

Best Practices for OpenGL ES Apps on iOS

Session 418

Richard Schreyer

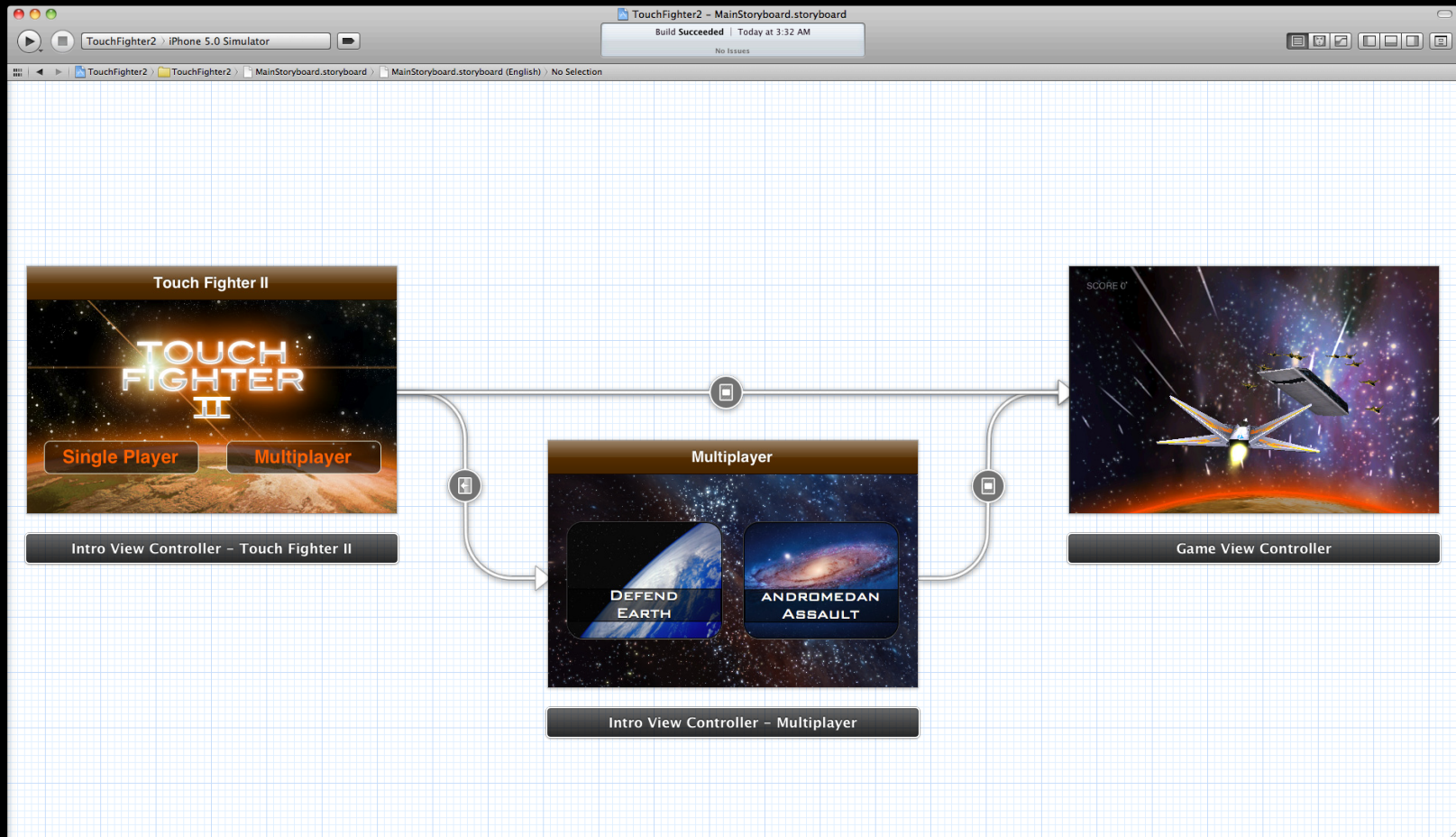
GPU Software

These are confidential sessions—please refrain from streaming, blogging, or taking pictures

Agenda

- View Controllers
- Multithreading
- Screen sizes
- Taking advantage of iPad 2

View Controllers



View Controllers

View Controller responsibilities

- Creates and manages a collection of views
- Transitions to other View Controllers
- OpenGL-specific considerations
 - When to animate
 - Device rotation

View Controllers

Visibility

- Start and stop animation as the view's visibility changes

```
@interface UIViewController
```

```
- (void)viewWillAppear:  
- (void)viewDidAppear:  
- (void)viewWillDisappear:  
- (void)viewDidDisappear:
```

```
@end
```

View Controllers

GLKViewController

- Drives an animation loop on the main thread
- Determines appropriate frame rate
- Stops animation when the view is obscured



View Controllers

Rotation

- View Controllers provide support for device rotation
 - Also handles status bar, banners, volume HUD, etc.
- View Controller rotation is free on iOS 4.3 and later
 - Now the best way to rotate OpenGL views
 - Remove error-prone manual rotation code

View Controller Rotation

Step 1: Declare ability to rotate

```
@implementation MyViewController

- (BOOL)shouldAutorotateToInterfaceOrientation:
    (UIInterfaceOrientation)interfaceOrientation
{
    // Support all 4 orientations
    return YES;
}

@endif
```

View Controller Rotation

Step 2: Allocate correctly sized framebuffers

```
@implementation MyOpenGLView

// Respond to changes in view dimensions by reallocating the framebuffer
- (void)layoutSubviews
{
    [self deleteFramebuffer];
    [self createFramebuffer];
}

@endif
```

View Controller Rotation

Step 3: Remove legacy rotation support

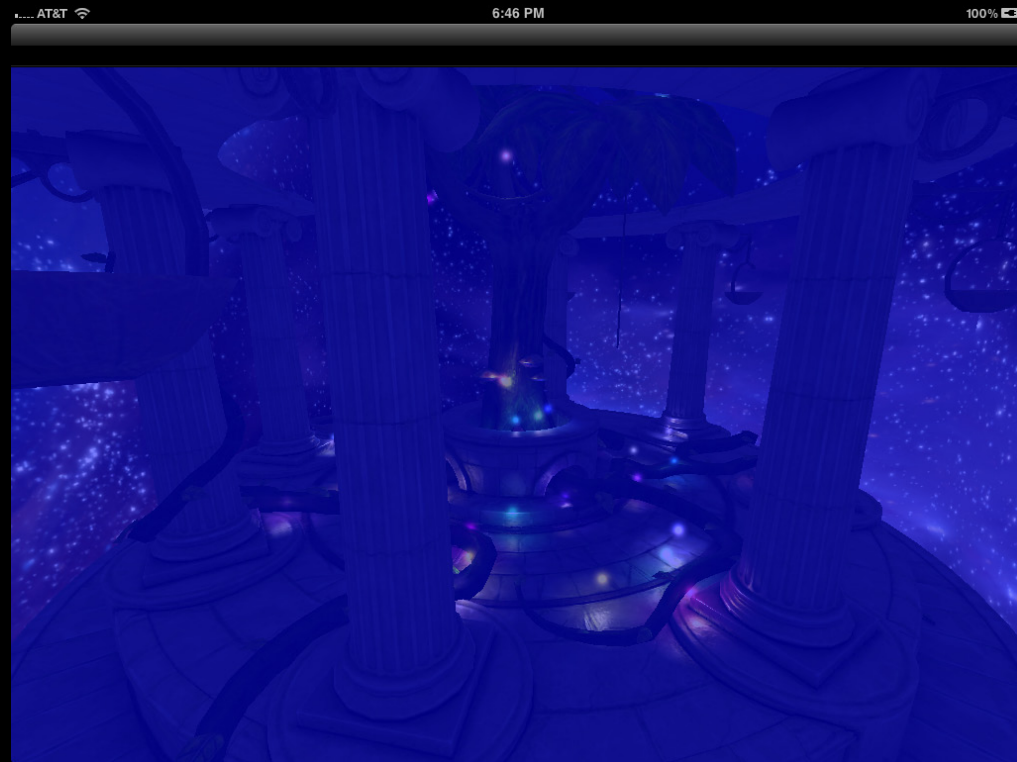
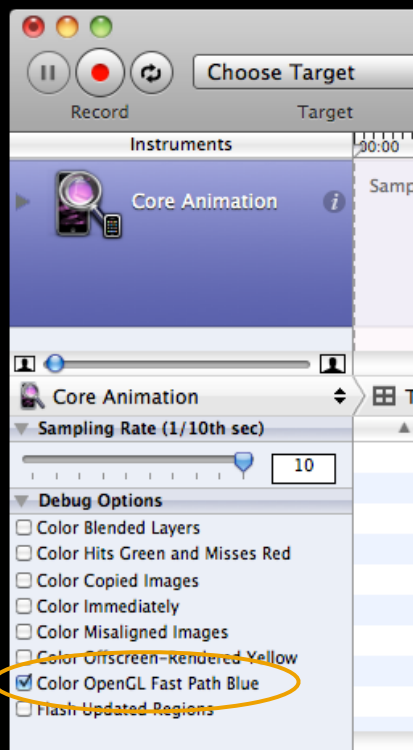


```
if (portrait)
    glViewport(0, 0, width, height);
else
    glViewport(0, 0, height, width);

if (landscape) {
    glTranslatef(160.0f, 240.0f, 0.0f);
    glRotatef(90.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0);
}
```

View Controller Rotation

Step 4: Verify efficient compositing



View Controllers

Summary

- Update OpenGL apps to use View Controllers
- GLKViewController manages animation timing
- View Controller rotation is free on iOS 4.3
- Use Instruments to verify performance

Multithreading

OpenGL and Multithreading

Threaded programming models for OpenGL applications

- Asynchronous resource loading
- Move entire game away from main thread

OpenGL and Multithreading

The current context

- The current context receives OpenGL commands
- The current context is per-thread state

```
[EAGLContext setCurrentContext: myContext];  
glDrawArrays(...);    // issued to myContext
```

```
[EAGLContext setCurrentContext: nil];  
glDrawArrays(...);    // illegal
```

OpenGL and Multithreading

OpenGL contexts are not thread safe



Loading Thread

```
[EAGLContext setCurrentContext: ctxA];  
glTexImage2D(...);
```

Rendering Thread

```
[EAGLContext setCurrentContext: ctxA];  
glDrawArrays(...);
```

OpenGL and Multithreading

OpenGL contexts are not thread safe



Loading Thread

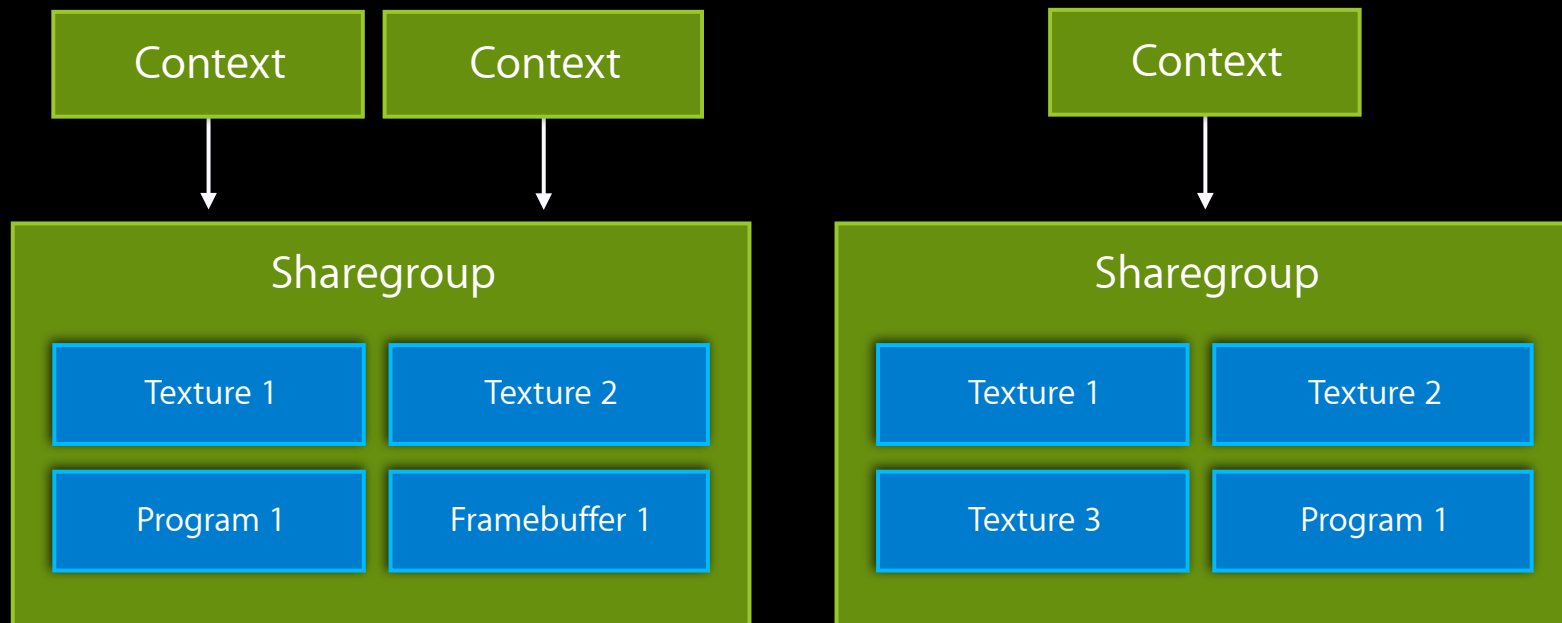
```
[EAGLContext setCurrentContext: ctxA];  
glTexImage2D(...);
```

Rendering Thread

```
[EAGLContext setCurrentContext: ctxB];  
glDrawArrays(...);
```

OpenGL and Multithreading

Shared contexts



OpenGL and Multithreading

Shared contexts

- A sharegroup is a collection of OpenGL objects
 - Textures, buffers, framebuffers, renderbuffers, shaders, programs
- Two contexts can read concurrently from an object

```
context1 = [[EAGLContext alloc]
            initWithAPI: kEAGLRenderingAPIOpenGLES2];
```

```
context2 = [[EAGLContext alloc]
            initWithAPI: kEAGLRenderingAPIOpenGLES2
            sharegroup: [context1 sharegroup]];
```

OpenGL and Multithreading

Shared contexts

- Some OpenGL commands modify objects
 - `glTexImage2D`, `glBufferSubData`, etc.
- After modifying an object
 - The modifying context calls `glFlush`
 - The observing contexts call `glBind*`

OpenGL and Multithreading

Shared contexts

- Other ways to modify objects
 - Changing a uniform of a GLSL program
 - Render to a framebuffer
 - EAGLContext framebuffer methods
 - [EAGLContext framebufferStorage: fromDrawable:]
 - [EAGLContext presentFramebuffer:]

OpenGL and Multithreading

Asynchronous resource loading

Loading Thread

```
[EAGLContext setCurrentContext: loaderCtx];
```

```
glGenTexture(1, &tex)  
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, tex);  
glTexImage2D(...);  
glFlush();
```

Rendering Thread

```
[EAGLContext setCurrentContext: renderCtx];
```

```
glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, tex);  
glDrawArrays(...);
```


OpenGL and Multithreading

Asynchronous resource loading with Grand Central Dispatch

```
dispatch_async(loaderQueue,
^{\
    [EAGLContext setCurrentContext: loaderContext];
    GLuint tex = CreateOpenGLTexture(...);
    glFlush();
    [EAGLContext setCurrentContext: nil];

    dispatch_async(renderQueue,
^{\
        printf("Texture %d Loaded", tex);
        // must bind 'tex' before using it
    });
}
```

OpenGL and Multithreading

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OpenGL and Multithreading

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OpenGL and Multithreading

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}
```

OpenGL and Multithreading

Why render on a background thread?

- Event loop control
- Avoid blocking the main thread
- Utilize multiple CPU cores

OpenGL and Multithreading

Rendering on a background thread

- Use a UIViewController subclass on the main thread
 - GLKViewController animation timer not required
 - Signal background thread to start/stop animation
- Issue all OpenGL commands from one thread
 - Watch for unexpected GL usage on the main thread

OpenGL and Multithreading

Watch for OpenGL calls on the main thread



Main Thread

```
@implementation MyGLView

- (void)layoutSubviews
{
    [self deleteFramebuffers];
    [self createFramebuffers];
}

@end
```

Rendering Task

```
animation loop
{
    glClear(...);
    glDrawElements(...);
    [ctx presentRenderbuffer];
}
```

OpenGL and Multithreading

Manage display renderbuffers on the rendering thread



Main Thread

```
@implementation MyGLView

- (void)layoutSubviews {
    needsResize = true;
}

@end
```

Rendering Task

```
animation loop {
    if (needsResize) {
        DeleteFramebuffers();
        CreateFramebuffers();
        needsResize = false;
    }
    glClear(...);
    glDrawArrays(...);
    [ctx presentRenderbuffer];
}
```


OpenGL and Multithreading

Threads and Grand Central Dispatch

- If using a simple animation loop, create one thread

```
while (!done) {  
    update();  
    render();  
}
```

- Use Grand Central Dispatch for wider multithreading
 - Separate tasks evaluating physics, skinning, game logic, etc.
 - One task to perform all rendering

Related Sessions

Blocks and Grand Central Dispatch in Practice

Pacific Heights
Wednesday 10:15AM

Mastering Grand Central Dispatch

Pacific Heights
Thursday 10:15AM

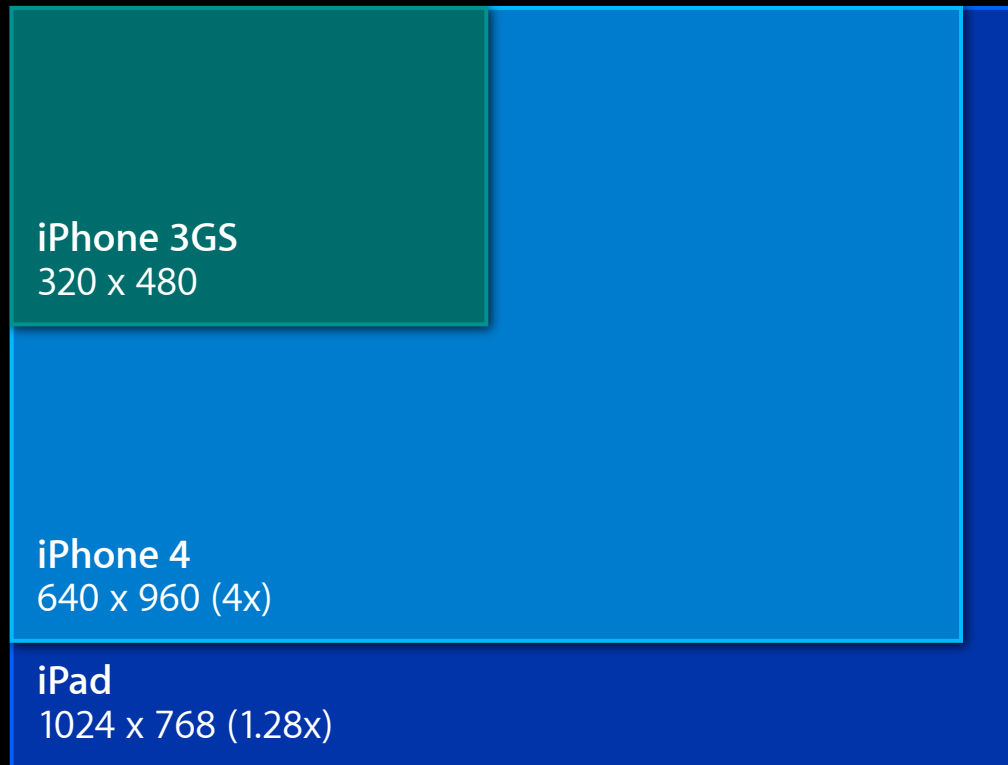
OpenGL and Multithreading

Summary

- OpenGL can be used from any thread
- Minimize concurrent usage of OpenGL
 - Render with a single GCD serial queue or thread
 - Use GLKTextureLoader for asynchronous texture loading

Screen Sizes

iOS Screen Sizes



Supporting Different Screen Sizes

Fill-rate optimizations

- Consider fragment shader complexity
 - Use smallest possible precision
 - Use smaller texture formats
 - Try replacing expensive math with texture lookup tables
 - Reduce use of discard, only draw after all opaque surfaces
- Consider fragment shader coverage
 - Blending defeats hidden-surface-removal features
- Check for excessive vertex load
- Reduce framebuffer width and height



56% as many pixels

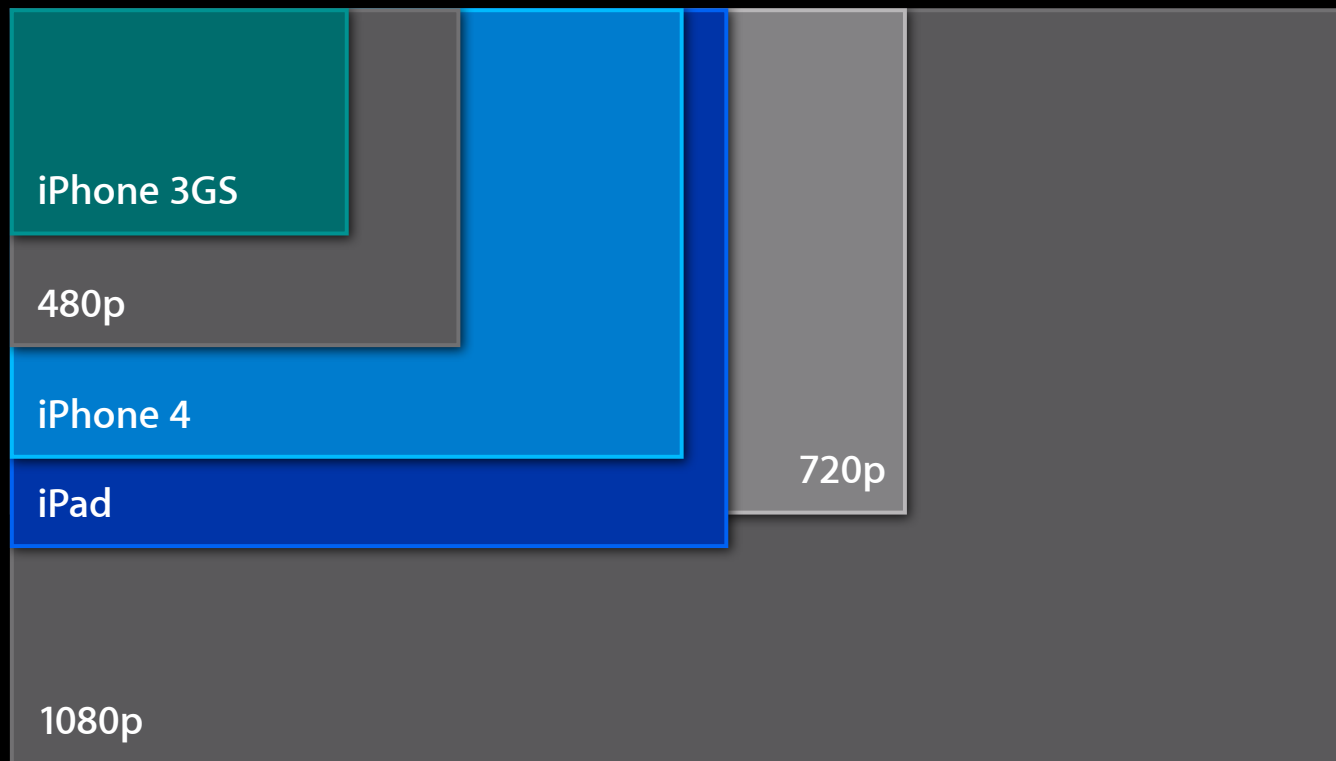
Supporting Different Screen Sizes

Scaling content

- Use Core Animation to scale up a smaller framebuffer to fill the display
- Set `UIView.contentScaleFactor` to less than `UIScreen.scale`
- Reallocate framebuffer after changing scale factor
- Scaling is efficient on iPhone 4 and iPad

Supporting Different Screen Sizes

External displays



Supporting Different Screen Sizes

External displays

- Mirrored display
 - Do nothing
- Second display
 - Choose a maximum display mode when developing your app (usually 720p)
 - Query `UIScreen.availableModes` for best match
 - Assign best match to `UIScreen.mode`

Related Sessions

AirPlay and External Displays in iOS Apps

Presido
Tuesday 3:15PM

Texture Size Selection

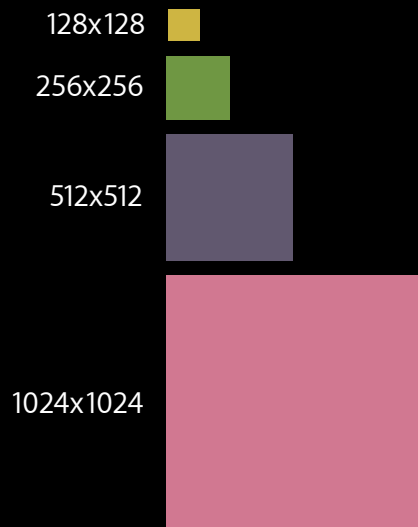
Selecting texture size for user interfaces

- Create image for specific target
- Can use UIImage naming convention
 - image~iphone.png
 - image@2x~iphone.png
 - image~ipad.png

Texture Size Selection

Selecting texture size for mipmapped textures

- Generate full set of mipmap images offline
- When loading, skip loading most detailed mipmap level
 - Drop levels based on memory or screen size
- May want to do this only to some less important textures



Visible
Mipmap Levels



320 x 480



1024 x 768

Supporting Different Screen Sizes

Summary

- Three internal screen sizes
- Larger framebuffers are more expensive
 - Use `UIView.contentsScaleFactor` to reduce resolution, if needed
- If supporting external displays, set the desired mode explicitly
- Drop base mipmap level to save memory

Taking Advantage of iPad 2

Taking Advantage of iPad 2

OpenGL feature additions in iOS 5

- Float16 texture filtering
- Float16 render targets, with blending
- Binary occlusion query
- Shadow filtering, 4-sample PCF
- 4096 x 4096 textures

- Use `GL_EXTENSIONS` string to check for features

Taking Advantage of iPad 2

OpenGL performance improvements

- Huge increase in GPU performance compared to iPad 1
 - Shader instruction rate, texture sample rate, memory bandwidth, etc.
- Higher performance when using medium and high GLSL precision
- Increased shader instruction/texture ratio

Taking Advantage of iPad 2

OpenGL performance improvements

- There is no query for OpenGL performance
- Best proxy is GPU model, queried with `glGetString(GL_RENDERER)`
 - “PowerVR SGX 535”
 - “PowerVR SGX 543”

Taking Advantage of iPad 2

Scene complexity

- Enable multisample anti-aliasing, even at full resolution
- Enable more overdraw and blending
 - Higher density particle systems
 - More trees and foliage
- Larger number of draw calls in the scene
 - Faster CPU enables more draw calls, especially if multithreaded

Taking Advantage of iPad 2

Improved lighting and shadowing

- Per-pixel lighting
 - Use greater precision in shaders
 - High-resolution normal and gloss maps
 - Light probes
- Parallax mapping
- Shadows maps
 - Sample with `shadow2DProjAPPLE()`

Demo

Summary

- Updating OpenGL applications to use View Controllers
- OpenGL multithread design patterns
- Handling internal and external displays
- Using the performance of iPad 2

More Information

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Documentation

OpenGL ES Programming Guide for iOS
<http://developer.apple.com/iphone/>

Apple Developer Forums

<http://devforums.apple.com>

Labs

OpenGL ES Lab

Graphics, Media & Games Lab A
Thursday 9:00AM

OpenGL ES Lab

Graphics, Media & Games Lab A
Thursday 2:00PM

