



把shader集成到你自己的游戏引擎中  
Bryan Dudash  
NVIDIA Developer Technology

## Agenda

- Why shaders?
- What are shaders exactly?
  - Evolution of graphics
- Using Shaders
  - High Level Shading Languages
  - C++ side API and semantics
- Tools

This is a fairly high level talk. Will cover some details and show some examples. But in general, this session is meant to make you aware of some of the details that you need to worry about when writing a shader system.

这是一个相当高水平的讲座。将会涉及细节并展示一些例子。

但是主要的目的是使你们对某些细节有一定的了解，当你们自己写shader系统的时候需要考虑这些细节

## 议程

- 为什么需要shader?
- Shader到底是什么?
  - 图形学的发展
- 使用shaders

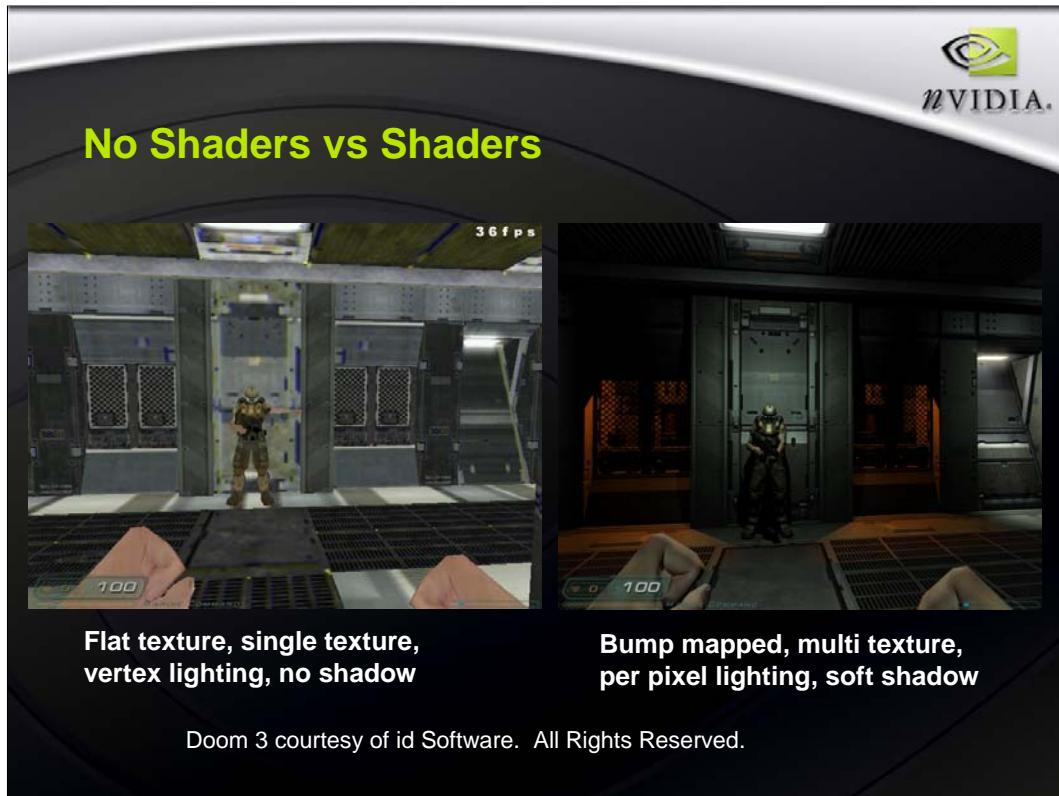


## Why Shaders?

- Pixel Shaders are the #1 feature that will visually differentiate next-gen titles
- Distinct materials
  - Great way to show detail without geometry
  - Not everything matte or plastic
  - Moving away from just Blinn/Phong
- Custom light types
  - Volumetric lights
  - Not limited to OpenGL fixed pipeline

为什么需要shaders?

- 像素shaders是区别于下一代名称的第一个特征
- 不同的原料
  - 不需要几何学就可展示细节得好方法
  - 并不是所有的东西都是粗糙的或者可塑的
  - 从Blinn/Phong着色方式解脱出来
  - 自定义光源类型
    - 立体光源
    - 不限于OpenGL确定的渠道



## 没有shaders vs. shaders

平坦的纹理，单文理  
理

顶点光照，没有阴影  
阴影

立体贴图，多纹

单像素光照，弱



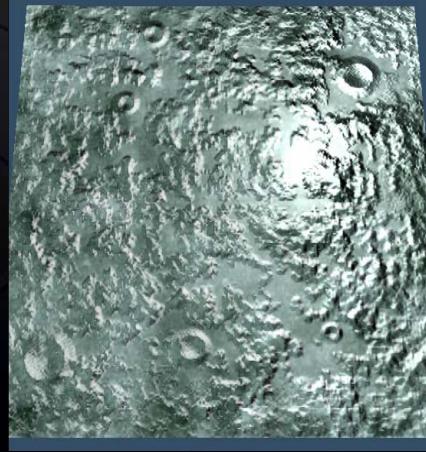
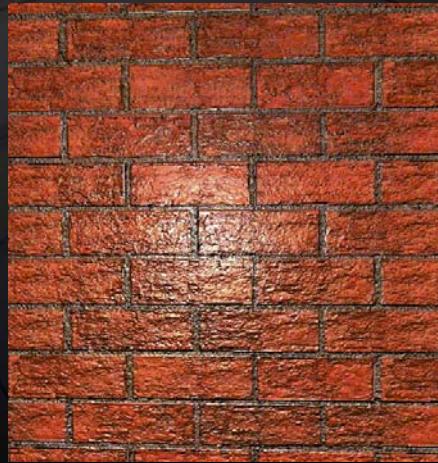
## Per Pixel Lighting

- Bump mapping / Normal Mapping / Per-Pixel Lighting are synonyms
  - Blinn Diffuse Specular lighting
  - With Tangent space Bump mapping
- Instead of calculating lighting on a per-vertex normal, use a per-pixel normal instead

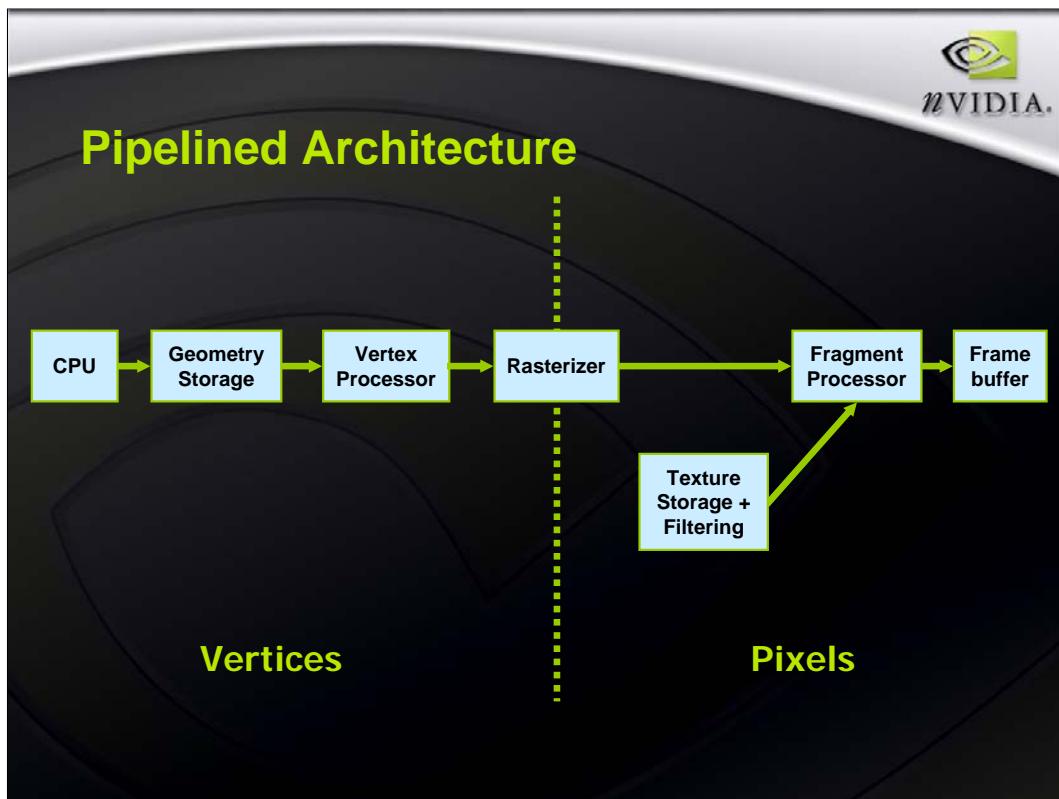
单像素光照

- 立体贴图/法线贴图/单像素光照都是同一个意思  
    Blinn技术扩散反射光  
    具有切线空间立体贴图
- 不需要计算在单顶点法向量上的光照，而是使用单像素法向量代替

**Two quads lit per pixel**



两个四方快，每个像素被照亮



Pipeline 构架



## What are Shaders?

- User-defined vertex and fragment processing
  - Custom animation, lighting, image processing, etc.
- Ubiquitous platform & API support
  - PCs, next-generation consoles, cellular phones
  - Direct3D, OpenGL, OpenGL-ES
- Programmed in C-like high level languages
  - HLSL (Direct3D)
  - GLSL (OpenGL)
  - GLSL-ES (OpenGL-ES)
  - Cg (OpenGL, OpenGL-ES)

## 什么是shaders?

- 用户定义的顶点和碎片处理  
自定义动画，光照，图像处理，等
- 普遍存在的平台&API支持  
电脑，下一代控制台，便携式电话  
Direct3D,OpenGL,OpenGL-Es
- 用c高级语言编程  
HLSL (Direct3D)  
GLSL (OpenGL)  
GLSL-ES (OpenGL-ES)  
Cg (OpenGL, OpenGL-ES)

## Shader Taxonomy

- Hardware functionality often described relative to Direct3D shader models 1 – 3
- Newer shader models increase programmability
  - SM 1: Fixed-point color blending, static dependent texturing, <= 16 operations
  - SM 2: Floating-point arithmetic, programmable dependent texturing, <= 64 operations
  - SM 3: Branching & subroutines, 1000s of operations

## Shader分类

- 硬件功能性通常被描述相对于Direct3D,shaders建模成1-3类
- 新的shader模型增加了可编程性
  - SM1:定点颜色混合，静态纹理，小于等于16次操作
  - SM2:浮点算术，可编程的纹理，小于等于64次操作
  - SM3:分支&子程序，1000s操作



## PC/DirectX Shader Model Timeline

DirectX 5 Riva 128    DirectX 6 Multitexturing Riva TNT    DirectX 7 T&L, TextureStageState GeForce 256    DirectX 8 SM 1.x GeForce 3    DirectX 9 SM 2.0 GeForceFX    DirectX 9.0c SM 3.0 GeForce 6

1998                  1999                  2000                  2001                  2002                  2003                  2004



Quake 3



Giants



Halo



Far Cry



UE3

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## PC/DirectX shader模型时间轴



## DirectX 8, SM 1.x / OpenGL 1.4

- Programmable vertex shaders
  - Up to 128 floating-point instructions
- Programmable pixel shaders
  - Up to 16 fixed-point vector instructions and 4 textures
  - 3D texture support
  - Up to 1 level of dependent texturing
- Advanced Render-to-Texture support
- Example Hardware
  - GeForce 3, ATI Radeon 8500, XGI Volari V3, Matrox Parhelia

## DirectX 8,SM 1.x/OpenGL1.4

- 可编程顶点shaders

上限：128个浮点指令

- 可编程像素shaders

上限：16个定点向量指令和4个纹理

3维纹理支持

上限：一阶的dependent纹理

- 高级的渲染-纹理支持

- 实例硬件

GeForce 3, ATI Radeon 8500, XGI Volari V3, Matrox Parhelia



## SM 1.x-era Game: Halo

- Vertex shaders used to add fresnel reflection to ice
- Pixel shaders used to add glow to sun
- Render-to-texture used to distort pistol scope
- Dependent texturing used to animate & light water



Halo courtesy of Microsoft. All Rights Reserved.

## SM1.x-era 游戏: Halo光晕

- 顶点shaders常用来增加冰面的fresnel反射
- 像素shaders常用来增加太阳的光亮
- 渲染-纹理常用来夸大手枪的射程
- Dependent纹理常用来动画\$照亮水面

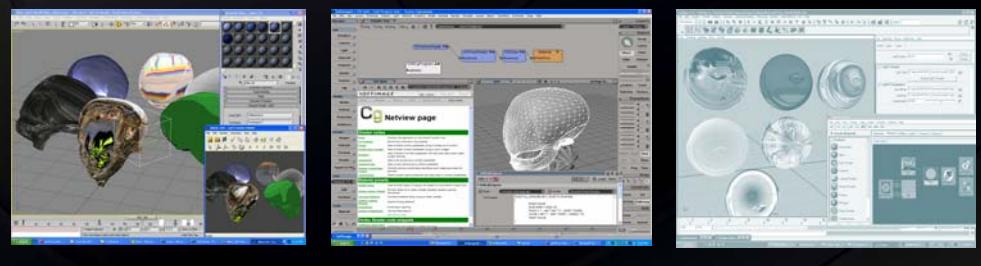


DX7和DX8比较



## Cg – C for Graphics

- High-level language designed for real-time shaders
- Supported in major DCC apps (Maya, Max, XSI)
  - What artists see in tool chain matches in-game result



## Cg—C for Graphics

- 高级语言设计，实时渲染引擎
- 大多数DCC apps (Maya, Max, XSI) 支持  
美工们在工具链上所看到的和游戏结果很吻合

## HLL vs Assembly

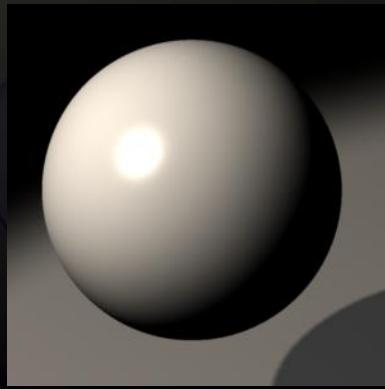
### High-level source code

```

float3 L = normalize(lightPosition - position.xyz);
float3 H = normalize(L + normalize(eyePosition -
    position.xyz));

color.xyz = Ke + (Ka * globalAmbient) +
    Kd * lightColor * max(dot(L, N), 0) +
    Ks * lightColor * pow(max(dot(H, N), 0), shininess);
color.w = 1;

```



### Assembly

```

ADDR R0.xyz, eyePosition.xyzx, -f[TEX0].xyzx;
DP3R R0.w, R0.xyzx, R0.xyzx;
RSQR R0.w, R0.w;
MULR R0.xyz, R0.w, R0.xyz;
ADDR R1.xyz, lightPosition.xyzx, -f[TEX0].xyzx;
DP3R R0.w, R1.xyzx, R1.xyzx;
RSQR R0.w, R0.w;
MADR R0.xyz, R0.w, R0.xyzx;
MULR R1.xyz, R0.w, R1.xyz;
DP3R R0.w, R1.xyzx, f[TEX1].xyz;
MAXR R0.w, R0.w, {0}.xi;
SLER H0.x, R0.w, {0}.xi;
DP3R R1.x, R0.xyzx, R0.xyzx;
RSQR R1.x, R1.x;
MULR R0.xyz, R1.x, R0.xyz;
DP3R R0.x, R0.xyzx, f[TEX1].xyzx;
MAXR R0.x, R0.x, {0}.xi;
POWR R0.x, R0.x, shininess.x;
MOVXC HC.x, H0.x;
MOVX R0.x(GT.x), {0}.xi;
MOVX R1.xyz, lightColor.xyz;
MULR R1.xyz, Kd.xyzx, R1.xyz;
MOVX R2.xyz, globalAmbient.xyz;
MOVX R3.xyz, Ke.xyz;
MADR R3.xyz, Ka.xyzx, R2.xyzx, R3.xyzx;
MADR R3.xyz, R1.xyzx, R0.w, R3.xyzx;
MOVX R1.xyz, lightColor.xyz;
MULR R1.xyz, Ks.xyzx, R1.xyz;
MADR R3.xyz, R1.xyzx, R0.x, R3.xyzx;
MOVX o[COLR].xyz, R3.xyzx;
MOVX o[COLR].w, {1}.xi;

```

## HLL vs. Assembly

高水平的源代码和汇编语言比较

## Impact of HLLs

- Dramatic increase in shader adoption
  - Tens of games per year to hundreds
- Shift in game development
  - Shaders become content requirement, not tech feature
  - “What do I want?”, not “what can I do?”
  - Gives control of the look of the game to artists



Unreal courtesy of Epic Games. All Rights Reserved.

## HLLs的影响

- 在shader采用方面动态增加  
    大量游戏每年增长到数百
- 游戏发展的转变  
    shaders已经变成一种需求，而不是技术学院的特征  
    我们想要什么，而不是我们能做什么  
    美工能控制游戏界面的外观



## DirectX 9, SM 2.0 / OpenGL 1.5

- **Floating point pixel processing**
  - 16/32-bit floating point shaders, render targets & textures
  - Up to 64 vector instructions and 16 textures
  - Arbitrary dependent texturing
- **Longer vertex processing – 256 instructions**
- **Multiple Render Targets – up to 16 outputs per pixel**
- **Example Hardware**
  - GeForce FX 5900, ATI Radeon 9700, S3 DeltaChrome

## DirectX9,SM2.0/OpenGL1.5

- 浮点像素处理

- 16/32位浮点**shaders**,渲染目标/纹理

- 上限：64向量指令和16中纹理

- 任意的**dependent** 纹理

- 久的顶点处理-256个指令

- 大量的渲染目标—上限：每个像素16个输出

- 实例硬件

- GeForce FX 5900, ATI Radeon 9700, S3 DeltaChrome



## DirectX 9.0c, SM 3.0 / OpenGL 2.0

- **Unified shader programming model**
  - Pixel & vertex shader flow control
  - Infinite length vertex & pixel shaders
  - Vertex shader texture lookups
- **Floating-point filtering & blending**
- **Geometry instancing**
- **Example Hardware**
  - GeForce 6800, GeForce 7800 GTX

## DirectX9.0c,SM3.0/OpenGL2.0

- 统一的shader编程模型
  - 像素&顶点shader流控制
  - 无限长顶点&像素shaders
  - 顶点shader纹理查找表

- 浮点滤波&混合

- 几何实例

- 实例硬件

GeForce 6800, GeForce 7800 GTX



## SM 3.0-era Game: Unreal Engine 3

- 16-bit FP blending for high dynamic range lighting
- 16-bit FP filtering accelerates glow and exposure FX
- Long shaders & flow control for virtual displacement mapping, soft shadows, iridescence, fog, etc.



Unreal Engine 3 courtesy of Epic Games. All Rights Reserved.

## SM3.0-era 游戏: Unreal Engine3 虚幻引擎3

- 16位 FP混合了高动态范围的光照
- 16位 FP滤波加速了发光和暴露了FX
- 长的shaders&流控制 适用于虚位移映射，弱阴影，彩虹色，雾等



使用shaders

## “Effects”

- D3D FX and CgFX
  - *ID3DXEffect* or *CGeffect*
- Wrapper around pixel and vertex shaders
- Can Configure
  - Target shader version
  - Common case variables
- Can reference a library of shader functions
- Define multi-pass techniques

On the code side, wrapping your high level language in a FX file allows the shader author to control more about the execution environment. Can control passes, data bindings, etc.

在代码方面，高级语言封装在FX文件中，可以让 shader作者去控制更多地执行环境。  
控制通道，数据绑定，等。

## “效果”

- D3D FX 和 CgFX  
*ID3DXEffect* 或者 *CGeffect*
- 像素封装和顶点shaders
- 能够设定
  - 目标shader version
  - common case 变量
- 可以参考大量的shader函数
- 定义多通道技术

## Semantics

- Define any variable naming you want
  - Semantics make sure constants get set

```
float4x4 wvp : WorldViewProjection;
```

- D3D SAS is standardized
  - Supported by many applications
    - FX Composer
    - 3D Studio Max
- OpenGL semantics standardized for CgFX in 1.4

Key here is to let developers know that they can use many 3<sup>rd</sup> party tools to develop shaders, or let their technical artists develop the shaders, and then SAS can allow them to just drop in the shader without too much fuss. This allows only minimal guidelines to shader developers.

这里的重点是要开发者们知道他们可以使用很多的3rd party tools去开发shaders,或者让他们的技术美工去开发shaders,

然后SAS使得他们能迅速熟悉shader, 不需要惊慌。这些只给shader开发者们展示了最少的指导要点。

What about a person(or team) dedicated solely to developing the shaders. They don't have to know C++ or the codebase, just how to write and develop in CgFX...

一个人（或团队）独自专注于shaders的开发会



## Annotations

- Custom data associated with any element of your HLSL or CgFx effect

```
sampler2D anisoTextureSampler <
    string file = "Art/stone-color.png";
> = sampler_state {
    generateMipMap = true;
    minFilter = LinearMipMapLinear;
    magFilter = Linear;
    WrapS = Repeat;
    WrapT = Repeat;
    MaxAnisotropy = 8;
};
```

- Allows you to provide hooks to set per object data
  - E.g. Used extensively by shader tools for UI controls

注解：

- 结合你自己的**HLSL**或**CgFx**中的要素的自定义数据
- 你将会对设定每个物体数据感兴趣  
比如，利用**shader**工具控制用户界面，被广发应用



CgFx 语义演示

## Demo Important Bits

- Tangent basis interpolated from vertex shader
- Single fragment shader for lighting
- An unsized array of light structures that is dynamically resized by the C++ side
- A handful of different light types that implement the light interface
  - Point light
  - Spot Light
  - Etc...
- Optional Bump mapping based on a constant

## 演示重要的Bits

- 从顶点渲染引擎进行正切基插值
- 用于光照的单断片渲染引擎
- 一系列尺寸不一的光亮结构，根据附带的C++动态改变大小
- 不同的光照类新，实现光界面
  - 点光源
  - 聚光灯
  - 等

## Single Lighting Function

- Sample Albedo map for base color
- Normalize interpolated vectors
  - Tangent space basis vectors
- Optionally perturb our normal based on a normal map
- Iterate over our lights and accumulate diffuse and specular
- Combine color and lighting values to produce final result

### 单光照函数

- 对于基础颜色采样 Albedo map
- 归一化插值向量
  - 正切空间基向量
- 基于法线贴图，随意地 perturb 我们的法向量
- 迭代，并收集扩散光和反射光
- 结合颜色和光亮值，产生最终的结果



## C++ Side

- Assign the light position through the effect given a handle to the variable
- Sets number of lights and light info based on program code dynamically
- Can also pick whether or not to use normal maps
  - When not using it, shader gets faster
- Any dynamic configuration can be represented as a uniform parameter or global constant

## 附带的C++

- 根据变量的句柄，通过效果分配光源的位置
- 基于程序代码动态地设置光源的数量和相关信息
- 可以选择是否使用法向量贴图
  - 当不用时， shader速度变快
- 任意一个动态的配置可以表示成一个统一的参数或全局常量

**Shader Library**

- Rather than writing each shader separately
- Code re-use is good!!
- Establish common interpolated values
  - Vertex to Fragment/Pixel program
  - e.g. At a base, COLOR0, TEXCOORD0 off limits
- Create a library of useful functions
  - Break everything out
  - Only costs compile time (can be preprocessed!)

## Shader 库

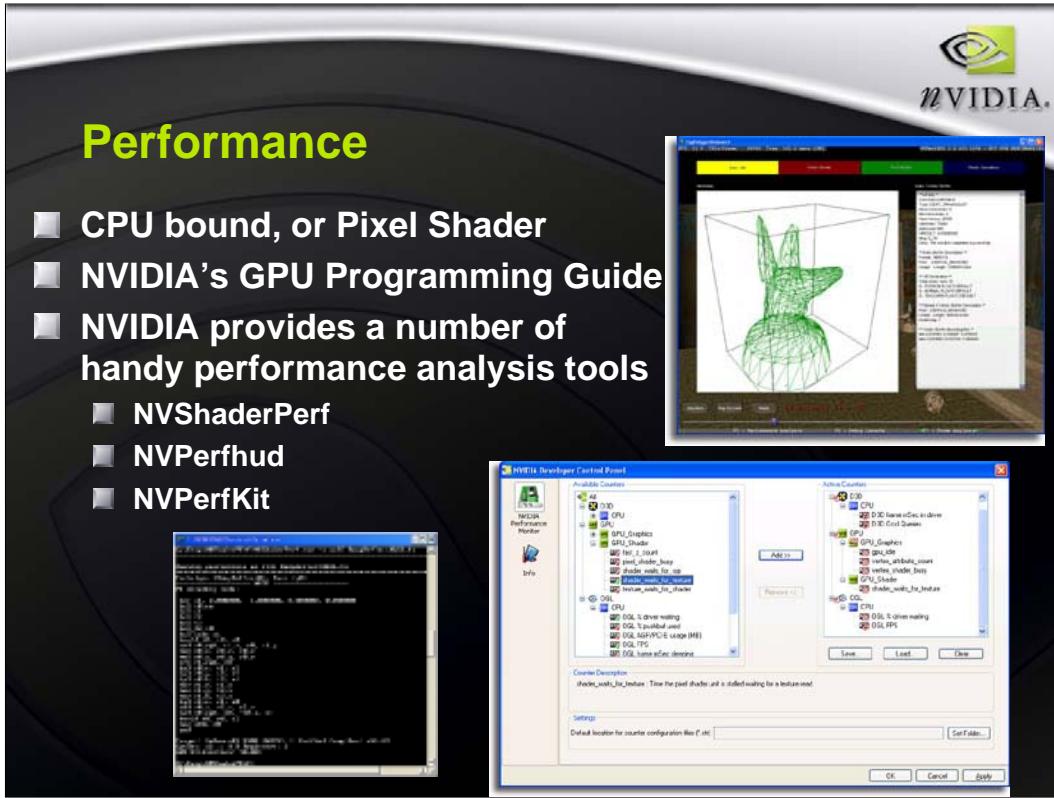
- 不需要单独写每个 shader
- 代码重复使用性很好
- 建立通用的插值  
顶点到碎片/像素 程序  
比如，基本的，COLOR0,TEXCOORD0 off limits
- 建立一个有用的函数库  
分解  
只需要花费编译时间（能够预处理）

## Write with extensibility in Mind

- Quick hacks are for prototyping
- Same as regular code
- Establish guidelines for style
- Full preprocessor support
  - #ifdef #define etc
- Naming convention for techniques
- No Assembly!

可延展性

- 快速使用现成的原型
- 和常规代码一样
- 为风格建立指南
- 完全预处理程序支持  
    #define etc
- 按照惯例来命名
- 无汇编



## 性能

- CPU绑定，或像素渲染引擎
- NVIDIA的GPU编程指南
- NVIDIA提供了大量的性能分析工具

NVShaderPerf

NVPerfhud

NVPerfKit



## NVPerfHUD

- What is NVPerfHUD?
- How does it work?
- Schedule

### NVPerfHUD

- 什么是NVPerfHUD?
- 它是如何工作的?
- 发布时间表



## What is NVPerfHUD?

- Stands for: PERFormance Heads Up Display
  - Overlays graphs and dialogs on top of your application
  - Interactive HUD

## 什么是NVPerfHUD?

PERformanceHeads Up Display 的缩写

- 在应用程序之上的重叠图和对话框
- 交互式平显 Interactive HUD



## What is NVPerfHUD?

- 4 different types of HUD
  - Performance Dashboard
  - Debug Console
  - Frame Debugger
  - Frame Profiler (New in 4.0)

什么是NVPerfHUD?

- 4种不同类型的 平显HUD
  - 1) 性能仪表盘 (Performance Dashboard)
  - 2) 调试终端 (Debug Console)
  - 3) 帧调试器 (Frame Debugger)
  - 4) 帧探察器Frame Profiler (4.0版本新增)



## How to use it

- Run your application with NVPerfHUD
- Use it as you normally do until you find:
  - Functional problem: use the debugger
  - Low FPS: use the profiler

如何使用？

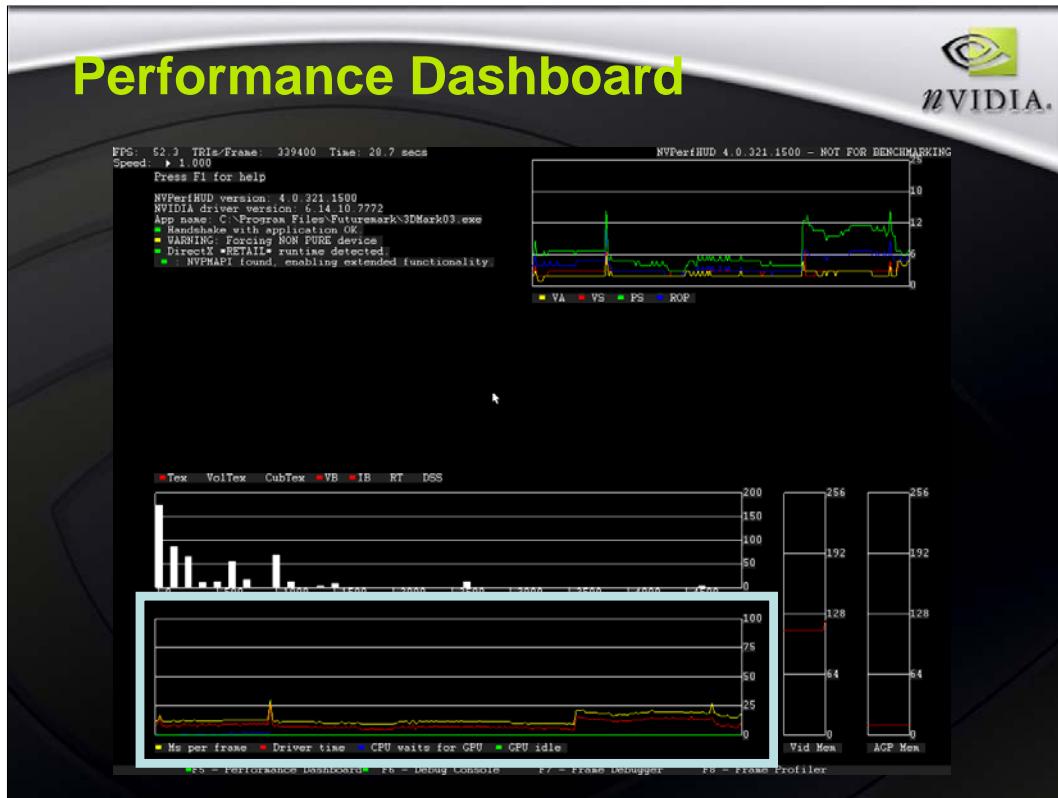
- 运行应用程序时，同时运行**NVPerfHUD**
- 进行正常的操作，直到你发现以下情况：
  - 1) 函数问题：利用帧调试器
  - 2) 低帧率：利用帧探察器



## 性能仪表盘 (Performance Dashboard)

before going to the demo id like to show some slides about each of the performance gauges we are going to find.

在我们开始演示之前，我会用几张幻灯片来讲解我们要看到的一些性能测量程序



## 性能仪表盘（Performance Dashboard）

底部色框所示：

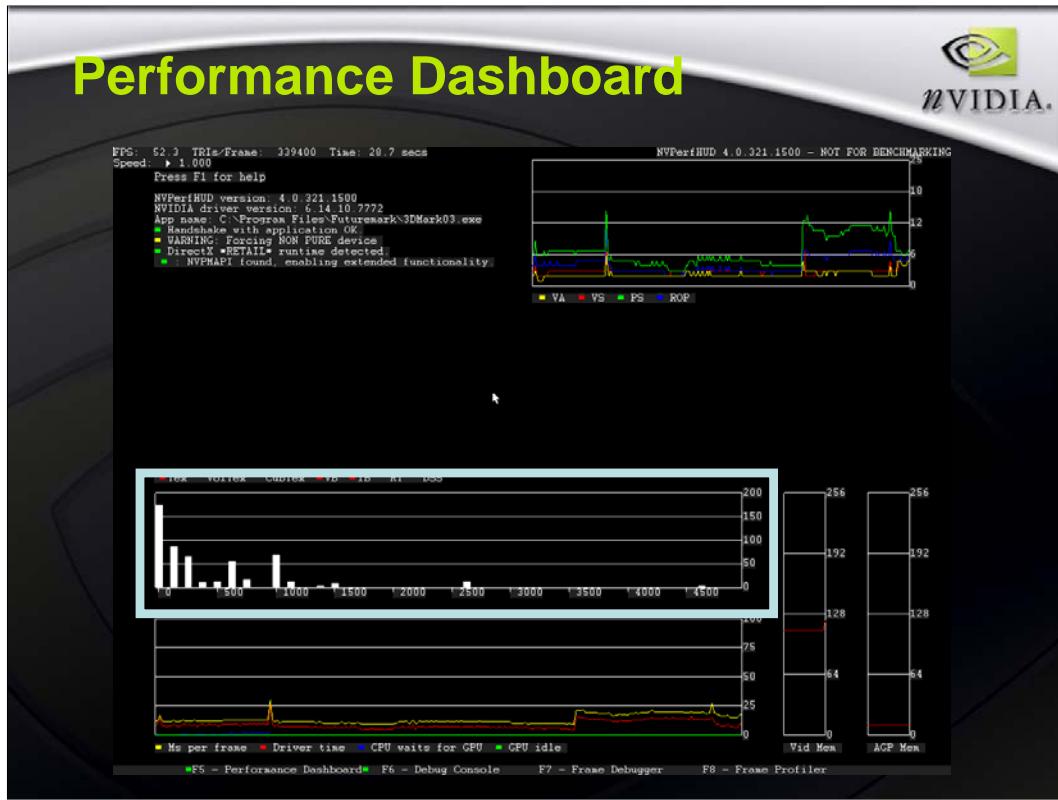
这是一个动态滚动图，每毫秒画一次

**frame time** (帧速)

**driver time** (驱动时间)

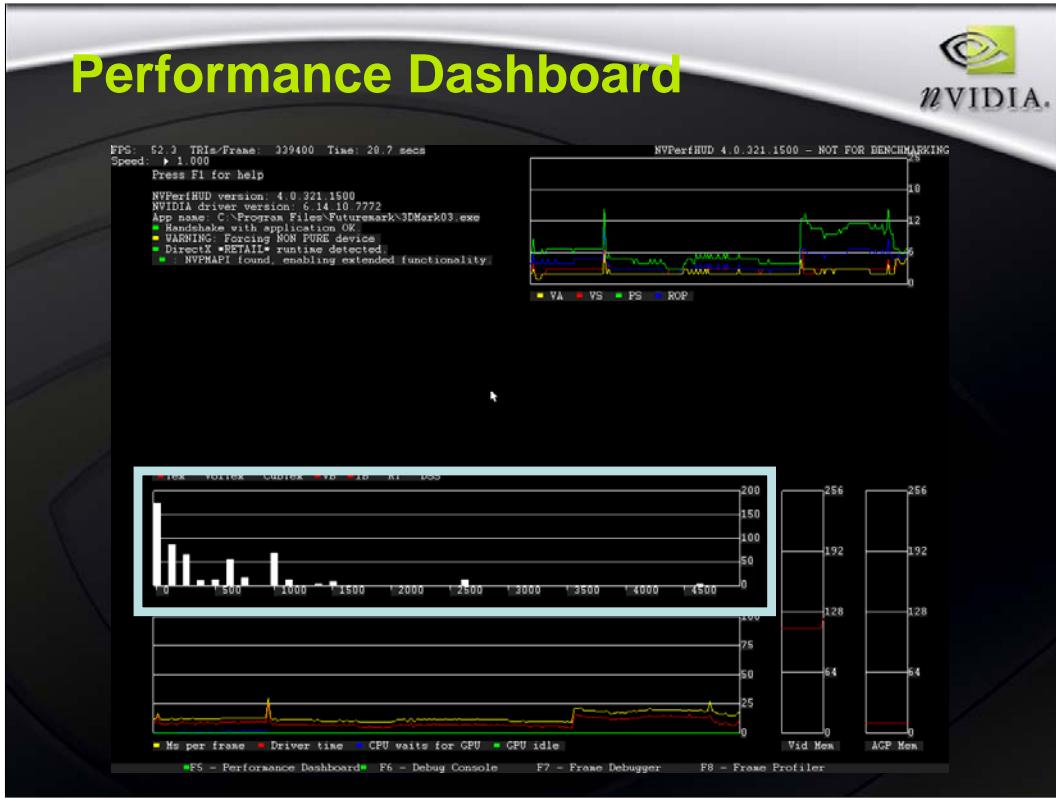
**graphics idle** (图形等待)

**CPU waiting for GPU time** (CPU等待GPU时间)



## 性能仪表盘（Performance Dashboard）

上面的色框是另外一个动态滚动图，显示了每一帧的DP数量，如果我按“B”键，就会跳到下一张幻灯片



## 性能仪表盘 (Performance Dashboard)

然后，我们看到，色框里面的图变成了直方图，  
表示每次调用**DRAW**函数来画出几何体的数目，  
这里我们可以看出，很多调用要画出的三角形数量都在0~100之间。这样，我们可以  
批处理那些几何体数目少的**DP**，由此获得高帧率

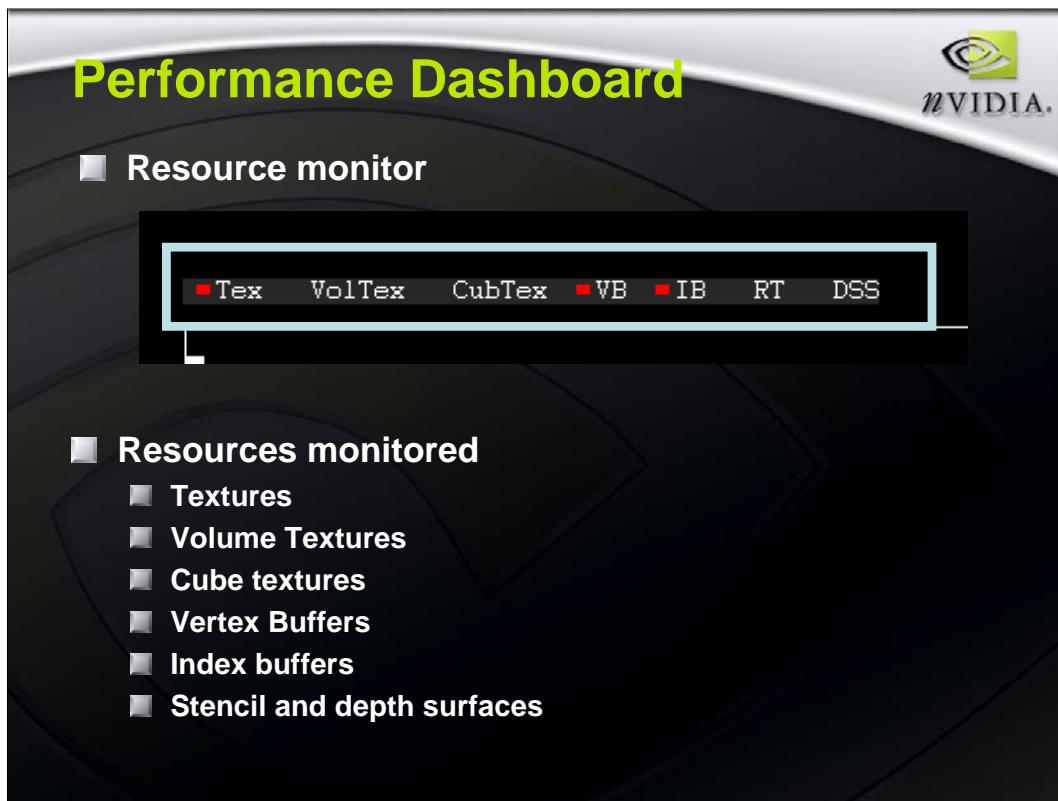


## 性能仪表盘 (Performance Dashboard)

在右边，我们看到另外2个动态滚动图，来显示GPU上可用的和已分配的内存  
现在我们来看看资源监视器 (resource monitor)



它在这里呢，我们去下张幻灯片，看个详细



## 性能仪表盘（Performance Dashboard）

- 资源监视器（Resources monitor）

- 可以监视的资源包括：

- Textures**

- Volume Textures**

- Cube textures**

- Vertex Buffers**

- Index buffers**

- Stencil and depth surfaces**



## 性能仪表盘 (Performance Dashboard)

4.0 版本里会有2个新特性



## 性能仪表盘（Performance Dashboard）

另外，在4.0版本里，我们还有一个速度控制功能，可以用来改变应用程序的速度，甚至完全冻结某个程序。

这样，如果我们的游戏里面有个爆炸场面，运行不是很正常，我们就可以将它的运行速度降下来，然后在有问题的地方运行调试程序。

随便我们看下底部的状态条，它告诉我们，当前是哪个模式（4种模式）处于活动状态。

## The simplified graphics pipeline



简化的图形通道

顶点组装（Vertex Assembly） 顶点着色器（Vertex Shader） 像素着色器（Pixel Shader） 光栅操作（Raster Oerations）

在这张图中，我们可以看到图形通道中4个主要单位的使用效率。



## Schedule

- Beta: August
- Release : September

### 时间表

- Beta测试版: 8月
- 正式发布: 9月



## NVPerfKit Performance Analysis Toolkit

- Complete Performance Instrumentation Solution
  - Instrumented Driver
  - NVIDIA Developer Control Panel (NVDevCPL)
  - NVIDIA Plug-in for Microsoft PIX for Windows
  - Direct access to performance counters via PDH
    - Support for PerfMon, Intel® VTune™, gDEBugger, and more
    - Access to performance signals inside your applications
  - Includes code samples for OpenGL and Direct3D
  - Opt-in security mechanism prevents unauthorized analysis

## NVPerfKit Performance Analysis Toolkit

•完整的性能管理解决方案

集成的驱动程序**Instrumented Driver**

**NVIDIA Developer Control Panel (NVDevCPL)**

**NVIDIA Plug-in for Microsoft PIX for Windows**

**Direct access to performance counters via PDH**（通过**PDH**直接访问性能计数器）

支持**PerfMon**、**Intel®VTune™**、**gDEBugger**和其他更多调式程序

访问程序内部的性能信号指示（**Access to performance signals inside your applications**）

包含**OpenGL**和**Direct3D**的示范代码

**Opt-in**安全机制，防止未授权的分析

instrumented driver（集成的驱动程序）提供了关于应用程序使用GPU的详细信息  
使用NVIDIA Plug-in, Microsoft PIX for Windows 里面可以使用NVPerfKit counters  
PDH是Performance Data Helper API component of Windows Management  
Instrumentation (WMI).

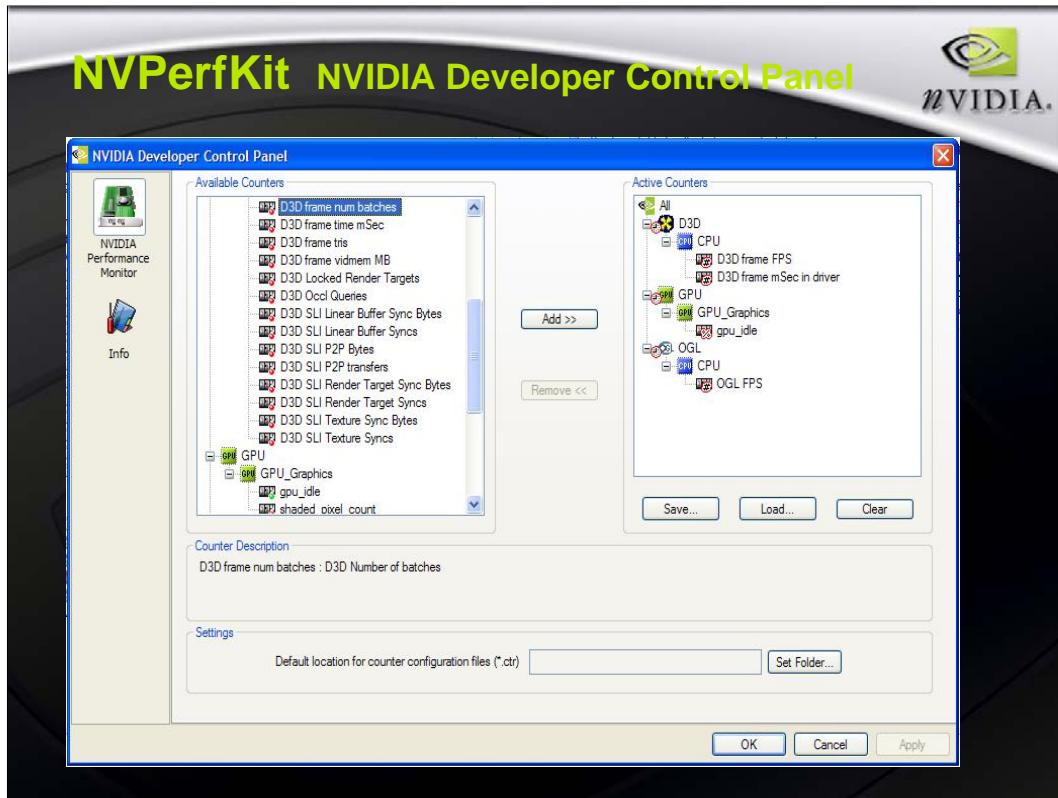
opt-in安全机制可以防止未授权的第三方来分析程序



## NVPerfKit Instrumented Driver

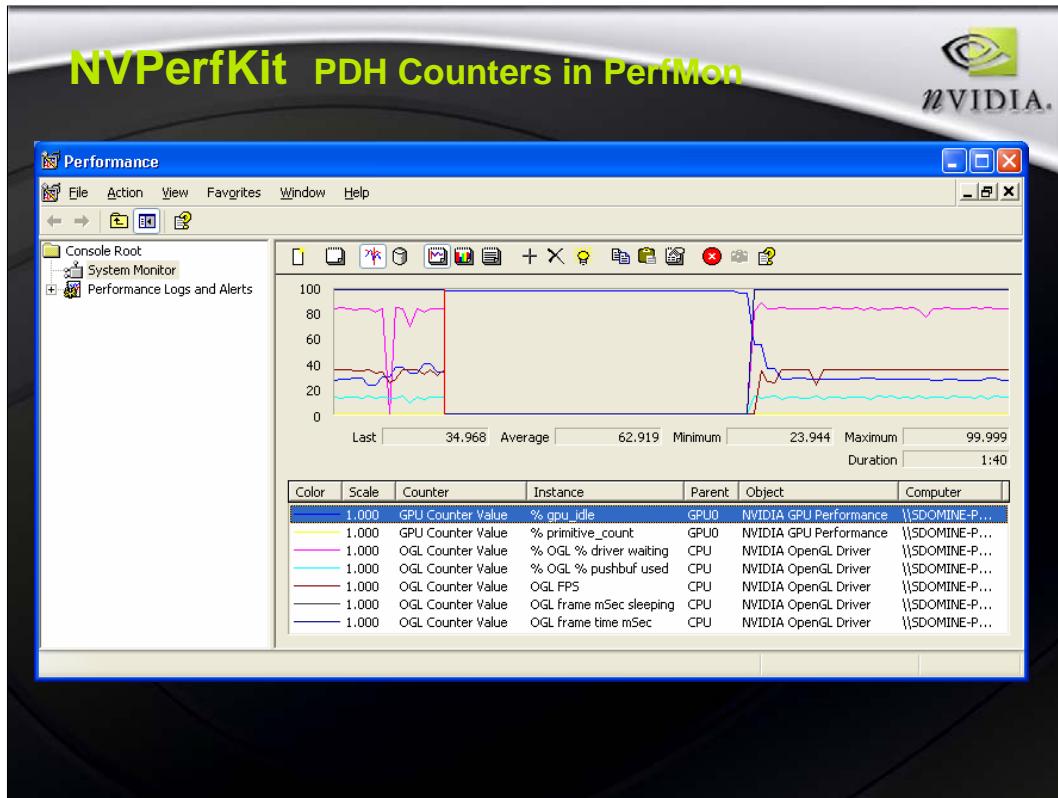
- 提供GPU和驱动程序性能计数
- 支持OpenGL和Direct3D
- 支持 SLI Counters
- 需要GeForce FX或更高级产品支持

GeForce 6系列及后续产品中还有很多更好的计数器可用



NVPerfKit: NVIDIA Developer Control Panel (开发者控制面板)

利用NVDevCPL来配置计数器，哪些计数器会由驱动程序/硬件来报告。  
管理方便，可以保存或重载配置参数。



NVPerfKit: PerfMon 里面的PDH计数器

**NVShaderPerf**

- Same technology as Shader Perf panel in FX Composer
- Analyze DirectX and OpenGL Shaders
  - HLSL, GLSL, Cg, !!FP1.0, !!ARBfp1.0, VS1.x, VS2.x, VS3.x, PS1.x, PS2.x, PS3.x, etc.
- Shader performance regression testing on the entire family of NVIDIA GPUs, without rebooting!

## VShaderPerf

- 与FX Composer 里的Shader Perf panel 使用同样的技术
- 分析DirectX和OpenGL 着色器
  - HLSL, GLSL, Cg, !!FP1.0, !!ARBfp1.0, VS1.x, VS2.x, VS3.x, PS1.x, PS2.x, PS3.x, etc.
- 着色器性能退化测试，适用于所有的NVIDIA GPU产品平台，无须重新启动系统！

## Conclusion

- Use high-level shading languages
- Use FX files and Semantics
  - Either CgFX or D3D FX
- Use our tools
  - Tons of free tools
  - Tons of free examples
- Treat Shaders like C++ code
  - Good design can save tons of time in making your game look amazing!

总结

- 使用高级着色语言
- 使用FX文件和语意（Semantics）  
    CgFX或D3D FX都可以
- 使用我们的工具软件
  - 大量的免费工具软件
  - 大量的示例程序
- 把着色程序看成C++代码  
    良好的设计可以节约大量的时间，并且可以让你的游戏看上去更吸引人！

## Questions

- <http://developer.nvidia.com>
- <http://developer.nvidia.com/CgTutorial>
- Email: [bdudash@nvidia.com](mailto:bdudash@nvidia.com)

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