Lecture 14:
The Real-Time 3D Graphics Pipeline Architecture

Visual Computing Systems
Stanford CS348K, Fall 2018
Today

- A crash-course in how GPUs render pictures in real-time
  - Our third major visual computing workload of the course
  - Arguably the most sophisticated (and certainly the most mature) of the three
    - Very interesting to consider how balance between performance and flexibility have been handled in the 3D graphics domain, might inform design of systems for other performance-oriented domains

- Theme: thinking about abstraction vs. implementation
What is an “architecture”?  
(not distinguishing between software or hardware architecture)
A system architecture is an abstraction

- **Entities (state)**
  - Registers, buffers, vectors, triangles, lights, pixels, images

- **Operations (that manipulate state)**
  - Add two registers, copy buffers, multiply vectors, blur images, draw triangles

- **Mechanisms for creating/destroying entities, expressing operations**
  - Execute machine instruction, make API call, express logic in a programming language

Notice the different levels of granularity/abstraction in my examples

Key course theme: choosing the right level of abstraction for system’s needs
Decision impacts system’s expressiveness/scope and potential for efficient implementation
Example: x86 architecture?

- **State:**
  - Maintained by execution context (registers, PC, VM mappings, etc.)
  - Contents of memory

- **Operations:**
  - x86 instructions (privileged and non-privileged)
Example: GPU compute architecture (as defined by CUDA)?

- **State:**
  - Execution context for all executing CUDA threads
  - Contents of global memory

- **Operations:**
  - Bulk launch N CUDA threads running of kernel $K$: $\text{Launch}(N, k)$
  - Individual instructions executed by CUDA thread
CUDA constructs (the kernel)

```c
// CUDA kernel definition
__global__ void scale(float amount, float* a, float* b)
{
    int i = threadIdx.x;  // CUDA builtin: get thread id
    b[i] = amount * a[i];
}

// note: omitting array initialization via cudaMalloc()
float scale_amount;
float* input_array;
float* output_array;

// launch N CUDA threads, each thread executes kernel ‘scale’
scale<<1,N>>(scale_amount, input_array, output_array);
```

**Question:** What should $N$ be?

**Question:** Do you normally think of “threads” this way?
The 3D rendering task

Input: description of a scene
3D surface geometry (e.g., triangle meshes)
surface materials
lights
camera

Output: image

Problem statement: Determine how each geometric element contributes to the appearance of each output pixel in the image, given a description of a scene’s surface properties and lighting conditions?
Goal: render high complexity 3D scenes, in real-time

- 100’s of thousands to millions of triangles in a scene
- Complex material, lighting, and animation computations
- High-resolution screen outputs (2-4 Mpixel + supersampling)
- 30-60 fps
Render high complexity 3D scenes, in real-time

Far Cry 5
Render high complexity 3D scenes, in real-time
Graphics pipeline implementation: GPUs

Specialized processors for executing graphics pipeline computations

Discrete GPU card (NVIDIA GeForce Titan X)

Integrated GPU: part of modern Intel CPU die
The real-time graphics pipeline architecture

(GPU-accelerated OpenGL/D3D graphics pipeline, from a systems perspective)

The graphics pipeline is an architecture for driving modern GPU execution

(Note to CUDA programmers: graphics pipeline was the original interface to GPU hardware. Compute mode execution came later... )
Real-time graphics pipeline entities

Vertices

1  2  3  4

Primitives
(triangles, points, lines)

Fragments

Pixels
Real-time graphics pipeline operations

**Vertices**
- Vertex Generation
  - Vertex stream
- Vertex Processing
  - Vertex stream

**Primitives**
- Primitive Generation
  - Primitive stream
- Primitive Processing
  - Primitive stream

**Fragments**
- Fragment Generation (Rasterization)
  - Fragment stream
- Fragment Processing
  - Fragment stream

**Pixels**
- Pixel Operations
  - Output image (pixels)

* Imprecise definition: will give precise definition in later lecture

- Vertices in 3D space
- Vertices in positioned on screen
- Triangles positioned on screen
- Fragments (one per pixel covered by triangle *)
- Shaded fragments

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Real-time graphics pipeline state

**Vertices**
- **Vertex Generation**
  - Vertex stream
- **Vertex Processing**
  - Vertex stream

**Primitives**
- **Primitive Generation**
  - Primitive stream
- **Primitive Processing**
  - Primitive stream

**Fragments**
- **Fragment Generation (Rasterization)**
  - Fragment stream
- **Fragment Processing**
  - Fragment stream

**Pixels**
- **Pixel Operations**

**Memory Buffers (system state)**
- Vertex data buffers
- Buffers, textures
- Buffers, textures
- Buffers, textures

**Output image buffer**
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Issues to keep in mind during this overview*

- Level of abstraction
- Orthogonality of abstractions
- How is the pipeline designed for performance/scalability?
- What the pipeline does and **DOES NOT** do

* These are great questions to ask yourself about any system you study
The graphics pipeline

- Vertices
  - Vertex Generation
  - Vertex Processing

- Primitives
  - Primitive Generation
  - Primitive Processing

- Fragments
  - Rasterization (Fragment Generation)
  - Fragment Processing

- Pixels
  - Frame-Buffer Ops

Output image buffer

Memory
Surface geometry representation: triangles
Representing surface detail: texture

“Texture coordinates” define a mapping from surface coordinates (points on triangle) to points in texture domain.

\[ \text{myTex}(u, v) \] is a function defined on the \([0,1]^2\) domain (represented by 2048x2048 image)

Two triangles (one face of cube) with surface parameterization provided as per-vertex texture coordinates.

Location of highlighted triangle in texture space shown in red.

Location of triangle after projection onto screen shown in red.

(We’ll assume surface-to-texture space mapping is provided as per vertex values)
Texture mapping adds detail to surface

Pattern on ball

Wood grain on floor
Texture mapping adds detail to surface
Command: draw these triangles!

Inputs:

list_of_positions = { v0x, v0y, v0z,
v1x, v1y, v1x,
v2x, v2y, v2z,
v3x, v3y, v3x,
v4x, v4y, v4z,
v5x, v5y, v5x };  
list_of_texcoords = { v0u, v0v,
v1u, v1v,
v2u, v2v,
v3u, v3v,
v4u, v4v,
v5u, v5v };  

Object-to-camera-space transform: \( T \)

Perspective projection transform \( P \)

Size of output image \((W, H)\)

Use depth test /update depth buffer: YES!
Constructing ("assembling") vertices

Vertex Generation

Vertex records

Vertex Processing

Contiguous version data version

my_vtx_buffer

\begin{array}{cccccccc}
  & & & & & & & \\
V_0 & V_1 & & & & & V_{N-1} \\
\end{array}

\text{glBindBuffer(GL\_ARRAY\_BUFFER, my\_vtx\_buffer);} \\
\text{glDrawArrays(GL\_TRIANGLES, 0, N);}

Indexed access version ("gather")

my_vtx_buffer

\begin{array}{cccccccc}
  & & & & & & & \\
V_0 & V_1 & & & & & V_{N-1} \\
\end{array}

\text{my\_vtx\_indices} \begin{array}{cccccccc}
  1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\
\end{array}

\text{glBindBuffer(GL\_ARRAY\_BUFFER, my\_vtx\_buffer);} \\
\text{glDrawElements(GL\_TRIANGLES, 6, GL\_UNSIGNED\_INT,} \\
\text{my\_vtx\_indices);}
Constructing (“assembling”) vertices

Output of vertex generation is a collection of vertex records.

Architectures set a limit of to number of 32-bit attributes per vertex (e.g, 128)
What the vertex processing stage does

Transform triangle vertices from their original coordinates into camera space coordinates
What the vertex processing stage does

Transform triangle vertices from their original coordinates into camera space coordinates

Objects and the camera in 3D world coordinates

Position of objects is now relative to location of camera

Project objects onto normalized 2D screen coordinates
Vertex processing: inputs

Uniform data: constant read-only data provided as input to every instance of the vertex shader e.g., object-to-clip-space vertex transform matrix

Vertex processing operates on a stream of vertex records + read-only “uniform” inputs.
Vertex processing: inputs and outputs

**Vertex Shader Program**

```glsl
uniform mat4 my_transform; // P * T

output_vertex my_vertex_program(input_vertex in) {
    output_vertex out;
    out.pos = my_transform * in.pos; // matrix-vector mult
    return out;
}
```

(* Note: this is pseudocode, not valid GLSL syntax)
Another per-vertex computation: lighting

Input per-vertex data: surface normal, surface color

Input uniform data: light direction, light color
Another per-vertex computation: skeletal animation via “skinning”

\[ V_{\text{skinned}} = \sum_{b \in \text{bones}} w_b M_b V_{\text{base}} \]

Input per-vertex data: base vertex position \( (V_{\text{base}}) \) + blend coefficients \( (w_b) \)

Input: uniform data: “bone” matrices \( (M_b) \) for current animation frame

Image credit: http://www.okino.com/conv/skinning.htm
Primitive generation: group vertices into primitives

- Vertices
  - 1 in / 1 out
  - Vertex Generation
  - Vertex Processing

- Primitives
  - 3 in / 1 out
  - (for tris)
  - Primitive Generation
  - Primitive Processing

- Fragments
  - Rasterization (Fragment Generation)
  - Fragment Processing

- Pixels
  - Frame-Buffer Ops

- Memory
  - Uniform data
  - Output image buffer
Programmable primitive processing *

Vertex Generation → Vertex Processing → Primitive Generation → Primitive Processing

Memory

- Uniform data
- Uniform data

input vertices for 1 prim → output vertices for N prims **
Independent processing of each INPUT primitive

* “Geometry shader” in OpenGL/Direct3D terminology
** Pipeline caps output at 1024 floats of output
Primitive processing: clipping

- Discard triangles that lie complete outside the unit cube (culling)
  - They are off screen, don’t bother processing them further
- Clip triangles that extend beyond the unit cube to the cube
  - Note: clipping may create more triangles

Triangles before clipping

Triangles after clipping
Transform to screen coordinates

Transform vertex xy positions from normalized coordinates into screen coordinates (based on screen w, h)
The graphics pipeline

Vertices
- 1 in / 1 out
  - Vertex Generation
  - Vertex Processing

Primitives
- 3 in / 1 out (for tris)
  - Primitive Generation
  - Primitive Processing

Fragments
- Rasterization (Fragment Generation)
- Fragment Processing

Pixels
- Frame-Buffer Ops

Memory
- Uniform data
- Uniform data
- Output image buffer
**Rasterization (fragment generation)**

1 input prim $\rightarrow$ N output fragments

N is unbounded  
(size of triangles varies greatly)

```
struct fragment      // note similarity to output_vertex from before
{
  float x, y;       // screen pixel coordinates (sample point location)
  float z;          // depth of triangle at sample point
  float3 normal;    // interpolated application-defined attribs
  float2 texcoord;  // (e.g., texture coordinates, surface normal)
};
```
struct fragment  // note similarity to output_vertex from before
{
  float x,y;    // screen pixel coordinates (sample point location)
  float z;     // depth of triangle at sample point
  float3 normal;  // interpolated application-defined attribs
  float2 texcoord;  // (e.g., texture coordinates, surface normal)
}
Implementation of rasterization
Computing triangle coverage

What pixels does the triangle overlap?

Input:
projected position of triangle vertices: $P_0, P_1, P_2$

Output:
set of pixels “covered” by the triangle
Drawing a triangle by 2D sampling
Define binary function: \( \text{inside}(\text{tri}, x, y) \)

\[
\text{inside}(t, x, y) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } (x, y) \text{ is in triangle } t \\
0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]
Sampling the binary function: \( \text{inside}(\text{tri}, x, y) \)

Example:
Here I chose the sample position to be at the pixel center.

- \( (x + 0.5, y + 0.5) \)

\( \triangle \) = triangle covers sample, fragment generated for pixel
\( \triangledown \) = triangle does not cover sample, no fragment generated
Sample coverage at pixel centers
Sample coverage at pixel centers
Rasterization = sampling a 2D indicator function

for( int x = 0; x < xmax; x++ )
    for( int y = 0; y < ymax; y++ )
        Image[x][y] = f(x + 0.5, y + 0.5);

- Rasterize triangle tri by sampling the function
  \[ f(x,y) = \text{inside}(\text{tri},x,y) \]
Fragment generation: sampling coverage

Evaluate vertex attributes (depth, u, v) at all covered samples
The graphics pipeline

Vertices
- Vertex Generation
- Vertex Processing

Primitives
- Primitive Generation
- Primitive Processing

Fragments
- Rasterization (Fragment Generation)
- Fragment Processing

Pixels
- Frame-Buffer Ops

Object/world/camera space -> screen space

Output image buffer
The graphics pipeline

Vertices
- 1 in / 1 out
- 3 in / 1 out (for tris)

Primitives
- 1 in / small N out

Fragments
- 1 in / N out
- Rasterization (Fragment Generation)

Vertices
- Vertex Generation
- Vertex Processing

Primitives
- Primitive Generation
- Primitive Processing

Fragments
- Fragment Processing

Pixels
- Frame-Buffer Ops

Memory
- Uniform data

Output image buffer
Fragment processing

```c
struct input_fragment {
    float x, y;
    float z;
    float3 normal;
    float2 texcoord;
};

struct output_fragment {
    int x, y; // pixel
    float z;
    float4 color;
};

texture my_texture;

output_fragment my_fragment_program(input_fragment in) {
    output_fragment out;
    float4 material_color = sample(my_texture, in.texcoord);

    for (each light L in scene) {
        out.color += shade(L) // compute reflectance towards camera due to L
    }
    return out;
}
```
Example per-fragment operation: computing fragment color

e.g., sample texture map

\[ u(x,y), v(x,y) \]
Many different materials in the world

Images from Matusik et al. SIGGRAPH 2003
More complex materials

Fresnel reflection: reflectance is a function of viewing angle (notice higher reflectance near grazing angles)

Anisotropic reflection: reflectance depends on azimuthal angle (e.g., oriented microfacets in brushed steel)
Subsurface scattering materials

- Account for scattering inside surface
- Light exits surface from different location it enters
  - Very important to appearance of translucent materials (e.g., skin, foliage, marble)

[Wann Jensen et al. 2001]
The graphics pipeline

- **Vertices**
  - 1 in / 1 out
  - **Vertex Generation**
  - **Vertex Processing**

- **Primitives**
  - 3 in / 1 out (for tris)
  - **Primitive Generation**
  - **Primitive Processing**

- **Fragments**
  - 1 in / N out
  - **Rasterization (Fragment Generation)**
  - **Fragment Processing**

- **Pixels**
  - 1 in / 1 out
  - **Frame-Buffer Ops**

**Memory**

- Uniform data
- Texture buffers

**Output image buffer**

**can be 0 out**
Frame-buffer operations

Key responsibilities:
- Accumulate/blend fragment color into frame buffer based on “depth test”

```c
struct output_fragment {
    int   x, y;
    float z;
    float4 color;
};
```
Implementation of depth testing
Occlusion: which triangle is visible at each covered sample point?

Opaque Triangles
Depth buffer (aka “Z buffer”)

Color buffer:
(stores color per sample... e.g., RGB)

Depth buffer:
(stores depth per sample)

Stores depth of closest surface drawn so far
black = close depth
white = far depth
Depth buffer (a better look)

Color buffer
Depth buffer (a better look)

Corresponding depth buffer (after rendering all triangles)
Occlusion using the depth-buffer (Z-buffer)

For each coverage sample point, the depth-buffer stores depth of closest triangle at this sample point that has been processed by the renderer so far.

Closest triangle at sample point \((x,y)\) is triangle with minimum depth at \((x,y)\)

Initial state of depth buffer before rendering any triangles (all samples store farthest distance)

Grayscale value of sample point used to indicate distance

Black = small distance

White = large distance
Example: rendering three opaque triangles
Occlusion using the depth-buffer (Z-buffer)

Processing yellow triangle:
\[\text{depth} = 0.5\]

Grayscale value of sample point used to indicate distance:
- White = large distance
- Black = small distance
- Red = samples that pass depth test

Color buffer contents

Depth buffer contents
Occlusion using the depth-buffer (Z-buffer)

After processing yellow triangle:

- Color buffer contents
- Depth buffer contents

Grayscale value of sample point used to indicate distance:
- White = large distance
- Black = small distance
- Red = samples that pass depth test
Occlusion using the depth-buffer (Z-buffer)

Processing blue triangle:
depth = 0.75

Color buffer contents

Depth buffer contents

Grayscale value of sample point used to indicate distance
White = large distance
Black = small distance
Red = samples that pass depth test

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Occlusion using the depth-buffer (Z-buffer)

After processing blue triangle:

Grayscale value of sample point used to indicate distance:
- White = large distance
- Black = small distance
- Red = samples that pass depth test
Occlusion using the depth-buffer (Z-buffer)

Processing red triangle:
depth = 0.25

Grayscale value of sample point used to indicate distance
White = large distance
Black = small distance
Red = samples that pass depth test
Occlusion using the depth-buffer (Z-buffer)

After processing red triangle:

Color buffer contents

Depth buffer contents

Grayscale value of sample point used to indicate distance
White = large distance
Black = small distance
Red = samples that pass depth test
Occlusion using the depth buffer (opaque surfaces)

```c
bool pass_depth_test(d1, d2) {
    return d1 < d2;
}

depth_test(tri_d, tri_color, x, y) {
    if (pass_depth_test(tri_d, depth_buffer[x][y])) {
        // triangle is closest object seen so far at this sample point. Update depth and color buffers.
        depth_buffer[x][y] = tri_d;   // update depth_buffer
        color[x][y] = tri_color;      // update color buffer
    }
}
```
Does depth-buffer algorithm handle interpenetrating surfaces?

Of course!

Occlusion test is based on depth of triangles at a given sample point. The relative depth of triangles may be different at different sample points.

Green triangle in front of yellow triangle

Yellow triangle in front of green triangle
Does depth-buffer algorithm handle interpenetrating surfaces?

Of course!

Occlusion test is based on depth of triangles at a given sample point. The relative depth of triangles may be different at different sample points.
Summary: occlusion using a depth buffer

- Store one depth value per coverage sample (not per pixel!)

- Constant space per sample
  - Implication: constant space for depth buffer

- Constant time occlusion test per covered sample
  - Read-modify write of depth buffer if “pass” depth test
  - Just a read if “fail”

- Not specific to triangles: only requires that surface depth can be evaluated at a screen sample point
Early occlusion-culling ("early Z")

Idea: GPU discards fragments that are known to not contribute to image as early as possible in the pipeline

Pipeline generates, shades, and depth tests orange triangle fragments in this region although they do not contribute to final image. (they are occluded by the blue triangle)
Early occlusion-culling ("early Z")

A GPU implementation detail: not reflected in the graphics pipeline abstraction

Key assumption: occlusion results do not depend on fragment shading
  - Example operations that prevent use of this early Z optimization: enabling alpha test, fragment shader modifies fragment’s Z value

Note: early Z only provides benefit if closer triangle is rendered by application first!
(application developers are encouraged to submit geometry in as close to front-to-back order as possible)
End:
Implementation of depth testing
Frame-buffer operations (full view)

```c
struct output_fragment {
    int x, y;
    float z;
    float4 color;
};

if (fragment.z < zbuffer[fragment.x][fragment.y]) {
    zbuffer[fragment.x][fragment.y] = fragment.z;
    color_buffer[fragment.x][fragment.y] = blend(color_buffer[fragment.x][fragment.y], fragment.color);
}
```

Depth test (hidden surface removal)
The graphics pipeline

Vertices
- 1 in / 1 out

Primitives
- 3 in / 1 out (for tris)

Fragments
- 1 in / N out

Pixels
- 1 in / 0 or 1 out

Memory

Vertex Generation

Vertex Processing

Primitive Generation

Primitive Processing

Rasterization (Fragment Generation)

Fragment Processing

Frame-Buffer Ops

Uniform data

Texture buffers

Output image buffer
## Programming the graphics pipeline

- Issue draw commands → output image contents change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Type</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State change</td>
<td>Bind shaders, textures, uniforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Draw using vertex buffer for object 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State change</td>
<td>Bind new uniforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Draw using vertex buffer for object 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State change</td>
<td>Bind new shader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Draw using vertex buffer for object 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State change</td>
<td>Change depth test function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State change</td>
<td>Bind new shader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Draw using vertex buffer for object 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: efficiently managing stage changes is a major challenge in implementations.
A series of graphics pipeline commands

State change (set “red” shader)
Draw
State change (set “blue” shader)
Draw
Draw
Draw
State change (change blend mode)
State change (set “yellow” shader
Draw
Feedback loop 1: use output image as input texture in later draw command

- Issue draw commands  →  output image contents change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Type</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Draw using vertex buffer for object 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Draw using vertex buffer for object 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State change</td>
<td><strong>Bind contents of output image as texture 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Draw using vertex buffer for object 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw</td>
<td>Draw using vertex buffer for object 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rendering to textures for later use is key technique when implementing:
- Shadows
- Environment mapping
- Post-processing effects
Feedback loop 2: output intermediate geometry for use in later draw command

- Issue draw commands → emit geometry buffers

### Vertices
- 1 in / 1 out
- 3 in / 1 out (for tris)

### Primitives
- 1 in / small N out

### Memory
- Uniform data
- Texture buffers

### Output vertex buffer
Analyzing the design of the graphics pipeline

- Level of abstraction
- Orthogonality of abstractions
- How is pipeline designed for performance/scalability?
- What the pipeline does and **DOES NOT** do

* These are great questions to ask yourself about any system we discuss in this course
Level of abstraction

- Imperative abstraction, not declarative
  - Application code specifies: “draw these triangles, using this fragment shader, with depth testing on”.
  - It does not specify: “draw a cow made of marble on a sunny day”

- Programmable stages provide application large amount of flexibility (e.g., to implement wide variety of materials and lighting techniques)

- Configurable (but not programmable) pipeline structure: application can turn stages on and off, create feedback loops

- Abstraction is low enough to allow application to implement many techniques, but high enough to abstract over radically different GPU implementations (NVIDIA, AMD, Intel GPUs, mobile GPUs, etc.)
Orthogonality of abstractions

- All vertices treated the same regardless of primitive type
  - Result: vertex programs are oblivious to primitive types
  - The same vertex program works for triangles and lines

- All primitives are converted into fragments for per-pixel shading and frame-buffer operations
  - Fragment programs are oblivious to source primitive type and the behavior of the vertex program *
  - Z-buffer is a common representation used to perform occlusion for any primitive that can be converted into fragments

* Almost oblivious. Vertex shader must make sure it passes along all inputs required by the fragment shader
What the pipeline DOES NOT do (non-goals)

- **Modern graphics pipeline has no concept of lights, materials, geometric modeling transforms**
  - Only streams of records processed by application defined kernels: vertices, primitives, fragments, pixels
  - And pipeline state (input/output buffers, “shaders”, and fixed-function configuration parameters)
  - Applications implement lights, materials, etc. using these basic abstractions

- **The graphics pipeline has no concept of a scene**

- **It is just a virtual machine that executes pipeline state change and primitive drawing commands**
Pipeline design facilitates performance/scalability

- [Reasonably] low level: low abstraction distance to implementation
- Constraints on pipeline structure:
  - Constrained data flow between stages
  - Fixed-function stages for common and difficult to parallelize tasks
  - Shaders: independent processing of each data element (enables data parallelism)
- Provide frequencies of computation (per vertex, per primitive, per fragment)
  - Application can choose to perform work at the rate required
- Keep it simple:
  - Only a few common intermediate representations
    - Triangles, points, lines
    - Fragments, pixels
  - Z-buffer algorithm computes visibility for any primitive type
- “Immediate-mode system”: pipeline processes primitives as it receives them
  (as opposed to buffering the entire scene)
  - Leave global optimization of how to render scene to the application
Perspective from OpenGL designer Kurt Akeley

- Does the system meet original design goals, and then do much more than was originally imagined?

- If so, the design is a good one!
  - Simple, orthogonal concepts often produce this amplifier effect
Graphics pipeline implementation: GPUs

Specialized processors for executing graphics pipeline computations

Discrete GPU card
(NVIDIA GeForce Titan X)

Integrated GPU: part of modern Intel CPU die
Modern GPUs offer many TFLOPs of performance for executing vertex and fragment shader programs.

T-OP's of fixed-function compute capability over here:

- Texture
- Tessellate
- Clip/Cull Rasterize
- Zbuffer / Blend
- Scheduler / Work Distributor