GAM250: Advanced Games Programming

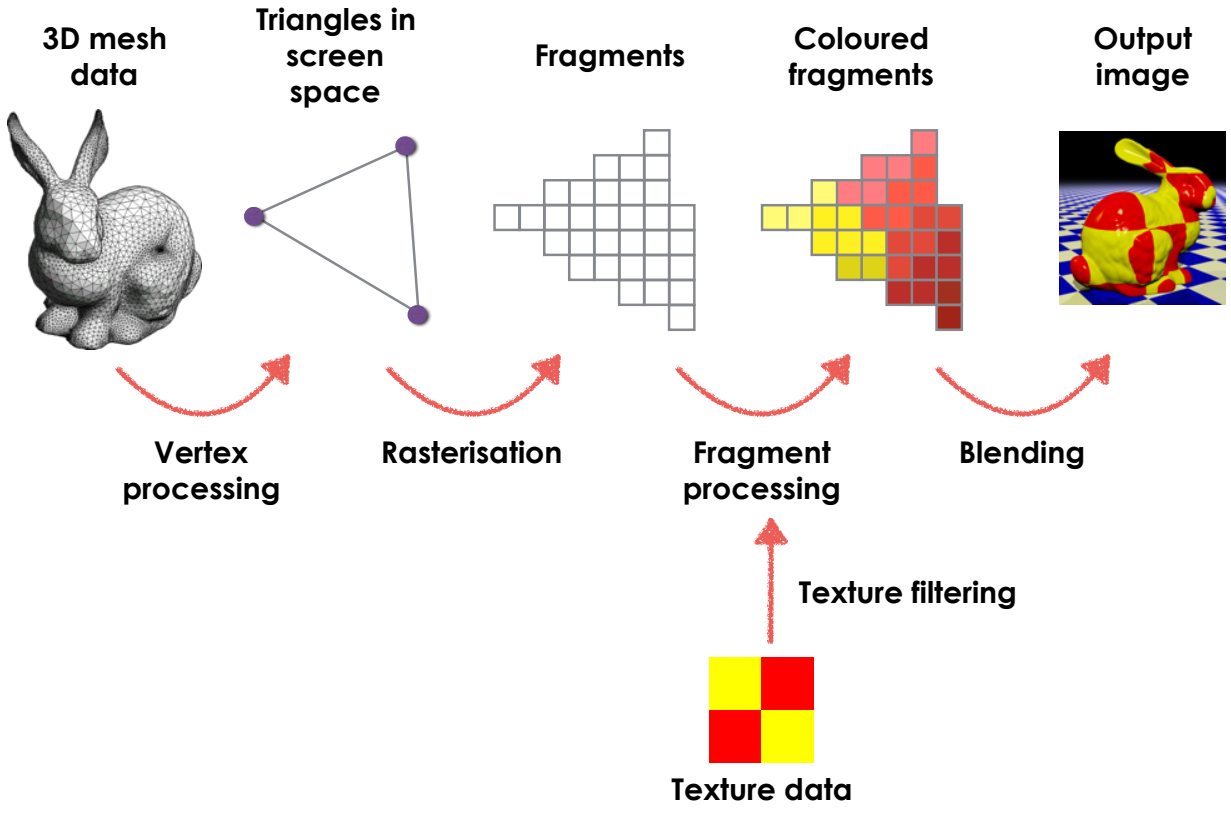
# 4: Graphics Programming

# Learning outcomes

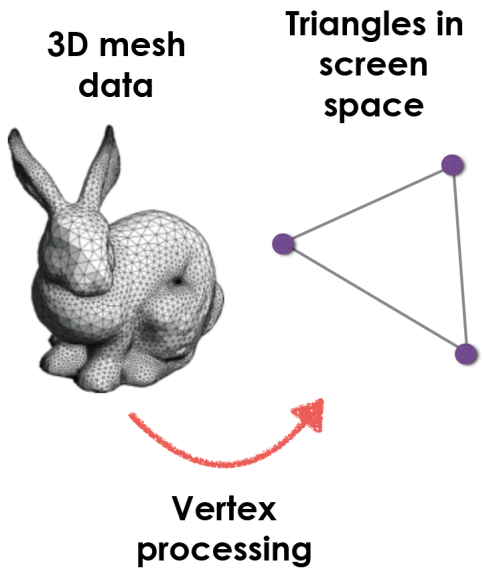
- **Understand** the modern Programmable Graphics Pipeline
- **Understand** Unity's Material System
- **Write** Surface and Image Effect Shaders in Unity

# The Graphics Pipeline

# The 3D graphics pipeline

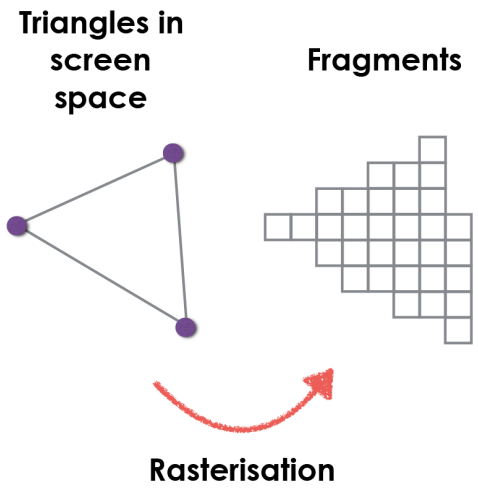


# Vertex processing



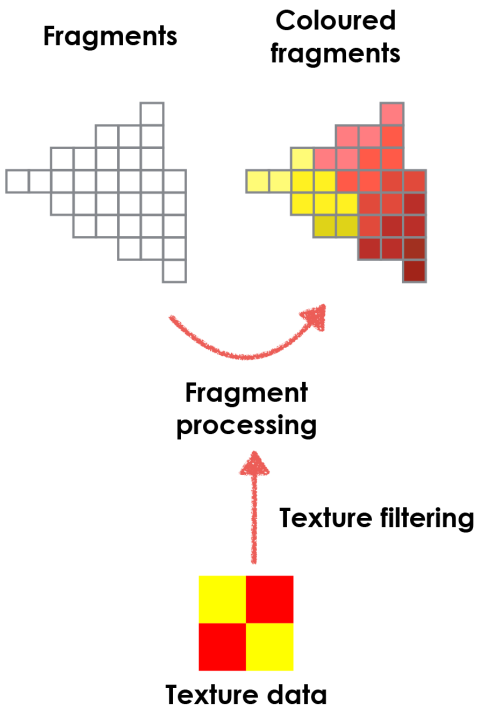

- Geometry is provided to the GPU as a **mesh** of **triangles**
- Each triangle has three **vertices** specified in 3D space $(x, y, z)$
- Vertex processor **transforms** (rotates, moves, scales) vertices and **projects** them into 2D screen space $(x, y)$
- May also apply particle simulations, skeletal animations or deformations, etc.

# Rasterisation



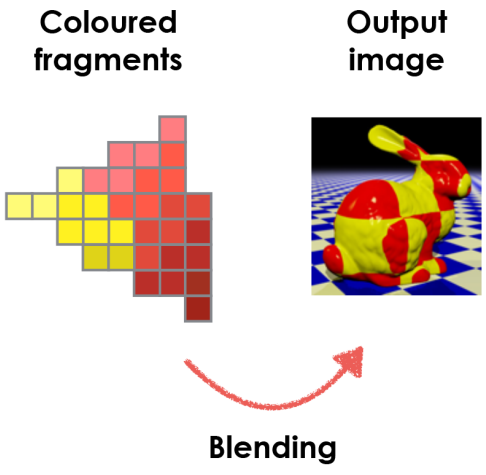

- Determine **which fragments** are covered by the triangle
- In practical terms, "fragment" = "pixel"
- Vertex processor can associate **data** with each vertex; this is **interpolated** across the fragments

# Fragment processing




- Determine the **colour** of each fragment covered by the triangle
- **Textures** are 2D images that can be **wrapped** onto a 3D object
- Colour is calculated based on **texture**, **lighting** and other properties of the surface being rendered (e.g. shininess, roughness)

# Blending




- Combine these fragments with the existing content of the image buffer
- **Depth testing**: if the new fragment is "in front" of the old one, replace it; if it is "behind", discard it
- **Alpha blending**: combine the old and new colours for a semi-transparent appearance

# Shaders

- The vertex processor and fragment processor are **programmable**
- Programs for these units are called **shaders**
- **Vertex shader**: responsible for geometric transformations, deformations, and projection
- **Fragment shader**: responsible for the visual appearance of the surface
- Vertex shader and fragment shader are separate programs, but the vertex shader can pass arbitrary values through to the fragment shader

# Subsurface Shaders

# Shaders in Unity

- There are many approaches to writing shaders in Unity
  - Surface Shaders
  - Vertex and Fragment Shaders
  - Fixed Function Shaders
- The best method is to use Surface Shaders, this is the quickest way to get started
- This interacts with the standard lights and shadows in Unity
- Regardless of the shader type, your code will be wrapped in ShaderLab

# ShaderLab

- ShaderLab is a simple scripting language for defining graphical effects
- It contains the following
  - Properties - These are shown in the inspector of the material and is a way to expose shader variables
  - SubShaders - Is a list of pass or the surface shader code itself

# Shading Languages

# High Level Shading Language (HLSL)

- Used for writing **shaders** for Direct3D and Unity3D
- C-like syntax
- But has data types that support mathematical operations

# Programming in HLSL

- **`if`** statements, **`for`** loops, **`while`** loops, **`do while`** loops, **`switch`** statements, **`break`**, **`continue`**, **`return`** all work the same as C++
- *`//Single-line comments`* and *`/*Multi-line comments */`* work the same too
- Function definitions and declarations are similar to C#, except that parameters must be declared as **`in`**, `out` or `inout`
- Recursion is **forbidden**
- No **`class`**

# Data types in HLSL

- **`bool`**, **`int`**, **`float`**: just like in C++
- `float2`, `float3`, `float4`: **vectors** of **`float`**S
- `float2x2`, `float3x3`, `float4x4`: **square matrices** of **`float`**S
- **Arrays** of constant size e.g. **`float`** `myArray[10]`

# Vectors

- An *n*-**dimensional vector** is formed of *n* numbers
- E.g. 2-dimensional vectors:

$$(1, 2) \qquad (-2.7, 0) \qquad (3.4, -12.7)$$

- E.g. 3-dimensional vectors:

$$(1, 2, 0) \qquad (-9, 6, 3.7) \qquad (2.1, 2.1, 2.1)$$

- Used to represent **points** or **directions** in *n* dimensions
- Also used to represent e.g. colours in RGB(A) space

# Constructing vectors in GLSL

```
float3 a = float3(1.2, 3.4);
float3 b = float3(1); // same as float3(1, 1, 1)
float3 c = float3(a, 5.6); // same as float3(1.2,
    3.4, 5.6)
```

# Vector maths

Most operations work **component-wise**:

```
float2 a = float2(1, 2);
float2 b = float2(3, 4);
float2 c = a + b; // c == float2(4, 6);
float2 d = a * b; // d == float2(3, 8);
```

Can also multiply a **vector** by a **scalar**:

```
float2 e = 3.1 * a; // e == float2(3.1, 6.2)
```

# Accessing components

Can access the components of a vector as `.x`, `.y`, `.z`, `.w`:

```
float4 a = float4(1, 2, 3, 4);
float b = a.y; // b == 2
float c = a.z; // c == 3
a.x = 5;       // a == float4(5, 2, 3, 4)
a.w = a.y;     // a == float4(5, 2, 3, 2)
```

Can also use `r g b a` (for colours) and `t u v w` (for texture coordinates)

# Swizzling

Can access multiple components in one go:

```
float4 a = float4(1, 2, 3, 4);
float2 b = a.xy;    // b == float2(1, 2)
float3 c = a.zyz;   // c == float3(3, 2, 3)
a.xw = float2(5,6); // a == float4(5, 2, 3, 6)
a.xyzw = a.wzyx;  // a == float4(6, 3, 2, 5)
```

- **Can** use the same component twice in the **right-hand side** of an assignment
- **Cannot** use the same component twice in the **left-hand side** of an assignment
- Swizzling is generally **faster** than the equivalent code without swizzling
- Can also use `r g b a` or `t u v w`, but can't mix them (e.g. `.gbr` is valid but `.gzx` is not)

# Texture Data Types

- Textures are stored in the **Sampler** data type
- There are different samplers for different types of texture
  - 1D Texture - **sampler1D**
  - 2D Texture - **sampler2D**
  - 3D Texture - **sampler3D**
  - Cube Map - **samplerCube**

# Unity Types

- NB. When writing shaders you can used different precision data types rather than float (High precision)
  - Medium precision: **half** - directions, positions
  - Low precision: **fixed** - colours
- On Desktop PCs these are always converted to high precision
- These are important for optimisation for mobile

# Surface Shader

Live Coding

# Post-Processing

# What is Post-Processing

- Is processing that occurs after the scene is rendered
- This allows us to implement effects such as static, distortions etc
- Post-Processing effects can be stacked so that one feeds into the next

# Writing Post-Processing Effects

- We first have to write a vertex and fragment shader and attach it to a material
- Create a C# script and override the **OnRenderImage** function
- Inside the OnRenderImage function and call the **Graphics.Blit** function with the material as the last parameter
- Attach the script to the camera

# Post-Processing Live Coding

# Exercise 1 - Surface Shaders

- Map two textures onto an object
- Tint the object with a colour
- Animate the texture coordinates for one of the textures
- Implement a dissolve effect

# Exercise 2 - Surface Shader (Vertex Shader)

- Add a vertex shader to the Surface Shader, ensure it carries out the standard transformation
- Extrude the mesh based on the Vertex Normals
- Animate this extrusion based

# Exercise 3 - Image Effects

- Add a vignette to overlay the screen
- Make this vignette appear for a short time before being disabled
- Add a CRT TV distortion (this may require multiple Image Effects)

# Further Reading

- Shaders Overview - https://docs.unity3d.com/Manual/ShadersOverview.html
- Gentle Introduction to Shaders - http://www.alanzucconi.com/2015/06/10/a-gentle-introduction-to-shaders-in-unity3d/
- HLSL Language Syntax - https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/bb509615(v=vs.85).aspx
- HLSL Intrinsic Functions - https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windows/desktop/ff471376(v=vs.85).aspx