Bournemouth University

National Centre for Computer Animation

MSc in Computer Animation and Visual Effects

evulkan

A Vulkan Library

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Abstract

Vulkan is a low-level graphics API which aims to provide users with faster draw speeds by removing overhead from the driver. The user is expected to explicitly provide the details previously generated by the driver. The resulting extra code can be difficult to understand and taxing to write for beginners, leading to the need for a helper library.

Acknowledgements

Dedication

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Vulkan (Khronos Group 2016) is a cross-platform graphics and compute API. It aims to provide higher efficiency than other current cross-platform APIs, by using the full performance available in today's largely-multithreaded machines. Vulkan achieves this by allowing tasks to be generated and submitted to the GPU in parallel (multithreaded programming). In addition, the API itself is written at a lower-level than other graphics APIs, meaning that the developer is required to provide many of the details previously generated by the driver at run-time.

This project aims to alleviate this cost by providing a wrapper library for Vulkan, which allows a developer to use some of the more common features of Vulkan with much less effort than writing an application from scratch. This library is written in C++, using modern C++ features, adheres to both the official C++ Core Guidelines and Google C++ Style Guide and is fully unit tested. The library is available for download from GitHub and can be built using CMake.

The library is specifically written with beginners and casual users of Vulkan in mind. The examples included in the repository provide a demonstration of how to use the library for different purposes, including drawing a triangle, loading an OBJ with a texture and using multiple passes to render simple objects with deferred shading. A non-goal is to create a library which is as fast as writing pure Vulkan, however the library must be reasonably fast.

Karlsson (2018)

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Chapter 2

Previous Work

While Vulkan is a relatively new API for graphics and compute, many engines now support Vulkan, including CryEngine, Valve's Source, Unity and Unreal Engine. As a result, there are many libraries and utilities available online for Vulkan, each of which serves a different purpose.
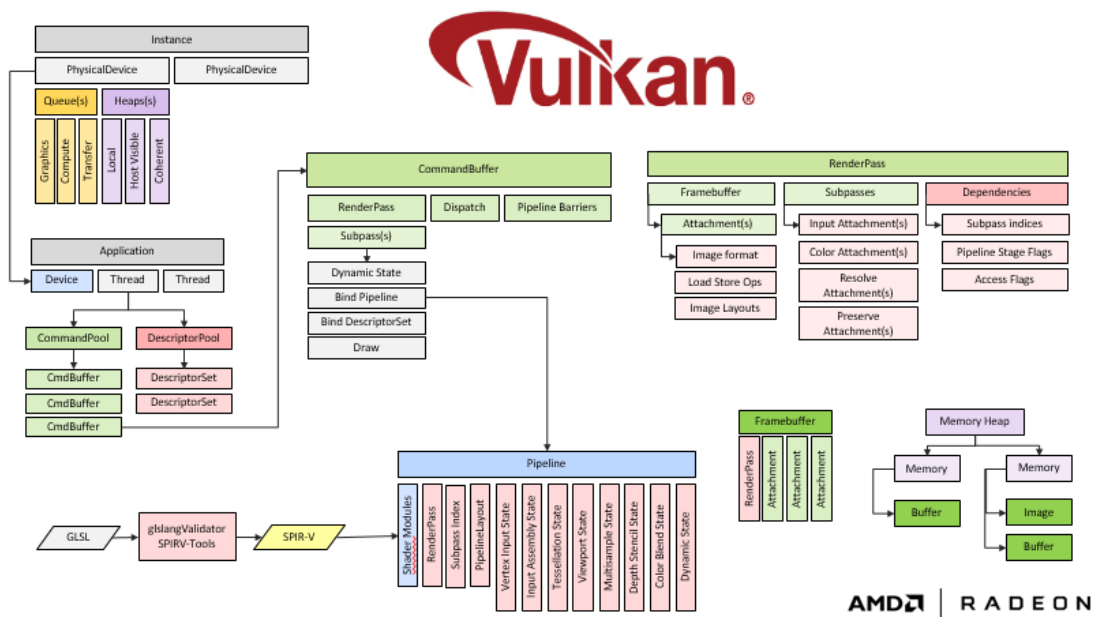
Chapter 3

Technical Background

Figure 3.1: Vulkan API objects and their interactions (AMD 2018, p.1).

3.1 Limitations of OpenGL

OpenGL, the current cross-platform industry standard, was first released in 1992.

Chapter 4

The evulkan Library

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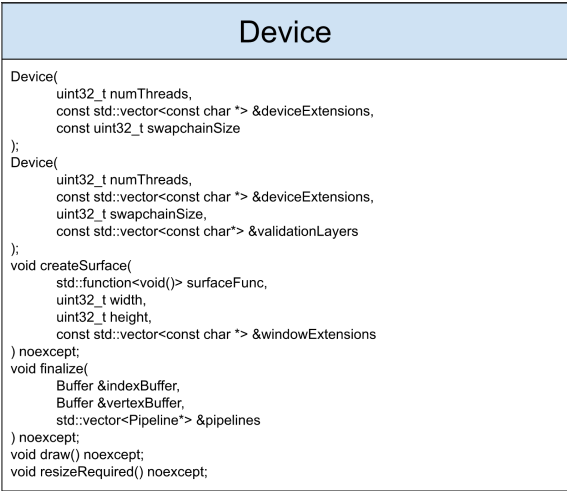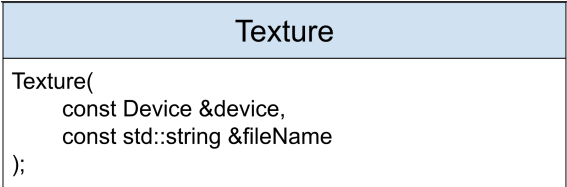

Device

Device(
        uint32_t numThreads,
        const std::vector<const char *> &deviceExtensions,
        const uint32_t swapchainSize
);
Device(
        uint32_t numThreads,
        const std::vector<const char *> &deviceExtensions,
        uint32_t swapchainSize,
        const std::vector<const char*> &validationLayers
);
void createSurface(
        std::function<void()> surfaceFunc,
        uint32_t width,
        uint32_t height,
        const std::vector<const char *> &windowExtensions
) noexcept;
void finalize(
        Buffer &indexBuffer,
        Buffer &vertexBuffer,
        std::vector<Pipeline*> &pipelines
) noexcept;
void draw() noexcept;
void resizeRequired() noexcept;

Figure 4.1: Device class diagram.

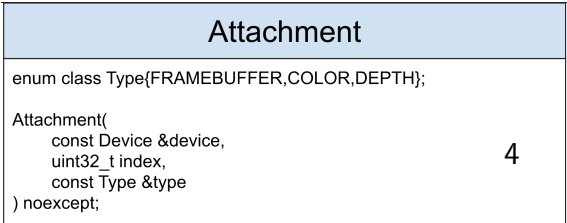| Texture |
| --- |
| Texture(
        const Device &device,
        const std::string &fileName
); |

Figure 4.2: Texture class diagram.

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Attachment

enum class Type{FRAMEBUFFER,COLOR,DEPTH};
 	
Attachment(
        const Device &device,
        uint32_t index,
        const Type &type
) noexcept;

Figure 4.3: Attachment class diagram.

libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.
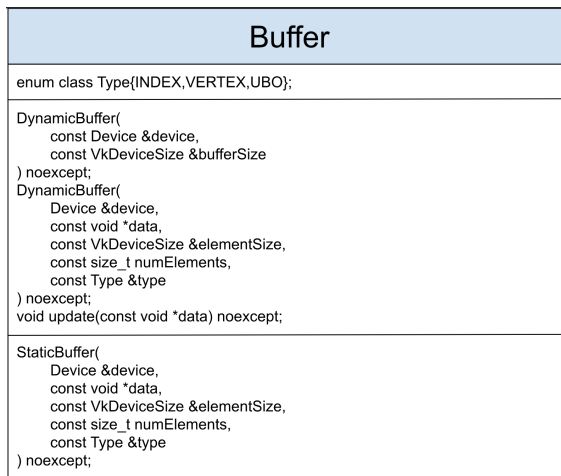
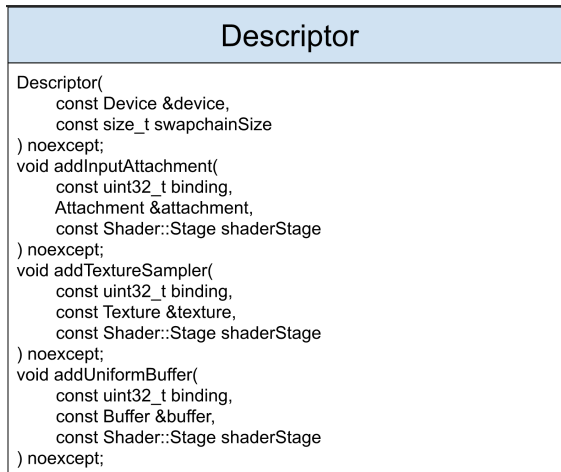| Buffer |
| --- |
| enum class Type{INDEX,VERTEX,UBO}; |
| DynamicBuffer(
     const Device &device,
     const VkDeviceSize &bufferSize
) noexcept;
 DynamicBuffer(
     Device &device,
     const void *data,
     const VkDeviceSize &elementSize,
     const size_t numElements,
     const Type &type
) noexcept;
 void update(const void *data) noexcept; |
| StaticBuffer(
     Device &device,
     const void *data,
     const VkDeviceSize &elementSize,
     const size_t numElements,
     const Type &type
) noexcept; |

Figure 4.4: Buffer class diagram.

Descriptor

Descriptor(
     const Device &device,
     const size_t swapchainSize
) noexcept;
 void addInputAttachment(
     const uint32_t binding,
     Attachment &attachment,
     const Shader::Stage shaderStage
) noexcept;
 void addTextureSampler(
     const uint32_t binding,
     const Texture &texture,
     const Shader::Stage shaderStage
) noexcept;
 void addUniformBuffer(
     const uint32_t binding,
     const Buffer &buffer,
     const Shader::Stage shaderStage
) noexcept;

Figure 4.5: Descriptor class diagram.

Subpass

typedef uint32_t Dependency;
 	
Subpass(
  const uint32_t index,
  const std::vector<Dependency> &dependencies,
  const std::vector<Attachment*> &colorAttachments,
  const std::vector<Attachment*> &depthAttachments,
  const std::vector<Attachment*> &inputAttachments
) noexcept;

Figure 4.6: Subpass class diagram.

Renderpass

Renderpass(
     const Device &device,
     std::vector<Subpass*> &subpasses
) noexcept;

Figure 4.7: Renderpass class diagram.

Pipeline

Pipeline(
     Device &device,
     Subpass &subpass,
     Descriptor &descriptor,
     const VertexInput &vertexInput,
     Renderpass &renderpass,
     const std::vector<Shader*> &shaders
) noexcept;
 	
Pipeline(
     Device &device,
     Subpass &subpass,
     const VertexInput &vertexInput,
     Renderpass &renderpass,
     const std::vector<Shader*> &shaders
) noexcept;

Figure 4.8: Pipeline class diagram.

Shader

enum class Stage{VERTEX,FRAGMENT};
Shader(
     const Device &device,
     const std::string &fileName,
     const Stage &stage
);

Figure 4.9: Shader class diagram.

VertexInput

VertexInput(uint32_t stride) noexcept;
void setVertexAttributeVec2(
     uint32_t location, uint32_t offset
) noexcept;
void setVertexAttributeVec3(
     uint32_t location, uint32_t offset
) noexcept;

Figure 4.10: VertexInput class diagram.
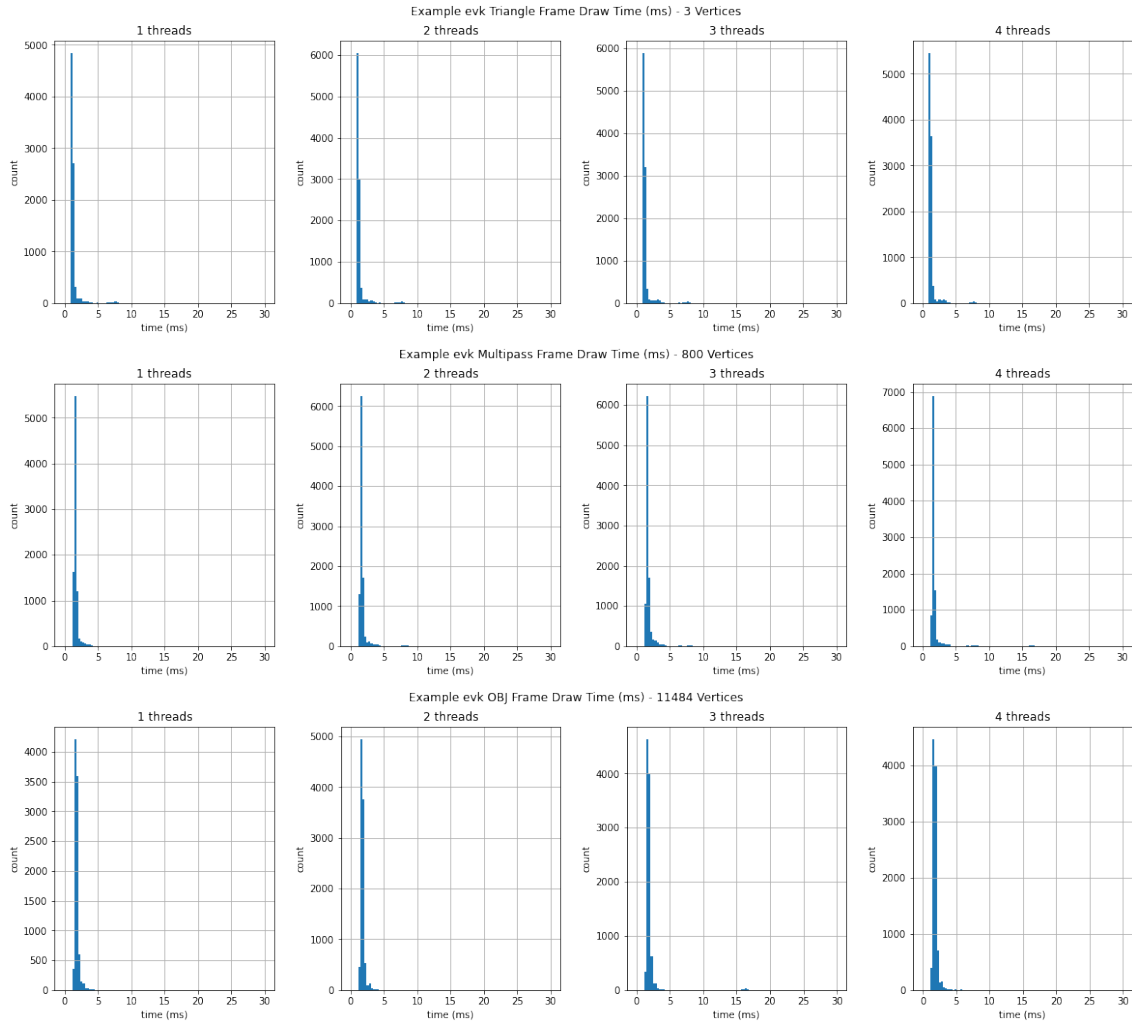
Chapter 5

Conclusion

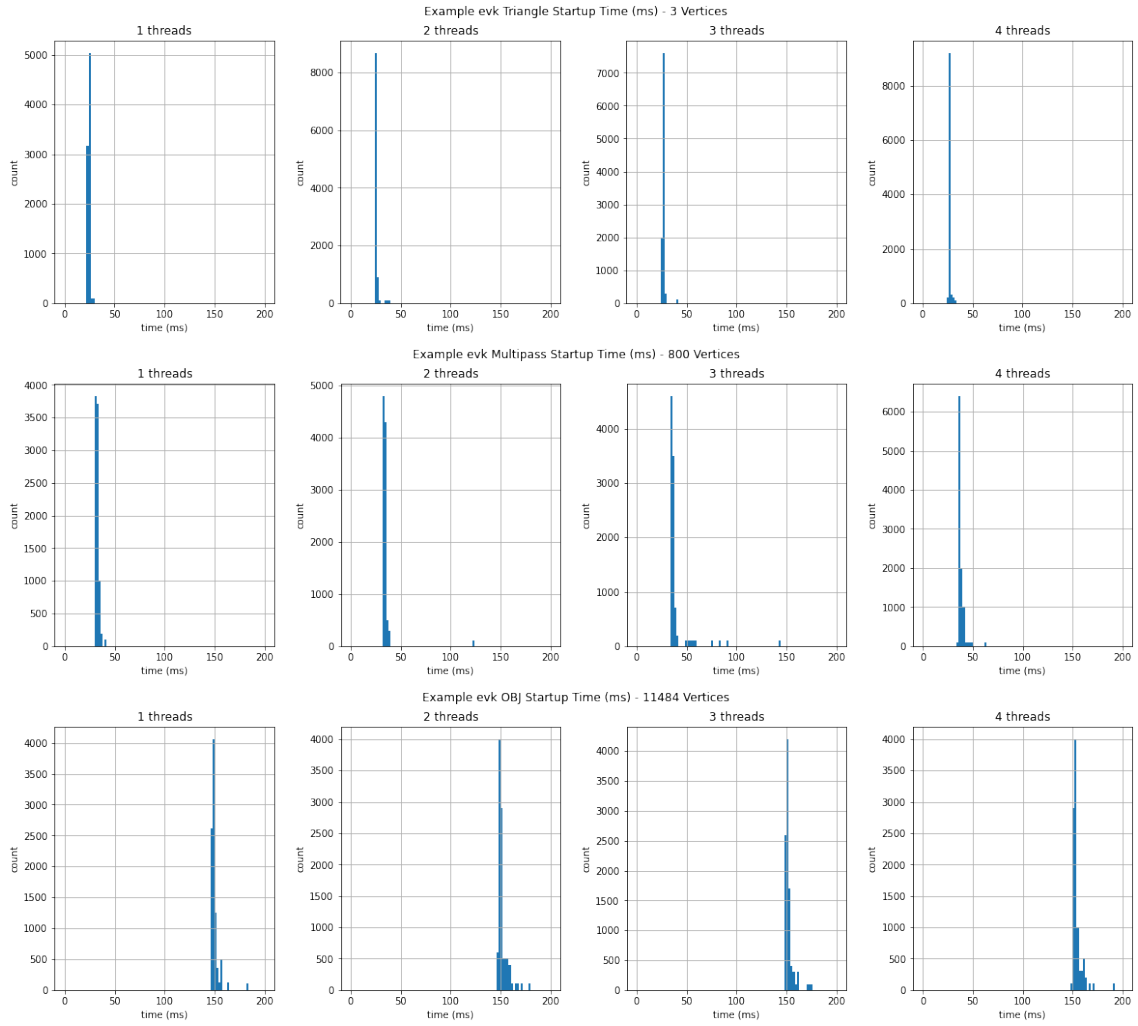Figure 5.1: Draw time for different examples over multiple threads.

Figure 5.2: Setup time for different examples over multiple threads.

Bibliography

AMD, , 2018. *V-EZ* [online]. USA: AMD. Available from: `https://github.com/GPUOpen-LibrariesAndSDKs/V-EZ`. [Accessed 13 August 2020].

Karlsson, B., 2018. *Brief guide to Vulkan layers* [online]. USA: Karlsson,Baldur. Available from: `https://renderdoc.org/vulkan-layer-guide.html`. [Accessed 9 August 2020].

Khronos Group, 2016. *Vulkan*. 1.2 [computer program]. USA: Khronos Group.

Appendices