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The Swap Chain



Oregon State University
Mike Bailey
mjb@cs.oregonstate.edu



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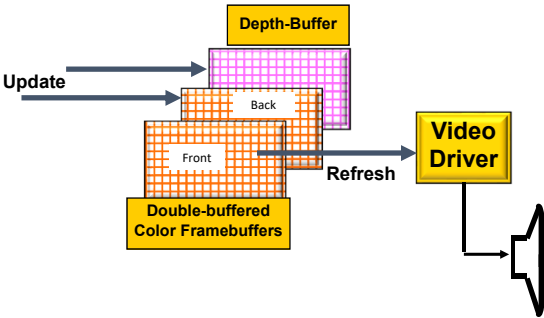


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How We Think of OpenGL Framebuffers



The diagram illustrates the flow of data in OpenGL framebuffers. It shows a **Depth-Buffer** (purple grid) and **Double-buffered Color Framebuffers** (orange grid) with **Front** and **Back** planes. An **Update** arrow points to the **Back** plane of the color buffers. A **Refresh** arrow points from the **Front** plane to the **Video Driver**, which is connected to a speaker icon.



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Vulkan Thinks of it as a Ring Buffer

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Depth-Buffer

Back

Back

Back

Back

Front

Swap Chain

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What is a Swap Chain?

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Vulkan does not use the idea of a "back buffer". So, we need a place to render into before moving an image into place for viewing. This is called the **Swap Chain**.

In essence, the Swap Chain manages one or more image objects that form a sequence of images that can be drawn into and then given to the Surface to be presented to the user for viewing.

Swap Chains are arranged as a ring buffer →

Swap Chains are tightly coupled to the window system.

After creating the Swap Chain in the first place, the process for using the Swap Chain is:

1. Ask the Swap Chain for an image
2. Render into it via the Command Buffer and a Queue
3. Return the image to the Swap Chain for presentation
4. Present the image to the viewer (copy to "front buffer")

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What is a Swap Chain?

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Because it has the word “chain” in it, let’s try to visualize the Swap Chain as a physical chain.

A bicycle chain isn’t far off. A bicycle chain goes around and around, each section of the chain taking its turn on the gear teeth, off the gear teeth, on, off, on, off, etc.

Because the Swap Chain is actually a ring buffer, the images in a Swap Chain go around and around too, each image taking its turn being drawn into, being presented, drawn into, being presented etc.

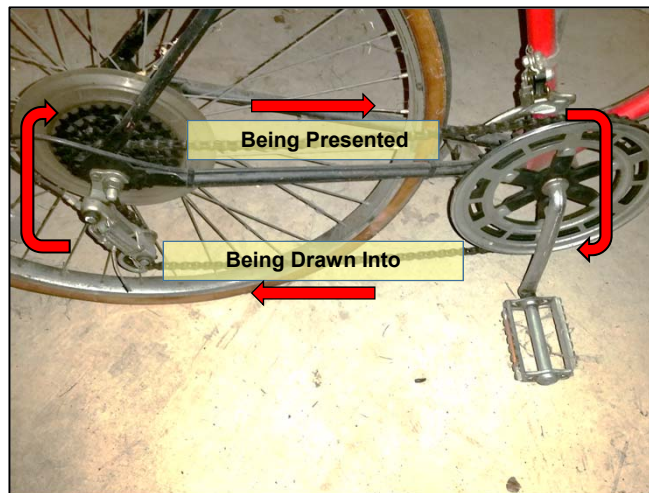
In the same way that bicycle chain links are “re-used”, Swap Chain images get re-used too.



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What is a Swap Chain?

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This is a pretty good analogy, except that there can be many more images in the ring buffer than are being shown here.

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We Need to Find Out What our Display Capabilities Are

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```

VkSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR vsc;
vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR( PhysicalDevice, Surface, OUT &vsc );
VkExtent2D surfaceRes = vsc.currentExtent;
fprintf( FpDebug, "\nvkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR:\n" );

...

VkBool32 supported;
result = vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceSupportKHR( PhysicalDevice, FindQueueFamilyThatDoesGraphics( ), Surface, &supported );
if( supported == VK_TRUE )
    fprintf( FpDebug, "*** This Surface is supported by the Graphics Queue **\n" );

uint32_t formatCount;
vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR( PhysicalDevice, Surface, &formatCount, (VkSurfaceFormatKHR *) nullptr );
VkSurfaceFormatKHR * surfaceFormats = new VkSurfaceFormatKHR[ formatCount ];
vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceFormatsKHR( PhysicalDevice, Surface, &formatCount, surfaceFormats );
fprintf( FpDebug, "\nFound %d Surface Formats:\n", formatCount )

...

uint32_t presentModeCount;
vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR( PhysicalDevice, Surface, &presentModeCount, (VkPresentModeKHR *) nullptr );
VkPresentModeKHR * presentModes = new VkPresentModeKHR[ presentModeCount ];
vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfacePresentModesKHR( PhysicalDevice, Surface, &presentModeCount, presentModes );
fprintf( FpDebug, "\nFound %d Present Modes:\n", presentModeCount );

...

```

We Need to Find Out What our Display Capabilities Are

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VulkanDebug.txt output:

```

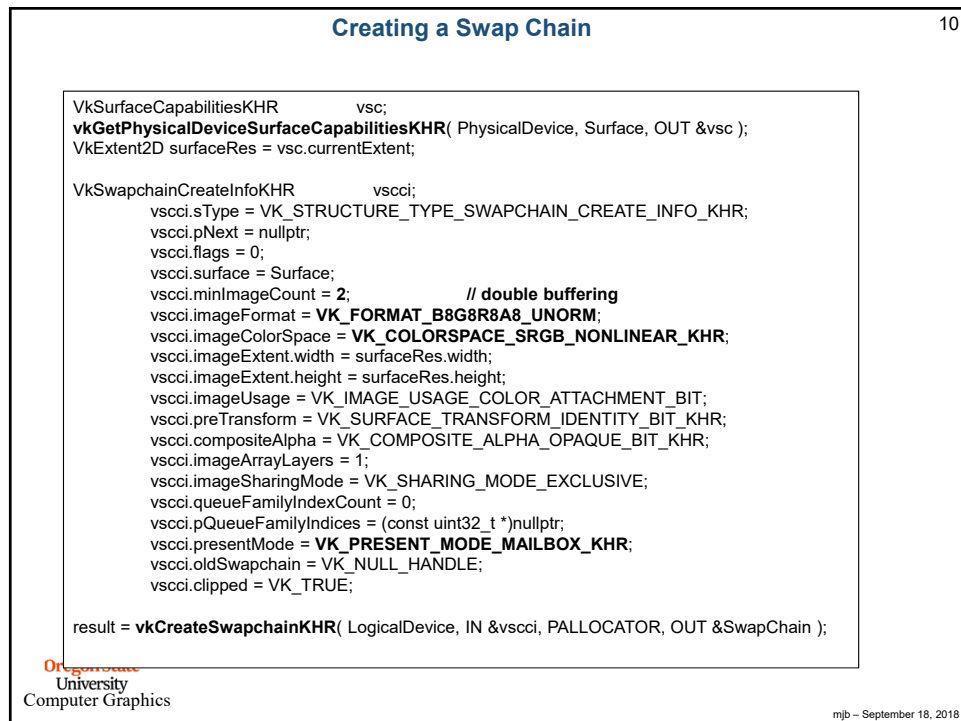
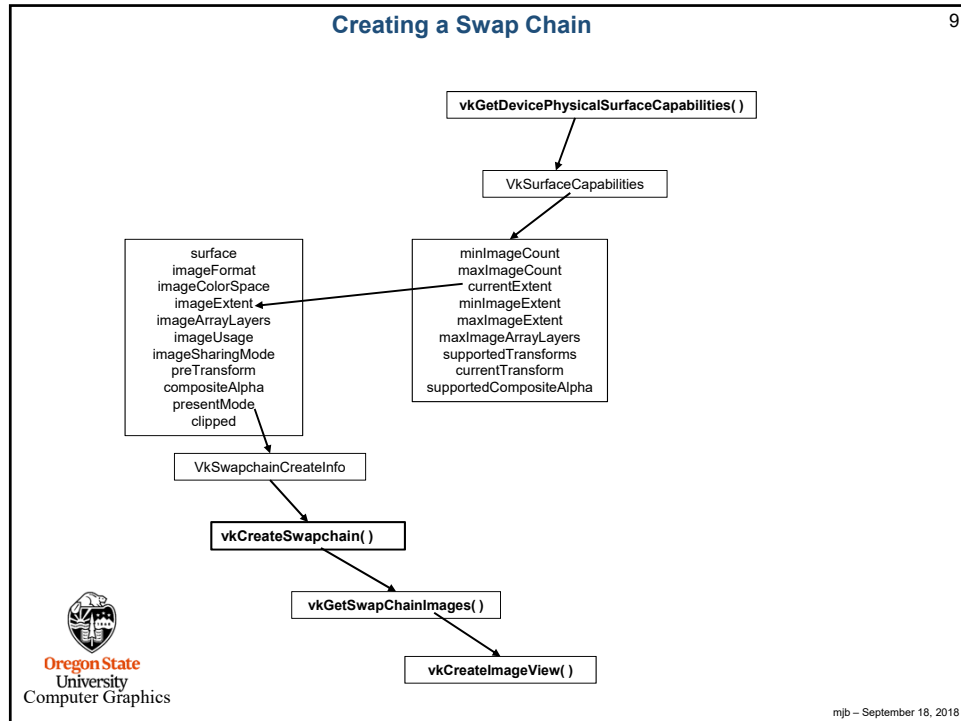
vkGetPhysicalDeviceSurfaceCapabilitiesKHR:
minImageCount = 2 ; maxImageCount = 8
currentExtent = 1024 x 1024
minImageExtent = 1024 x 1024
maxImageExtent = 1024 x 1024
maxImageArrayLayers = 1
supportedTransforms = 0x0001
currentTransform = 0x0001
supportedCompositeAlpha = 0x0001
supportedUsageFlags = 0x009f

** This Surface is supported by the Graphics Queue **

Found 2 Surface Formats:
0:  44      0      ( VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UNORM, VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR )
1:  50      0      ( VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_SRGB,  VK_COLOR_SPACE_SRGB_NONLINEAR_KHR )

Found 3 Present Modes:
0:  2      ( VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_KHR )
1:  3      ( VK_PRESENT_MODE_FIFO_RELAXED_KHR )
2:  1      ( VK_PRESENT_MODE_MAILBOX_KHR )

```



Creating the Swap Chain Images and Image Views

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```

uint32_t imageCount; // # of display buffers – 2? 3?
result = vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR( LogicalDevice, IN SwapChain, OUT &imageCount, (VkImage *)nullptr );

PresentImages = new VkImage[ imageCount ];
result = vkGetSwapchainImagesKHR( LogicalDevice, SwapChain, OUT &imageCount, PresentImages );

// present views for the double-buffering:

PresentImageViews = new VkImageView[ imageCount ];

for( unsigned int i = 0; i < imageCount; i++ )
{
    VkImageViewCreateInfo vivci;
    vivci.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_IMAGE_VIEW_CREATE_INFO;
    vivci.pNext = nullptr;
    vivci.flags = 0;
    vivci.viewType = VK_IMAGE_VIEW_TYPE_2D;
    vivci.format = VK_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UNORM;
    vivci.components.r = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_R;
    vivci.components.g = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_G;
    vivci.components.b = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_B;
    vivci.components.a = VK_COMPONENT_SWIZZLE_A;
    vivci.subresourceRange.aspectMask = VK_IMAGE_ASPECT_COLOR_BIT;
    vivci.subresourceRange.baseMipLevel = 0;
    vivci.subresourceRange.levelCount = 1;
    vivci.subresourceRange.baseArrayLayer = 0;
    vivci.subresourceRange.layerCount = 1;
    vivci.image = PresentImages[ i ];

    result = vkCreateImageView( LogicalDevice, IN &vivci, PALLOCATOR, OUT &PresentImageViews[ i ] );
}

```

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Rendering into the Swap Chain, I

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```

VkSemaphoreCreateInfo vsci;
vsci.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SEMAPHORE_CREATE_INFO;
vsci.pNext = nullptr;
vsci.flags = 0;

VkSemaphore imageReadySemaphore;
result = vkCreateSemaphore( LogicalDevice, IN &vsci, PALLOCATOR, OUT &imageReadySemaphore );

uint32_t nextImageIndex;
uint64_t timeout = UINT64_MAX;
vkAcquireNextImageKHR( LogicalDevice, IN SwapChain, IN timeout, IN imageReadySemaphore,
    IN VK_NULL_HANDLE, OUT &nextImageIndex );
...


result = vkBeginCommandBuffer( CommandBuffers[ nextImageIndex ], IN &vcbbi );
...

vkCmdBeginRenderPass( CommandBuffers[nextImageIndex], IN &vrpbi,
    IN VK_SUBPASS_CONTENTS_INLINE );

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

vkCmdEndRenderPass( CommandBuffers[ nextImageIndex ] );
vkEndCommandBuffer( CommandBuffers[ nextImageIndex ] );

```



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Rendering into the Swap Chain, II

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```

VkFenceCreateInfo          vfci;
    vfci.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_FENCE_CREATE_INFO;
    vfci.pNext = nullptr;
    vfci.flags = 0;

VkFence renderFence;
vkCreateFence( LogicalDevice, &vfci, PALLOCATOR, OUT &renderFence );

VkQueue presentQueue;
vkGetDeviceQueue( LogicalDevice, FindQueueFamilyThatDoesGraphics( ), 0,
    OUT &presentQueue );

    ...

VkSubmitInfo              vsi;
    vsi.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SUBMIT_INFO;
    vsi.pNext = nullptr;
    vsi.waitSemaphoreCount = 1;
    vsi.pWaitSemaphores = &imageReadySemaphore;
    vsi.pWaitDstStageMask = &waitAtBottom;
    vsi.commandBufferCount = 1;
    vsi.pCommandBuffers = &CommandBuffers[ nextImageIndex ];
    vsi.signalSemaphoreCount = 0;
    vsi.pSignalSemaphores = &SemaphoreRenderFinished;

result = vkQueueSubmit( presentQueue, 1, IN &vsi, IN renderFence ); // 1 = submitCount

```

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Rendering into the Swap Chain, III

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```

result = vkWaitForFences( LogicalDevice, 1, IN &renderFence, VK_TRUE, UINT64_MAX );

VkPresentInfoKHR          vpi;
    vpi.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_PRESENT_INFO_KHR;
    vpi.pNext = nullptr;
    vpi.waitSemaphoreCount = 0;
    vpi.pWaitSemaphores = (VkSemaphore *)nullptr;
    vpi.swapchainCount = 1;
    vpi.pSwapchains = &SwapChain;
    vpi.pImageIndices = &nextImageIndex;
    vpi.pResults = (VkResult *) nullptr;

result = vkQueuePresentKHR( presentQueue, IN &vpi );

```


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