## Excellent Vulkan Examples

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#### Vulkan- The new generation graphics and compute API from Khronos

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#### **Shaders**

- 1. How Vulkan use Shaders?
  - Vulkan comsumes shaders in an intermediate representation called SPIR-V
    - 1. What is intermediate representation?
      - 1. Is a bytecode format as opposed to human-readable syntax like GLSL and HLSL.
      - 2. The bytecode format is called SPIR-V
      - 3. The bytecode format is a format that can used to write graphics and compute shaders
    - 2. Why use the bytecode format called SPIR-V?
      - 1. The compilers written by GPU vendors to turn shader code into native code are significantly less complex.
      - 2. If you use human-readable syntax like GLSL, some GPU vendors may rejecting your code due to syntax errors, even may compiler bugs, use SPIR-V can avoided such errors.

#### **Shaders**

- 1. How Vulkan use Shaders?
  - 3. How we write bytecode format shader?
    - We don't need to write the bytecode format by hand, Khronos released a compiler can compiles GLSL to SPIR-V.
    - 2. You can include this compiler as a library to produce SPIR-V at runtime.
    - 3. We can use compiler like glslangValidator.exe
    - 4. We can use compiler like glslc.exe
      - 1. What is good for using glslc?
        - 1. Glslc uses the same parameter format as well-known compilers like GCC and Clang and includes some extra functionality like includes.
    - glslangValidator.exe and glslc.exe are included in Vulkan SDK.

#### A note on synchronization

- 1. Why is Synchronization important?
  - 1. Vulkan is explicitly parallel and built for multithreading.
  - 2. Vulkan can render scenes with maximum efficiency and minimal wait time.
  - 3. The key is making sure that any parallel tasks wait only when they need to, and only for as long as necessary.

## **Vulkan C++ Examples and Demos**A note on synchronization

- 2. How synchronization implemented in Vulkan?
  - 1. GPU queue
    - 1. Graphic operations
  - 2. CPU thread
    - 1. Command buffers
    - 2. Computing vertices
    - 3. Loading textures
  - 3. Cmd buffers from any CPU thread eventually inserted into the same GPU queue.
  - 4. The cmd in GPU queue can run in parallel, so no guarantee that the cmd will complete in the same order as in CPU thread.
  - 5. In-queue tools
    - 1. Pipeline barriers/ events/subpass dependencies

## **Vulkan C++ Examples and Demos**A note on synchronization

- 3. Synchronization at two levels
  - 1. Within a single queue
  - 2. Across multiple queues
    - 1. Semaphores
      - Semaphores are for synchronizing solely between GPU tasks, especially across multiple queues, not for synchronizing between GPU and CPU tasks.
    - 2. Fences
      - 1. Fences are designed for GPU-to-CPU synchronization.

## **Vulkan C++ Examples and Demos**A note on Synchronization

- 4. A note on Synchronization
  - Examples uses vkDeviceQueueWaitIdle at the end of each frame.
  - Use vkDeviceQueueWaitIdle is a heavy operation and is suboptimal in regards to having CPU and GPU operations run in parallel.

# **Vulkan C++ Examples and Demos**Example lists

- 1. Basics
- 2. gITF
  - 1. These samples show how implement different features of the gITF 2.0 3D format transmission format in detail
- 3. Advanced
- 4. Performance
- 5. Physically Based Rendering
  - A lightling technique that achieves a more realistic and dynamic look by applying approximations of bidirectional reluctance distribution functions based on measured real world material parameters and environment lighting.
- 6. Deferred
  - 1. Deferred examples use a deferred shading setup
- 7. Compute Shader
- 8. Geometry Shader
- 9. Tessellation Shader
- 10. Hardware accelerated ray tracing
- 11.Headless
  - 1. Examples that run one-time tasks and don't make use of visual output(no window system integration). These can be run in environments where no user interface is available.
- 12.User interface
- 13.Effects
- 14.Extensions
- 15.Misc