





Vulkan

Largely derived from AMD's Mantle API

Also heavily influenced by Apple's Metal API and Microsoft's DirectX 12

Goal: much less driver complexity and overhead than OpenGL has

Goal: much less user hand-holding

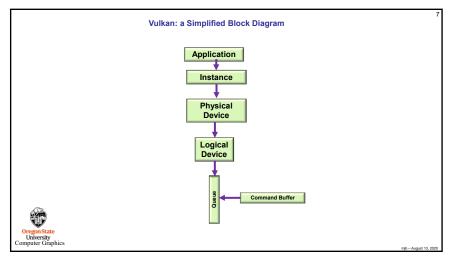
Goal: higher single-threaded performance than OpenGL can deliver

Goal: able to do multithreaded graphics

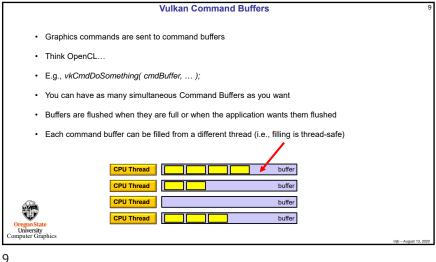
Goal: able to handle tiled rendering

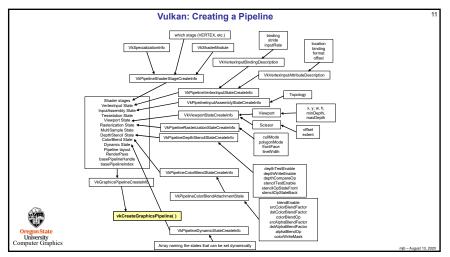
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Vulkan Code has a Distinct "Style" of Setting Information in structs and then Passing that Information as a pointer-to-the-struct VkBufferCreateInfo ufferCreateInfo vbci; vbci.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_BUFFER_CREATE_INFO; vbci.pNext = nullptr; vbci.flags = 0; vbci.size = << buffer size in bytes >> vbci.usage = VK_USAGE_UNIFORM_BURFER_BIT; vbci.sharingMode = VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE; vbci.queueFamilyIndexCount = 0; vbci.pQueueFamilyIndices = nullptr; VK_RESULT result = vkCreateBuffer (LogicalDevice, IN &vbci, PALLOCATOR, OUT &Buffer); VkMemoryRequirements result = vkGetBufferMemoryRequirements(LogicalDevice, Buffer, OUT &vmr); // fills vmr lemoryAllocateInfo vmai; vmai.sType = VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_MEMORY_ALLOCATE_INFO; vmai.pNext = nullptr; vmai.flags = 0; vmai.allocationSize = vmr.size; vmai.memoryTypeIndex = 0; result = vkAllocateMemory(LogicalDevice, IN &vmai, PALLOCATOR, OUT &MatrixBufferMemoryHandle); result = vkBindBufferMemory(LogicalDevice, Buffer, MatrixBufferMemoryHandle, 0); Oregon State University Computer Graphics





Vulkan GPU Memory · Your application allocates GPU memory for the objects it needs • You map memory to the CPU address space for access · Your application is responsible for making sure what you put into that memory is actually in the right format, is the right size, etc. Oregon State University Computer Graphics

Vulkan Graphics Pipelines

• In OpenGL, your graphics "pipeline state" is whatever combination you most recently set: color, transformations, textures, shaders, etc.

· Changing the state is very expensive

Vulkan forces you to set all your state at once into a "pipeline state object" (PSO) and then
invoke the entire PSO whenever you want to use that state combination

· Think of pipeline state as being immutable.

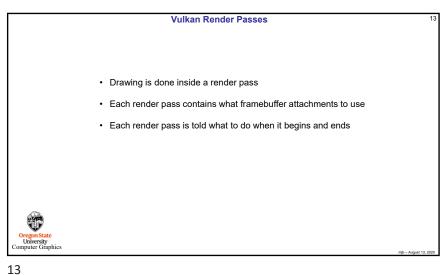
• Potentially, you could have thousands of these pre-prepared states – if there are N things to set, there would be N! possible combinations.

· This is a good time to talk about how game companies view Vulkan...



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Vulkan Synchronization

- Synchronization is the responsibility of the application
- Events can be set, polled, and waited for (much like OpenCL)
- Vulkan does not ever lock that's the application's job
- Threads can concurrently read from the same object
- · Threads can concurrently write to different objects



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Vulkan Shaders · GLSL is the same as before ... almost · For places it's not, an implied #define VULKAN 100 is automatically supplied by the compiler · You pre-compile your shaders with an external compiler Your shaders get turned into an intermediate form known as SPIR-V · SPIR-V gets turned into fully-compiled code at runtime • The SPIR-V spec has been public for months –new shader languages are surely being developed · OpenCL and OpenGL will be moving to SPIR-V as well Compiler in Vendor-specific GLSL GLSL Source Compiler Advantages: 1. Software vendors don't need to ship their shader source 2. Software can launch faster because half of the compilation has already taken place Oregon State
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Computer Graphics 3. This guarantees a common front-end syntax 4. This allows for other language front-ends

· I don't see Vulkan replacing OpenGL ever · However, I wonder if Khronos will become less and less excited about adding new extensions to OpenGL. I see no evidence of this right now. · And, I also wonder if vendors will become less and less excited about improving OpenGL drivers. I see no evidence of this right now. • I see the OSU Vulkan class as always being a one-term standalone course, not part of another OpenGL-based course.

So What Do We All Do Now?



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