

nVIDIA®

Performance Tools

Jeff Kiel, NVIDIA Corporation

Performance Tools Agenda



- Problem statement
- Overview of GPU pipelined architecture
- NVPerfKit 2.0: Driver and GPU Performance Data
 - NVPerfHUD: The GPU Performance Accelerator
 - NVPerfSDK: Performance data integrated into your application
- NVPerfHUD ES Sneak Preview
- gDEBugger: OpenGL performance analysis and debugging
- NVShaderPerf: Shader program performance



The Problem?

Why is my app running at 13FPS after CPU tuning?
How can I determine what is going on in that GPU?
Why are NVIDIA engineers are able to figure it out?

The Solution? NVPerfKit!

35% FPS improvement!*
11 Rendering bugs fixed!*

*Average of 35% FPS improvement and 11 bugs fixed reported by
over 100 users of NVPerfHUD in recent Developer Survey

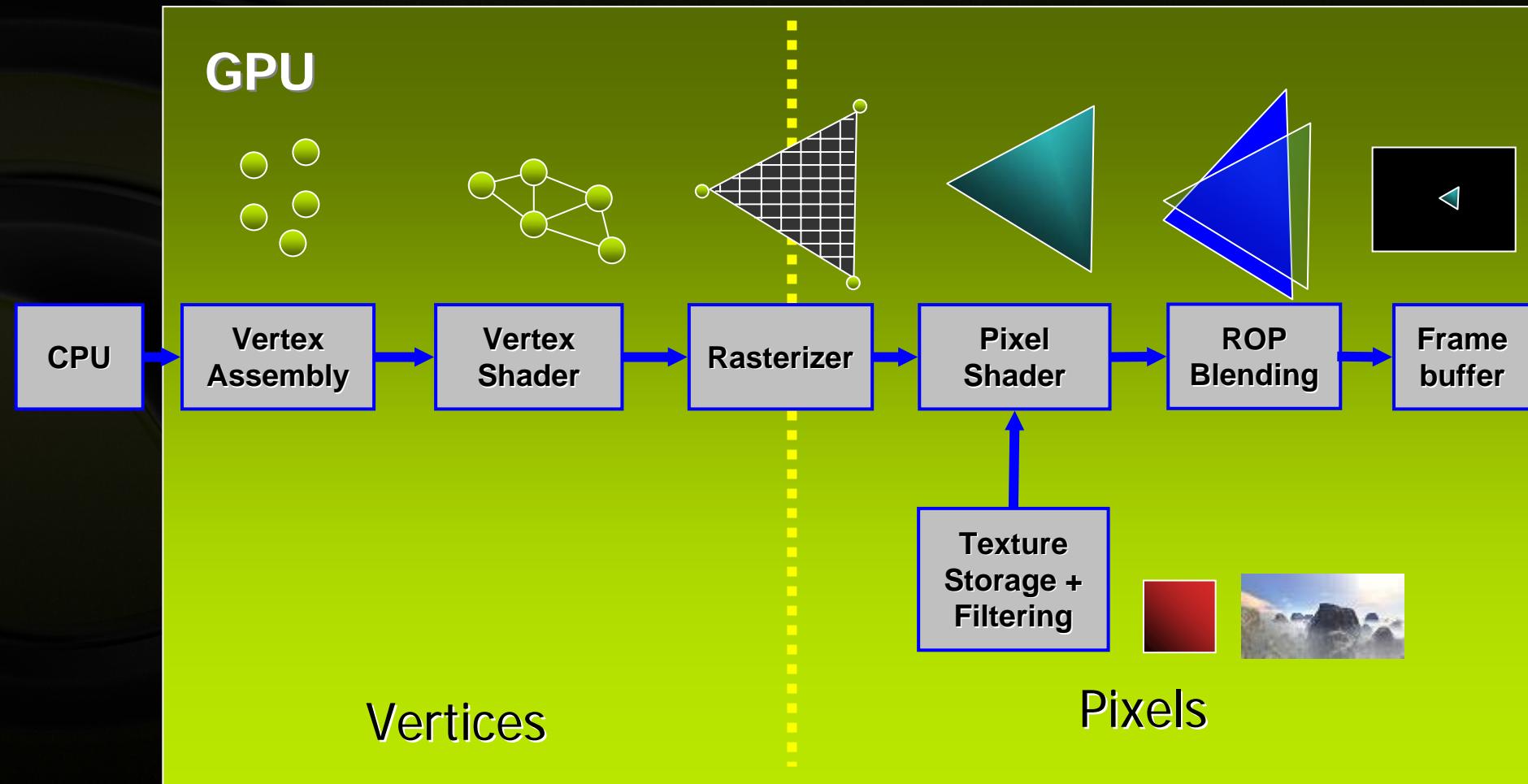
GPU pipelined architecture



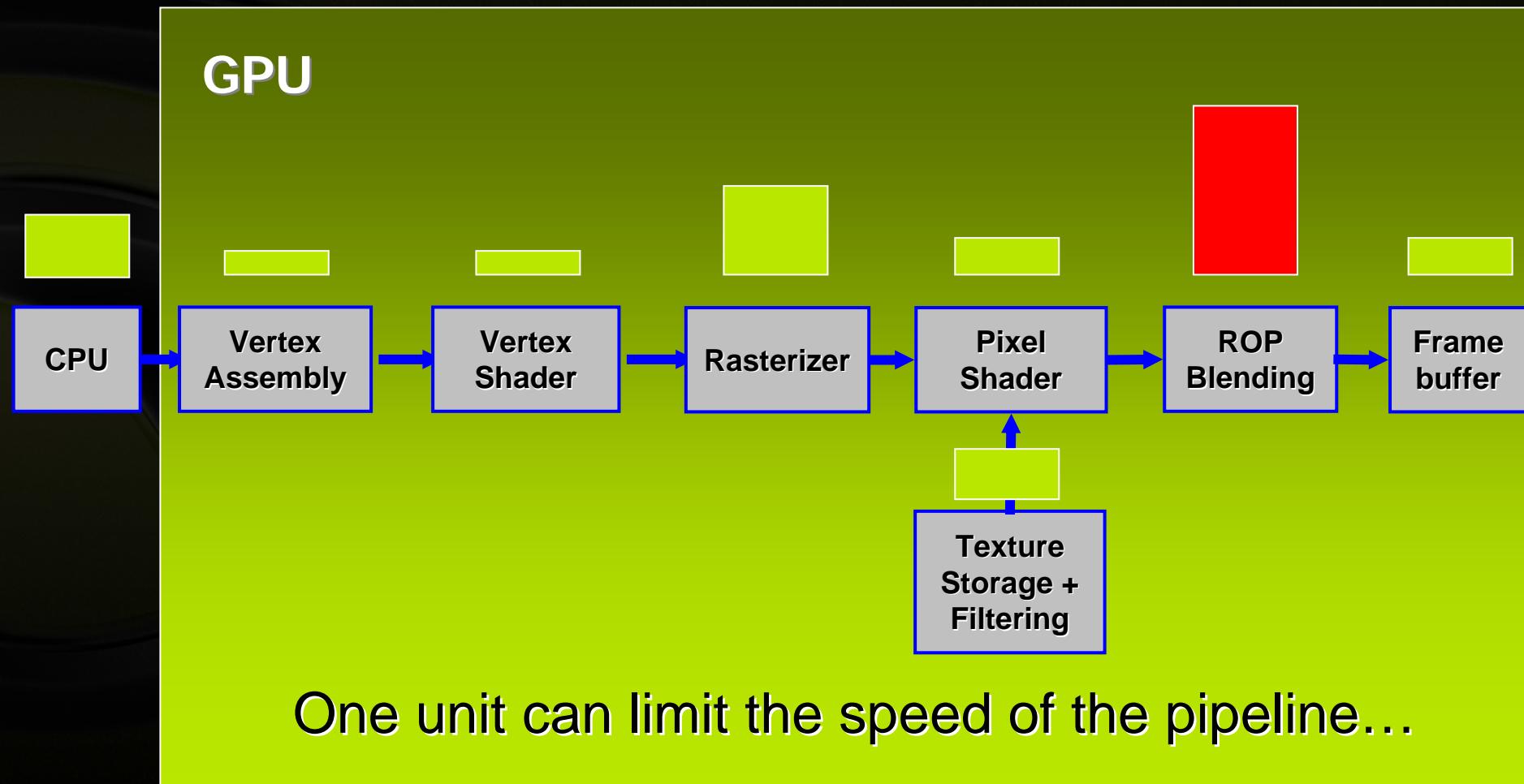
- Pipelined architecture: each unit needs the data from the previous unit to do its job
- Method: Bottleneck identification and elimination
- Goal: Balance the pipeline



GPU Pipelined Architecture (simplified view)



GPU Pipelined Architecture (simplified view)



One unit can limit the speed of the pipeline...

Classic Bottleneck Identification



Modify target stage to decrease workload



If performance/FPS improves greatly, this stage is the bottleneck
Careful not to change the workload of other stages!

Classic Bottleneck Identification



Rule out other stages, give them little or no work



If performance doesn't change significantly, this stage is the bottleneck
Careful not to change the workload of target stage!

Ideal Bottleneck Identification



- Sample performance data in each subunit of the GPU pipeline while rendering
 - Compare amount of work done to maximum work possible
 - Query the subunit for unit bottleneck information
- NVPerfKit: The Ideal GPU Performance Tool!
 - NVPerfHUD: The GPU Performance Accelerator
 - NVPerfAPI: Integrated in your application

Analyze your application like an NVIDIA Engineer!

What is in the NVPerfKit package?



Instrumented Driver
GLExpert
NVPerfHUD
NVPerfSDK
NVPerfAPI
Sample Code
Helper Classes
Documentation
Tools

NVIDIA Plug-In for
Microsoft PIX for Windows
gDEBugger 2.4
NVDevCPL

The image displays three windows illustrating the NVPerfKit package:

- NVIDIA Control Panel (Monitor Tab):** Shows the "Driver Instrumentation" section with checkboxes for "Enable driver instrumentation" and "Performance data helper support". A warning message states: "Warning: Instrumentation overhead invalidates performance benchmarks. See <http://developer.nvidia.com> for developer tools that use this feature."
- NVPerfHUD Application:** Displays a 3D scene of multiple green bunny models with red and yellow performance overlays indicating rendering bottlenecks.
- NVDevCPL Application:** Shows GPU usage metrics at the bottom of the screen, including "Vertex Fetch [0, 0]", "Vertex [0, 0]", "Fragment [0, 0]", "Frame Duffer [0, 0]", "ROP [0, 0]", "GPU Idle [0.04]", "Vertex Shader Busy [17.30]", "Fragment Program Busy [13.58]", and "Fragment Program Waits for Texture [0.12]."

NVPerfKit Instrumented Driver



- **GLExpert functionality**
- **Expose GPU and Driver Performance Counters**
- **Data exported via NVIDIA API and PDH**
- **Supports OpenGL and Direct3D**
- **Simplified Experiments (SimExp)**
- **Collect GPU and driver data, retain performance**
 - Track per-frame statistics
 - Gather and collate at end of frame
 - Performance hit 1-2%

GLExpert: What is it?



- Helps eliminate performance issues on the CPU
- OpenGL portion of the Instrumented Driver
 - Output to stdout or debugger
 - Different groups/levels of information detail
 - Controlled using environment variables in Linux, tab in NVDevCPL on Windows
- Information provided:
 - GL Errors: print when raised
 - Software Fallbacks: indicate when the driver is in fall back
 - GPU Programs: errors during compile or link
 - VBOs: show where they reside, mapping details
 - FBOs: print reasons for unsupported configuration



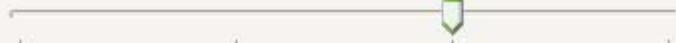
GLExpert: NVDevCPL tab

NVIDIA Developer Control Panel

GLExpert Settings

- Report Errors
- Report Software Fallback Messages
- Report Vertex and Fragment Program Messages
- Report VBO Messages
- Report FBO Messages

Detail Level

Off  Max

All errors with warnings on usage which may cause suboptimal runtime performance

Send Output To: Debugger (OutputDebugString) 

OK Cancel Apply

NVPerfKit: Counter Types



- **SW/Driver Counters (Instrumented Driver)**
 - Insight into OpenGL and Direct3D driver performance
 - Exposed via NVPerfAPI, PIX, and PDH
- **Raw GPU Counters (Instrumented GPU)**
 - Real time performance monitoring
 - Exposed via NVPerfAPI, PIX, and PDH
- **Simplified Experiments (Instrumented GPU)**
 - In depth performance analysis and bottleneck determination
 - Exposed via NVPerfAPI
- **Instrumented GPUs**

Quadro FX 5500 & 4500
GeForce 7900 GTX & GT
GeForce 7800 GTX

GeForce 6800 Ultra & GT
GeForce 6600



OpenGL/Direct3D Counters

General

- FPS
- ms per frame

Driver

- Driver frame time (total time spent in driver)
- Driver sleep time (waiting for GPU)
- % of the frame time driver is waiting

Counts

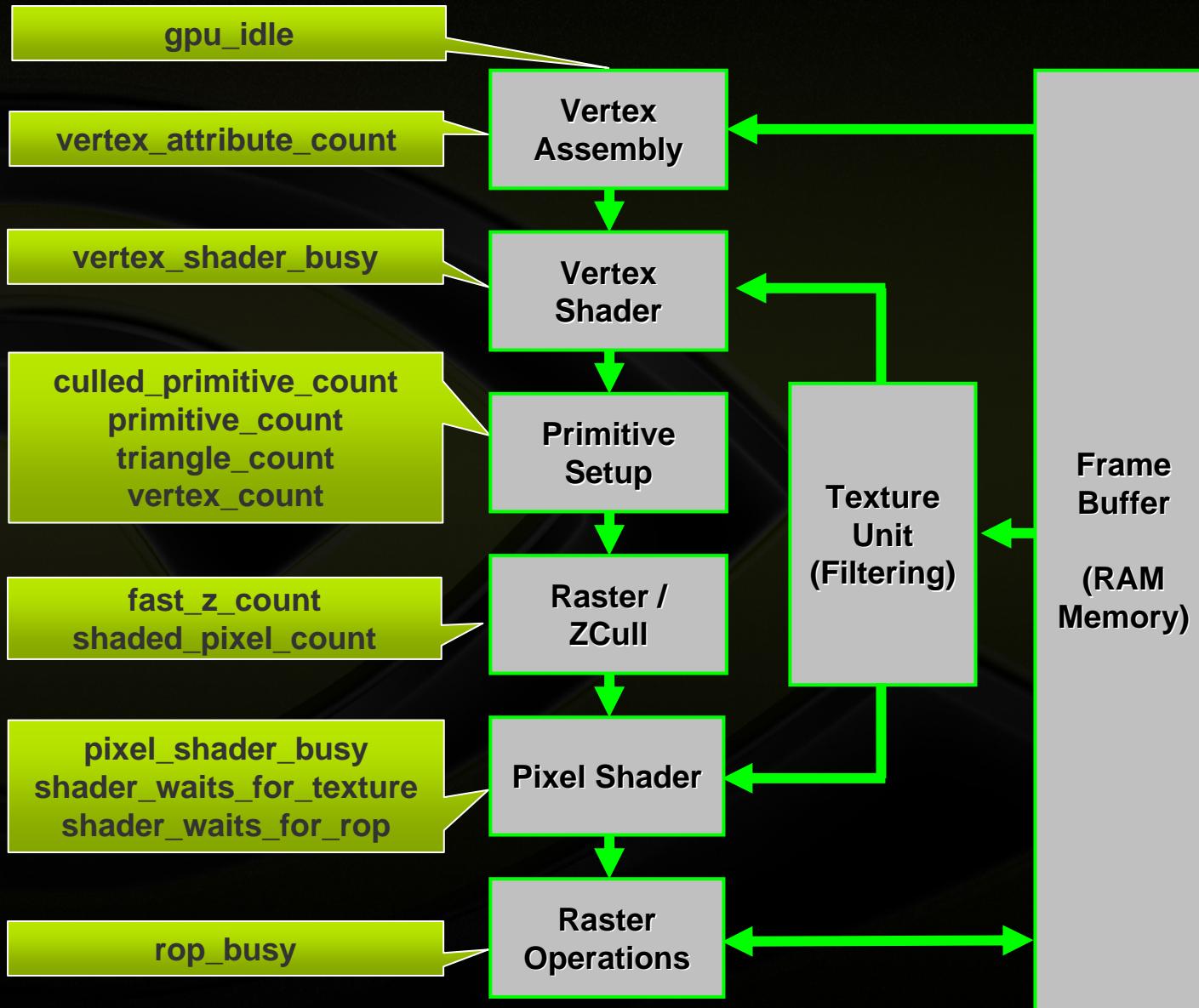
- Batches, vertices, primitives
- (Direct3D) Triangles and instanced triangles
- (Direct3D) Locked render targets

Memory

- AGP memory used
- Video memory used and total

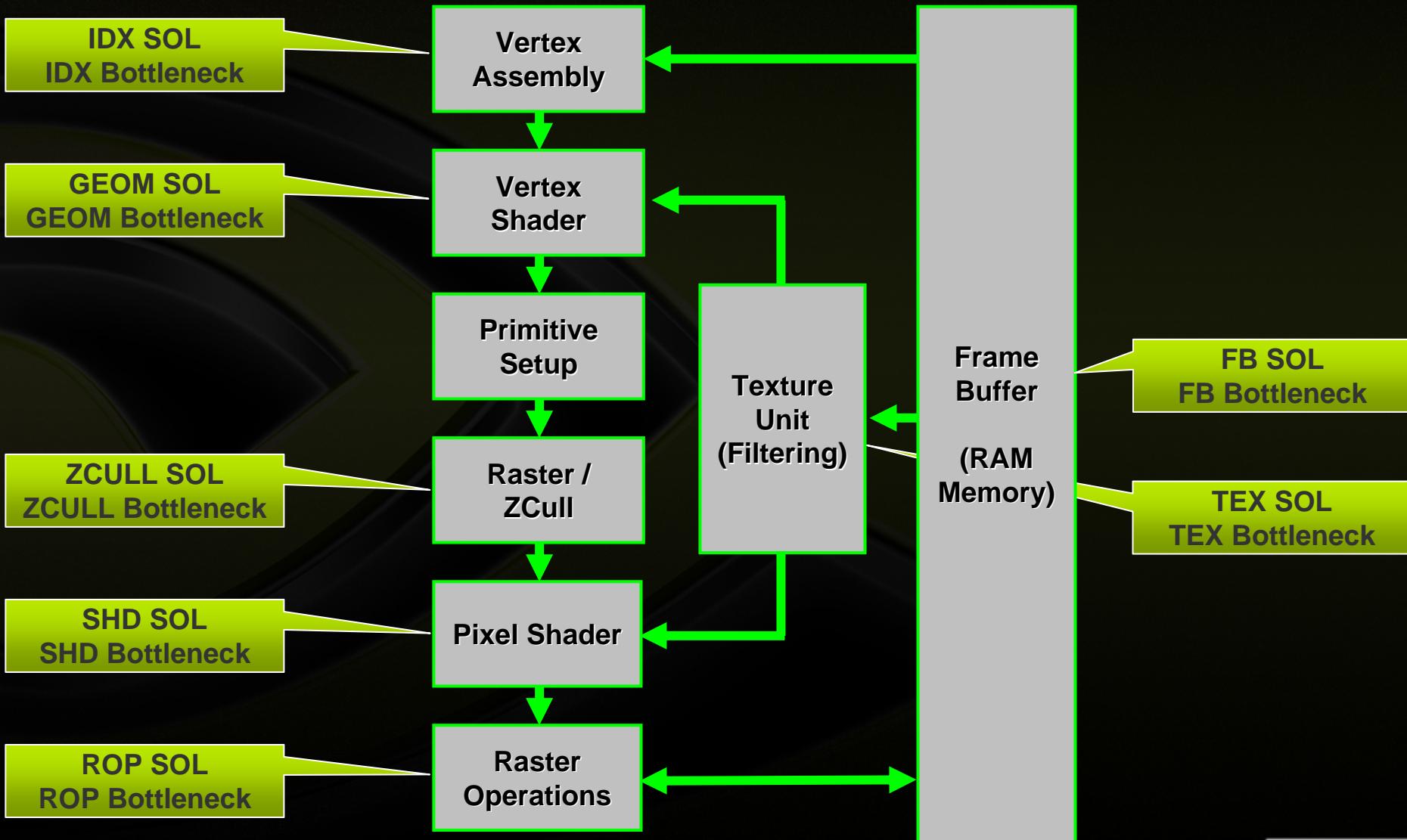


Realtime GPU Counters





Simplified Experiments



What is NVPerfHUD?



- Direct3D Performance and Debugging Tool
 - Overlay graphs and debugging tools on top of your application
 - Interactive tools for debugging and performance tuning
- 4 different screens
 - Performance Dashboard
 - Debug Console
 - Frame Debugger
 - Frame Profiler (New in 4.0)

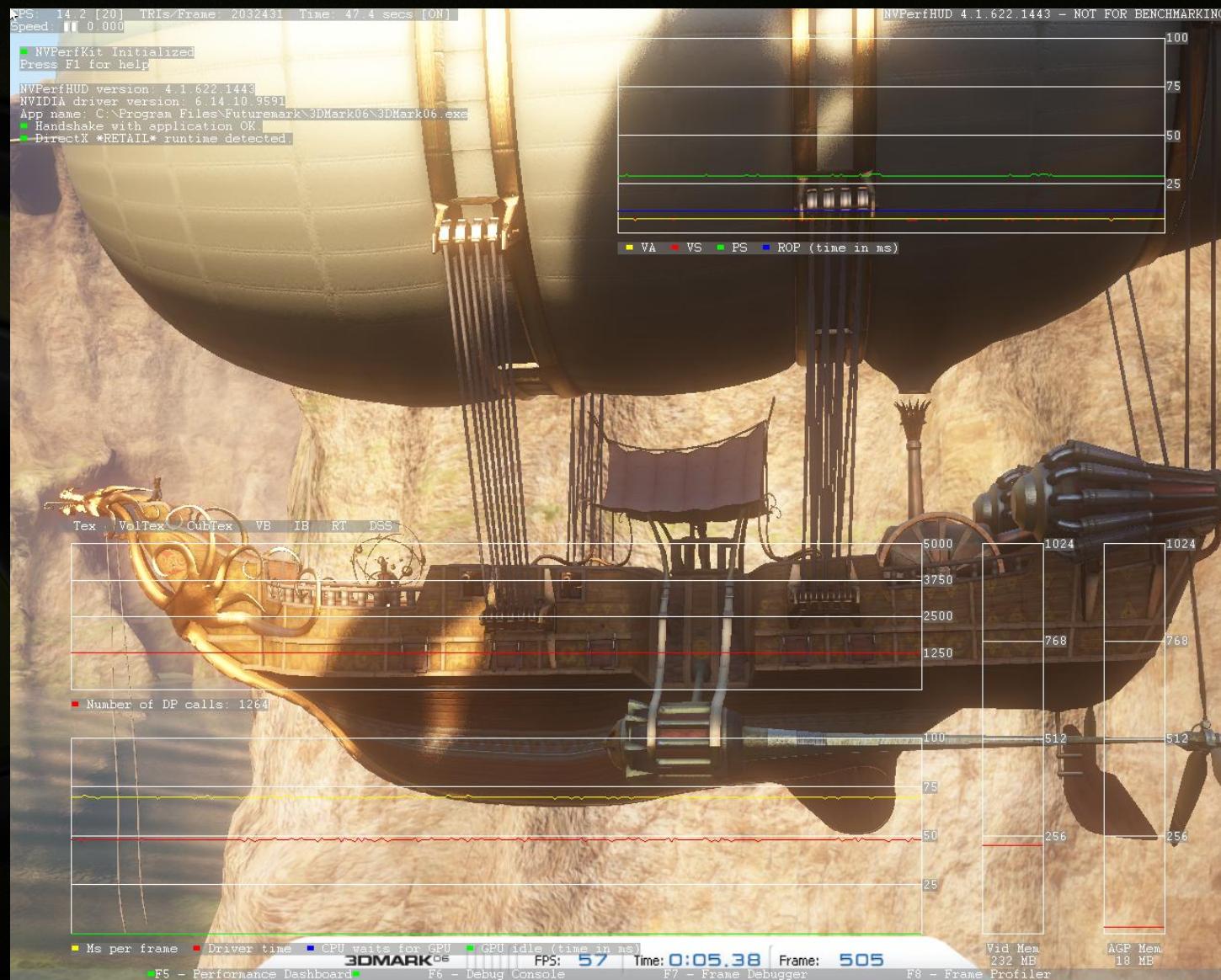


How to use it

- Drag and drop your application onto the NVPerfHUD icon
- Run through your application as you normally do until you find:
 - Functional problems: use the Frame Debugger
 - Performance problems: use the Dashboard graphs and Frame Profiler

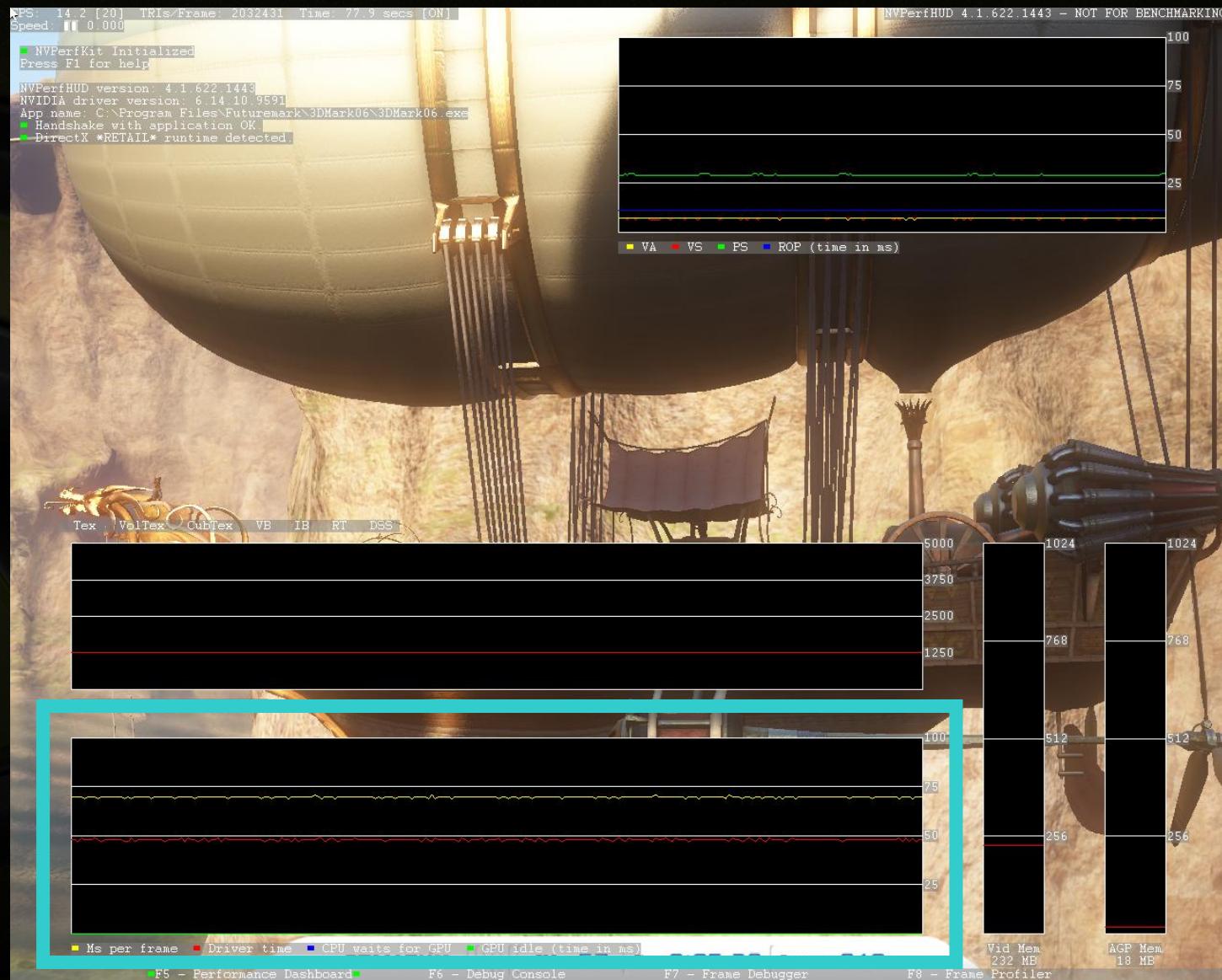


Demo: NVPerfHUD



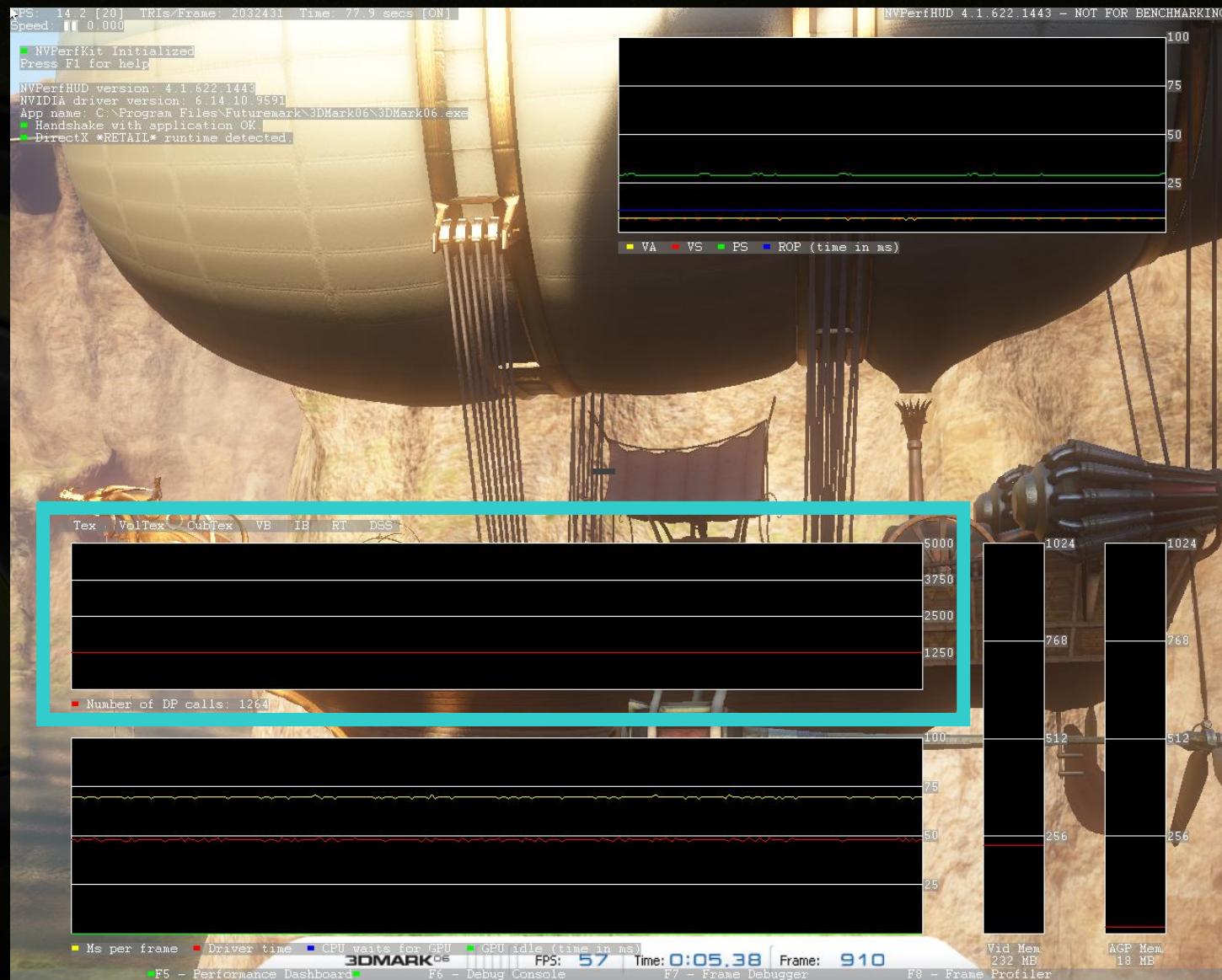


Demo: Performance Dashboard



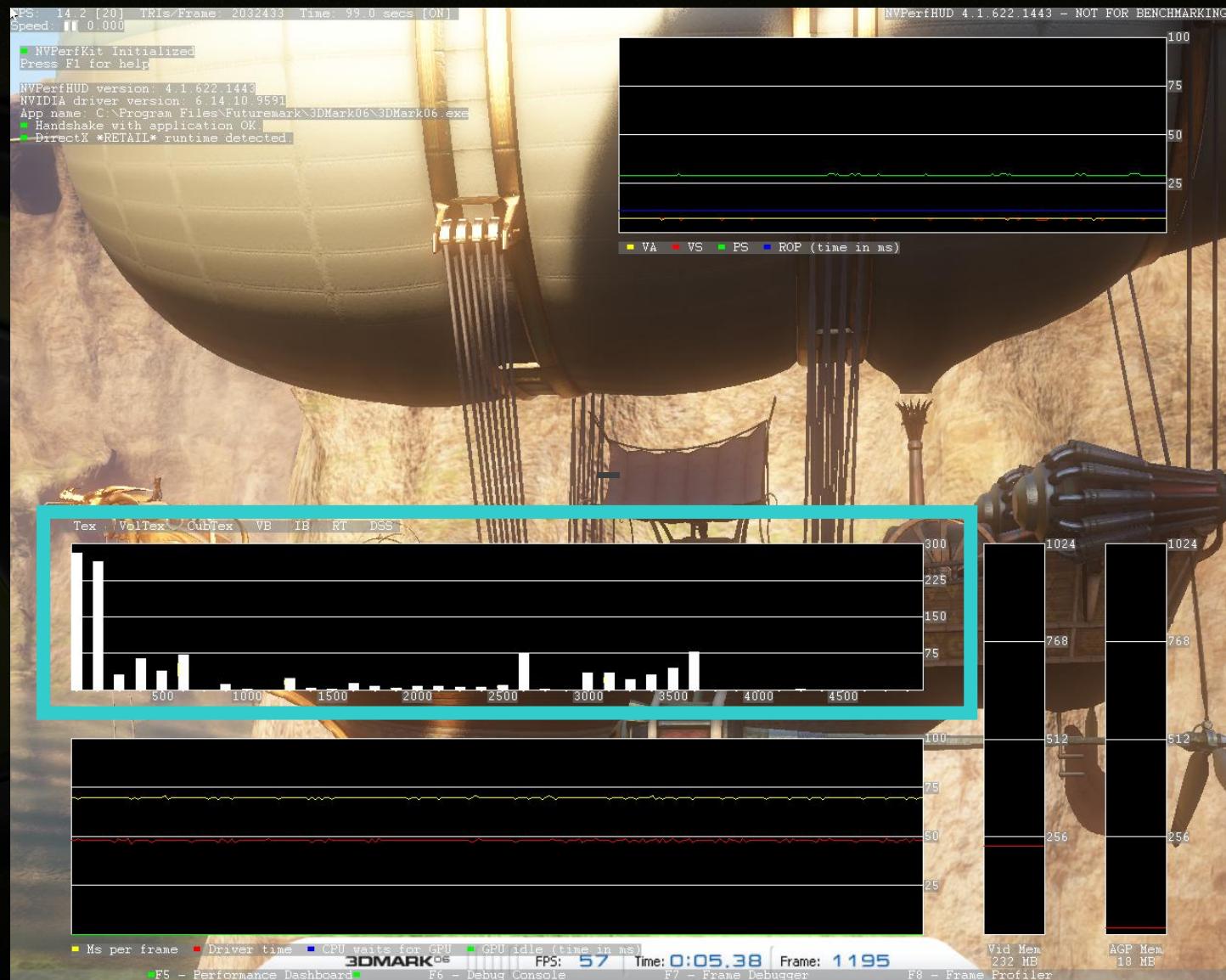


Demo: Performance Dashboard

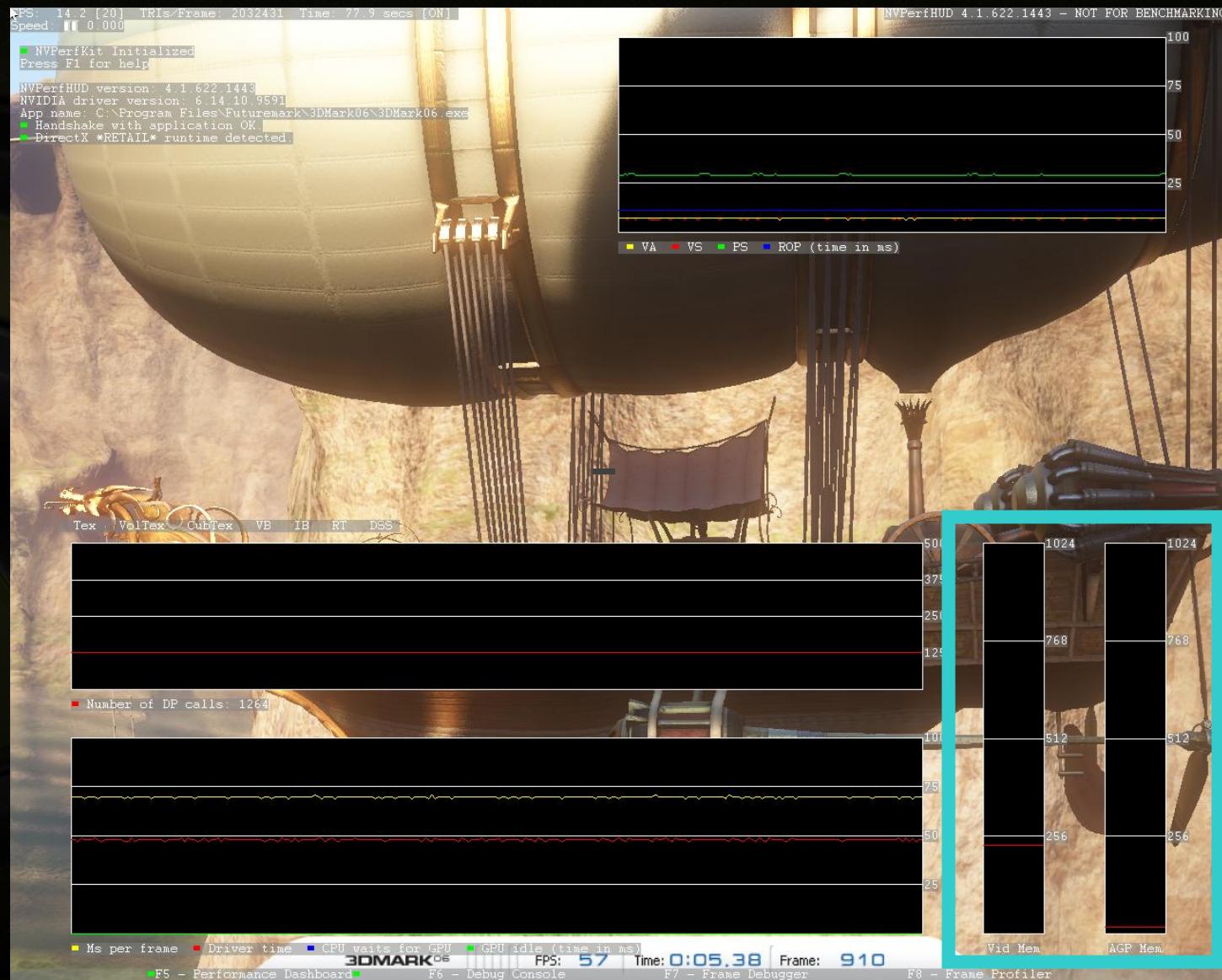




Demo: Performance Dashboard

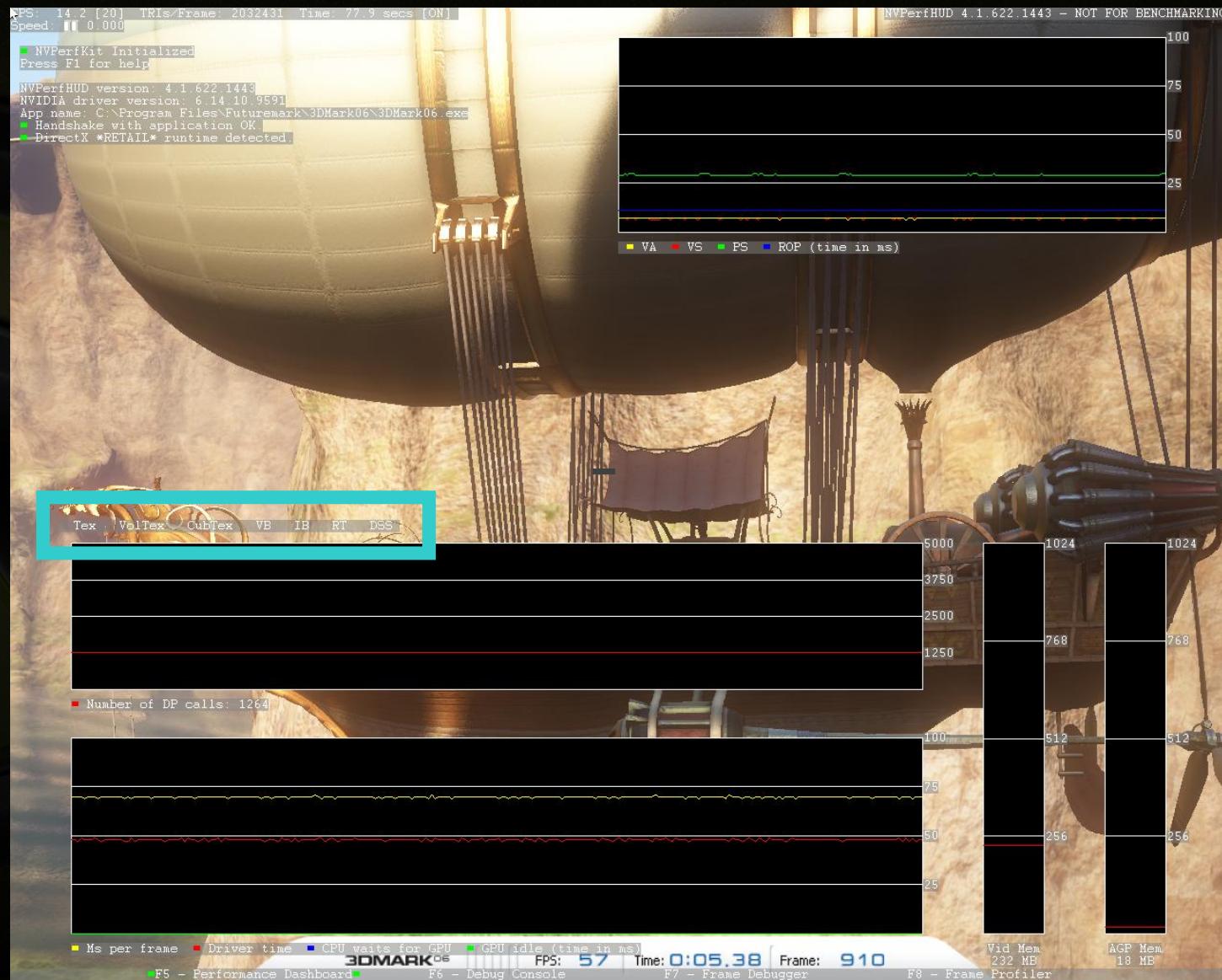


Demo: Performance Dashboard





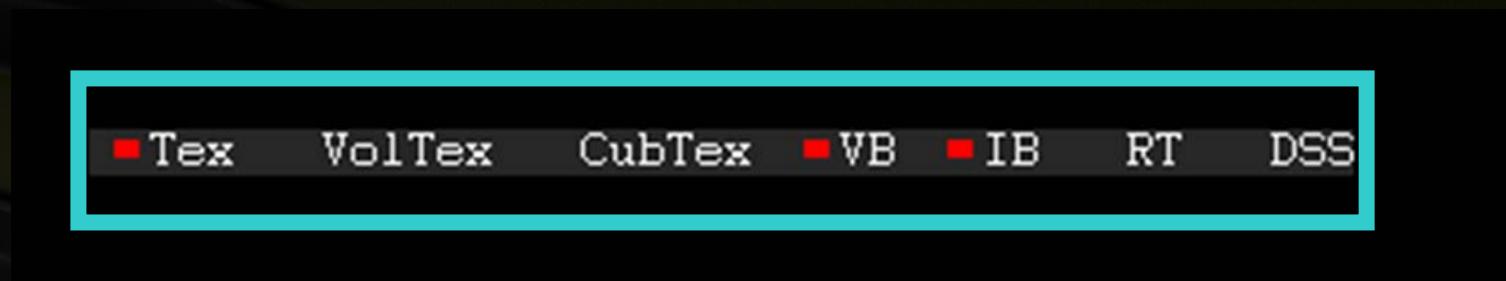
Demo: Performance Dashboard



Demo: Performance Dashboard



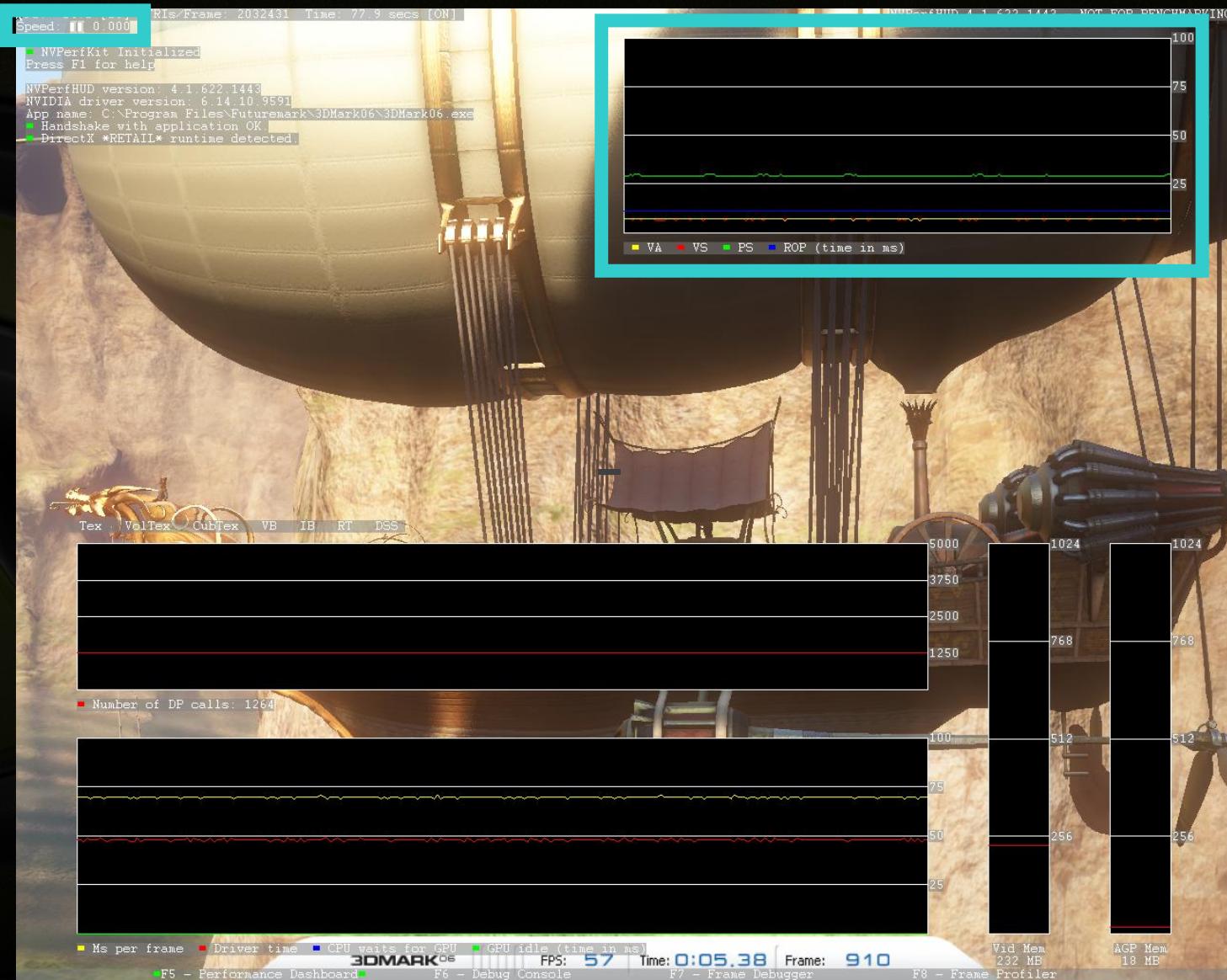
Resource creation monitor



● Resources monitored

- Textures
- Volume Textures
- Cube textures
- Vertex Buffers
- Index buffers
- Stencil and depth surfaces

Demo: Performance Dashboard



Demo: Performance Dashboard



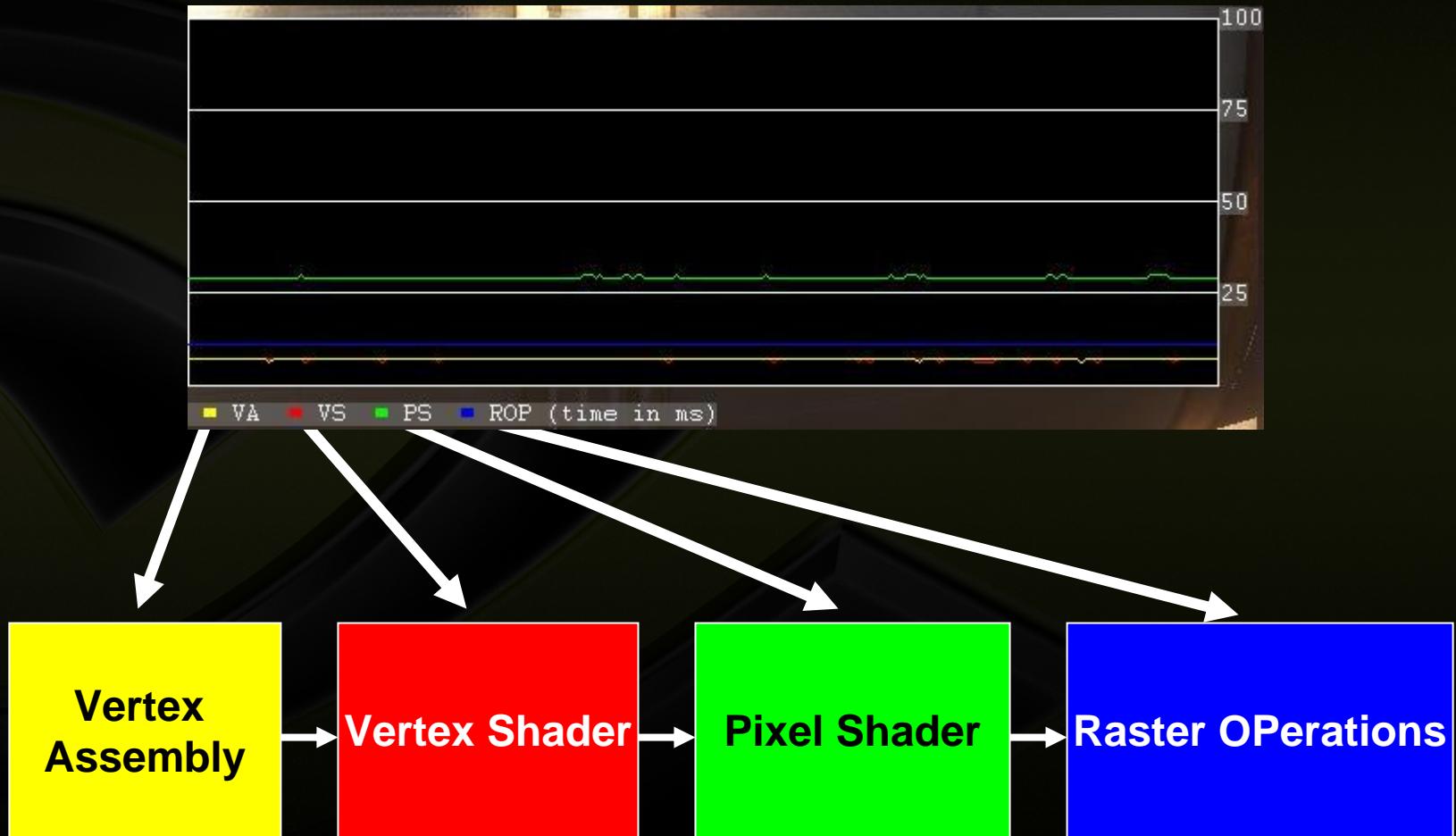
Speed control

```
FPS: 52.5 TRIS: Frame: 339400 Time: 28.7
Speed: ► 1.000
Press F1 for help

NVPerfHUD version: 4.0.321.1500
NVIDIA driver version: 6.14.10.7772
App name: C:\Program Files\Futuremark\
```

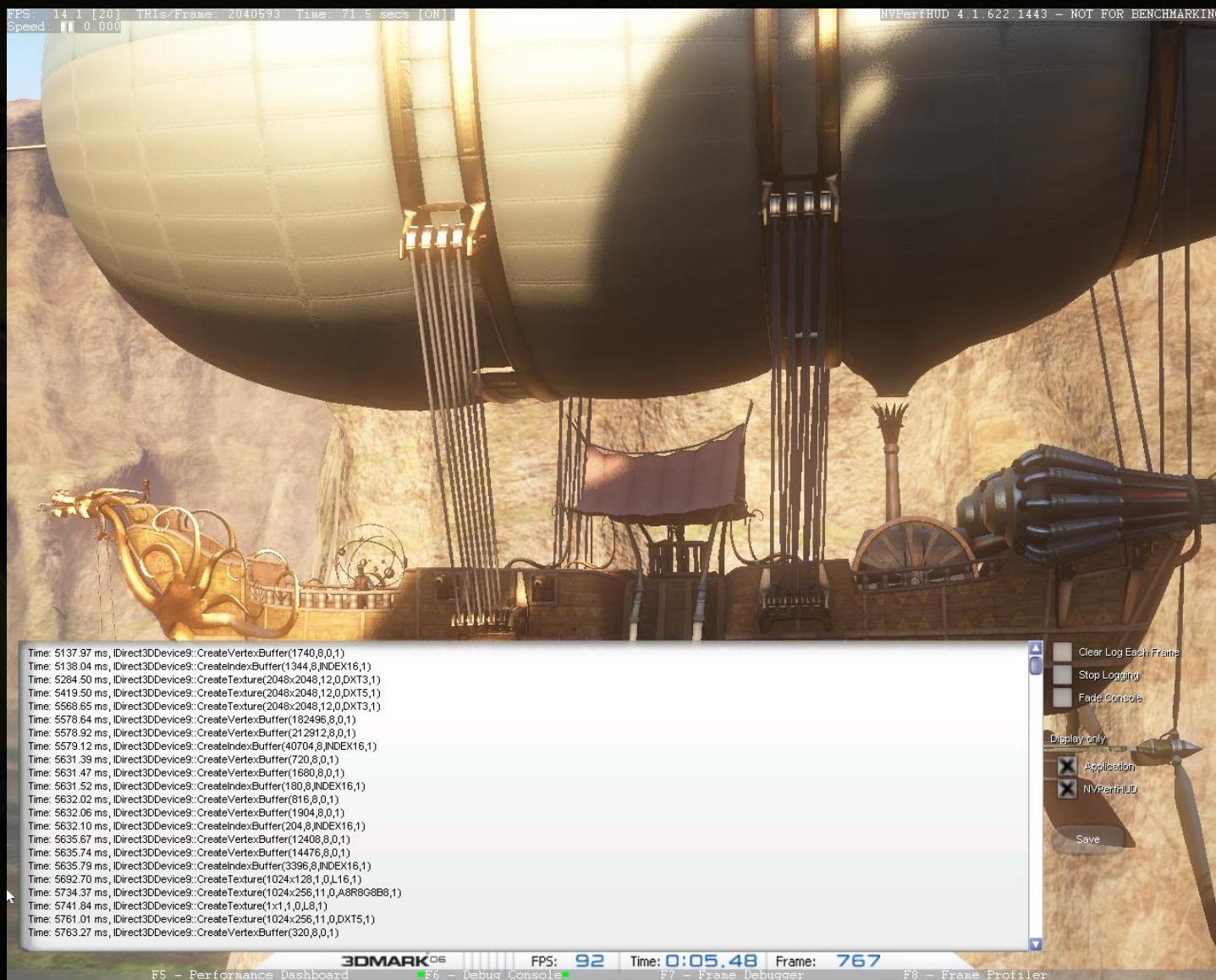


Demo: The simplified graphics pipeline





Demo: Debug Console





Demo: Frame Debugger

FPS: 16.3 [20] TRIs/Frame: 2040595 Time: 87.1 secs [ON]

NVPerfHUD 4.1.622.1443 - NOT FOR BENCHMARKING

Sampler: s0
Type: RT_TEXTURE
2048x2048, R32F
MIPs:1 MIP: NONE
Mag: PNT Min: PNT
Aniso: 1

Sampler: s1
Type: TEXTURE
32x32, Q8A8B8U8
MIPs:1 MIP: NONE
Mag: PNT Min: PNT
Aniso: 1

Sampler: s2
Type: TEXTURE
1024x512, DXT1
MIPs:11 MIP: LINEAR
Mag: LIN Min: LIN
Aniso: 1

Sampler: s3
Type: TEXTURE
1024x1024, DXT1
MIPs:11 MIP: LINEAR
Mag: LIN Min: LIN
Aniso: 1

Sampler: s4
Type: TEXTURE
1024x1024, DXT1
MIPs:11 MIP: LINEAR
Mag: LIN Min: LIN
Aniso: 1

Sampler: s5
Type: TEXTURE
1024x1024, DXT5
MIPs:11 MIP: LINEAR
Mag: LIN Min: LIN
Aniso: 1

Nothing

Prims Drawn: 1679952 Warnings: 72
DrawIndexedPrimitive(D3DPT_TRIANGLELIST, 0, 0, 2739, 3000, 2670)
RT: 0x126a7ba0 BB: 0x00196b00

Step Back Step Forward Draw Call 1000/1259

Frame Buffer Export... Advanced... Hide All

F5 - Performance Dashboard F6 - Debug Console F7 - Frame Debugger F8 - Frame Profiler



Demo: Advanced Frame Debug

Four screenshots from the 3DMark06 benchmark application illustrating advanced frame debugging features:

- Top Left:** Vertex Shader Editor showing a complex wireframe mesh and its vertex shader code.
- Top Right:** Vertex Shader Editor showing a simplified vertex shader code.
- Bottom Left:** Render Target Preview showing multiple render targets (RT0, RT1, RT2) and their contents.
- Bottom Right:** Texture Preview showing various textures (e.g., Sampler 0, Sampler 1, Sampler 2, Sampler 3, Sampler 4) and their details.

Frame Profiler



- NVPerfHUD uses NVPerfKit and SimExp
- Samples ~40 Performance Counters (PCs)
- Can not read all of them at the same time
- Need to render THE SAME FRAME until all the PCs are read

Frame Profiler: Optimization Strategy



- **Group by render state (“state buckets”): helps show most expensive states to render**
- **Identify the bottleneck for the most expensive state bucket**
- **Curing the bottleneck with a common corrective action should result in increased performance**
- **Iterate...**



Demo: Frame Profiler

FPS: 23.3 [20] TRIs/Frame: 2040595 Time: 163.9 secs [ON]

NVPerfHUD 4.1.622.1443 - NOT FOR BENCHMARKING

State buckets:

Vertex Shader	Pixel Shader	ROP	RT	Pixel Shader Constants
56	11.337 ms	784615		
6	7.230 ms	5049927		
76	5.890 ms	4100818		
269	4.670 ms	3250771		
37	4.605 ms	3221085		
9	3.204 ms	2206133		
51	2.655 ms	1853924		
198	2.476 ms	1720619		
9	2.430 ms	1691619		
5	2.104 ms	1451777		
76	1.776 ms	1236466		

Draw calls in selected State Bucket:

Ord	Prims	Time v	Pixels
798	2552	1.870 ms	1301868
805	9056	1.480 ms	1041456
799	2082	1.270 ms	888649
806	8088	1.224 ms	851734
804	21752	0.759 ms	524753
807	11904	0.721 ms	495232
802	9917	0.605 ms	416983
808	3704	0.448 ms	306129
795	6214	0.429 ms	291468
803	10370	0.427 ms	274364
796	3568	0.355 ms	252653

Type: RT TEXTURE
1280x1024, A16B16G16R16F
MIPs:1

Unit Utilization Bars

Unit Type	Total Time
Total Time	67.933 ms
Vertex Assembly	9.343 ms
Vertex Shader	8.173 ms
Pixel Shader	30.322 ms
Texture Unit	9.623 ms
Raster Operations	10.202 ms

Step Back Step Forward Draw Call 798/1259 Frame Buffer Export... Advanced... Hide All

F5 - Performance Dashboard F6 - Debug Console F7 - Frame Debugger F8 - Frame Profiler

Demo: Advanced Frame Profiler



The image displays five screenshots of the Advanced Frame Profiler interface, showing the analysis of a game frame (Frame 240555) from a benchmarking session.

- Frame 23.4:** Shows a 3D model of a green sphere with a wireframe overlay. The interface includes tabs for Vertex Shader, Pixel Shader, and Raster Operations. A large yellow bar at the top indicates a performance bottleneck. The left panel shows the Vertex Shader code, which includes declarations for uniforms, parameters, and vertex attributes. The right panel shows the Vertex Shader Constants, Registers, and other diagnostic information.
- Frame 24.0:** Similar to the first frame, showing the same 3D model and interface layout. The left panel shows the Pixel Shader code, which includes declarations for uniforms, parameters, and textures. The right panel shows the Pixel Shader Constants, Registers, and other diagnostic information.
- Frame 24.6:** Another frame showing the same 3D model and interface layout. The left panel shows the Pixel Shader code, which includes declarations for uniforms, parameters, and textures. The right panel shows the Pixel Shader Constants, Registers, and other diagnostic information.
- Frame 24.8:** Similar to the previous frames, showing the same 3D model and interface layout. The left panel shows the Pixel Shader code, which includes declarations for uniforms, parameters, and textures. The right panel shows the Pixel Shader Constants, Registers, and other diagnostic information.
- Frame 24.9:** The final frame shown, displaying the same 3D model and interface layout. The left panel shows the Pixel Shader code, which includes declarations for uniforms, parameters, and textures. The right panel shows the Pixel Shader Constants, Registers, and other diagnostic information.



Freezing the application

- Only possible if the application uses time-based animation
- Stop the clock
 - Intercept: QueryPerformanceCounter(), timeGetTime()
 - NO RDTSC!!
- Pos += V * DeltaTime

How do I use NVPerfKit counters?



- PDH: Performance Data Helper for Windows
 - Win32 API for exposing performance data to user applications
 - Standard interface, many providers and clients
 - Sample code and helper classes provided in NVPerfSDK
- Perfmon: (aka Microsoft Management Console)
 - Win32 PDH client application
 - Perfmon's sampling frequency is low (1X/s)
 - Displays PDH based counter values:
 - OS: CPU usage, memory usage, swap file usage, network stats, etc.
 - NVIDIA: all of the counters exported by NVPerfKit
- Good for rapid prototyping

Enable counters: NVDevCPL



NVIDIA Developer Control Panel

Available Counters

- vertex_attribute_count
- vertex_count
- vertex_shader_busy
- GPU_Shader
 - fast_z_count
 - pixel_shader_busy
 - rop_busy
 - shader_waits_for_rop
 - shader_waits_for_texture
 - texture_waits_for_shader
- OGL
 - CPU
 - OGL AGP/PCI-E usage (bytes)
 - OGL AGP/PCI-E usage (MB)
 - OGL driver sleeping
 - OGL FPS
 - OGL Frame Batch Count
 - OGL Frame Primitive Count

Add >>

Remove <<

Active Counters

Save... Load... Clear

Counter Description

D3D time in driver : D3D last frame mSec spent in D3D driver

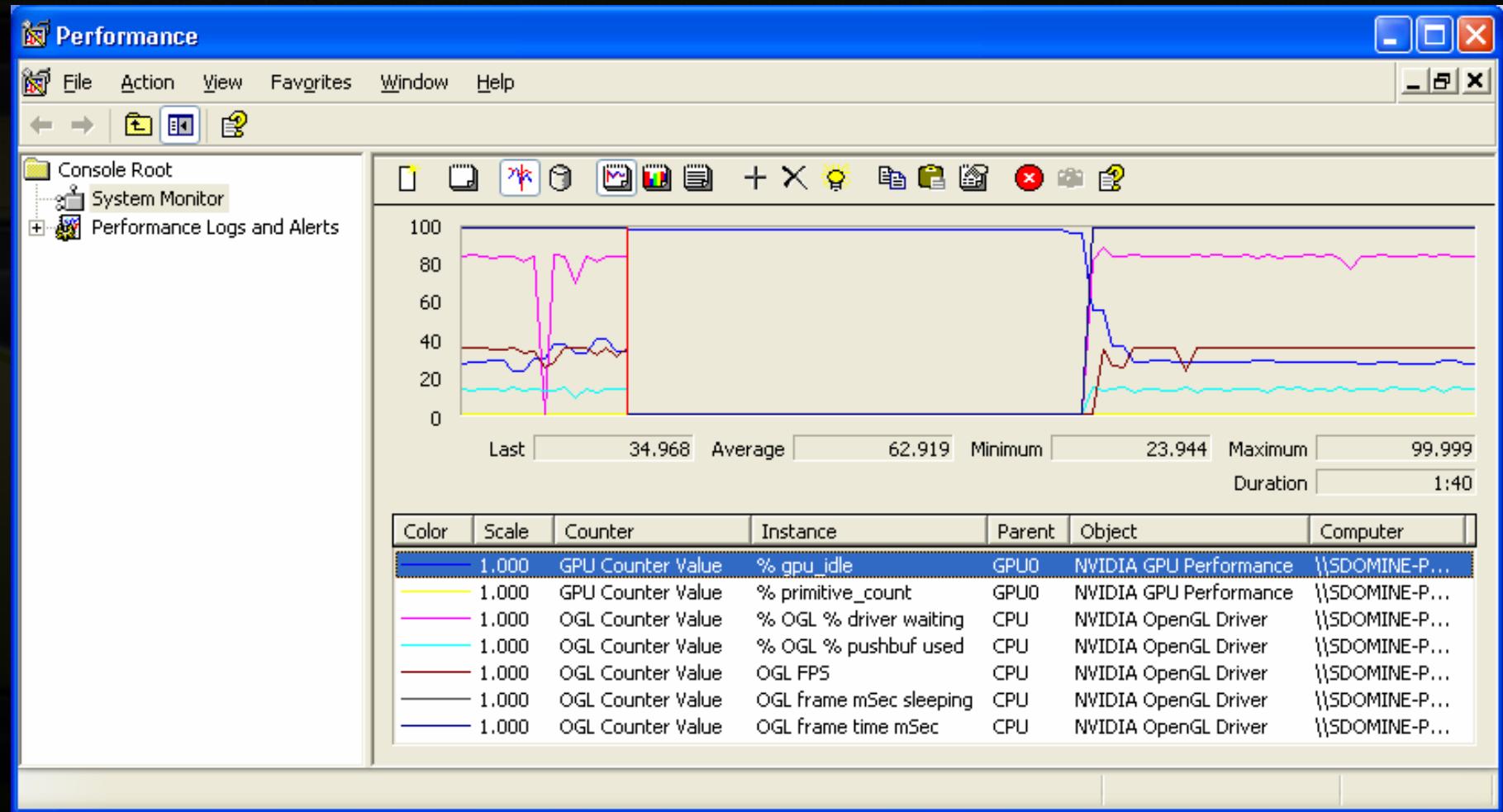
Settings

Default location for counter configuration files (*.ctr) Set Folder...

OK Cancel Apply



Graphing results: Perfmon





- **NVIDIA API for easy integration of NVPerfKit**
 - No more enable counters in NVDevCPL, run app separately
 - No more lag from PDH
- **Simplified Experiments**
 - Targeted, multipass experiments to determine GPU bottleneck
 - Automated analysis of results to show bottlenecked unit
- **Use cases**
 - Real time performance monitoring using GPU and driver counters, round robin sampling
 - Simplified Experiments for single frame analysis

NVPerfAPI: Real Time



```
// Somewhere in setup
NVPMAddCounterByName( "vertex_shader_busy" );
NVPMAddCounterByName ( "pixel_shader_busy" );
NVPMAddCounterByName ( "shader_waits_for_texture" );
NVPMAddCounterByName ( "gpu_idle" );

// In your rendering loop, sample using names
NVPMSSample(NULL, &nNumSamples);
NVPMGetCounterValueByName("vertex_shader_busy", 0, &nVSEvents,
    &nVSCycles);
NVPMGetCounterValueByName("pixel_shader_busy", 0, &nPSEvents,
    &nPSCycles);
NVPMGetCounterValueByName("shader_waits_for_texture", 0,
    &nTexEvents, &nTexCycles);
NVPMGetCounterValueByName("gpu_idle", 0, &nIdleEvents,
    &nIdleCycles);
```

NVPerfAPI: Real Time



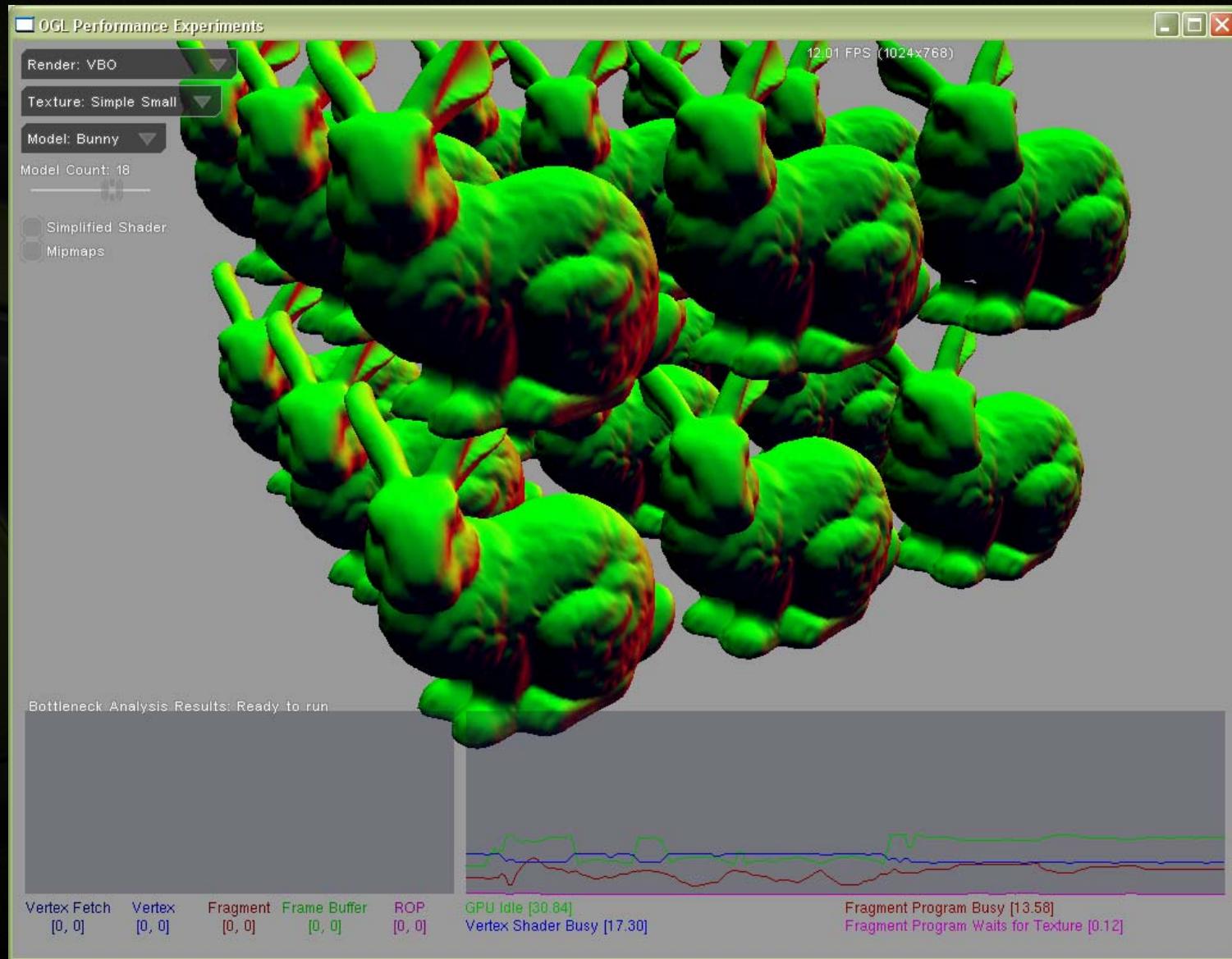
```
// Somewhere in setup
nVSBusy = NVPMGetCounterByName("vertex_shader_busy");
NVPMAddCounter(nVSBusy);
nPSBusy = NVPMGetCounterByName("pixel_shader_busy");
NVPMAddCounter(nPSBusy);
nWaitTexture = NVPMGetCounterByName("shader_waits_for_texture");
NVPMAddCounter(nWaitTexture);
nGPUIdle = NVPMGetCounterByName("gpu_idle");
NVPMAddCounter(nGPUIdle);
```

```
// In your rendering loop, sample using IDs
NVPMSSample(aSamples, &nNumSamples);
for(ii = 0; ii < nNumSamples; ++ii) {
    if(aSamples[ii].index == nVSBusy) {
    }
    if(aSamples[ii].index == nPSBusy) {
    }
    if(aSamples[ii].index == nWaitTexture) {
    }
    if(aSamples[ii].index == nGPUIdle) {
    }
}
```

}



NVPerfAPI: Real time sampling



NVPerfAPI: Simplified Experiments



```
NVPMAAddCounter("GPU Bottleneck");
NVPMAallocObjects(50);

NVPMBeginExperiment(&nNumPasses);
for(int ii = 0; ii < nNumPasses; ++ii) {
    // Setup the scene, clear Zbuffer/render target
    NVPMBeginPass(ii);

    NVPMBeginObject(0);
    // Draw calls associated with object 0 and flush
    NVPMEndObject(0);

    NVPMBeginObject(1);
    // Draw calls associated with object 1 and flush
    NVPMEndObject(1);

    // ...
    NVPMEndPass(ii);
}

NVPMEndExperiment();
NVPMLGetCounterValueByName("GPU Bottleneck", 0, &nGPUBneck, &nGPUCycles);
NVPMLGetGPUBottleneckName(nGPUBneck, pcString); // Convert to name

// End scene/present/swapping buffers
```

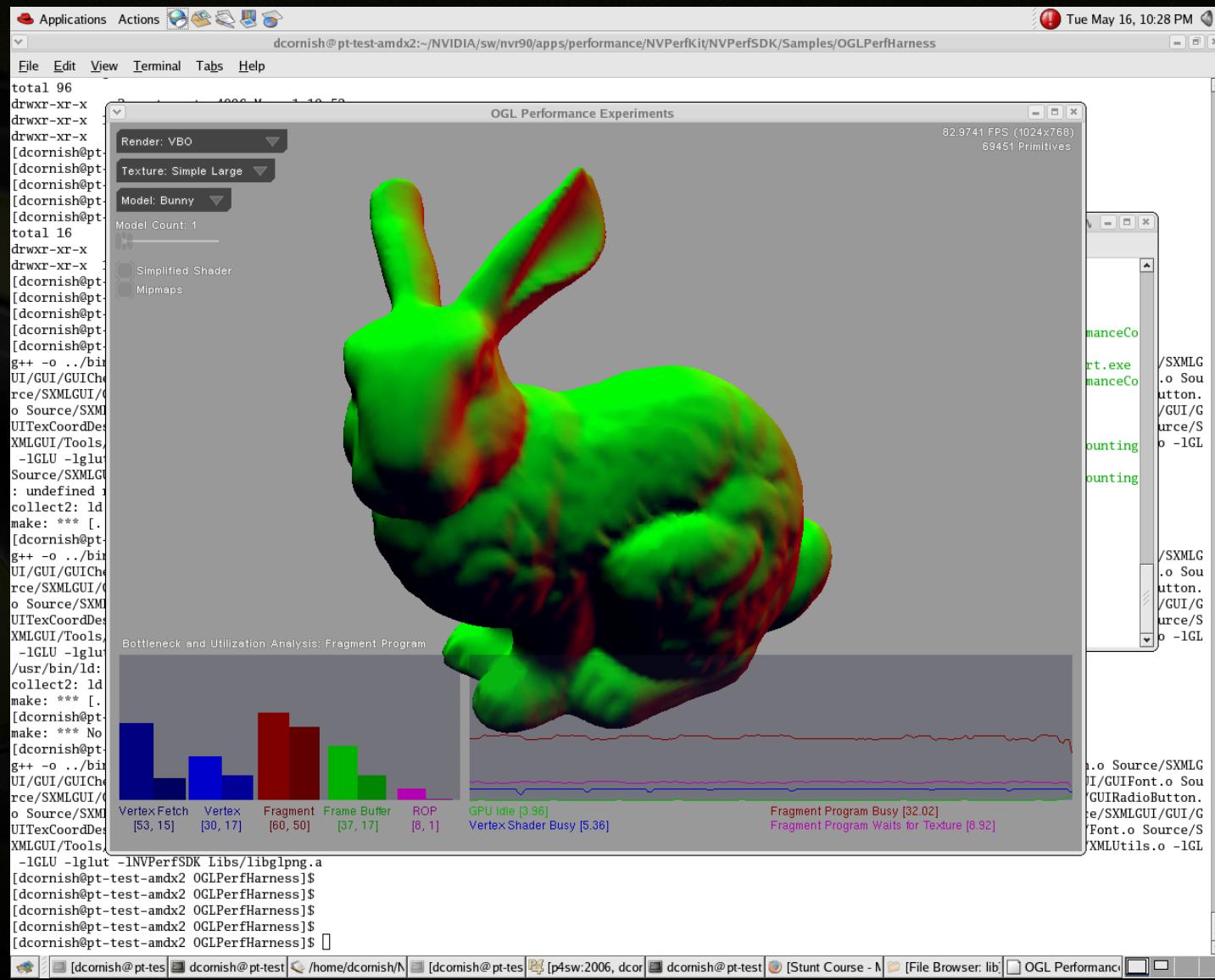
NVPerfAPI: Simplified Experiments



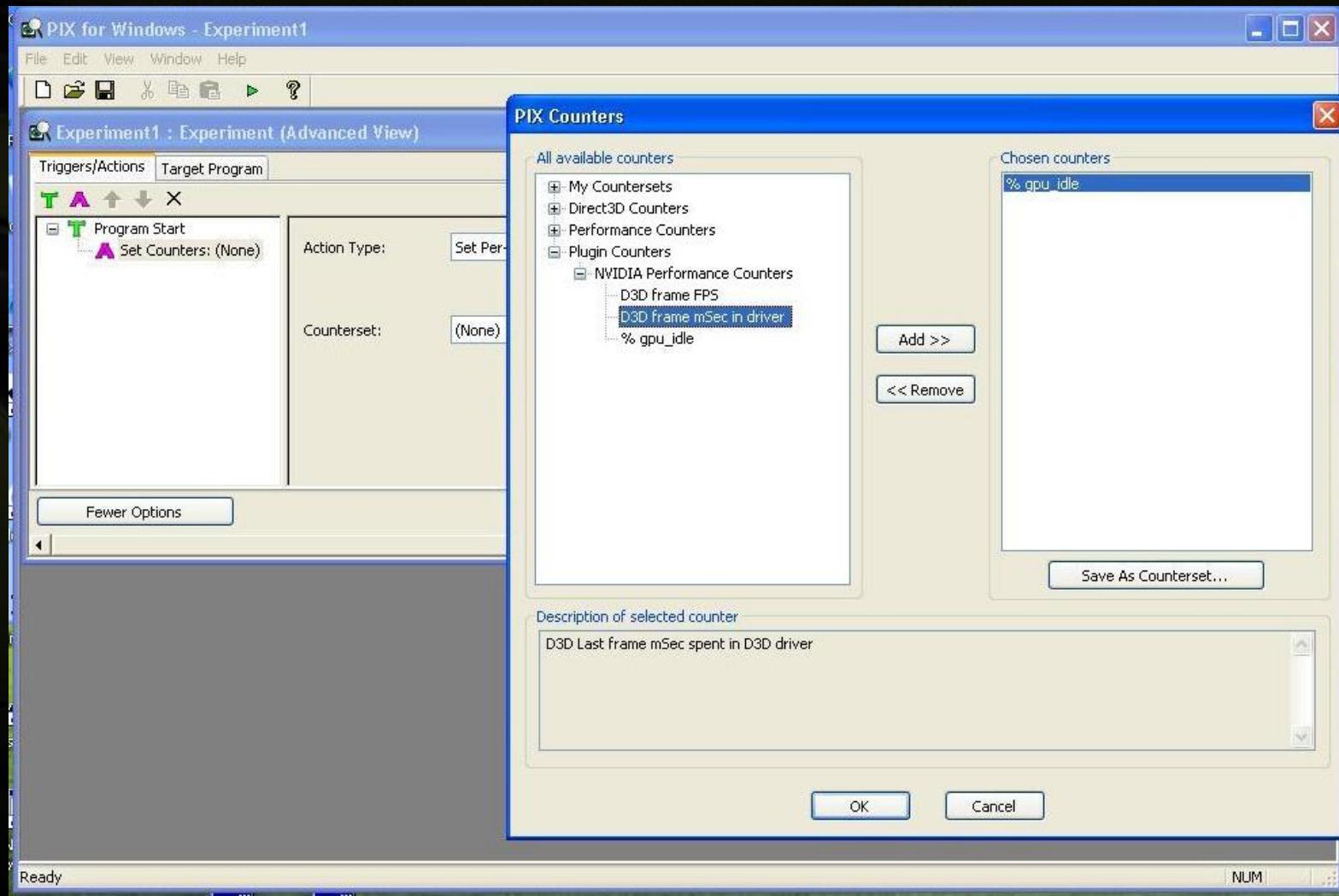
- GPU Bottleneck experiment
 - Run bottleneck and utilization experiments on all units
 - Process results to find bottlenecked unit
- Individual unit information can be queried
- Can run individual unit experiments
- Events: % utilization or % bottleneck...best way to visualize data
- Cycles: microseconds that the experiment ran, helps recompute the numerator for sorting

```
NVPMGetCounterValueByName("IDX_BNeck", 0, &nIDXBneckEvents,  
    &nIDXBNecCycles);  
NVPMGetCounterValueByName("IDX_SOL", 0, &nIDXSOLEvents,  
    &nIDXSOLCycles);
```

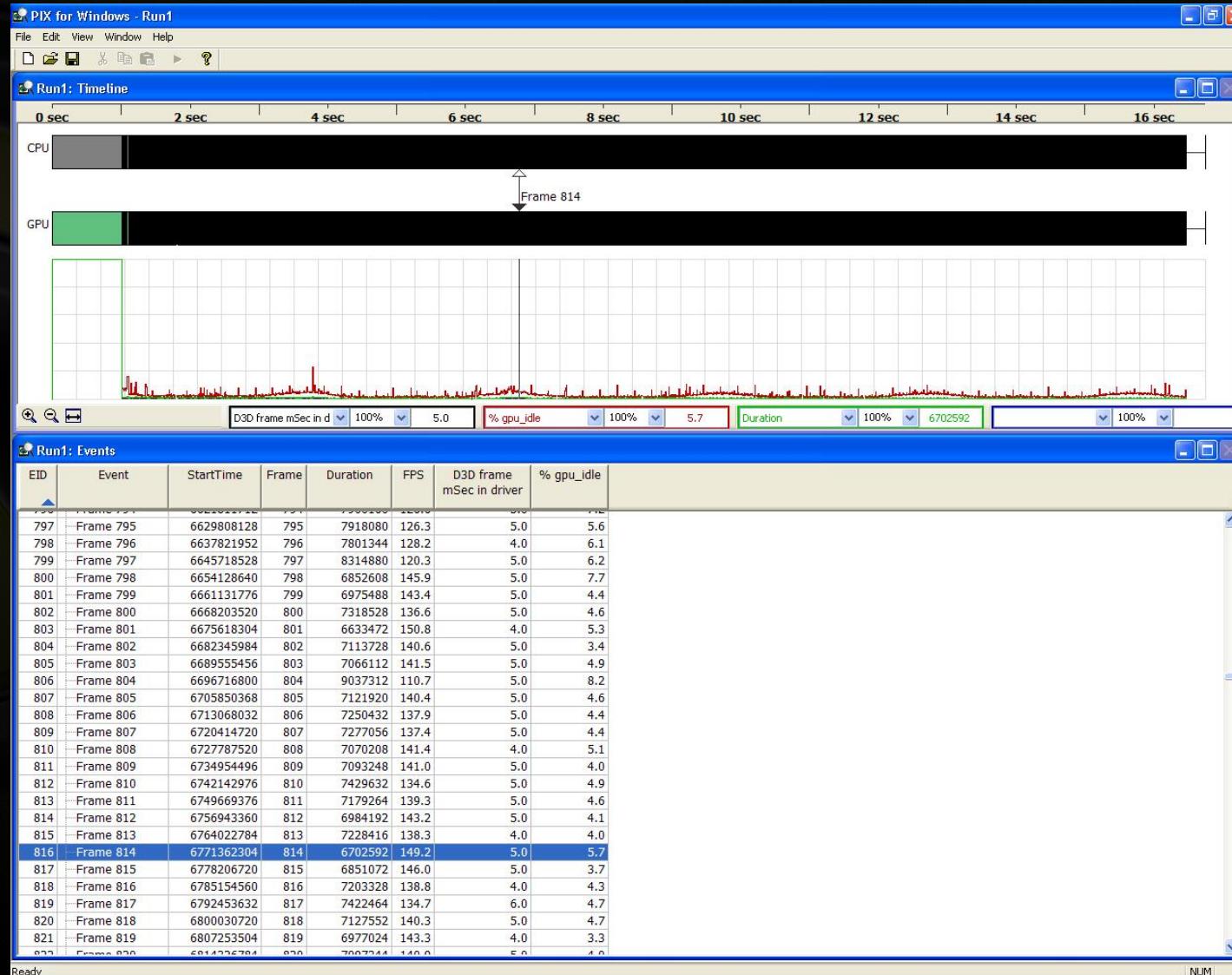
NVPerfAPI: SimExp



Associated Tools: NVIDIA Plug-In for Microsoft PIX for Windows



Associated Tools: NVIDIA Plug-In for Microsoft PIX for Windows





Project Status

- NVPerfKit 2.0 for Windows 32bit available now at developer.nvidia.com
- NVPerfKit 2.1 (August 2006)
 - NVPerfHUD 4.1
 - ForceWare Release 90 Driver
 - Windows 64 bit
 - Linux 32 bit and 64 bit
- Instrumented GPUs

Quadro FX 5500 & 4500
GeForce 7900 GTX & GT
GeForce 7800 GTX

GeForce 6800 Ultra & GT
GeForce 6600

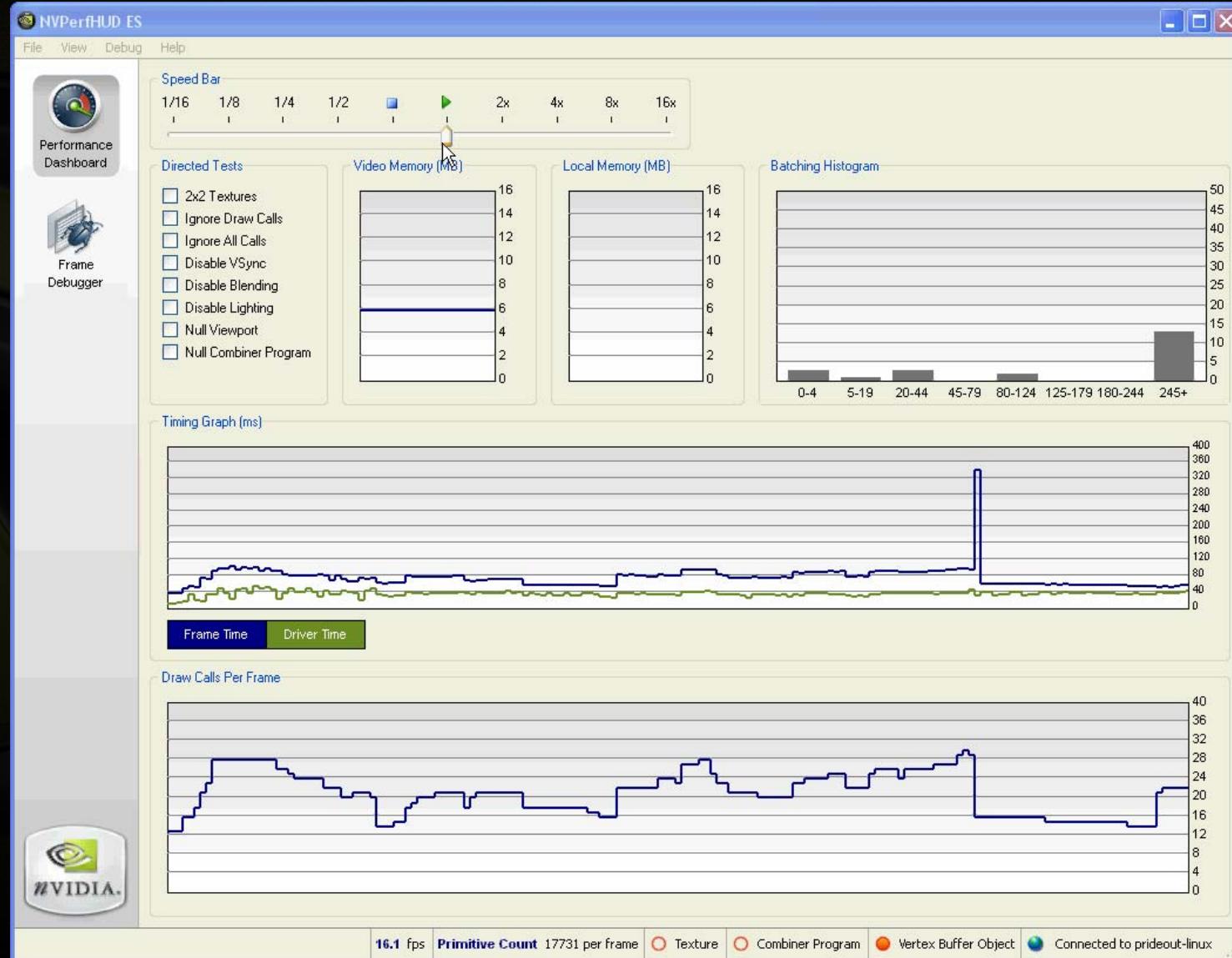
Feedback and Support: NVPerfKit@nvidia.com

NVPerfHUD ES



- Developing similar performance tools for handheld developers using OpenGL ES
- Application runs on real hardware with Instrumented Driver
- IDE runs on host computer (Linux or PC)
- Same debugging and performance analysis tools that are available on NVPerfHUD 4.0!

Performance Dashboard





Debugging Features

NVPerfHUD ES

File View Debug Help

Frame Scrubber Call Trace Geometry Viewer State Viewer Texture Viewer

Performance Dashboard

Frame Debugger

Color

Depth

1:1

Navigation Bar

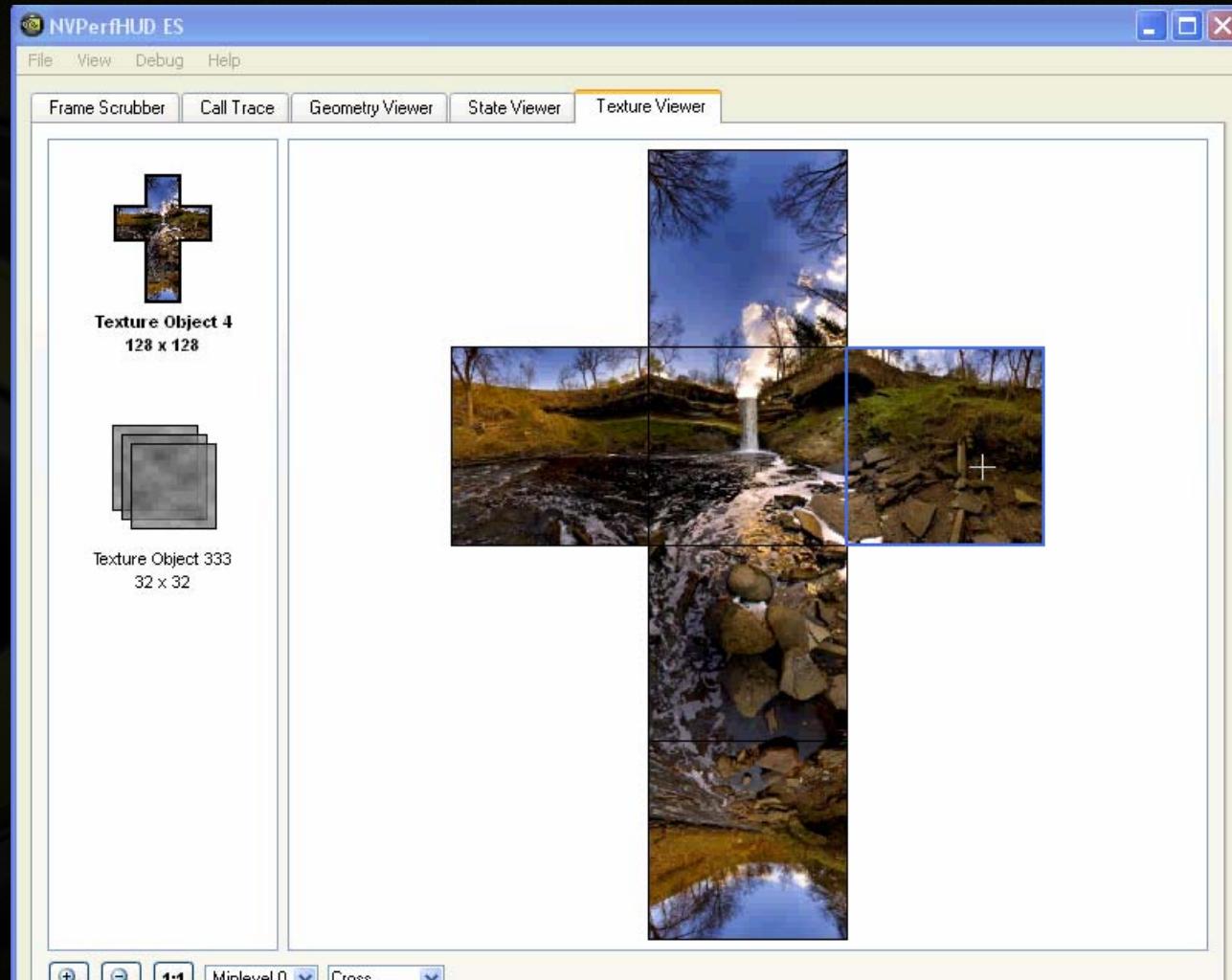
Draw Call 1 / 16

glDrawElements(GL_TRIANGLES, 3597, GL_UNSIGNED_SHORT, 0x00000000)

Connected to prideout-linux

SIGGRAPH2006

Texture Viewer



Navigation Bar

Draw Call 11 / 11

Connected to localhost



Graphic Remedy's gDebugger

The screenshot displays the gDebugger interface with several windows open:

- FPS Monitor:** Shows Triangle count: 181328, Visible Cells: 32%, and Current FPS: 35.
- Alpha, Visibility, Terrain, Sky:** A panel with Alpha Reference: 0.25, Alpha Booster: 1.50, and Transparency AA checked.
- gDebugger - GRTeapot:** A main window with tabs for OpenGL Function Calls History, OpenGL State Variables, Calls Stack, Properties, and Function Calls Statistics.
- OpenGL Function Calls History:** Lists Context 1 - 23 OpenGL function calls, including `G glPolygonMode(GL_FRONT_AND_BACK, GL_FILL)`, `E glUseProgramObjectARB(3)`, `E glUniform1FARB(0, 0.70)`, `G glStringMarkerGREMEDY(Drawing scene objects)`, `G glBindTexture(GL_TEXTURE_2D, 6)`, `G glTexEnvf(GL_TEXTURE_ENV, GL_TEXTURE_ENV_MODE,`, and `G glGetIntegerv(GL_MAX_MODELVIEW_STACK_DEPTH, &maxModelViewStackDepth)`.
- OpenGL State Variables:** Lists variables like GL_VIEWPORT (0, 0, 400, 400), GL_PROJECTION_MATRIX (2.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00)(0..., GL_MODELVIEW_MATRIX (1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00)(0..., and Add State Variable....
- Calls Stack:** Shows the call stack for tpDrawScene, tpPaintWindow, tpTimerProc, GetDC, IsChild, DispatchMessageA, and tpInitializationMessageLoop.
- Properties:** Shows Function name: tpDrawScene, File path: c:\program files\graphic remedy\gdebugger\examples\teapot\src\grteapotapplication, Line number: 1206, Module Name: c:\program files\graphic remedy\gdebugger\examples\teapot\GRTeapot.exe.
- Performance Graph:** A line graph showing performance metrics over time.
- Counter Name:** Lists Metrics: Frames/sec: Context 1 (Value: 64), CPU 0 Utilization (Value: 5), GPU0: % vertex_shader_busy (Value: 0), GPU0: % gpu_idle (Value: 92), and GPU0: vertex_count (Value: 0).
- Performance Dashboard:** A bar chart showing Fra..., CPU..., GPU..., GPU..., and GPU... values.
- Function Calls Statistics:** A table showing OpenGL Function Name, %, and # of Calls in Prev.

Free gDEBugger Licenses!



- **OpenGL ARB and Graphic Remedy Academic License Program**
 - Annual program for academic OpenGL developers
 - One year license for full featured version, including all software updates
 - Limited number of free licenses available for non-commercial, non-academic developers
- Details: <http://academic.gremedy.com>

NVShaderPerf



- What is NVShaderPerf?
- What's coming with version 2.0?



```
v2f BumpReflectVS(a2v IN,
    uniform float4x4 WorldViewProj,
    uniform float4x4 World,
    uniform float4x4 ViewIT)
{
    v2f OUT;
    // Position in scene space
    OUT.Position = mul(IN.Position, WorldViewProj);
    // pass texture coordinates for fetching the normal map
    OUT.TexCoord.xzy = IN.TexCoord;
    OUT.TexCoord.w = 1.0;
    // compute the 4x4 transform from tangent space to object space
    float3x3 TangentToObjSpace;
    // first rows are the tangent and binormal scaled by the bump scale
    TangentToObjSpace[0] = float3(IN.Tangent.x, IN.Binormal.x, IN.Normal.x);
    TangentToObjSpace[1] = float3(IN.Tangent.y, IN.Binormal.y, IN.Normal.y);
    TangentToObjSpace[2] = float3(IN.Tangent.z, IN.Binormal.z, IN.Normal.z);
    OUT.TexCoord1.x = dot(World[0].xyz, TangentToObjSpace[0]);
    OUT.TexCoord1.y = dot(World[1].xyz, TangentToObjSpace[1]);
    OUT.TexCoord1.z = dot(World[2].xyz, TangentToObjSpace[2]);
    OUT.TexCoord1.w = 1.0;
    OUT.TexCoord2.x = dot(World[0].xyz, TangentToObjSpace[1]);
    OUT.TexCoord2.y = dot(World[1].xyz, TangentToObjSpace[2]);
    OUT.TexCoord2.z = dot(World[0].xyz, TangentToObjSpace[2]);
    OUT.TexCoord2.w = 1.0;
    OUT.TexCoord3.x = dot(World[0].xyz, TangentToObjSpace[2]);
    OUT.TexCoord3.y = dot(World[1].xyz, TangentToObjSpace[0]);
    OUT.TexCoord3.z = dot(World[2].xyz, TangentToObjSpace[0]);
    OUT.TexCoord3.w = 1.0;
    float4 eyeVector = worldPositionWS;
    // compute the eye vector (going from shaded point to eye) in cube space
    float4 eyeVectorWS = worldPositionWS * View[3]; // view[3] transpose contains eye position in world space in
    OUT.TexCoord1.w = eyeVector.x;
    OUT.TexCoord2.w = eyeVector.y;
    OUT.TexCoord3.w = eyeVector.z;
    return OUT;
}

//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////Bump Reflect PS////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
float4 BumpReflectPS(v2f IN,
    uniform sampler2D NormalMap,
    uniform samplerCUBE EnvironmentMap,
    uniform float BumpScale) : COLOR
{
    // fetch the bump normal from the normal map
    float3 normal = tex2D(NormalMap, IN.TexCoord.xzy);
    normal = normalize(float3(normal.x * 2.0 - 1.0, normal.y * 2.0 - 1.0, normal.z * 2.0 - 1.0));
    // transform the bump normal into object space
    // then use the transformed bump normal as
    // used to fetch the cube map
    // (we multiply by 2 only to increase precision)
    float3 eyevec = float3(IN.TexCoord1.w, IN.TexCoord2.w, IN.TexCoord3.w);
    float3 worldNorm;
    worldNorm.x = dot(IN.TexCoord1.xyz, normal);
    worldNorm.y = dot(IN.TexCoord2.xyz, normal);
    worldNorm.z = dot(IN.TexCoord3.xyz, normal);
    float3 lerpBp = mix(worldNorm, worldNorm, worldNorm);
    return TexCUBE(EnvironmentMap, lerpBp);
}
```

NVShaderPerf

Inputs:

- GSI, Cg, HLSL
- PS1.x, PS2.x, PS3.x
- !!FP1.0
- !!ARBfp1.0

NVShaderPerf

GPU Arch:

- GeForce 7X00
- GeForce 6X00
- Geforce FX series
- Quadro FX series

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe

```
dp3 r0.x, r1, r1
rsq r0.w, r0.x
nrm r0.xyz, t1
mad r1.xyz, r1, r0.w, r0
nrm r2.xyz, r1
nrm r1.xyz, t2
dp3 r2.x, r2, r1
max r1.w, r2.x, c9.x
pow r0.w, r1.w, c5.x
add r1.w, r0.w, -c7.x
mov r2.w, c6.x
add r2.w, r2.w, -c7.x
rcp r2.w, r2.w
mul_sat r2.w, r1.w, r2.w
mad r1.w, r2.w, c9.y, c9.z
mul r2.w, r2.w, r2.w
mul r1.w, r1.w, r2.w
mov r2.x, c9.w
add r2.w, r2.x, -c8.x
```

```
mad r1.w, r1.w, r2.w, c8.x
dp3 r0.x, r0, r1
mul r0.w, r0.w, r1.w
mul r1.xyz, r0.w, c4
add r0.w, r0.x, c9.w
mul r1.w, r1.w, r1.w
add r0.x, r0.w, -c1
mad r0.xy, r0.w, r0.w, c1
add r2.xy, r2.w, r2.w, c3
add r0.xy, r0.w, r0.w, c3
mov r1.w, s9
add r0.w, r0.w, r0.w, s9
mov sC0, r0
```

Outputs:

- Resulting assembly code
- # of cycles
- # of temporary registers
- Pixel throughput
- Test all fp16 and all fp32

```
Target: GeForce 6800 Ultra (0140) :: Unified Compiler: v61
Cycles: 14.00 :: R Regs Used: 2 :: R Regs Max Index <0 based>
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 457.14
```

```
Shader performance using all FP16
Cycles: 14.00 :: R Regs Used: 2 :: R Regs Max Index <0 based>
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 457.14
```

```
Shader performance using all FP32
Cycles: 21.00 :: R Regs Used: 3 :: R Regs Max Index <0 based>
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 304.76
```

C:\Temp\NVShaderPerf_61_77>

NVShaderPerf: In your pipeline



- Test current performance
 - Compare with shader cycle budgets
 - Test optimization opportunities
- Automated regression analysis
- Integrated in FX Composer 1.8

FX Composer 1.8 – Shader Perf



- Disassembly
- Target GPU
- Driver version match
- Number of Cycles
- Number of Registers
- Pixel Throughput
- Forces all fp16 and all fp32
(gives performance bounds)

Shader Perf

Untextured p0 Pixel Shader GeForceFX 5200

```
*****
Target: GeForceFX 5200 Ultra (NV34) :: Unified Compiler: v61.77
Cycles: 51 :: # R Registers: 4
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 15.69 MP/s
*****
Shader performance using all FP16
Cycles: 51 :: # R Registers: 2
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 15.69 MP/s
*****
```

Shader Perf

Untextured p0 Pixel Shader GeForce 6800 Ultra

```
*****
Target: GeForce 6800 Ultra (NV40) :: Unified Compiler: v61.77
Cycles: 21.00 :: R Regs Used: 3 :: R Regs Max Index (0 based): 2
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 304.76 MP/s
*****
Shader performance using all FP16
Cycles: 14.00 :: R Regs Used: 2 :: R Regs Max Index (0 based): 1
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 457.14 MP/s
*****
Shader performance using all FP32
Cycles: 21.00 :: R Regs Used: 3 :: R Regs Max Index (0 based): 2
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 304.76 MP/s
*****
```

PS Instructions: 38
ps_2_0
def c9, 0, -2, 3, 1
def c10, 0.5, 0, 0, 0

Properties **Shader Perf**

NVShaderPerf 1.8



- Support for GeForce 7800 GTX and Quadro FX 4500
- Unified Compiler from ForceWare Release 80 driver
- Better support for branching performance
 - Default computes maximum path through shader
 - Use –minbranch to compute minimum path

NVShaderPerf 1.8



```
//////  
// determine where the iris is and update normals, and lighting parameters to simulate iris geometry  
//////
```

```
float3 objCoord = objFlatCoord;  
float3 objBumpNormal = normalize( f3tex2D( g_eyeNermel, v2f.UVtex0 ) * 2.0 );  
objBumpNormal = 0.350000 * objBumpNormal + ( 1 - 0.350000 ) * objFlatNormal;  
half3 diffuseCol = h3tex2D( g_irisWhiteMap, v2f.UVtex0 );  
float specExp = 20.0;  
half3 specularCol = h3tex2D( g_eyeSpecMap, v2f.UVtex0 ) * g_specAmount;
```

```
float tea;
```

```
float3 centerToSurfaceVec = objFlatNormal; // = normalize( v2f.objCoord )
```

```
float firstDot = centerToSurfaceVec.y; // = dot( centerToSurfaceVec, v2f.objCoord )  
if( firstDot > 0.805000 )
```

```
{  
    // We hit the iris. Do the math.
```

```
// we start with a ray from the eye to the surface  
float3 ray_dir = normalize( v2f.objCoord - objEyePosition );  
float3 ray_origin = v2f.objCoord;
```

```
// refract the ray before intersecting with the iris  
ray_dir = refract( ray_dir, objFlatNormal, g_refractionAngle );
```

```
// first, see if the refracted ray would leave the eye  
float t_eyeBallSurface = SphereIntersect( 16.0, ray_origin, ray_dir );  
float3 objPosOnEyeBall = ray_origin + t_eyeBallSurface * ray_dir;  
float3 centerToSurface2 = normalize( objPosOnEyeBall );
```

```
if( centerToSurface2.y > 0.805000 )
```

```
{  
    // Display a blue color  
    diffuseCol = float3( 0, 0, 0.7 );  
    objBumpNormal = objFlatNormal;  
    specularCol = float3( 0, 0, 0 );  
    specExp = 10.0;
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{  
    // transform into irisSphere space  
    ray_origin.y -= 5.109000;
```

```
// intersect with the Iris sphere
```

```
float t = SphereIntersect( 9.650000, ray_origin, ray_dir );  
float3 SphereSpaceIntersectCoord = ray_origin + t * ray_dir;  
float3 irisNormal = normalize( -SphereSpaceIntersectCoord );
```

Eye Shader from Luna
Maximum branch takes 674 cycles
Minimum branch takes 193 cycles.

```
C:\WINDOWS\System32\cmd.exe  
T:\tmp>t:\sw\devel\ sdk\tools\bin\release_pdb\nvshperf\nvshaderperf -a NV40 cornea2.txt  
  
Running performance on file Cornea2.txt  
-----  
NV40  
-----  
Target: GeForce 6800 Ultra <NV40> :: Unified Compiler: v77.72  
Cycles: 674.25 :: R Regs Used: 12 :: R Regs Max Index <0 based>: 11  
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 9.50 MP/s  
  
T:\tmp>t:\sw\devel\ sdk\tools\bin\release_pdb\nvshperf\nvshaderperf -minbranch -a NV40 cornea2.txt  
  
Running performance on file Cornea2.txt  
-----  
NV40  
-----  
Target: GeForce 6800 Ultra <NV40> :: Unified Compiler: v77.72  
Cycles: 192.82 :: R Regs Used: 12 :: R Regs Max Index <0 based>: 11  
Pixel throughput (assuming 1 cycle texture lookup) 33.33 MP/s  
  
T:\tmp>_
```

NVShaderPerf – Version 2.0



- Improved vertex performance simulation and calculation of vertex throughput
- GLSL vertex program
- Multiple driver versions from one NVShaderPerf
- Much smaller footprint
- New programmatic interface
- Integration into FX Composer 2.0

Support and Feedback: NVShaderPerf@nvidia.com



Questions?

- Developer tools DVDs available at our booth
 - NVPerfKit 2.0
 - NVPerfHUD 4.0 Overview Video
 - NVPerfHUD 4.0 Quick Reference Card
 - User Guides
- Online:
 - <http://developer.nvidia.com/NVPerfKit>
 - <http://developer.nvidia.com/NVPerfHUD>
 - <http://developer.nvidia.com/NVShaderPerf>
- Feedback and Support:
 - NVPerfKit@nvidia.com
 - NVPerfHUD@nvidia.com
 - NVShaderPerf@nvidia.com
 - FXComposer@nvidia.com

The Source for GPU Programming

developer.nvidia.com

- Latest News
- Developer Events Calendar
- Technical Documentation
- Conference Presentations
- GPU Programming Guide
- Powerful Tools, SDKs and more ...

Join our FREE registered developer program for early access to NVIDIA drivers, cutting edge tools, online support forums, and more.



nVIDIA

developer.nvidia.com

©2004 NVIDIA Corporation. NVIDIA, and the NVIDIA logo are trademarks and/or registered trademarks of NVIDIA Corporation. Nalu is ©2004 NVIDIA Corporation. All rights reserved.