

# Graphics Programming In Clojure

양승헌

# 소개

- A Gamedev
- Emacs
- C / Lisp

# Outline

- Graphics/Game programming in Clojure
- Raytracer
- Shadertone

# Graphics/Game In Lisp

## 구글링

- 장점

- Immutable persistent data structure
- awesome for game scripting
- awesome for interactive programming

- 고려할점

- careful for performance
  - natural GC-heavy process
  - mutability

# 어느 게임회사 모집 공고

## Naughty Dog

### Game UI Scripter / Programmer

#### Responsibilities:

Create, modify, and debug in-game UI (menus and HUD)  
Assist in developing and supporting both pre-existing and new UI  
Collaborate creatively with other internal departments  
Assist in documenting the studio's UI tools and API  
Additional responsibilities may be assigned as needed

#### Requirements & Skills:

Proficient in and practical experience with at least one  
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Rapid learner, able to absorb and understand complex  
Good interpersonal communication skills  
Passion for games and game technology  
Comfortable working closely with Designers, Artists, and  
environment

#### Bonus Skills:

B.S. in Computer Science, Applied Mathematics or Engineering  
Expertise in Flash and ActionScript 3.0 for web or UI content creation  
Experience with Photoshop, Illustrator



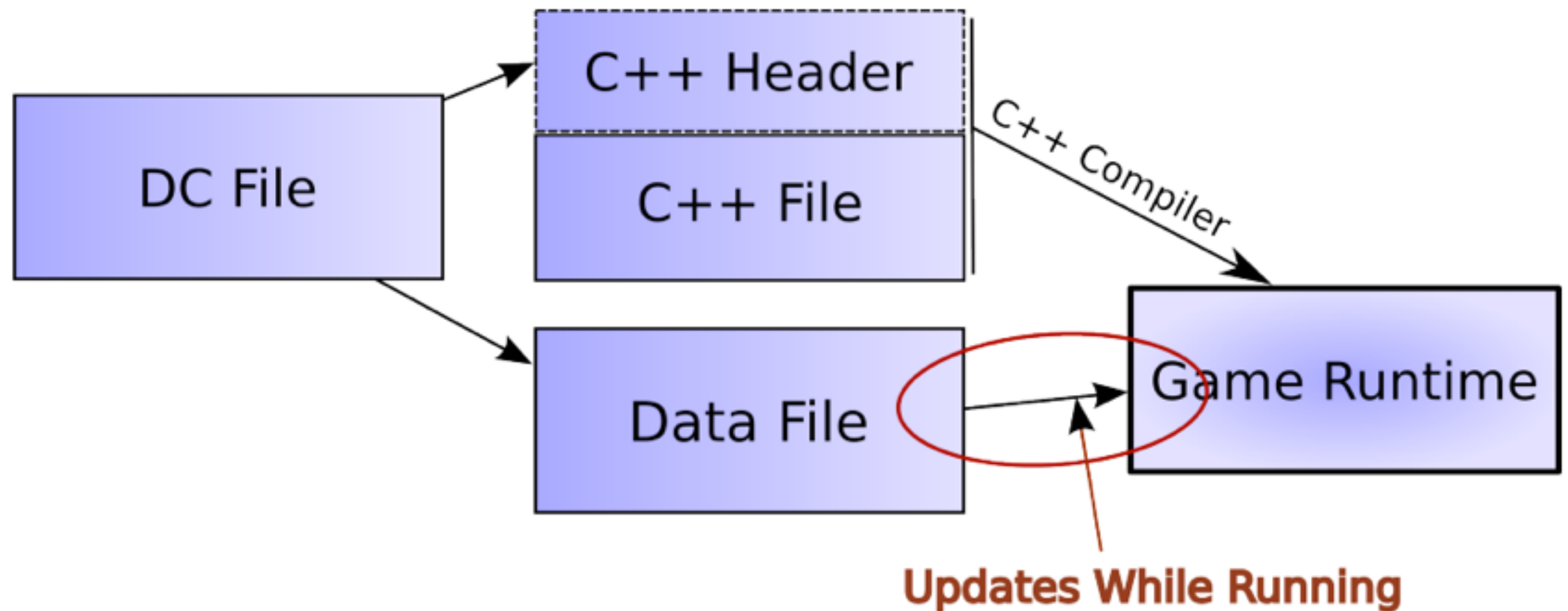
in a highly iterative

Some exposure to Lisp-like languages (e.g., Common Lisp, Scheme/Racket, Clojure)

Apply at [jobs@naughtydog.com](mailto:jobs@naughtydog.com)

# DC in Naughty Dog

## Architecture of Data Compiler



<https://con.racket-lang.org/2013/danl-slides.pdf>



# Lessons in DC

- ▶ Racket power, library support a big win
- ▶ Syntax transformation source location and performance hindered us
- ▶ S-expression based language a tough sell to industry programmers, as well as designers, and non-technical types
  - ▶ ...especially when paired up with Emacs as the editing platform.
  - ▶ Although once learnt many programmers and designers were expand and extend the language effectively
- ▶ Functional nature of the system is a big win, allowing data to be flexibly transformed to just the right runtime representation

<https://con.racket-lang.org/2013/danl-slides.pdf>

# 리습과 나

## 리습을 공부해도 쓸일이 없다

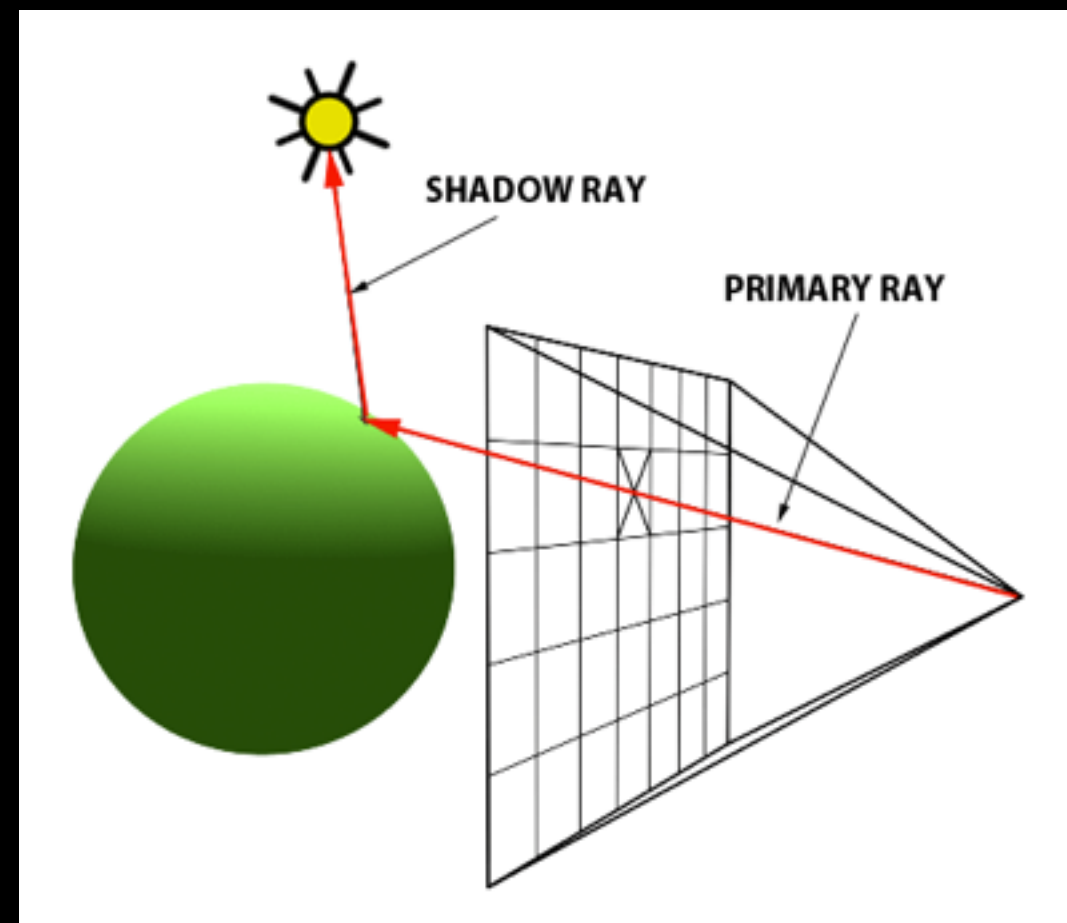
- Clojure SNG 서버를 만들어 보았다
  - 프로토타입 단계에서 필요한 기능을 금방 만들었다.
  - 금방 만들다 보니 금방 실증났다.
  - 다른 프로그래머가 쳐다 보기도 싫어한다.
  - 차라리 Python이나 Go 로 만들지 그랬냐며 빈정댄다.
- 다른 걸 해보자.
  - 굳이 Clojure로 하지 않아도 될것들
  - 그냥 최근에 C로 짜본건들
  - Raytracer / Raymarching



# Raytracer

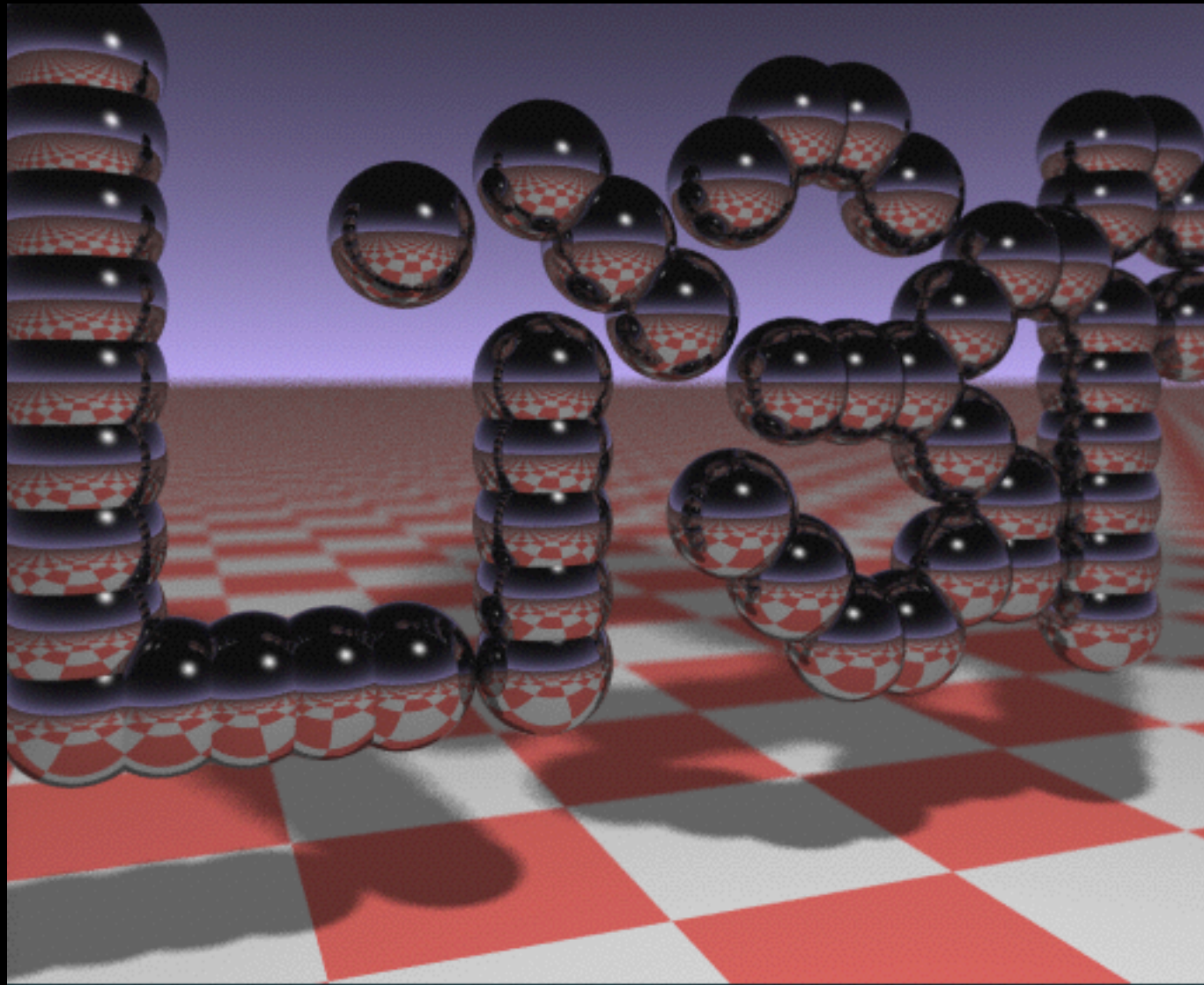
## Tracing Rays :-)

- The “Hello World” in Graphics
- A numerical application (Linear Algebra)
- Rendering algorithms
- Takes lots of time



# Raytracer

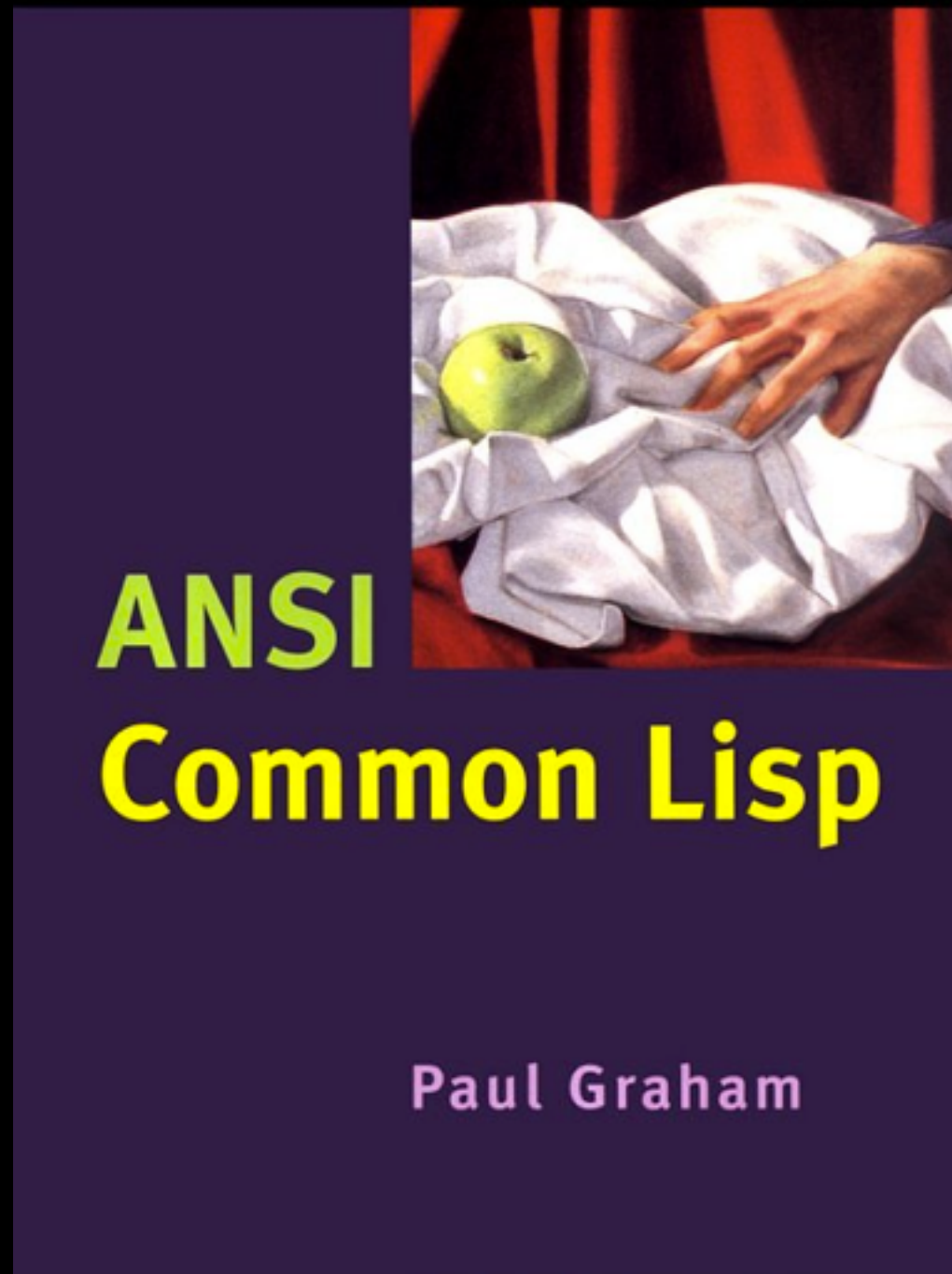
대략 이런 결과물



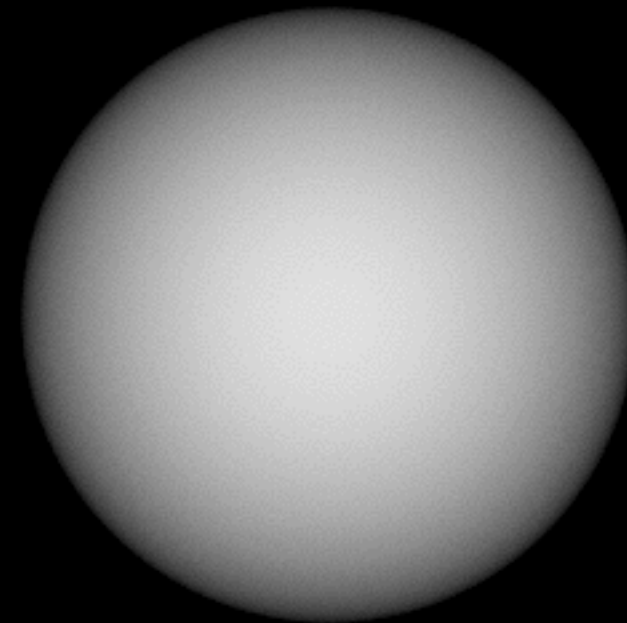
# Raytracer in Common lisp

Great Paul Graham

Prentice Hall Series in Artificial Intelligence



● 9장 예제



PRENTICE HALL

# Raytracer in Detail

## Vector

```
(defstruct vec3 :x :y :z)

(defn make-vec3 [x y z]
  (struct vec3 x y z))

(defn sq [x]
  (* x x))

(defn magsq [vec]
  (apply + (map sq (vals vec))))

(defn mag [vec]
  (Math/sqrt (magsq vec)))

(defn unit-vector [vec]
  (let [m (mag vec)]
    (apply make-vec3 (map #(/ % m) (vals vec)))))

(defn subtract [vec1 vec2]
  (apply make-vec3 (map #(- %1 %2) (vals vec1) (vals vec2)))))

(defn distance [vec1 vec2]
  (mag (subtract vec1 vec2)))
```

```
--ray.clj          2% (26,29)  (Clojure MRev) 10:35AM 1.20
```

# Raytracer in Detail

## Sphere

```
ray.clj

(defstruct sphere :center :radius)

(defn make-sphere [c r]
  (struct sphere c r))

(defn sphere-normal [s p]
  (unit-vector (subtract (:center s) p)))

(defn sphere-intersect [s p ray]
  (let [c (:center s)
        a (magsq ray)
        b (* 2 (+ (* (- (:x p) (:x c)) (:x ray))
                  (* (- (:y p) (:y c)) (:y ray))
                  (* (- (:z p) (:z c)) (:z ray))))
        c (+ (sq (- (:x p) (:x c)))
              (sq (- (:y p) (:y c)))
              (sq (- (:z p) (:z c)))
              (- (sq (:radius s))))
        n (minroot a b c)]
    (if n
      (make-vec3 (+ (:x p) (* n (:x ray)))
                  (+ (:y p) (* n (:y ray)))
                  (+ (:z p) (* n (:z ray))))
      nil)))
```

-- ray.clj 27% (59,46) (Clojure MRev) 10:36AM 1.56



# Raytracer in Detail

## Tracing

```
ray.clj

(defn lambert [s int ray]
  (let [norm (sphere-normal s int)]
    (max 0 (+ (* (:x ray) (:x norm))
              (* (:y ray) (:y norm))
              (* (:z ray) (:z norm))))))

(defn first-hit [world p ray]
  (→> (reduce (fn[h v]
                (if-let [i (sphere-intersect v p ray)]
                  (conj h [i v]) h)) [] world)
    (sort-by #(distance (first %) p))
    first))

(defn send-ray [w src ray]
  (if-let [[loc obj] (first-hit w src ray)]
    (* (lambert obj loc ray) 0.85)
    0))

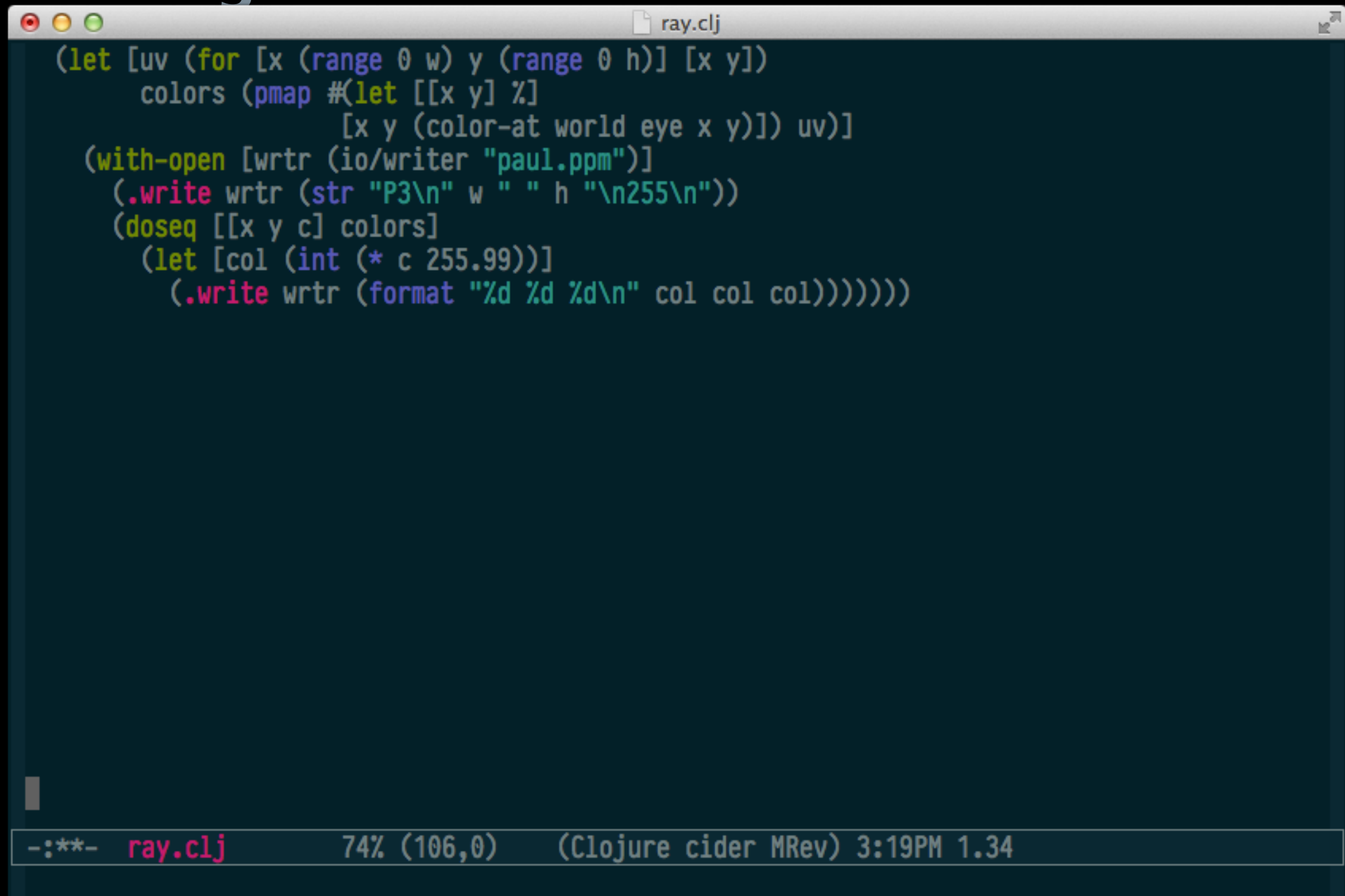
(defn color-at [w eye x y]
  (let [ray (unit-vector (subtract (make-vec3 x y 0) eye))]
    (send-ray w eye ray)))

(defn ray-trace-file [world eye w h]
  (let [img (img)]
    (for [y (range 0 h)]
      (for [x (range 0 w)]
        (let [c (color-at world eye x y)]
          (set! (get-in img [0 x y]) c))))
    img))

-:--- ray.clj 51% (82,0) (Clojure MRev) 10:37AM 1.29
```

# Raytracer in Detail

## Writing Numbers into file



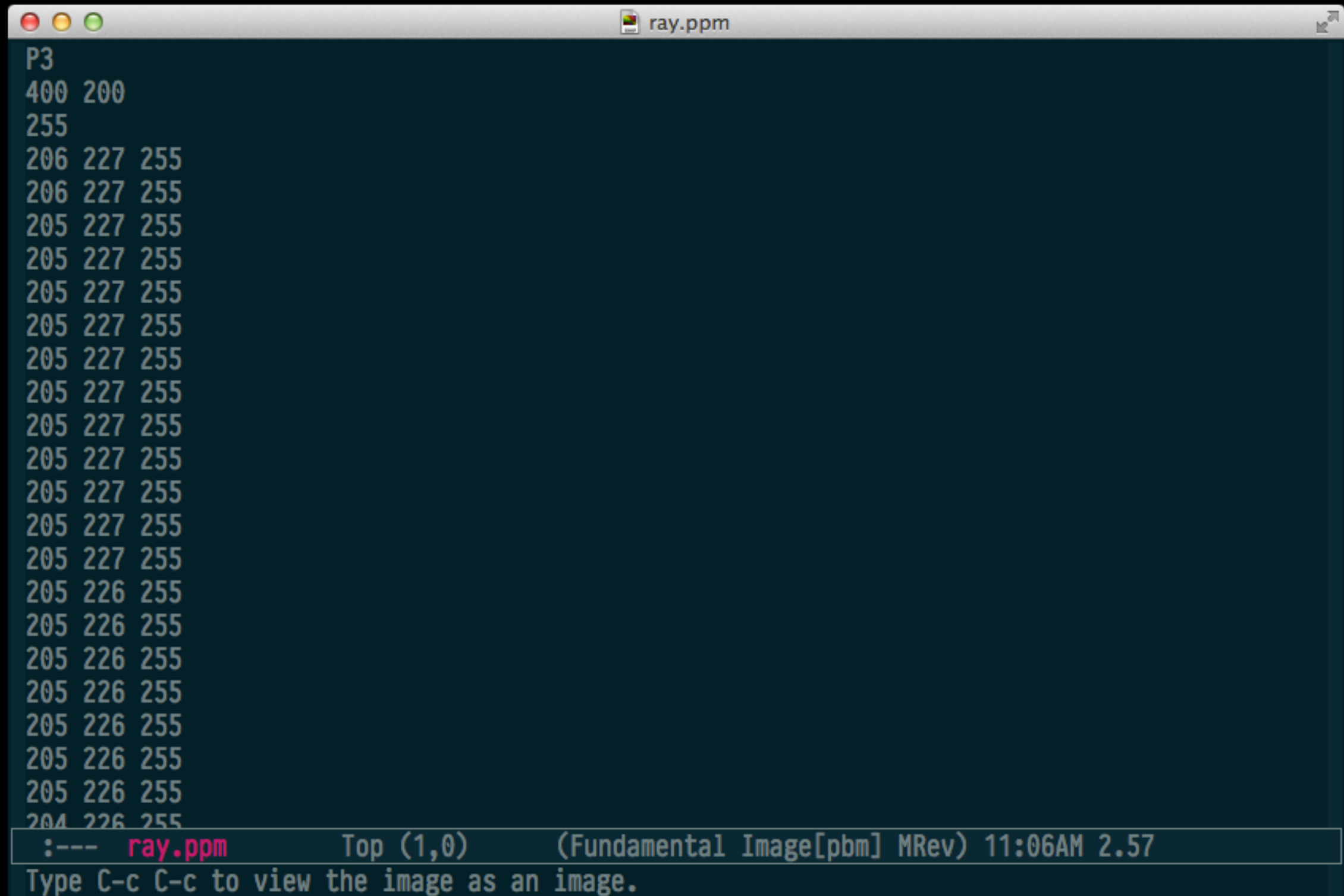
```
ray.clj
(let [uv (for [x (range 0 w) y (range 0 h)] [x y])
      colors (pmap #(let [[x y] %]
                      [x y (color-at world eye x y)]) uv)]
  (with-open [wtr (io/writer "paul.ppm")]
    (.write wtr (str "P3\n" w " " h "\n255\n"))
    (doseq [[x y c] colors]
      (let [col (int (* c 255.99))]
        (.write wtr (format "%d %d %d\n" col col col)))))))

-:***- ray.clj 74% (106,0) (Clojure cider MRev) 3:19PM 1.34
```



# Raytracer in Detail

## PPM file

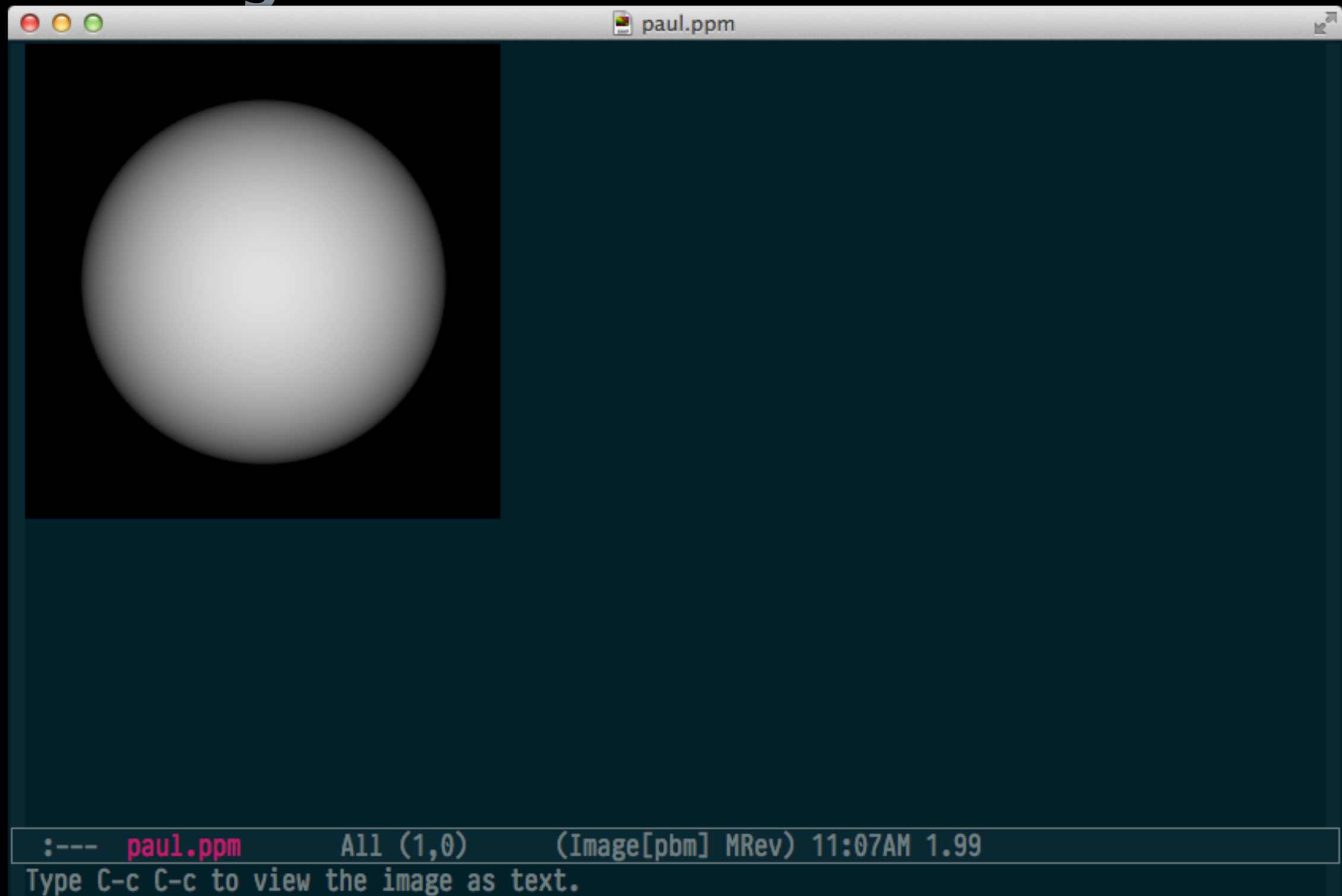


The screenshot shows a window titled "ray.ppm" with a dark blue background. The window displays the raw PPM data for a 400x200 image. The data is organized into rows, with the first row containing the P3 header and dimensions. Subsequent rows contain pixel data in the form of three integers (red, green, blue) separated by spaces. The data is truncated at the bottom of the window.

```
P3
400 200
255
206 227 255
206 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 227 255
205 226 255
205 226 255
205 226 255
205 226 255
205 226 255
205 226 255
205 226 255
205 226 255
204 226 255
:--- ray.ppm      Top (1,0)      (Fundamental Image[pbm] MRev) 11:06AM 2.57
Type C-c C-c to view the image as an image.
```

# Raytracer in Detail

## Viewing PPM file



# Advanced Raytracer

## Features

- Shadow
- Lambertian Material
- Metal Material
- Dielectric Material
- Camera
- Performance

# clojure.core.matrix

## Vector[1d] / Matrix[md] library

```
core.clj

(ns oneweek-clj.core
  (:require [clojure.core.matrix :as mat]
             (:gen-class))

(mat/set-current-implementation :vectorz)

(defn vec3
  [u v w]
  (mat/matrix [u v w]))

(defn ray
  [a b]
  {:origin a :direction b})

(defn reflect
  [v n]
  (mat/sub v (mat/mul 2.0 (mat/dot v n) n)))

(defn refract
  [v n ni-over-nt]
  (let [uv (mat/normalise v)
        dt (mat/dot uv n)
        discriminant (- 1.0 (* ni-over-nt ni-over-nt (- 1 (* dt dt))))]
    (if (> discriminant 0)
      -:***- core.clj      Top (20,0)      (Clojure MRev) 10:50AM 1.32
      ))
  Auto-saving...done
```

# defstruct vs defrecord

## Why should I use defrecord in clojure

- Performance
- With additional macro machinery around defrecord, I can get field validation, default values, and whatever other stuff I want
- Records can implement arbitrary interfaces or protocols (maps can't)
- Records act as maps for most purposes
- keys and vals return results in stable (per-creation) order

# Materials in defrecord

```
core.clj

(defprotocol shader
  (scatter [this ray-in hrec]))

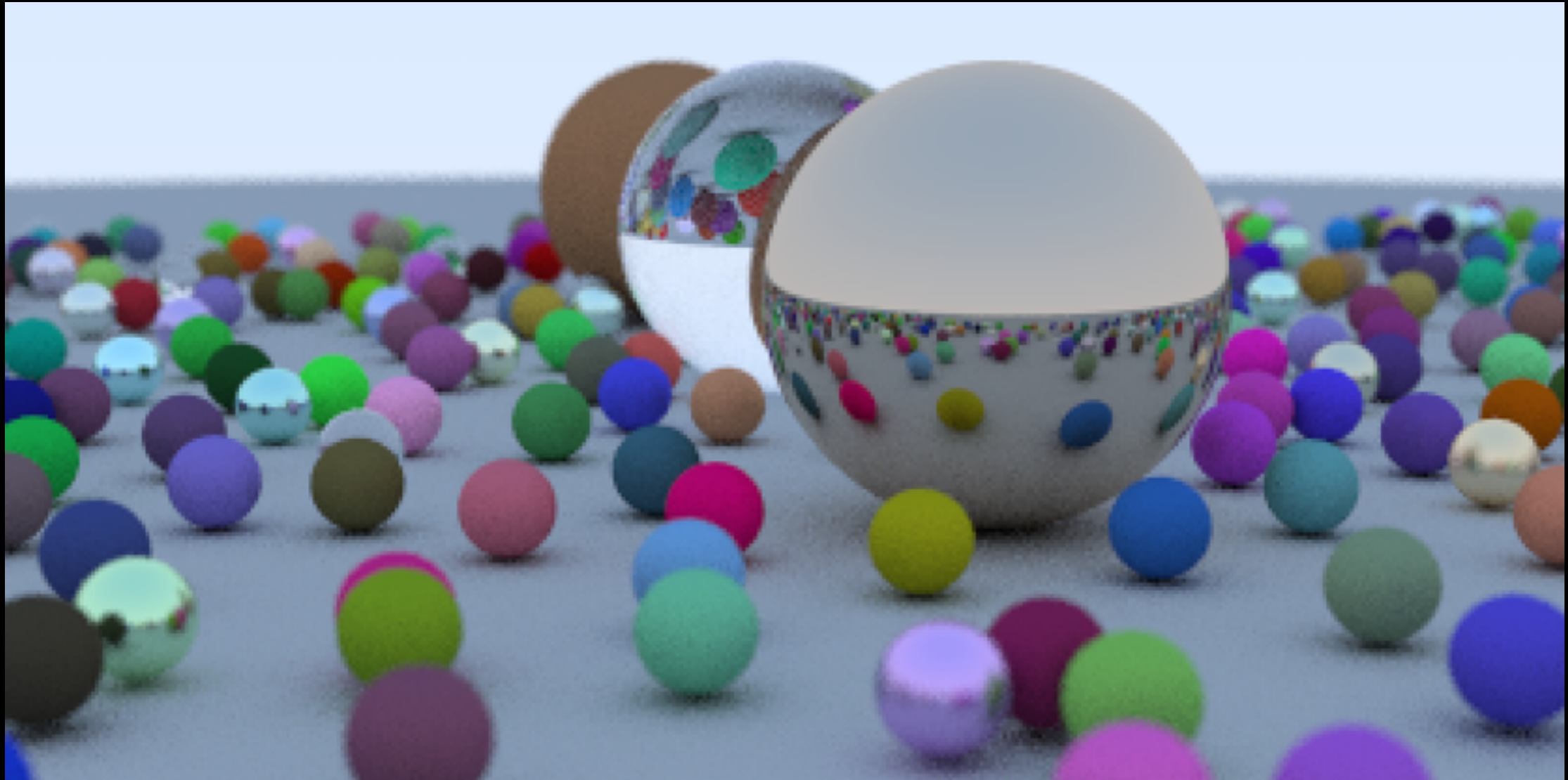
(defrecord lambertian [albedo]
  shader
  (scatter [this ray-in {:keys [t p normal material]]]
    (let [target (mat/add p normal (rand-in-unit-sphere))]
      {:scattered (ray p (mat/sub target p))
       :attenuation albedo})))

(defrecord metal [albedo fuzz]
  shader
  (scatter [this ray-in {:keys [t p normal material]]]
    (let [reflected (reflect (mat/normalise (:direction ray-in)) normal)
          scattered (ray p (mat/add reflected
                                     (mat/mul fuzz
                                       (rand-in-unit-sphere))))]
      (if (> (mat/dot (:direction scattered) normal) 0)
        {:scattered scattered
         :attenuation albedo})))

(defn schlick
  [cosine ri]
  (let [r0 (/ (- 1 0 ri) (+ 1 0 ri))]
    -:**)

-:*** core.clj 21% (108,0) (Clojure MRev) 10:53AM 0.98
Auto-saving...done
```

# Output





# Using GPU in Clojure

## GPU programming libraries

- Java Graphics API
- Penumbra(OpenGL Wrapper)
- Calx(OpenCL Wrapper)
- ClojureCL(OpenCL Wrapper)
- Neanderthal(BLAS Wrapper)
- Shadertone(Shader programming)

# Shadertone

## Shadertoy in Clojure

- [shadertoy.com](http://shadertoy.com)

**Shadertoy**  [Browse](#) [Live](#) [New](#) [Sign In](#)

**+** **Image**

**Shader Inputs**

```
1  /*
2  HOWTO Get Started With Ray Marching
3  by Michael Pohoreski aka MysticReddit
4  Version 0.45, April 7, 2015
5
6  = Introduction =
7
8  Are you wondering how some of those awesome ShaderToy demos are created?
9  Want to learn about ray marching but have NO idea how to start?
10
11 This is a mini-tutorial on how to get started with ray marching
12 in the spirit of the famous "NeHe OpenGL Tutorials".
13 I dub it the PoHo of Ray Marching. :-)
14
15 For now we're not going to write a ray marching renderer; instead we'll
16 simply play around with an existing one to get familiar the techniques
17 of constructive solid geometry and distance functions to see how it works.
18
19 = Steps =
20
21 1. First, you'll want to read this introduction:
22    Don't worry if it seems complicated and you don't understand.
23    This is just to get familiar with some concepts.
24
25    http://www.iquliezles.org/www/material/nvscene2008/rwrtt.pdf
26
27 2. Next, try out the provided examples!
28    I've provided some "lessons" where you can try out small demos.
29
30    Change the # to the lesson you want. (See Table of Contents below)
31    Then hit the |> triangle button below the code but above the 'iChannel0' p
32 */
33
34 #define LESSON 1
35
36 /*
37 = Lesson Table of Contents =
38
39 Lesson 0 --- see "Creative time!" note below ---
40
```

# Shadertone

## Usage

```
core.clj<sot>
(ns sot.core
  (:use [overtone.live])
  (:require [shadertone.tone :as t])
  (:gen-class))

(defn -main [& args]
  ;; start up shadertone
  (t/start "src/sot/throb.glsl")

  ;; wait around...
  (Thread/sleep (* 10 1000))

  ;; Stop shadertone
  (t/stop)
  (println "Done. The program should stop.")
  (System/exit 0))
```

-:\*\*\*- core.clj<sot> All (13,5) Git-master (Clojure MRev) 11:15AM 1.27

# Shadertone

## GLSL(OpenGL Shading Language)



```
uniform float iOvertoneVolume;
//uniform float iGlobalTime;
void main(void) {
    gl_FragColor = vec4(cos(iGlobalTime) * 0.5 + 0.5,
                        0.5,
                        0.5,
                        1.0);
}
```

throb.glsl

--:--- throb.glsl All (1,0) Git:master (GLSL hs ElDoc MRev Abbrev Fill) 11:16AM 1.3

# Shadertone

## GLSL(raymarching)

```
void main(void)
{
    vec2 window_pos          = -1.0 + 2.0*(gl_FragCoord.xy/iResolution.xy);
    vec3 camera_up           = vec3(0,1,0);
    vec3 camera_lookat       = vec3(0,0,0);
    vec3 camera_pos          = vec3(5.0*cos(0.1*iGlobalTime),
                                   5.0,
                                   5.0*sin(0.1*iGlobalTime));

    vec3 light_pos           = vec3(5.0,10.0,5.0);
    vec3 norm_camera_dir     = normalize(camera_lookat-camera_pos);
    vec3 u                   = normalize(cross(camera_up,norm_camera_dir));
    vec3 v                   = cross(norm_camera_dir,u);
    vec3 near_plane_center   = (camera_pos+norm_camera_dir);
    vec3 near_plane_coord    = (near_plane_center +
                                window_pos.x*u*iResolution.x/iResolution.y +
                                window_pos.y*v);
    vec3 norm_eye_ray        = normalize(near_plane_coord-camera_pos);

    const float max_depth    = 100.0;
    vec2 dist_id             = vec2(0.02,0.0);
    float cur_depth          = 1.0;
    vec3 cur_color,p;
```

```
// ray_march to find the depth and object intersected
```

```
-:--- raymarching1.glsl 55% (115,0) (GLSL hs E1Doc MRev Abbrev Fill) 11:18AM 1.28
```

# Shadertone

## Lisp-like GLSL

```
03demo_translate.clj
(ns demo3
  (:require [shadertone.shader :as s]
            [shadertone.translate :as trans]))

;; translate this Clojure-like code to a GLSL shader
(trans/defshader simple
  '((uniform vec3 iResolution)
    (uniform float iGlobalTime)
    (defn void main []
      (setq vec2 uv (/ gl_FragCoord.xy iResolution.xy))
      (setq float b (abs (sin iGlobalTime)))
      (setq gl_FragColor (vec4 uv.x uv.y b 1.0)))))
;;(print simple)

;; wrap the shader in an atom to allow it to be watched & modified
(def simple-atom (atom simple))
(s/start simple-atom)

;; swap it out for something simple
(swap! simple-atom (fn [x] "
void main(void) {
  gl_FragColor = vec4(1.0,0.5,0.25,1.0);
}
"))

-:--- 03demo_translate.clj Top (1,0) (Clojure MRev) 11:19AM 1.29
```

# Lessons

- Immutable vs mutable의 특성을 이해하고 적재적소에 활용하자
- defstruct 보다는 defrecord
- GPU를 활용할 수 있으나 아직 좀 부족한 감이 있다
- CPU최적화(e.g. SIMD) 방법은 찾지 못했다.(VM?)