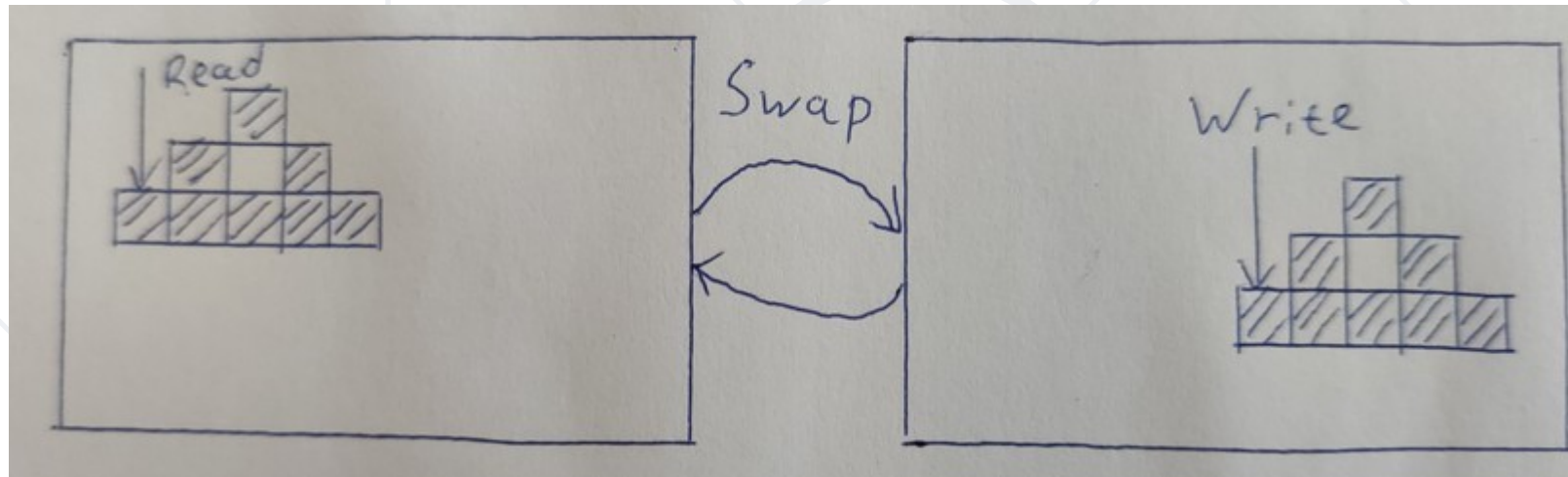
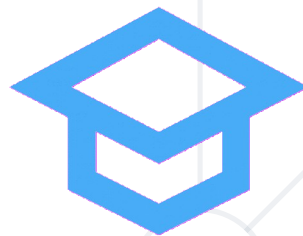


Double Buffering



Zhivko Petrov

A guy that knows C++



SoftUni



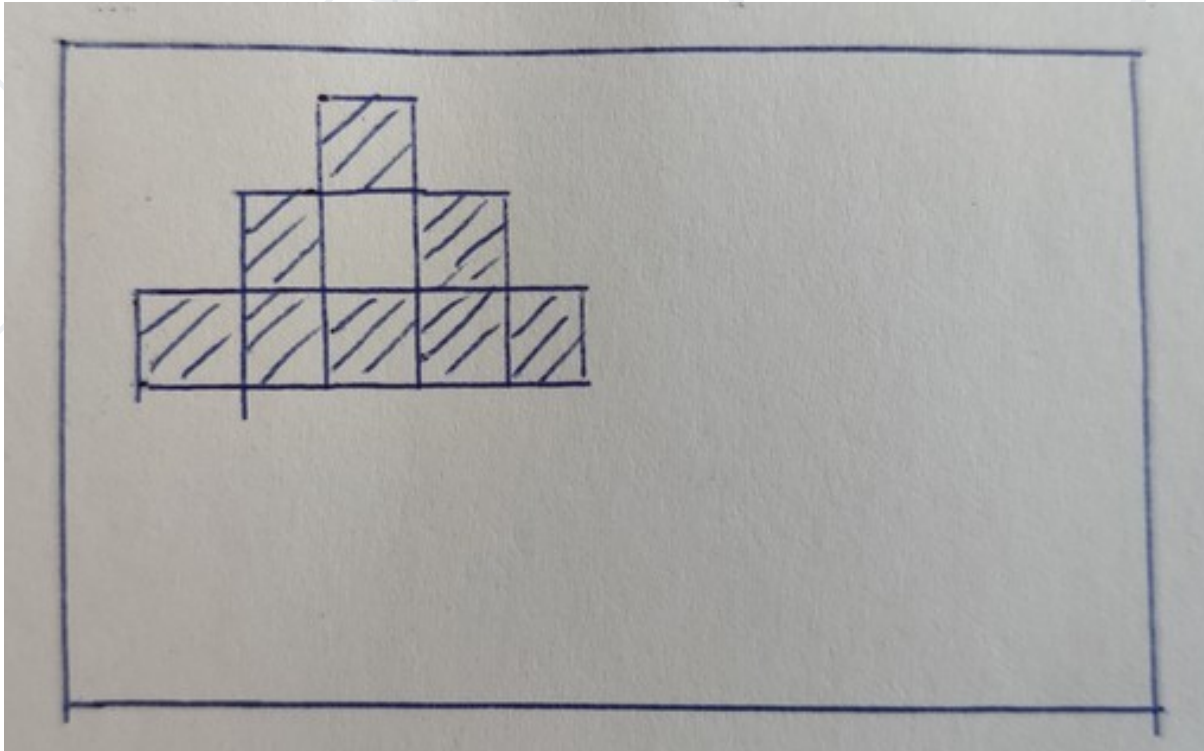
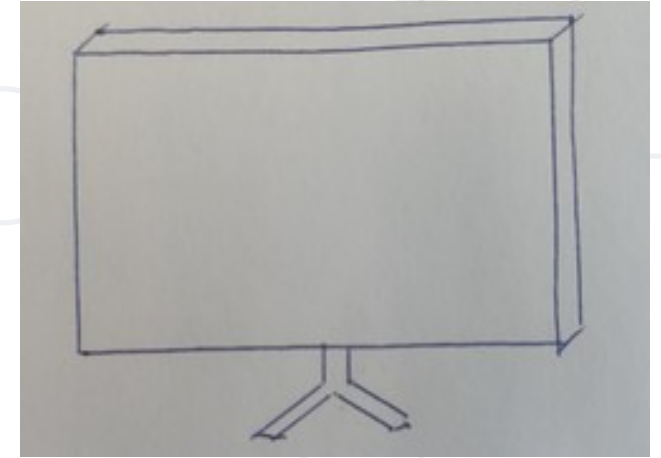
Software University

<https://about.softuni.bg>

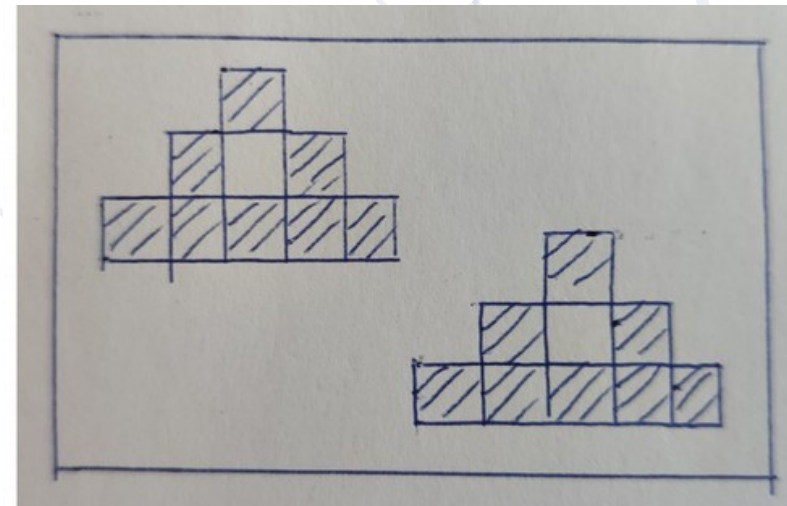
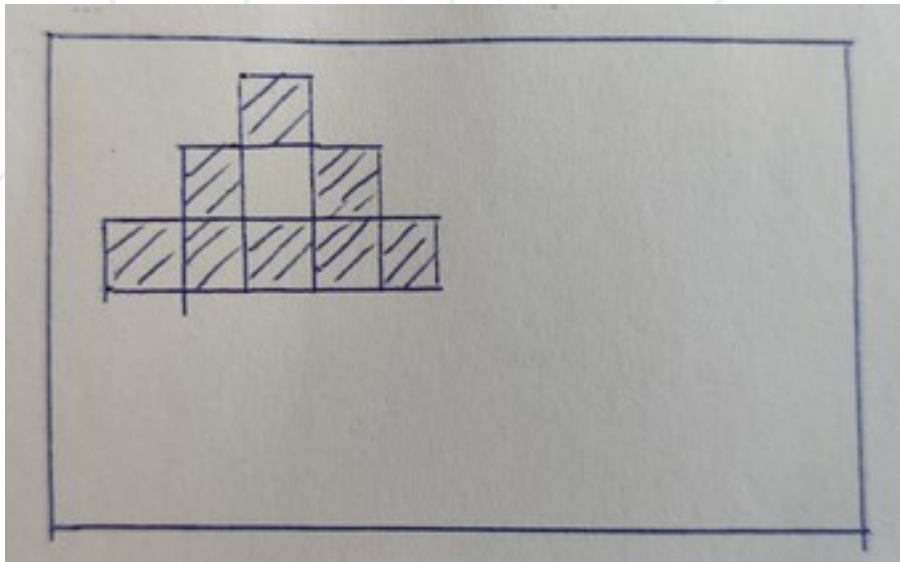
sli.do

#app-dev-cpp

- The purpose of the UI is to visualize graphics on the screen
- Screens are constructed as a matrix of **pixels**
- Pixels are drawn from top-left to bottom-right



- Screen Rendering is performed **on each frame**
- When an asset is drawn – it should appear on the screen
- On the next frame that asset could be in a different position
- We draw it like normal
- Ouch – **a duplicate!**

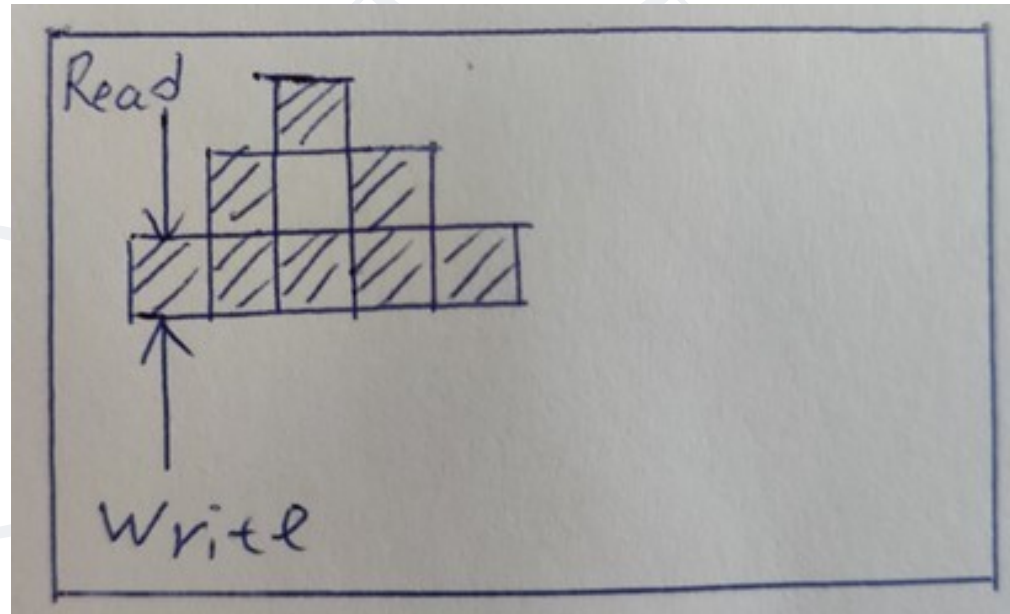
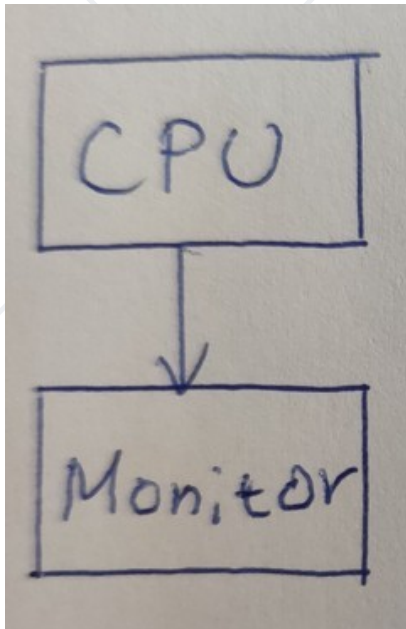


- Modern hardware relies on the concept of clearing, drawing assets and pushing the final frame (called the **back buffer**) to the screen
- This will ensure the screen is properly cleared for each new frame

```
void render(const std::vector<Asset>& assets) {  
    clearScreen();  
  
    for (const auto& asset : assets) {  
        asset.draw();  
    }  
  
    updateBackBuffer();  
}
```

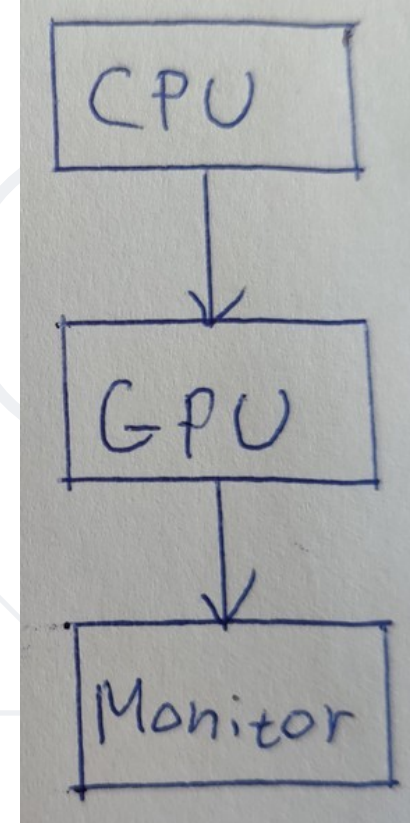
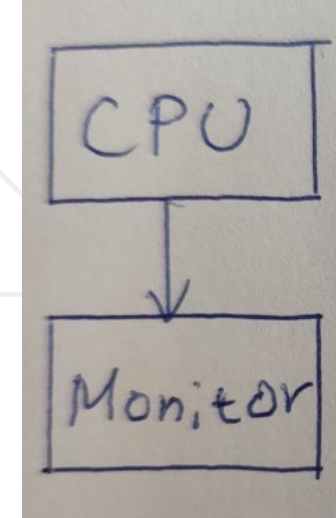
Single Buffering

- In the current scenario the CPU is crunching all of the work
- It is responsible for both reading and writing to the back buffer
- “Reading” is sending the final frame from the back buffer to the screen
- “Writing” is populating the back buffer with asset information



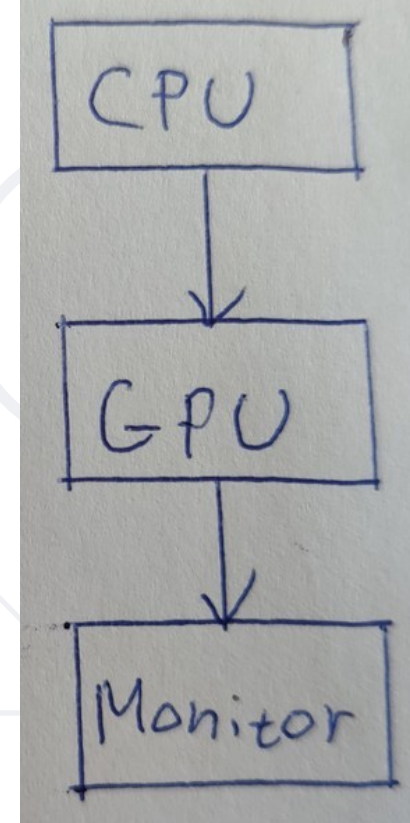
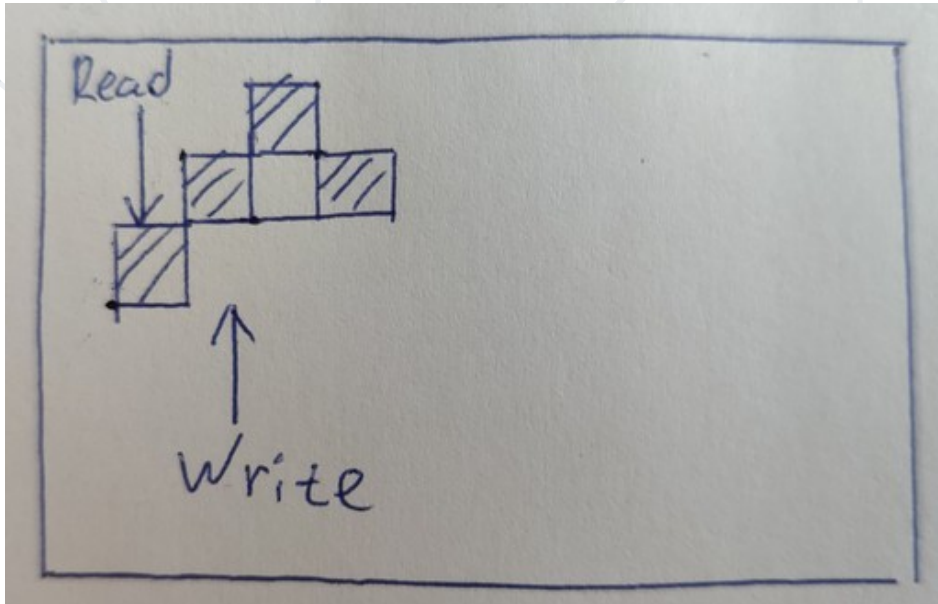
CPU limitations

- Graphical work is **quite intensive**.
- The CPU is not able to handle the load and quickly becomes a **bottleneck**
- Here comes the GPU – **blazing fast performance**
- Asset information is **transferred** from the CPU over to the GPU, which handles the actual drawing
- GPU then sends the **final frame** from his back buffer to the **screen**



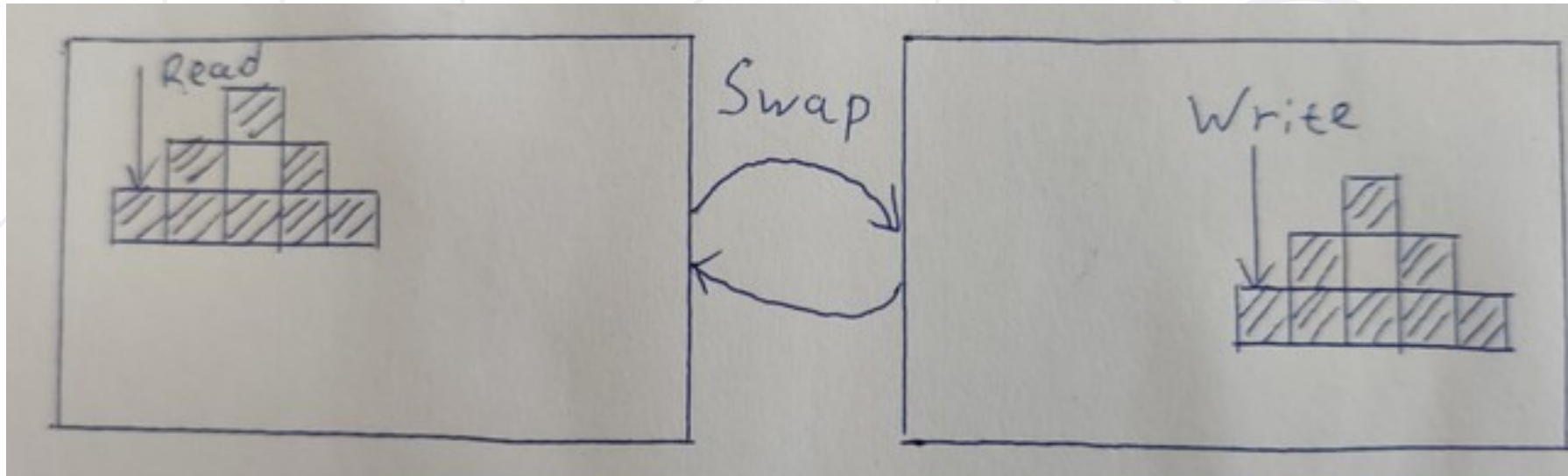
Hardware Acceleration - GPU

- We now have the required **speed**!
- Sadly, the fight is not over yet.
- Single Buffering suffers from a big problem – reading and writing are **no longer in sync**!
- This phenomenon is referred to as “**tearing**”

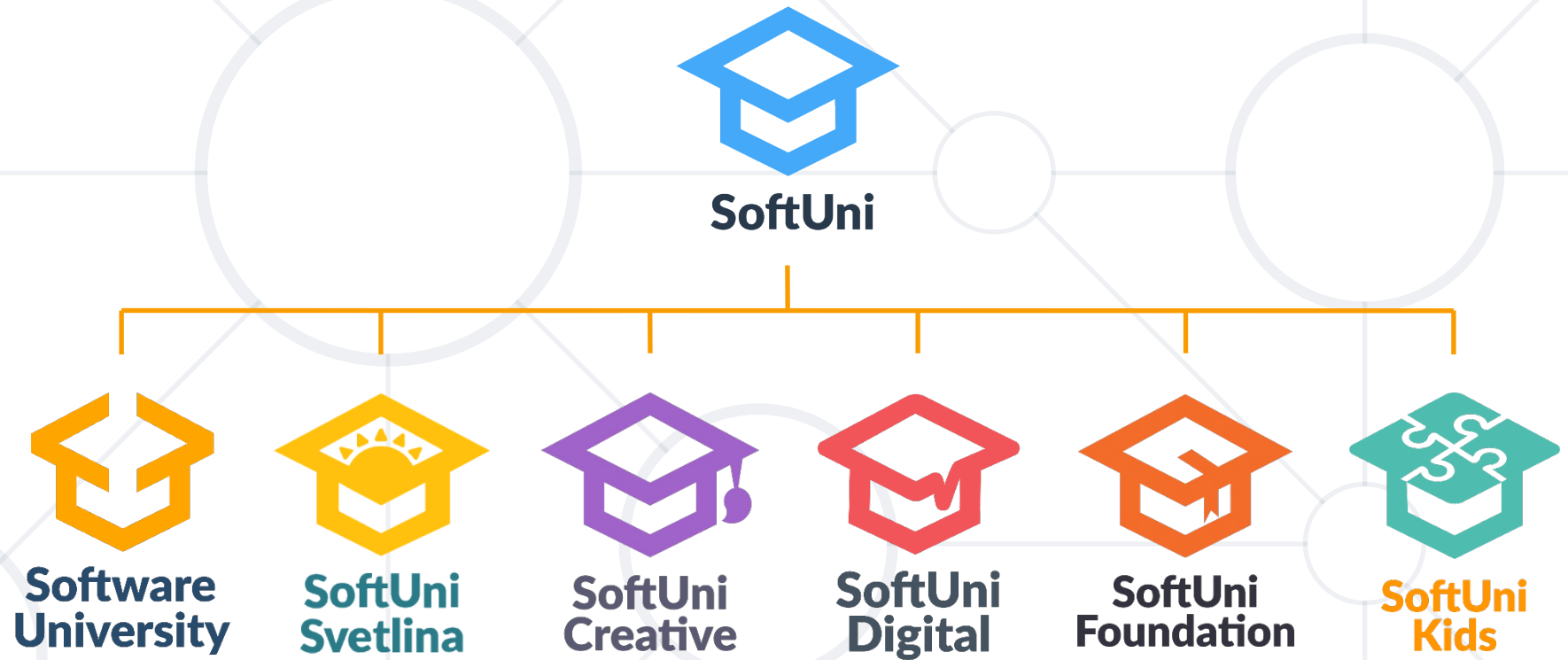


Double Buffering

- This problem is addressed with the addition of **another back buffer**
- GPU is “reading” information from the first buffer, which is sent to the screen
- In the meantime the “write” buffer is being populated by drawn assets
- When the frame is “ready” only a single “**pointer swap**” is performed
- A single pointer swap is again – **blazing fast**



Questions?



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