Multipass Rendering

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Multipass Rendering uses Attachments -- What is a Vulkan Attachment Anyway?

“[An attachment is] an image associated with a renderpass that can be used as the input or output of one or more of its subpasses.”

-- Vulkan Programming Guide

An attachment can be written to, read from, or both.

For example:
Back in Our Single-pass Days

So far, we've only performed single-pass rendering, within a single Vulkan RenderPass.

![Render to Framebuffer Diagram]

Here comes a quick reminder of how we did that.

Afterwards, we will extend that.
Back in Our Single-pass Days, I

VkAttachmentDescription  
  vad[0].flags = 0;  
  vad[0].format = VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SRGB;  
  vad[0].samples = VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT;  
  vad[0].loadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR;  
  vad[0].storeOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_STORE;  
  vad[0].stencilLoadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE;  
  vad[0].stencilStoreOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE;  
  vad[0].initialLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED;  
  vad[0].finalLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR;

  vad[1].flags = 0;  
  vad[1].format = VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT;  
  vad[1].samples = VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT;  
  vad[1].loadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR;  
  vad[1].storeOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE;  
  vad[1].stencilLoadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE;  
  vad[1].stencilStoreOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE;  
  vad[1].initialLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED;  
  vad[1].finalLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

VkAttachmentReference colorReference;  
  colorReference.attachment = 0;  
  colorReference.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

VkAttachmentReference depthReference;  
  depthReference.attachment = 1;  
  depthReference.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;
Back in Our Single-pass Days, II

```c
VkSubpassDescription vsd;
vsd.flags = 0;
vsd.pipelineBindPoint = VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS;
vsd.inputAttachmentCount = 0;
vsd.pInputAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd.colorAttachmentCount = 1;
vsd.pColorAttachments = &colorReference;
vsd.pResolveAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd.pDepthStencilAttachment = &depthReference;
vsd.preserveAttachmentCount = 0;
vsd.pPreserveAttachments = (uint32_t *)nullptr;

VkRenderPassCreateInfo vrpci;
vrpci.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO;
vrpci.pNext = nullptr;
vrpci.flags = 0;
vrpci.attachmentCount = 2; // color and depth/stencil
vrpci.pAttachments = vad;
vrpci.subpassCount = 1;
vrpci.pSubpasses = &vsd;
vrpci.dependencyCount = 0;
vrpci.pDependencies = (VkSubpassDependency *)nullptr;

result = vkCreateRenderPass(LogicalDevice, IN &vrpci, PALLOCATOR, OUT &RenderPass);
```
So far, we’ve only performed single-pass rendering, but within a single Vulkan RenderPass, we can also have several subpasses, each of which is feeding information to the next subpass or subpasses.

In this case, we will look at following up a 3D rendering with some image processing on the outcome.
Multipass Algorithm to Render and then Image Process

Original Sharpened Edge Detected

No Noise

Noise
VkAttachmentDescription

vad[0].flags = 0;
vad[0].format = VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SRGB;
vad[0].samples = VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT;
vad[0].loadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR;
vad[0].storeOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_STORE;
vad[0].stencilLoadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[0].stencilStoreOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[0].initialLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED;
vad[0].finalLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

vad[1].flags = 0;
vad[1].format = VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT;
vad[1].samples = VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT;
vad[1].loadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_CLEAR;
vad[1].storeOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[1].stencilLoadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[1].stencilStoreOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[1].initialLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED;
vad[1].finalLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUTDEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

vad[2].flags = 0;
vad[2].format = VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SRGB;
vad[2].samples = VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT;
vad[2].loadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[2].storeOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[2].stencilLoadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[2].stencilStoreOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[2].initialLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_UNDEFINED;
vad[2].finalLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_PRESENT_SRC_KHR;
Multipass, II

VkAttachmentReference colorReference;
    colorReference.attachment = 0;
    colorReference.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

VkAttachmentReference depthReference;
    depthReference.attachment = 1;
    depthReference.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

VkAttachmentReference outputReference;
    outputReference.attachment = 2;
    outputReference.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

Diagram showing the process of rendering and post-processing in a multipass setup.
Multipass, III

```c
VkSubpassDescription vsd[2];
    vsd[0].flags = 0;
    vsd[0].pipelineBindPoint = VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS;
    vsd[0].inputAttachmentCount = 0;
    vsd[0].pInputAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)&nullptr;
    vsd[0].colorAttachmentCount = 1;
    vsd[0].pColorAttachments = colorReference;
    vsd[0].pResolveAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)&nullptr;
    vsd[0].pDepthStencilAttachment = &depthReference;
    vsd[0].preserveAttachmentCount = 0;
    vsd[0].pPreserveAttachments = (uint32_t *)&nullptr;

    vsd[1].flags = 0;
    vsd[1].pipelineBindPoint = VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS;
    vsd[1].inputAttachmentCount = 1;
    vsd[1].pInputAttachments = colorReference;
    vsd[1].colorAttachmentCount = 1;
    vsd[1].pColorAttachments = &outputReference;
    vsd[1].pResolveAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)&nullptr;
    vsd[1].pDepthStencilAttachment = (VkAttachmentReference *)&nullptr;
    vsd[1].preserveAttachmentCount = 0;
    vsd[1].pPreserveAttachments = (uint32_t *)&nullptr;
```
VkSubpassDependency vsdp[1];
    vsdp[0].srcSubpass = 0; // 3D rendering
    vsdp[0].dstSubpass = 1; // image processing
    vsdp[0].srcStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT;
    vsdp[0].dstStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT;
    vsdp[0].srcAccessMask = VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT;
    vsdp[0].dstAccessMask = VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT;
    vsdp[0].dependencyFlags = VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT;

VkRenderPassCreateInfo vrpci;
    vrpci.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO;
    vrpci.pNext = nullptr;
    vrpci.flags = 0;
    vrpci.attachmentCount = 3; // color, depth/stencil, output
    vrpci.pAttachments = vad;
    vrpci.subpassCount = 2;
    vrpci.pSubpasses = vsd;
    vrpci.dependencyCount = 1;
    vrpci.pDependencies = vsdp;

result = vkCreateRenderPass(LogicalDevice, IN &vrpci, PALLOCATOR, OUT &RenderPass);
Placing a Pipeline Barrier so an Image is not used before it is Ready

```c
VkImageMemoryBarrier vimb;
    vimb.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_MEMORY_BARRIER;
    vimb.pNext = nullptr;
    vimb.oldLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;
    vimb.newLayout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL;
    vimb.srcQueueFamilyIndex = VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED;
    vimb.dstQueueFamilyIndex = VK_QUEUE_FAMILY_IGNORED;
    vimb.image = textureImage;
    vimb.srcAccessMask = VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT;
    vimb.dstAccessMask = VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT;
    vimb.subresourceRange = visr;

vkCmdPipelineBarrier(TextureCommandBuffer,
    VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_TRANSFER_BIT, VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT, 0,
    0, (VkMemoryBarrier *)&nullptr,
    0, (VkBufferMemoryBarrier *)&nullptr,
    1, IN &vimb);
```
vkCmdBeginRenderPass(CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex], IN &vrpbi, IN VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_INLINE);

// first subpass is automatically started here

vkCmdBindPipeline(CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex], VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS, GraphicsPipeline);

vkCmdBindDescriptorSets(CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex], VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS, GraphicsPipelineLayout, 0, 4, DescriptorSets, 0, (uint32_t *)nullptr);

vkCmdBindVertexBuffers(CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex], 0, 1, vBuffers, offsets);

vkCmdDraw(CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex], vertexCount, instanceCount, firstVertex, firstInstance);

...  

vkCmdNextSubpass(CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex], VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_INLINE);

// second subpass is started here – doesn’t need any new drawing vkCmd’s

...

vkCmdEndRenderPass(CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex]);