced stepping queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t`.*

### Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI` `amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_get_info` (`amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t` `displaced_stepping_id`, `amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_info_t` `query`, `size_t` `value_size`, void `*value`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Query information about a displaced stepping buffer.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI` `amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_start` (`amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t` `wave_id`, const void `*saved_instruction_bytes`, `amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t` `*displaced_stepping`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`

*Associate an active displaced stepping buffer with a wave.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI` `amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_complete` (`amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t` `wave_id`, `amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t` `displaced_stepping`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`

*Complete a displaced stepping buffer for a wave.*

### 2.15.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU breakpoint displaced stepping.

The library supports displaced stepping buffers. These allow an instruction that is overwritten by a breakpoint instruction to be copied to a buffer and single stepped in that buffer. This avoids needing to remove the breakpoint instruction by replacing it with the original instruction bytes, single stepping the original instruction, and finally restoring the breakpoint instruction.

This allows a client to support non-stop debugging where waves are left executing while others are halted after hitting a breakpoint. If resuming from a breakpoint involved removing the breakpoint, it could result in the running waves missing the removed breakpoint.

When an instruction is copied into a displaced stepping buffer, it may be necessary to modify the instruction, or its register inputs to account for the fact that it is executing at a different address. Similarly, after single stepping it, registers and program counter may need adjusting. It may also be possible to know the effect of an instruction and avoid single stepping it at all and simply update the wave state directly. For example, branches can be trivial to emulate this way.

The operations in this section allow displaced stepping buffers to be allocated and used. They will take care of all the architecture specific details described above.

The number of displaced stepping buffers supported by the library is unspecified, but there is always at least one. It may be possible for the library to share the same displaced stepping buffer with multiple waves. For example, if the waves are at the same breakpoint. The library will determine when this is possible, but the client should not rely on this. Some waves at the same breakpoint may be able to share while others may not. In general, it is best for the client to single step as many waves as possible to minimize the time to get all waves stepped over the breakpoints.

The client may be able to maximize the number of waves it can single step at once by requesting displaced stepping buffers for all waves at the same breakpoint. Just because there is no displaced stepping buffer for one wave, does not mean another wave cannot be assigned to a displaced stepping buffer through sharing, or through buffers being associated with specific agents or queues.

If allocating a displaced stepping buffer ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_start](#)) is successful, then the client must resume the wave ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_resume](#)) in single step mode. When the single step is reported as completed ([AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#)), the buffer can be released ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_complete](#)), and the wave resumed normally ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_resume](#)).

If the single step is reported as terminated ([AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#)), then that indicates that the wave has exited. When a wave exits, any associated displaced stepping buffer is automatically released.

If the wave does not report the single step as complete ([AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#)) or terminated ([AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#)), then the wave can be stopped ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop](#)), and the buffer released ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_complete](#)). This will leave the wave still at the breakpoint, and the client can retry stepping over the breakpoint later ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_start](#)).

If allocating a displaced stepping buffer indicates no more are available, the client must complete ongoing single step-pings and release the associated buffers. It can do that by ensuring the waves with allocated stepping buffers are resumed in single step mode, ensure that the waves will make forward progress, and process any reported pending events. This allows waves to perform the single step, report the single step has completed by an event, and the client's processing of the event will release the displaced stepping buffer ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_complete](#)). That may free up a displaced stepping buffer for use by the client for other waves. Since there is always at least one displaced stepping buffer, in general, the worst case is that one wave at a time can be single stepped over a breakpoint using a displaced stepping buffer.



However, the weak forward progress of AMD GPU execution can result in no waves that have successfully been allocated a displaced stepping buffer from actually reporting completion of the single step. For example, this can happen if the waves being single stepped are prevented from becoming resident on the hardware due to other waves that are halted. The waves being single stepped can be stopped before completing the single step to release the displaced stepping buffer for use by a different set of waves. In the worst case, the user may have to continue halted waves and allow them to terminate before other waves can make forward progress to complete the single step using a displaced stepping buffer.

See also

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_resume](#), [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop](#), [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_set\\_progress](#), [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_next\\_pending\\_event](#)

## 2.15.2 Macro Definition Documentation

### 2.15.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_DISPLACED_STEPPING_NONE (amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t{ 0 })`

The NULL displaced stepping handle.

## 2.15.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

### 2.15.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_info_t`

Displaced stepping queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_id\\_t](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_id\\_t](#).

Enumerator

**`AMD_DBGAPI_DISPLACED_STEPPING_INFO_PROCESS`** Return the process to which this displaced stepping buffer belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

## 2.15.4 Function Documentation

### 2.15.4.1 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_complete ( amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t displaced_stepping )`

Complete a displaced stepping buffer for a wave.

The wave must be stopped and have an associated displaced stepping buffer by using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_start](#).

If the wave single step has not completed, the wave state is reset to what it was before [amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_start](#). The wave is left stopped and the client can retry stepping over the breakpoint again later.

If the single step has completed, then the wave state is updated to be after the instruction at which the breakpoint instruction is placed.

Completing a displaced stepping buffer may read and write the wave program counter and other registers so the client should invalidate any cached register values after completing a displaced stepping buffer. The wave is left stopped and can be resumed normally by the client.

If the wave is the last one using the displaced stepping buffer, the buffer is freed and the handle invalidated.

#### Parameters

in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave using the displaced stepping buffer.
in	<i>displaced_stepping</i>	The displaced stepping buffer to complete.

#### Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully. The wave is either stepped over the buffer or the buffer is completed.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is not initialized. The library is not completed.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is not completed.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</i></a>	<i>wave_id</i> is invalid. No displaced stepping buffer is completed.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_DISPLACED_STEPPING_ID</i></a>	<i>displaced_stepping</i> is invalid. No displaced stepping buffer is completed.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED</i></a>	<i>wave_id</i> is not stopped. No displaced stepping buffer is completed.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</i></a>	<i>displaced_stepping</i> is not in use. The wave has already completed the displaced stepping buffer.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</i></a>	The process is frozen. No displaced stepping buffer is completed.

2.15.4.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_get_info ( amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t displaced_stepping_id, amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_info_t query, size_t value_size, void * value )`

Query information about a displaced stepping buffer.

[`amd\_dbgapi\_displaced\_stepping\_info\_t`](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

#### Parameters

in	<i>displaced_stepping_id</i>	The handle of the displaced stepping buffer being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.

## Parameters

in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library will not be used.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_DISPLACED_STEPPING_ID</a>	<i>displaced_stepping_id</i> is not a valid displaced stepping ID.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>value</i> is NULL or <i>query</i> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<i>value_size</i> does not match the size of the query result.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_callback</a> returns NULL. <i>value</i> is NULL.

**2.15.4.3** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_start ( amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, const void * saved_instruction_bytes, amd_dbgapi_displaced_stepping_id_t * displaced_stepping )`

Associate an active displaced stepping buffer with a wave.

The wave must be stopped and not already have an active displaced stepping buffer.

Displaced stepping buffers are intended to be used to step over breakpoints. In that case, the wave will be stopped with a program counter set to a breakpoint instruction that was placed by the client overwriting all or part of the original instruction where the breakpoint was placed. The client must provide the overwritten bytes of the original instruction.

The wave program counter and other registers may be read and written as part of creating a displaced stepping buffer. Therefore, the client should flush any dirty cached register values before creating a displaced stepping buffer.

If a displaced stepping handle is returned successfully, the wave is still stopped. The client should resume the wave in single step mode using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_resume](#). Once the single step is complete as indicated by the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) event with a stop reason that includes [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STOP\\_REASON\\_SINGLE\\_STEP](#), the client should use [amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_complete](#) to release the displaced stepping buffer. The wave can then be resumed normally using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_resume](#).

If the single step is cancelled by stopping the wave, the client must determine if the wave completed the single step to determine if the wave can be resumed or must retry the displaced stepping later. See [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop](#).

## Parameters

in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave for which to create a displaced stepping buffer.
in	<i>saved_instruction_bytes</i>	The original instruction bytes that the breakpoint instruction replaced. The number of bytes must be <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ARCHITECTURE_INFO_BREAKPOINT_INSTRUCTION_SIZE</a> .
out	<i>displaced_stepping</i>	The displaced stepping handle.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. The <i>displaced_stepping</i> handle is valid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The <i>displaced_stepping</i> handle is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The <i>displaced_stepping</i> handle is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</a>	<i>wave_id</i> is invalid. No displaced stepping buffer is allocated.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED</a>	<i>wave_id</i> is not stopped. No displaced stepping buffer is allocated.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_DISPLACED_STEPPING_ACTIVE</a>	<i>wave_id</i> already has an active displaced stepping buffer. No new buffer is allocated.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_DISPLACED_STEPPING_BUFFER_NOT_AVAILABLE</a>	No more displaced stepping buffers are available. No new buffer is allocated.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	Invalid argument. No displaced stepping buffer is allocated.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_MEMORY_ACCESS</a>	The memory at the wave's process address is not accessible. No displaced stepping buffer is allocated.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_ILLEGAL_INSTRUCTION</a>	The instruction at the wave's process address is illegal. No displaced stepping buffer is allocated.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</a>	The process is frozen. No displaced stepping buffer is allocated.

## 2.16 Watchpoints

Operations related to AMD GPU hardware data watchpoints.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t`  
*Opaque hardware data watchpoint handle.*
- struct `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_list_t`  
*A set of watchpoints.*

### Macros

- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t, 0)`  
*The NULL hardware data watchpoint handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_info_t` {  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_INFO_PROCESS` = 1,  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_INFO_ADDRESS` = 2,  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_INFO_SIZE` = 3 }  
*Watchpoint queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_get_info`.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_share_kind_t` {  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_SHARE_KIND_UNSUPPORTED` = 0,  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_SHARE_KIND_UNSHARED` = 1,  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_SHARE_KIND_SHARED` = 2 }  
*The way watchpoints are shared between processes.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_kind_t` {  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_KIND_LOAD` = 1,  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_KIND_STORE_AND_RMW` = 2,  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_KIND_RMW` = 3,  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_KIND_ALL` = 4 }  
*Watchpoint memory access kinds.*

### Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_get_info (amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t watchpoint_id, amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_info_t query, size_t value_size, void *value) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Query information about a watchpoint.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_set_watchpoint (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_global_address_t address, amd_dbgapi_size_t size, amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_kind_t kind, amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t *watchpoint_id) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`  
*Set a hardware data watchpoint.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_remove_watchpoint (amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t watchpoint_id) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`  
*Remove a hardware data watchpoint previously set by `amd_dbgapi_set_watchpoint`.*

### 2.16.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU hardware data watchpoints.

A data watchpoint is a hardware supported mechanism to generate wave stop events after a wave accesses memory in a certain way in a certain address range. The memory access will have been completed before the event is reported.

The number of watchpoints, the granularity of base address, and the address range is process specific. If a process has multiple agents, then the values are the lowest common denominator of the capabilities of the architectures of all the agents of a process.

The number of watchpoints supported by a process is available using the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINT\\_COUNT](#) query and may be 0. The [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINT\\_SHARE](#) query can be used to determine if watchpoints are shared between processes.

When a wave stops due to a data watchpoint the stop reason will include [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STOP\\_REASON\\_WATCHPOINT](#). The set of watchpoints triggered can be queried using [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINTS](#).

### 2.16.2 Macro Definition Documentation

2.16.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_WATCHPOINT_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL  
(amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t, 0)`

The NULL hardware data watchpoint handle.

### 2.16.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

2.16.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_info_t`

Watchpoint queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_watchpoint\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_watchpoint\\_get\\_info](#).

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_INFO\_PROCESS** Return the process to which this watchpoint belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_INFO\_ADDRESS** The base address of the created watchpoint. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_INFO\_SIZE** The byte size of the created watchpoint. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).

2.16.3.2 `enum amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_kind_t`

Watchpoint memory access kinds.

The watchpoint is triggered only when the memory instruction is of the specified kind.

## Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_KIND\_LOAD** Read access by load instructions.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_KIND\_STORE\_AND\_RMW** Write access by store instructions or read-modify-write access by atomic instructions.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_KIND\_RMW** Read-modify-write access by atomic instructions.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_KIND\_ALL** Read, write, or read-modify-write access by load, store, or atomic instructions.

2.16.3.3 `enum amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_share_kind_t`

The way watchpoints are shared between processes.

The [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINT\\_SHARE](#) query can be used to determine the watchpoint sharing for an architecture.

## Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_SHARE\_KIND\_UNSUPPORTED** Watchpoints are not supported.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_SHARE\_KIND\_UNSHARED** The watchpoints are not shared across processes. Every process can use all [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINT\\_COUNT](#) watchpoints.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_SHARE\_KIND\_SHARED** The watchpoints of a process are shared between all processes. The number of watchpoints available to a process may be reduced if watchpoints are used by another process.

## 2.16.4 Function Documentation

2.16.4.1 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_remove_watchpoint ( amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t watchpoint_id )`

Remove a hardware data watchpoint previously set by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_set\\_watchpoint](#).

## Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code>watchpoint_id</code>	The watchpoint to remove.
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## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully and the watchpoint is removed.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized and the watchpoint is removed.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WATCHPOINT_ID</i></a>	<i>watchpoint_id</i> is invalid. No watchpoint is removed.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</i></a>	This operation is not allowed when the process is frozen. The watchpoint is removed.

2.16.4.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_set_watchpoint ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_global_address_t address, amd_dbgapi_size_t size, amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_kind_t kind, amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t * watchpoint_id )`

Set a hardware data watchpoint.

The AMD GPU has limitations on the base address and size of hardware data watchpoints that can be set, and the limitations may vary by architecture. A watchpoint is created with the smallest range, supported by the architectures of all the agents of a process, that covers the requested range specified by `address` and `size`.

If the requested range is larger than is supported by the architectures of all the agents of a process, then a watchpoint is created with the smallest range that includes `address` and covers as much of the requested range as possible.

The range of the created watchpoint can be queried using [`AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_INFO\_PROCESS`](#) and [`AMD\_DBGAPI\_WATCHPOINT\_INFO\_SIZE`](#). The client is responsible for determining if the created watchpoint completely covers the requested range. If it does not, the client can attempt to create additional watchpoints for the uncovered portion of the requested range.

When a watchpoint is triggered, the client is responsible for determining if the access was to the requested range. For example, for writes the client can compare the original value with the current value to determine if it changed.

Each process has its own set of watchpoints. Only waves executing on the agents of a process will trigger the watchpoints set on that process.

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	The process on which to set the watchpoint.
in	<i>address</i>	The base address of memory area to set a watchpoint.
in	<i>size</i>	The non-zero number of bytes that the watchpoint should cover.



## Parameters

in	<i>kind</i>	The kind of memory access that should trigger the watchpoint.
out	<i>watchpoint_id</i>	The watchpoint created.

## Return values

<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i>	The function has been executed successfully. The handle <i>watchpoint_id</i> is returned.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i>	The library is not initialized. The library handle is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</i>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. No watchpoint is created.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NO_WATCHPOINT_AVAILABLE</i>	No more watchpoints are available. No watchpoint is created.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED</i>	Watchpoints are not supported for the architecture. The handle <i>watchpoint_id</i> is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i>	<i>kind</i> is invalid; <i>size</i> is 0 or <i>watchpoint_id</i> is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</i>	This operation is not permitted when the process is frozen. The handle <i>watchpoint_id</i> is unaltered.

**2.16.4.3** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_get_info ( amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t watchpoint_id, amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_info_t query, size_t value_size, void * value )`

Query information about a watchpoint.

`amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_info_t` specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

## Parameters

in	<i>watchpoint_id</i>	The handle of the watchpoint being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed s
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The lib
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WATCHPOINT_ID</i></a>	watchpoint_id is invalid. val
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i></a>	value is NULL or query is inva
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</i></a>	value_size does not match th
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</i></a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#"><i>amd_db</i></a> value returns NULL. value is u

## 2.17 Registers

Operations related to AMD GPU register access.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_register_class_id_t`  
*Opaque register class handle.*
- struct `amd_dbgapi_register_id_t`  
*Opaque register handle.*
- struct `amd_dbgapi_direct_call_register_pair_information_t`  
*Instruction information for direct call instructions.*

### Macros

- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_CLASS_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_register_class_id_t, 0)`  
*The NULL register class handle.*
- `#define AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_register_id_t, 0)`  
*The NULL register handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_register_class_info_t` {  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_CLASS_INFO_ARCHITECTURE = 1,`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_CLASS_INFO_NAME = 2` }  
*Register class queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_architecture_register_class_get_info`.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_register_properties_t` {  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_PROPERTY_NONE = 0,`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_PROPERTY_READONLY_BITS = (1 << 0),`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_PROPERTY_VOLATILE = (1 << 1),`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_PROPERTY_INVALIDATE_VOLATILE = (1 << 2)` }  
*A bit mask on register properties.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_register_info_t` {  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_INFO_ARCHITECTURE = 1,`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_INFO_NAME = 2,`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_INFO_SIZE = 3,`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_INFO_TYPE = 4,`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_INFO_DWARF = 5,`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_INFO_PROPERTIES = 6` }  
*Register queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_register_get_info`.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_register_exists_t` {  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_ABSENT = 0,`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_PRESENT = 1` }  
*Indication of if a wave has a register.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_register_class_state_t` {  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_CLASS_STATE_NOT_MEMBER = 0,`  
  `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_CLASS_STATE_MEMBER = 1` }  
*Indication of whether a register is a member of a register class.*

## Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_register_class_get_info (amd_dbgapi_register_class_id_t register_class_id, amd_dbgapi_register_class_info_t query, size_t value_size, void *value) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Query information about a register class of an architecture.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_register_class_list (amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t architecture_id, size_t *register_class_count, amd_dbgapi_register_class_id_t **register_classes) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Report the list of register classes supported by the architecture.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_register_get_info (amd_dbgapi_register_id_t register_id, amd_dbgapi_register_info_t query, size_t value_size, void *value) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_70`  
*Query information about a register.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_wave_register_exists (amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t register_id, amd_dbgapi_register_exists_t *exists) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Query if a register exists for a wave.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_register_list (amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t architecture_id, size_t *register_count, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t **registers) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Report the list of registers supported by the architecture.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_wave_register_list (amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, size_t *register_count, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t **registers) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Report the list of registers supported by a wave.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_dwarf_register_to_register (amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t architecture_id, uint64_t dwarf_register, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t *register_id) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Return a register handle from an AMD GPU DWARF register number for an architecture.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_register_is_in_register_class (amd_dbgapi_register_class_id_t register_class_id, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t register_id, amd_dbgapi_register_class_state_t *register_class_state) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Determine if a register is a member of a register class.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_read_register (amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t register_id, amd_dbgapi_size_t offset, amd_dbgapi_size_t value_size, void *value) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_62`  
*Read a register.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_write_register (amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t register_id, amd_dbgapi_size_t offset, amd_dbgapi_size_t value_size, const void *value) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`  
*Write a register.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_prefetch_register (amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t register_id, amd_dbgapi_size_t register_count) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_62`  
*Prefetch register values.*

### 2.17.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU register access.

## 2.17.2 Macro Definition Documentation

2.17.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_CLASS_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL  
(amd_dbgapi_register_class_id_t, 0)`

The NULL register class handle.

2.17.2.2 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_register_id_t, 0)`

The NULL register handle.

## 2.17.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

2.17.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_register_class_info_t`

Register class queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_register\\_class\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_register\\_class\\_get\\_info](#).

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_CLASS\_INFO\_ARCHITECTURE** Return the architecture to which this register class belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_CLASS\_INFO\_NAME** Return the register class name. The type of this attribute is a pointer to a NUL terminated `char`. It is allocated by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client.

2.17.3.2 `enum amd_dbgapi_register_class_state_t`

Indication of whether a register is a member of a register class.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_CLASS\_STATE\_NOT\_MEMBER** The register is not a member of the register class.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_CLASS\_STATE\_MEMBER** The register is a member of the register class.

2.17.3.3 `enum amd_dbgapi_register_exists_t`

Indication of if a wave has a register.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_ABSENT** The wave does not have the register.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_PRESENT** The wave has the register.

### 2.17.3.4 enum amd\_dbgapi\_register\_info\_t

Register queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_register\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_register\\_get\\_info](#).

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_INFO\_ARCHITECTURE** Return the architecture to which this register belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_INFO\_NAME** Return the register name. The type of this attribute is a pointer to a NUL terminated `char`. It is allocated by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_INFO\_SIZE** Return the size of the register in bytes. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_INFO\_TYPE** Return the register type as a C style type string. This can be used as the default type to use when displaying values of the register. The type string syntax is defined by the following BNF syntax:

```

type          ::= integer_type
                | float_type
                | function_type
                | flag_type
                | array_type
array_type     ::= ( integer_type
                    | float_type
                    | function_type
                    | flag_type
                    ) "[" element_count "]"
element_count  ::= DECIMAL_NUMBER
integer_type   ::= "uint32_t"
                | "uint64_t"
float_type     ::= "float"
                | "double"
function_type  ::= "void(void)"
flag_type      ::= ( "flags32_t"
                    | "flags64_t"
                    )
                type_name
                [ "{" [ fields ] "}" ]
fields         ::= field ";" [ fields ]
field          ::= "bool" field_name
                | "@" bit_position
                | ( integer_type
                    | enum_type
                    )
                field_name
                "@" bit_position
                "-" bit_position
field_name     ::= IDENTIFIER
enum_type      ::= "enum" type_name
                [ "{" [ enum_values ] "}" ]
enum_values    ::= enum_value [ "," enum_values ]
enum_value     ::= enum_name "=" enum_ordinal
enum_name      ::= IDENTIFIER
enum_ordinal   ::= DECIMAL_NUMBER
type_name      ::= IDENTIFIER
bit_position   ::= DECIMAL_NUMBER

```

IDENTIFIER is string starting with an alphabetic character followed by zero or more alphabetic, numeric, "\_", or "." characters.

DECIMAL\_NUMBER is a decimal C integral literal.

Whitespace is allowed between lexical tokens.

The type size matches the size of the register. `uint32`, `float`, and `flag32` types are 4 bytes. `uint64`, `double`, and `flag64` types are 8 bytes. `void(void)` is the size of a global address.

The type of this attribute is a pointer to a NUL terminated `char`. It is allocated by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_INFO\_DWARF** Return the AMD GPU DWARF register number for the register's architecture. The type of this attribute is `uint64_t`.

If the requested register has no associated DWARF register number, then [amd\\_dbgapi\\_register\\_get\\_info](#) returns the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#) error.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_INFO\_PROPERTIES** Return the register's properties. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_register\\_properties\\_t](#).

### 2.17.3.5 enum amd\_dbgapi\_register\_properties\_t

A bit mask on register properties.

The properties of a register are available using the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_REGISTER\\_INFO\\_PROPERTIES](#) query.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_PROPERTY\_NONE** There are no properties.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_PROPERTY\_READONLY\_BITS** At least one bit of the register value is readonly. It is advisable for the client to read the register after writing it to determine the value of the readonly bits.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_PROPERTY\_VOLATILE** The register value may change as a consequence of changing a register of the same wavefront with the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_REGISTER\\_PROPERTY\\_INVALIDATE\\_VOLATILE](#) property. It is advisable for the client to not cache the value of the register.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_REGISTER\_PROPERTY\_INVALIDATE\_VOLATILE** Changing the value of the register may change a register of the same wavefront with the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_REGISTER\\_PROPERTY\\_VOLATILE](#) property. It is advisable to invalidate any cached registers with the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_REGISTER\\_PROPERTY\\_INVALIDATE\\_VOLATILE](#) property.

## 2.17.4 Function Documentation

**2.17.4.1** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_register_class_get_info ( amd_dbgapi_register_class_id_t register_class_id, amd_dbgapi_register_class_info_t query, size_t value_size, void * value )`

Query information about a register class of an architecture.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_register\\_class\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code>register_class_id</code>	The handle of the register class being queried.
-----------------	--------------------------------	---

Parameters

in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library will not be used.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_CLASS_ID</a>	<i>register_class_id</i> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>value</i> is NULL or <i>query</i> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<i>value_size</i> does not match the size of the query result.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::callback</a> value returns NULL. <i>value</i> is invalid.

2.17.4.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_register_class_list ( amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t architecture_id, size_t * register_class_count, amd_dbgapi_register_class_id_t ** register_classes )`

Report the list of register classes supported by the architecture.

The order of the register handles in the list is stable between calls.

Parameters

in	<i>architecture_id</i>	The architecture being queried.
out	<i>register_class_count</i>	The number of architecture register classes.
out	<i>register_classes</i>	A pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_register_class_id_t</a> elements. The array is allocated by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_callback</a> and is owned by the client.

Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>register_class_count</i> and <i>register_classes</i> are valid.
---	---



## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left and <code>register_classes</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left and <code>register_class_count</code> and <code>register_classes</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID</i></a>	<code>architecture_id</code> is invalid. The library is left and <code>register_classes</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i></a>	<code>register_class_count</code> or <code>register_classes</code> is invalid. The library is left and <code>register_class_count</code> and <code>register_classes</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</i></a>	This will be reported if the <code>amd_dbgapi_allocate_register_classes</code> returns <code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</code> . The library is left and <code>register_classes</code> are unaltered.

**2.17.4.3** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_register_list ( amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t architecture_id, size_t * register_count, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t ** registers )`

Report the list of registers supported by the architecture.

This list is all the registers the architecture can support, but a specific wave may not have all these registers. For example, AMD GPU architectures can specify the number of vector and scalar registers when a wave is created. Use the [`amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_register\_list`](#) operation to determine the registers supported by a specific wave.

The order of the register handles in the list is stable between calls and registers on the same major class are contiguous in ascending hardware number order.

## Parameters

in	<i>architecture_id</i>	The architecture being queried.
out	<i>register_count</i>	The number of architecture registers.
out	<i>registers</i>	A pointer to an array of <a href="#"><code>amd_dbgapi_register_id_t</code></a> with <code>register_count</code> elements. It is allocated by the <a href="#"><code>amd_dbgapi_callbacks-&gt;_s::allocate_memory</code></a> callback and is owned by the client.

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully and <code>registers</code> are returned.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left and <code>registers</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left and <code>registers</code> are unaltered.

## Return values

<a href="#"><code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID</code></a>	architecture_id is invalid. register_count or registers are unaltered.
<a href="#"><code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</code></a>	register_count or registers are unaltered.
<a href="#"><code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</code></a>	This will be reported if the <code>amd_dbgapi_allocate_registers</code> returns NULL. register_count or registers are unaltered.

2.17.4.4 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_dwarf_register_to_register ( amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t architecture_id, uint64_t dwarf_register, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t * register_id )`

Return a register handle from an AMD GPU DWARF register number for an architecture.

The AMD GPU DWARF register number must be valid for the architecture.

See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Object - DWARF - Register Identifier](#).

## Parameters

in	<i>architecture_id</i>	The architecture of the DWARF register.
in	<i>dwarf_register</i>	The AMD GPU DWARF register number.
out	<i>register_id</i>	The register handle that corresponds to the DWARF register ID.

## Return values

<a href="#"><code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	The function has been executed successfully and register_id is valid.
<a href="#"><code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</code></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized and registers are unaltered.
<a href="#"><code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</code></a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized and registers are unaltered.
<a href="#"><code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID</code></a>	architecture_id is invalid. register_count or registers are unaltered.
<a href="#"><code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</code></a>	register_id is NULL. register_count or registers are unaltered.
<a href="#"><code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</code></a>	dwarf_register is not valid for the architecture. register_count or registers are unaltered.

2.17.4.5 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_prefetch_register ( amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t register_id, amd_dbgapi_size_t register_count )`

Prefetch register values.

A hint to indicate that a range of registers may be read using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_read\\_register](#) in the future. This can improve the performance of reading registers as the library may be able to batch the prefetch requests into one request.

The wave must be stopped. The register and wave must both belong to the same architecture, and the wave must have allocated that register.

If the wave is resumed, then any prefetch requests for registers that were not subsequently read may be discarded and so provide no performance benefit. Prefetch requests for registers that are never subsequently read may in fact reduce performance.

The registers to prefetch are specified as the first register and the number of registers. The first register can be any register supported by the wave. The number of registers is in terms of the wave register order returned by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_register\\_list](#). If the number exceeds the number of wave registers, then only up to the last wave register is prefetched.

#### Parameters

in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave being queried for the register.
in	<i>register_id</i>	The first register being requested.
in	<i>register_count</i>	The number of registers being requested.

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left in an undefined state.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</a>	<i>wave_id</i> is invalid. No registers are prefetched.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_ID</a>	<i>register_id</i> is invalid. No registers are prefetched.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED</a>	<i>wave_id</i> is not stopped. No registers are prefetched.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	The architectures of <i>wave_id</i> and <i>register_id</i> are not compatible. No registers are prefetched.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_REGISTER_NOT_AVAILABLE</a>	<i>register_id</i> is not allocated for <i>wave_id</i> .

2.17.4.6 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_read_register ( amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_register_id_t register_id, amd_dbgapi_size_t offset, amd_dbgapi_size_t value_size, void * value )`

Read a register.

`value_size` bytes are read from the register starting at `offset` into `value`.

The wave must be stopped. The register and wave must both belong to the same architecture, and the wave must have allocated that register.

The register size can be obtained using `amd_dbgapi_register_get_info` with the `AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_INFO_SIZE` query.

#### Parameters

in	<code>wave_id</code>	The wave to being queried for the register.
in	<code>register_id</code>	The register being requested.
in	<code>offset</code>	The first byte to start reading the register. The offset is zero based starting from the least significant byte of the register.
in	<code>value_size</code>	The number of bytes to read from the register which must be greater than 0 and less than the size of the register minus <code>offset</code> .
out	<code>value</code>	The bytes read from the register. Must point to an array of at least <code>value_size</code> bytes.

#### Return values

<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code>	The function has been executed successfully at <code>offset</code> from the contents of the register.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</code>	A fatal error occurred. The library is not initialized.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</code>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</code>	<code>wave_id</code> is invalid. <code>value</code> is undefined.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_ID</code>	<code>register_id</code> is invalid. <code>value</code> is undefined.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED</code>	<code>wave_id</code> is not stopped. <code>value</code> is undefined.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</code>	<code>value</code> is NULL or <code>value_size</code> is less than 1.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</code>	<code>value_size</code> is greater than the size of the register for the architectures of <code>wave_id</code> and <code>register_id</code> .
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_REGISTER_NOT_AVAILABLE</code>	<code>register_id</code> is not allocated for <code>wave_id</code> .

2.17.4.7 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_register\_get\_info ( **amd\_dbgapi\_register\_id\_t** *register\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_register\_info\_t** *query*, **size\_t** *value\_size*, void \* *value* )

Query information about a register.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_register\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

#### Parameters

in	<i>register_id</i>	The handle of the register being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library will not continue to execute.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_ID</a>	<i>register_id</i> is invalid for the requested query.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>value</i> is NULL, or <i>query</i> is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<i>value_size</i> does not match the size of the query result.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_AVAILABLE</a>	The requested information is not available. The library will not produce this error. <i>value</i> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_register_callback</a> <i>value</i> returns NULL. <i>value</i> is unaltered.

2.17.4.8 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_register\_is\_in\_register\_class ( **amd\_dbgapi\_register\_id\_t** *register\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_register\_class\_id\_t** *register\_class\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_register\_id\_t** *register\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_register\_class\_state\_t** \* *register\_class\_state* )

Determine if a register is a member of a register class.

The register and register class must both belong to the same architecture.

#### Parameters

in	<i>register_class_id</i>	The handle of the register class being queried.
in	<i>register_id</i>	The handle of the register being queried.

Parameters

out	<i>register_class_state</i>	<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_CLASS_STATE_NOT_MEMBER</a> if the register is not in the register class. <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_CLASS_STATE_MEMBER</a> if the register is in the register class.
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Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully and <i>register_class_state</i> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_ID</a>	<i>register_id</i> is invalid. <i>register_class_state</i> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_CLASS_ID</a>	<i>register_class_id</i> is invalid. <i>register_class_state</i> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>register_class_state</i> is not a valid <i>AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_CLASS_STATE</i> .
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	The architectures of <i>register_id</i> and <i>register_class_id</i> are not compatible. <i>register_class_state</i> is unaltered.

2.17.4.9 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_register\_exists ( `amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t` *wave\_id*, `amd_dbgapi_register_id_t` *register\_id*, `amd_dbgapi_register_exists_t` \* *exists* )

Query if a register exists for a wave.

The register and wave must both belong to the same architecture.

Parameters

in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave being queried.
in	<i>register_id</i>	The register being queried.
out	<i>exists</i>	Indication of whether <i>wave_id</i> has <i>register_id</i> .

Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully and <i>exists</i> is set to <code>AMD_DBGAPI_REGISTER_EXISTS_TRUE</code> .
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</a>	<code>wave_id</code> is invalid. <code>exists</code> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_ID</a>	<code>register_id</code> is invalid. <code>exists</code> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<code>exists</code> is NULL. <code>exists</code> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	The architectures of <code>wave_id</code> and <code>register_id</code> are incompatible. <code>exists</code> is unaltered.

2.17.4.10 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` AMD\_DBGAPI `amd_dbgapi_wave_register_list` ( `amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t` `wave_id`, `size_t` \* `register_count`, `amd_dbgapi_register_id_t` \*\* `registers` )

Report the list of registers supported by a wave.

This list is the registers allocated for a specific wave and may not be all the registers supported by the architecture. For example, AMD GPU architectures can specify the number of vector and scalar registers when a wave is created. Use the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_register\\_list](#) operation to determine the full set of registers supported by the architecture.

The order of the register handles in the list is stable between calls. It is equal to, or a subset of, those returned by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_architecture\\_register\\_list](#) and in the same order.

## Parameters

in	<code>wave_id</code>	The wave being queried.
out	<code>register_count</code>	The number of wave registers.
out	<code>registers</code>	A pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_register_id_t</a> with <code>register_count</code> elements. It is allocated by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks-&gt;_s::allocate_memory</a> callback and is owned by the client.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <code>register_count</code> and <code>registers</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized. <code>registers</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized. <code>registers</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</a>	<code>wave_id</code> is invalid. <code>register_count</code> and <code>registers</code> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<code>register_count</code> or <code>registers</code> are NULL. <code>registers</code> are unaltered.

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</i></a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_call_allocate_registers</a> returns NULL. register is unaltered.
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2.17.4.11 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** **AMD\_DBGAPI** **amd\_dbgapi\_write\_register** ( **amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_id\_t** *wave\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_register\_id\_t** *register\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_size\_t** *offset*, **amd\_dbgapi\_size\_t** *value\_size*, **const void \*** *value* )

Write a register.

*value\_size* bytes are written into the register starting at *offset*.

The wave must be stopped. The register and wave must both belong to the same architecture, and the wave must have allocated that register. The wave must not have an active displaced stepping buffer (see [amd\\_dbgapi\\_displaced\\_stepping\\_start](#)) as the program counter and other registers may be changed as part of creating the displaced stepping buffer.

The register size can be obtained using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_register\\_get\\_info](#) with the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_REGISTER\\_INFO\\_SIZE](#) query.

## Parameters

in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave to being queried for the register.
in	<i>register_id</i>	The register being requested.
in	<i>offset</i>	The first byte to start writing the register. The offset is zero based starting from the least significant byte of the register.
in	<i>value_size</i>	The number of bytes to write to the register which must be greater than 0 and less than the size of the register minus <i>offset</i> .
in	<i>value</i>	The bytes to write to the register. Must point to an array of at least <i>value_size</i> bytes.

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	The function has been executed successfully. The contents of the register starting at <i>offset</i> are <i>value</i> .
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i></a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is not initialized.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i></a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before using.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</i></a>	<i>wave_id</i> is invalid. The register is not allocated to the wave.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_REGISTER_ID</i></a>	<i>register_id</i> is invalid. <i>value</i> is not allocated to the register.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED</i></a>	<i>wave_id</i> is not stopped. The register is not allocated to the wave.
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_DISPLACED_STEPPING_ACTIVE</i></a>	<i>wave_id</i> has an active displaced stepping buffer.



## Return values

<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i></a>	value is NULL or value_size
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</i></a>	value_size is greater than the s architectures of wave_id and re
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_REGISTER_NOT_AVAILABLE</i></a>	register_id is not allocated fo
<a href="#"><i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</i></a>	the process the wave belongs to i

## 2.18 Memory

Operations related to AMD GPU memory access.

### Data Structures

- struct [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_class\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Opaque source language address class handle.*
- struct [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_space\\_id\\_t](#)  
*Opaque address space handle.*

### Macros

- #define [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_LANE\\_NONE](#) (([amd\\_dbgapi\\_lane\\_id\\_t](#)) (-1))  
*The NULL lane handle.*
- #define [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_CLASS\\_NONE](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_HANDLE\\_LITERAL](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_↔  
address\\_class\\_id\\_t](#), 0)  
*The NULL address class handle.*
- #define [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_SPACE\\_NONE](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_HANDLE\\_LITERAL](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_↔  
address\\_space\\_id\\_t](#), 0)  
*The NULL address space handle.*
- #define [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_SPACE\\_GLOBAL](#) [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_HANDLE\\_LITERAL](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_↔  
address\\_space\\_id\\_t](#), 1)  
*The global address space handle.*

### Typedefs

- typedef uint32\_t [amd\\_dbgapi\\_lane\\_id\\_t](#)  
*A wave lane handle.*
- typedef uint64\_t [amd\\_dbgapi\\_segment\\_address\\_t](#)  
*Each address space has its own linear address to access it termed a segment address.*

### Enumerations

- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_class\\_info\\_t](#) {  
    [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_CLASS\\_INFO\\_NAME](#) = 1,  
    [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_CLASS\\_INFO\\_ADDRESS\\_SPACE](#) = 2,  
    [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_CLASS\\_INFO\\_DWARF](#) = 3 }  
*Source language address class queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_class\\_get\\_info](#).*
- enum [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_space\\_access\\_t](#) {  
    [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_SPACE\\_ACCESS\\_ALL](#) = 1,  
    [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_SPACE\\_ACCESS\\_PROGRAM\\_CONSTANT](#) = 2,  
    [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_SPACE\\_ACCESS\\_DISPATCH\\_CONSTANT](#) = 3 }  
*Indication of how the address space is accessed.*

- enum `amd_dbgapi_address_space_info_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_INFO_NAME` = 1,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_INFO_ADDRESS_SIZE` = 2,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_INFO_NULL_ADDRESS` = 3,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_INFO_ACCESS` = 4,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_INFO_DWARF` = 5 }

Address space queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_address_space_get_info`.

- enum `amd_dbgapi_segment_address_dependency_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_SEGMENT_ADDRESS_DEPENDENCE_NONE` = 0,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_SEGMENT_ADDRESS_DEPENDENCE_LANE` = 1,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_SEGMENT_ADDRESS_DEPENDENCE_WAVE` = 2,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_SEGMENT_ADDRESS_DEPENDENCE_WORKGROUP` = 3,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_SEGMENT_ADDRESS_DEPENDENCE_AGENT` = 4,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_SEGMENT_ADDRESS_DEPENDENCE_PROCESS` = 5 }

The dependency when reading or writing a specific segment address of an address space using the `amd_dbgapi_read_memory` and `amd_dbgapi_write_memory` operations.

- enum `amd_dbgapi_address_class_state_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_CLASS_STATE_NOT_MEMBER` = 0,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_CLASS_STATE_MEMBER` = 1 }

Indication of whether a segment address in an address space is a member of an source language address class.

- enum `amd_dbgapi_memory_precision_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_MEMORY_PRECISION_NONE` = 0,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_MEMORY_PRECISION_PRECISE` = 1 }

Memory access precision.

- enum `amd_dbgapi_alu_exceptions_precision_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_ALU_EXCEPTIONS_PRECISION_NONE` = 0,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_ALU_EXCEPTIONS_PRECISION_PRECISE` = 1 }

ALU exceptions reporting precision.

## Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_address_class_get_info` (`amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t` `address_class_id`, `amd_dbgapi_address_class_info_t` `query`, `size_t` `value_size`, `void *``value`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_62`

Query information about a source language address class of an architecture.

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_address_class_list` (`amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t` `architecture_id`, `size_t *``address_class_count`, `amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t *``**address_classes`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

Report the list of source language address classes supported by the architecture.

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_dwarf_address_class_to_address_class` (`amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t` `architecture_id`, `uint64_t` `dwarf_address_class`, `amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t *``address_class_id`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

Return the architecture source language address class from a DWARF address class number for an architecture.

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_address_space_get_info` (`amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t` `address_space_id`, `amd_dbgapi_address_space_info_t` `query`, `size_t` `value_size`, `void *``value`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_62`

Query information about an address space.

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t` `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_address_space_list` (`amd_dbgapi_architecture_id_t` `architecture_id`, `size_t *``address_space_count`, `amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t *``**address_spaces`) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Report the list of address spaces supported by the architecture.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_dwarf_address_space_to_address_space (amd_dbgapi_↵  
architecture_id_t architecture_id, uint64_t dwarf_address_space, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t *address_↵  
_space_id) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Return the address space from an AMD GPU DWARF address space number for an architecture.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_convert_address_space (amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id,  
amd_dbgapi_lane_id_t lane_id, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t source_address_space_id, amd_dbgapi_↵  
segment_address_t source_segment_address, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t destination_address_space_↵  
_id, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t *destination_segment_address, amd_dbgapi_size_t *destination_↵  
contiguous_bytes) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_62`

*Convert a source segment address in the source address space into a destination segment address in the destination address space.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_address_dependency (amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t  
address_space_id, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t segment_address, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_↵  
dependency_t *segment_address_dependency) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_64`

*Determine the dependency of a segment address value in a particular address space.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_address_is_in_address_class (amd_dbgapi_wave_id_↵  
t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_lane_id_t lane_id, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t address_space_id, amd_dbgapi_↵  
_segment_address_t segment_address, amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t address_class_id, amd_dbgapi_↵  
address_class_state_t *address_class_state) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Determine if a segment address in an address space is a member of a source language address class.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_read_memory (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_↵  
_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_lane_id_t lane_id, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t address_↵  
space_id, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t segment_address, amd_dbgapi_size_t *value_size, void *value)  
AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Read memory.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_write_memory (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id,  
amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_lane_id_t lane_id, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t address_↵  
_space_id, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t segment_address, amd_dbgapi_size_t *value_size, const void  
*value) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_76`

*Write memory.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_set_memory_precision (amd_dbgapi_process_id_↵  
t process_id, amd_dbgapi_memory_precision_t memory_precision) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`

*Control precision of memory access reporting.*

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_set_alu_exceptions_precision (amd_dbgapi_process_id_↵  
t process_id, amd_dbgapi_alu_exceptions_precision_t alu_exceptions_precision) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_↵  
0_77`

*Control precision of ALU exceptions reporting.*

## 2.18.1 Detailed Description

Operations related to AMD GPU memory access.

The AMD GPU supports allocating memory in different address spaces. See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend – LLVM – Address Spaces](#).

## 2.18.2 Macro Definition Documentation

### 2.18.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_CLASS_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t, 0)`

The NULL address class handle.

2.18.2.2 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_GLOBAL AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL  
(amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t, 1)`

The global address space handle.

Every architecture supports a global address space that uses the same address space ID.

2.18.2.3 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL  
(amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t, 0)`

The NULL address space handle.

2.18.2.4 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE ((amd_dbgapi_lane_id_t) (-1))`

The NULL lane handle.

## 2.18.3 Typedef Documentation

2.18.3.1 `typedef uint32_t amd_dbgapi_lane_id_t`

A wave lane handle.

A wave can have one or more lanes controlled by an execution mask. Vector instructions will be performed for each lane of the wave that the execution mask has enabled. Vector instructions can access registers that are vector registers. A vector register has a separate value for each lane, and vector instructions will access the corresponding component for each lane's evaluation of the instruction.

The number of lanes of a wave can be obtained with the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_LANE\\_COUNT](#) query. Different waves of the same architecture can have different lane counts.

The AMD GPU compiler may map source language threads of execution to lanes of a wave. The DWARF debug information which maps such source languages to the generated architecture specific code must include information about the lane mapping.

The `DW_ASPACE_AMDGPU_private_lane` DWARF address space supports memory allocated independently for each lane of a wave.

Lanes are numbered from 0 to [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_LANE\\_COUNT](#) minus 1.

Only unique for a single wave of a single process.

### 2.18.3.2 `typedef uint64_t amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t`

Each address space has its own linear address to access it termed a segment address.

Different address spaces may have memory locations that alias each other, but the segment address for such memory locations may be different in each address space. Consequently a segment address is specific to an address space.

Some address spaces may access memory that is allocated independently for each workgroup, for each wave, or for each lane of a wave. Consequently a segment address may be specific to a wave or lane of a wave.

See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - LLVM - Address Spaces](#).

## 2.18.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

### 2.18.4.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_address_class_info_t`

Source language address class queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_class\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_class\\_get\\_info](#).

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_CLASS\_INFO\_NAME** Return the source language address class name. The type of this attribute is a pointer to a NUL terminated `char`. It is allocated by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_CLASS\_INFO\_ADDRESS\_SPACE** Return the architecture specific address space that is used to implement a pointer or reference to the source language address class. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_class\\_id\\_t](#).

See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Object - DWARF - Address Class Mapping](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_CLASS\_INFO\_DWARF** Return the AMD GPU DWARF address class number for the address class' architecture. The type of this attribute is `uint64_t`.

### 2.18.4.2 `enum amd_dbgapi_address_class_state_t`

Indication of whether a segment address in an address space is a member of an source language address class.

#### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_CLASS\_STATE\_NOT\_MEMBER** The segment address in the address space is not a member of the source language address class.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_CLASS\_STATE\_MEMBER** The segment address in the address space is a member of the source language address class.

2.18.4.3 `enum amd_dbgapi_address_space_access_t`

Indication of how the address space is accessed.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_ACCESS\_ALL** The address space supports all accesses. Values accessed can change during the lifetime of the program.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_ACCESS\_PROGRAM\_CONSTANT** The address space is read only. Values accessed are always the same value for the lifetime of the program execution.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_ACCESS\_DISPATCH\_CONSTANT** The address space is only read the waves of a kernel dispatch. Values accessed are always the same value for the lifetime of the dispatch.

2.18.4.4 `enum amd_dbgapi_address_space_info_t`

Address space queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_space\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_space\\_get\\_info](#).

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_INFO\_NAME** Return the address space name. The type of this attribute is a pointer to a NUL terminated `char*`. It is allocated by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) callback and is owned by the client.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_INFO\_ADDRESS\_SIZE** Return the byte size of an address in the address space. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_INFO\_NULL\_ADDRESS** Return the NULL segment address value in the address space. The type of this attribute is `amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t`.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_INFO\_ACCESS** Return the address space access. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with values defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_space\\_access\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ADDRESS\_SPACE\_INFO\_DWARF** Return the AMD GPU DWARF address space number for the address space's architecture. The type of this attribute is `uint64_t`.

2.18.4.5 `enum amd_dbgapi_alu_exceptions_precision_t`

ALU exceptions reporting precision.

Waves may issue multiple instructions and advance the program counter before a previous ALU instruction has executed and reported exceptions. This can result in a wave stopping due to an ALU exception beyond the instruction that caused the wave to stop.

Some architectures allow hardware to be configured to always wait for ALU instructions to complete before issuing to the next instruction. If an exception is raised by the instruction, the wave will stop at the instruction immediately following it. Enabling this mode can make execution of waves slower.

The [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_PRECISE\\_ALU\\_EXCEPTIONS\\_SUPPORTED](#) query can be used to determine if the architectures of all the agents of a process support controlling precise ALU exceptions reporting.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ALU\_EXCEPTIONS\_PRECISION\_NONE** ALU exceptions delivery might be reported at any time after the instructions causing them have executed.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_ALU\_EXCEPTIONS\_PRECISION\_PRECISE** When an ALU exception is delivered to the waves, the wave's PC is at the instruction following the one causing the exception to be raised. This can cause waves to execute slower.

#### 2.18.4.6 `enum amd_dbgapi_memory_precision_t`

Memory access precision.

The AMD GPU can overlap the execution of memory instructions with other instructions. This can result in a wave stopping due to a memory violation or hardware data watchpoint hit with a program counter beyond the instruction that caused the wave to stop.

Some architectures allow the hardware to be configured to always wait for memory operations to complete before continuing. This will result in the wave stopping at the instruction immediately after the one that caused the stop event. Enabling this mode can make execution of waves significantly slower.

The [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_PRECISE\\_MEMORY\\_SUPPORTED](#) query can be used to determine if the architectures of all the agents of a process support controlling precise memory accesses.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_MEMORY\_PRECISION\_NONE** Memory instructions execute normally and a wave does not wait for the memory access to complete.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_MEMORY\_PRECISION\_PRECISE** A wave waits for memory instructions to complete before executing further instructions. This can cause a wave to execute significantly slower.

#### 2.18.4.7 `enum amd_dbgapi_segment_address_dependency_t`

The dependency when reading or writing a specific segment address of an address space using the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_read\\_memory](#) and [amd\\_dbgapi\\_write\\_memory](#) operations.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_SEGMENT\_ADDRESS\_DEPENDENCE\_NONE** No dependence is available.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_SEGMENT\_ADDRESS\_DEPENDENCE\_LANE** Reading or writing the segment address depends on the lane.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_SEGMENT\_ADDRESS\_DEPENDENCE\_WAVE** Reading or writing the segment address depends on the wavefront.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_SEGMENT\_ADDRESS\_DEPENDENCE\_WORKGROUP** Reading or writing the segment address depends on the workgroup.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_SEGMENT\_ADDRESS\_DEPENDENCE\_AGENT** Reading or writing the segment address depends on the agent.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_SEGMENT\_ADDRESS\_DEPENDENCE\_PROCESS** Reading or writing the segment address depends on the process.



### 2.18.5 Function Documentation

2.18.5.1 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_address_class_get_info ( amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t address_class_id, amd_dbgapi_address_class_info_t query, size_t value_size, void * value )`

Query information about a source language address class of an architecture.

`amd_dbgapi_address_class_info_t` specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

#### Parameters

in	<code>address_class_id</code>	The handle of the source language address class being queried.
in	<code>query</code>	The query being requested.
in	<code>value_size</code>	Size of the memory pointed to by <code>value</code> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<code>value</code>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

#### Return values

<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code>	The function has been executed s
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</code>	A fatal error occurred. The library
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</code>	The library is not initialized. The lib
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_CLASS_ID</code>	<code>address_class_id</code> is invalid.
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</code>	<code>value</code> is NULL or <code>query</code> is inva
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</code>	<code>value_size</code> does not match th
<code>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</code>	This will be reported if the <code>amd db</code> <code>value</code> returns NULL. <code>value</code> is u

2.18.5.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_address_dependency ( amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t address_space_id, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t segment_address, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_dependency_t * segment_address_dependency )`

Determine the dependency of a segment address value in a particular address space.

This indicates which arguments `amd_dbgapi_read_memory` and `amd_dbgapi_write_memory` require when reading and writing memory when given a specific segment address in an address space.

## Parameters

in	<i>address_space_id</i>	The address space of the segment_address.
in	<i>segment_address</i>	The integral value of the segment address. Only the bits corresponding to the address size for the address_space_id requested are used. The address size is provided by the <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_INFO_ADDRESS_SIZE</a> query.
out	<i>segment_address_dependency</i>	The dependency of the segment_address value in address_space_id. Will be a value of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_segment_address_dependency_t</a> other than <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_SEGMENT_ADDRESS_DEPENDENCE_NONE</a> .

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. segment_address_dependency is valid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state. segment_address_dependency is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is not initialized. The library is not initialized. destination_segment_address is unchanged.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a>	address_space_id is invalid. segment_address_dependency is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	segment_address_dependency is invalid. segment_address_dependency is invalid.

**2.18.5.3** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_address_is_in_address_class ( amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_lane_id_t lane_id, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t address_space_id, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t segment_address, amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t address_class_id, amd_dbgapi_address_class_state_t * address_class_state )`

Determine if a segment address in an address space is a member of a source language address class.

The address space and source language address class must both belong to the same architecture.

The address space, source language address class, and wave must all belong to the same architecture.

## Parameters

in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave that is using the address. If the <i>address_space</i> is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_NONE</a> , then <i>wave_id</i> may be <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_NONE</a> , and the address space does not depend on the active wave; otherwise, which case <i>process_id</i> is used.
in	<i>lane_id</i>	The lane of the <i>wave_id</i> that is using the address. If the <i>address_space</i> is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_NONE</a> , then the address depends on the active lane then the <i>lane_id</i> may be <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE</a> . For <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_NONE</a> , the address space does not depend on the active lane.
in	<i>address_space_id</i>	The address space of the segment address. If the address is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_NONE</a> , then the address is dependent on: the active lane then the <i>lane_id</i> with in the <i>wave_id</i> of the active workgroup then the workgroup <i>process_id</i> is used; or the active wave then <i>wave_id</i> is used.
in	<i>segment_address</i>	The integral value of the segment address. Only the bits corresponding to the address size for the <i>address_space</i> request are used. The address size is provided by the <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_SIZE</a> query.
in	<i>address_class_id</i>	The handle of the source language address class.
out	<i>address_class_state</i>	<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_CLASS_STATE_MEMBER</a> if the address is in the address class. <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_CLASS_STATE_NOT_MEMBER</a> if the address is not in the address class.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. The <i>address_class_state</i> is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_CLASS_STATE_MEMBER</a> .
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</a>	<i>wave_id</i> is invalid, or <i>wave_id</i> is not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_NONE</a> .

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_LANE_ID</a>	wave_id is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_ID_NONE</a> , <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE</a> , wave_id is not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE</a> and <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE</a> and address_class_state is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a>	address_space_id is invalid. address_class_id is valid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_CLASS_ID</a>	address_class_id is invalid. address_space_id is valid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	address_class_state is NULL.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	The architectures of wave_id, address_space_id and address_class_id are not the same. address_class_state is NULL.

2.18.5.4 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) `amd_dbgapi_address_space_get_info ( amd_dbgapi_address↔  
_space_id_t address_space_id, amd_dbgapi_address_space_info_t query, size_t value_size, void * value  
)`

Query information about an address space.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_address\\_space\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

## Parameters

in	<i>address_space_id</i>	The address space.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <code>value</code> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library will not continue to execute.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library must be initialized before use.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a>	address_space_id is invalid.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	query is invalid or value is NULL.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	value_size does not match the query result.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_client_callback</a> value returns NULL. value is unaltered.

2.18.5.5 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_address_class_list ( amd_dbgapi_↵  
architecture_id_t architecture_id, size_t * address_class_count, amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t **  
address_classes )`

Report the list of source language address classes supported by the architecture.

The order of the source language address class handles in the list is stable between calls.

#### Parameters

in	<i>architecture_id</i>	The architecture being queried.
out	<i>address_class_count</i>	The number of architecture source language address classes.
out	<i>address_classes</i>	A pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t</a> of size <i>address_class_count</i> elements, allocated by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_address_classes</a> callback and is owned by the client.

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>address_class_count</i> and <i>address_classes</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state. <i>address_classes</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left in an undefined state. <i>address_classes</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID</a>	<i>architecture_id</i> is invalid. <i>address_class_count</i> and <i>address_classes</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>address_class_count</i> or <i>address_classes</i> is invalid. <i>address_class_count</i> and <i>address_classes</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_address_classes</a> callback returns an error. <i>address_classes</i> are unaltered.

2.18.5.6 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_architecture_address_space_list ( amd_dbgapi_↵  
architecture_id_t architecture_id, size_t * address_space_count, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t **  
address_spaces )`

Report the list of address spaces supported by the architecture.

The order of the address space handles in the list is stable between calls.

## Parameters

in	<i>architecture_id</i>	The architecture being queried.
out	<i>address_space_count</i>	The number of architecture address spaces.
out	<i>address_spaces</i>	A pointer to an array of <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t</a> elements. The array is allocated by the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::allocate_address_spaces</a> callback and is owned by the client.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>address_space_count</i> and <i>address_spaces</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left in an undefined state. <i>address_spaces</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library and <i>address_spaces</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID</a>	<i>architecture_id</i> is invalid. <i>address_space_count</i> and <i>address_spaces</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>address_space_count</i> and <i>address_spaces</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_dbgapi_allocate_address_spaces</a> returns NULL. <i>address_spaces</i> are unaltered.

**2.18.5.7** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_convert_address_space ( amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t wave_id, amd_dbgapi_lane_id_t lane_id, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t source_address_space_id, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t source_segment_address, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t destination_address_space_id, amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t * destination_segment_address, amd_dbgapi_size_t * destination_contiguous_bytes )`

Convert a source segment address in the source address space into a destination segment address in the destination address space.

If the source segment address is the NULL value in the source address space then it is converted to the NULL value in the destination address space. The NULL address is provided by the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ADDRESS\\_SPACE\\_INFO\\_NULL\\_ADDRESS](#) query.

An error is returned if the source segment address has no corresponding segment address in the destination address space.

The source and destination address spaces do not have to have the same linear ordering. For example, for AMD GPU the `private_swizzled` address space is implemented as `global` address space memory that interleaves the dwords of the wave's lanes. So converting a `private_swizzled` address to a `global` address will result in the corresponding scratch backing memory address. The `destination_contiguous_bytes` will indicate how

many bytes, starting at the `destination_segment_address`, before the scratch backing memory corresponds to a dword of the adjacent lane. To get the scratch backing memory address of the byte after `destination_contiguous_bytes` bytes requires [amd\\_dbgapi\\_convert\\_address\\_space](#) to be called again with the address `source_segment_address` plus `destination_contiguous_bytes`.

A client can use this operation to help manage caching the bytes of different address spaces. An address in an address space that is being accessed can attempt to be converted to the various address spaces being cached to see if it aliases with bytes being cached under a different address space. For example, an address in the AMD GPU `generic` address space may alias with an address in the `global`, `private_swizzled`, or `local` address spaces.

#### Parameters

in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave that is using the <code>address_space</code> is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_GENERIC</a> . <code>wave_id</code> may be <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_ID_0</a> as the address space does not have an active wave, in which case it is <code>0</code> .
in	<i>lane_id</i>	The lane of the <code>wave_id</code> that is using the <code>address_space</code> . If the <code>address_space</code> is <code>AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_GENERIC</code> , it depends on the active lane. If the <code>address_space</code> is <code>AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_PRIVATE_SWIZZLED</code> , it is <code>0</code> . If the <code>address_space</code> does not depend on the lane, it is <code>0</code> .
in	<i>source_address_space_id</i>	The address space of the <code>source_segment_address</code> . It must be <code>AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_GENERIC</code> .
in	<i>source_segment_address</i>	The integral value of the <code>source_segment_address</code> . Only the bits corresponding to the <code>source_address_space_id</code> are used. The address size is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_SIZE</a> query.
in	<i>destination_address_space_id</i>	The address space to which the <code>source_segment_address</code> is converted. It must be <code>AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_PRIVATE_SWIZZLED</code> or <code>AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_LOCAL</code> .
out	<i>destination_segment_address</i>	The integral value of the <code>destination_segment_address</code> . It corresponds to <code>source_segment_address</code> converted to <code>destination_address_space_id</code> . The <code>destination_address_space_id</code> is updated, and any remaining bits are zeroed. The address size is provided by <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_SIZE</a> query.
out	<i>destination_contiguous_bytes</i>	The number of contiguous bytes converted. <code>destination_contiguous_bytes</code> continues to correspond to <code>source_segment_address</code> .

## Return values

<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i>	The function has been executed successfully. destination_segment_address is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i>	A fatal error occurred. The library is not initialized. destination_contiguous_address is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i>	The library is not initialized. The destination_contiguous_address is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</i>	wave_id is invalid, or wave_id is not AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_ID_ACTIVE. destination_contiguous_address is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_LANE_ID</i>	wave_id is AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_ID_ACTIVE and lane_id is not AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_ID_ACTIVE. destination_contiguous_address is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</i>	source_address_space_id is invalid. destination_contiguous_address is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE_CONVERSION</i>	The source_address_space_id cannot be represented in the destination_address_space_id. destination_contiguous_address is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i>	destination_contiguous_address is invalid. destination_contiguous_address is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</i>	source_address_space_id and destination_address_space_id are not supported by the architecture. destination_contiguous_address is unaltered.

**2.18.5.8** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_dwarf_address_class_to_address_class ( amd_dbgapi↔  
_architecture_id_t architecture_id, uint64_t dwarf_address_class, amd_dbgapi_address_class_id_t *  
address_class_id )`

Return the architecture source language address class from a DWARF address class number for an architecture.

The AMD GPU DWARF address class number must be valid for the architecture.

See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend – Code Object – DWARF – Address Class Mapping](#).

## Parameters

in	<i>architecture_id</i>	The architecture of the source language address class.
----	------------------------	--



## Parameters

in	<i>dwarf_address_class</i>	The DWARF source language address class.
out	<i>address_class_id</i>	The source language address class that corresponds to the DWARF address class for the architecture.

## Return values

<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i>	The function has been executed successfully. <i>address_class_id</i> is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i>	The library is not initialized. The library is left unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID</i>	<i>architecture_id</i> is invalid. <i>address_class_id</i> is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i>	<i>address_class_id</i> is NULL. <i>architecture_id</i> is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</i>	<i>dwarf_address_class</i> is not valid for <i>architecture_id</i> . <i>address_class_id</i> is unaltered.

**2.18.5.9** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_dwarf_address_space_to_address_space ( amd_dbgapi↵  
_architecture_id_t architecture_id, uint64_t dwarf_address_space, amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t *  
address_space_id )`

Return the address space from an AMD GPU DWARF address space number for an architecture.

A DWARF address space describes the architecture specific address spaces. It is used in DWARF location expressions that calculate addresses. See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Object - DWARF - Address Space Mapping](#).

The AMD GPU DWARF address space number must be valid for the architecture.

## Parameters

in	<i>architecture_id</i>	The architecture of the address space.
in	<i>dwarf_address_space</i>	The AMD GPU DWARF address space number.
out	<i>address_space_id</i>	The address space that corresponds to the DWARF address space for the architecture <i>architecture_id</i> .

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully. <code>address_space_id</code> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARCHITECTURE_ID</a>	<code>architecture_id</code> is invalid. <code>address_space_id</code> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<code>address_space_id</code> is NULL. <code>address_class_id</code> is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<code>dwarf_address_space</code> is not valid. <code>address_class_id</code> is unaltered.

2.18.5.10 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` [AMD\\_DBGAPI](#) `amd_dbgapi_read_memory` ( `amd_dbgapi_process_id_t` *process\_id*, `amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t` *wave\_id*, `amd_dbgapi_lane_id_t` *lane\_id*, `amd_dbgapi_address_space_id_t` *address\_space\_id*, `amd_dbgapi_segment_address_t` *segment\_address*, `amd_dbgapi_size_t` \* *value\_size*, `void *` *value* )

## Read memory.

The memory bytes in `address_space` are read for `lane_id` of `wave_id` starting at `segment_address` sequentially into `value` until `value_size` bytes have been read or an invalid memory address is reached. `value_size` is set to the number of bytes read successfully.

If `wave_id` is not [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_NONE](#) then it must be stopped, must belong to `process_id`, and its architecture must be the same as that of the address space.

The library performs all necessary hardware cache management so that the memory values read are coherent with the `wave_id` if not [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_NONE](#). In order for the memory values read to be coherent with other waves, the waves must be stopped when invoking this operation. Stopping wave creation, stopping all waves, performing this operation, resuming any stopped waves, and then allowing wave creation can achieve this requirement. This requirement also applies if memory is read by other operating system supported means.

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	The process to read memory from is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_NONE</a> . <code>address_space_id</code> is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a> .
in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave that is accessing the <code>address_space</code> is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a> . Then <code>wave_id</code> may be <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_NONE</a> , <code>address_space_id</code> does not depend on the <code>wave_id</code> which case <code>process_id</code> is used.

## Parameters

in	<i>lane_id</i>	The lane of <i>wave_id</i> that is active in the memory. If the <i>address_space_id</i> is not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE</a> , then the <i>address_space_id</i> depends on the active lane then the <i>lane_id</i> with in the <i>wave_id</i> is used; or the active <i>wave_id</i> is used.
in	<i>address_space_id</i>	The address space of the <i>segment_address</i> . If the <i>address_space_id</i> is not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE</a> , then the <i>address_space_id</i> depends on: the active lane then the <i>lane_id</i> with in the <i>wave_id</i> is used; or the active <i>wave_id</i> is used.
in	<i>segment_address</i>	The integral value of the segment address. The bits corresponding to the address space request. The address size is provided by <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_SIZE</a> query.
in, out	<i>value_size</i>	Pass in the number of bytes to read from memory. Return the number of bytes successfully read from memory.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the read value is stored. Must be an array of at least input <i>value_size</i> bytes.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	Either the input <i>value_size</i> was less than the number of bytes read successfully, or more bytes have been read successfully than <i>value_size</i> , which will be 0. The <i>value_size</i> bytes of <i>value</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. <i>value_size</i> and <i>value</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</a>	<i>wave_id</i> is invalid, or <i>wave_id</i> is not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_SIZE</a> .
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_LANE_ID</a>	<i>wave_id</i> is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_ID</a> and <i>lane_id</i> is not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE</a> and <i>lane_id</i> is not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE</a> and <i>value_size</i> and <i>value</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a>	<i>address_space_id</i> is invalid. <i>value_size</i> and <i>value</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED</a>	<i>wave_id</i> is not stopped. <i>value_size</i> and <i>value</i> are unaltered.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	value or value_size are NULL
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	wave_id is not <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_INFO_ARCHITECTURE_ADDRESSES</a> the same the architecture as add
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_MEMORY_ACCESS</a>	The input value_size was greater than value_size is set to 0. value

2.18.5.11 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_set_alu_exceptions_precision ( amd_dbgapi↔  
_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_alu_exceptions_precision_t alu_exceptions_precision  
)`

Control precision of ALU exceptions reporting.

A process can set [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_ALU\\_EXCEPTIONS\\_PRECISION\\_NONE](#) to disable precise ALU exception reporting. Use the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_PRECISE\\_ALU\\_EXCEPTIONS\\_SUPPORTED](#) query to determine if the architecture of all agents of the process support another ALU precision mode.

The ALU exceptions precision is set independently for each process, and only affects the waves executing on the agents of that process. The setting may be changed at any time, including when waves are executing, and takes effect immediately.

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	The process being configured.
in	<i>alu_exceptions_↔ precision</i>	The ALU exception precision mode to set.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully and has been configured.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	process_id is invalid. No configuration is changed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	alu_exceptions_precision is an invalid argument. No configuration is changed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED</a>	The requested alu_exceptions_precision is not supported by the architecture of all the agents of process_id.

2.18.5.12 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_set\_memory\_precision ( **amd\_dbgapi\_process\_id\_t** *process\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_memory\_precision\_t** *memory\_precision* )

Control precision of memory access reporting.

A process can be set to [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_MEMORY\\_PRECISION\\_NONE](#) to disable precise memory reporting. Use the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_PRECISE\\_MEMORY\\_SUPPORTED](#) query to determine if the architectures of all the agents of a process support another memory precision.

The memory precision is set independently for each process, and only affects the waves executing on the agents of that process. The setting may be changed at any time, including when waves are executing, and takes effect immediately.

#### Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	The process being configured.
in	<i>memory_precision</i>	The memory precision to set.

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully configured.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	<i>process_id</i> is invalid. No configuration is performed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>memory_precision</i> is an invalid value. No configuration is performed.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_SUPPORTED</a>	The requested <i>memory_precision</i> is not supported by the agents of <i>process_id</i> . No configuration is performed.

2.18.5.13 **amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t** AMD\_DBGAPI amd\_dbgapi\_write\_memory ( **amd\_dbgapi\_process\_id\_t** *process\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_wave\_id\_t** *wave\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_lane\_id\_t** *lane\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_address\_space\_id\_t** *address\_space\_id*, **amd\_dbgapi\_segment\_address\_t** *segment\_address*, **amd\_dbgapi\_size\_t** \* *value\_size*, **const void \*** *value* )

Write memory.

The memory bytes in *address\_space* are written for *lane\_id* of *wave\_id* starting at *segment\_address* sequentially from *value* until *value\_size* bytes have been written or an invalid memory address is reached. *value\_size* is set to the number of bytes written successfully.

If *wave\_id* is not [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_NONE](#) then it must be stopped, must belong to *process\_id*, and its architecture must be the same as that of the address space.

The library performs all necessary hardware cache management so that the memory values written are coherent with the *wave\_id* if not [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_NONE](#). In order for the memory values written to be coherent with other waves,

the waves must be stopped when invoking this operation. Stopping wave creation, stopping all waves, performing this operation, resuming any stopped waves, and then allowing wave creation can achieve this requirement. This requirement also applies if memory is written by other operating system supported means.

#### Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	The process to write memory to. <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_NONE</a> then <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a> is <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a> .
in	<i>wave_id</i>	The wave that is accessing the memory. <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a> then <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_NONE</a> , <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_ID</a> space does not depend on the active lane which case <a href="#">process_id</a> is used.
in	<i>lane_id</i>	The lane of <a href="#">wave_id</a> that is accessing the memory. If the <a href="#">address_space_id</a> depend on the active lane then <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_NONE</a> . If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a> address space does not depend on the active lane.
in	<i>address_space_id</i>	The address space of the <a href="#">segment_address</a> . If the <a href="#">address_space_id</a> dependent on: the active lane then <a href="#">lane_id</a> with in the <a href="#">wave_id</a> active workgroup then the workgroup <a href="#">wave_id</a> is used; or the active lane <a href="#">wave_id</a> is used.
in	<i>segment_address</i>	The integral value of the segment address. The bits corresponding to the address of the <a href="#">address_space_id</a> request. The address size is provided by <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</a> <a href="#">ADDRESS_SIZE</a> query.
in, out	<i>value_size</i>	Pass in the number of bytes to write. Return the number of bytes successfully written to memory.
in	<i>value</i>	The bytes to write to memory. Must be an array of at least input <a href="#">value_size</a> .

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	Either the input <a href="#">value_size</a> was less than or more bytes have been written successfully, which <a href="#">value_size</a> bytes of memory successfully written. <a href="#">value_size</a> is unaltered.
---	---

## Return values

<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i>	A fatal error occurred. The library is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i>	The library is not initialized. The library is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</i>	process_id is invalid. The memory is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_WAVE_ID</i>	wave_id is invalid, or wave_id is not AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_ID. The memory is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_LANE_ID</i>	wave_id is AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_ID and lane_id is not AMD_DBGAPI_LANE_ID. The memory is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ADDRESS_SPACE_ID</i>	address_space_id is invalid. The memory is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_WAVE_NOT_STOPPED</i>	wave_id is not stopped. The memory is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i>	value or value_size are NULL. The memory is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</i>	wave_id is not AMD_DBGAPI_WAVE_ID or the same the architecture as address_space_id. The memory is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_MEMORY_ACCESS</i>	The input value_size was greater than 0. The memory is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_FROZEN</i>	This operation is not permitted because the process is frozen. The memory is unaltered.

## 2.19 Events

Asynchronous event management.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_event_id_t`  
*Opaque event handle.*

### Macros

- #define `AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_event_id_t, 0)`  
*The NULL event handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_event_kind_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_NONE = 0,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_STOP = 1,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_WAVE_COMMAND_TERMINATED = 2,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_CODE_OBJECT_LIST_UPDATED = 3,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_BREAKPOINT_RESUME = 4,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_RUNTIME = 5,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_QUEUE_ERROR = 6` }  
*The event kinds.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_runtime_state_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_RUNTIME_STATE_LOADED_SUCCESS = 1,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_RUNTIME_STATE_UNLOADED = 2,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_RUNTIME_STATE_LOADED_ERROR_RESTRICTION = 3` }  
*Inferior's runtime state.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_event_info_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_INFO_PROCESS = 1,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_INFO_KIND = 2,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_INFO_WAVE = 3,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_INFO_BREAKPOINT = 4,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_INFO_CLIENT_THREAD = 5,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_INFO_RUNTIME_STATE = 6,`  
`AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_INFO_QUEUE = 7` }  
*Event queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_event_get_info`.*

### Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_process_next_pending_event (amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_event_id_t *event_id, amd_dbgapi_event_kind_t *kind) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Obtain the next pending event.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_event_get_info (amd_dbgapi_event_id_t event_id, amd_dbgapi_event_info_t query, size_t value_size, void *value) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Query information about an event.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_event_processed (amd_dbgapi_event_id_t event_id) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Report that an event has been processed.*



### 2.19.1 Detailed Description

Asynchronous event management.

Events can occur asynchronously. The library maintains a list of pending events that have happened but not yet been reported to the client. Events are maintained independently for each process.

When [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_attach](#) successfully attaches to a process a [amd\\_dbgapi\\_notifier\\_t](#) notifier is created that is available using the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_PROCESS\\_INFO\\_NOTIFIER](#) query. When this indicates there may be pending events for the process, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_next\\_pending\\_event](#) can be used to retrieve the pending events.

The notifier must be reset before retrieving pending events so that the notifier will always conservatively indicate there may be pending events. After the client has processed an event it must report completion using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_event\\_↔processed](#).

See also

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_notifier\\_t](#)

### 2.19.2 Macro Definition Documentation

2.19.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_event_id_t, 0)`

The NULL event handle.

### 2.19.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

2.19.3.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_event_info_t`

Event queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_event\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_event\\_get\\_info](#).

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_INFO\_PROCESS** Return the process to which this event belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_INFO\_KIND** Return the event kind. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_event\\_↔kind\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_INFO\_WAVE** Return the wave of a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#) or [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) event. The type of this attribute is a [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_INFO\_BREAKPOINT** Return the breakpoint of a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_BR↔EAKPOINT\\_RESUME](#) event. The type of this attribute is a [amd\\_dbgapi\\_breakpoint\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_INFO\_CLIENT\_THREAD** Return the client thread of a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIN↔D\\_BREAKPOINT\\_RESUME](#) event. The type of this attribute is a [amd\\_dbgapi\\_client\\_thread\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_INFO\_RUNTIME\_STATE** Return if the runtime loaded in the inferior is supported by the library for a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_RUNTIME](#) event. The type of this attribute is `uint32_t` with a value defined by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_runtime\\_state\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_INFO\_QUEUE** Return the queue of a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_QUEUE\\_ERROR](#) event. The type of this attribute is a [amd\\_dbgapi\\_queue\\_id\\_t](#).

### 2.19.3.2 enum amd\_dbgapi\_event\_kind\_t

The event kinds.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_KIND\_NONE** No event.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_KIND\_WAVE\_STOP** A wave has stopped.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_KIND\_WAVE\_COMMAND\_TERMINATED** A command for a wave was not able to complete because the wave has terminated. Commands that can result in this event are [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_stop](#) and [amd\\_dbgapi\\_wave\\_resume](#) in single step mode. Since the wave terminated before stopping, this event will be reported instead of [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_STOP](#).

The wave that terminated is available by the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_INFO\\_WAVE](#) query. However, the wave will be invalid since it has already terminated. It is the client's responsibility to know what command was being performed and was unable to complete due to the wave terminating.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_KIND\_CODE\_OBJECT\_LIST\_UPDATED** The list of code objects has changed. This event is only reported when a thread is in the process of loading or unloading a code object. It is not reported when attaching to a process even if there are loaded code objects. It is the client's responsibility to fetch the current code object list using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_code\\_object\\_list](#).

The thread that caused the code object list to change will be stopped until the event is reported as processed. Before reporting the event has been processed, the client must set any pending breakpoints for newly loaded code objects so that breakpoints will be set before any code in the code object is executed.

When the event is reported as complete, a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_BREAKPOINT\\_RESUME](#) event may be created which must be processed to resume the thread that caused the code object list to change. Leaving the thread stopped may prevent the inferior's runtime from servicing requests from other threads.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_KIND\_BREAKPOINT\_RESUME** Request to resume a host breakpoint. If [amd\\_dbgapi\\_report\\_breakpoint\\_hit](#) returns with `resume` as false then it indicates that events must be processed before the thread hitting the breakpoint can be resumed. When the necessary event(s) are reported as processed, this event will be added to the pending events. The breakpoint and client thread can then be queried by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_event\\_get\\_info](#) using [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_INFO\\_BREAKPOINT](#) and [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_INFO\\_CLIENT\\_THREAD](#) respectively. The client must then resume execution of the thread.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_KIND\_RUNTIME** The runtime support in the inferior is enabled or disabled. The client can use this event to determine when to activate and deactivate AMD GPU debugging functionality. The status of the inferior's runtime support can be queried by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_event\\_get\\_info](#) using [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_INFO\\_RUNTIME\\_STATE](#). If not enabled ([AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_RUNTIME\\_STATE\\_UNLOADED](#)), or enabled but not compatible ([AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_RUNTIME\\_STATE\\_LOADED\\_ERROR\\_RESTRICTION](#)), then no code objects, queues, or waves will be reported to exist, and the only event that will be reported is [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_RUNTIME](#). If enabled successfully ([AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_RUNTIME\\_STATE\\_LOADED\\_SUCCESS](#)) full debugging is supported by the library.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_KIND\_QUEUE\_ERROR** The inferior's runtime has put a queue into the queue error state due to exceptions being reported for the queue. No further waves will be started on the queue. All waves that belong to the queue are inhibited from executing further instructions regardless of whether they are in the halt state. See [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_QUEUE\\_STATE\\_ERROR](#).

The [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_QUEUE\\_INFO\\_ERROR\\_REASON](#) query will include the union of the exceptions that were reported. Some waves may be stopped before they were able to report a queue error condition. The wave stop reason will only include the exceptions that were reported. For example, if many waves encounter a memory violation at the same time, only some of the waves may report it before execution of all the waves in the queue is inhibited. Only the waves that were able to report the memory violation before all the waves were stopped will include the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_STOP\\_REASON\\_MEMORY\\_VIOLATION](#) stop reason.

Any waves that have a pending single step will report a [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_WAVE\\_COMMAND\\_TERMINATED](#) event to indicate that the single step has been cancelled. Waves in such queues are

inhibited from executing any further instructions. The application can delete the queue, which will result in all the waves to also be deleted, and then create a new queue.

The inferior's runtime will not notify the application of the queue error until this event is reported as complete by calling [amd\\_dbgapi\\_event\\_processed](#). Once the application is notified, it may abort, or it may delete and re-create the queue in order to continue submitting dispatches to the AMD GPU. If the application deletes a queue then all information about the waves executing on the queue will be lost, preventing the client from determining if a wave caused the error.

### 2.19.3.3 enum amd\_dbgapi\_runtime\_state\_t

Inferior's runtime state.

Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_RUNTIME\_STATE\_LOADED\_SUCCESS** The inferior's runtime has been loaded and debugging is supported by the library.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_RUNTIME\_STATE\_UNLOADED** The inferior's runtime has been unloaded.

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_RUNTIME\_STATE\_LOADED\_ERROR\_RESTRICTION** The inferior's runtime has been loaded but there is a restriction error that prevents debugging the process. See [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_RESTRICTION](#) for possible reasons.

## 2.19.4 Function Documentation

**2.19.4.1** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_event_get_info ( amd_dbgapi_event_id_t event_id, amd_dbgapi_event_info_t query, size_t value_size, void * value )`

Query information about an event.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_event\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

Parameters

in	<i>event_id</i>	The event being queried.
in	<i>query</i>	The query being requested.
in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed s
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The lib
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_EVENT_ID</a>	<code>event_id</code> is invalid or the NULL
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<code>value</code> is NULL or <code>query</code> is for a unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<code>value_size</code> does not match the
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <code>amd_db</code> <code>value</code> returns NULL. <code>value</code> is u

2.19.4.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` AMD\_DBGAPI `amd_dbgapi_event_processed ( amd_dbgapi_event_id_t event_id )`

Report that an event has been processed.

Every event returned by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_next\\_pending\\_event](#) must be reported as processed exactly once. Events do not have to be reported completed in the same order they are retrieved.

## Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code>event_id</code>	The event that has been processed.
-----------------	-----------------------	------------------------------------

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully a processed. The <code>event_id</code> is invalidated.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitia
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left u
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_EVENT_ID</a>	The <code>event_id</code> is invalid or the NULL event.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<code>event_id</code> or <code>kind</code> are NULL. No event is m

2.19.4.3 `amd_dbgapi_status_t` AMD\_DBGAPI `amd_dbgapi_process_next_pending_event ( amd_dbgapi_process_id_t process_id, amd_dbgapi_event_id_t * event_id, amd_dbgapi_event_kind_t * kind )`

Obtain the next pending event.

The order events are returned is unspecified. If the client requires fairness then it can retrieve all pending events and randomize the order of processing.

## Parameters

in	<i>process_id</i>	If <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_PROCESS_NONE</a> the retrieve a pending event from any processes. Otherwise, retrieve a pending event from process <i>process_id</i> .
out	<i>event_id</i>	The event handle of the next pending event. Each event is only returned once. If there are no pending events the <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_NONE</a> handle is returned.
out	<i>kind</i>	The kind of the returned event. If there are no pending events, then <a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_EVENT_KIND_NONE</a> is returned.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully and <i>event_id</i> has been returned.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized and <i>event_id</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized and <i>event_id</i> and <i>kind</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_PROCESS_ID</a>	The <i>process_id</i> is invalid. No event is retrieved and <i>event_id</i> and <i>kind</i> are unaltered.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>event_id</i> or <i>kind</i> are NULL. No event is retrieved and <i>event_id</i> and <i>kind</i> are unaltered.

## 2.20 Logging

Control logging.

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_log_level_t` {  
`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_NONE` = 0,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_FATAL_ERROR` = 1,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_WARNING` = 2,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_INFO` = 3,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_TRACE` = 4,  
`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_VERBOSE` = 5 }

*The logging levels supported.*

### Functions

- void `AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_set_log_level` (`amd_dbgapi_log_level_t` level) `AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Set the logging level.*

### 2.20.1 Detailed Description

Control logging.

When the library is initially loaded the logging level is set to `AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_NONE`. The log level is not changed by `amd_dbgapi_initialize` or `amd_dbgapi_finalize`.

The log messages are delivered to the client using the `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::log_message` call back.

Note that logging can be helpful for debugging.

### 2.20.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 2.20.2.1 enum `amd_dbgapi_log_level_t`

The logging levels supported.

#### Enumerator

**`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_NONE`** Print no messages.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_FATAL_ERROR`** Print fatal error messages. Any library function that returns the `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL` status code also logs a message with this level.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_WARNING`** Print fatal error and warning messages.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_INFO`** Print fatal error, warning, and info messages.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_TRACE`** Print fatal error, warning, info, and API tracing messages.

**`AMD_DBGAPI_LOG_LEVEL_VERBOSE`** Print fatal error, warning, info, API tracing, and verbose messages.

### 2.20.3 Function Documentation

2.20.3.1 void **AMD\_DBGAPI** amd\_dbgapi\_set\_log\_level ( amd\_dbgapi\_log\_level\_t *level* )

Set the logging level.

Internal logging messages less than the set logging level will not be reported. If [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_LOG\\_LEVEL\\_NONE](#) then no messages will be reported.

This function can be used even when the library is uninitialized. However, no messages will be reported until the library is initialized when the callbacks are provided.

#### Parameters

in	<i>level</i>	The logging level to set.
----	--------------	---------------------------

#### Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed successfully.
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>level</i> is invalid. The logging level is not changed.

## 2.21 Callbacks

The library requires the client to provide a number of services.

### Data Structures

- struct `amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_id_t`  
*Opaque breakpoint handle.*
- struct `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s`  
*Callbacks that the client of the library must provide.*

### Macros

- #define `AMD_DBGAPI_BREAKPOINT_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL (amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_id_t, 0)`  
*The NULL breakpoint handle.*

### Typedefs

- typedef struct `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s amd_dbgapi_callbacks_t`  
*Forward declaration of callbacks used to specify services that must be provided by the client.*
- typedef struct `amd_dbgapi_client_thread_s * amd_dbgapi_client_thread_id_t`  
*Opaque client thread handle.*

### Enumerations

- enum `amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_info_t` { `AMD_DBGAPI_BREAKPOINT_INFO_PROCESS = 1` }  
*Breakpoint queries that are supported by `amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_get_info`.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_action_t` {  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_BREAKPOINT_ACTION_RESUME = 1`,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_BREAKPOINT_ACTION_HALT = 2` }  
*The action to perform after reporting a breakpoint has been hit.*
- enum `amd_dbgapi_client_process_info_t` {  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_CLIENT_PROCESS_INFO_OS_PID = 1`,  
    `AMD_DBGAPI_CLIENT_PROCESS_INFO_CORE_STATE = 2` }  
*Client queries that are supported by the `client_process_get_info` callback.*

### Functions

- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_get_info (amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_id_t breakpoint_id, amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_info_t query, size_t value_size, void *value) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Query information about a breakpoint.*
- `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_report_breakpoint_hit (amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_id_t breakpoint_id, amd_dbgapi_client_thread_id_t client_thread_id, amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_action_t *breakpoint_action) AMD_DBGAPI_VERSION_0_54`  
*Report that a breakpoint inserted by the `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::insert_breakpoint` callback has been hit.*



### 2.21.1 Detailed Description

The library requires the client to provide a number of services.

These services are specified by providing callbacks when initializing the library using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_initialize](#).

The callbacks defined in this section are invoked by the library and must not themselves invoke any function provided by the library before returning.

### 2.21.2 Macro Definition Documentation

2.21.2.1 `#define AMD_DBGAPI_BREAKPOINT_NONE AMD_DBGAPI_HANDLE_LITERAL  
(amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_id_t, 0)`

The NULL breakpoint handle.

### 2.21.3 Typedef Documentation

2.21.3.1 `typedef struct amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s amd_dbgapi_callbacks_t`

Forward declaration of callbacks used to specify services that must be provided by the client.

2.21.3.2 `typedef struct amd_dbgapi_client_thread_s* amd_dbgapi_client_thread_id_t`

Opaque client thread handle.

A pointer to client data associated with a thread. This pointer is passed in to the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_report\\_breakpoint\\_hit](#) so it can be passed out by the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_BREAKPOINT\\_RESUME](#) event to allow the client of the library to identify the thread that must be resumed.

### 2.21.4 Enumeration Type Documentation

2.21.4.1 `enum amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_action_t`

The action to perform after reporting a breakpoint has been hit.

Enumerator

***AMD\_DBGAPI\_BREAKPOINT\_ACTION\_RESUME*** Resume execution.

***AMD\_DBGAPI\_BREAKPOINT\_ACTION\_HALT*** Leave execution halted.

#### 2.21.4.2 enum amd\_dbgapi\_breakpoint\_info\_t

Breakpoint queries that are supported by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_breakpoint\\_get\\_info](#).

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_breakpoint\\_get\\_info](#).

##### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_BREAKPOINT\_INFO\_PROCESS** Return the process to which this breakpoint belongs. The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

#### 2.21.4.3 enum amd\_dbgapi\_client\_process\_info\_t

Client queries that are supported by the `client_process_get_info` callback.

Each query specifies the type of data returned in the `value` argument to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::client\\_process\\_get\\_info](#).

##### Enumerator

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_CLIENT\_PROCESS\_INFO\_OS\_PID** Return the native operating system process handle. This value is required to not change during the lifetime of the process associated with the client process handle. For Linux® this is the `pid_t` from `sys/types.h` and the corresponding process is required to have already been `ptrace` enabled.

The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_os\\_process\\_id\\_t](#).

**AMD\_DBGAPI\_CLIENT\_PROCESS\_INFO\_CORE\_STATE** If the current process is created from a core file, return the content of the AMDGPU state note if present. If the process image is not created from a core dump or if such state note is not present in the core dump, the `client_process_get_info` callback returns [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#).

The type of this attribute is [amd\\_dbgapi\\_core\\_state\\_data\\_t](#).

### 2.21.5 Function Documentation

**2.21.5.1** `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_get_info ( amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_id_t breakpoint_id, amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_info_t query, size_t value_size, void * value )`

Query information about a breakpoint.

[amd\\_dbgapi\\_breakpoint\\_info\\_t](#) specifies the queries supported and the type returned using the `value` argument.

##### Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code>breakpoint_id</code>	The handle of the breakpoint being queried.
<code>in</code>	<code>query</code>	The query being requested.

## Parameters

in	<i>value_size</i>	Size of the memory pointed to by <i>value</i> . Must be equal to the byte size of the query result.
out	<i>value</i>	Pointer to memory where the query result is stored.

## Return values

<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	The function has been executed s
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</a>	A fatal error occurred. The library
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</a>	The library is not initialized. The lib
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_BREAKPOINT_ID</a>	<i>breakpoint_id</i> is invalid. val
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</a>	<i>value</i> is NULL or <i>query</i> is inva
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY</a>	<i>value_size</i> does not match th
<a href="#">AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_CLIENT_CALLBACK</a>	This will be reported if the <a href="#">amd_db</a> <i>value</i> returns NULL. <i>value</i> is u

2.21.5.2 `amd_dbgapi_status_t AMD_DBGAPI amd_dbgapi_report_breakpoint_hit ( amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_id_t breakpoint_id, amd_dbgapi_client_thread_id_t client_thread_id, amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_action_t * breakpoint_action )`

Report that a breakpoint inserted by the [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::insert\\_breakpoint](#) callback has been hit.

The thread that hit the breakpoint must remain halted while this function executes, at which point it must be resumed if *breakpoint\_action* is [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_BREAKPOINT\\_ACTION\\_RESUME](#). If *breakpoint\_action* is :A↔MD\_DBGAPI\_BREAKPOINT\_ACTION\_HALT then the client should process pending events which will cause a A↔MD\_DBGAPI\_EVENT\_KIND\_BREAKPOINT\_RESUME event to be added which specifies that the thread should now be resumed.

## Parameters

in	<i>breakpoint_id</i>	The breakpoint that has been hit.
in	<i>client_thread_id</i>	The client identification of the thread that hit the breakpoint.
out	<i>breakpoint_action</i>	Indicate if the thread hitting the breakpoint should be resumed or remain halted when this function returns.

## Return values

<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i>	The function has been executed successfully. If the thread hitting the breakpoint should be re-executed, breakpoint_action is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_FATAL</i>	A fatal error occurred. The library is left uninitialized. breakpoint_action is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_NOT_INITIALIZED</i>	The library is not initialized. The library is left uninitialized. breakpoint_action is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_BREAKPOINT_ID</i>	The breakpoint_id is invalid. breakpoint_action is unaltered.
<i>AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT</i>	breakpoint_action is NULL. breakpoint_id is unaltered.

## Chapter 3

# Data Structure Documentation

### 3.1 amd\_dbgapi\_address\_class\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque source language address class handle.

```
#include <amd_dbgapi.h>
```

#### Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

#### 3.1.1 Detailed Description

Opaque source language address class handle.

A source language address class describes the source language address spaces. It is used to define source language pointer and reference types. Each architecture has its own mapping of them to the architecture specific address spaces.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Code Object - DWARF - Address Class Mapping](#).

#### 3.1.2 Field Documentation

##### 3.1.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_address\_class\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd\_dbgapi/[amd\\_dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.2 amd\_dbgapi\_address\_space\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque address space handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.2.1 Detailed Description

Opaque address space handle.

A handle that denotes the set of address spaces supported by an architecture.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - LLVM - Address Spaces](#).

### 3.2.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.2.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_address\_space\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.3 amd\_dbgapi\_agent\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque agent handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.3.1 Detailed Description

Opaque agent handle.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.3.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.3.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_agent\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.4 amd\_dbgapi\_architecture\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque architecture handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.4.1 Detailed Description

Opaque architecture handle.

There is an architecture handle for each AMD GPU model supported by the library.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.4.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.4.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_architecture\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.5 amd\_dbgapi\_breakpoint\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque breakpoint handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

## Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.5.1 Detailed Description

Opaque breakpoint handle.

The implementation of the library requests the client to insert breakpoints in certain functions so that it can be notified when certain actions are being performed, and to stop the thread performing the action. This allows the data to be retrieved and updated without conflicting with the thread. The library will resume the thread when it has completed the access.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.5.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.5.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_breakpoint\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.6 amd\_dbgapi\_callbacks\_s Struct Reference

Callbacks that the client of the library must provide.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

## Data Fields

- void [\\*\(\\* allocate\\_memory\)](#) (size\_t byte\_size)  
*Allocate memory to be used to return a value from the library that is then owned by the client.*
- void [\\*\(\\* deallocate\\_memory\)](#) (void \*data)  
*Deallocate memory that was allocated by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#).*
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [\\*\(\\* client\\_process\\_get\\_info\)](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_client\\_process\\_id\\_t](#) client\_process\_id, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_client\\_process\\_info\\_t](#) query, size\_t value\_size, void \*value)  
*Query information about the client process.*
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [\\*\(\\* insert\\_breakpoint\)](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_client\\_process\\_id\\_t](#) client\_process\_id, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#) address, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_breakpoint\\_id\\_t](#) breakpoint\_id)  
*Insert a breakpoint in a shared library using a global address.*
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [\\*\(\\* remove\\_breakpoint\)](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_client\\_process\\_id\\_t](#) client\_process\_id, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_breakpoint\\_id\\_t](#) breakpoint\_id)  
*Remove a breakpoint previously inserted by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::insert\\_breakpoint](#).*
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_status\\_t](#) [\\*\(\\* xfer\\_global\\_memory\)](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_client\\_process\\_id\\_t](#) client\_process\_id, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#) global\_address, [amd\\_dbgapi\\_size\\_t](#) \*value\_size, void \*read\_buffer, const void \*write\_buffer)  
*Uncached global memory transfer.*
- void [\\*\(\\* log\\_message\)](#) ([amd\\_dbgapi\\_log\\_level\\_t](#) level, const char \*message)  
*Report a log message.*



### 3.6.1 Detailed Description

Callbacks that the client of the library must provide.

The client implementation of the callbacks must not invoke any operation of the library.

### 3.6.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.6.2.1 void\*(\* amd\_dbgapi\_callbacks\_s::allocate\_memory) (size\_t byte\_size)

Allocate memory to be used to return a value from the library that is then owned by the client.

The memory should be suitably aligned for any type. If `byte_size` is 0 or if unable to allocate memory of the byte size specified by `byte_size` then return NULL and allocate no memory. The client is responsible for deallocating this memory, and so is responsible for tracking the size of the allocation. Note that these requirements can be met by implementing using `malloc`.

#### 3.6.2.2 amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t(\* amd\_dbgapi\_callbacks\_s::client\_process\_get\_info) (amd\_dbgapi\_client\_process\_id\_t client\_process\_id, amd\_dbgapi\_client\_process\_info\_t query, size\_t value\_size, void \*value)

Query information about the client process.

`client_process_id` is the client handle of the process for which the operating system process handle is being queried.

`query` identifies the client process information queried by the library.

`value_size` is the size in bytes of the buffer `value` points to.

`value` points to a buffer of size `value_size` where the client should copy the value requested by the library.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_SUCCESS](#) if successful and `value` is updated.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_INVALID\\_CLIENT\\_PROCESS\\_ID](#) if the `client_process_id` handle is invalid.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_PROCESS\\_EXITED](#) if the `client_process_id` handle is associated with a native operating system process that has already exited.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_INVALID\\_ARGUMENT](#) if `value` is NULL.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_NOT\\_AVAILABLE](#) if the requested information is not available for the process referenced by `client_process_id`.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_INVALID\\_ARGUMENT\\_COMPATIBILITY](#) if `value_size` does not match the size of the data requested by the library.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR](#) if an error was encountered.

### 3.6.2.3 void(\* amd\_dbgapi\_callbacks\_s::deallocate\_memory)(void \*data)

Deallocate memory that was allocated by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#).

`data` will be a pointer returned by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) that will not be returned to the client. If `data` is NULL then it indicates the allocation failed or was for 0 bytes: in either case the callback is required to take no action. If `data` is not NULL then it will not have been deallocated by a previous call to [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#). Note that these requirements can be met by implementing using `free`.

Note this callback may be used by the library implementation if it encounters an error after using [amd\\_dbgapi\\_callbacks\\_s::allocate\\_memory](#) to allocate memory.

### 3.6.2.4 amd\_dbgapi\_status\_t(\* amd\_dbgapi\_callbacks\_s::insert\_breakpoint)(amd\_dbgapi\_client\_process\_id\_t client\_process\_id, amd\_dbgapi\_global\_address\_t address, amd\_dbgapi\_breakpoint\_id\_t breakpoint\_id)

Insert a breakpoint in a shared library using a global address.

The library only inserts breakpoints in loaded shared libraries. It will request to be notified when the shared library is unloaded, and will remove any breakpoints it has inserted when notified that the shared library is unloaded.

It is the client's responsibility to actually insert the breakpoint.

`client_process_id` is the client handle of the process in which the breakpoint is to be added.

`address` is the global address to add the breakpoint.

`breakpoint_id` is the handle to identify this breakpoint. Each added breakpoint for a process will have a unique handle, multiple breakpoints for the same process will not be added with the same handle. It must be specified when [amd\\_dbgapi\\_report\\_breakpoint\\_hit](#) is used to report a breakpoint hit, and in the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_EVENT\\_KIND\\_BREAKPOINT\\_RESUME](#) event that may be used to resume the thread.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_SUCCESS](#) if successful. The breakpoint is added.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_INVALID\\_CLIENT\\_PROCESS\\_ID](#) if the `client_process_id` handle is invalid. No breakpoint is added.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR\\_INVALID\\_BREAKPOINT\\_ID](#) if there is a breakpoint already added with `breakpoint_id`. No breakpoint is added.

Return [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_STATUS\\_ERROR](#) if another error was encountered. No breakpoint is inserted and the `breakpoint_id` handle is invalidated.

### 3.6.2.5 void(\* amd\_dbgapi\_callbacks\_s::log\_message)(amd\_dbgapi\_log\_level\_t level, const char \*message)

Report a log message.

`level` is the log level.

`message` is a NUL terminated string to print that is owned by the library and is only valid while the callback executes.

### 3.6.2.6 `amd_dbgapi_status_t(*amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::remove_breakpoint)(amd_dbgapi_client_process_id_t client_process_id, amd_dbgapi_breakpoint_id_t breakpoint_id)`

Remove a breakpoint previously inserted by `amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::insert_breakpoint`.

It is the client's responsibility to actually remove the breakpoint.

`breakpoint_id` is invalidated.

`client_process_id` is the client handle of the process in which the breakpoint is to be removed.

`breakpoint_id` is the breakpoint handle of the breakpoint to remove.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS` if successful. The breakpoint is removed.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_CLIENT_PROCESS_ID` if the `client_process_id` handle is invalid. No breakpoint is removed.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_BREAKPOINT_ID` if `breakpoint_id` handle is invalid. No breakpoint is removed.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_LIBRARY_NOT_LOADED` if the shared library containing the breakpoint is not currently loaded. The breakpoint will already have been removed.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR` if another error was encountered. The breakpoint is considered removed and the `breakpoint_id` handle is invalidated.

### 3.6.2.7 `amd_dbgapi_status_t(*amd_dbgapi_callbacks_s::xfer_global_memory)(amd_dbgapi_client_process_id_t client_process_id, amd_dbgapi_global_address_t global_address, amd_dbgapi_size_t *value_size, void *read_buffer, const void *write_buffer)`

Uncached global memory transfer.

`client_process_id` is the client handle of the process for which the memory transfer is being requested.

`global_address` is the global address space address of the start of the memory transfer being requested.

`value_size` is the number of bytes of the memory transfer being requested.

`read_buffer` if not NULL then a read transfer is being requested. On return, contains the read bytes and `value_size` is set to the number of bytes actually read.

`write_buffer` if not NULL then a write transfer is being requested. Contains the bytes to be written. On return `value_size` is set to the number of bytes actually written.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_SUCCESS` if successful.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_CLIENT_PROCESS_ID` if the `client_process_id` handle is invalid.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_INVALID_ARGUMENT_COMPATIBILITY` if not only one of `read_buffer` and `write_puffer` are NULL.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_PROCESS_EXITED` if the `client_process_id` handle is associated with a native operating system process that has already exited.

Return `AMD_DBGAPI_STATUS_ERROR_MEMORY_ACCESS` if the input `value_size` was greater than 0 and no bytes were successfully transferred. The output `value_size` is set to 0. `read_buffer` and `write_buffer` are unaltered.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/amd-dbgapi/amd-dbgapi.h`

## 3.7 amd\_dbgapi\_code\_object\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque code object handle.

```
#include <amd_dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.7.1 Detailed Description

Opaque code object handle.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.7.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.7.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_code\_object\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd\_dbgapi/[amd\\_dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.8 amd\_dbgapi\_core\_state\_data\_t Struct Reference

AMDGPU corefile state data for a process.

```
#include <amd_dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_endianness\\_t](#) [endianness](#)  
*Endianness encoding of the core state.*
- size\_t [size](#)  
*Size, in bytes, of the buffer pointed by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_core\\_state\\_data\\_t::data](#).*
- const void \* [data](#)  
*Pointer to the buffer containing the core state data.*

### 3.8.1 Detailed Description

AMDGPU corefile state data for a process.

### 3.8.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.8.2.1 `const void* amd_dbgapi_core_state_data_t::data`

Pointer to the buffer containing the core state data.

The buffer is `amd_dbgapi_core_state_data_t::size` bytes long. See [User Guide for AMDGPU Backend - Core file notes](#).

#### 3.8.2.2 `amd_dbgapi_endianness_t amd_dbgapi_core_state_data_t::endianness`

Endianness encoding of the core state.

#### 3.8.2.3 `size_t amd_dbgapi_core_state_data_t::size`

Size, in bytes, of the buffer pointed by `amd_dbgapi_core_state_data_t::data`.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/amd-dbgapi/amd-dbgapi.h`

## 3.9 amd\_dbgapi\_direct\_call\_register\_pair\_information\_t Struct Reference

Instruction information for direct call instructions.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for `amd_dbgapi_direct_call_register_pair_information_t`:

### Data Fields

- `amd_dbgapi_global_address_t target_address`
- `amd_dbgapi_register_id_t saved_return_address_register` [2]

### 3.9.1 Detailed Description

Instruction information for direct call instructions.

Used by [amd\\_dbgapi\\_classify\\_instruction](#) to report the target address and saved return registers IDs information for instructions of the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_INSTRUCTION\\_KIND\\_DIRECT\\_CALL\\_REGISTER\\_PAIR](#) kind.

### 3.9.2 Field Documentation

3.9.2.1 [amd\\_dbgapi\\_register\\_id\\_t](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_direct\\_call\\_register\\_pair\\_information\\_t::saved\\_return\\_address\\_register](#)[2]

3.9.2.2 [amd\\_dbgapi\\_global\\_address\\_t](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_direct\\_call\\_register\\_pair\\_information\\_t::target\\_address](#)

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/amd-dbgapi/amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.10 [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_id\\_t](#) Struct Reference

Opaque dispatch handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- [uint64\\_t](#) [handle](#)

### 3.10.1 Detailed Description

Opaque dispatch handle.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.10.2 Field Documentation

3.10.2.1 [uint64\\_t](#) [amd\\_dbgapi\\_dispatch\\_id\\_t::handle](#)

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/amd-dbgapi/amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.11 amd\_dbgapi\_displaced\_stepping\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque displaced stepping handle.

```
#include <amd_dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.11.1 Detailed Description

Opaque displaced stepping handle.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.11.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.11.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_displaced\_stepping\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd\_dbgapi/[amd\\_dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.12 amd\_dbgapi\_event\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque event handle.

```
#include <amd_dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.12.1 Detailed Description

Opaque event handle.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.12.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.12.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_event\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.13 amd\_dbgapi\_process\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque process handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.13.1 Detailed Description

Opaque process handle.

All operations that control an AMD GPU specify the process that is using the AMD GPU with the process handle. It is undefined to use handles returned by operations performed for one process, with operations performed for a different process.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.13.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.13.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_process\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.14 amd\_dbgapi\_queue\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque queue handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```



## Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.14.1 Detailed Description

Opaque queue handle.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.14.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.14.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_queue\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.15 amd\_dbgapi\_register\_class\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque register class handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

## Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.15.1 Detailed Description

Opaque register class handle.

A handle that denotes the set of classes of hardware registers supported by an architecture. The registers of the architecture all belong to one or more register classes. The register classes are a convenience for grouping registers that have similar uses and properties. They can be useful when presenting register lists to a user. For example, there could be a register class for *system*, *general*, and *vector*.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.15.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.15.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_register\_class\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.16 amd\_dbgapi\_register\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque register handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.16.1 Detailed Description

Opaque register handle.

A handle that denotes the set of hardware registers supported by an architecture.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.16.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.16.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_register\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.17 amd\_dbgapi\_watchpoint\_id\_t Struct Reference

Opaque hardware data watchpoint handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

## Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.17.1 Detailed Description

Opaque hardware data watchpoint handle.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.17.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.17.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_watchpoint\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)

## 3.18 amd\_dbgapi\_watchpoint\_list\_t Struct Reference

A set of watchpoints.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for amd\_dbgapi\_watchpoint\_list\_t:

## Data Fields

- size\_t [count](#)
- [amd\\_dbgapi\\_watchpoint\\_id\\_t](#) \* [watchpoint\\_ids](#)

### 3.18.1 Detailed Description

A set of watchpoints.

Used by the [AMD\\_DBGAPI\\_WAVE\\_INFO\\_WATCHPOINTS](#) query to report the watchpoint(s) triggered by a wave.

### 3.18.2 Field Documentation

3.18.2.1 `size_t amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_list_t::count`

3.18.2.2 `amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_id_t* amd_dbgapi_watchpoint_list_t::watchpoint_ids`

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/amd-dbgapi/amd-dbgapi.h`

## 3.19 `amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t` Struct Reference

Opaque wave handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- `uint64_t handle`

### 3.19.1 Detailed Description

Opaque wave handle.

Waves are the way the AMD GPU executes code.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.19.2 Field Documentation

3.19.2.1 `uint64_t amd_dbgapi_wave_id_t::handle`

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/amd-dbgapi/amd-dbgapi.h`

## 3.20 `amd_dbgapi_workgroup_id_t` Struct Reference

Opaque workgroup handle.

```
#include <amd-dbgapi.h>
```

## Data Fields

- uint64\_t [handle](#)

### 3.20.1 Detailed Description

Opaque workgroup handle.

AMD GPU executes code as waves organized into workgroups.

Globally unique for a single library instance.

### 3.20.2 Field Documentation

#### 3.20.2.1 uint64\_t amd\_dbgapi\_workgroup\_id\_t::handle

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/amd-dbgapi/[amd-dbgapi.h](#)



## Chapter 4

# File Documentation

### 4.1 include/amd-dbgapi/amd-dbgapi.h File Reference

AMD debugger API interface.

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stddef.h>
#include <stdint.h>
```

Include dependency graph for amd-dbgapi.h:





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