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Zink: OpenGL on Vulkan

Simplifying the future of the graphics stack

F^USDEM¹⁹

Existing solutions

- Think Silicon's GLOVE
 - Only implements OpenGL ES 2.0
 - CLA requires copyright assignment
- Google's ANGLE
 - Only implements OpenGL ES (2.0 and 3.x)
- VKGL
 - Only targets OpenGL 3 Core Profile
 - Doesn't really work yet...
- Nothing seems to fit!
 - But let's steal all the implementation details we can!







Why OpenGL on Vulkan

- OpenGL is a requirement for desktop
 - Some modern use-cases are outside of what OpenGL was designed for
 - GPU virtualization is the use-case that motivated my work
- Vulkan is here to stay
 - Likely to be the leading "high-end" API going forward
- It's better for the community if we can focus on one API
 - Lots of existing software depends on OpenGL, so we need it for compatibility
- Support more use-cases?
 - Support **full** OpenGL applications to mobile?







Solution: Zink!

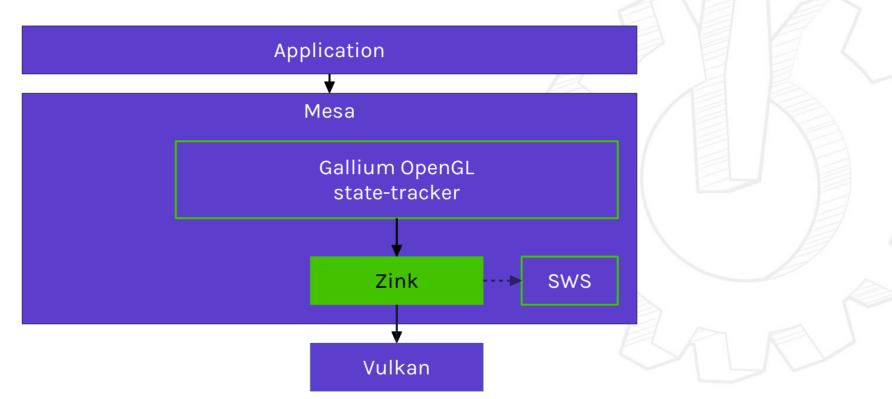
Proposal: Zink

- Translates Mesa's Gallium API calls to Vulkan
- An early out-of-tree "prototype" driver works
 - Supports OpenGL 3.0 on RADV and ANV
 - Not really tested on anything else either...
 - Lots of awesome contributions by Dave Airlie :)
- Happy-go-lucky approach
 - Works much better than I feared
 - I can run a lot of games and demos with usable performance
- Currently undergoing re-engineering phase to fix some early mistakes
 - Next step: clean up and upstream in Mesa





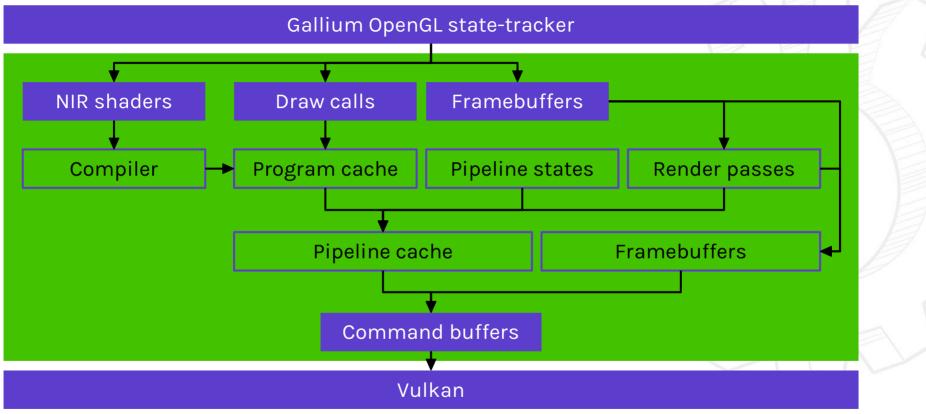
Zink: A Gallium Driver







Zink: How does it work (ish)







NIR → SPIR-V

- Choose NIR as source IR due to the SSA nature
 - Turns out this is a bit harder than I thought
 - More on this later
- Written as a reusable module
 - Can be reused as an in-tree GLSL → SPIR-V compiler?
- Doesn't generate awesome code yet
 - Desktop Vulkan drivers seems to make up for it
 - Haven't looked at mobile yet; probably need to do better.







Difficulties

Control Flow

- No support for control-flow in the NIR \rightarrow SPIR-V compiler yet
 - Prototype exists, but there's problems.
- Trickier than it sounds, because of some SSA-differences
 - In NIR, jumps can occur from inside basic blocks
 - nir_jump_instr: return, break, continue
 - nir_intrinsic_instr: discard, discard_if
 - In SPIR-V, all of these terminate the basic block
 - This leads to addressing inconsistencies with phi-nodes
 - Probably not that hard to solve, but I need to accept to do some lowering first...
 - I may have to give up on reusing the phi-nodes directly





Typeless SSA Values

- NIR SSA-values are untyped, SPIR-V values are typed
 - Currently use uint, and bitcast on every access
 - This creates a lot of needless instructions
 - Jason has been nice enough to code up an ALU-instruction scanning pass that can remove most of the casts
 - Also useful for OpenGL ES 2.0 GPUs
 - Untested so far AFAIK
 - Still awkward for constants
 - Delay constant-emitting to use?
 - This complicates SSA-traversal, but maybe not too bad
 - Extend Jason's scanning pass for this instead?





Shader Resources → Bindings / Descriptor Sets

- Currently just stuffs all UBOs and samplers in one giant descriptor set
 - Assigning binding-numbers based on shader stage and resource type
 - ...Because we compile the different shaders independently
 - Approach shamelessly stolen from DXVK
- Vulkan spec suggest high binding numbers might give sub-par performance
- Probably better to use one descriptor set per stage
 - Should probably pack bindings
 - One problem: might not have enough descriptor-sets for all stages in the future
 - But should probably just not enable tessellation unless there's enough.
 - Alternatively: split descriptor-set for tess-stages in two and accept potentially lower than ideal performance.





Descriptor Set Management

- Naive approach cause **a lot** of VkDescriptorSet objects
 - Currently allocate a new one from a big pool for every draw
 - If allocation fails: wait for GPU to finish, and reset pool.
 - Causes a hitch when this happens, and gives a validation error.
- We can probably do something more clever here:
 - Reuse descriptor set if nothing changed
 - Several smaller pools rather than one big
 - Protected by fences
 - Keep track of when we need to flush and switch pool instead of waiting for failure





Pipeline Caching

- Pipeline objects are an encapsulation of pretty much all the drawing-state
 - Except for UBO/SSBO/texture-bindings
 - A few states can be marked as dynamic, and submitted separately
- Creating VkPipeline objects is relatively slow
 - We need to cache them to avoid re-creating the same objects over and over again.
 - Can generate non-optimized pipelines eagerly, and optimized pipelines on a background thread
 - VK_PIPELINE_CREATE_DISABLE_OPTIMIZATION_BIT
- This is similar to shader-variant caching for other drivers
 - Except the cache-key is bigger and changes more often?





Image Layouts

- Vulkan needs the client to manage image layout transitions
 - This is done by issuing vkCmdPipelineBarrier
- Minimal approach currently
 - Transitions to VK_IMAGE_LAYOUT_GENERAL early, and leaves it there
 - Not ideal from a performance point of view...
 - Racy: Resources can be shared between contexts
 - Needs some fencing to avoid two command buffers from racing to transitioning an image
- ANGLE is doing a frame-graph to optimize layout-transitions
 - We can consider something like that as well at some point





Uniforms / UBOs

- We currently lower uniforms into a "default" UBO
 - Consider using push-constants when possible instead?
- NIR doesn't provide declarations of UBOs
 - SPIR-V need need to know size of each UBO
 - Use max-size + robustBufferAccess?
 - Perhaps UBO declarations can be added?
 - TGSI provides this...







Reliance on EXT extensions

- Will VK_EXT_transform_feedback stay forever?
 - My guess: No.
 - Probably already not supported on mobile GPUs.
- Emulation needed at some point?
 - Write to SSBO with vertex-id instead?
 - Only works if there's no geometry/tesselation shaders
 - Emulate GPU pipeline up to the fragment shader using compute?
 - Pass-through shader in the end for "original" draw?
- Similar concerns for other EXT extensions...







Missing features

Polygon Mode

- OpenGL allows different polygon mode for front and back-faces
- Vulkan only allow one mode for both
 - Currently print a warning and use the front-face state for both
 - Emulation?
 - Draw all back-faces, then all front-faces?
 - Not correct, but maybe **better**...
 - Write primitives out to a buffer and use geometry shader to construct triangles out of lines and points?
- Does conformance tests even exist for this?
 - Low priority either way





Texture Border Colors

- OpenGL allows arbitrary texture-border colors
- Vulkan only support three fixed colors:
 - Transparent black
 - Opaque black
 - Opaque white
- Currently hard-coded as transparent black
- Can emulate by injecting shader-code
 - Not **as** bad as it sounds, but not great either...
- Create Vulkan extension for hardware that supports this?
 - Low priority, unlikely to matter for real applications





Point Size

- Writing gl_PointSize from shaders works as expected, but...
- No automatic forwarding of glPointSize through shaders yet
 - Boring code to write, but should be easy
 - Famous last works, I know...
- Probably needed by some other mobile GPU drivers
 - Lima / Panfrost?







Alpha testing

- In theory just a matter of supporting the NIR discard intrinsics, but...
 - Requires control-flow, which we don't support yet
 - NIR and SPIR-V disagree if these count as control-flow or not
 - This throws a wrench into the shader-compiler...







Current OpenGL Versions

OpenGL 2.1

- This is the "base version" version we can support
- Requires Vulkan 1.0
 - As well as these VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures:
 - logicOp
 - fillModeNonSolid
 - wideLines
 - largePoints
 - alphaToOne
 - shaderClipDistance
 - We don't actually check for those yet, YMMV ;)







OpenGL 3.0

- Same HW requirements as OpenGL 2.1, plus
 - VK_EXT_transform_feedback
 - VK_EXT_conditional_rendering
- Enabled on RADV and ANV









Wrapping Up

Future!

- Lots more work to be done, most importantly:
 - Making the compiler not suck!
 - Help here would be very much appreciated
 - Fixing rendering-issues in applications
 - Upstreaming in Mesa
 - Feature-set and performance are already usable
 - After that, implementing more modern OpenGL features
- I'm currently the bottle-neck here
 - Sorry about that :(
 - Open to suggestions on how to avoid this!







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Psst... We're hiring!

Questions?

COLLABORA





Backup Slides

Window System Integration

Two implementations so far:

- One exposed to Mesa as a software rasterizer
 - Slow, copies data with CPU on present
 - Portable, should work "everywhere"
- One using file descriptor based shared memory
 - Fast, share GPU-side buffers across processes
 - Requires VK_KHR_external_memory_fd extension
 - Currently also requires VK_KHR_maintenance1 to vertically flip rendering
 - not strictly speaking necessary, can flip in shader
 - Doesn't work on the NVIDIA blob, due to lack of DRI2 support...





Why from an ECO-system prespective

- Ease support of legacy GPUs in the future
 - Fewer drivers required to maintain
 - Driver community can focus on making Vulkan drivers
- Ensure OpenGL applications won't all of a sudden break
- Support full OpenGL on non-desktop platforms
 - Lots of code hasn't been ported to OpenGL ES
 - Can ease application porting
 - Blender on Android some day?
- Possible to extend OpenGL features knowing hardware-specifics
 - As long as the features are exposed to Vulkan





Why from a Virgil 3D prespective

- Virgil 3D currently doesn't support Vulkan
 - Vulkan support is in progress
- Virgil 3D on OpenGL has some open challenges
 - Doing most of the emulation in virglrenderer
 - Security issues; virglrenderer highly priviledged
 - ...relatively easy to crash the host process?
 - Translating TGSI to GLSL and compiling that on the host compiler
 - Lots and lots of string manipulations
 - The future of TGSI doesn't look too bright at the moment





ALU Swizzles

- In NIR, ALU instructions can have swizzles on their operands
- In SPIR-V ALU-instructions doesn't have swizzles
 - Currently insert OpCompositeExtract, OpCompositeConstruct, and OpVectorShuffle while traversing operands
 - This code is, uh... awkward
 - Maybe lower away swizzles into dedicated imov instructions first or something?





Scalar vs Vector Types

- In NIR, scalars are one-component vectors
- SPIR-V disallows this
- Needs to "peel" away vec1 to float etc
 - Not really a big deal, but something worth noting







Flat shading

- Flat shading in Gallium is a bit... meh
- The standard approach is using shader-variants, but...
 - I would like to use specialization values for shader-variants if I can get away with it
 - But flat-decorations can't naively be added with a specialization value
 - Perhaps I can add two inputs and use a boolean specialization value to select which one I read from?
- Dave Airlie has written some patches to do this as part of the fixed-function emulation instead!
 - Works great!
 - Hope to land this separately first, some other drivers want it AFAIK.







Future OpenGL Versions

OpenGL 3.1

- Same HW requirements as OpenGL 3.0
- Missing features:
 - Uniform Buffer Objects
 - Primitive Restart
 - OpenGL supports arbitrary index-values for restart
 - Vulkan only supports the max-value
 - VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT16: 0xFFFF
 - VK_INDEX_TYPE_UINT32: 0xFFFFFFF
 - Pretty much the same as in OpenGL ES 3
 - Need to rewrite index-buffer and replace the values for correct behavior





OpenGL 3.2 - 3.3

- OpenGL 3.2:
 - Same HW requirements as OpenGL 3.1, plus these VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures:
 - depthClamp
 - geometryShader
 - shaderTessellationAndGeometryPointSize
- OpenGL 3.3:
 - Same HW requirements as OpenGL 3.2, plus:
 - occlusionQueryPrecise
 - VK_EXT_vertex_attribute_divisor
 - Supported on both RADV and ANV







OpenGL 4.0 - 4.6

- More VkPhysicalDeviceFeatures required
 - Too many to list here
- OpenGL 4.4 will require VK_KHR_sampler_mirror_clamp_to_edge
 - Possible to emulate in shader if needed?
- Apart from that, it seems mostly like implementation-work



