



Swapchains Unchained!

(What you need to know about Vulkan WSI)

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Intro to Vulkan Window System Integration

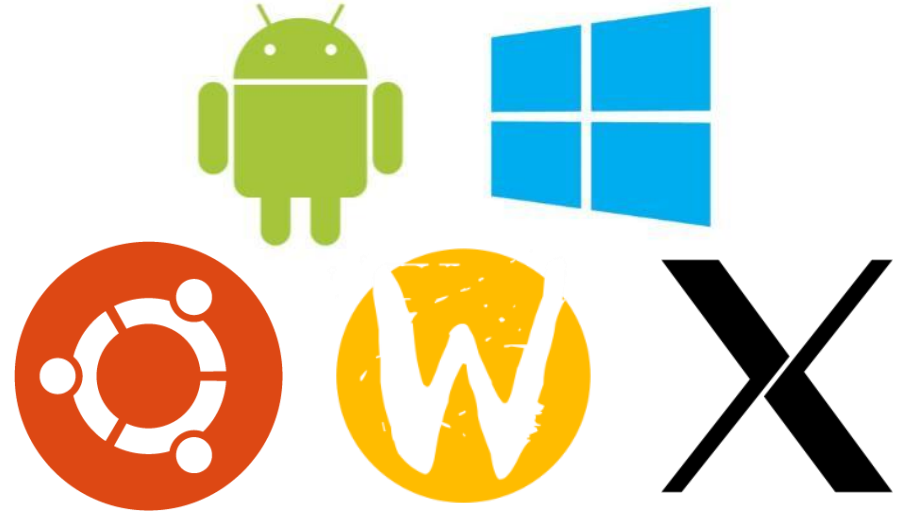
- **Explicit control for acquisition and presentation of images**
 - Designed to fit the Vulkan API and today's compositing window systems
- **Not all extensions are supported by every platform**
 - You **MUST** check and enable the extensions your app/engine uses!!!
- **Today's presentation should help you get presentation working**
 - Learn how to present through a swapchain
 - Overview of Vulkan objects used by the WSI extensions

WSI Jargon Buster

- **Platform**
Our terminology for an OS / window system e.g. Android, Windows, Wayland, X11 via XCB
- **Presentation Engine**
The platform's compositor or display engine
- **Application**
Your app or game engine

How many WSI extensions are there?

- **Two cross-platform instance extensions**
 - VK_KHR_surface
 - VK_KHR_display
- **Six (platform) instance extensions**
 - VK_KHR_android_surface
 - VK_KHR_mir_surface
 - VK_KHR_wayland_surface
 - VK_KHR_win32_surface
 - VK_KHR_xcb_surface
 - VK_KHR_xlib_surface
- **Two cross-platform device extensions**
 - VK_KHR_swapchain
 - VK_KHR_display_swapchain

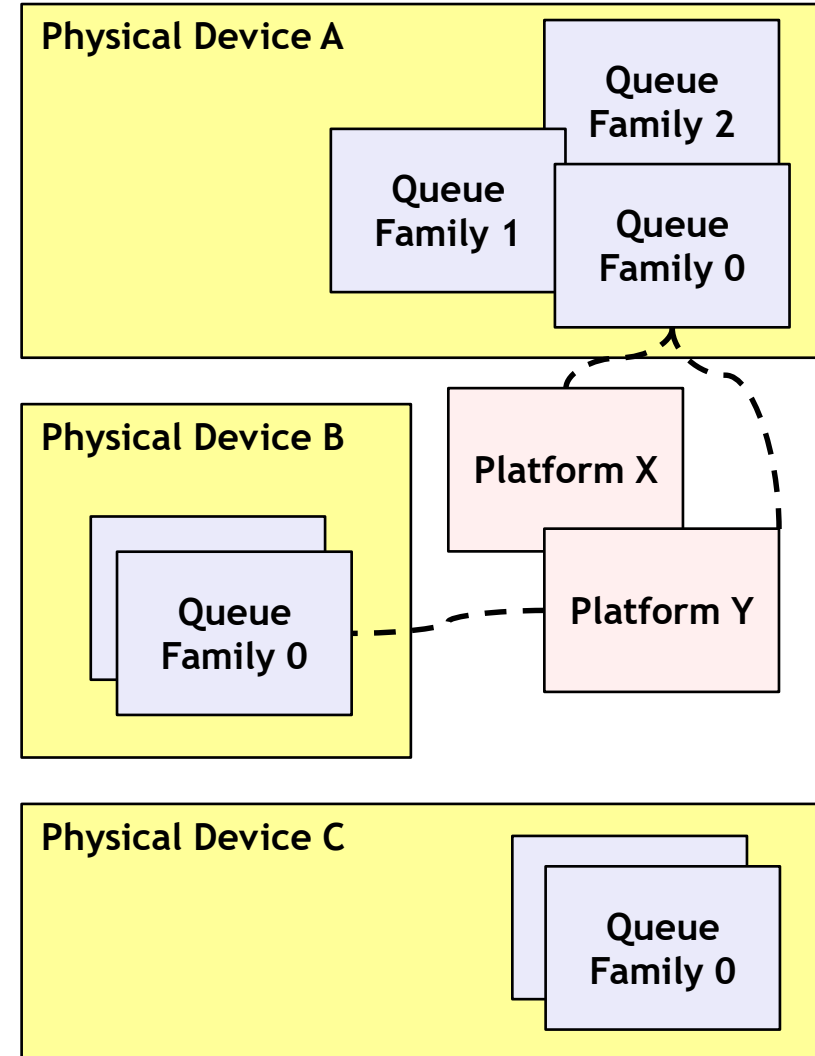


Vulkan Surfaces

- **VkSurfaceKHR**
 - Vulkan's way to encapsulate a native window / surface

Unlike an EGLSurface, creating a Vulkan Surface doesn't mean you've got your render targets created ...yet

- **Platform-independent surface queries**
 - Find out crucial information about your surface's properties
 - Such as format, transform, image usage
 - Some platforms provide additional queries
- **Presentation support is per queue family**
 - An implementation may support multiple platforms e.g. both xlib and xcb
 - Or may not support presentation at all



Vulkan Swapchains: VK_KHR_swapchain

- Array of presentable images associated with a surface
 - Application requests a minimum number of presentable images
 - Implementation creates at least that number
 - Implementation may have a limit
- Upfront allocation of presentable images
 - No allocation hitching at crucial moment
 - Pre-record fixed content command buffers
- Present mode determines behavior
 - FIFO support mandatory
 - Platforms can offer mailbox, immediate, FIFO relaxed

```
const VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR createInfo =
{
    VK_STRUCTURE_TYPE_SWAPCHAIN_CREATE_INFO_KHR, // sType
    NULL, // pNext
    0, // flags
    mySurface, // surface
    desiredNumberOfPresentableImages, // minImageCount
    surfaceFormat, // imageFormat
    surfaceColorSpace, // imageColorSpace
    myExtent, // imageExtent
    1, // imageArrayLayers
    VK_IMAGE_USAGE_COLOR_ATTACHMENT_BIT, // imageUsage
    VK_SHARING_MODE_EXCLUSIVE, // imageSharingMode
    0, // queueFamilyIndexCount
    NULL, // pQueueFamilyIndices
    surfaceProperties.currentTransform, // preTransform
    VK_COMPOSITE_ALPHA_INHERIT_BIT_KHR, // compositeAlpha
    swapchainPresentMode, // presentMode
    VK_TRUE, // clipped
    VK_NULL_HANDLE // oldSwapchain
};
```

FIFO is like `eglSwapInterval = 1`
Mailbox/Immediate is like `eglSwapInterval 0`
FIFO relaxed is like `EXT_swap_control_tear`

Vulkan Swapchains: They're good!

- Application knows which image within a swapchain it is presenting
 - Content of image preserved between presents
- Application is responsible for explicitly recreating swapchains - no surprises
 - Platform informs app if current swapchain
 - Suboptimal: e.g. after window resize, swapchain still usable for present via image scaling
 - Surface Lost: swapchain no longer usable for present
 - Application is responsible to create a new swapchain



In EGL, the EGLSurface may be resized by the platform after an eglSwapBuffers call. Vulkan requires the application to intervene

Vulkan Swapchains: They're jolly good!

- Presenting and acquiring are separate operations
 - No need to submit a new image to acquire another one, unless presentation engine cannot release it
- Application must only modify presentable images it has acquired
- Presentation engine must only display presentable images that have been presented!

In EGL, calling `eglSwapBuffers` both presents the current back buffer and acquires a new one
Vulkan splits this up into separate operations



Steps to setup your presentable images

1 - Create a native window/surface

Platform-specific APIs

2 - Create a Vulkan surface

VK_KHR_<platform>_surface

3 - Query information about your surface

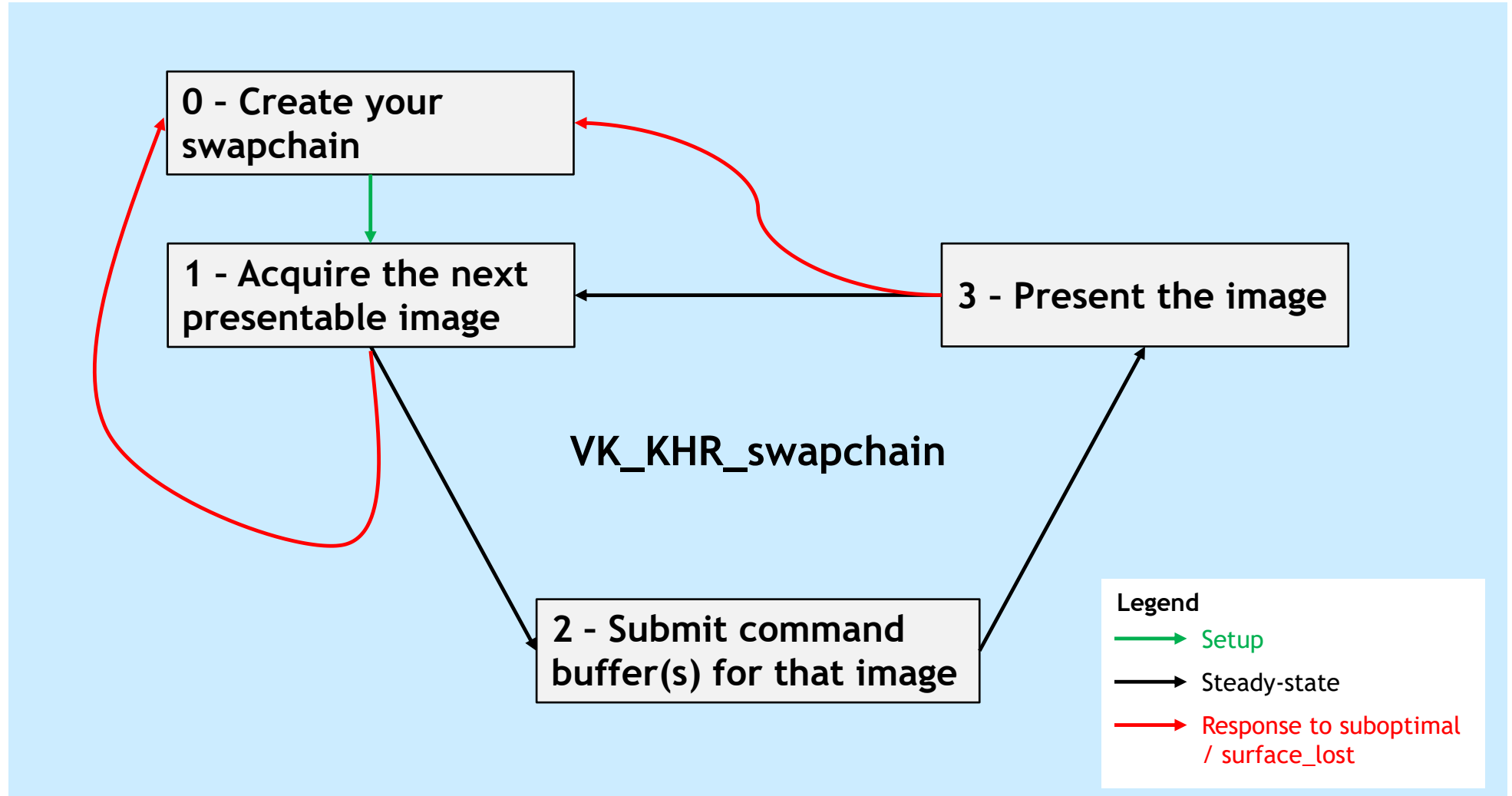
VK_KHR_surface

4 - Create a Vulkan swapchain

VK_KHR_swapchain

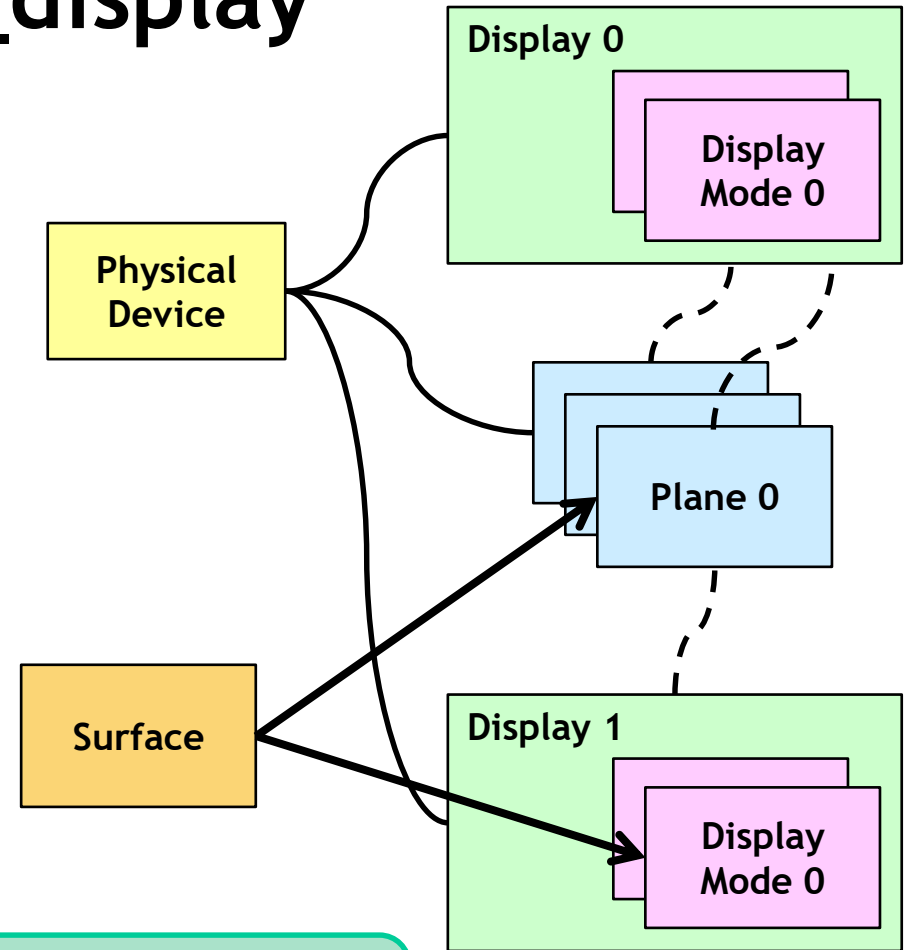
5 - Get your presentable images

Vulkan Frame Loop - as easy as 1-2-3!



Vulkan Displays: VK_KHR_display

- Vulkan's way to discover display devices (screens, panels) outside a window system
 - Reminder: Not supported on all platforms
- Defines `VkDisplayKHR` and `VkDisplayModeKHR` objects
 - Represent the display devices and the modes they support connected to a `VkPhysicalDevice`
 - Determine if a display supports multiple planes that are blended together
- Enables creation of a `VkSurfaceKHR` to represent a display plane



A Vulkan display represents an actual display!
(Whereas an EGLDisplay is actually just a connection to a driver - like a Vulkan Device)

VK_KHR_display_swapchain

- **Extends the information provided at vkQueuePresentKHR**
 - What region to present from the swapchain image
 - What region to present to on the display
 - Whether the display should persist the image
- **Adds ability to create a shared swapchain**
 - Swapchain that takes multiple VkSwapchainCreateInfoKHR structs
 - Allows multiple displays to be presented to simultaneously
 - No guarantee that presents are atomic ...presently!



Any question?

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