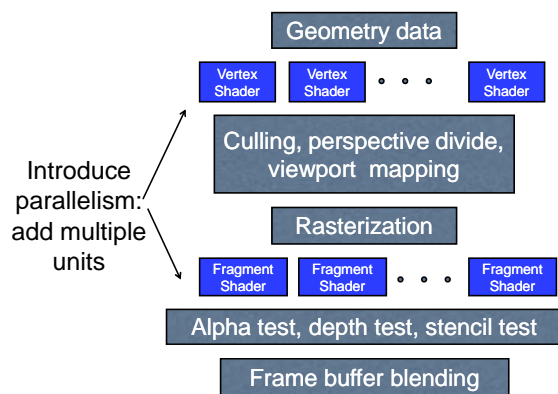


## Vertex shader

- Graphics systems: convert everything to triangles
- Pass vertices, normals, colors, texture coordinates to GPU processor
- GPU: vertex-based computations,
  - Independent of other vertices
- Later, assemble into triangles.

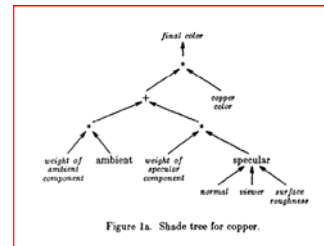
## Fragment shader

- Fragment is triangle clipped to pixel
  - Interpolate values
- Multiple textures, Alpha, stencil, depth
  - Independent of other fragments
- Blend with contents of frame buffer.



## Shading language

- Shade trees -> Pixar's Renderman shader



## Shader Language

- Low level (like assembler) but high-level language compilers: nVidia's Cg
- 4 component floating point data type
- SIMD

## Cg: C-based graphics program

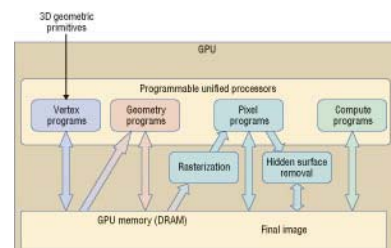
- Array & structures
- Flow control
- Vectors & matrices
- No memory allocation, file I/O

## Power

- GPUs have moved away from the traditional fixed-function 3D graphics pipeline toward a flexible general-purpose computational engine.
- The raw computational power of a GPU dwarfs that of the most powerful CPU, and the gap is steadily widening.
- GPUs have moved away from the traditional fixed-function 3D graphics pipeline toward a flexible general-purpose computational engine

## Next: unify shaders

- One set of shaders
- Allocate to either vertices or fragments



## Pipeline evolved



## Evolved pipeline



## GPGPU

- Make GPU more general – adapt certain types of programs to its pipelined, parallel architecture
- Single GeForce 8800 chip achieves a sustained 330 billion floating-point operations per second (Gflops) on simple benchmarks
- Cost-effective: graphics driving demand up, supply up, price down for GPUs
- Finding uses in non-graphics applications.

## GeForce 8800 GTX



## More general: NVIDIA's CUDA

- More general data parallel model
- Decompose across threads
- Sharing and communication between threads..

