

# Advanced Metal Techniques

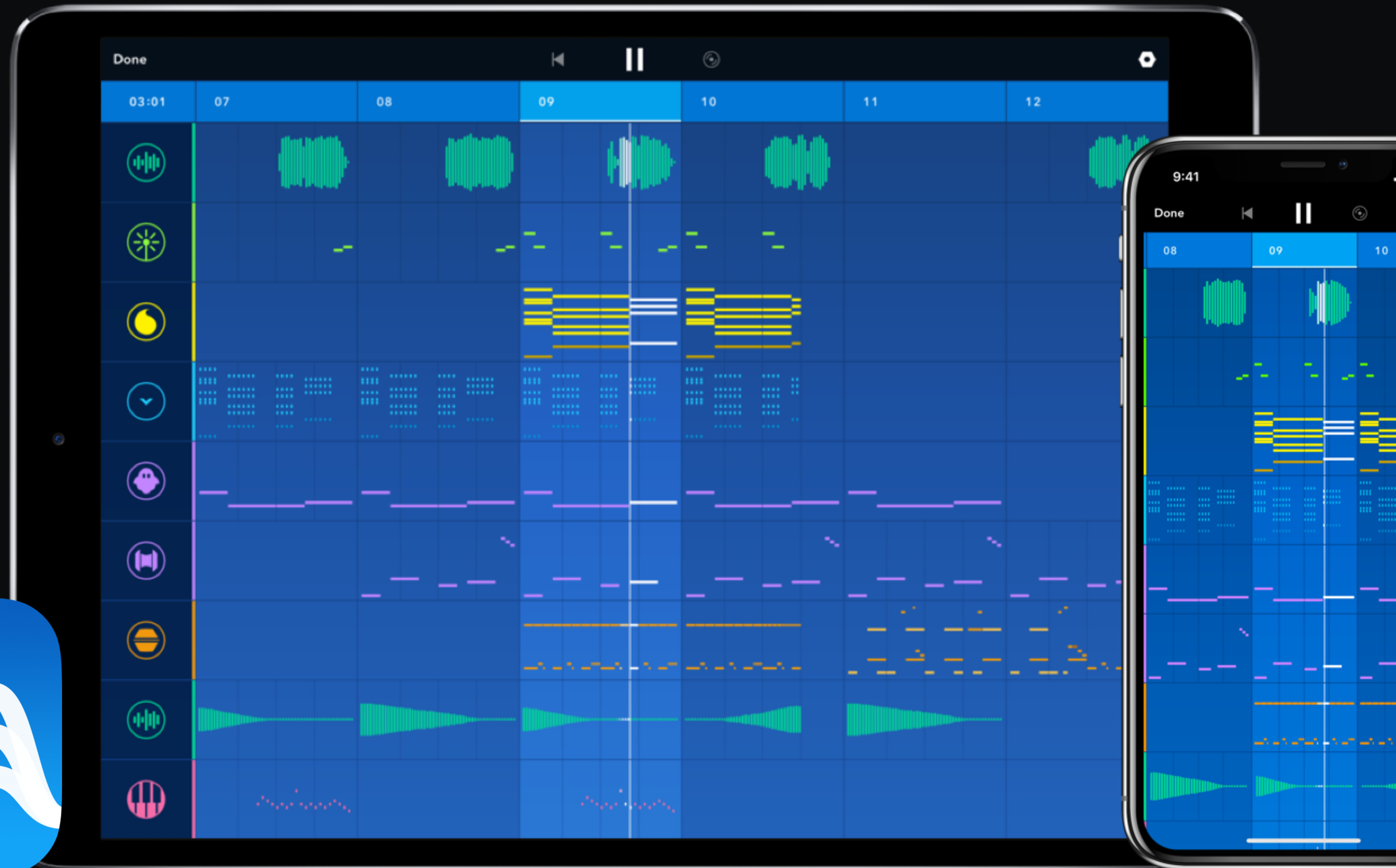
How to avoid common pitfalls in Metal

# Who Am I?

I'm Basil Al-Dajane,  
Co-Founder of Medly

Medly is a music-making app  
for iOS

Been using OpenGL since  
2012 and Metal for a year and  
a half now







# Last Metal Talk

Chris Feher, of Shopify, talked about use of Metal to create a dynamically updating map

Peak sales / minute

**\$1,138,574**



# But Metal Can Do More...

While OpenGL may be cross platform, and not have as much boiler plate, it's one big state machine

Metal is designed for multithreaded applications

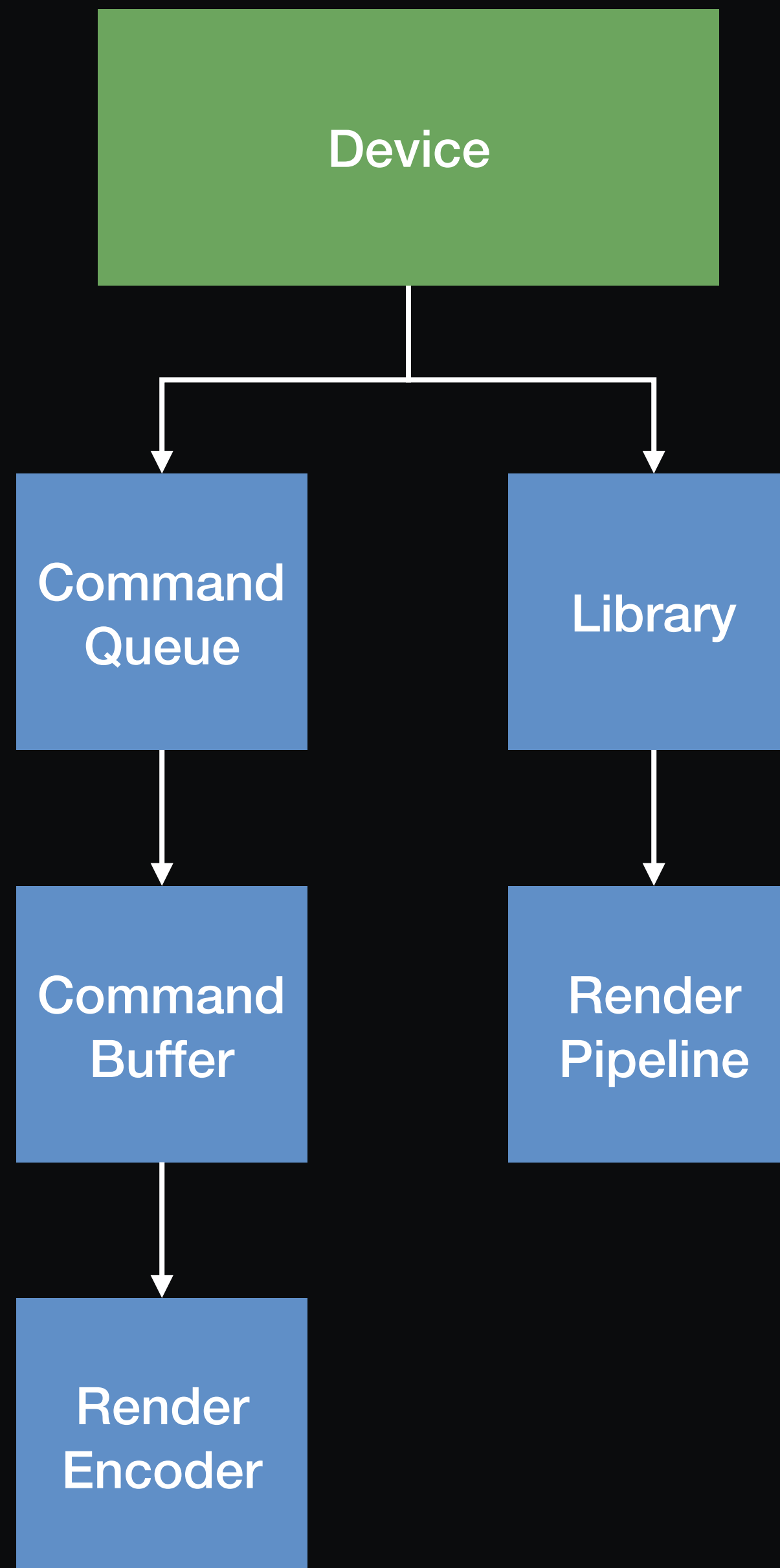
Consistent in the way it draws

*Always draws to texture*

Make sense of the boiler plate!

A lot more not in this talk

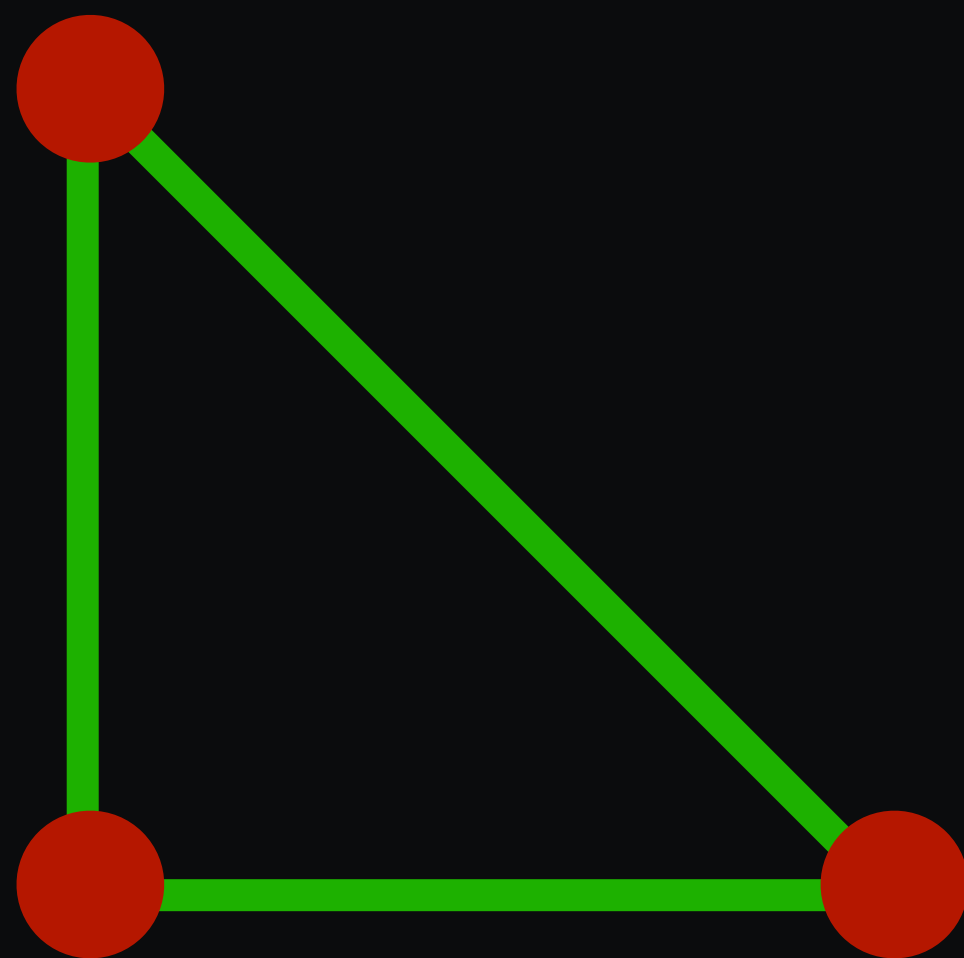
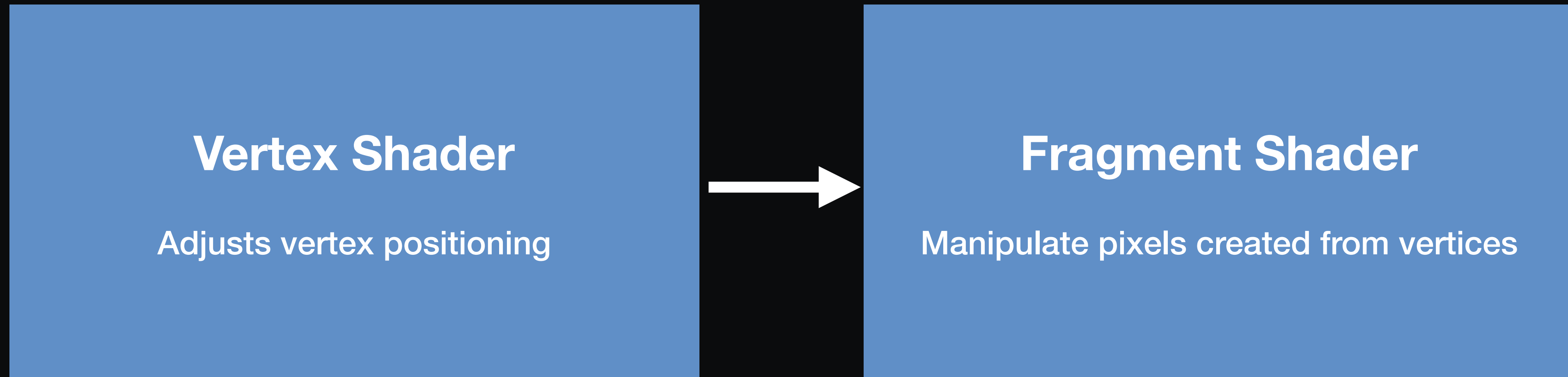




# Render Encoder

What you'll use to render objects  
By setting up resources such as buffers and  
textures  
And finally calling draw

# Render Pipeline





# Render Encoder

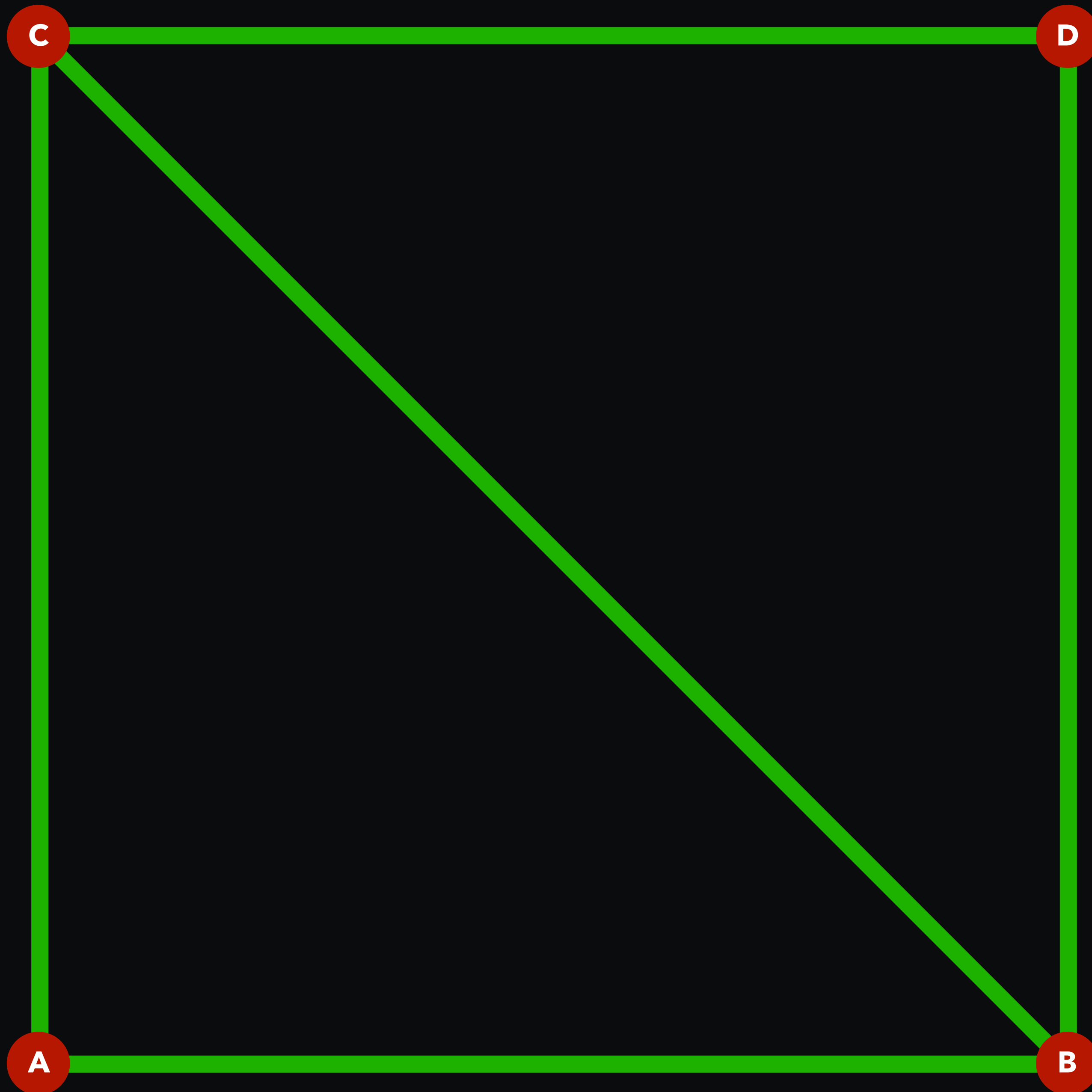
Can send arguments and resources to either shader

geometryData [[buffer(0)]]  
constants [[buffer(1)]]  
objectData [[buffer(2)]]

dataFromVertex [[stage\_in]]  
destination [[color(0)]]  
texture [[texture(0)]]  
screenData [[buffer(0)]]

**Vertex Shader**

**Fragment Shader**



```
typedef struct ColorVertex {  
    vector_float2 position;  
    float r, g, b, a;  
} ColorVertex;
```

A 0

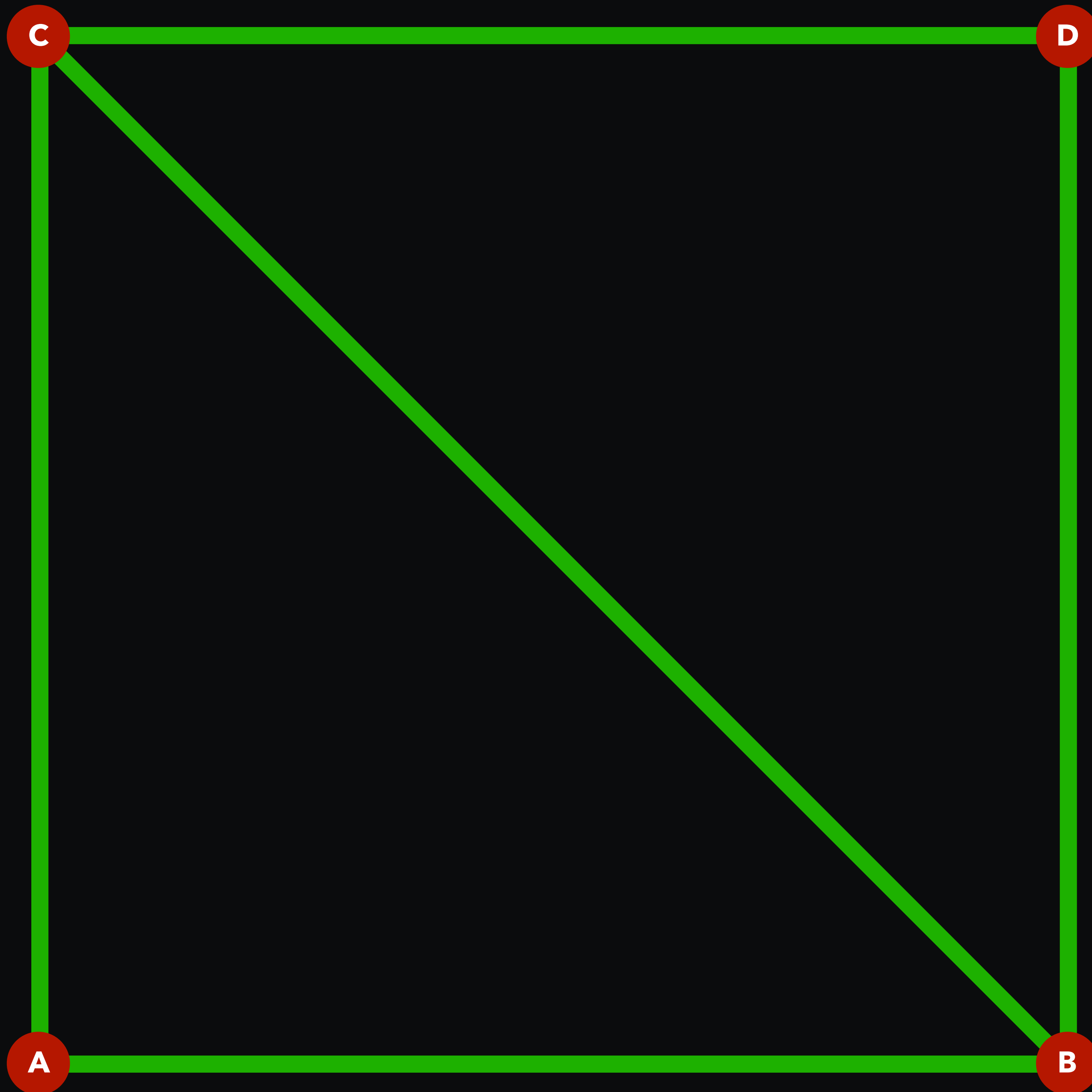
B 1

C 2

B 1

C 2

D 3



```
typedef struct ColorVertex {  
    vector_float2 position;  
    float r, g, b, a;  
} ColorVertex;
```

A 0

B 1

C 2

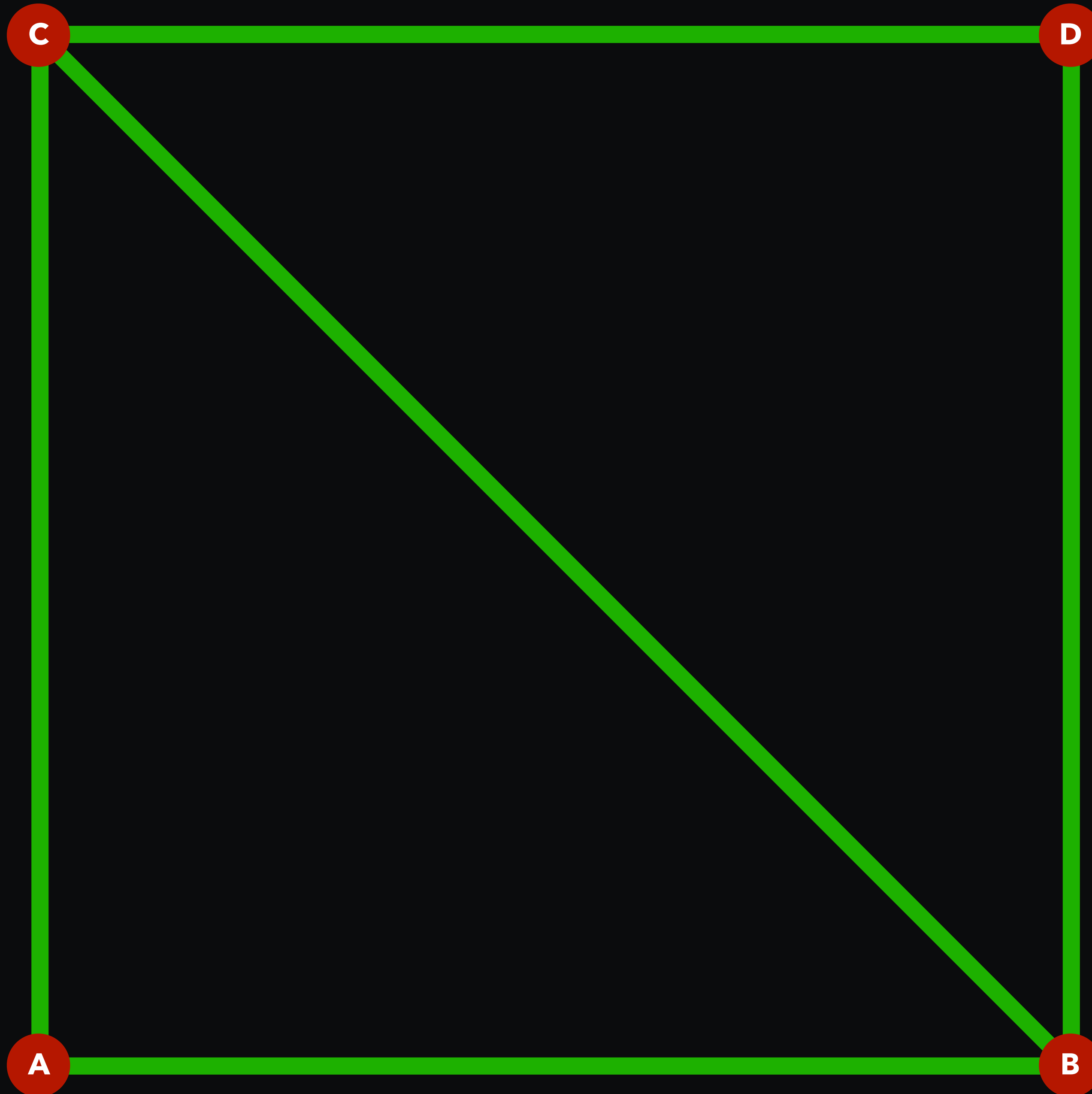
B 1

C 2

D 3

Naive

6 Floats \* 6 Vertices  
= (6 \* 4 bytes) \* 6  
= 144 bytes



```
typedef struct ColorVertex {  
    vector_float2 position;  
    float r, g, b, a;  
} ColorVertex;
```

Re-use vertices

Geometry

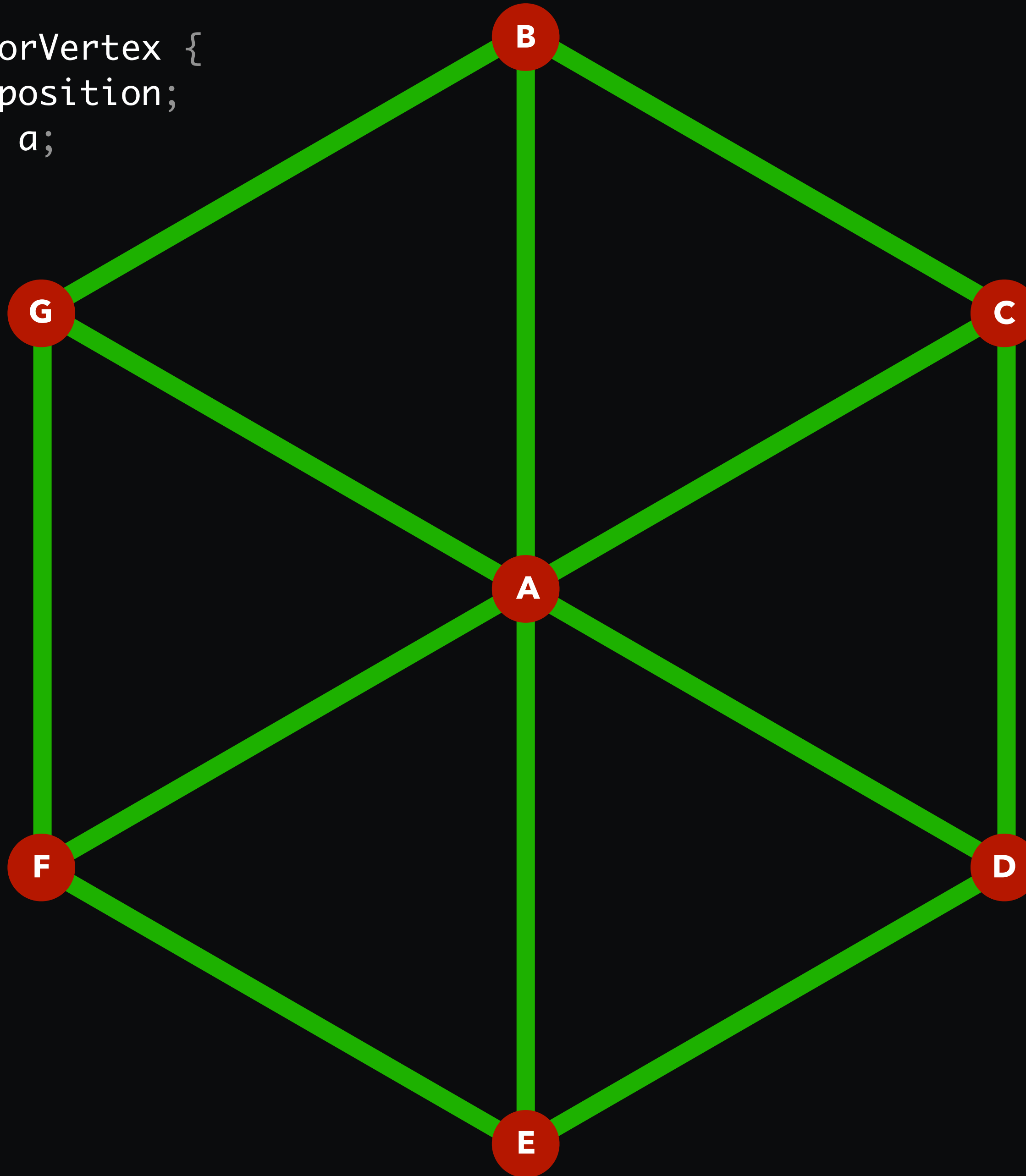
6 Floats \* 4 Vertices  
= (6 \* 4 bytes) \* 4  
= 96 bytes

Index

2 UInt16 \* 6 indices  
= (2 \* 2 bytes) \* 6  
= 24 bytes

Total = 120 bytes  
Versus 144 bytes

```
typedef struct ColorVertex {  
    vector_float2 position;  
    float r, g, b, a;  
} ColorVertex;
```



### Naive

6 Floats \* (3 \* 6) Vertices  
= (6 \* 4 bytes) \* 18  
= 432 bytes

### Re-use vertices

#### Geometry

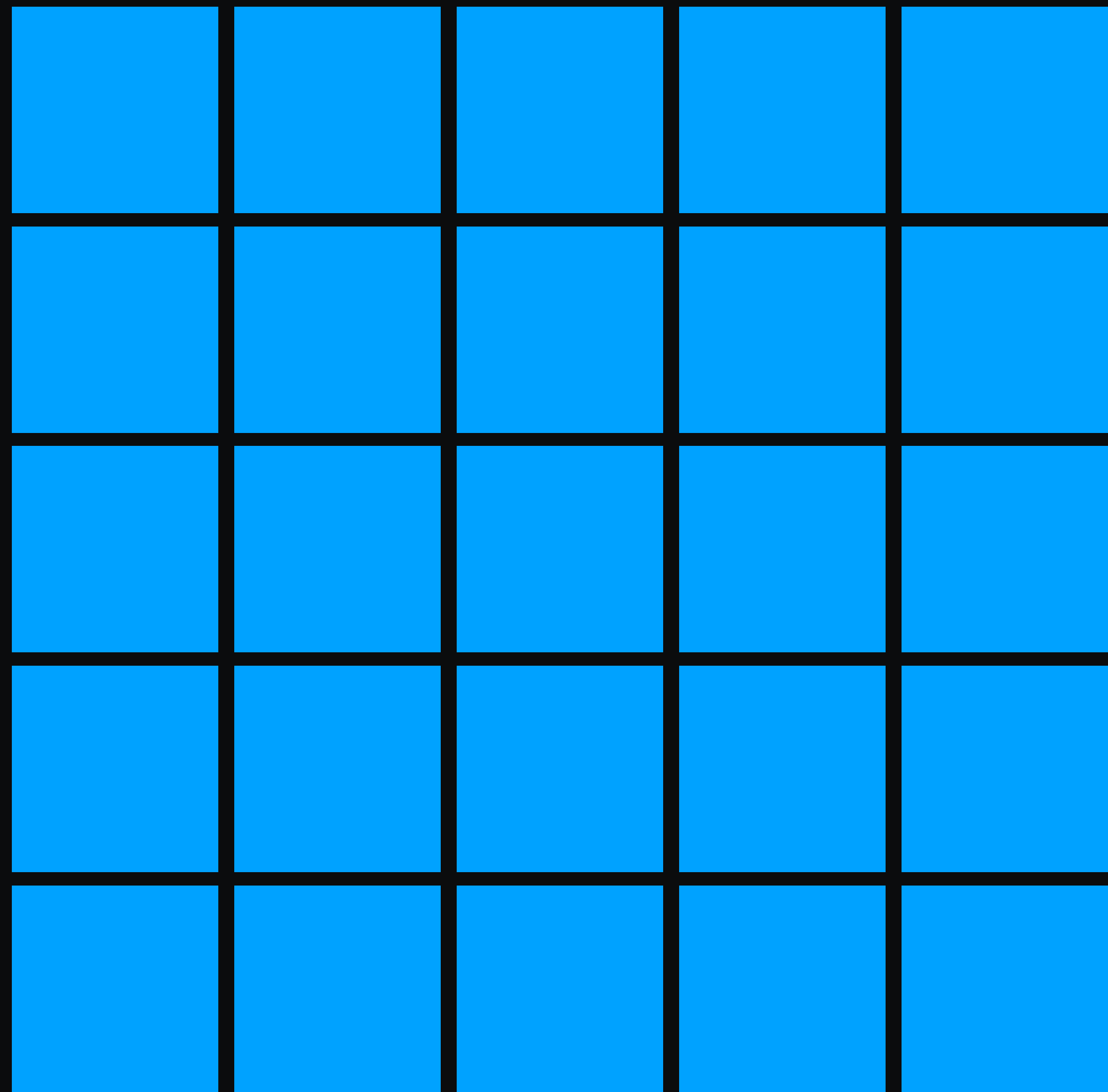
6 Floats \* 7 Vertices  
= (6 \* 4 bytes) \* 7  
= 168 bytes

#### Index

2 UInt16 \* 18 indices  
= (2 \* 2 bytes) \* 18  
= 72 bytes

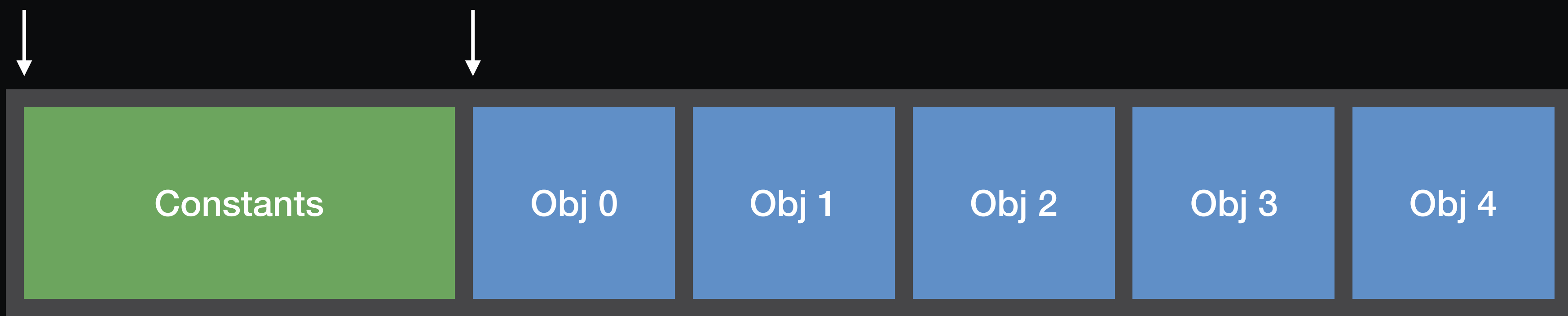
Total 240 bytes, 44% less





index 1

index 2



Geometry



Index

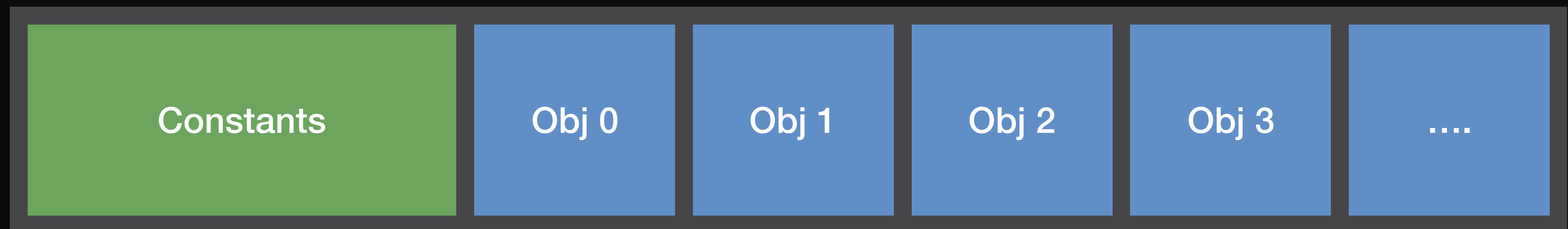


Constants

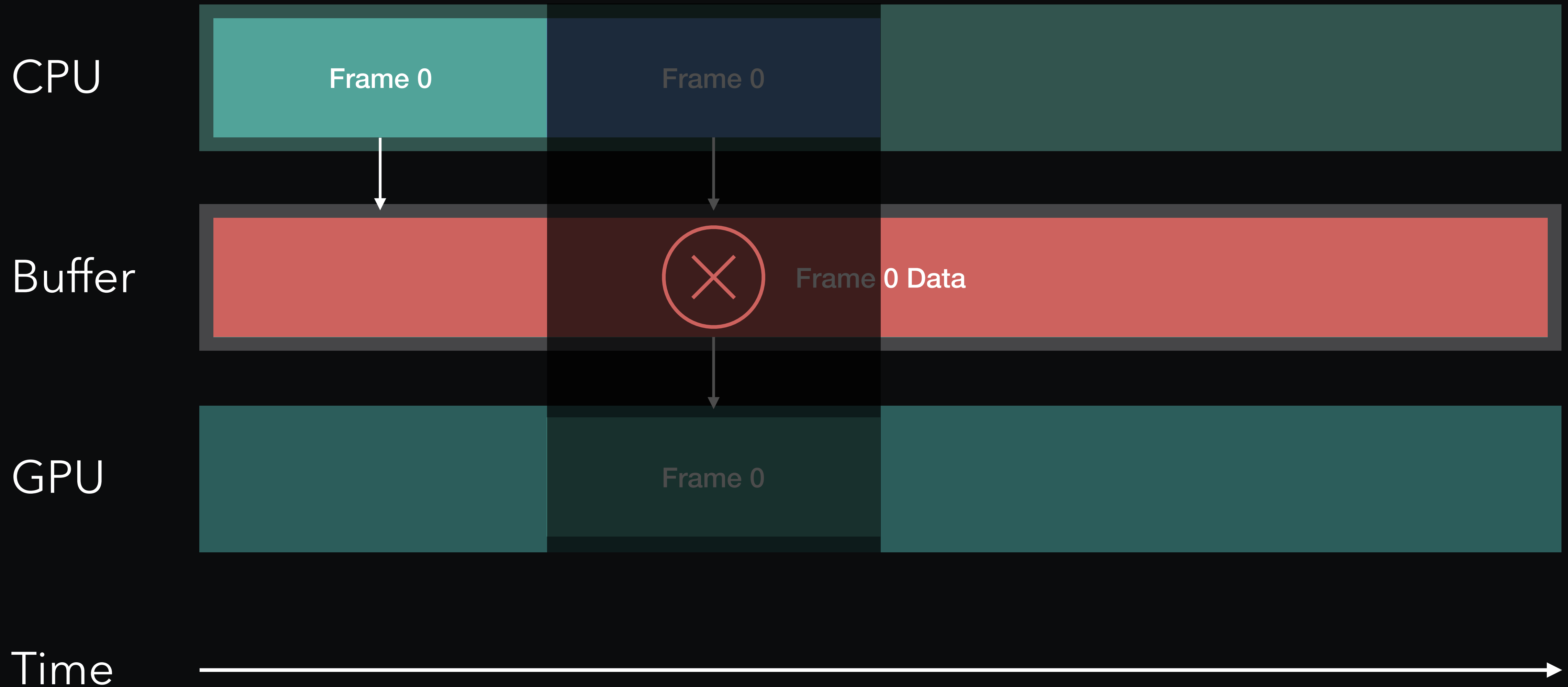
index 1



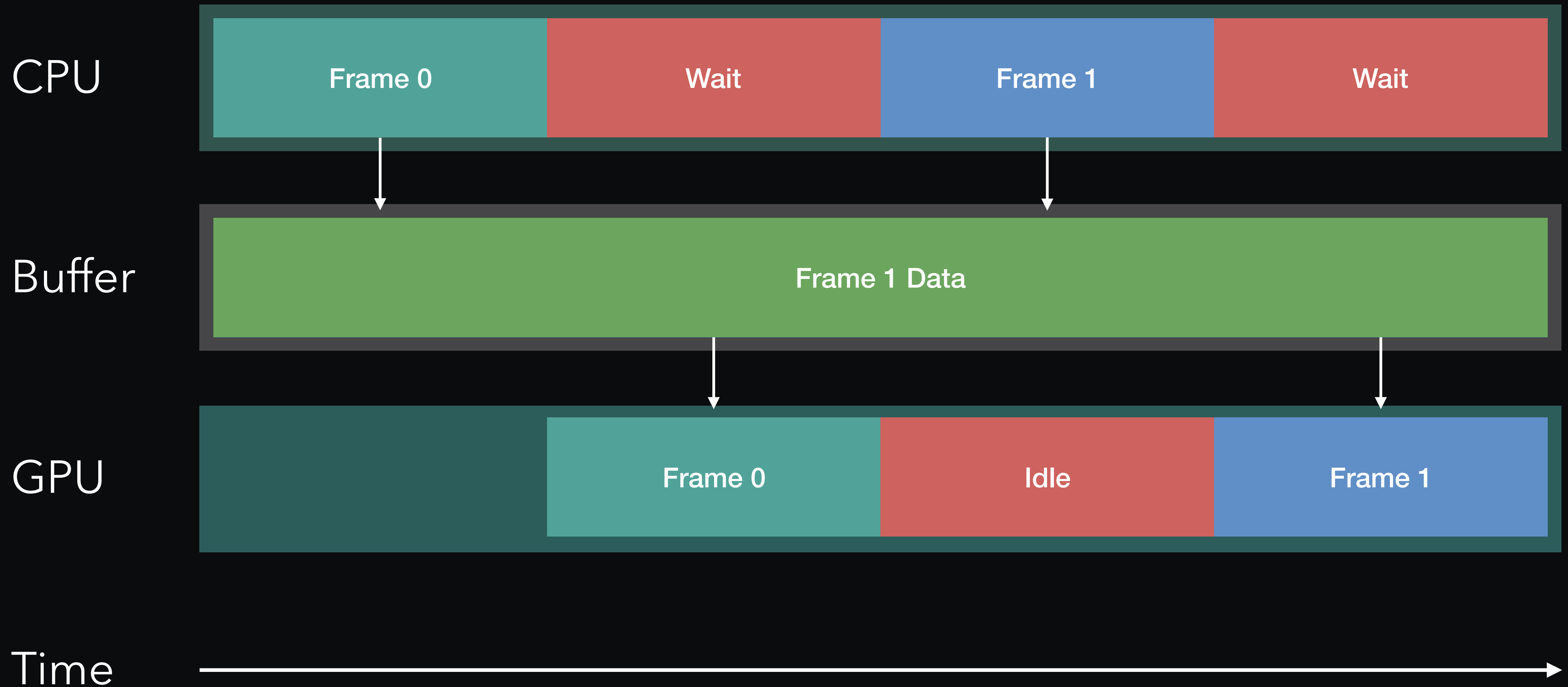
index 2



# Resource Contention



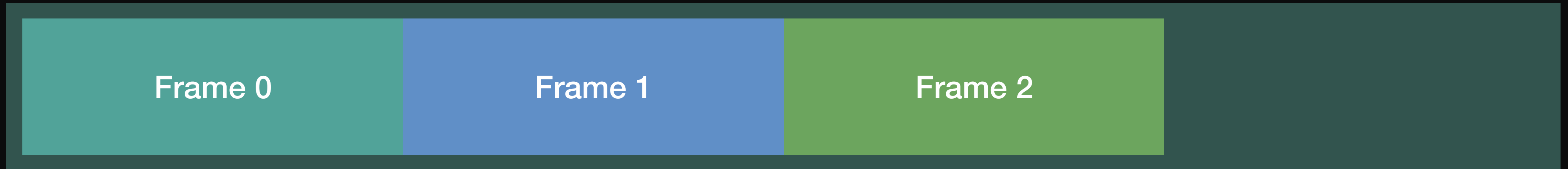
# Naive Synchronization





# Ideal Workload

CPU



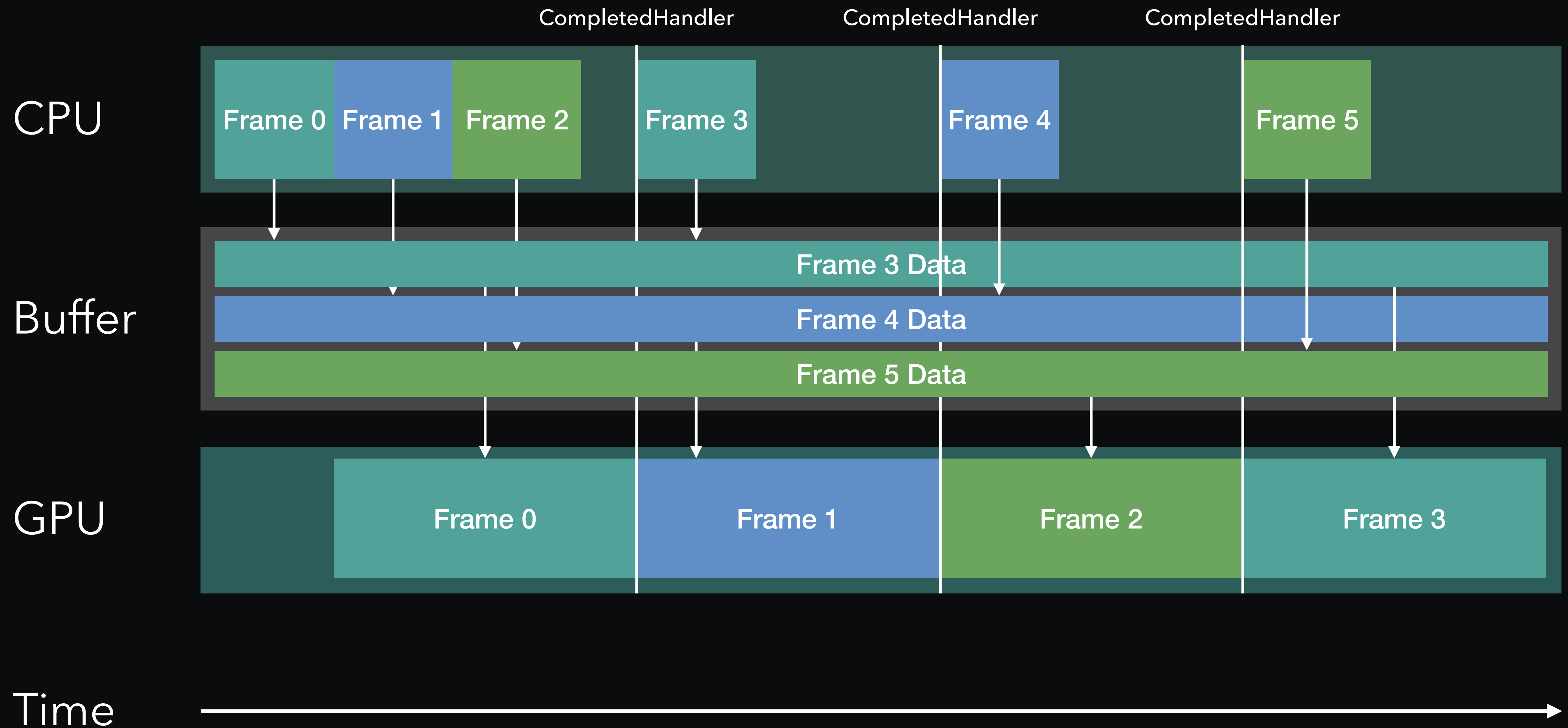
GPU



Time



# Triple Buffering



# Triple Buffering Implementation

## Generate

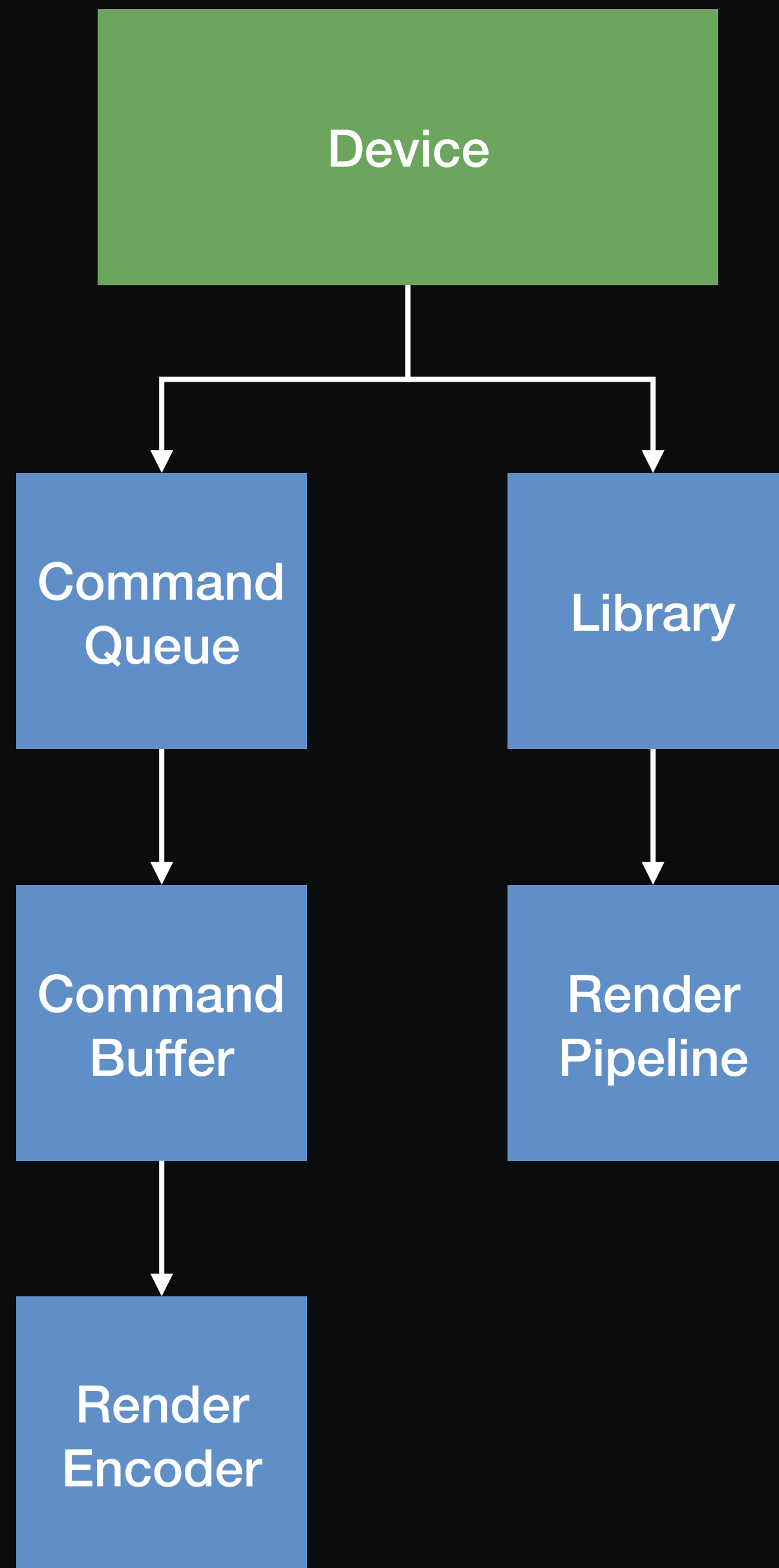
- For each frame, generate all data from scratch and write into current buffer.

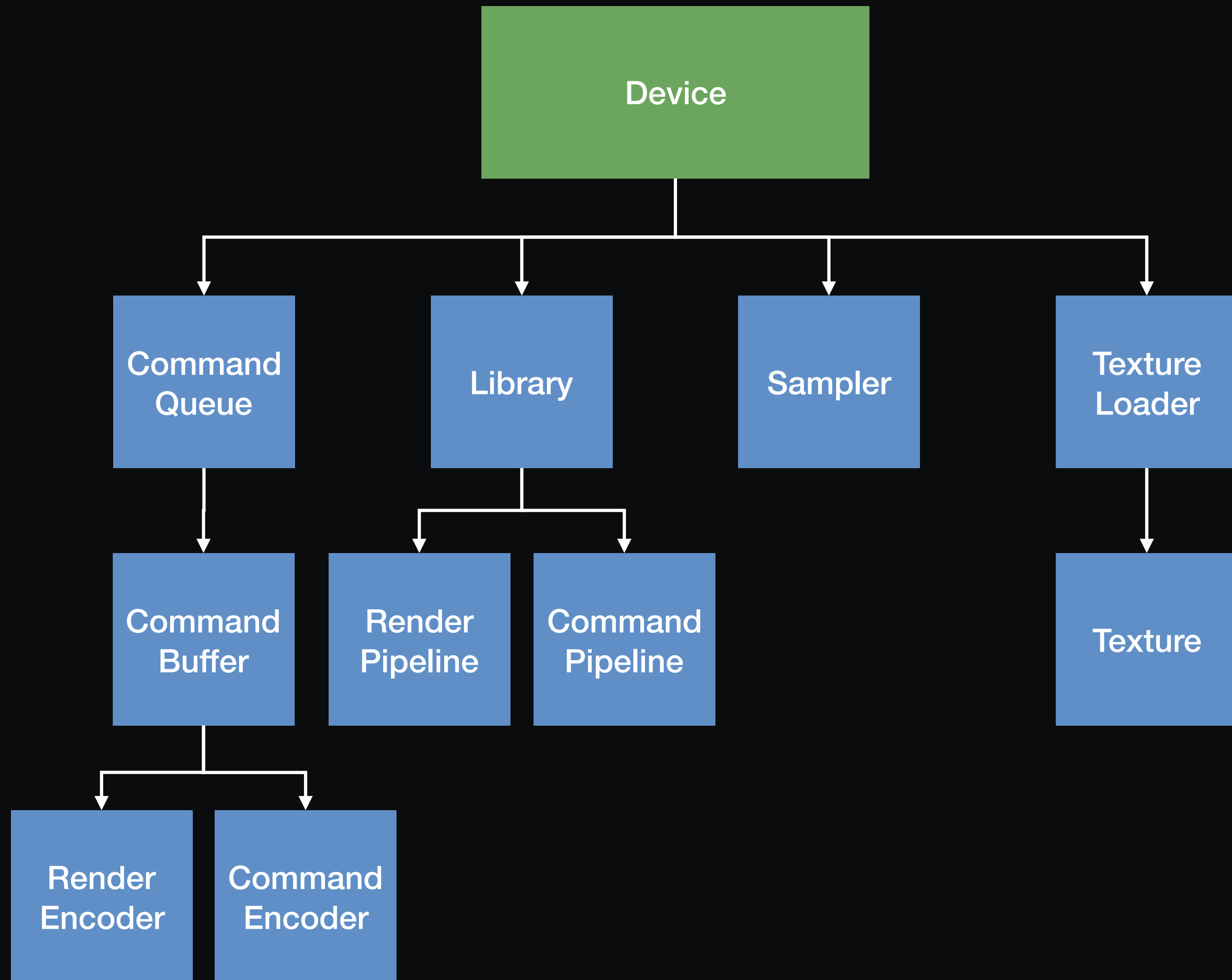
## Copy & Modify

- Copy previous buffer into current buffer, then apply modifications

## Copy When Dirty

- When writing to a buffer, mark others as dirty, and mark current as clean
- When re-using buffer, if still clean you can just start updating it, if dirty copy from previous buffer before updating







# Additional Resources

---

Adopting Metal, Part 1

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2016/602/>

---

Adopting Metal, Part 2

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2016/603/>

---

Advanced Metal Shader Optimization

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2016/606/>

---

Introducing Metal 2

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2017/601/>

---

Metal 2 Optimization and Debugging

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2017/607/>

---

Metal 2 on A11 Processors

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/fall2017/>

---

basil@medlylabs.com

Sample code and slides can be found at:

<https://github.com/baldajan/MetalGrid>