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5.6.) -e2el Loo7up 4unctions.....









- arrays of arrays
- atomic counters
- `std::atomic`
- Separate program objects (also known as separate shader objects)
-





\$

compute shader has access to many of the same resources as fragment and other shader processors, such as textures, buffers, image variables, atomic counters, and so on. It does not have any predefined inputs nor any predefined function outputs. It is not parallel to the other shader processors, and thus, it can be used to process a single pixel or a group of pixels, or even a group of pixels in a group of pixels.

,

- the source character set used for the OpenGL ES shading language is UTF-8 in the UTF-8 encoding scheme. Invalid UTF-8 characters are ignored. During preprocessing, the following applies:

- The value zero is always interpreted as the end of the string
- "ac7slash @EFA, is used to indicate line continuation when immediately preceded by a newline.
- White space consists of one or more of the following characters: the space character, horizontal tab, vertical tab, line feed, carriage return, and null character.





! !

) !  
3# % % 309 : ! 3# %

! !

!!"#\$%!!  
!!&#"%!!

*			.	&
1	@hi&hestA	parenthetical &roupin&	@ A	:
)	unar .	de'ined N ; O P		Ri&ht to Le't
(	multiplicative	Q ? R		Le't to Ri&ht
*	additive	N ;		Le't to Ri&ht
/	bit;#ise shi't	SS TT		Le't to Ri&ht
0	relational	S T SU TU		Le't to Ri&ht
8	e=ualit .	UU PU		Le't to Ri&ht
5	bit;#ise and	V		Le't to Ri&ht
6	bit;#ise e2clusive or	W		Le't to Ri&ht
1+	bit;#ise inclusive or	X		Le't to Ri&ht
11	lo&ical and	VV		Le't to Ri&ht
1)	@lo#estA	XX		Le't to Ri&ht

- he operator can be used in either o' the 'ollo#in& #a.s:

-- here are no number si&n based operators @e.&. no or =A, no MM operator, nor is there a operator.

- he semantics o' appl.in& operators in the preprocessor match those standard in the %NN preprocessor #ith the 'ollo#in& e2ceptions:

- he )nd operand in a lo&ical and @FVVFA operation is evaluated i' and onl . i' the 1st operand evaluates to non;Eero.
- he )nd operand in a lo&ical or @RXFA operation is evaluated i' and onl . i' the 1st operand evaluates to Eero.
- here is no boolean t.pe and no boolean literals. or ! result is returned as inte&er or 5 respectivel.. > herever a boolean operand is e2pected, an . non;Eero inte&er is interpreted as and a Eero inte&er as ! .

\$' an operand is not evaluated, the presence o' unde'ined identi'iers in the operand #ill not cause an error.

3reprocessor e2pressions #ill be evaluated at compile time.

# will cause the implementation to put a diagnostic message into the shader object's information log (see section 8.1) if Shader, Program and Program Pipeline Queries are supported in the OpenGL ES Graphics System Specification version 4.0 or later to access a shader object's information log. The message # will be the tokens "GL\_SHADER\_BINARY" in the



- the initial state of the compiler is as if the directive

/

as issued, tell the compiler that all error and warning reporting must be done according to this specification, including extensions.

Each extension can define its allowed granularity of scope. If nothing is said, the granularity is a shader (that is, a single compilation unit), and the extension directives must occur before any non-preprocessor

!!

0





! !

<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>				
<?	<?>	<b>B</b>		<? !	<? !	> <b>B</b>
<?	<? !			<?	<? !	
E?	E?	>	<b>B</b>	E?		E?
<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>			<b>H</b>		
E? >!		E? >!			E? >!	

) : one o'  
\$ < E ; F X Y Z [ %

\$identi'iers startin& # ith H&IBI are reserved 'or use b. OpenGL ES, and ma. not be declared in a shader. \$t is an error to redeclare a variable, includin& those startin& H&IBI.

- he ma2imum len&th o' an identi'ier is 1+)\* characters. \$t is an error i' the len&th e2ceeds this value.

## 5 -

Some lan&ua&e rules described belo# depend on the 'ollo#in& de'initions.

5ò

5 > 0

shader contains a o' a variable . i', a'ter preprocessin&, the shader contains a statement that #ould read or #rite . @or part o' 2A, #hether or not run;time 'lo# o' contro Rnrtir





! (

&

If variables and functions must be declared before being used. Variable and function names are



\$ % ! ' ( !

&

9

E?

\$ % ! ' ( !



\$ %! '( !

decimal;constant:

nonEero;di&it

decimal;constant di&it

!

\$

! ! )

# . ) !

\$ # . ) ! )

\$V # . ) ! )

# . ) ! # . ) ! )

)

\$

5 )

5 ) one o'

< E ; F X Y Z [ %

! ) 8 one o'

\$ % ! ' ( !

## E2amples

>	<u>*?2 _)</u>	4	> <u>2</u>
>	<u>*?2 _@</u>	4	> <u>2</u>
5>	<u>*?2 _@</u> ; (-	4	5> 2

\$ % ! ' ( !

\$ % ! ' ( !

! ' (

The OpenGL ES Shader Language includes data types for generic scalar, vector, and matrix types. The language also includes data types for floating-point values, integers, and booleans. Floating-point vector variables can be used to store colors, normals, positions, texture coordinates, texture lookup results and the like. Boolean vectors can be used for component-wise comparisons of numeric vectors. Some examples of vector declarations are:

```
: >4 ;  
= ;
```

\$ % ! ' ( !

" ecause a sin&le opa=ue t.pe declaration e''ectivel . declares t#o ob&ects, the opa=ue handle itsel' and the ob&ect it is a handle to, there is room 'or both a stora&e =uali'ier and a memor . =uali'ier. -he stora&e =uali'ier #ill =uali'. the opa=ue handle, #hile the memor . =uali'ier #ill =uali'. the ob&ect it is a handle to.

! 2

Sampler t.pes @e.&., E?A are opa=ue t.pes, declared and behavin& as described above 'or opa=ue t.pes.

\$ % ! ' ( !

! 4

\$ % ! ' ( !

in. restrictions on the use of a type or qualifier also apply to a structure that contains that type or qualifier. This applies recursively.

Structures can contain variables of any type except:

- atomic\_uint (since there is no mechanism to specify the binding)
- image types (since there is no mechanism to specify the format qualifier)

**! 5 . &**

Variables of the same type can be aggregated into arrays by declaring a name followed by brackets [ ], - A enclosing an optional size. When present, the type of the array must be a scalar or a vector of scalars.

\$ % ! ' ( !

I=J  
9 K I9 J  
" 1 :  
I " J  
9 I=JI:J  
2 =  
I J2 :  
0 <4 92=2D 7 '  
IJ



\$ % ! ' ( !

```

      IJ 1      I:J  >2A4 :2A      ;      .      :
;IJ 1      IJ  >2A4 :2A4 =2A      ;      .      =

```

```

      IGJ
      IJ 1

```

: ote that the initialiEer itsel' does not need to be a constant e2pression but the len&th o' the initialiEer #ill be a constant e2pression.

rra.s can have initialiEers 'ormed 'rom arra. constructors:

```

      IGJ 1      IGJ =294 92:4 G2A4 G2:4 >2>
      IGJ 1      IJ =294 92:4 G2A4 G2:4 >2>

```

n arra. o' arra.s can be declared as

\$ % ! ' ( !

) 0 6  
) ) 7 <>  
0 9 IJ  
9 IJ 4 5 . ;  
6  
) ) 7 <:  
0 9 I9J 4 .  
) IJ 4 5 . ; 4  
6 ;

\$ %! '( !

% defines #here names may be defined. > it in a single

% \* a name has at most one

\$ %! ' ( !

i';e2pression i';statement else;statement,

a variable declared in the i';statement is scoped to the end o' the i';statement. variable declared in the

) ! is considered  
) is a statement that

0 A 6

\$ % ! ' ( !

! !

\$ % ! ' ( !

! ;

\$ % ! ' ( !



\$ % ! ' ( !

! )  
. % is one o'

\$ % ! ' ( !

- / ! %
- n % %
- n ar

\$ % ! ' ( !

- the output of the vertex2 shader and the input of the fragment shader form a shader interface. For this interface, vertex2 shader output variables and fragment shader input variables of the same name must match in type and qualification, with a few exceptions: - the storage qualifiers must, of course, differ (one is `in` and one is `out`). A. #s op

\$ % ! ' ( !



\$ % ! ' ( !

```

7      $      0      ;      <
;      4      ; 222
222      222
9      IJ      ;      ;      .
        <      ;      ;      .
6 $      <

```

- here are implementation;dependent limits on the number o' the shader stora&e bloc7s used 'or each t .pe o' shader, the combined number o' shader stora&e bloc7s used 'or a pro&ram, and the amount o' stora&e re=uired b . each individual shader stora&e bloc7. \$' an . o' these limits are e2ceeded, it #ill cause a compile;time or lin7;time error.

\$ %! ' ( !

GLSL ES (.1 does not support interface blocks or shader inputs or outputs.

an interface block is started by a or 7e. #ord, 'ollo#ed b. a block name, 'ollo#ed b. an

\$ % ! ' ( !

Repeatin& the or inter'ace =ual'i'ier 'or a member's stora&e =ual'i'ier is optional. 4or  
e2ample,

0 ,  
9 8 9 ! 4 <2  
4 <2



\$ % ! ' ( !

\$' an instance name @ A is not used,

\$ % ! ' ( !

- a variable outside a bloc7, and a bloc7 #ith no instance name, #here the variable has the same name as a member in the bloc7.

4or bloc7s declared as arra.s, the arra. inde2 must also be included #hen accessin& members, as in this e2ample

```

,      0      BK#      ,      I:J      :
9      H      '      H
9      H      '      K      8      H
-
6      I9J
222

```

\$ % ! ' ( !

\$ % ! ' ( !

\$ % ! ' ( !

;  
; !  
!

Speci'.in& this #ill ma7e per;'ra&ment tests be per'ormed be'ore 'ra&ment shader e2ecution. \$n addition  
it is an error to staticall. #rite to &IB4ra& ! epth in the 'ra&ment shader. \$' this is not declared, per;

\$ % ! ' ( !

\$ % ! ' ( !

- the location specifies the location by which the OpenGL ES 3.0 can reference the uniform and update its

\$ % ! ' ( !

;  
;  
4 4  
! !  
8 8

Uniform and shader storage blocks can be declared with optional qualifiers, and so can their individual member declarations. Such block qualification is scoped only to the content of the



\$ % ! ' ( !

- he / ) =ualifier specifies the binding point corresponding to the uniform or shader storage block,  
which will be used to obtain the values of the member variables of the block. It is a compile-time error to  
specify the / )



\$ % ! ' ( !

; 1 : !

# will establish that the atomic counter / has a binding to buffer binding point ) at an offset of 5 basic machine units into that buffer. - the offset for binding point ) # will again be post-incremented by \* the size of an atomic counter.

> When multiple variables are listed in a layout declaration, the effect # will be the same as if the # were declared one at a time, in order from left to right.

" bindings points are not inherited, only offsets. Each binding point tracks its own current default ' or inheritance of subsequent variables using the same / ). - the initial state of compilation is that all binding points have an offset of 0. - the offset can be set per binding point at global scope without declaring a variable. For example,

; 1 : 4 1 9 !

Establishes that the next C

\$ %! '( !

! ! ! )  
!  
!  
!  
!  
U  
!  
!  
;E  
<Y  
;E  
[  
[C  
!  
;E  
<Y  
[  
;E  
!  
;E  
<Y  
[  
;E

\$ % ! ' ( !

\$ % ! ' ( !

3recisions are e2pressed in terms o' ma2imum relative error in units o' 9L3 @units in the last placeA,

\$ % ! ' ( !

- the required ranges and precisions for precision qualifiers are:

;  
\* + :  
+ 9  
\* + \*  
:

6

\$ % ! ' ( !

- For signed and unsigned integers, the value is truncated. Bits in positions not present in the target precision are set to zero. Positions start at zero and the least significant bit is considered to be position zero for this purpose.



\$ % ! ' ( !

\$n-other







\$ % ! ' ( !

Initially, by default, all output variables are allowed to be variant. -o 'orce all output variables to be invariant, use the pragma

), -+ "

before all declarations in a shader. \$' this pragma is used after the declaration of an. variables or functions, then the set of outputs that behave as invariant is undefined.

Generally, invariance is ensured at the cost of 'le2ibilit. in optimization, so performance can be degraded

\$ % ! ' ( !

! 4

)

\$nvariance must be &uaranteed 'or constant e2pressions. particular constant e2pression must evaluate to



\$ % ! ' ( !



\$ % ! ' ( !

~~\$make variables=unali'ied #ith , , , , or B ma. not be passed to~~

\$ % ! ' ( !!

'

)

! ) !! !

' . &

! ) !! !

- the constructor `int (int)` / preserves the bit pattern in the argument, which will change the argument's value if its sign bit is set. - the constructor `int (int)` / preserves the bit pattern in the argument, which will change its value if it is negative.

! ) !! !

Some useful vector constructors are as follows:

```

=
9 9 < . 9 5 =
9 : 9 A ; >

: 4 . : :
= 4 4 . = =
9 4 4 4 9 7

: = =
= 9 9

= :4 =2 1 :2 4 =2; 1 :2;4 =2. 1
= 4 : =2 1 4 =2; 1 :2 4 =2. 1 :2;
9 =4
9 4 =
9 :4 :

```

Some examples of these are:

```

9 1 9 A2A4 >2A4 A2A4 >2A
9 1 9 >2A >2A
= 1 = 9

```

-o initialize the diagonal of a matrix with all other elements set to zero:

```

:
=
9

```

- that is, `! 7 8 7 8` is set to the 'load argument' for all `> <`

! ) !! !

! ) !! !

' !! . &



! ) !! !

:  
2  
2.

! ) !! !

rra. subscriptin& s.nta2 can also be applied to vectors to provide numeric inde2in&. So in

9

% 7 8 re'ers to the third element o' pos and is e=uivalent to % 5

! ) !! !

! ) !! !

#here the &eneral e2pression

5 1

is e=uivalent to

1

#here ! ! is the value returned b. ! ! .% \* % is as described belo#, and the ! !  
 .% and .% must satis'. the semantic re=uirements o' both % and e=uals @6A.

! ) !! !

- the operator is multipl.  $\otimes(A, \#)$  here both operands are matrices or one operand is a vector

! ) !! !

•

! ) !! !

' " ( 9 )





**0**

\* !

%!  
) !  
.%

\* !

\* !

0 +

\* !

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_!  
% \_\_\_\_\_!  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* !

0

Conditional control flow in the shader language is done by either `if`, `while`, or **for** statements:

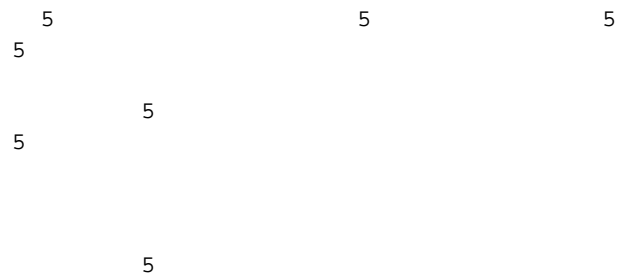
```
if (condition) {  
    // code to execute if condition is true  
}  
  
while (condition) {  
    // code to execute while condition is true  
}  
  
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {  
    // code to execute for each element in the array  
}
```

> here

\* !

0

for, while, and do loops are allowed as follows:



See section 6.1 of the C Language Grammar for the definitive specification of loops.

The loop first evaluates the condition, then the body, then the condition again. If the condition evaluates to true, the loop repeats. If the condition evaluates to false, the loop terminates.

\* !

0 ! =





ℓ + \$ %ℓ !

2

& + \$ %& !

4ra&ment shader helper invocations e2ecute the same shader code as non;helper invocations, but #ill not

£ + \$ % !

- he built; in constant  $10J$ , &  $\% (5$

& + \$ %& !

!H ' \* ' 1 >E





& + , !





8 + , !

& )  
&en4 - .pe @&en4 - .pe .A

Returns the hyperbolic sine function  $\sinh(x)$ .

& + , !



& + , !



& + , !

8 + , !

4 ! + 8 \* \* 1 6 1 +



& + , !

& )

& + , !

& )



& + , !

& )  
&en4 - .pe

-

! + ,

4 0 9 ) +

& )

- g )

& + , !

**4 2 ( : +**

Relational and e=ualit. op=u 1 0t. op=u 1 0tb !

& + , !

4 4 +

& )  
-  
&en\$.pe K @&en\$.pe ! , E2tracts bits through  
int , int / AL  
&en9-.pe K @&en9-.pe ! ,  
int , int / AL

& + , !

& )

-

lo#p &en\$ - .pe A>H@&en\$ - .pe ! AL  
lo#p &en\$ - .pe A>H@&en9 - .pe ! AL

Returns the bit number o' the least si&ni''icant one bit in



& + , !

4 5 ) +

& + , !

& + , !

& )  
hi&hp ivec) > @&sampler) ! %! , int ! ) -



& + , !

⌘ + , !

⌘ )

& + , !

& )  
-  
&vec\* @ @&sampler) ! %/ \* vec) -,  
@a % ! & A & ) - ) , (vec) ) - ) A ) - )  
&vec\* @ @&sampler( ! %/ \* vec( -,

& + , !

& ) -

&vec\* S I@ @@sampler) ! %! \* vec( -,  
vec) ) - )., vec) ) - ) A

&vec\* S I@ @@sampler) ! %! \* vec\* -,  
vec) ) - )., vec) ) - ) A

&vec\* S I@ @@sampler( ! %! \* vec\* -,  
vec( ) - )., vec( ) - ) A

'loat S I@ @samp,p@)



& + , !





& + , !

& )

- !



& + , !

& )  
void

-



## 4 !

+

--the shader invocation control 'unction is onl . available in compute shaders. \$t is used to control the relative e2ecution order o' multiple shader invocations used to process a local #or7 &roup @in the case o' compnvdc0Pshadr i



& + , !

⌘ + , !

dditionall., memor. barrier 'unctions order stores per'ormed b. the callin& invocation, as observed b.

and 'gm k s described in chapter 8 of the OpenGL ES specification, shaders can be lin7eed

"

-

- the precision of a vertex output does not need to match the precision of the corresponding input.
- the minimum precision at which vertex outputs are interpolated is the minimum of the vertex output



5

\*

Quali'ier %lass

Quali'ier

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9ni'orms

9"Θ

Stora&e

—  
—

: ?

Des

Des

u2iliar.

—  
—  
—

: 0

÷ ?

÷ ?

Des

Des

La.out



GLSL S.nta2



~~ternary or logical operation is only guaranteed to be convergent after the statement, irrespective of the uniformity of the result of the operation. The effect of this is that an expression such as~~

~~—Bxx7—  
⊕  
⊕—~~

#

\* \*

"

-

#

\* \*

"%&,!KB(%\$ (#+Q,!KB(%\$ "%&,!7(BN?%, (#+Q,!7(BN?%, "%&,!7(BN% (#+Q,!7(BN% -\*,  
N\*HHB N\*"\$ \$ %[@B" )%H#N\*"\$ \$ 7B\$+ -B)Q ,#"-% K"@) ),B( )"B)Q K%(N%\$,  
"%&,!B\$+"% (#+Q,!B\$+"% '%( ,#NB"!7B( NB(% , BHK%( )B\$- [@%),#\*\$

#

\* \*

- he 'ollo#in& describes the &rammar 'or the OpenGL ES Shadin& Lan&ua&e in terms o' the above to7ens.

```

/! 0 )
l ' 2 "l4l '

%      0 .%
      /! 0 )
l2 "+$ 2 ( "A2 "
Nl2 "+$ 2 ( "A2 "
4 $A "+$ 2 ( "A2 "
B$ $ +$ 2 ( "A2 "
' 4 "O-A ' 2 .%      l&H"O-A ' 2

%      .0 .%
%      0 .%
%      .0 .%      ' 4 "OB A+P ' '      0 .%      l&H"OB A+P ' '
      0 !!
%      .0 .%      $ " 4l '      0( ' ' + "l$ 2
%      .0 .%      l2+0$ -
%      .0 .%      ' +0$ -
?? 4l '      0( ' ' + "l$ 2
```

#

\* \*

0 !!0# ) 03 #0%

0 !!0# ) 0 .%

0 !!0# ) 03 #0% + \$ == A 0 .%

0 !!0# )

0 ) ' 4 " 0 - A ' 2

II & 2 + ! , ! , \* / ! . ! ! 5 ) #  
II , 3 ) " # 3 5 ) # # Q % 0 % R  
II = # ) : ! # ; ) ) 5 ) # # % . 0 . %

0 )

% 0 %

% . 0 . %

0 . %

% . 0 . %

12 + 0 \$ - 0 . %

' + 0 \$ - 0 . %

0 % 0 . %

II & 2 2 ) ! 0 ± " M θ ° % À ~~RB~~ . % À 0 ~~ECB~~ 3 • . 0 < \$ β I





#

\* \*

% 0 ! ( ' = l + \$ \$ 2

% 0 ! l ' 2 " l 4 l ' ( ' = l + \$ \$ 2 l l ! . /!

% 0 ! l ' 2 " l 4 l ' ) 0! ( ' = l + \$ \$ 2

) 0!

+ \$ = = A l ' 2 " l 4 l '



#

\* \*

#

\* \*

! 0 % 0 !  
% 0 ! ! 0 % 0 !

2

! 0 % 0 !  
0 !  
! 0 !  
% 0 !  
(@€ % ! 0 !  
0 !

#

\* \*

12"

N12"

*p* 1B\$\$

*p* 1 \$†

~~*p*~~ 1 \$E

' +

*B* ' +

*B* ' +

*B* ' +

*l* ' + , ' +

#

\* \*

$I(A = - ' + NB ')$

$I(A = - ' A AL)$

$N(A = - ')$

$N(A = - ')$

$N(A = - ' + NB ')$

$N(A = - ' A AL)$

$S < 3LER) ! < S$

$\$S < 3LER) ! < S$

$9S < 3LER) ! < S$

#

\* \*

% 0 ! % 0 % 0) ! 0! ( ' =1+ \$ \$ 2

0) ! 0!

#

\* \*

#

\* \*

#

\* \*

- Replace  $03 \#0 \%$  and  $0 \ 0 \ 30 \ \%$  with the  $e2istin\&$  rule .





S+++( : %onditional Gump parameter @ , , **B** , ;**B** A must be a boolean

S+++: Operator not supported 'or operand t.pes @e.&. mat\* Q vec(A

S++:/:



L+++: -oo man . verte2 input values

L+++: -oo man . verte2 output values

L+++: -oo man . uni'orm values

L+++: -oo man . 'ra&ment output values

L+++: 4ra&ment shader uses an input #here there is no correspondin& verte2 output

.

!

!

. ! !

- : on; square matrices of type `mat%2R` consume the same space as a square matrix of type `mat` :  
#here : is the greater of % and R. Variables of type `mat` occupies ) complete rows. - these  
rules allow implementations more flexibility in how variables are stored.  
Other variables consume only the minimum space required.



!! !

yá y€



!! !

Option: : o, this #ould be e2pensive to implement on devices that do not natiuel . support it.

RESOL9 - \$O : : : o. -he speci'ication should allo# e''icient implementation o' mediu'p 'loat on 10;bit  
'loatin& point hard#are but must also be implementable on devices #hich onl . natiuel . support ();bit  
'loatin& point.

Should the 'ra&ment shader have a de'ault precisionC

1erte2 shaders have a de'ault hi&h precision because lo#er precisions are not su''icient 'or the ma&orit . o'  
&raphics applications. , o#ever, man . 'ra&ment shader operations do not bene'it 'rom hi&h precision and









!! !

2 + - + %

Should local 'unctions hide all 'unctions o' the same sameC

- his is considered use 'ul i' local 'unction declarations are allo#ed. , o#ever, the onl. use 'or local

'unction declarations in GLSL ctic0sips Q 1 Q l,ctions hide oons eR tG tr • Ir 6"ltb IQ4EptinsESII u63p0Ailrations are



!! !

0 6

0 1 >2A +" ) " % ) 4 < +" ) " 2  
6





RESOL9 - \$O : : Keep the basic preprocessor as defined in the GLSL ES 1.++ specification.

Option: Replace the current version directive mechanism with a better character sequence that must always occur at the start of the shader. This is similar to other standards that have multiple versions e.g., C++.

Option: <4;5 characters an optional 'feature of' GLSL ES 1.1+

RESOLUTION : : Replace the version directive in GLSL ES 1.1 with a character sequence that must always occur at the start of the shader.

!! !

Option 1: Specify the maximum as 5 \* vectors. It is then up to the application to provide the value. Other languages require the value to be done by the application. Developers have not reported this as a problem.





RESOL9-\$O :: Option 1.

%an unde'ined values be made invariantC

\$' a t.pe is implemented b. a lar&er native t.pe and due to lac7 o' initialiEation, a variable o' that t.pe has

!! !

Implementations must usually be able to evaluate constant expressions at compile time since they can be







!! !

E2ample:

**0**

> hat compiler transforms should be allowed

!! !

5 9 : /

!! !

! : 1



!! !

IGJ  
1A 3 2 LL  
I J 1 A2A

Option ): Signed integers. - his allows greater flexibility in calculating array indices without the need for type conversions etc.

I ) # \ % J  
222  
1 2 5 = " ; 2 ) # \ % ; <  
V1 A  
I J <

RESOL9 - \$O : : Option ). - he principle is that integers that represent values and hence may form part of



!! !

- here are some valid uses 'or aliasin&. n fuber shader' (i.e. a lar&e shader that consists o' multiple selectable smaller shadersA mi&ht have too man. verte2 inputs i' the. all have uni=ue locations but could



!! !

M I=J 1 I:JI=J

Option (:





/ 0 & \* !

! . 1 \$



/ 0 & \* !