# 纹理格式确定及数据上传

# OpenGL 层teximage

• 分析限定条件openglcore, opengl, 非压缩纹理,纹理为非代理纹理

```
* 实现所有的 glTexImage1D/2D/3D 函数以及 glCompressedTexImage1D/2D/3D 函数的通用代码。
 * \param compressed 仅在调用 glCompressedTexImage1D/2D/3D 时为 GL_TRUE。
* \param format 用户的图像格式(仅在非压缩情况下使用)。
 * \param type 用户的图像类型(仅在非压缩情况下使用)。
 * \param imageSize 仅在调用 glCompressedTexImage1D/2D/3D 时使用。
*/
static ALWAYS_INLINE void
teximage(struct gl_context *ctx, GLboolean compressed, GLuint dims,
        GLenum target, GLint level, GLint internalFormat,
        GLsizei width, GLsizei height, GLsizei depth,
        GLint border, GLenum format, GLenum type,
        GLsizei imageSize, const GLvoid *pixels, bool no_error)
{ const char *func = compressed ? "glCompressedTexImage" : "glTexImage";
  struct gl_pixelstore_attrib unpack_no_border;
  const struct gl_pixelstore_attrib *unpack = &ctx->Unpack;
   // 进行格式转换检验
  if (compressed) {
     /* 对于 glCompressedTexImage(),驱动程序在纹理格式上没有选择余地,
      * 因为我们永远不会重新编码用户的压缩图像数据。internalFormat 在前面已经检查过了。
      */
     texFormat = _mesa_glenum_to_compressed_format(internalFormat);
  }
  else {
       // 选择非压缩纹理格式的格式
     texFormat = _mesa_choose_texture_format(ctx, texObj, target, level,
                                           internalFormat, format, type);
  }
  if (_mesa_is_proxy_texture(target)) {
  }
  else {
     const GLuint face = _mesa_tex_target_to_face(target);
     struct gl_texture_image *texImage;
     _mesa_lock_texture(ctx, tex0bj);
     {
        texImage = _mesa_get_tex_image(ctx, texObj, target, level);
        if (!texImage) {
           _mesa_error(ctx, GL_OUT_OF_MEMORY, "%s%uD", func, dims);
        else {
           ctx->Driver.FreeTextureImageBuffer(ctx, texImage);
```

```
_mesa_init_teximage_fields(ctx, texImage,
                                       width, height, depth,
                                       border, internalFormat, texFormat);
            /* 将纹理交给驱动程序。 <pixels> 可能为 null。 */
            if (width > 0 \&\& height > 0 \&\& depth > 0) {
               if (compressed) {
                  ctx->Driver.CompressedTexImage(ctx, dims, texImage,
                                                 imageSize, pixels);
               }
               else {
                  ctx->Driver.TexImage(ctx, dims, texImage, format,
                                       type, pixels, unpack);
                        [jump state_tracker st_TexImage]
               }
            }
            check_gen_mipmap(ctx, target, texObj, level);
            _mesa_update_fbo_texture(ctx, tex0bj, face, level);
            _mesa_dirty_texobj(ctx, tex0bj);
         }
      }
      _mesa_unlock_texture(ctx, tex0bj);
   }
}
```

• 该接口首先将参数格式类型转换为mesa内的mesa\_format, 然后调用st\_TexImage上传

### 压缩纹理格式的mesa\_format格式确定

• 对于压缩格式通过\_mesa\_glenum\_to\_compressed\_format

### 非压缩纹理mesa\_format 格式的确定

非压缩纹理格式通过\_mesa\_choose\_texture\_format选择相应的mesa格式

# state\_tracker

# 纹理图像上传相关接口

```
void
st_init_texture_functions(struct dd_function_table *functions)
{
    functions->ChooseTextureFormat = st_ChooseTextureFormat;
    functions->QueryInternalFormat = st_QueryInternalFormat;
    functions->TexImage = st_TexImage;
    functions->TexSubImage = st_TexSubImage;
    functions->CompressedTexSubImage = st_CompressedTexSubImage;
    functions->CopyTexSubImage = st_CopyTexSubImage;
    ...
}
```

# 非压缩纹理格式选择 st\_ChooseTextureFormat

```
* Called via ctx->Driver.ChooseTextureFormat().
mesa_format
st_ChooseTextureFormat(struct gl_context *ctx, GLenum target,
                       GLint internalFormat,
                       GLenum format, GLenum type)
{
   struct st_context *st = st_context(ctx);
   enum pipe_format pFormat;
   mesa_format mFormat;
   unsigned bindings;
   bool is_renderbuffer = false;
   enum pipe_texture_target pTarget;
   if (target == GL_RENDERBUFFER) {
      pTarget = PIPE_TEXTURE_2D;
     is_renderbuffer = true;
   } else {
      pTarget = gl_target_to_pipe(target);
   }
   if (target == GL_TEXTURE_1D || target == GL_TEXTURE_1D_ARRAY) {
      /* We don't do compression for these texture targets because of
       * difficulty with sub-texture updates on non-block boundaries, etc.
       * So change the internal format request to an uncompressed format.
      internalFormat =
        _mesa_generic_compressed_format_to_uncompressed_format(internalFormat);
   }
```

```
/* GL textures may wind up being render targets, but we don't know
   * that in advance. Specify potential render target flags now for formats
   * that we know should always be renderable.
  bindings = PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW;
   if (_mesa_is_depth_or_stencil_format(internalFormat))
     bindings |= PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL;
  else if (is_renderbuffer || internalFormat == 3 || internalFormat == 4 ||
           internalFormat == GL_RGB || internalFormat == GL_RGBA ||
           internalFormat == GL_RGB8 || internalFormat == GL_RGBA8 ||
           internalFormat == GL_BGRA ||
           internalFormat == GL_RGB16F ||
           internalFormat == GL_RGBA16F ||
           internalFormat == GL_RGB32F ||
           internalFormat == GL_RGBA32F)
     bindings |= PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET;
  pFormat = st_choose_format(st, internalFormat, format, type,
                             pTarget, 0, 0, bindings, GL_TRUE);
  if (pFormat == PIPE_FORMAT_NONE && !is_renderbuffer) {
     /* try choosing format again, this time without render target bindings */
     pFormat = st_choose_format(st, internalFormat, format, type,
                               pTarget, 0, 0, PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW,
                               GL_TRUE);
  }
  if (pFormat == PIPE_FORMAT_NONE) {
     mFormat = _mesa_glenum_to_compressed_format(internalFormat);
     if (st_compressed_format_fallback(st, mFormat))
         return mFormat;
     /* no luck at all */
     return MESA FORMAT NONE;
  }
  mFormat = st_pipe_format_to_mesa_format(pFormat);
  return mFormat;
}
 * 给定用于纹理或表面的 OpenGL internalFormat 值,返回最匹配的 PIPE_FORMAT_x,
* 如果没有匹配,则返回 PIPE_FORMAT_NONE。例如,在 glTexImage2D 中调用此函数。
* bindings 参数通常设置了 PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW,以及如果希望具有渲染到纹理的能力,则还设
置了
* PIPE_BINDING_RENDER_TARGET 或 PIPE_BINDING_DEPTH_STENCIL。
* \param internalFormat 传递给 glTexImage2D 的用户值
 * \param target PIPE_TEXTURE_x 中的一个
 * \param bindings PIPE_BIND_x 标志的位掩码。
 * \param allow_dxt 表示是否可以返回 DXT 格式。这只在 internalFormat 命名了通用或特定压缩
格式时才重要。
```

```
这应该仅在从 gl[Copy]TexImage() 中调用时发生。
 */
enum pipe_format
st_choose_format(struct st_context *st, GLenum internalFormat,
                 GLenum format, GLenum type,
                 enum pipe_texture_target target, unsigned sample_count = 0,
                 unsigned storage_sample_count = 0,
                 unsigned bindings, boolean allow_dxt= true)
{
   struct pipe_screen *screen = st->pipe->screen;
   unsigned i;
   int j;
   enum pipe_format pf;
   // 处理internalFormat=rgb, rgba
   pf = find_exact_format(internalFormat, format, type);
   if (pf != PIPE_FORMAT_NONE &&
       screen->is_format_supported(screen, pf, target, sample_count,
                                   storage_sample_count, bindings)) {
      goto success;
   }
   /* For an unsized GL_RGB but a 2_10_10_10 type, try to pick one of the
    * 2_10_10_10 formats. This is important for
    * GL_EXT_texture_type_2_10_10_10_EXT support, which says that these
    * formats are not color-renderable. Mesa's check for making those
    * non-color-renderable is based on our chosen format being 2101010.
    */
   if (type == GL_UNSIGNED_INT_2_10_10_10_REV) {
      if (internalFormat == GL_RGB)
         internalFormat = GL_RGB10;
      else if (internalFormat == GL_RGBA)
         internalFormat = GL_RGB10_A2;
   }
   /* search table for internalFormat */
   for (i = 0; i < ARRAY_SIZE(format_map); i++) {
      const struct format_mapping *mapping = &format_map[i];
      for (j = 0; mapping->glFormats[j]; j++) {
         if (mapping->glFormats[j] == internalFormat) {
            // 找到一个支持该格式的pipe格式
            pf = find_supported_format(screen, mapping->pipeFormats,
                                       target, sample_count,
                                       storage_sample_count, bindings,
                                       allow_dxt);
                      uint i;
                      for (i = 0; formats[i]; i++) {
                         if (screen->is_format_supported(screen, formats[i],
target,
                                                         sample_count,
storage_sample_count,
                                                         bindings)) {
                                    [jump radeonsi si_is_format_supported]
                            if (!allow_dxt && util_format_is_s3tc(formats[i])) {
```

- st\_ChooseTextureFormat首先取定pipe\_target, bindings参数,然后根据st\_choose\_format 接口获取pipe\_format,
- 之后通过st\_pipe\_format\_to\_mesa\_format 获取mesa\_format的格式,
- 在st\_choose\_format内部,首先对于internalFormat等于rgb和rgba的方式直接通过 find\_exact\_format查表的方式找出对应的pipe\_format格式后调用radeonsi接口进行格式支持判 断,如果没有找到和对于其他内部格式则通过format\_map搜索表的方式找出支持该内部格式的定 义好的pipe\_format的即和,然后在find\_supported\_format内部进行——判断找到首个支持该格式 类型后返回

### 对于内部格式GL\_RGBA格式的处理

此时使用rgba8888\_tbl 进行特殊处理

```
static const struct exact_format_mapping rgba8888_tbl[] =
{
                                                     PIPE_FORMAT_ABGR8888_UNORM },
   { GL_RGBA,
                 GL_UNSIGNED_INT_8_8_8_8,
   { GL_ABGR_EXT, GL_UNSIGNED_INT_8_8_8_8_REV,
                                                     PIPE_FORMAT_ABGR8888_UNORM },
                                                     PIPE_FORMAT_RGBA8888_UNORM },
   { GL_RGBA, GL_UNSIGNED_INT_8_8_8_8_REV,
   { GL_ABGR_EXT, GL_UNSIGNED_INT_8_8_8_8,
                                                     PIPE_FORMAT_RGBA8888_UNORM },
   { GL_BGRA, GL_UNSIGNED_INT_8_8_8_8, 
 { GL_BGRA, GL_UNSIGNED_INT_8_8_8_8_REV,
                                                     PIPE_FORMAT_ARGB8888_UNORM },
                                                     PIPE_FORMAT_BGRA8888_UNORM },
   { GL_RGBA,
                 GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE,
                                                     PIPE_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM },
   { GL_ABGR_EXT, GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE,
                                                     PIPE_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UNORM },
                                                     PIPE_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UNORM },
   { GL_BGRA,
                  GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE,
   { 0,
                   Θ,
                                                                                 }
};
```

#### 对于内部格式GL RGB 的处理

使用格式映射表 rgbx8888\_tbl 找到符合指定format和type的 PIPE\_FORMAT

# 对于非GL\_RENDERBUFFER渲染目标可根据gl\_target\_to\_pipe 总结如下target和pTarget的对应关系S

GLenum	pipe_texture_target
GL_TEXTURE_1D	PIPE_TEXTURE_1D
GL_PROXY_TEXTURE_1D	PIPE_TEXTURE_1D
GL_TEXTURE_2D	PIPE_TEXTURE_2D
GL_PROXY_TEXTURE_2D	PIPE_TEXTURE_2D
GL_TEXTURE_EXTERNAL_OES	PIPE_TEXTURE_2D
GL_TEXTURE_2D_MULTISAMPLE	PIPE_TEXTURE_2D
GL_PROXY_TEXTURE_2D_MULTISAMPLE	PIPE_TEXTURE_2D
GL_TEXTURE_RECTANGLE_NV	PIPE_TEXTURE_RECT
GL_PROXY_TEXTURE_RECTANGLE_NV	PIPE_TEXTURE_RECT
GL_TEXTURE_3D	PIPE_TEXTURE_3D
GL_PROXY_TEXTURE_3D	PIPE_TEXTURE_3D
GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_ARB	PIPE_TEXTURE_CUBE
GL_PROXY_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_ARB	PIPE_TEXTURE_CUBE
GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_X	PIPE_TEXTURE_CUBE
GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_X	PIPE_TEXTURE_CUBE
GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_Y	PIPE_TEXTURE_CUBE
GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_Y	PIPE_TEXTURE_CUBE

GLenum	pipe_texture_target
GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_POSITIVE_Z	PIPE_TEXTURE_CUBE
GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_NEGATIVE_Z	PIPE_TEXTURE_CUBE
GL_TEXTURE_1D_ARRAY_EXT	PIPE_TEXTURE_1D_ARRAY
GL_PROXY_TEXTURE_1D_ARRAY_EXT	PIPE_TEXTURE_1

# 关于bindings的确定

首先对于深度或者模板内部格式则将绑定点指定为 PIPE\_BIND\_DEPTH\_STENCIL

内部格式(internalFormat)	绑定点(bindings)
OTHER	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW
3	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
4	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_RGB	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_RGBA	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_RGB8	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_RGBA8	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_BGRA	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_RGB16F	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_RGBA16F	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_RGB32F	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_RGBA32F	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET
GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL
GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT16	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL
GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT24	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL
GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT32	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL
GL_STENCIL_INDEX	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL
GL_STENCIL_INDEX1_EXT	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL
GL_STENCIL_INDEX4_EXT	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL
GL_STENCIL_INDEX8_EXT	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL
GL_STENCIL_INDEX16_EXT	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL
GL_DEPTH_STENCIL_EXT	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL

内部格式(internalFormat)	绑定点(bindings)		
GL_DEPTH24_STENCIL8_EXT	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL		
GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT32F	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL		
GL_DEPTH32F_STENCIL8	PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW   PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL		

### TexImage /st\_TexImage

st\_TexImage 内部会调用st\_TexSubImage, 之间流程见纹理分析

### TexSubImage / st\_TexSubImage

```
static void
st_TexSubImage(struct gl_context *ctx, GLuint dims,
              struct gl_texture_image *texImage,
              GLint xoffset, GLint yoffset, GLint zoffset,
              GLint width, GLint height, GLint depth,
              GLenum format, GLenum type, const void *pixels,
              const struct gl_pixelstore_attrib *unpack)
{
  struct st_context *st = st_context(ctx);
  struct st_texture_image *stImage = st_texture_image(texImage);
  struct st_texture_object *st0bj = st_texture_object(texImage->TexObject);
  struct pipe_context *pipe = st->pipe;
  struct pipe_screen *screen = pipe->screen;
  struct pipe_resource *dst = stImage->pt;
  struct pipe_resource *src = NULL;
  struct pipe_resource src_templ;
  struct pipe_transfer *transfer;
  struct pipe_blit_info blit;
  enum pipe_format src_format, dst_format;
  mesa_format mesa_src_format;
  GLenum gl_target = texImage->TexObject->Target;
  unsigned bind;
  GLubyte *map;
  unsigned dstz = texImage->Face + texImage->TexObject->MinLayer;
  unsigned dst_level = 0;
  bool throttled = false;
   // 清理缓存和无效的读像素缓存
  st_flush_bitmap_cache(st);
  st_invalidate_readpix_cache(st);
  // 如果纹理对象和纹理图像使用的是相同的底层资源,则更新目标层级
  if (st0bj->pt == stImage->pt)
     dst_level = texImage->TexObject->MinLevel + texImage->Level;
  // 检查纹理格式是否支持 TexSubImage 操作
  assert(!_mesa_is_format_etc2(texImage->TexFormat) &&
         !_mesa_is_format_astc_2d(texImage->TexFormat) &&
         texImage->TexFormat != MESA_FORMAT_ETC1_RGB8);
  // 如果目标纹理为空,则使用回退操作
```

```
if (!dst)
   goto fallback;
// 尝试使用快速memcpy路径的texture_subdata
// memcpy不涉及格式转换略过
if (pixels &&
   !_mesa_is_bufferobj(unpack->BufferObj) &&
    _mesa_texstore_can_use_memcpy(ctx, texImage->_BaseFormat,
                                texImage->TexFormat, format, type,
                                unpack)) {
    . . .
}
// 如果不偏好使用基于blit的纹理传输,则使用回退操作
if (!st->prefer_blit_based_texture_transfer) {
   goto fallback;
}
// 深度-模板格式的回退,因为某些驱动程序中的stencil blit实现不完整
if (format == GL_DEPTH_STENCIL) {
   goto fallback;
}
// 如果基本内部格式和纹理格式不匹配,则无法使用基于blit的TexSubImage
if (texImage->_BaseFormat !=
    _mesa_get_format_base_format(texImage->TexFormat)) {
   goto fallback;
}
// 确定目标格式是否受支持
if (format == GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT || format == GL_DEPTH_STENCIL)
   bind = PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL;
else
   bind = PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET;
dst_format = util_format_linear(dst->format);
dst_format = util_format_luminance_to_red(dst_format);
dst_format = util_format_intensity_to_red(dst_format);
// 如果目标格式不受支持,则使用回退操作
if (!dst_format ||
    !screen->is_format_supported(screen, dst_format, dst->target,
                               dst->nr_samples, dst->nr_storage_samples,
                               bind)) {
   goto fallback;
}
// 尝试使用PB0上传
if (_mesa_is_bufferobj(unpack->BufferObj)) {
   if (try_pbo_upload(ctx, dims, texImage, format, type, dst_format,
                     xoffset, yoffset, zoffset,
                     width, height, depth, pixels, unpack))
      return;
}
// 如果纹理格式已经匹配,直接使用memcpy进行快速上传
```

```
if (_mesa_format_matches_format_and_type(texImage->TexFormat, format,
                                       type, unpack->SwapBytes, NULL)) {
  goto fallback;
}
// 选择源格式
src_format = st_choose_matching_format(st, PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW,
                                     format, type, unpack->SwapBytes);
if (!src_format) {
  goto fallback;
mesa_src_format = st_pipe_format_to_mesa_format(src_format);
// 如果不能使用memcpy进行源纹理临时数据的上传,则使用回退操作
if (!_mesa_texstore_can_use_memcpy(ctx,
                         _mesa_get_format_base_format(mesa_src_format),
                         mesa_src_format, format, type, unpack)) {
  goto fallback;
}
// 对于立方体贴图,TexSubImage只设置单个立方体贴图面
if (gl_target == GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP) {
  gl_target = GL_TEXTURE_2D;
}
// 对于立方体贴图数组,上传时需要使用2D数组
if (gl_target == GL_TEXTURE_CUBE_MAP_ARRAY) {
  gl_target = GL_TEXTURE_2D_ARRAY;
}
// 初始化源纹理的描述
memset(&src_templ, 0, sizeof(src_templ));
src_templ.target = gl_target_to_pipe(gl_target);
src_templ.format = src_format;
src_templ.bind = PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW;
src_templ.usage = PIPE_USAGE_STAGING;
// 将OpenGL纹理维度转换为Gallium纹理维度
st_gl_texture_dims_to_pipe_dims(gl_target, width, height, depth,
                              &src_templ.width0, &src_templ.height0,
                              &src_templ.depth0, &src_templ.array_size);
// 检查非2的幂次方纹理是否受支持
if (!screen->get_param(screen, PIPE_CAP_NPOT_TEXTURES) &&
    (!util_is_power_of_two_or_zero(src_templ.width0) ||
    !util_is_power_of_two_or_zero(src_templ.height0) ||
     !util_is_power_of_two_or_zero(src_templ.depth0))) {
  goto fallback;
}
// 防止内存使用超限
util_throttle_memory_usage(pipe, &st->throttle,
                          width * height * depth *
                          util_format_get_blocksize(src_templ.format));
throttled = true;
```

```
// 创建源纹理
src = screen->resource_create(screen, &src_templ);
if (!src) {
  goto fallback;
}
// 映射源纹理像素
pixels = _mesa_validate_pbo_teximage(ctx, dims, width, height, depth,
                                     format, type, pixels, unpack,
                                     "glTexSubImage");
if (!pixels) {
  // 这是一个GL错误
   pipe_resource_reference(&src, NULL);
   return;
}
// 转换为Gallium坐标
if (gl_target == GL_TEXTURE_1D_ARRAY) {
   zoffset = yoffset;
  yoffset = 0;
   depth = height;
   height = 1;
}
// 映射源纹理内存
map = pipe_transfer_map_3d(pipe, src, 0, PIPE_TRANSFER_WRITE, 0, 0, 0,
                           width, height, depth, &transfer);
if (!map) {
   _mesa_unmap_teximage_pbo(ctx, unpack);
   pipe_resource_reference(&src, NULL);
   goto fallback;
}
// 上传像素数据(使用memcpy)
   const uint bytesPerRow = width * util_format_get_blocksize(src_format);
   GLuint row, slice;
   for (slice = 0; slice < (unsigned) depth; slice++) {</pre>
      if (gl_target == GL_TEXTURE_1D_ARRAY) {
         // 1D数组纹理,需要将Gallium坐标转换为GL坐标
         void *src = _mesa_image_address2d(unpack, pixels,
                                             width, depth, format,
                                             type, slice, 0);
         memcpy(map, src, bytesPerRow);
      }
      else {
        ubyte *slice_map = map;
         for (row = 0; row < (unsigned) height; row++) {</pre>
            void *src = _mesa_image_address(dims, unpack, pixels,
                                              width, height, format,
                                              type, slice, row, 0);
            memcpy(slice_map, src, bytesPerRow);
            slice_map += transfer->stride;
```

```
map += transfer->layer_stride;
     }
  }
  // 解除源纹理内存映射
  pipe_transfer_unmap(pipe, transfer);
   _mesa_unmap_teximage_pbo(ctx, unpack);
  // 填充blit
   . . .
   // 执行blit操作
  st->pipe->blit(st->pipe, &blit);
  // 释放源纹理资源
  pipe_resource_reference(&src, NULL);
  return;
fallback:
  // 如果未进行内存节流,则进行内存节流
  if (!throttled) {
     util_throttle_memory_usage(pipe, &st->throttle,
                                width * height * depth *
                                _mesa_get_format_bytes(texImage->TexFormat));
  }
  // 执行回退操作
   _mesa_store_texsubimage(ctx, dims, texImage, xoffset, yoffset, zoffset,
                          width, height, depth, format, type, pixels,
                          unpack);
}
```

• 该接口内部首先根据格式类型等信息尝试memcpy形式的blit操作确定纹理,否则使用 *mesa\_store\_texsubimage 这种像素填充式存储操作,而在*mesa\_store\_texsubimage内部会进行格式 转换,不过这里的格式并非和描述格式对应主要是格式转换时使用填充

### 使用\_mesa\_store\_texsubimage进行纹理数据上传

```
* Helper function for storing 1D, 2D, 3D whole and subimages into texture
* The source of the image data may be user memory or a PBO. In the later
 * case, we'll map the PBO, copy from it, then unmap it.
 */
static void
store_texsubimage(struct gl_context *ctx,
                  struct gl_texture_image *texImage,
                  GLint xoffset, GLint yoffset, GLint zoffset,
                  GLint width, GLint height, GLint depth,
                  GLenum format, GLenum type, const GLvoid *pixels,
                  const struct gl_pixelstore_attrib *packing,
                  const char *caller)
{
   const GLbitfield mapMode = get_read_write_mode(format, texImage->TexFormat);
   const GLenum target = texImage->TexObject->Target;
   GLboolean success = GL_FALSE;
   GLuint dims, slice, numSlices = 1, sliceOffset = 0;
   GLint srcImageStride = 0;
   const GLubyte *src;
   switch (target) {
   case GL_TEXTURE_1D:
     dims = 1;
   }
   /* get pointer to src pixels (may be in a pbo which we'll map here) */
   // 如果
   src = (const GLubyte *)
      _mesa_validate_pbo_teximage(ctx, dims, width, height, depth,
                                  format, type, pixels, packing, caller);
           if (!_mesa_is_bufferobj(unpack->BufferObj)) {
              /* no PBO */
              return pixels;
           buf = (GLubyte *) ctx->Driver.MapBufferRange(ctx, 0,
                                                         unpack->BufferObj->Size,
                                                         GL_MAP_READ_BIT,
                                                         unpack->BufferObj,
                                                         MAP_INTERNAL);
           return ADD_POINTERS(buf, pixels);
   if (!src)
      return;
   /* compute slice info (and do some sanity checks) */
      numSlices = ...;
      sliceOffset = ...;
      height = ...;
      yoffset = ....;
      srcImageStride = ...;
```

```
assert(numSlices == 1 || srcImageStride != 0);
   for (slice = 0; slice < numSlices; slice++) {</pre>
      GLubyte *dstMap;
      GLint dstRowStride;
      // 获取纹理对象资源的映射地址
      ctx->Driver.MapTextureImage(ctx, texImage,
                                  slice + sliceOffset,
                                  xoffset, yoffset, width, height,
                                  mapMode, &dstMap, &dstRowStride);
      if (dstMap) {
         /* Note: we're only storing a 2D (or 1D) slice at a time but we need
          * to pass the right 'dims' value so that GL_UNPACK_SKIP_IMAGES is
          * used for 3D images.
          */
         success = _mesa_texstore(ctx, dims, texImage->_BaseFormat,
                                  texImage->TexFormat,
                                  dstRowStride,
                                  &dstMap,
                                  width, height, 1, /* w, h, d */
                                  format, type, src, packing);
         ctx->Driver.UnmapTextureImage(ctx, texImage, slice + sliceOffset);
      }
     src += srcImageStride;
  }
}
 * Store user data into texture memory.
 * Called via glTex[Sub]Image1/2/3D()
* \return GL_TRUE for success, GL_FALSE for failure (out of memory).
*/
GLboolean
_mesa_texstore(TEXSTORE_PARAMS)
{
   if (_mesa_texstore_memcpy(ctx, dims, baseInternalFormat,
                             dstFormat,
                             dstRowStride, dstSlices,
                             srcWidth, srcHeight, srcDepth,
                             srcFormat, srcType, srcAddr, srcPacking)) {
      return GL_TRUE;
   }
   if (_mesa_is_depth_or_stencil_format(baseInternalFormat)) {
      return texstore_depth_stencil(ctx, dims, baseInternalFormat,
                                    dstFormat, dstRowStride, dstSlices,
                                    srcWidth, srcHeight, srcDepth,
                                    srcFormat, srcType, srcAddr, srcPacking);
   } else if (_mesa_is_format_compressed(dstFormat)) {
      return texstore_compressed(ctx, dims, baseInternalFormat,
                                 dstFormat, dstRowStride, dstSlices,
```

• 深度模板,压缩纹理无格式转换

#### 对于rgaba纹理的存储上传中的内部格式转换

```
/**
 * This macro defines the (many) parameters to the texstore functions.
 ^* \param dims either 1 or 2 or 3
 * \param baseInternalFormat user-specified base internal format
 * \param dstFormat destination Mesa texture format
 * \param dstX/Y/Zoffset destination x/y/z offset (ala TexSubImage), in texels
 * \param dstRowStride destination image row stride, in bytes
 * \param dstSlices array of addresses of image slices (for 3D, array texture)
 * \param srcWidth/Height/Depth source image size, in pixels
 * \param srcFormat incoming image format
 * \param srcType incoming image data type
 * \param srcAddr source image address
 * \param srcPacking source image packing parameters
 */
#define TEXSTORE_PARAMS \
   struct gl_context *ctx, GLuint dims, \
       MAYBE_UNUSED GLenum baseInternalFormat, \
       MAYBE_UNUSED mesa_format dstFormat, \
       GLint dstRowStride, \
       GLubyte **dstSlices, \
   GLint srcWidth, GLint srcHeight, GLint srcDepth, \
   GLenum srcFormat, GLenum srcType, \
   const GLvoid *srcAddr, \
   const struct gl_pixelstore_attrib *srcPacking
// dstFormat 为mesa_format, srcFormat为format, type 为原参数格式类型
static GLboolean
texstore_rgba(TEXSTORE_PARAMS)
  void *tempImage = NULL;
  int img;
  GLubyte *src, *dst;
  uint8_t rebaseSwizzle[4];
  bool transferOpsDone = false;
   /* 我们必须手动处理MESA_FORMAT_YCBCR,因为它是一种特殊情况,
    * _mesa_format_convert 不支持它。在这种情况下,我们只允许在YCBCR格式之间进行转换,
```

```
* 它主要是一个memcpy操作。
*/
if (dstFormat == MESA_FORMAT_YCBCR || dstFormat == MESA_FORMAT_YCBCR_REV) {
}
/* 我们必须手动处理GL COLOR INDEX,因为
* _mesa_format_convert 不处理这种格式。因此,我们在这里的做法是
* 先将其转换为RGBA ubyte,然后像往常一样从那里转换为dst。
if (srcFormat == GL_COLOR_INDEX) {
} else if (srcPacking->SwapBytes) {
  /* 在调用 _mesa_format_convert 之前,我们必须处理字节交换的情况 */
   . . .
}
int srcRowStride =
   _mesa_image_row_stride(srcPacking, srcWidth, srcFormat, srcType);
uint32 t srcMesaFormat =
   _mesa_format_from_format_and_type(srcFormat, srcType);
dstFormat = _mesa_get_srgb_format_linear(dstFormat);
/* 如果我们有transferOps,那么我们需要先转换为RGBA float,
 * 然后应用transferOps,然后再转换为dst
*/
void *tempRGBA = NULL;
if (!transferOpsDone &&
   _mesa_texstore_needs_transfer_ops(ctx, baseInternalFormat, dstFormat)) {
}
src = (GLubyte *)
   _mesa_image_address(dims, srcPacking, srcAddr, srcWidth, srcHeight,
                      srcFormat, srcType, 0, 0, 0);
bool needRebase;
if (_mesa_get_format_base_format(dstFormat) != baseInternalFormat) {
  needRebase =
     _mesa_compute_rgba2base2rgba_component_mapping(baseInternalFormat,
                                                   rebaseSwizzle);
} else {
  needRebase = false;
}
for (img = 0; img < srcDepth; img++) {</pre>
   _mesa_format_convert(dstSlices[img], dstFormat, dstRowStride,
                       src, srcMesaFormat, srcRowStride,
                       srcWidth, srcHeight,
                       needRebase ? rebaseSwizzle : NULL);
  src += srcHeight * srcRowStride;
}
return GL_TRUE;
```

- 通过计算出源格式的像素首地址最终通过\_mesa\_format\_convert将源格式的像素数据转换为目的格式通过MapTextureImage获取到的图像映射地址中,达到写入像素数据的结果
- 这里为了进行格式转换提出了一个新的mesa\_format格式生成方法 ,即是通过 \_mesa\_format\_from\_format\_and\_type ,这里的格式是为下一不格式转换时使用,作填充纹理数据用

#### 通过\_mesa\_format\_from\_format\_and\_type 生成格式

```
/**
* 根据 OpenGL 的格式(GL_RGB、GL_RGBA等)、数据类型(GL_INT、GL_FLOAT等)返回相应的
mesa_array_format 或普通的 mesa_format。
* 该函数通常用于从 GL 类型计算出 mesa 格式,以便调用 _mesa_format_convert。该函数不考虑字节
交换,因此返回的类型假定不涉及字节交换。如果涉及字节交换,则客户端应在调用
_mesa_format_convert 之前在其端处理。
* 该函数返回一个 uint32_t,可打包一个 mesa_format 或 mesa_array_format。客户端必须检查返
回值上的 mesa 数组格式位(MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_BIT),以确定返回的格式是 mesa_array_format
还是 mesa_format。
*/
uint32 t
_mesa_format_from_format_and_type(GLenum format, GLenum type)
{
  bool is_array_format = true;
  uint8_t swizzle[4];
  bool normalized = false, is_float = false, is_signed = false;
  int num_channels = 0, type_size = 0;
  /* 从 OpenGL 数据类型中提取数组格式类型信息 */
  switch (type) {
  case GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE:
     type_size = 1;
     break;
     is_array_format = false;
     break;
  }
  /* 从 OpenGL 格式中提取数组格式的混合信息 */
  if (is_array_format)
     is_array_format = get_swizzle_from_gl_format(format, swizzle);
  /* 如果这是在检查数据类型和格式后的数组格式类型,创建数组格式 */
  if (is_array_format) {
     normalized = !_mesa_is_enum_format_integer(format);
     num_channels = _mesa_components_in_format(format);
     return MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT(type_size, is_signed, is_float,
                           normalized, num_channels,
                           swizzle[0], swizzle[1], swizzle[2], swizzle[3]);
  }
  /* 否则,这不是数组格式,因此返回与 OpenGL 格式和数据类型匹配的 mesa_format */
```

```
switch (type) {
  // ... 省略了一些具体的格式映射 ...
  case GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_8_8_MESA:
     if (format == GL_YCBCR_MESA)
        return MESA_FORMAT_YCBCR;
     break;
  case GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_8_8_REV_MESA:
     if (format == GL_YCBCR_MESA)
        return MESA_FORMAT_YCBCR_REV;
     break;
  // ... 省略了一些具体的格式映射 ...
  default:
     break;
  }
  /* 如果运行到这里, 意味着我们找不到与提供的 GL 格式/类型相匹配的 Mesa 格式。可能需要在这种
情况下添加新的 Mesa 格式。 */
  unreachable("不支持的格式");
}
```

- 从这个函数可以看出对于 GL\_UNSIGNED\_BYTE, GL\_BYTE, GL\_UNSIGNED\_SHORT, GL\_SHORT, GL\_UNSIGNED\_INT, GL\_INT, GL\_HALF\_FLOAT, GL\_HALF\_FLOAT\_OES, GL\_FOAT 类型都当作MESA数组格式类型处理,而其他类型都当作非数组格式类型
- 对于数组格式类型

通过定义MESA\_ARRAY\_FORMAT返回对应的格式

```
* An enum useful to encode/decode information stored in a mesa_array_format
 */
enum {
   MESA\_ARRAY\_FORMAT\_TYPE\_IS\_SIGNED = 0x4,
   MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_TYPE_IS_FLOAT = 0x8,
   MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_TYPE_NORMALIZED = 0x10,
   MESA\_ARRAY\_FORMAT\_DATATYPE\_MASK = 0xf,
   MESA\_ARRAY\_FORMAT\_TYPE\_MASK = 0x1f,
   MESA\_ARRAY\_FORMAT\_TYPE\_SIZE\_MASK = 0x3,
   MESA\_ARRAY\_FORMAT\_NUM\_CHANS\_MASK = 0xe0,
   MESA\_ARRAY\_FORMAT\_SWIZZLE\_X\_MASK = 0 \times 00700,
   MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_SWIZZLE_Y_MASK = 0x03800,
   MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_SWIZZLE_Z_MASK = 0x1c000,
   MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_SWIZZLE_W_MASK = 0xe0000,
   MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_BIT = 0×80000000
};
#define MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT(SIZE, SIGNED, IS_FLOAT, NORM, NUM_CHANS, \
      SWIZZLE_X, SWIZZLE_Y, SWIZZLE_Z, SWIZZLE_W) (
   (((SIZE >> 1) ) & MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_TYPE_SIZE_MASK) |
   (((SIGNED) << 2 ) & MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_TYPE_IS_SIGNED) |</pre>
   (((IS_FLOAT) << 3 ) & MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_TYPE_IS_FLOAT) |
```

```
(((NORM) << 4 ) & MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_TYPE_NORMALIZED) | \
(((NUM_CHANS) << 5 ) & MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_NUM_CHANS_MASK) | \
(((SWIZZLE_X) << 8 ) & MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_SWIZZLE_X_MASK) | \
(((SWIZZLE_Y) << 11) & MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_SWIZZLE_Y_MASK) | \
(((SWIZZLE_Z) << 14) & MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_SWIZZLE_Z_MASK) | \
(((SWIZZLE_W) << 17) & MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_SWIZZLE_W_MASK) | \
MESA_ARRAY_FORMAT_BIT)</pre>
```

#### • 对于非数组类型

Туре	Format	mesa_format		
GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_5_6_5	GL_RGB	MESA_FORMAT_B5G6R5_UNORM		
	GL_BGR	MESA_FORMAT_R5G6B5_UNORM		
	GL_RGB_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_B5G6R5_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_5_6_5_REV	GL_RGB	MESA_FORMAT_R5G6B5_UNORM		
	GL_BGR	MESA_FORMAT_B5G6R5_UNORM		
	GL_RGB_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_R5G6B5_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_4_4_4_4	GL_RGBA	MESA_FORMAT_A4B4G4R4_UNORM		
	GL_BGRA	MESA_FORMAT_A4R4G4B4_UNORM		
	GL_ABGR_EXT	MESA_FORMAT_R4G4B4A4_UNORM		
	GL_RGBA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_A4B4G4R4_UINT		
	GL_BGRA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_A4R4G4B4_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_4_4_4_4_REV	GL_RGBA	MESA_FORMAT_R4G4B4A4_UNORM		
	GL_BGRA	MESA_FORMAT_B4G4R4A4_UNORM		
	GL_ABGR_EXT	MESA_FORMAT_A4B4G4R4_UNORM		
	GL_RGBA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_R4G4B4A4_UINT		
	GL_BGRA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_B4G4R4A4_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_5_5_5_1	GL_RGBA	MESA_FORMAT_A1B5G5R5_UNORM		
	GL_BGRA	MESA_FORMAT_A1R5G5B5_UNORM		
	GL_RGBA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_A1B5G5R5_UINT		
	GL_BGRA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_A1R5G5B5_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_1_5_5_5_REV	GL_RGBA	MESA_FORMAT_R5G5B5A1_UNORM		
	GL_BGRA	MESA_FORMAT_B5G5R5A1_UNORM		
	GL_RGBA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_R5G5B5A1_UINT		
	GL_BGRA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_B5G5R5A1_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE_3_3_2	GL_RGB	MESA_FORMAT_B2G3R3_UNORM		
	GL_RGB_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_B2G3R3_UINT		

Туре	Format	mesa_format		
GL_UNSIGNED_BYTE_2_3_3_REV	GL_RGB	MESA_FORMAT_R3G3B2_UNORM		
	GL_RGB_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_R3G3B2_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_INT_5_9_9_9_REV	GL_RGB	MESA_FORMAT_R9G9B9E5_FLOAT		
GL_UNSIGNED_INT_10_10_10_2	GL_RGBA	MESA_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UNORM		
	GL_RGBA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_A2B10G10R10_UINT		
	GL_BGRA	MESA_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UNORM		
	GL_BGRA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_A2R10G10B10_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_INT_2_10_10_10_REV	GL_RGB	MESA_FORMAT_R10G10B10X2_UNORM		
	GL_RGBA	MESA_FORMAT_R10G10B10A2_UNORM		
	GL_RGBA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_R10G10B10A2_UINT		
	GL_BGRA	MESA_FORMAT_B10G10R10A2_UNORM		
	GL_BGRA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_B10G10R10A2_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_INT_8_8_8_8	GL_RGBA	MESA_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UNORM		
	GL_BGRA	MESA_FORMAT_A8R8G8B8_UNORM		
	GL_ABGR_EXT	MESA_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM		
	GL_RGBA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UINT		
	GL_BGRA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_A8R8G8B8_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_INT_8_8_8_8_REV	GL_RGBA	MESA_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UNORM		
	GL_BGRA	MESA_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UNORM		
	GL_ABGR_EXT	MESA_FORMAT_A8B8G8R8_UNORM		
	GL_RGBA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_R8G8B8A8_UINT		
	GL_BGRA_INTEGER	MESA_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UINT		
GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_8_8_MESA	GL_YCBCR_MESA	MESA_FORMAT_YCBCR		
GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT_8_8_REV_MESA	GL_YCBCR_MESA	MESA_FORMAT_YCBCR_REV		
GL_UNSIGNED_INT_10F_11F_11F_REV	GL_RGB	MESA_FORMAT_R11G11B10_FLOAT		
GL_FLOAT	GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT	MESA_FORMAT_Z_FLOAT32		
GL_UNSIGNED_INT	GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT	MESA_FORMAT_Z_UNORM32		
GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT	GL_DEPTH_COMPONENT	MESA_FORMAT_Z_UNORM16		
GL_UNSIGNED_INT_24_8	GL_DEPTH_STENCIL	MESA_FORMAT_Z24_UNORM_S8_UINT		

Туре	Format	mesa_format
GL_FLOAT_32_UNSIGNED_INT_24_8_REV	GL_DEPTH_STENCIL	MESA_FORMAT_Z32_FLOAT_S8X24_UINT

### 关于MESA\_FORMAT\_YCBCR

MESA\_FORMAT\_YCBCR 是 Mesa 3D 图形库中用于表示 YCbCr 格式的一个特殊格式。YCbCr 是一种颜色编码方法,常用于视频压缩和广播电视中。在 YCbCr 中,Y 表示亮度(Luma),Cb 和 Cr 表示色度(Chrominance)。

具体而言,MESA\_FORMAT\_YCBCR 是 Mesa 3D 图形库中定义的一个格式,用于表示包含 Y、Cb 和 Cr 成分的图像数据。这种格式通常涉及到视频处理和纹理映射等方面的操作。在代码中,对于 MESA\_FORMAT\_YCBCR 的处理是一种特殊情况,需要手动进行处理,因为通常的格式转换方法 \_\_mesa\_format\_convert 不支持这种格式,而是通过调用 \_\_mesa\_texstore\_ycbcr 函数来处理。

总的来说,MESA\_FORMAT\_YCBCR 是用于表示 YCbCr 数据的一种图像格式。

# 获取纹理图像资源映射地址 st\_MapTextureImage

该接口和st\_MapRenderbuffer基本用法一致,都是通过tranfer\_map获取地址

```
/** called via ctx->Driver.MapTextureImage() */
static void
st_MapTextureImage(struct gl_context *ctx,
                   struct gl_texture_image *texImage,
                   GLuint slice, GLuint x, GLuint y, GLuint w, GLuint h,
                   GLbitfield mode,
                   GLubyte **mapOut, GLint *rowStrideOut)
   struct st_context *st = st_context(ctx);
   struct st_texture_image *stImage = st_texture_image(texImage);
   GLubyte *map;
   struct pipe_transfer *transfer;
   /* Check for unexpected flags */
   assert((mode & ~(GL_MAP_READ_BIT |
                    GL_MAP_WRITE_BIT |
                    GL_MAP_INVALIDATE_RANGE_BIT)) == 0);
   const enum pipe_transfer_usage transfer_flags =
      st_access_flags_to_transfer_flags(mode, false);
   map = st_texture_image_map(st, stImage, transfer_flags, x, y, slice, w, h, 1,
                              &transfer);
   if (map) {
      if (st_compressed_format_fallback(st, texImage->TexFormat)) {
         /* Some compressed formats don't have to be supported by drivers,
          * and st/mesa transparently handles decompression on upload (Unmap),
          * so that drivers don't see the compressed formats.
          * We store the compressed data (it's needed for glGetCompressedTex-
          * Image and image copies in OES_copy_image).
```

```
unsigned z = transfer->box.z;
         struct st_texture_image_transfer *itransfer = &stImage->transfer[z];
         unsigned blk_w, blk_h;
         _mesa_get_format_block_size(texImage->TexFormat, &blk_w, &blk_h);
         unsigned y_blocks = DIV_ROUND_UP(texImage->Height2, blk_h);
         unsigned stride = *rowStrideOut = itransfer->temp_stride =
            _mesa_format_row_stride(texImage->TexFormat, texImage->Width2);
         unsigned block_size = _mesa_get_format_bytes(texImage->TexFormat);
         *mapOut = itransfer->temp_data =
            stImage->compressed_data +
            (z * y\_blocks + (y / blk\_h)) * stride +
            (x / blk_w) * block_size;
         itransfer->map = map;
      }
      else {
         /* supported mapping */
         *mapOut = map;
         *rowStrideOut = transfer->stride;
      }
   }
   else {
      *mapOut = NULL;
      *rowStrideOut = 0;
   }
}
```

• 该接口返回该图像bo资源的映射地址

# RadeonSI

### 格式支持判断接口

```
static boolean si_is_format_supported(struct pipe_screen *screen,
                      enum pipe_format format,
                      enum pipe_texture_target target,
                      unsigned sample_count =0,
                      unsigned storage_sample_count = 0,
                      unsigned usage)
{
    struct si_screen *sscreen = (struct si_screen *)screen;
    unsigned retval = 0;
    if (sample_count > 1) {
    }
    if (usage & (PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW |
             PIPE_BIND_SHADER_IMAGE)) {
        if (target == PIPE_BUFFER) {
            retval |= si_is_vertex_format_supported(
                screen, format, usage & (PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW |
                                 PIPE_BIND_SHADER_IMAGE));
        } else {
            if (si_is_sampler_format_supported(screen, format))
                retval |= usage & (PIPE_BIND_SAMPLER_VIEW |
                           PIPE_BIND_SHADER_IMAGE);
        }
    }
    if ((usage & (PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET |
              PIPE_BIND_DISPLAY_TARGET |
              PIPE_BIND_SCANOUT |
              PIPE_BIND_SHARED |
              PIPE_BIND_BLENDABLE)) &&
        si_is_colorbuffer_format_supported(format)) {
        retval |= usage &
              (PIPE_BIND_RENDER_TARGET |
               PIPE_BIND_DISPLAY_TARGET |
               PIPE_BIND_SCANOUT |
               PIPE_BIND_SHARED);
        if (!util_format_is_pure_integer(format) &&
            !util_format_is_depth_or_stencil(format))
            retval |= usage & PIPE_BIND_BLENDABLE;
    }
    if ((usage & PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL) &&
        si_is_zs_format_supported(format)) {
        retval |= PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL;
    }
    if (usage & PIPE_BIND_VERTEX_BUFFER) {
        retval |= si_is_vertex_format_supported(screen, format,
```

```
PIPE_BIND_VERTEX_BUFFER);
}

if ((usage & PIPE_BIND_LINEAR) &&
    !util_format_is_compressed(format) &&
    !(usage & PIPE_BIND_DEPTH_STENCIL))
    retval |= PIPE_BIND_LINEAR;

return retval == usage;
}
```

### 格式最终形式-描述符格式的确定

最终上层传入的参数格式的都要通过描述符下发,这里的格式值的商城通过si\_is\_format\_supported确定的目的格式类型描述符有专门的字段表示。

资源有缓冲和纹理两类

分别对应SQ\_BUF\_RSRC\_WORD 和 SQ\_IMG\_RSRC\_WORD

格式与描述符下发绑定,根据texture分析, 纹理资源存放在sampler\_view中, 通过上层接口 teximage,teximagestorage,传入,在此不作分析处理

### 缓冲纹理 SQ\_BUF\_RSRC\_WORD

确定接口

```
* Build the sampler view descriptor for a buffer texture.
 * @param state 256-bit descriptor; only the high 128 bits are filled in
 */
void
si_make_buffer_descriptor(struct si_screen *screen, struct r600_resource *buf,
              enum pipe_format format,
              unsigned offset, unsigned size,
              uint32_t *state)
{
    const struct util_format_description *desc;
    int first_non_void;
    unsigned stride;
    unsigned num_records;
    unsigned num_format, data_format;
    desc = util_format_description(format);
           switch (format) {
           case PIPE_FORMAT_NONE:
              return &util_format_none_description;
           case PIPE_FORMAT_B8G8R8A8_UNORM:
              return &util_format_b8g8r8a8_unorm_description;
    first_non_void = util_format_get_first_non_void_channel(format);
    stride = desc->block.bits / 8;
```

```
num_format = si_translate_buffer_numformat(&screen->b, desc, first_non_void);
    data_format = si_translate_buffer_dataformat(&screen->b, desc,
first_non_void);
    num_records = size / stride;
    num_records = MIN2(num_records, (buf->b.b.width0 - offset) / stride);
    else if (screen->info.chip_class == VI)
        num_records *= stride;
    state[4] = 0;
    state[5] = S_008F04_STRIDE(stride);
    state[6] = num_records;
    state[7] = S_008F0C_DST_SEL_X(si_map_swizzle(desc->swizzle[0])) |
           S_008F0C_DST_SEL_Y(si_map_swizzle(desc->swizzle[1])) |
           S_008F0C_DST_SEL_Z(si_map_swizzle(desc->swizzle[2])) |
           S_008F0C_DST_SEL_W(si_map_swizzle(desc->swizzle[3])) |
           S_008F0C_NUM_FORMAT(num_format)
           S_008F0C_DATA_FORMAT(data_format);
}
```

这个util\_format\_description 定义在u\_format\_table.c文件中

- 这里首先通过util\_format\_description 找到pipe\_format对应的 util\_format\_description 格式描述 符结构形式,每个pipe\_format都对应一个全局定义的静态结构体
- 之后就是通过util\_foramtget函数获取这个util\_format\_description中的 channel, num\_format, data\_format字段
- 最后存入state[7]字段

### 普通纹理 SQ IMG RSRC WORD

```
* Build the sampler view descriptor for a texture.
 */
void
si_make_texture_descriptor(struct si_screen *screen,
               struct si texture *tex,
               bool sampler,
               enum pipe_texture_target target,
               enum pipe_format pipe_format,
               const unsigned char state_swizzle[4],
               unsigned first_level, unsigned last_level,
               unsigned first_layer, unsigned last_layer,
               unsigned width, unsigned height, unsigned depth,
               uint32_t *state,
               uint32_t *fmask_state)
{
    struct pipe_resource *res = &tex->buffer.b.b;
    const struct util_format_description *desc;
    unsigned char swizzle[4];
    int first_non_void;
    unsigned num_format, data_format, type, num_samples;
    uint64_t va;
```

```
desc = util_format_description(pipe_format);
    num_samples = desc->colorspace == UTIL_FORMAT_COLORSPACE_ZS ?
            MAX2(1, res->nr_samples) :
            MAX2(1, res->nr_storage_samples);
    first_non_void = util_format_get_first_non_void_channel(pipe_format);
    switch (pipe_format) {
    case PIPE_FORMAT_S8_UINT_Z24_UNORM:
        num_format = V_008F14_IMG_NUM_FORMAT_UNORM;
        break;
    default:
        if (first_non_void < 0) {</pre>
            if (util_format_is_compressed(pipe_format)) {
                switch (pipe_format) {
                case PIPE_FORMAT_DXT1_SRGB:
                case PIPE_FORMAT_DXT1_SRGBA:
                }
            } else if (desc->layout == UTIL_FORMAT_LAYOUT_SUBSAMPLED) {
                num_format = V_008F14_IMG_NUM_FORMAT_UNORM;
            } else {
                num_format = V_008F14_IMG_NUM_FORMAT_FLOAT;
        } else if (desc->colorspace == UTIL_FORMAT_COLORSPACE_SRGB) {
            num_format = V_008F14_IMG_NUM_FORMAT_SRGB;
        } else {
            num_format = V_008F14_IMG_NUM_FORMAT_UNORM;
            switch (desc->channel[first_non_void].type) {
            case UTIL_FORMAT_TYPE_FLOAT:
                num_format = V_008F14_IMG_NUM_FORMAT_FLOAT;
        }
    }
    data_format = si_translate_texformat(&screen->b, pipe_format, desc,
first_non_void);
    if (data_format == ~0) {
        data_format = 0;
    }
    if (type == V_008F1C_SQ_RSRC_IMG_1D_ARRAY) {
            height = 1;
        depth = res->array_size;
    } else if (type == V_008F1C_SQ_RSRC_IMG_2D_ARRAY ||
           type == V_008F1C_SQ_RSRC_IMG_2D_MSAA_ARRAY) {
        if (sampler || res->target != PIPE_TEXTURE_3D)
            depth = res->array_size;
    } else if (type == V_008F1C_SQ_RSRC_IMG_CUBE)
        depth = res->array_size / 6;
    state[0] = 0;
```

```
state[1] = (S_008F14_DATA_FORMAT_GFX6(data_format) |
            S_008F14_NUM_FORMAT_GFX6(num_format));
    state[2] = (S_008F18_WIDTH(width - 1) |
            S_008F18_HEIGHT(height - 1) |
            S_008F18_PERF_MOD(4));
    state[3] = (S_008F1C_DST_SEL_X(si_map_swizzle(swizzle[0])) |
            S_008F1C_DST_SEL_Y(si_map_swizzle(swizzle[1])) |
            S_008F1C_DST_SEL_Z(si_map_swizzle(swizzle[2])) |
            S_008F1C_DST_SEL_W(si_map_swizzle(swizzle[3])) |
            S_008F1C_BASE_LEVEL(num_samples > 1 ? 0 : first_level) |
            S_008F1C_LAST_LEVEL(num_samples > 1 ?
                    util_logbase2(num_samples) :
                    last_level) |
            S_008F1C_TYPE(type));
    state[4] = 0;
    state[5] = S_008F24_BASE_ARRAY(first_layer);
    state[6] = 0;
    state[7] = 0;
    if (screen->info.chip_class >= GFX9) {
    } else {
        state[3] |= S_008F1C_POW2_PAD(res->last_level > 0);
        state[4] = S_008F20_DEPTH(depth - 1);
        state[5] |= S_008F24_LAST_ARRAY(last_layer);
    }
    if (tex->dcc_offset) {
        state[6] = S_008F28_ALPHA_IS_ON_MSB(vi_alpha_is_on_msb(pipe_format));
    } else {
        /* The last dword is unused by hw. The shader uses it to clear
         * bits in the first dword of sampler state.
        if (screen->info.chip_class <= CIK && res->nr_samples <= 1) {</pre>
            if (first_level == last_level)
                state[7] = C_008F30_MAX_ANISO_RATIO;
            else
                state[7] = 0xffffffff;
    }
}
```

• 普通纹理用法与缓冲纹理用法基本一致,不过这里通过si\_translate\_texformat获取data\_format,而 num\_format直接通过case映射获取

# 附录寄存器相关

### SQ\_BUF\_RSRC\_WORD3

**SQ\_BUF\_RSRC\_WORD3 寄存器**是一个可读写的 32 位寄存器,用于配置缓冲区资源的一些参数。该寄存器的地址为 0x8f0c。

#### 以下是字段的定义:

字段名称	位范围	默认值	描述
DST_SEL_X	2:0	0x0	目标数据混合 - X:x,y,z,w,0,1
			可能的值:
			00 - SQ_SEL_0:使用常数 0.0
			01 - SQ_SEL_1:使用常数 1.0
			02 - SQ_SEL_RESERVED_0:保留
			03 - SQ_SEL_RESERVED_1:保留
			04 - SQ_SEL_X:使用 X 分量
			05 - SQ_SEL_Y:使用 Y 分量
			06 - SQ_SEL_Z:使用 Z 分量
			07 - SQ_SEL_W:使用 W 分量
DST_SEL_Y	5:3	0x0	目标数据混合 - Y:x,y,z,w,0,1
			可能的值:
			00 - SQ_SEL_0:使用常数 0.0
			01 - SQ_SEL_1:使用常数 1.0
			02 - SQ_SEL_RESERVED_0:保留
			03 - SQ_SEL_RESERVED_1:保留
			04 - SQ_SEL_X:使用 X 分量
			05 - SQ_SEL_Y:使用 Y 分量
			06 - SQ_SEL_Z:使用 Z 分量
			07 - SQ_SEL_W:使用 W 分量
DST_SEL_Z	8:6	0x0	目标数据混合 - Z:x,y,z,w,0,1
			可能的值:
			00 - SQ_SEL_0:使用常数 0.0
			01 - SQ_SEL_1:使用常数 1.0
			02 - SQ_SEL_RESERVED_0:保留
			03 - SQ_SEL_RESERVED_1:保留
			04 - SQ_SEL_X:使用 X 分量
			05 - SQ_SEL_Y:使用 Y 分量

字段名称	位范围	默认值	描述
			06 - SQ_SEL_Z:使用 Z 分量
			07 - SQ_SEL_W:使用 W 分量
DST_SEL_W	11:9	0x0	目标数据混合 - W:x,y,z,w,0,1
			可能的值:
			00 - SQ_SEL_0:使用常数 0.0
			01 - SQ_SEL_1:使用常数 1.0
			02 - SQ_SEL_RESERVED_0:保留
			03 - SQ_SEL_RESERVED_1:保留
			04 - SQ_SEL_X:使用 X 分量
			05 - SQ_SEL_Y:使用 Y 分量
			06 - SQ_SEL_Z:使用 Z 分量
			07 - SQ_SEL_W:使用 W 分量
NUM_FORMAT	14:12	0x0	数值格式(unorm、snorm、float 等)
			可能的值:
			00 - BUF_NUM_FORMAT_UNORM
			01 - BUF_NUM_FORMAT_SNORM
			02 - BUF_NUM_FORMAT_USCALED
			03 - BUF_NUM_FORMAT_SSCALED
			04 - BUF_NUM_FORMAT_UINT
			05 - BUF_NUM_FORMAT_SINT
			06 - BUF_NUM_FORMAT_SNORM_OGL
			07 - BUF_NUM_FORMAT_FLOAT
DATA_FORMAT	18:15	0x0	数据格式(8、16、8_8 等)
			可能的值:
			00 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_INVALID
			01 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_8
			02 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_16
			03 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_8_8
			04 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_32

字段名称	位范 围	默认 值	描述
			05 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_16_16
			06 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_10_11_11
			07 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_11_11_10
			08 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_10_10_10_2
			09 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_2_10_10_10
			10 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_8_8_8_8
			11 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_32_32
			12 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_16_16_16
			13 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_32_32_32
			14 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_32_32_32_32
			15 - BUF_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_15
ELEMENT_SIZE	20:19	0x0	元素大小:2、4、8 或 16 字节。用于分页缓冲区寻址
INDEX_STRIDE	22:21	0x0	索引步幅:8、16、32 或 64。用于分页缓冲区寻址
ADD_TID_ENABLE	23	0x0	将线程 ID(063)添加到地址计算的索引中。主要用于临时缓冲区
HASH_ENABLE	25	0x0	如果为 true,则为缓冲区地址进行哈希以获得更好的 缓存性能
HEAP	26	0x0	保留字段
TYPE	31:30	0x0	资源类型:必须为 BUFFER
			可能的值:
			00 - SQ_RSRC_BUF
			01 - SQ_RSRC_BUF_RSVD_1
			02 - SQ_RSRC_BUF_RSVD_2
			03 - SQ_RSRC_BUF_RSVD_3
			15 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_RESERVED_15

# SQ\_IMG\_RSRC\_WORD1

**SQ\_IMG\_RSRC\_WORD1** 是一个可读写的 32 位寄存器,用于配置图像资源的一些参数。该寄存器的地址为 0x8f14。

以下是字段的定义:

字段名称	位范围	默认值	描述
BASE_ADDRESS_HI	7:0	0x0	图像基地址,位 47-40
MIN_LOD	19:8	0x0	最小 LOD,4.8 格式
DATA_FORMAT	25:20	0x0	数据格式(8、8_8、16 等)
			可能的值:
			00 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_INVALID
			01 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_8
			02 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_16
			03 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_8_8
			04 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_32
			05 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_16_16
			06 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_10_11_11
			07 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_11_11_10
			08 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_10_10_10_2
			09 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_2_10_10_10
			10 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_8_8_8_8
			11 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_32_32
			12 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_16_16_16
			13 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_32_32_32
			14 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_32_32_32_32
			15 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_15
			16 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_5_6_5
			17 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_1_5_5_5
			18 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_5_5_5_1
			19 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_4_4_4
			20 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_8_24
			21 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_24_8
			22 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_X24_8_32
			23 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_23
			24 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_24
			25 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_25

字段名称	位范围	默认值	描述
			26 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_26
			27 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_27
			28 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_28
			29 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_29
			30 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_30
			31 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_31
			32 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_GB_GR
			33 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_BG_RG
			34 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_5_9_9_9
			35 - Reserved
			36 - Reserved
			37 - Reserved
			38 - Reserved
			39 - Reserved
			40 - Reserved
			41 - Reserved
			42 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_42
			43 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_RESERVED_43
			44 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK8_S2_F1
			45 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK8_S4_F1
			46 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK8_S8_F1
			47 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK8_S2_F2
			48 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK8_S4_F2
			49 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK8_S4_F4
			50 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK16_S16_F1
			51 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK16_S8_F2
			52 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK32_S16_F2
			53 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK32_S8_F4
			54 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK32_S8_F8
			55 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK64_S16_F4

字段名称	位范围	默认值	描述
			56 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_FMASK64_S16_F8
			57 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_4_4
			58 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_6_5_5
			59 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_1
			60 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_1_REVERSED
			61 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_32_AS_8
			62 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_32_AS_8_8
			63 - IMG_DATA_FORMAT_32_AS_32_32_32_32
NUM_FORMAT	29:26	0x0	数字格式(unorm、snorm、float 等)
			可能的值:
			00 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_UNORM
			01 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_SNORM
			02 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_USCALED
			03 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_SSCALED
			04 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_UINT
			05 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_SINT
			06 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_SNORM_OGL
			07 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_FLOAT
			08 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_RESERVED_8
			09 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_SRGB
			10 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_UBNORM
			11 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_UBNORM_OGL
			12 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_UBINT
			13 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_UBSCALED
			14 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_RESERVED_14
			15 - IMG_NUM_FORMAT_RESERVED_15