A Brief History of Shaders

1977: Star Wars IV: A New Hope

1979: Ed Catmull, Alvy Ray Smith, and others leave NYIT to form the Computer Division of Lucasfilm

1984: John Lassiter leaves Disney Animation to join Pixar
History of Shaders, II

- Image/Volume Rendering Hardware
- Pixar Image Computer
- REYES
- RenderMan
- RIB
- Shade Trees
- prman

Star Trek II (1982)
Young Sherlock Holmes (1985)

Pixar Animation Studios

History of Shaders, III

- Pixar Animation Studios
- 1986: Steve Jobs buys Pixar for $10M
- Steve Jobs adds another $60M to keep Pixar running
- 1986: Luxo Jr. – Nominated for an Academy Award
- 1988: Tin Toy – won Academy Award for Best Animated Short
- 1993: RenderMan wins a Technical Academy Award
- 1995: Toy Story
- 1995: Pixar IPO – Steve Jobs’s stake is now worth $1.2B
- 2004: Pixar bought by Disney for $7B, making Steve Jobs’s stake now worth $3.5B
- Steve Jobs’s estate is now Disney’s largest shareholder (7%) – way ahead of even Roy Disney’s estate (1%)
**History of Shaders, IV**

- 2004: OpenGL 2.0 / GLSL 1.10 includes Vertex and Fragment Shaders
- 2008: OpenGL 3.0 / GLSL 1.30 adds features left out before
- 2010: OpenGL 3.3 / GLSL 3.30 adds Geometry Shaders
- 2010: OpenGL 4.0 / GLSL 4.00 adds Tessellation Shaders
- 2012: OpenGL 4.3 / GLSL 4.30 adds Compute Shaders
- 2017: OpenGL 4.6 / GLSL 4.60

There is lots more detail at: [https://www.khronos.org/opengl/wiki/History_of_OpenGL](https://www.khronos.org/opengl/wiki/History_of_OpenGL)

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**History of Shaders, V**

- 2014: Khronos starts Vulkan effort
- 2016: Vulkan 1.0
- 2016: Vulkan 1.1
- 2020: Vulkan 1.2

There is lots more detail at: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vulkan_(API)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vulkan_(API))