

ROCmSMI

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## Chapter 1

# ROCm System Management Interface (ROCm SMI) Library

The ROCm System Management Interface Library, or ROCm SMI library, is part of the Radeon Open Compute [ROCm](#) software stack . It is a C library for Linux that provides a user space interface for applications to monitor and control GPU applications.

## Building ROCm SMI

### Additional Required software for building

In order to build the ROCm SMI library, the following components are required. Note that the software versions listed are what was used in development. Earlier versions are not guaranteed to work:

- CMake (v3.5.0)
- g++ (5.4.0)

In order to build the latest documentation, the following are required:

- DOxygen (1.8.11)
- latex (pdfTeX 3.14159265-2.6-1.40.16)

The source code for ROCm SMI is available on [Github](#).

After the the ROCm SMI library git repository has been cloned to a local Linux machine, building the library is achieved by following the typical CMake build sequence. Specifically,

```
$ mk -p build
```

```
$ cd build
```

```
$ cmake <location of root of ROCm SMI library CMakeLists.txt>
```

```
$ make
```

The built library will appear in the `build` folder.

## Building the Documentation

The documentation PDF file can be built with the following steps (continued from the steps above):

```
$ make doc

$ cd latex

$ make
```

The reference manual, `refman.pdf` will be in the `latex` directory upon a successful build.

## Building the Tests

In order to verify the build and capability of ROCm SMI on your system and to see an example of how ROCm SMI can be used, you may build and run the tests that are available in the repo. To build the tests, follow these steps:

```
# Set environment variables used in CMakeLists.txt file

$ ROCM_DIR=<location of ROCm SMI library>

$ mkdir <location for test build>

$ cd <location for test build>

$ cmake -DROCM_DIR=<location of ROCM SMI library .so> <ROCm SMI source root>/tests/rocm_
_smi_test
```

To run the test, execute the program `rsmitst` that is built from the steps above. Make sure ROCm SMI library is in your library search path when executing the test program.

## Hello ROCm SMI

The only required ROCm-SMI call for any program that wants to use ROCm-SMI is the `rsmi_init()` call. This call initializes some internal data structures that will be used by subsequent ROCm-SMI calls.

When ROCm-SMI is no longer being used, `rsmi_shut_down()` should be called. This provides a way to do any releasing of resources that ROCm-SMI may have held. In many cases, this may have no effect, but may be necessary in future versions of the library.

A simple "Hello World" type program that displays the device ID of detected devices would look like this:

```
1 #include <stdint.h>
2 #include "rocm_smi/rocm_smi.h"
3 int main() {
4     rsmi_status_t ret;
5     uint32_t num_devices;
6     uint64_t dev_id;
7
8     // We will skip return code checks for this example, but it
9     // is recommended to always check this as some calls may not
10    // apply for some devices or ROCm releases
11
12    ret = rsmi_init(0);
13    ret = rsmi_num_monitor_devices(&num_devices);
14
15    for (int i=0; i < num_devices; ++i) {
16        ret = rsmi_dev_id_get(i &dev_id);
17        // dev_id holds the device ID of device i, upon a
18        // successful call
19    }
20    ret = rsmi_shut_down();
21    return 0;
22 }
```



## Chapter 2

# Data Structure Index

### 2.1 Data Structures

Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">rsmi_freq_volt_region</a>	This structure holds 2 <a href="#">rsmi_od_vddc_point</a> 's, representing the diagonal corners of a rectangular region in freq-voltage space . . . . .	7
<a href="#">rsmi_frequencies</a>	This structure holds information about clock frequencies . . . . .	7
<a href="#">rsmi_od_vddc_point</a>	This structure represents a point on the frequency-voltage plane . . . . .	8
<a href="#">rsmi_od_volt_freq_data</a>	This structure holds the frequency-voltage values for a device . . . . .	9
<a href="#">rsmi_pcie_bandwidth</a>	This structure holds information about the possible PCIe bandwidths. Specifically, the possible transfer rates and their associated numbers of lanes are stored here . . . . .	10
<a href="#">rsmi_power_profile_status</a>	This structure contains information about which power profiles are supported by the system for a given device, and which power profile is currently active . . . . .	10
<a href="#">rsmi_range</a>	This structure represents a range (e.g., frequencies or voltages) . . . . .	11
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## Chapter 3

# File Index

### 3.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

<a href="#">rocm_smi.h</a> . . . . .	13
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## Chapter 4

# Data Structure Documentation

### 4.1 `rsmi_freq_volt_region` Struct Reference

This structure holds 2 `rsmi_od_vddc_point`'s, representing the diagonal corners of a rectangular region in freq-voltage space.

```
#include <rocm_smi.h>
```

#### Data Fields

- `rsmi_od_vddc_point min_corner`  
*The "lower-left" corner of rectangle.*
- `rsmi_od_vddc_point max_corner`  
*The "upper-right" corner of rectangle.*

#### 4.1.1 Detailed Description

This structure holds 2 `rsmi_od_vddc_point`'s, representing the diagonal corners of a rectangular region in freq-voltage space.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `rocm_smi.h`

### 4.2 `rsmi_frequencies` Struct Reference

This structure holds information about clock frequencies.

```
#include <rocm_smi.h>
```

## Data Fields

- uint32\_t [num\\_supported](#)
- uint32\_t [current](#)
- uint64\_t [frequency](#) [[RSMI\\_MAX\\_NUM\\_FREQUENCIES](#)]

### 4.2.1 Detailed Description

This structure holds information about clock frequencies.

### 4.2.2 Field Documentation

#### 4.2.2.1 uint32\_t rsmi\_frequencies::num\_supported

The number of supported frequencies

#### 4.2.2.2 uint32\_t rsmi\_frequencies::current

The current frequency index

#### 4.2.2.3 uint64\_t rsmi\_frequencies::frequency[RSMI\_MAX\_NUM\_FREQUENCIES]

List of frequencies. Only the first num\_supported frequencies are valid.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [rocm\\_smi.h](#)

## 4.3 rsmi\_od\_vddc\_point Struct Reference

This structure represents a point on the frequency-voltage plane.

```
#include <rocm_smi.h>
```

## Data Fields

- uint64\_t [frequency](#)  
*Frequency coordinate (in Hz)*
- uint64\_t [voltage](#)  
*Voltage coordinate (in mV)*

### 4.3.1 Detailed Description

This structure represents a point on the frequency-voltage plane.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [rocm\\_smi.h](#)

## 4.4 rsmi\_od\_volt\_freq\_data Struct Reference

This structure holds the frequency-voltage values for a device.

```
#include <rocm_smi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- [rsmi\\_range curr\\_sclk\\_range](#)  
*The current SCLK frequency range.*
- [rsmi\\_range curr\\_mclk\\_range](#)
- [rsmi\\_range sclk\\_freq\\_limits](#)  
*The range possible of SCLK values.*
- [rsmi\\_range mclk\\_freq\\_limits](#)  
*The range possible of MCLK values.*
- [rsmi\\_od\\_vddc\\_point curve](#) [RSMI\_NUM\_VOLTAGE\_CURVE\_POINTS]  
*The current voltage curve.*
- [uint32\\_t num\\_regions](#)  
*The number of voltage curve regions.*

### 4.4.1 Detailed Description

This structure holds the frequency-voltage values for a device.

### 4.4.2 Field Documentation

#### 4.4.2.1 [rsmi\\_range rsmi\\_od\\_volt\\_freq\\_data::curr\\_mclk\\_range](#)

The current MCLK frequency range; (upper bound only)

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [rocm\\_smi.h](#)

## 4.5 rsmi\_pcie\_bandwidth Struct Reference

This structure holds information about the possible PCIe bandwidths. Specifically, the possible transfer rates and their associated numbers of lanes are stored here.

```
#include <rocm_smi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- [rsmi\\_frequencies](#) [transfer\\_rate](#)
- [uint32\\_t](#) [lanes](#) [[RSMI\\_MAX\\_NUM\\_FREQUENCIES](#)]

### 4.5.1 Detailed Description

This structure holds information about the possible PCIe bandwidths. Specifically, the possible transfer rates and their associated numbers of lanes are stored here.

### 4.5.2 Field Documentation

#### 4.5.2.1 [rsmi\\_frequencies](#) [rsmi\\_pcie\\_bandwidth::transfer\\_rate](#)

Transfer rates (T/s) that are possible

#### 4.5.2.2 [uint32\\_t](#) [rsmi\\_pcie\\_bandwidth::lanes](#)[[RSMI\\_MAX\\_NUM\\_FREQUENCIES](#)]

List of lanes for corresponding transfer rate. Only the first num\_supported bandwidths are valid.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [rocm\\_smi.h](#)

## 4.6 rsmi\_power\_profile\_status Struct Reference

This structure contains information about which power profiles are supported by the system for a given device, and which power profile is currently active.

```
#include <rocm_smi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- [rsmi\\_bit\\_field](#) [available\\_profiles](#)
- [rsmi\\_power\\_profile\\_preset\\_masks](#) [current](#)
- [uint32\\_t](#) [num\\_profiles](#)



### 4.6.1 Detailed Description

This structure contains information about which power profiles are supported by the system for a given device, and which power profile is currently active.

### 4.6.2 Field Documentation

#### 4.6.2.1 `rsmi_bit_field rsmi_power_profile_status::available_profiles`

Which profiles are supported by this system

#### 4.6.2.2 `rsmi_power_profile_preset_masks rsmi_power_profile_status::current`

Which power profile is currently active

#### 4.6.2.3 `uint32_t rsmi_power_profile_status::num_profiles`

How many power profiles are available

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [rocm\\_smi.h](#)

## 4.7 rsmi\_range Struct Reference

This structure represents a range (e.g., frequencies or voltages).

```
#include <rocm_smi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- `uint64_t` [lower\\_bound](#)  
*Lower bound of range.*
- `uint64_t` [upper\\_bound](#)  
*Upper bound of range.*

### 4.7.1 Detailed Description

This structure represents a range (e.g., frequencies or voltages).

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [rocm\\_smi.h](#)

## 4.8 rsmi\_version Struct Reference

This structure holds version information.

```
#include <rocm_smi.h>
```

### Data Fields

- uint32\_t [major](#)  
*Major version.*
- uint32\_t [minor](#)  
*Minor version.*
- uint32\_t [patch](#)  
*Patch, build or stepping version.*
- const char \* [build](#)  
*Build string.*

### 4.8.1 Detailed Description

This structure holds version information.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [rocm\\_smi.h](#)

## Chapter 5

# File Documentation

### 5.1 rocm\_smi.h File Reference

```
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stddef.h>
```

#### Data Structures

- struct [rsmi\\_power\\_profile\\_status](#)  
*This structure contains information about which power profiles are supported by the system for a given device, and which power profile is currently active.*
- struct [rsmi\\_frequencies](#)  
*This structure holds information about clock frequencies.*
- struct [rsmi\\_pcie\\_bandwidth](#)  
*This structure holds information about the possible PCIe bandwidths. Specifically, the possible transfer rates and their associated numbers of lanes are stored here.*
- struct [rsmi\\_version](#)  
*This structure holds version information.*
- struct [rsmi\\_range](#)  
*This structure represents a range (e.g., frequencies or voltages).*
- struct [rsmi\\_od\\_vddc\\_point](#)  
*This structure represents a point on the frequency-voltage plane.*
- struct [rsmi\\_freq\\_volt\\_region](#)  
*This structure holds 2 [rsmi\\_od\\_vddc\\_point](#)'s, representing the diagonal corners of a rectangular region in freq-voltage space.*
- struct [rsmi\\_od\\_volt\\_freq\\_data](#)  
*This structure holds the frequency-voltage values for a device.*

#### Macros

- #define [RSMI\\_MAX\\_NUM\\_FREQUENCIES](#) 32  
*Guaranteed maximum possible number of supported frequencies.*
- #define [RSMI\\_MAX\\_FAN\\_SPEED](#) 255
- #define [RSMI\\_NUM\\_VOLTAGE\\_CURVE\\_POINTS](#) 3  
*The number of points that make up a voltage-frequency curve definition.*
- #define [RSMI\\_MAX\\_NUM\\_POWER\\_PROFILES](#) (sizeof(rsmi\_bit\_field) \* 8)  
*Number of possible power profiles that a system could support.*

## Typedefs

- typedef uint64\_t **rsmi\_bit\_field**

*Bitfield used in various RSMI calls.*

## Enumerations

- enum **rsmi\_status\_t** {  
**RSMI\_STATUS\_SUCCESS** = 0x0, **RSMI\_STATUS\_INVALID\_ARGS**, **RSMI\_STATUS\_NOT\_SUPPORTED**,  
**RSMI\_STATUS\_FILE\_ERROR**,  
**RSMI\_STATUS\_PERMISSION**, **RSMI\_STATUS\_OUT\_OF\_RESOURCES**, **RSMI\_STATUS\_INTERNAL\_**↵  
**EXCEPTION**, **RSMI\_STATUS\_INPUT\_OUT\_OF\_BOUNDS**,  
**RSMI\_STATUS\_INIT\_ERROR**, **RSMI\_INITIALIZATION\_ERROR** = **RSMI\_STATUS\_INIT\_ERROR**, **RSMI\_**↵  
**\_STATUS\_NOT\_YET\_IMPLEMENTED**, **RSMI\_STATUS\_UNKNOWN\_ERROR** = 0xFFFFFFFF }

*Error codes returned by rocm\_smi\_lib functions.*

- enum **rsmi\_dev\_perf\_level** {  
**RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_AUTO** = 0, **RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_FIRST** = **RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_**↵  
**AUTO**, **RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_LOW**, **RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_HIGH**,  
**RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_MANUAL**, **RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_STABLE\_STD**, **RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LE**↵  
**VEL\_STABLE\_PEAK**, **RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_STABLE\_MIN\_MCLK**,  
**RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_STABLE\_MIN\_SCLK**, **RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_LAST** = **RSMI\_DEV\_PER**↵  
**F\_LEVEL\_STABLE\_MIN\_SCLK**, **RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_UNKNOWN** = 0x100 }

*PowerPlay performance levels.*

- enum **rsmi\_clk\_type** { **RSMI\_CLK\_TYPE\_SYS** = 0x0, **RSMI\_CLK\_TYPE\_FIRST** = **RSMI\_CLK\_TYPE\_SYS**,  
**RSMI\_CLK\_TYPE\_MEM**, **RSMI\_CLK\_TYPE\_LAST** = **RSMI\_CLK\_TYPE\_MEM** }

*Available clock types.*

- enum **rsmi\_temperature\_metric** {  
**RSMI\_TEMP\_CURRENT** = 0x0, **RSMI\_TEMP\_FIRST** = **RSMI\_TEMP\_CURRENT**, **RSMI\_TEMP\_MAX**, **R**↵  
**SMI\_TEMP\_MIN**,  
**RSMI\_TEMP\_MAX\_HYST**, **RSMI\_TEMP\_MIN\_HYST**, **RSMI\_TEMP\_CRITICAL**, **RSMI\_TEMP\_CRITICAL**↵  
**\_HYST**,  
**RSMI\_TEMP\_EMERGENCY**, **RSMI\_TEMP\_EMERGENCY\_HYST**, **RSMI\_TEMP\_CRIT\_MIN**, **RSMI\_TEM**↵  
**P\_CRIT\_MIN\_HYST**,  
**RSMI\_TEMP\_OFFSET**, **RSMI\_TEMP\_LOWEST**, **RSMI\_TEMP\_HIGHEST**, **RSMI\_TEMP\_LAST** = **RSMI\_**↵  
**TEMP\_HIGHEST** }

*Temperature Metrics. This enum is used to identify various temperature metrics. Corresponding values will be in millidegrees Celcius.*

- enum **rsmi\_power\_profile\_preset\_masks** {  
**RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_CUSTOM\_MASK** = 0x1, **RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_VIDEO\_MASK** = 0x2, **R**↵  
**SMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_POWER\_SAVING\_MASK** = 0x4, **RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_COMPUTE\_MASK**  
= 0x8,  
**RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_VR\_MASK** = 0x10, **RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_3D\_FULL\_SCR\_MASK** = 0x20,  
**RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_BOOTUP\_DEFAULT** = 0x40, **RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_LAST** = **RSMI\_PW**↵  
**R\_PROF\_PRST\_BOOTUP\_DEFAULT**,  
**RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_INVALID** = 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF }

*Pre-set Profile Selections. These bitmasks can be AND'd with the `rsmi_power_profile_status::available_profiles` returned from `rsmi_dev_power_profile_presets_get()` to determine which power profiles are supported by the system.*

- enum **rsmi\_freq\_ind** { **RSMI\_FREQ\_IND\_MIN** = 0, **RSMI\_FREQ\_IND\_MAX** = 1, **RSMI\_FREQ\_IND\_INVALID**  
= 0xFFFFFFFF }

*This values of this enum are used as frequency identifiers.*

## Functions

- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_init](#) (uint64\_t init\_flags)  
*Initialize Rocrm SMI.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_shut\\_down](#) (void)  
*Shutdown Rocrm SMI.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_num\\_monitor\\_devices](#) (uint32\_t \*num\_devices)  
*Get the number of devices that have monitor information.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_pci\\_bandwidth\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, [rocm\\_smi\\_pcie\\_bandwidth\\_t](#) \*bandwidth)  
*Get the list of possible pci bandwidths that are available.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_busy\\_percent\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t \*busy\_percent)  
*Get percentage of time device is busy doing any processing.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_pci\\_bandwidth\\_set](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint64\_t bw\_bitmask)  
*Control the set of allowed PCIe bandwidths that can be used.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_pci\\_id\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint64\_t \*bdfid)  
*Get the unique PCI device identifier associated for a device.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_id\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint64\_t \*id)  
*Get the device id associated with the device with provided device index.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_perf\\_level\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, [rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_perf\\_level\\_t](#) \*perf)  
*Get the performance level of the device with provided device index.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_perf\\_level\\_set](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, [rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_perf\\_level\\_t](#) perf\_lvl)  
*Set the PowerPlay performance level associated with the device with provided device index with the provided value.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_overdrive\\_level\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t \*od)  
*Get the overdrive percent associated with the device with provided device index.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_overdrive\\_level\\_set](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t od)  
*Set the overdrive percent associated with the device with provided device index with the provided value. See details for WARNING.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_gpu\\_clk\\_freq\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, [rocm\\_smi\\_clk\\_type\\_t](#) clk\_type, [rocm\\_smi\\_frequencies\\_t](#) \*f)  
*Get the list of possible system clock speeds of device for a specified clock type.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_gpu\\_clk\\_freq\\_set](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, [rocm\\_smi\\_clk\\_type\\_t](#) clk\_type, uint64\_t freq\_bitmask)  
*Control the set of allowed frequencies that can be used for the specified clock.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_name\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, char \*name, size\_t len)  
*Get the name of a gpu device.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_temp\\_metric\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, [rocm\\_smi\\_temperature\\_metric\\_t](#) metric, int64\_t \*temperature)  
*Get the temperature metric value for the specified metric, from the specified temperature sensor on the specified device.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_fan\\_reset](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind)  
*Reset the fan to automatic driver control.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_fan\\_rpms\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, int64\_t \*speed)  
*Get the fan speed in RPMs of the device with the specified device index and 0-based sensor index.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_fan\\_speed\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, int64\_t \*speed)  
*Get the fan speed for the specified device in RPMs.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_fan\\_speed\\_max\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, uint64\_t \*max\_speed)  
*Get the max. fan speed of the device with provided device index.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_fan\\_speed\\_set](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, uint64\_t speed)  
*Set the fan speed for the specified device with the provided speed, in RPMs.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_od\\_volt\\_info\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, [rocm\\_smi\\_od\\_volt\\_freq\\_data\\_t](#) \*odv)  
*This function retrieves the voltage/frequency curve information.*
- [rocm\\_smi\\_status\\_t rocm\\_smi\\_dev\\_od\\_volt\\_curve\\_regions\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t \*num\_regions, [rocm\\_smi\\_freq\\_volt\\_region\\_t](#) \*buffer)  
*This function will retrieve the current valid regions in the frequency/voltage space.*

- [rsmi\\_status\\_t rsmi\\_dev\\_power\\_ave\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, uint64\_t \*power)  
*Get the average power consumption of the device with provided device index.*
- [rsmi\\_status\\_t rsmi\\_dev\\_power\\_cap\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, uint64\_t \*cap)  
*Get the cap on power which, when reached, causes the system to take action to reduce power.*
- [rsmi\\_status\\_t rsmi\\_dev\\_power\\_cap\\_range\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, uint64\_t \*max, uint64\_t \*min)  
*Get the range of valid values for the power cap.*
- [rsmi\\_status\\_t rsmi\\_dev\\_power\\_cap\\_set](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, uint64\_t cap)  
*Set the power cap value.*
- [rsmi\\_status\\_t rsmi\\_dev\\_power\\_profile\\_presets\\_get](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, [rsmi\\_power\\_profile\\_status](#) \*status)  
*Get the list of available preset power profiles and an indication of which profile is currently active.*
- [rsmi\\_status\\_t rsmi\\_dev\\_power\\_profile\\_set](#) (uint32\_t dv\_ind, uint32\_t sensor\_ind, [rsmi\\_power\\_profile\\_preset\\_masks](#) profile)  
*Set the power profile.*
- [rsmi\\_status\\_t rsmi\\_status\\_string](#) ([rsmi\\_status\\_t](#) status, const char \*\*status\_string)  
*Get a description of a provided RSMI error status.*
- [rsmi\\_status\\_t rsmi\\_version\\_get](#) ([rsmi\\_version](#) \*version)  
*Get the build version information for the currently running build of RSMI.*

### 5.1.1 Detailed Description

Main header file for the ROCm SMI library. All required function, structure, enum, etc. definitions should be defined in this file.

The rocm\_smi library api is new, and therefore subject to change either at the ABI or API level. Once committed, every effort will be made to not break backward compatibility, but it may not be achievable in some cases. Instead of marking every function prototype as "unstable", we are instead saying the API is unstable (i.e., changes are possible) while the major version remains 0. This means that if the API/ABI changes, we will not increment the major version to 1. Once the ABI stabilizes, we will increment the major version to 1, and thereafter increment it on all ABI breaks.

### 5.1.2 Macro Definition Documentation

#### 5.1.2.1 #define RSMI\_MAX\_FAN\_SPEED 255

Maximum possible value for fan speed. Should be used as the denominator when determining fan speed percentage.

### 5.1.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 5.1.3.1 enum rsmi\_status\_t

Error codes returned by rocm\_smi\_lib functions.

Enumerator

**RSMI\_STATUS\_SUCCESS** Operation was successful.

**RSMI\_STATUS\_INVALID\_ARGS** Passed in arguments are not valid.

***RSMI\_STATUS\_NOT\_SUPPORTED*** The requested information or action is not available for the given input

***RSMI\_STATUS\_FILE\_ERROR*** Problem accessing a file. This may because the operation is not supported by the Linux kernel version running on the executing machine

***RSMI\_STATUS\_PERMISSION*** Permission denied/EACCESS file error

***RSMI\_STATUS\_OUT\_OF\_RESOURCES*** Unable to acquire memory or other resource

***RSMI\_STATUS\_INTERNAL\_EXCEPTION*** An internal exception was caught.

***RSMI\_STATUS\_INPUT\_OUT\_OF\_BOUNDS*** The provided input is out of allowable or safe range

***RSMI\_STATUS\_INIT\_ERROR*** An error occurred when rsmi initializing internal data structures

***RSMI\_STATUS\_NOT\_YET\_IMPLEMENTED*** The requested function has not yet been implemented in the current system for the current devices

***RSMI\_STATUS\_UNKNOWN\_ERROR*** An unknown error occurred.

#### 5.1.3.2 enum rsmi\_dev\_perf\_level

PowerPlay performance levels.

Enumerator

***RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_AUTO*** Performance level is "auto".

***RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_LOW*** Keep PowerPlay levels "low", regardless of workload

***RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_HIGH*** Keep PowerPlay levels "high", regardless of workload

***RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_MANUAL*** Only use values defined by manually setting the RSMI\_CLK\_TYP↵  
E\_SYS speed

***RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_STABLE\_STD*** Stable power state with profiling clocks

***RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_STABLE\_PEAK*** Stable power state with peak clocks.

***RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_STABLE\_MIN\_MCLK*** Stable power state with minimum memory clock

***RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_STABLE\_MIN\_SCLK*** Stable power state with minimum system clock

***RSMI\_DEV\_PERF\_LEVEL\_UNKNOWN*** Unknown performance level.

#### 5.1.3.3 enum rsmi\_clk\_type

Available clock types.

Enumerator

***RSMI\_CLK\_TYPE\_SYS*** System clock.

***RSMI\_CLK\_TYPE\_MEM*** Memory clock.

#### 5.1.3.4 enum rsmi\_temperature\_metric

Temperature Metrics. This enum is used to identify various temperature metrics. Corresponding values will be in millidegress Celcius.

##### Enumerator

- RSMI\_TEMP\_CURRENT*** Temperature current value.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_MAX*** Temperature max value.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_MIN*** Temperature min value.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_MAX\_HYST*** Temperature hysteresis value for max limit.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_MIN\_HYST*** Temperature hysteresis value for min limit.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_CRITICAL*** Temperature critical max value, typically greater than corresponding temp\_max values.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_CRITICAL\_HYST*** Temperature hysteresis value for critical limit.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_EMERGENCY*** Temperature emergency max value, for chips supporting more than two upper temperature limits. Must be equal or greater than corresponding temp\_crit values.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_EMERGENCY\_HYST*** Temperature hysteresis value for emergency limit.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_CRIT\_MIN*** Temperature critical min value, typically lower than corresponding temperature minimum values.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_CRIT\_MIN\_HYST*** Temperature hysteresis value for critical minimum limit.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_OFFSET*** Temperature offset which is added to the temperature reading by the chip.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_LOWEST*** Historical minimum temperature.
- RSMI\_TEMP\_HIGHEST*** Historical maximum temperature.

#### 5.1.3.5 enum rsmi\_power\_profile\_preset\_masks

Pre-set Profile Selections. These bitmasks can be AND'd with the [rsmi\\_power\\_profile\\_status::available\\_profiles](#) returned from [rsmi\\_dev\\_power\\_profile\\_presets\\_get\(\)](#) to determine which power profiles are supported by the system.

##### Enumerator

- RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_CUSTOM\_MASK*** Custom Power Profile.
- RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_VIDEO\_MASK*** Video Power Profile.
- RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_POWER\_SAVING\_MASK*** Power Saving Profile.
- RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_COMPUTE\_MASK*** Compute Saving Profile.
- RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_VR\_MASK*** VR Power Profile. 3D Full Screen Power Profile
- RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_BOOTUP\_DEFAULT*** Default Boot Up Profile.
- RSMI\_PWR\_PROF\_PRST\_LAST*** Invalid power profile.

#### 5.1.3.6 enum rsmi\_freq\_ind

This values of this enum are used as frequency identifiers.

##### Enumerator

- RSMI\_FREQ\_IND\_MIN*** Index used for the minimum frequency value.
- RSMI\_FREQ\_IND\_MAX*** Index used for the maximum frequency value.
- RSMI\_FREQ\_IND\_INVALID*** An invalid frequency index.



## 5.1.4 Function Documentation

### 5.1.4.1 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_init ( uint64_t init_flags )`

Initialize Rocm SMI.

When called, this initializes internal data structures, including those corresponding to sources of information that SMI provides.

#### Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code><i>init_flags</i></code>	Bit flags that tell SMI how to initialize. Not currently used.
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#### Return values

<code><a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a></code>	is returned upon successful call.
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### 5.1.4.2 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_shut_down ( void )`

Shutdown Rocm SMI.

Do any necessary clean up.

### 5.1.4.3 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_num_monitor_devices ( uint32_t * num_devices )`

Get the number of devices that have monitor information.

The number of devices which have monitors is returned. Monitors are referenced by the index which can be between 0 and `num_devices - 1`.

#### Parameters

<code>in, out</code>	<code><i>num_devices</i></code>	Caller provided pointer to <code>uint32_t</code> . Upon successful call, the value <code>num_devices</code> will contain the number of monitor devices.
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#### Return values

<code><a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a></code>	is returned upon successful call.
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### 5.1.4.4 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_pci_bandwidth_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, rsmi_pcie_bandwidth * bandwidth )`

Get the list of possible pci bandwidths that are available.

Given a device index `dv_ind` and a pointer to a to an `rsmi_pcie_bandwidth` structure `bandwidth`, this function will fill in `bandwidth` with the possible T/s values and associated number of lanes, and indication of the current selection.

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in, out	<i>bandwidth</i>	a pointer to a caller provided <a href="#">rsmi_pcie_bandwidth</a> structure to which the frequency information will be written

## Return values

<a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	is returned upon successful call.
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5.1.4.5 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_busy_percent_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t * busy_percent )`

Get percentage of time device is busy doing any processing.

Given a device index *dv\_ind*, this function returns the percentage of time that the specified device is busy. The device is considered busy if any one or more of its sub-blocks are working, and idle if none of the sub-blocks are working.

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in, out	<i>busy_percent</i>	a pointer to the <code>uint32_t</code> to which the busy percent will be written

## Return values

<a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	is returned upon successful call
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5.1.4.6 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_pci_bandwidth_set ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint64_t bw_bitmask )`

Control the set of allowed PCIe bandwidths that can be used.

Given a device index *dv\_ind* and a 64 bit bitmask *bw\_bitmask*, this function will limit the set of allowable bandwidths. If a bit in *bw\_bitmask* has a value of 1, then the frequency (as ordered in an [rsmi\\_frequencies](#) returned by `rsmi_dev_get_gpu_clk_freq()`) corresponding to that bit index will be allowed.

This function will change the performance level to [RSMI\\_DEV\\_PERF\\_LEVEL\\_MANUAL](#) in order to modify the set of allowable band\_widths. Caller will need to set to [RSMI\\_DEV\\_PERF\\_LEVEL\\_AUTO](#) in order to get back to default state.

All bits with indices greater than or equal to `rsmi_pcie_bandwidth.transfer_rate.num_supported` will be ignored.

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>bw_bitmask</i>	A bitmask indicating the indices of the bandwidths that are to be enabled (1) and disabled (0). Only the lowest <code>rsmi_pcie_bandwidth.transfer_rate.num_supported</code> bits of this mask are relevant.

#### 5.1.4.7 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_pci_id_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint64_t * bdfid )`

Get the unique PCI device identifier associated for a device.

Give a device index `dv_ind` and a pointer to a `uint64_t bdfid`, this function will write the Bus/Device/Function PCI identifier (BDFID) associated with device `dv_ind` to the value pointed to by `bdfid`.

##### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in, out	<i>bdfid</i>	a pointer to <code>uint64_t</code> to which the device bdfid value will be written

##### Return values

<a href="#"><code>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	is returned upon successful call.
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#### 5.1.4.8 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_id_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint64_t * id )`

Get the device id associated with the device with provided device index.

Given a device index `dv_ind` and a pointer to a `uint32_t id`, this function will write the device id value to the `uint64_t` pointed to by `id`. This ID is an identification of the type of device, so calling this function for different devices will give the same value if they are kind of device. Consequently, this function should not be used to distinguish one device from another. [`rsmi\_dev\_pci\_id\_get\(\)`](#) should be used to get a unique identifier.

##### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in, out	<i>id</i>	a pointer to <code>uint64_t</code> to which the device id will be written

##### Return values

<a href="#"><code>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	is returned upon successful call.
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#### 5.1.4.9 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_perf_level_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, rsmi_dev_perf_level * perf )`

Get the performance level of the device with provided device index.

Given a device index `dv_ind` and a pointer to a `uint32_t perf`, this function will write the [`rsmi\_dev\_perf\_level`](#) to the `uint32_t` pointed to by `perf`

##### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in, out	<i>perf</i>	a pointer to <a href="#"><code>rsmi_dev_perf_level</code></a> to which the performance level will be written

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	is returned upon successful call.
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5.1.4.10 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_perf_level_set ( int32_t dv_ind, rsmi_dev_perf_level perf_lvl )`

Set the PowerPlay performance level associated with the device with provided device index with the provided value.

Given a device index *dv\_ind* and an `rsmi_dev_perf_lvl` *perf\_level*, this function will set the PowerPlay performance level for the device to the value *perf\_lvl*.

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>perf_lvl</i>	the value to which the performance level should be set

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	is returned upon successful call.
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5.1.4.11 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_overdrive_level_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t * od )`

Get the overdrive percent associated with the device with provided device index.

Given a device index *dv\_ind* and a pointer to a `uint32_t` *od*, this function will write the overdrive percentage to the `uint32_t` pointed to by *od*

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in, out	<i>od</i>	a pointer to <code>uint32_t</code> to which the overdrive percentage will be written

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

5.1.4.12 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_overdrive_level_set ( int32_t dv_ind, uint32_t od )`

Set the overdrive percent associated with the device with provided device index with the provided value. See details for WARNING.

Given a device index *dv\_ind* and an overdrive level *od*, this function will set the overdrive level for the device to the value *od*. The overdrive level is an integer value between 0 and 20, inclusive, which represents the overdrive percentage; e.g., a value of 5 specifies an overclocking of 5%.

The overdrive level is specific to the gpu system clock.

The overdrive level is the percentage above the maximum Performance Level to which overclocking will be limited. The overclocking percentage does not apply to clock speeds other than the maximum. This percentage is limited to 20%.

\*\*\*\*\*WARNING\*\*\*\*\* Operating your AMD GPU outside of official AMD specifications or outside of factory settings, including but not limited to the conducting of overclocking (including use of this overclocking software, even if such software has been directly or indirectly provided by AMD or otherwise affiliated in any way with AMD), may cause damage to your AMD GPU, system components and/or result in system failure, as well as cause other problems. DAMAGES CAUSED BY USE OF YOUR AMD GPU OUTSIDE OF OFFICIAL AMD SPECIFICATIONS OR OUTSIDE OF FACTORY SETTINGS ARE NOT COVERED UNDER ANY AMD PRODUCT WARRANTY AND MAY NOT BE COVERED BY YOUR BOARD OR SYSTEM MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY. Please use this utility with caution.

#### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>od</i>	the value to which the overdrive level should be set

#### Return values

<a href="#"><i>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	is returned upon successful call.
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#### 5.1.4.13 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_gpu_clk_freq_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, rsmi_clk_type clk_type, rsmi_frequencies * f )`

Get the list of possible system clock speeds of device for a specified clock type.

Given a device index *dv\_ind*, a clock type *clk\_type*, and a pointer to a to an [`rsmi\_frequencies`](#) structure *f*, this function will fill in *f* with the possible clock speeds, and indication of the current clock speed selection.

#### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>clk_type</i>	the type of clock for which the frequency is desired
in, out	<i>f</i>	a pointer to a caller provided <a href="#"><code>rsmi_frequencies</code></a> structure to which the frequency information will be written

#### Return values

<a href="#"><i>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	is returned upon successful call.
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#### 5.1.4.14 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_gpu_clk_freq_set ( uint32_t dv_ind, rsmi_clk_type clk_type, uint64_t freq_bitmask )`

Control the set of allowed frequencies that can be used for the specified clock.

Given a device index *dv\_ind*, a clock type *clk\_type*, and a 64 bit bitmask *freq\_bitmask*, this function will limit the set of allowable frequencies. If a bit in *freq\_bitmask* has a value of 1, then the frequency (as ordered in an [`rsmi\_frequencies`](#) returned by `rsmi_dev_get_gpu_clk_freq()`) corresponding to that bit index will be allowed.

This function will change the performance level to [RSMI\\_DEV\\_PERF\\_LEVEL\\_MANUAL](#) in order to modify the set of allowable frequencies. Caller will need to set to [RSMI\\_DEV\\_PERF\\_LEVEL\\_AUTO](#) in order to get back to default state.

All bits with indices greater than or equal to [rsmi\\_frequencies::num\\_supported](#) will be ignored.

#### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>clk_type</i>	the type of clock for which the set of frequencies will be modified
in	<i>freq_bitmask</i>	A bitmask indicating the indices of the frequencies that are to be enabled (1) and disabled (0). Only the lowest <a href="#">rsmi_frequencies.num_supported</a> bits of this mask are relevant.

#### 5.1.4.15 [rsmi\\_status\\_t](#) [rsmi\\_dev\\_name\\_get](#) ( [uint32\\_t](#) *dv\_ind*, [char \\*](#) *name*, [size\\_t](#) *len* )

Get the name of a gpu device.

Given a device index *dv\_ind*, a pointer to a caller provided char buffer *name*, and a length of this buffer *len*, this function will write the name of the device (up to *len* characters) buffer *name*.

#### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in, out	<i>name</i>	a pointer to a caller provided char buffer to which the name will be written
in	<i>len</i>	the length of the caller provided buffer <i>name</i> .

#### Return values

<a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	is returned upon successful call.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

#### 5.1.4.16 [rsmi\\_status\\_t](#) [rsmi\\_dev\\_temp\\_metric\\_get](#) ( [uint32\\_t](#) *dv\_ind*, [uint32\\_t](#) *sensor\_ind*, [rsmi\\_temperature\\_metric](#) *metric*, [int64\\_t \\*](#) *temperature* )

Get the temperature metric value for the specified metric, from the specified temperature sensor on the specified device.

Given a device index *dv\_ind*, a 0-based sensor index

#### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in	<i>metric</i>	enum indicated which temperature value should be retrieved
in, out	<i>temperature</i>	a pointer to <a href="#">int64_t</a> to which the temperature will be written, in millidegrees Celcius.

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

5.1.4.17 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_fan_reset ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind )`

Reset the fan to automatic driver control.

This function returns control of the fan to the system

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

5.1.4.18 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_fan_rpms_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, int64_t * speed )`

Get the fan speed in RPMs of the device with the specified device index and 0-based sensor index.

Given a device index *dv\_ind* and a pointer to a `uint32_t` *speed*, this function will write the current fan speed in RPMs to the `uint32_t` pointed to by *speed*

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in, out	<i>speed</i>	a pointer to <code>uint32_t</code> to which the speed will be written

## Return values

<a href="#"><i>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

5.1.4.19 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_fan_speed_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, int64_t * speed )`

Get the fan speed for the specified device in RPMs.

Given a device index *dv\_ind* this function will get the fan speed.

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
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Given a device index *dv\_ind* and a pointer to a `uint32_t` *speed*, this function will write the current fan speed (a value between 0 and 255) to the `uint32_t` pointed to by *speed*

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in, out	<i>speed</i>	a pointer to <code>uint32_t</code> to which the speed will be written

## Return values

<a href="#"><code>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

#### 5.1.4.20 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_fan_speed_max_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, uint64_t * max_speed )`

Get the max. fan speed of the device with provided device index.

Given a device index *dv\_ind* and a pointer to a `uint32_t` *max\_speed*, this function will write the maximum fan speed possible to the `uint32_t` pointed to by *max\_speed*

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in, out	<i>max_speed</i>	a pointer to <code>uint32_t</code> to which the maximum speed will be written

## Return values

<a href="#"><code>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

#### 5.1.4.21 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_fan_speed_set ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, uint64_t speed )`

Set the fan speed for the specified device with the provided speed, in RPMs.

Given a device index *dv\_ind* and a integer value indicating speed *speed*, this function will attempt to set the fan speed to *speed*. An error will be returned if the specified speed is outside the allowable range for the device. The maximum value is 255 and the minimum is 0.

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in	<i>speed</i>	the speed to which the function will attempt to set the fan



## Return values

<a href="#"><code>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

5.1.4.22 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_od_volt_info_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, rsmi_od_volt_freq_data * odv )`

This function retrieves the voltage/frequency curve information.

Given a device index `dv_ind` and a pointer to a [`rsmi\_od\_volt\_freq\_data`](#) structure `odv`, this function will populate `odv`. See [`rsmi\_od\_volt\_freq\_data`](#) for more details.

## Parameters

in	<code>dv_ind</code>	a device index
in	<code>odv</code>	a pointer to an <a href="#"><code>rsmi_od_volt_freq_data</code></a> structure

## Return values

<a href="#"><code>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

5.1.4.23 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_od_volt_curve_regions_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t * num_regions, rsmi_freq_volt_region * buffer )`

This function will retrieve the current valid regions in the frequency/voltage space.

Given a device index `dv_ind`, a pointer to an unsigned integer `num_regions` and a buffer of [`rsmi\_freq\_volt\_region`](#) structures, `buffer`, this function will populate `buffer` with the current frequency-volt space regions. The caller should assign `buffer` to memory that can be written to by this function. The caller should also indicate the number of [`rsmi\_freq\_volt\_region`](#) structures that can safely be written to `buffer` in `num_regions`.

The number of regions to expect this function provide (`num_regions`) can be obtained by calling [`rsmi\_dev\_od\_volt\_info\_get\(\)`](#).

## Parameters

in	<code>dv_ind</code>	a device index
in, out	<code>num_regions</code>	As input, this is the number of <a href="#"><code>rsmi_freq_volt_region</code></a> structures that can be written to <code>buffer</code> . As output, this is the number of <a href="#"><code>rsmi_freq_volt_region</code></a> structures that were actually written.
in, out	<code>buffer</code>	a caller provided buffer to which <a href="#"><code>rsmi_freq_volt_region</code></a> structures will be written

## Return values

<a href="#"><code>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

#### 5.1.4.24 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_power_ave_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, uint64_t * power )`

Get the average power consumption of the device with provided device index.

Given a device index `dv_ind` and a pointer to a `uint64_t power`, this function will write the current average power consumption to the `uint64_t` in microwatts pointed to by `power`. This function requires root privilege.

##### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in, out	<i>power</i>	a pointer to <code>uint64_t</code> to which the average power consumption will be written

##### Return values

<a href="#"><code>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

#### 5.1.4.25 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_power_cap_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, uint64_t * cap )`

Get the cap on power which, when reached, causes the system to take action to reduce power.

When power use rises above the value `power`, the system will take action to reduce power use. The power level returned through `power` will be in microWatts.

##### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in, out	<i>cap</i>	a pointer to a <code>uint64_t</code> that indicates the power cap, in microwatts

##### Return values

<a href="#"><code>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</code></a>	is returned upon successful call.
--	-----------------------------------

#### 5.1.4.26 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_power_cap_range_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, uint64_t * max, uint64_t * min )`

Get the range of valid values for the power cap.

This function will return the maximum possible valid power cap `max` and the minimum possible valid power cap `min`

##### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in, out	<i>max</i>	a pointer to a <code>uint64_t</code> that indicates the maximum possible power cap, in microwatts
in, out	<i>min</i>	a pointer to a <code>uint64_t</code> that indicates the minimum possible power cap, in microwatts

## Return values

<a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	is returned upon successful call.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

5.1.4.27 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_power_cap_set ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, uint64_t cap )`

Set the power cap value.

This function will set the power cap to the provided value `cap`. `cap` must be between the minimum and maximum power cap values set by the system, which can be obtained from [rsmi\\_dev\\_power\\_cap\\_range\\_get](#).

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in, out	<i>cap</i>	a <code>uint64_t</code> that indicates the desired power cap, in microwatts

## Return values

<a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	is returned upon successful call.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

5.1.4.28 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_power_profile_presets_get ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, rsmi_power_profile_status * status )`

Get the list of available preset power profiles and an indication of which profile is currently active.

Given a device index `dv_ind` and a pointer to a [rsmi\\_power\\_profile\\_status](#) `status`, this function will set the bits of the `rsmi_power_profile_status.available_profiles` bit field of `status` to 1 if the profile corresponding to the respective `rsmi_power_profile_preset_masks` profiles are enabled. For example, if both the VIDEO and VR power profiles are available selections, then `RSMI_PWR_PROF_PRST_VIDEO_MASK` AND'ed with [rsmi\\_power\\_profile\\_status.available\\_profiles](#) will be non-zero as will `RSMI_PWR_PROF_PRST_VR_MASK` AND'ed with [rsmi\\_power\\_profile\\_status.available\\_profiles](#). Additionally, `rsmi_power_profile_status.current` will be set to the `rsmi_power_profile_preset_masks` of the profile that is currently active.

## Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in, out	<i>status</i>	a pointer to <a href="#">rsmi_power_profile_status</a> that will be populated by a call to this function

## Return values

<a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	is returned upon successful call.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

#### 5.1.4.29 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_dev_power_profile_set ( uint32_t dv_ind, uint32_t sensor_ind, rsmi_power_profile_preset_masks profile )`

Set the power profile.

Given a device index `dv_ind`, a sensor index `sensor_ind`, and a `profile`, this function will attempt to set the current profile to the provided profile. The provided profile must be one of the currently supported profiles, as indicated by a call to [rsmi\\_dev\\_power\\_profile\\_presets\\_get\(\)](#)

##### Parameters

in	<i>dv_ind</i>	a device index
in	<i>sensor_ind</i>	a 0-based sensor index. Normally, this will be 0. If a device has more than one sensor, it could be greater than 0.
in	<i>profile</i>	a <code>rsmi_power_profile_preset_masks</code> that hold the mask of the desired new power profile

##### Return values

<a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	is returned upon successful call.
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

#### 5.1.4.30 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_status_string ( rsmi_status_t status, const char ** status_string )`

Get a description of a provided RSMI error status.

Set the provided pointer to a const char \*, `status_string`, to a string containing a description of the provided error code `status`.

##### Parameters

in	<i>status</i>	The error status for which a description is desired
in, out	<i>status_string</i>	A pointer to a const char * which will be made to point to a description of the provided error code

##### Return values

<a href="#">RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</a>	is returned upon successful call
-------------------------------------	----------------------------------

#### 5.1.4.31 `rsmi_status_t rsmi_version_get ( rsmi_version * version )`

Get the build version information for the currently running build of RSMI.

Get the major, minor, patch and build string for RSMI build currently in use through `version`

##### Parameters

in, out	<i>version</i>	A pointer to an <a href="#">rsmi_version</a> structure that will be updated with the version information upon return.
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## Return values

<i>RSMI_STATUS_SUCCESS</i>	is returned upon successful call
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