

Introduction to Shader development

h_da WS2020/21 Paul Nasdalack

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About myself







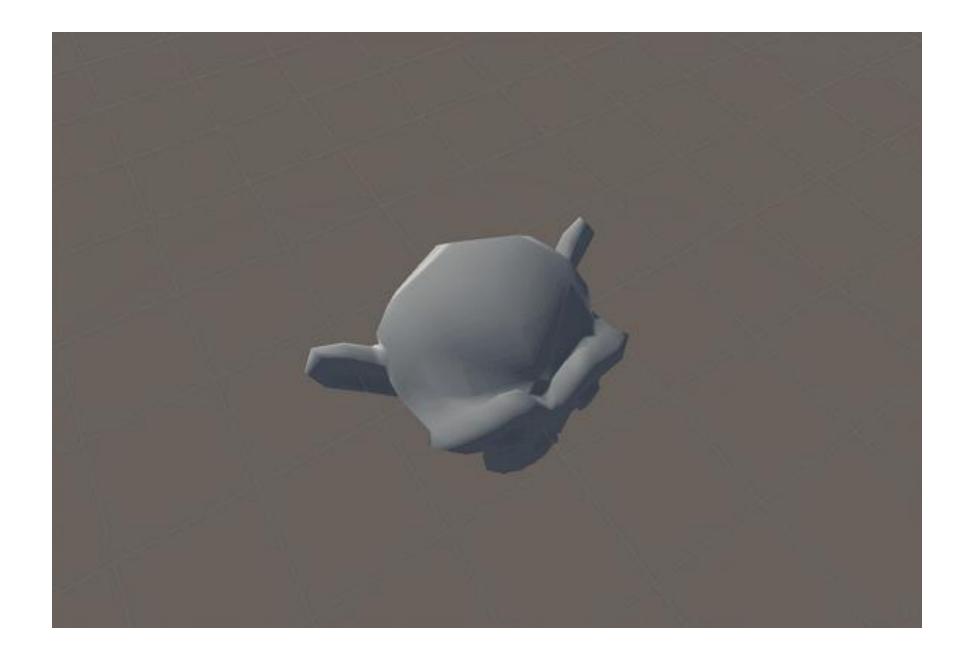


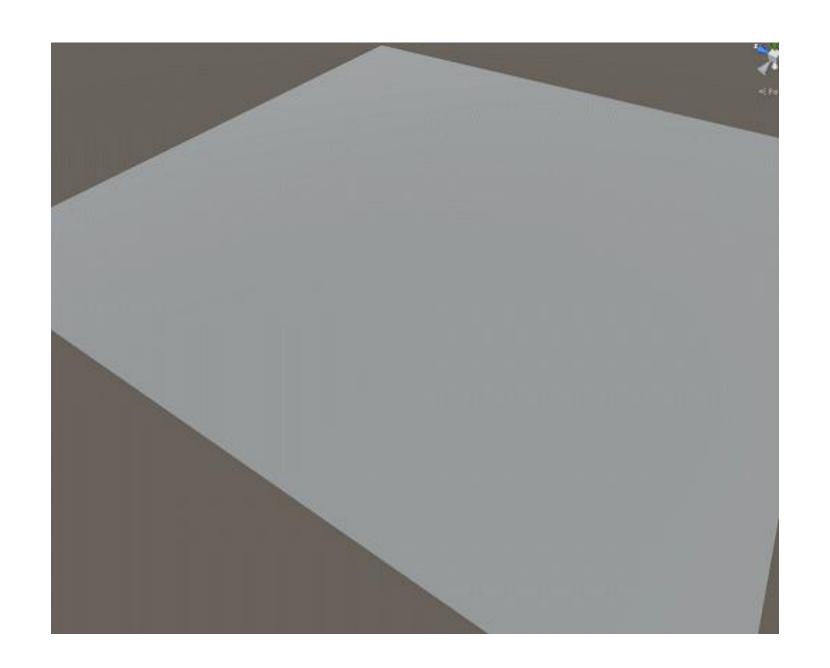


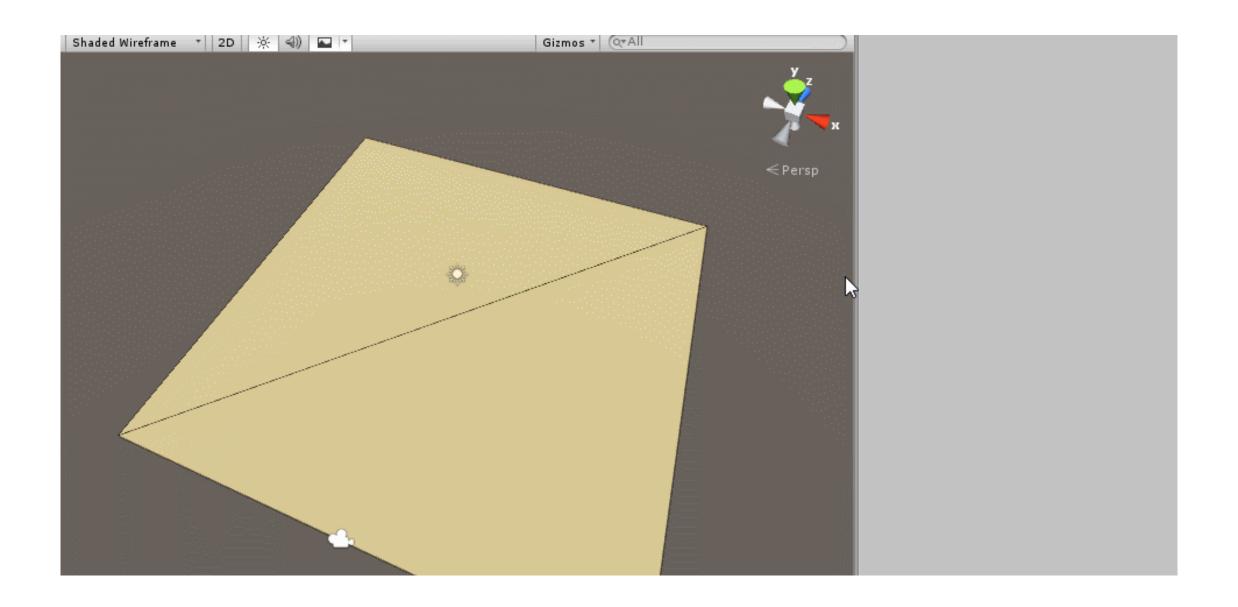


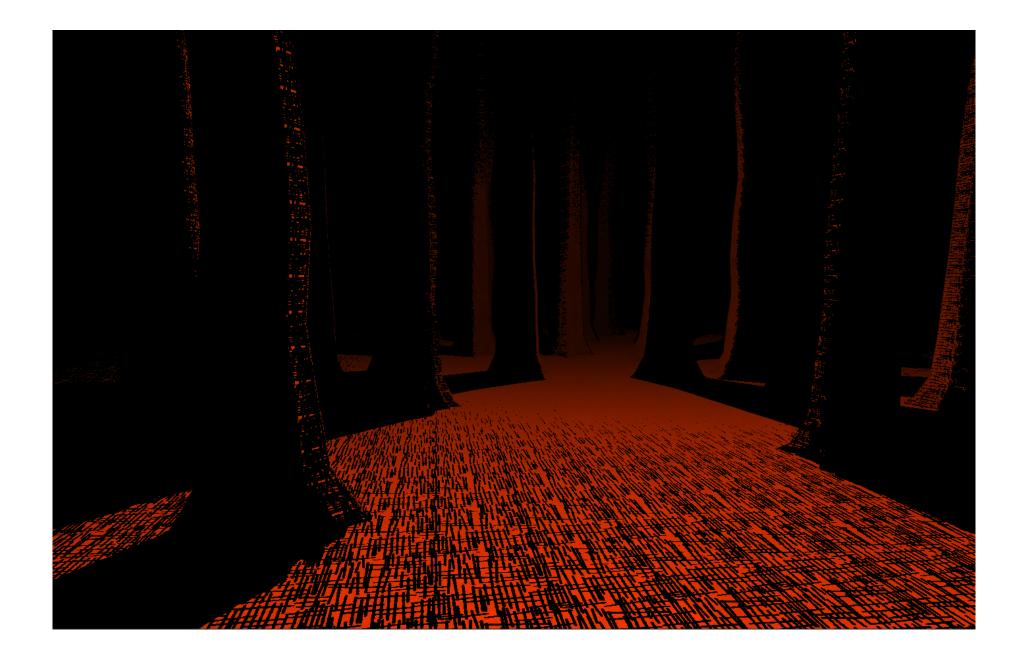
About myself

Some things we might be able to cover













About this course

- Introduction to Graphics Pipeline and Shaders
- General fx tips and tricks
- Prototyping techniques
- We will be writing code!

• I'm counting on your input!

About this course

- Recap
- Presentation
- Prototyping in ShaderGraph
- Technical implementation in Code
- Creative Shader Building

Possible Takeaways for you

- Create your own shaders and effects
- Have a better understanding of the GPU
- Be able to optimize your own assets

Possible Takeaways for your team

- You'll have a better understanding of other departments
- You'll be able to handle your own shit
- You won't cause Performance drops
- You'll make the game BEAUTIFUL!!!!!! *O*

What do you need

- Some knowledge about 3D development
- A computer/laptop during the lecture
- School math
 - Vectors
 - Matrices
 - We will do a quick recap on both
- Do an assignment at the end of the course

What about you?

- Why did you choose to attend this course?
- Do you have any experience with shaders and or coding?
- What do you expect from this course?

Structure

- Introduction (we just did this)
- What is a GPU and why do we need it
- How does 3d hardware work
- How does a shader work

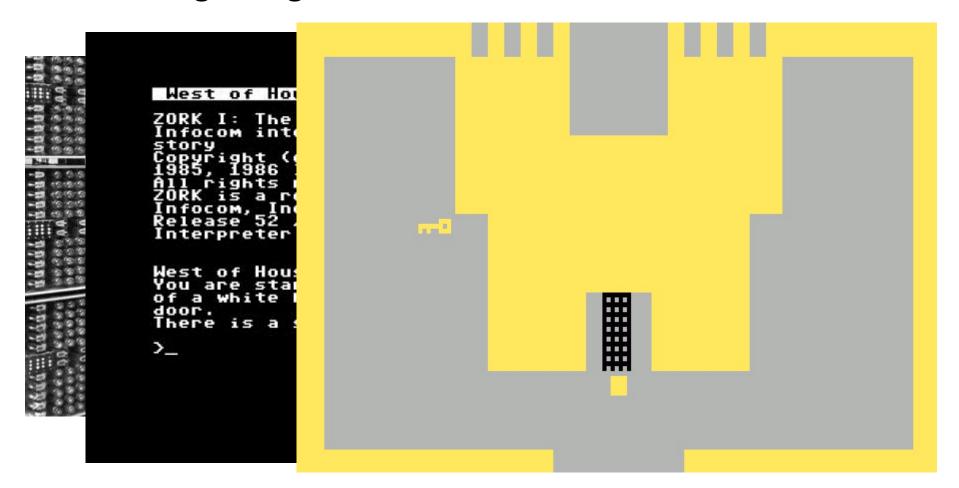
aka: a brief history of graphics hardware

DISCLAIMER!!!!

- This is not a history lesson
- A lot of things will be very simplified

aka: a brief history of graphics hardware

In the beginning there was the CPU

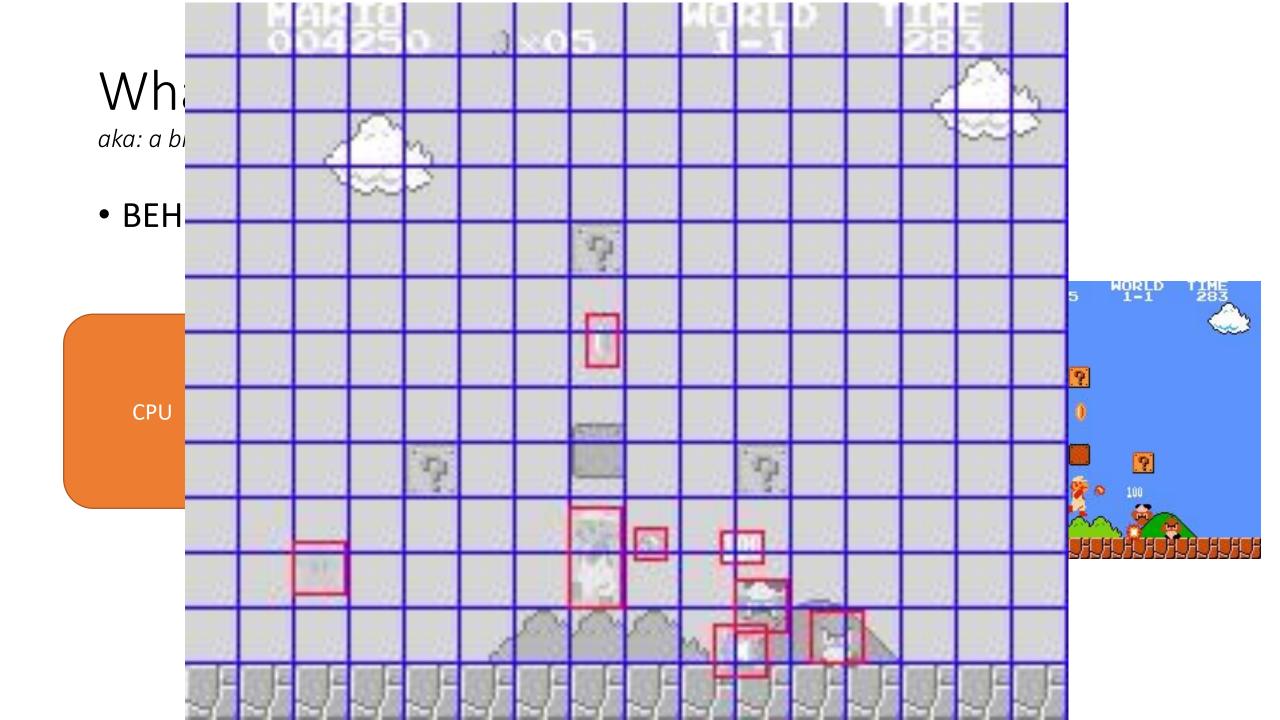


- Only text support
- We want direct pixel access!!!!!
- 320x240px = 76800 pixels 60 times a second
 - (or 50 times, if you live in Europe)
- That's 4,608,000 pixels per second!
- CPUs back then could only do 1,000,000-2,000,000 operations per second
- FUCK!

aka: a brief history of graphics hardware

Wait a minute the NES had more than text!





- PPU is specifically designed to render pixels
- It is fixed to always render a background and a bunch of sprites
- Can't do anything else!
- CPU prepares all the "level data" and sprite positions, the PPU just talks to the screen

aka: a brief history of graphics hardware BEHOLD THE SNES! TIME 241

aka: a brief history of graphics hardware

BEHOLD THE SNES!

BUT MOST IMPORTANTLY...

aka: a brief history of graphics hardware

BEHOLD THE SNES!



- SuperFX Chip
 - Separate (faster) CPU on the game cartridge
 - Very fast at multiplications
 - Could render arbitrary Bitmaps (not tile data)

- Having a separate CPU on the cartridge sucks
 - You have to put one on each game, you sell
- Let's build it into the console/computer (the GPU was born)

Well... Actually







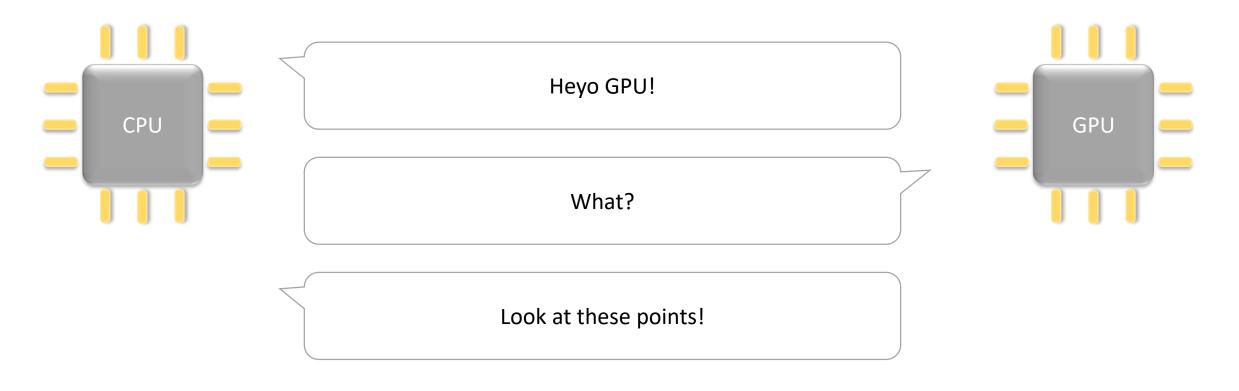




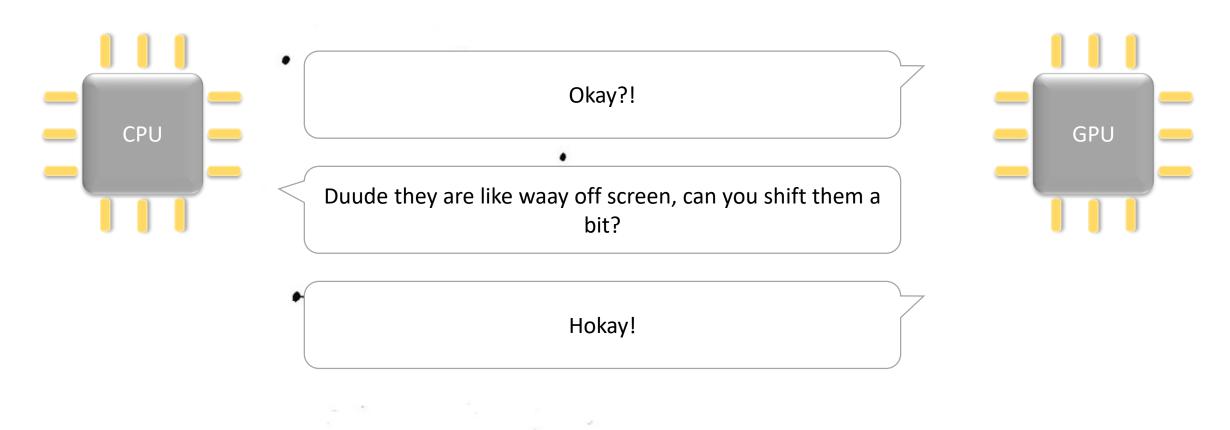
- When consoles came with builtin Graphcis Processing Units there was no going back
- GPUs took care of:
 - Perspective distortion of 3d points (vertices)
 - Calculating the triangles and filling their pixels
 - Mapping textures onto the triangles

- Shaders were super simple
- You could:
 - Send a bunch of vertices to the GPU
 - Tell it to connect vertices to triangles
 - And maybe slap a texture onto it

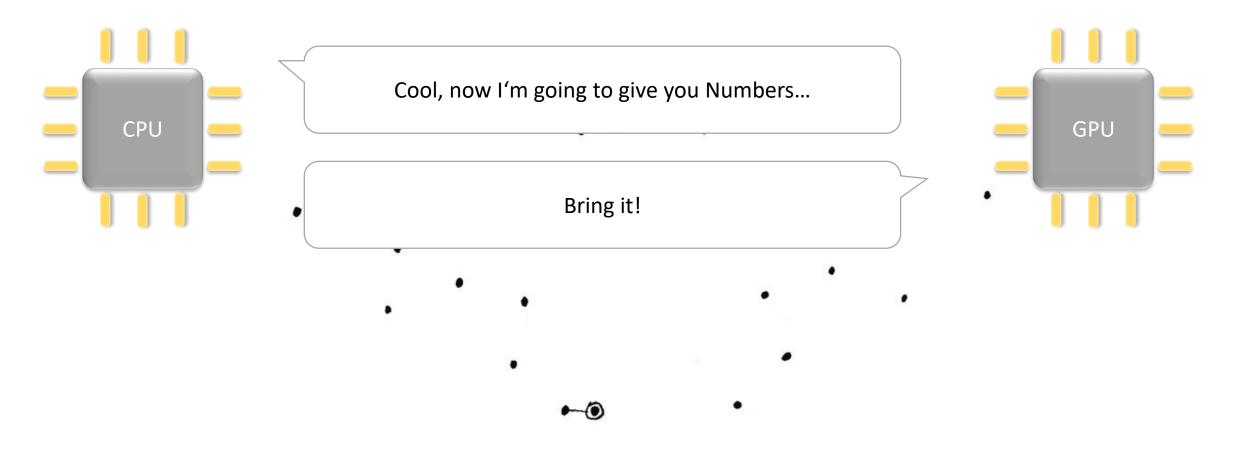
How does 3d hardware work (abridged)



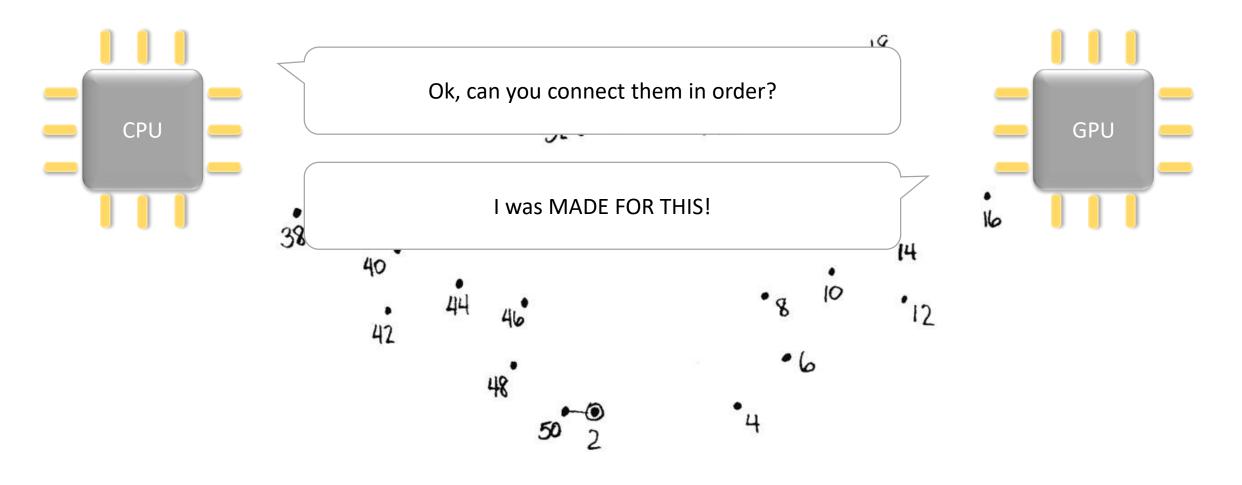
How exactly does 3d hardware work

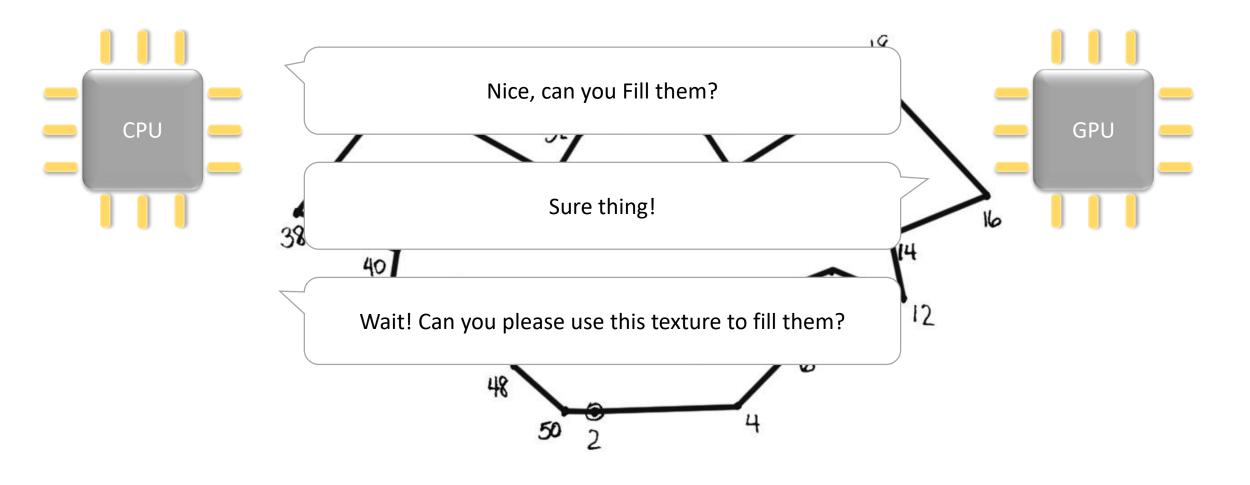


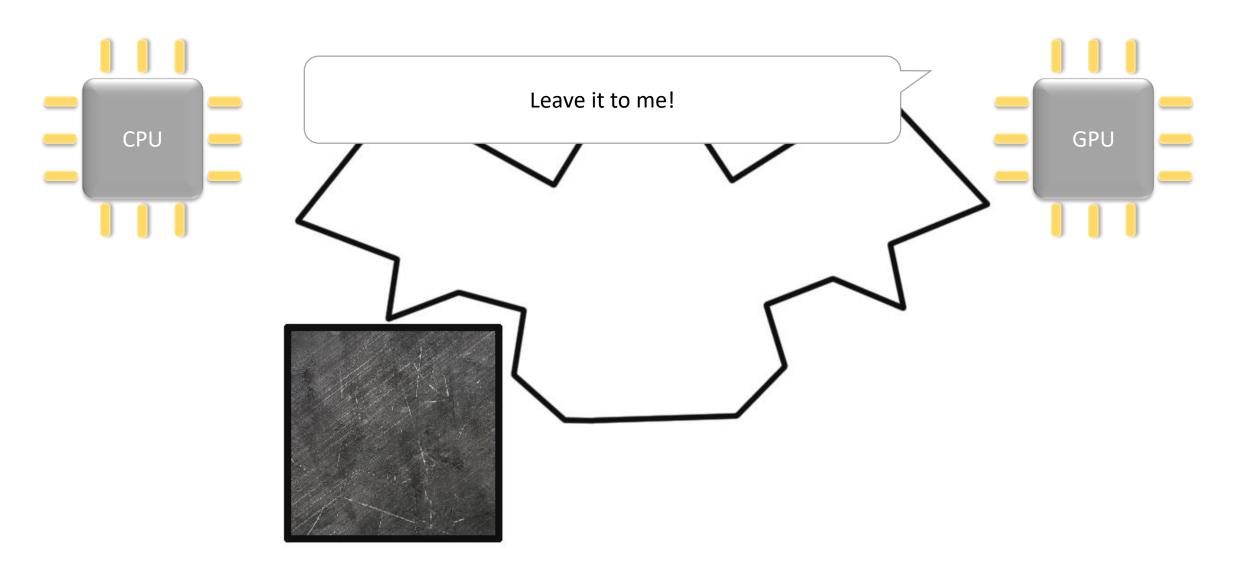
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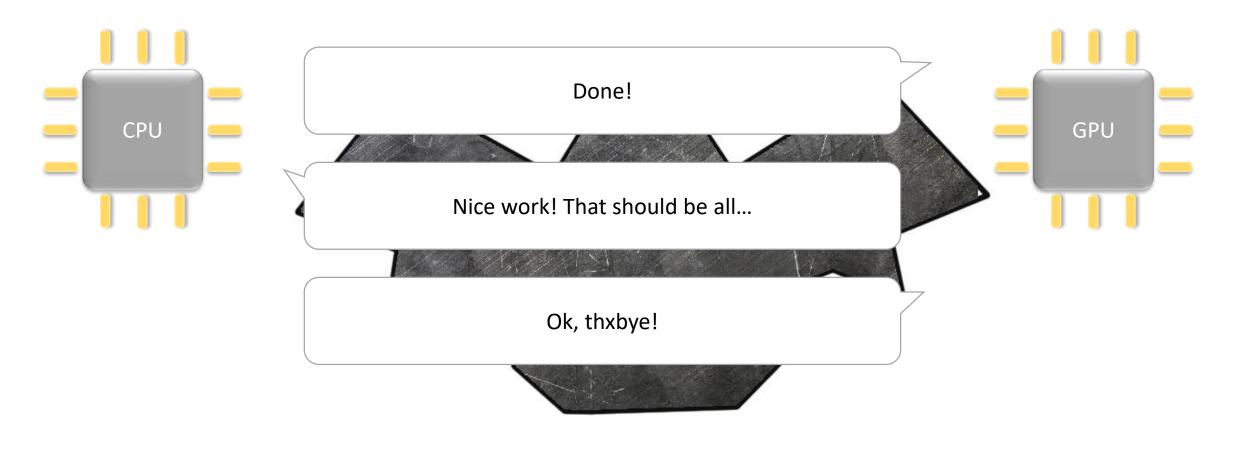


How does 3d hardware work (abridged)









- You could also:
 - Choose different basic lighting methods
 - Sometimes fancy predefined effects, like wobbling the texture

- People wanted more, for example
 - Move vertices around separately
 - Make their own cool unique texture effects
 - Do procedural effects, with the POWER OF MATH!!!

SHADERS WERE BORN!

- Shaders come in two parts:
 - Vertex shader
 - Fragment shader

Vertex Shader

- Moves the vertices to the correct position on screen
- Also does things like:
 - Vertex displacement
 - Precalculation of complex math for fragment shader

```
v2f vert (vertexData v)
{
    v2f o;
    o.vertex = mul(MVP_MATRIX, v.vertex);
    o.uv = v.uv;
    return o;
}
```

Fragment Shader

- Converts "Fragments" to final pixel colors on screen
- Calculates colors based on:
 - Textures
 - Vertex Colors
 - Math
 - Complex Math prepared inside the vertex shader

```
fixed4 frag (v2f i) : SV_Target
{
    fixed4 col = tex2D(_Texture, i.uv);
    return col;
}
```

How exactly does 3d hardware work

Thats it.

Questions?

Assignment!

- Find cool effects in games and movies you like or come up with your own
- We're going to look at how they were done
- You have 15 Minutes!
- GO!