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:

```
Attachment
<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subpass
```

```
Attachment
<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subpass
```

```
Subpass
<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subpass
```

```
Subpass
<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Framebuffer
```
What is an Example of Wanting to do This?

There is a process in computer graphics called **Deferred Rendering**. The idea is that a game-quality fragment shader takes a long time (relatively) to execute, but, with all the 3D scene detail, a lot of the rendered fragments are going to get z-buffered away anyhow. So, why did we invoke the fragment shaders so many times when we didn’t need to?

Here’s the trick:

Let’s create a grossly simple fragment shader that writes out (into multiple framebuffers) each fragment’s:
- position (x,y,z)
- normal (nx,ny,nz)
- material color (r,g,b)
- texture coordinates (s,t)

As well as:
- the current light source positions and colors
- the current eye position

When we write these out, the final framebuffers will contain just information for the pixels that *can be seen*. We then make a second pass running the expensive lighting model *just* for those pixels. This is known as the **G-buffer Algorithm**.

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Back in Our Single-pass Days

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

Here comes a quick reminder of how we did that.

Afterwards, we will extend it.
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.attachment = 0;
- colorReference.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

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

Back in Our Single-pass Days, II

VkSubpassDescription

- 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

- vpci.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO;
- vpci.pNext = nullptr;
- vpci.flags = 0;
- vpci.attachmentCount = 2;
- vpci.pAttachments = vad;
- vpci.subpassCount = 1;
- vpci.pSubpasses = &vsd;
- vpci.dependencyCount = 0;
- vpci.pDependencies = (VkSubpassDependency *)nullptr;

result = vkCreateRenderPass( LogicalDevice, IN &vpci, PALLOCATOR, OUT &RenderPass );
Multipass Rendering

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 Gbuffer operations.

```
VkAttachmentDescription vad[3];
vad[0].flags = 0;
vad[0].format = VK_FORMAT_D32_SFLOAT_S8_UINT;
vad[0].samples = VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT;
vad[0].loadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE;
vad[0].storeOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_STORE_OP_DONT_CARE;
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_UNDEFINED;
vad[1].flags = 0;
vad[1].format = VK_FORMAT_R32G32B32A32_UINT;
vad[1].samples = VK_SAMPLE_COUNT_1_BIT;
vad[1].loadOp = VK_ATTACHMENT_LOAD_OP_DONT_CARE;
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_UNDEFINED;
vad[2].flags = 0;
vad[2].format = VK_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_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_STORE;
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;
```
VkAttachmentReference depthOutput;
daughterOutput.attachment = 0; // depth
daughterOutput.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

VkAttachmentReference gbufferInput;
gbufferInput.attachment = 0; // depth
gbufferInput.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

VkAttachmentReference gbufferOutput;
gbufferOutput.attachment = 1; // gbuffer
gbufferOutput.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

VkAttachmentReference lightingInput[2];
litInput[0].attachment = 0; // depth
litInput[0].layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_DEPTH_STENCIL_READ_ONLY_OPTIMAL;
litInput[1].attachment = 1; // gbuffer
litInput[1].layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_SHADER_READ_OPTIMAL;

VkAttachmentReference lightingOutput;
litOutput.attachment = 2; // color rendering
litOutput.layout = VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OPTIMAL;

VkSubpassDescription vsd[3];
vsd[0].flags = 0;
vsd[0].pipelineBindPoint = VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS;
vsd[0].inputAttachmentCount = 0;
vsd[0].pInputAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd[0].colorAttachmentCount = 0;
vsd[0].pColorAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd[0].pResolveAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd[0].pDepthStencilAttachment = &depthOutput;
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 = 0;
vsd[1].pInputAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd[1].colorAttachmentCount = 1;
vsd[1].pColorAttachments = &gbufferOutput;
vsd[1].pResolveAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd[1].pDepthStencilAttachment = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd[1].preserveAttachmentCount = 0;
vsd[1].pPreserveAttachments = (uint32_t *)nullptr;

vsd[2].flags = 0;
vsd[2].pipelineBindPoint = VK_PIPELINE_BIND_POINT_GRAPHICS;
vsd[2].inputAttachmentCount = 2;
vsd[2].pInputAttachments = &lightingInput[0];
vsd[2].colorAttachmentCount = 1;
vsd[2].pColorAttachments = &lightingOutput;
vsd[2].pResolveAttachments = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd[2].pDepthStencilAttachment = (VkAttachmentReference *)nullptr;
vsd[2].preserveAttachmentCount = 0;
vsd[2].pPreserveAttachments = (uint32_t *)nullptr;
**Multipass, IV**

```cpp
VkSubpassDependency vsdp[2];
vsdp[0].srcSubpass = 0; // depth rendering →
vsdp[0].dstSubpass = 1; // → gbuffer
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;
vsdp[1].srcSubpass = 1; // gbuffer →
vsdp[1].dstSubpass = 2; // → color output
vsdp[1].srcStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_OUTPUT_BIT;
vsdp[1].dstStageMask = VK_PIPELINE_STAGE_FRAGMENT_SHADER_BIT;
vsdp[1].srcAccessMask = VK_ACCESS_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_WRITE_BIT;
vsdp[1].dstAccessMask = VK_ACCESS_SHADER_READ_BIT;
vsdp[1].dependencyFlags = VK_DEPENDENCY_BY_REGION_BIT;
```

Notice how similar this is to creating a **Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)**.

**Multipass, V**

```cpp
VkRenderPassCreateInfo vrpci;
vrpci.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_RENDER_PASS_CREATE_INFO;
vrpci.pNext = nullptr;
vrpci.flags = 0;
vrpci.attachmentCount = 3; // depth, gbuffer, output
vrpci.pAttachments = vad;
vrpci.subpassCount = 3;
vrpci.pSubpasses = vsd;
vrpci.dependencyCount = 2;
vrpci.pDependencies = vsdp;
result = vkCreateRenderPass( LogicalDevice, IN &vrpci, PALLOCATOR, OUT &RenderPass );
```
vkCmdBeginRenderPass( CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex], IN &vrpbi, IN VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_INLINE );
// subpass #0 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 );
// subpass #1 is started here
vkCmdNextSubpass( CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex], VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_INLINE );
// subpass #2 is started here
vkCmdEndRenderPass( CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex] );

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Multipass, VI

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![Multipass Diagram](image-url)