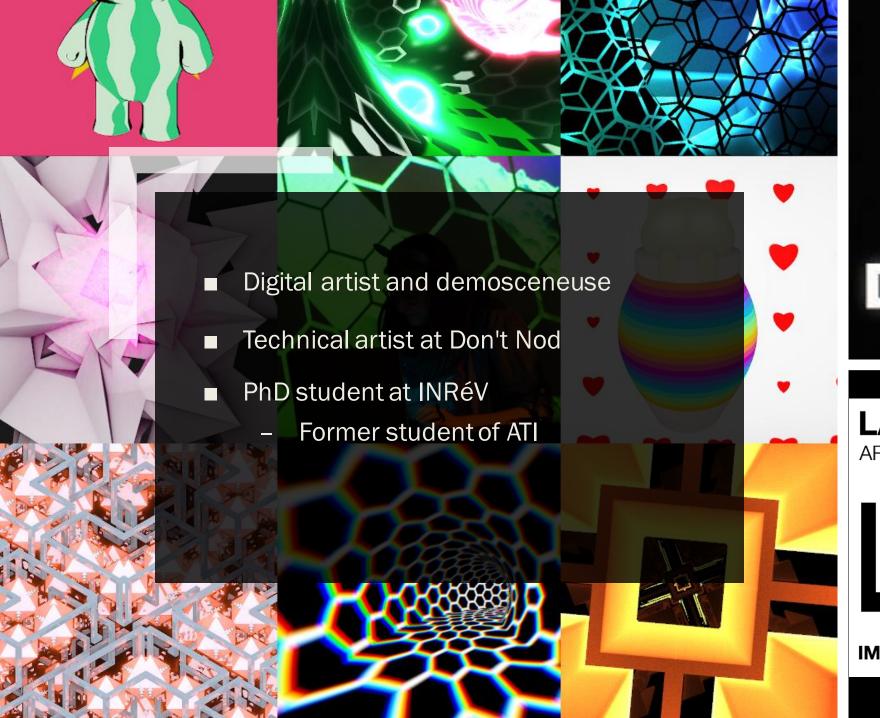
CREATE WITH CODE ON HARDWARE

Florine 'Flopine' Fouquart





LABORATOIRE

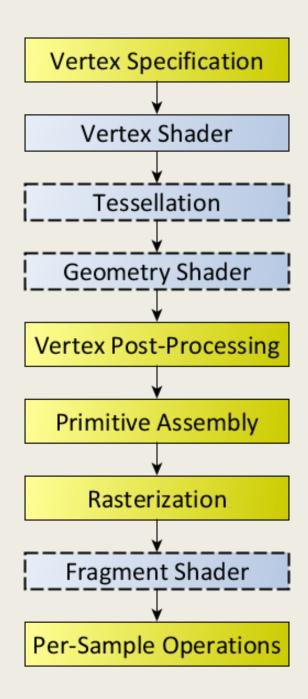
ARTS DES IMAGES & ART CONTEMPORAIN

IMAGE NUMERIQUE & REALITE VIRTUELLE

CREATE WITH CODE...

- Processing
 - The coding train
- ThreeJS
- Python
 - PIL ou Pillow
- Shaders
- Etc....



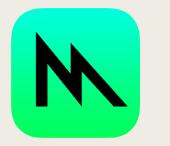




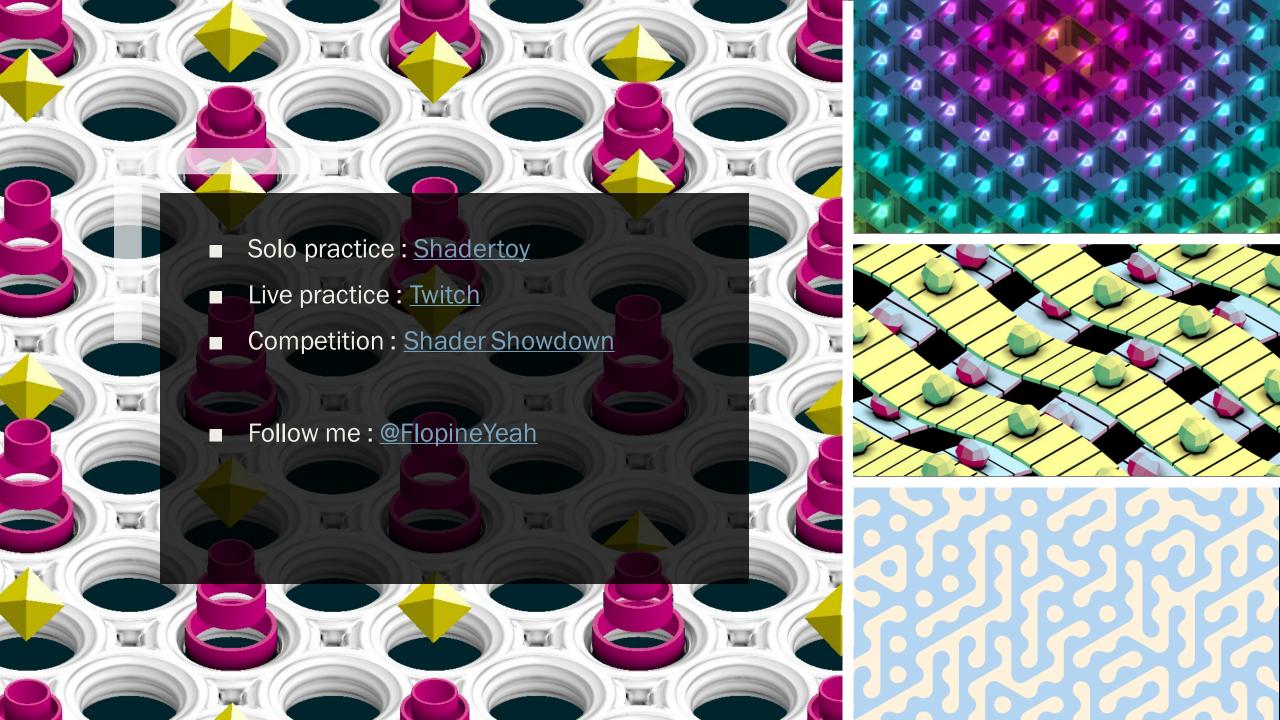








—— Metal



SOFTWARE RESOURCES

Shadertoy - online
GLSL Sandbox - online
Bonzomatic - offline
Kodelife - offline
Shader Editor - offline for Android

LEARNING RESOURCES

The Book of Shaders - Patricio Gonzalez and Jen Lowe
Pixel Spirit Deck - Patricio Gonzalez
Inigo Quilez website
The Art of Code Youtube Channel - BigWings

TWITCH RESOURCES

BlackleMori

Evvvvil

Flopine

FMS Cat

LunaSorcery

Nusan_fx

Rimina









... ON HARDWARE

Quick history of the demoscene



- 8-bit era (Atari 400, C64, ZXSpectrum)
 - Cracked games and intros



- 16-bit era (Atari ST, Amiga AGA)
 - Render engine and demos



- 32/64-bit era
 - Abstraction and hacking creativity

Demoscene today:

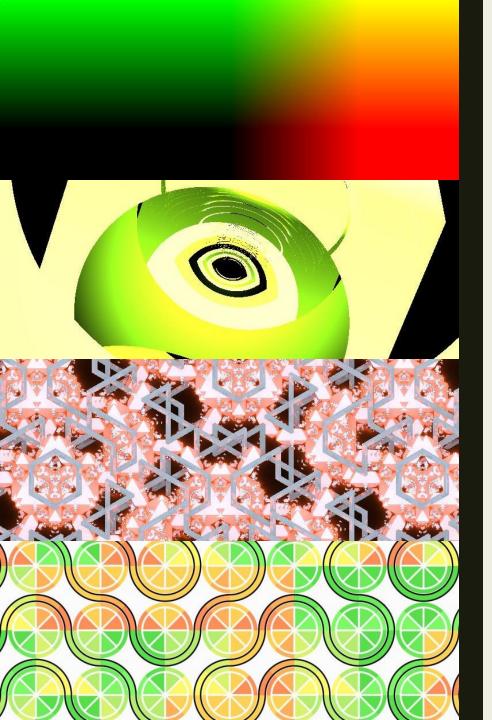
- Community with a culture
- Friendly competitions
- Making old computers still a thing



CREATE ON HARDWARE

Some Amiga 500 specifications:

- ASM 68000 (68k)
- 7.1MHz CPU without cache
- 512 Kbytes of RAM
- From 320×256 to 640×512 pixels for screen resolution
- From 2 to 32 colours (not 256)
- Chipsets dedicated to display and sound instructions
- Limited number of <u>registers</u>

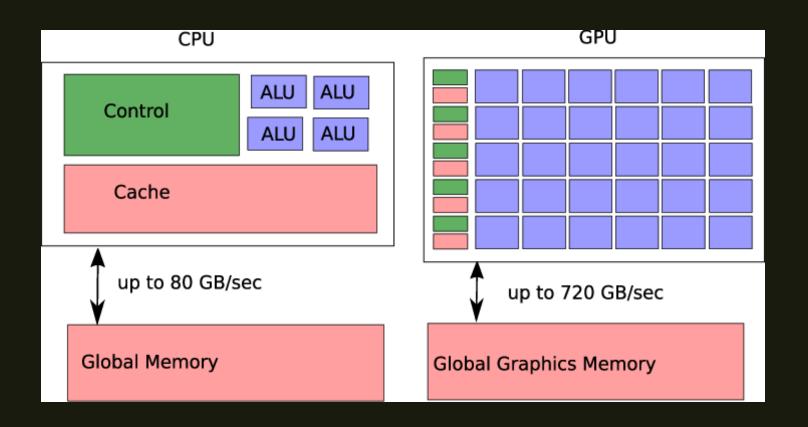


In practice:

Adaptation to limitations = learning

Getting around limitations = hacking, playing

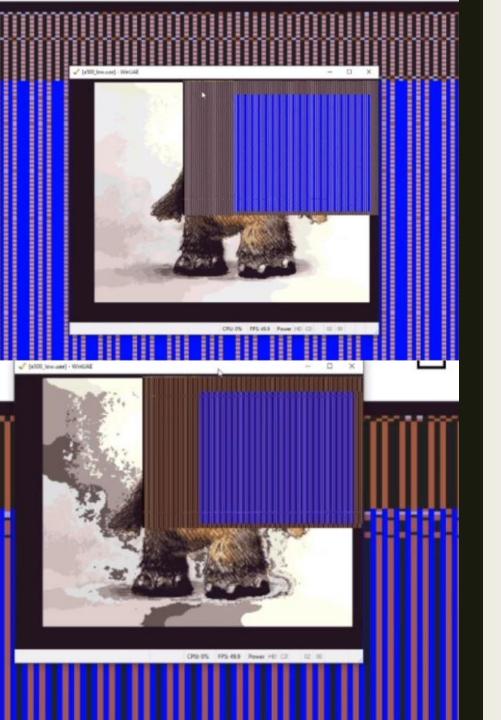
Create new limitations = keep going



OPTIMISATION EXAMPLES

Precalculated render:

- CPU = small buckets
 - Not so good with parallelisation
 - Lot of cache
 - Access to global memory
- GPU = large buckets
 - Good with parallelisation
 - Not so good at exchanging information
 - Access to graphics memory



Amiga 500 and bitplanes:

- 1 pixel isn't a "bag" of 1 byte for each three channels
- 1 pixel is described with 1 bit per bitplane to form a binary index to fetch a color in a palette
 - First bitplane represents the least significant bit
 - The more bitplanes you add, the more nuance you would be able to display
 - When the image is monochrome, only one bitplane is necessary.
 It means that for colouring 16 pixels it just need 16 bits of memory



