OpenCL / OpenGL Vertex Buffer Interoperability:
A Particle System Case Study

Also, see the video at:
http://cs.oregonstate.edu/~mjb/cs575/Projects/particles.mp4

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OpenGL draws using the (x,y,z) values in the buffer on the GPU

OpenCL draws using the (x,y,z) values in the buffer on the GPU

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OpenCL releases the buffer

(x,y,z) Vertex Data in an OpenGL Buffer
Some of the Inner Workings of OpenGL: Feel Free to Detour Right to Slide #23
You listed the vertices with separate function calls:

```c
glBegin( GL_TRIANGLES );
    glVertex3f( x0, y0, z0 );
    glVertex3f( x1, y1, z1 );
    glVertex3f( x2, y2, z2 );
    glVertex3f( x0, y0, z0 );
    glVertex3f( x3, y3, z3 );
    glVertex3f( x4, y4, z4 );
glEnd( );
```

Then someone noticed how inefficient that was, for three reasons:

1. Sending large amounts of small pieces of information is less efficient than sending small amounts of large pieces of information

2. The vertex coordinates were being listed in the CPU and were being transferred to the GPU every drawing pass

3. Some vertices were listed twice
Here’s What OpenGL Has Been Moving To: Vertex Buffer Objects

GLfloat CubeVertices[][3] = 
{  
    {-1., -1., -1.},  
    { 1., -1., -1.},  
    {-1.,  1., -1.},  
    { 1.,  1., -1.},  
    {-1., -1.,  1.},  
    { 1., -1.,  1.},  
    {-1.,  1.,  1.},  
    { 1.,  1.,  1.}  
};

GLfloat CubeColors[][3] = 
{  
    { 0., 0., 0.},  
    { 1., 0., 0.},  
    { 0., 1., 0.},  
    { 1., 1., 0.},  
    { 0., 0., 1.},  
    { 1., 0., 1.},  
    { 0., 1., 1.},  
    { 1., 1., 1.}  
};

GLuint CubeIndices[][4] = 
{  
    { 0, 2, 3, 1 },  
    { 4, 5, 7, 6 },  
    { 1, 3, 7, 5 },  
    { 0, 4, 6, 2 },  
    { 2, 6, 7, 3 },  
    { 0, 1, 5, 4 }  
};
A Little Background -- the OpenGL Rendering Context

The OpenGL Rendering Context contains all the characteristic information necessary to produce an image from geometry. This includes transformations, colors, lighting, textures, where to send the display, etc.

If we were implementing the OpenGL state as a C++ structure (which we’re not), we might do something like this:

```c
struct context {
    float [4][4] Transformation;
    struct Texture * Texture0;
    struct DataArrayBuffer * ArrayBuffer;
    ...
} Context;
```
More Background –
How do you create a special OpenGL Array Buffer called a Vertex Buffer Object?

In C++, objects are pointed to by their address.

In OpenGL, objects are pointed to by an unsigned integer handle. You can assign a value for this handle yourself (not recommended), or have OpenGL generate one for you that is guaranteed to be unique. For example:

```c
GLuint buf;
glGenBuffers( 1, &buf );
```

This doesn’t actually allocate memory for the buffer object yet, it just acquires a unique handle. To allocate memory, you need to bind this handle to the Context.
An OpenGL Object is pretty much the same as a C++ object: it encapsulates a group of data items and allows you to treat them as a unified whole. For example, a Data Array Buffer Object could be defined in C++ by:

```c
struct DataArrayBuffer {
    enum dataType;
    void * memStart;
    int memSize;
};
```

Then, you could create any number of Buffer Object instances, each with its own characteristics encapsulated within it. When you want to make that combination current, you just need to point the ArrayBuffer element of the Context to that entire struct ("bind"). When you bind an object, all of its information comes with it.
A Little Background -- the OpenGL Rendering Context

It’s very fast to re-bind a different vertex buffer. It amounts to just changing a pointer.

```c
glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, buf );
```
The OpenGL term “binding” refers to “attaching” or “docking” (a metaphor which I find to be more visually pleasing) an OpenGL object to the Context. You can then assign characteristics, and they will “flow” through the Context into the object.

Think of it as happening this way:

```c
Context.ArrayBuffer.memStart = CopyToGpuMemory( data, numBytes );
Context.ArrayBuffer.memSize = numBytes;
```
More Background -- “Binding” to the Context

When you want to *use* that Vertex Buffer Object, just bind it again. All of the characteristics will then be active, just as if you had specified them again.

Think of it as happening this way:

```c
float *data = Context.ArrayBuffer.memStart;
```
**Vertex Buffers: Putting Data in the Buffer Object**

```c
glBufferData( type, numBytes, data, usage );
```

*`type` is the type of buffer object this is:
GL_ARRAY_BUFFER to store floating point vertices, normals, colors, and texture coordinates

*`numBytes` is the number of bytes to store in all. Not the number of numbers, but the number of bytes!

*`data` is the memory address of (i.e., pointer to) the data to be transferred to the graphics card. *This can be NULL, and the data can be transferred later via memory-mapping.*
Preview: We are going to use a Particle System as a Case Study

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Vertex Buffers: Putting Data in the Buffer Object

```c
glBufferData( type, numbytes, data, usage );
```

*usage* is a hint as to how the data will be used: GL_xxx_yyy

where *xxx* can be:
- STREAM: this buffer will be written lots
- STATIC: this buffer will be written seldom and read seldom
- DYNAMIC: this buffer will be written often and used often

and *yyy* can be:
- DRAW: this buffer will be used for drawing
- READ: this buffer will be copied into
- COPY: not a real need for now, but someday...

*GL_STATIC_DRAW* is the most common usage
Vertex Buffers: Step #1 – Fill the Arrays

```c
GLfloat Vertices[][3] =
{
    { 1., 2., 3. },
    { 4., 5., 6. },
    ...
};

int numVertices = sizeof(Vertices) / (3*sizeof(GLfloat));
```
Vertex Buffers: Step #2 – Create the Buffers and Fill Them

```c
glGenBuffers( 1, &buf );

glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, buf );

glBufferData( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, 3*sizeof(GLfloat)*numVertices, Vertices, GL_STATIC_DRAW );
```
Vertex Buffers: Step #3 – Activate the Array Types That You Will Use

`glEnableClientState( type )`

where `type` can be any of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Array Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GL_VERTEX_ARRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_COLOR_ARRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_NORMAL_ARRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GL_TEXTURE_COORD_ARRAY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Call this as many times as you need to enable all the arrays that you will need.
• There are other types, too.
• To deactivate a type, call:

`glDisableClientState( type )`
Vertex Buffers: Step #4 – To Draw, First Bind the Buffers

```c
glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, buf );
```
Vertex Buffers: Step #5 – Specify the Data

```c
glVertexPointer( size, type, stride, rel_address);
glColorPointer( size, type, stride, rel_address);
glNormalPointer( type, stride, rel_address);
glTexCoordPointer( size, type, stride, rel_address);
```

**size** is the spatial dimension, and can be: 2, 3, or 4

**type** can be:

- GL_SHORT
- GL_INT
- **GL_FLOAT**
- GL_DOUBLE

**stride** is the byte offset between consecutive entries in the array (0 means tightly packed)

**rel_address**, the 4th argument, is the relative byte address from the start of the buffer where the first element of this part of the data lives.
The Data Types in a vertex buffer object can be stored either as “packed” or “interleaved”

```
gl*Pointer( size, type, stride, offset);
```

`rel_address`, the 4th argument, is the relative byte address from the start of the buffer where the first element of this part of the data lives.

Packed:
```
glVertexPointer( 3, GL_FLOAT, 3*sizeof(GLfloat), 0 );
glColorPointer( 3, GL_FLOAT, 3*sizeof(GLfloat), 3*numVertices*sizeof(GLfloat) );
```

Interleaved:
```
glVertexPointer( 3, GL_FLOAT, 6*sizeof(GLfloat), 0 );
glColorPointer( 3, GL_FLOAT, 6*sizeof(GLfloat), 3*sizeof(GLfloat) );
```
Vertex Buffers: Step #6 – Specify the Connections

 GLfloat Vertices[ ][3] = {
   { x_0, y_0, z_0 },
   { x_1, y_1, z_1 },
   { x_2, y_2, z_2 },
   { x_3, y_3, z_3 },
   { x_4, y_4, z_4 },
   { x_5, y_5, z_5 }
};

 int numVertices = sizeof(Vertices) / ( 3*sizeof(GLfloat) );

 glDrawArrays( GL_TRIANGLES, 0, numVertices );
Vertex Buffers: Writing Data Directly into a Vertex Buffer

Map the buffer from GPU memory into the memory space of the application:

```c
glBindBuffer( buf, GL_ARRAY_BUFFER );
glBufferData( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, 3*sizeof(float)*numVertices, NULL, GL_STATIC_DRAW );
float * vertexArray = glMapBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, usage );
```

`usage` is an indication how the data will be used:

- GL_READ_ONLY: the vertex data will be read from, but not written to
- GL_WRITE_ONLY: the vertex data will be written to, but not read from
- GL_READ_WRITE: the vertex data will be read from and written to

You can now use `vertexArray[ ]` like any other floating-point array.

When you are done, be sure to call:

```c
glUnMapBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER );
```
We Now Pickup with the OpenCL Stuff
Either OpenGL or OpenCL can use the Vertex Buffer at a time, but not both:
All of this happens on the GPU

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OpenGL draws using the (x,y,z) values in the buffer on the GPU
1. Program Header

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#define _USE_MATH_DEFINES
#include <math.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <omp.h>
#include <GL/gl.h>
#include <GL/glu.h>
#include <glut.h>
#include <glui.h>
#include "CL/cl.h"
#include "CL/cl_gl.h"
```

```c
#ifdef WIN32
#include <windows.h>
#endif

#ifdef WIN32
#include "glew.h"
#endif

#include <GL/gl.h>
#include <GL/glu.h>
#include "glut.h"
#include "glui.h"

#include "CL/cl.h"
#include "CL/cl_gl.h"
```
// structs we will need later:

struct xyzw {
    float x, y, z, w;
};

struct rgba {
    float r, g, b, a;
};
### OpenCL Global Variables

```c
size_t GlobalWorkSize[3] = { NUM_PARTICLES, 1, 1 };  
size_t LocalWorkSize[3] = { LOCAL_SIZE, 1, 1 };  

GLuint hPobj; // host opengl object for Points  
GLuint hCobj; // host opengl object for Colors  
struct xyzw * hVel; // host C++ array for Velocities  
dcl_mem dPobj; // device memory buffer for Points  
dcl_mem dCobj; // device memory buffer for Colors  
dcl_mem dVel; // device memory buffer for Velocities  

cl_command_queue CmdQueue;  
cl_device_id Device;  
cl_kernel Kernel;  
cl_platform_id Platform;  
cl_program Program;  
```
A Deceptively-Simple Main Program

```c
int main( int argc, char *argv[ ] )
{
    glutInit( &argc, argv );
    InitGraphics(  );
    InitLists(  );
    InitCL(  );
    InitGlui(  );
    glutMainLoop(  );
    return 0;
}
```
```c
#ifdef WIN32
    GLenum err = glewInit( );
    if( err  !=  GLEW_OK )
    {
        fprintf( stderr, "glewInit Error\n" );
    }
#endif
```

This *must* wait to be called until after a graphics window is open!

Why? Because that’s when a graphics context is created.
void InitCL( )
{

  . . .

  status = clGetDeviceIDs( Platform, CL_DEVICE_TYPE_GPU, 1, &Device, NULL );
  PrintCLError( status, "clGetDeviceIDs: " );

  // since this is an opengl interoperability program,
  // check if the opengl sharing extension is supported
  // (no point going on if it isn’t):
  // (we need the Device in order to ask, so we can’t do it any sooner than right here)

  if( IsCLExtensionSupported( "cl_khr_gl_sharing" ) )
  {
    fprintf( stderr, "cl_khr_gl_sharing is supported.\n" );
  }
  else
  {
    fprintf( stderr, "cl_khr_gl_sharing is not supported -- sorry.\n" );
    return;
  }
}
bool IsCLExtensionSupported( const char *extension )
{
    // see if the extension is bogus:
    if( extension == NULL || extension[0] == '\0' )
        return false;
    char * where = (char *) strchr( extension, ' ' );
    if( where != NULL )
        return false;

    // get the full list of extensions:

    size_t extensionSize;
    clGetDeviceInfo( Device, CL_DEVICE_EXTENSIONS, 0, NULL, &extensionSize );
    char *extensions = new char [ extensionSize ];
    clGetDeviceInfo( Device, CL_DEVICE_EXTENSIONS, extensionSize, extensions, NULL );

    for( char * start = extensions ; ; )
    {
        where = (char *) strstr( (const char *) start, extension );
        if( where == 0 )
        {
            delete [ ] extensions;
            return false;
        }
        char * terminator = where + strlen(extension); // points to what should be the separator
        if( *terminator == '\0' || *terminator == ' ' )
        {
            delete [ ] extensions;
            return true;
        }
        start = terminator;
    }
}
void InitCL()
{
    
    // get the platform id:
    status = clGetPlatformIDs(1, &Platform, NULL);
    PrintCLError(status, "clGetPlatformIDs: ");

    // get the device id:
    status = clGetDeviceIDs(Platform, CL_DEVICE_TYPE_GPU, 1, &Device, NULL);
    PrintCLError(status, "clGetDeviceIDs: ");

    // 3. create a special opencl context based on the opengl context:
    cl_context_properties props[ ] =
    {
        CL_GL_CONTEXT_KHR, (cl_context_properties) wglGetCurrentContext(),
        CL_WGL_HDC_KHR, (cl_context_properties) wglGetCurrentDC(),
        CL_CONTEXT_PLATFORM, (cl_context_properties) Platform,
        0
    };

    cl_context Context = clCreateContext( props, 1, &Device, NULL, NULL, &status);
    PrintCLError(status, "clCreateContext: ");
Setting up OpenCL:
The Interoperability Context is Different for each OS (oh, good…)

For Windows:
```c
cl_context_properties props[ ] =
{
    CL_GL_CONTEXT_KHR, (cl_context_properties) wglGetCurrentContext( ),
    CL_WGL_HDC_KHR, (cl_context_properties) wglGetCurrentDC( ),
    CL_CONTEXT_PLATFORM, (cl_context_properties) Platform, 0
};
cl_context Context = clCreateContext( props, 1, &Device, NULL, NULL, &status);
```

For Linux:
```c
cl_context_properties props[ ] =
{
    CL_GL_CONTEXT_KHR, (cl_context_properties) glXGetCurrentContext( ),
    CL_GLX_DISPLAY_KHR, (cl_context_properties) glXGetCurrentDisplay( ),
    CL_CONTEXT_PLATFORM, (cl_context_properties) Platform,
    0
};
cl_context Context = clCreateContext( props, 1, &Device, NULL, NULL, &status);
```

For Apple:
```c
cl_context_properties props[ ] =
{
    CL_CONTEXT_PROPERTY_USE_CGL_SHAREGROUP_APPLE,
    (cl_context_properties) kCGLShareGroup,
    0
};
cl_context Context = clCreateContext( props, 0, 0, NULL, NULL, &status);
```
void
InitCL()
{
    . . .

    // create the velocity array and the opengl vertex array buffer and color array buffer:
    delete [ ] hVel;
    hVel = new struct xyzw [ NUM_PARTICLES ];

    glGenBuffers( 1, &hPobj );
    glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, hPobj );
    glBufferData( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, 4 * NUM_PARTICLES * sizeof(float), NULL, GL_STATIC_DRAW );

    glGenBuffers( 1, &hCobj );
    glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, hCobj );
    glBufferData( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, 4 * NUM_PARTICLES * sizeof(float), NULL, GL_STATIC_DRAW );

    glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, 0 ); // unbind the buffer

    // fill those arrays and buffers:

    ResetParticles( );

"hVel" stands for "host Velocities"
"hPobj" stands for "host Points object"
"hCobj" stands for "host Colors object"
unsigned int Seed;
...
void ResetParticles( )
{
    glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, hPobj );
    struct xyzw *points = (struct xyzw *) glMapBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, GL_WRITE_ONLY );
    for( int i = 0; i < NUM_PARTICLES; i++ )
    {
        points[ i ].x = Ranf( &Seed, XMIN, XMAX );
        points[ i ].y = Ranf( &Seed, YMIN, YMAX );
        points[ i ].z = Ranf( &Seed, ZMIN, ZMAX );
        points[ i ].w = 1.;
    }
    glUnmapBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER );

    glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, hCobj );
    struct rgba *colors = (struct rgba *) glMapBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, GL_WRITE_ONLY );
    for( int i = 0; i < NUM_PARTICLES; i++ )
    {
        colors[ i ].r  = Ranf( &Seed, 0., 1. );
        colors[ i ].g = Ranf( &Seed, 0., 1. );
        colors[ i ].b = Ranf( &Seed, 0., 1. );
        colors[ i ].a = 1.;
    }
    glUnmapBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER );

    ...
}
for( int i = 0; i < NUM_PARTICLES; i++ )
{
    hVel[ i ].x = Ranf( &Seed, VMIN, VMAX );
    hVel[ i ].y = Ranf( &Seed, 0., VMAX );
    hVel[ i ].z = Ranf( &Seed, VMIN, VMAX );
    hVel[ i ].w = 0.;
}

...
Setting-up the Device-Side Buffers

### void InitCL()

```c
void InitCL()
{
    ...

    // 5. create the opencl version of the velocity array:
    dVel = clCreateBuffer( Context, CL_MEM_READ_WRITE, 4*sizeof(float)*NUM_PARTICLES, NULL, &status );
    PrintCLError( status, "clCreateBuffer: " );

    // 6. write the data from the host buffers to the device buffers:
    status = clEnqueueWriteBuffer( CmdQueue, dVel, CL_FALSE, 0, 4*sizeof(float)*NUM_PARTICLES, hVel, 0, NULL, NULL );
    PrintCLError( status, "clEnqueueWriteBuffer: " );

    // 5. create the opencl version of the opengl buffers:
    dPobj = clCreateFromGLBuffer( Context, CL_MEM_READ_WRITE, hPobj, &status );
    PrintCLError( status, "clCreateFromGLBuffer (1)" );
    dCobj = clCreateFromGLBuffer( Context, CL_MEM_READ_WRITE , hCobj, &status );
    PrintCLError( status, "clCreateFromGLBuffer (2)" );
```

**Note:** you don’t need an OpenGL-accessible buffer for the velocities. Velocities aren’t needed for drawing. Velocities are only needed to update point positions. The velocity buffer can just be done internally to OpenCL.
This is how OpenCL and OpenGL Share the Same Memory Buffer

```c
cl_mem dPobj;
dPobj = clCreateFromGLBuffer( Context, CL_MEM_READ_WRITE, hPobj, &status );
PrintCLError( status, "clCreateFromGLBuffer (1)" );
```

**Step #1:** OpenGL creates the buffer on the GPU

**Step #2:** OpenCL is told about it and creates a device pointer to the already-filled memory, just as if you had called `clCreateBuffer( )` and `clEnqueueWriteBuffer( )`
void
InitCL( )
{
    
    // 10. setup the arguments to the Kernel object:

    status = clSetKernelArg( Kernel, 0, sizeof(cl_mem), &dPobj);
    PrintCLError( status, "clSetKernelArg (1): " );

    status = clSetKernelArg( Kernel, 1, sizeof(cl_mem), &dVel);
    PrintCLError( status, "clSetKernelArg (2): " );

    status = clSetKernelArg( Kernel, 2, sizeof(cl_mem), &dCobj);
    PrintCLError( status, "clSetKernelArg (3): " );

    ...

    ... to Match the Kernel’s Parameter List

    kernel
    void
    Particle( global point * dPobj, global vector * dVel, global color * dCobj )
    {
        
        
    }

void Animate()
{
    // acquire the vertex buffers from opengl:
    glutSetWindow( MainWindow );
    glFinish( );

    cl_int status = clEnqueueAcquireGLObjects( CmdQueue, 1, &dPobj, 0, NULL, NULL );
    PrintCLError( status, "clEnqueueAcquireGLObjects (1) : ");
    status = clEnqueueAcquireGLObjects( CmdQueue, 1, &dCobj, 0, NULL, NULL );
    PrintCLError( status, "clEnqueueAcquireGLObjects (2) : ");

    Wait( );
    double time0 = omp_get_wtime( );

    // 11. enqueue the Kernel object for execution:
    cl_event wait;
    status = clEnqueueNDRangeKernel( CmdQueue, Kernel, 1, NULL, GlobalWorkSize, LocalWorkSize, 0, NULL, &wait );
    PrintCLError( status, "clEnqueueNDRangeKernel: ");

    Wait( );
    double time1 = omp_get_wtime( );
    ElapsedTime = time1 - time0;

    clFinish( CmdQueue );
    clEnqueueReleaseGObjects( CmdQueue, 1, &dObj, 0, NULL, NULL );
    PrintCLError( status, "clEnqueueReleaseGObjects (1): " );
    clEnqueueReleaseGObjects( CmdQueue, 1, &dObj, 0, NULL, NULL );
    PrintCLError( status, "clEnqueueReleaseGObject (2): ");

    glutSetWindow( MainWindow );
    glutPostRedisplay( );
}
status = `clEnqueueAcquireGLObjects`( cmdQueue, 1, &dPobj, 0, NULL, NULL );

status = `clEnqueueAcquireGLObjects`( cmdQueue, 1, &dCobj, 0, NULL, NULL );

...  

status = `clEnqueueReleaseGLObjects`( cmdQueue, 1, &dCobj, 0, NULL, NULL );

status = `clEnqueueReleaseGLObjects`( cmdQueue, 1, &dPobj, 0, NULL, NULL );

This is how OpenCL Manages Exclusive Access to the Memory Buffer
Redrawing the Scene:
The Particles

```c
void Display( )
{
  ...
  glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, hPobj );
  glVertexPointer( 4, GL_FLOAT, 0, (void *)0 );
  glEnableClientState( GL_VERTEX_ARRAY );
  glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, hCobj );
  glColorPointer( 4, GL_FLOAT, 0, (void *)0 );
  glEnableClientState( GL_COLOR_ARRAY );
  glPointSize( 2. );
  glDrawArrays( GL_POINTS, 0, NUM_PARTICLES );
  glPointSize( 1. );
  glDisableClientState( GL_VERTEX_ARRAY );
  glDisableClientState( GL_COLOR_ARRAY );
  glBindBuffer( GL_ARRAY_BUFFER, 0 );
  glutSwapBuffers( );
  glFlush( );
}
```

Redraw the Scene:
The Performance

```c
void Display( )
{
    ... 

    if( ShowPerformance )
    {
        char str[128];
        sprintf( str, "%6.1f GigaParticles/Sec", (float)NUM_PARTICLES/ElapsedTime/1000000000. );
        glEnable( GL_DEPTH_TEST );
        glMatrixMode( GL_PROJECTION );
       LoadIdentity( );
        gluOrtho2D( 0., 100., 0., 100. );
        glMatrixMode( GL_MODELVIEW );
       LoadIdentity( );
        glColor3f( 1., 1., 1. );
        DoRasterString( 5., 5., 0., str );
    }
}  
```

1.2 GigaParticles/Sec
# 13. Clean-up

```c
void Quit()
{
    Glui->close();
    glutSetWindow( MainWindow );
    glFinish();
    glutDestroyWindow( MainWindow );

    // 13. clean everything up:
    clReleaseKernel( Kernel );
    clReleaseProgram( Program );
    clReleaseCommandQueue( CmdQueue );
    clReleaseMemObject( dPobj );
    clReleaseMemObject( dCobj );

    exit( 0 );
}
```
typedef float4 point;
typedef float4 vector;
typedef float4 color;
typedef float4 sphere;

constant float4 G               = (float4) ( 0., -9.8, 0., 0. );
constant float   DT             = 0.1;
constant sphere Sphere1 = (sphere)( -100., -800., 0., 600. );

bool IsInsideSphere( point p, sphere s )
{
    float r = fast_length( p.xyz - s.xyz );
    return ( r < s.w );
}
kernel
void Particle( global point * dPobj, global vector * dVel, global color * dCobj )
{
    int gid = get_global_id( 0 ); // particle #

    point p = dPobj[gid];
    vector v = dVel[gid];

    point pp = p + v*DT + G * (point)(.5*DT*DT); // p'
    vector vp = v + G*DT;  // v'
    pp.w = 1.;
    vp.w = 0.;

    if( IsInsideSphere( pp, Sphere1 ) )
    {
        vp = BounceSphere( p, v, Sphere1 );
        pp = p + vp*DT + G * (point)(.5*DT*DT);
    }

    dPobj[gid] = pp;
    dVel[gid] = vp;
}
vector
Bounce( vector in, vector n )
{
    n.w = 0.;
    n = normalize( n );
    vector out = in - n * (vector)( 2.*dot( in.xyz, n.xyz ) );
    out.w = 0.;
    return out;
}

vector
BounceSphere( point p, vector v, sphere s )
{
    vector n;
    n.xyz = fast_normalize( p.xyz - s.xyz );
    n.w = 0.;
    return Bounce( in, n );
}
Jane Parallel’s Performance

![Graph showing the performance of Jane Parallel with varying numbers of particles. The x-axis represents the number of particles (x1024) and the y-axis represents GigaParticles per Second. The graph shows an increasing trend in performance as the number of particles increases.](image-url)