

# **GOING PARALLEL**

Coding for massively parallel GPUs





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- Rendering often a prototypical example of embarrassingly parallel
  - One obvious way: assign one CPU or GPU core per pixel





- On CPU, call fork() or spawn() to create multiple threads
  - Each thread works on separate pixels
  - Wait for all threads to complete
  - Some threads take longer → may need load balancing





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Identify the current pixel





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Initialize ray return values





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Output your results





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- APIs allow you to shoot yourself in the foot without knowing it
- APIs come at many levels (e.g., use of CUDA without ray tracing API)



## **SOME RAY TRACING APIS**



- Hardware vendor specific:
  - OptiX, Embree, FireRays
- Cross-vendor APIs:
  - DirectX Raytracing, Vulkan RT
- Game engine APIs:
  - Unity, Unreal
- Different:
  - Audiences, learning curves, flexibility, performance, built-in optimizations



## **TODAY: USING DIRECTX FOR SAMPLE CODE**



- Why?
  - DirectX widely used API for interactive graphics
  - Similar to Vulkan model
  - Abstracts some bits tricky for novices' ray tracers
  - Tutorial frameworks for easy experimentation



### DIRECTX RAY TRACING RESOURCES



- Some DirectX Ray Tracing tutorials:
  - Tutorial framework that hides the C++ API (http://intro-to-dxr.cwyman.org)
    - Easy to get started, not targeted at optimal performance
    - Used for my sample code today
    - Builds on <u>Falcor</u> for abstraction
  - Lower-level tutorial covering DirectX API
    - From the "Introduction to DirectX Ray Tracing" Ray Tracing Gems article
  - A simple <u>getting started blog</u> post
  - Microsoft's <u>DXR samples</u>
    - A DirectX Raytracing <u>functional specification</u>



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- The CPU has vital infrastructure...
  - But it's largely reusable stuff like asset loaders
  - Not interesting (to me) to re-write
- For parallel GPU ray tracer, CPU code is mostly glue:
  - Pass configuration and data to GPU
  - Launch GPU processes

