

WebGPU API

Lecture 1: Introduction

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Brief Overview

- Course Structure
- Background History/Trends
- Basic Concepts/WebGPU API
 - Whats/Whys/Where
- WebGL vs WebGPU
- Shader Languages
 - GLSL and new WGSL (WebGPU Shader Language)
- Discussion & Questions

Who's this Course for?

- Hobbyists, Academics, Beginners, Programmers, (Curious)

Any requirements?

- Basic programming knowledge (Loops/Variables)
- Basic web-based concepts (e.g., HTML/CSS/JS)
- Advantage but not required if you have some basic ‘graphics’ knowledge (e.g., color transforms, shaders, ...)

What this course is ‘**NOT**’..

- Writing a **Framework**
- Learning a middleware (e.g.. ‘ThreeJS’)
- Writing a ‘full’ game (or complete complex application)
- Teaching computer graphics

This course is about ‘getting started’ – learning the raw API and using it directly

- WebGPU API (Syntax & Blocks)
- Minimum working examples (MWE)
- **Springboards** to bigger projects

Notes

- Warning...
 - Supported Browsers (install)
 - Involve coding! (Not ‘theoretical’)
 - ...
- Simple (MWE) Examples
 - Clearing screen, flashing, ...
 - Buffers, geometry...
 - Extending examples (step by step)
- Graphics then Compute
- ..

Stop Points
(Try and Test Yourself)

Activities after each Example



Question Slides (Think)

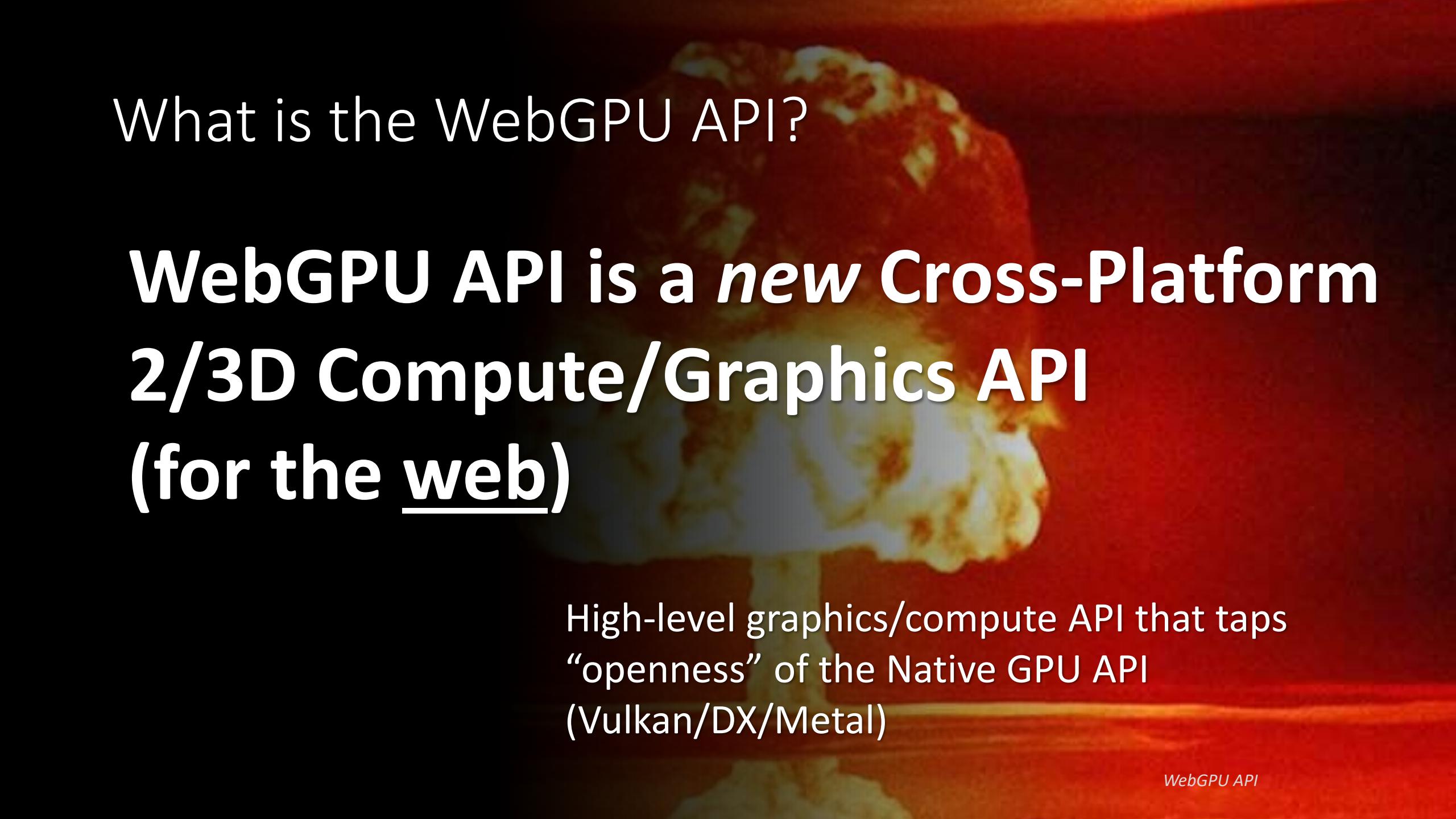


A new API ...
A new beginning...

WebGPU

What is the WebGPU API?





What is the WebGPU API?

**WebGPU API is a *new* Cross-Platform
2/3D Compute/Graphics API
(for the web)**

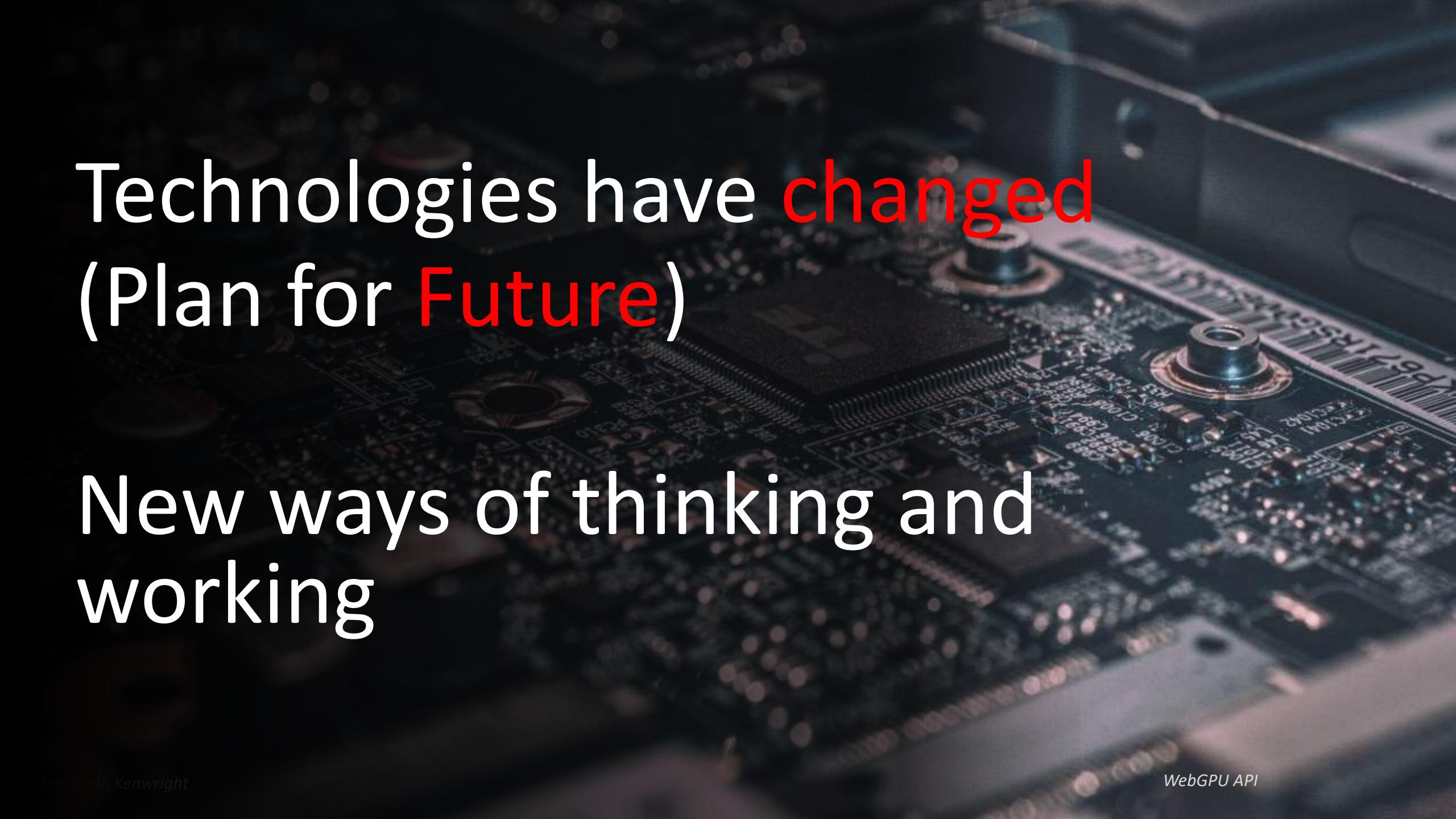
High-level graphics/compute API that taps
“openness” of the Native GPU API
(Vulkan/DX/Metal)



Why a new GPU API?

Do we need the WebGPU API?

Why not create just create WebGL 3?



Technologies have **changed**
(Plan for **Future**)

New ways of thinking and
working



Problems with Backward Compatibility



Time for a tidy up!

New API (Fresh Start)

Future Web-Based Technologies



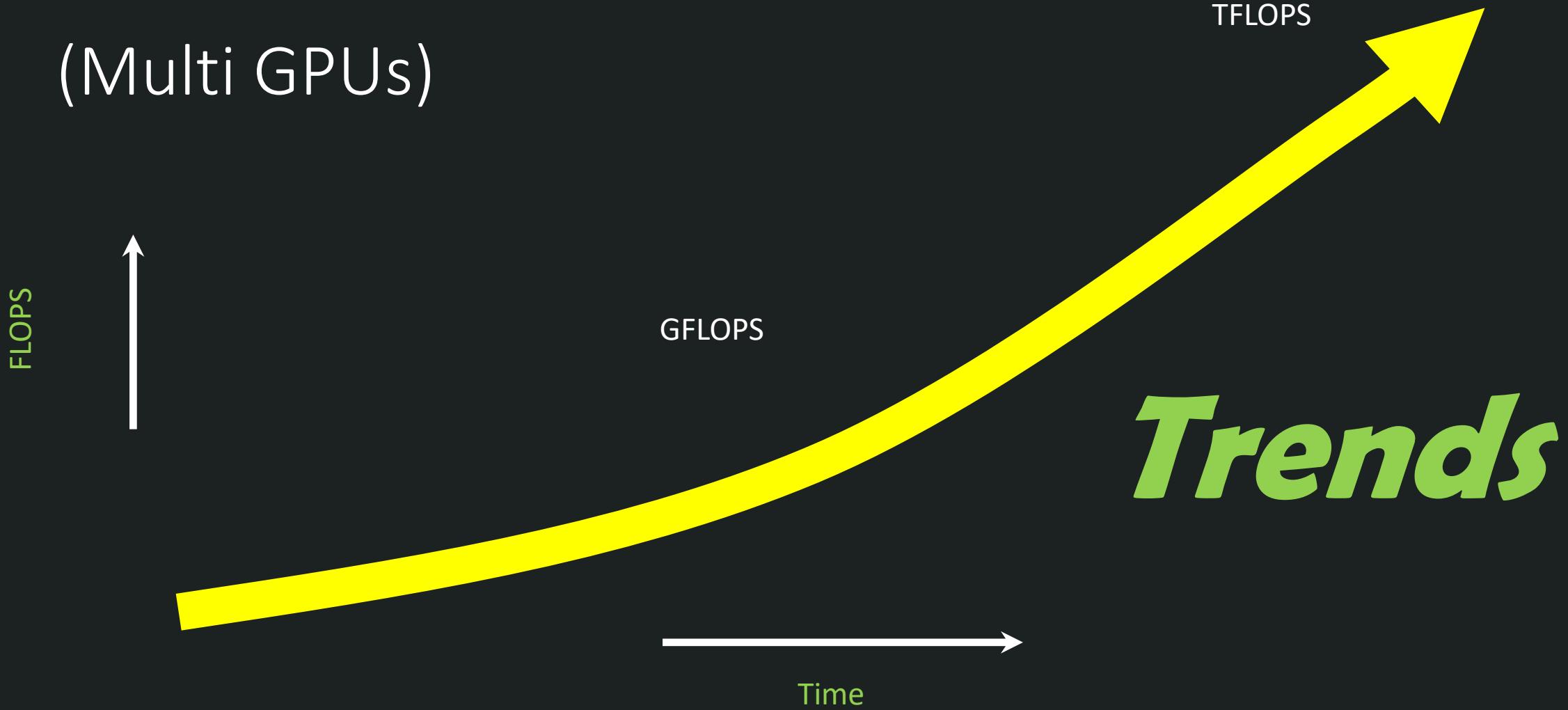
“If I had asked people what they wanted, they would have said faster horses.”

Henry Ford

Change how we approach the problem...
Tools, resources, technologies, ...

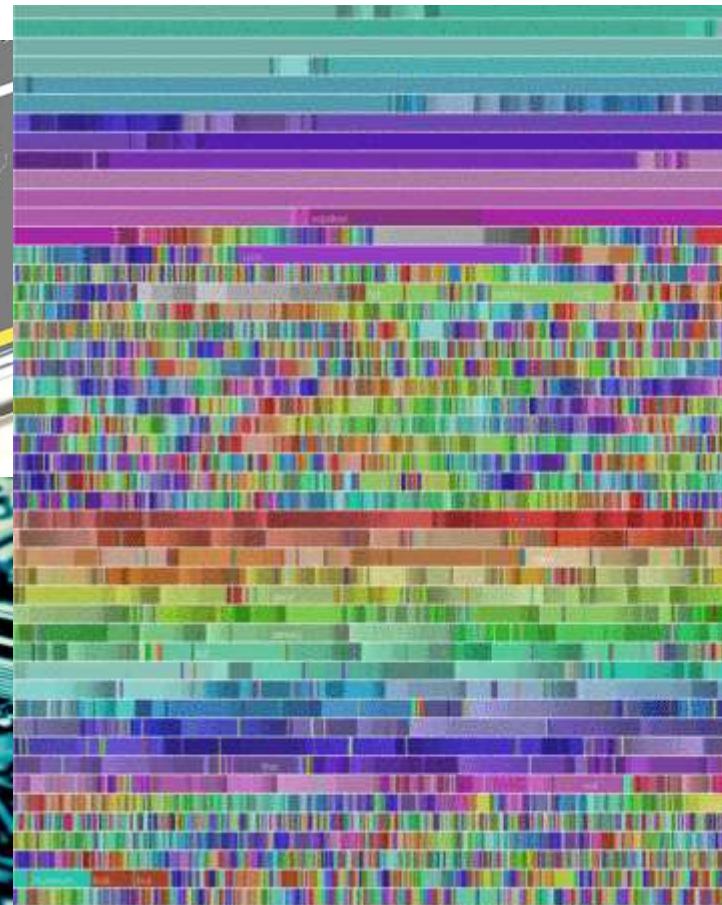
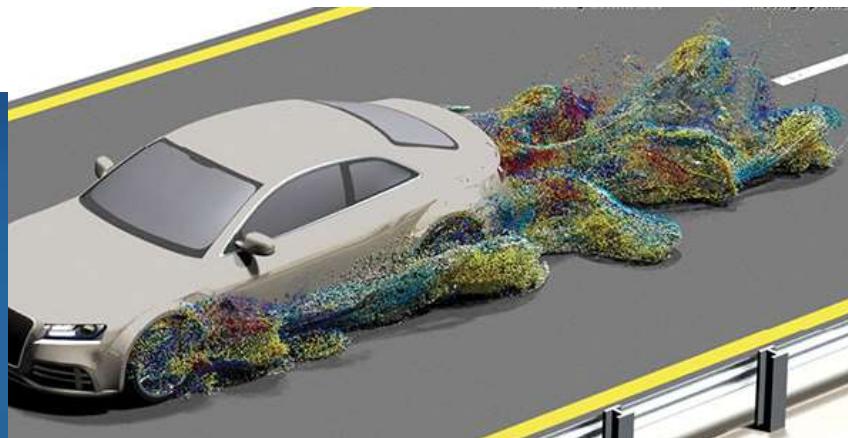
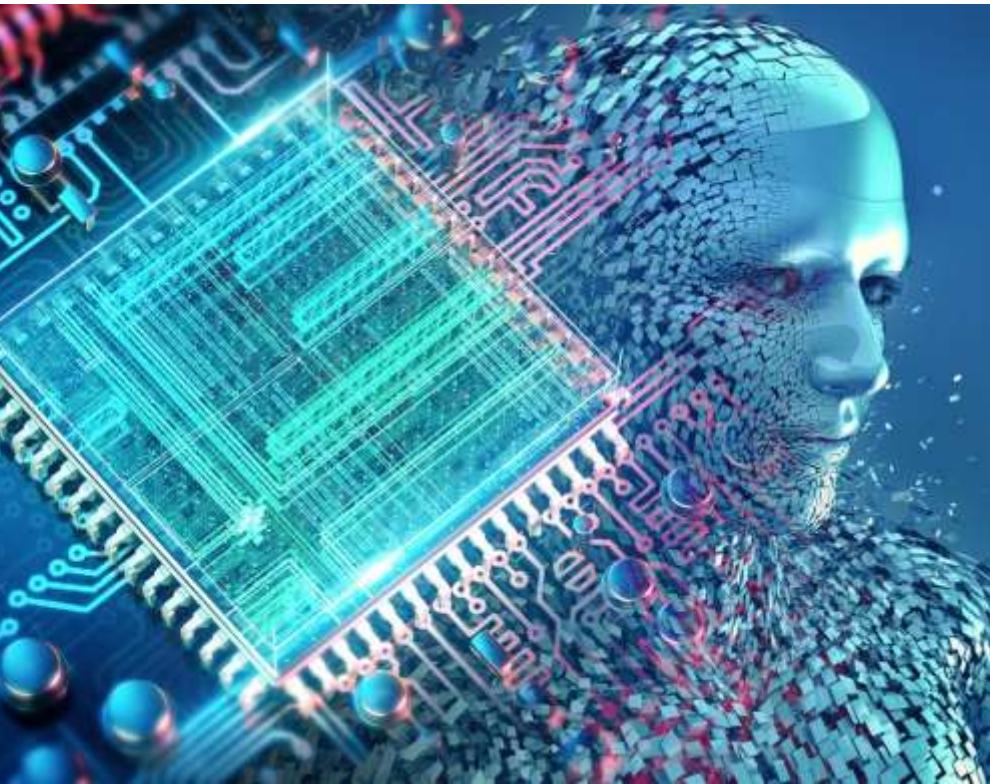
GPU ‘Performance’

(Multi GPUs)



GPU (Not just for ‘Graphics’)

AI
Physics (Simulations)
Security/Crypt
Analytics



Is WebGL dead?



Does this mean WebGL is dead?

Won't be supported anymore? RIP WebGL?

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WebGPU API

NO

New Tool



WebGL is part of the W3c standards
Be around for a long time

All APIs continue to **evolve** and be maintained to meet **industry standards**.
Provides a rich mix of open technologies for future innovation

2022

Graphics and compute API that exposes the capabilities of GPU hardware for the Web



2015

High-efficiency GPU graphics and compute API



2011

Web Graphics API (1.0)

2013/17 WebGL 2.0



2008s

Heterogeneous parallel computation



2000s

Ubiquitous API for mobile gaming and general purpose graphics



1990s

Workhorse cross-platform API for professional 3D apps and gaming

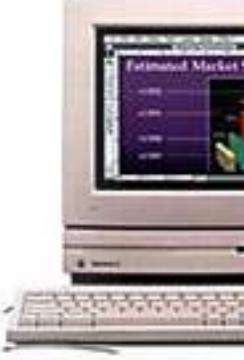


Simplified Overview of the Open Graphics and Compute Standards

1998
iMac



1987



1990

1990



19

iMac

Dangers and Challenges

- New API
- Not all fun and games
 - Support/consistency
- Number of core principles
 - **Security** Priority, Stability, Consistency
- New = Untested



API is ‘NEW’ (Final Changes)

- Final phases development tests/checks before release
- Check official specification (final updates)
 - WebGPU API: <https://www.w3.org/TR/webgpu/>
 - WGSL: <https://www.w3.org/TR/WGSL/>

Important WebGPU Features

WebGPU multi-worker/tasks

1. Asynchronous texture & buffer uploads
2. Asynchronous shader compilation
3. Asynchronous pipeline state creation
4. Parallel rendering/encoding
5. Multiple threads/pool own command buffer

Textures (bindless)

GPU more fine-grained Visibility

No need to pass data back and forth between CPU and GPU

Do you have the WebGPU API?



Enabling API (Chrome Canary/Firefox Nightly/Edge Dev)

WebGPU is available (for Chrome Canary/Firefox Nightly/MS Edge Dev) behind an experimental flag.

You can enable on:

Chrome -> <chrome://flags>

Firefox -> <about:config>

Edge -> <edge://flags>



The image is a collage of screenshots from different web browsers showing experimental settings for the WebGPU API.

Top Left: A screenshot of the Microsoft Edge browser's "Experiments" page. The URL bar is highlighted with a red box and shows "Edge | edge://flags". The search bar contains "webgpu". The "Available" tab is selected, and the "Unsafe WebGPU" experiment is listed with the status "Enabled".

Top Right: A screenshot of the Google Chrome browser's "Experiments" page. The URL bar is highlighted with a red box and shows "Chrome | chrome://flags". The search bar contains "webgpu". The "Available" tab is selected, and the "Unsafe WebGPU" experiment is listed with the status "Enabled". A warning message at the top states: "You are using an unsupported command-line flag: --enable-unsafe-webgpu. Stability and security will suffer."

Bottom Left: A screenshot of the Mozilla Firefox browser's "Advanced Preferences" page. The URL bar is highlighted with a red box and shows "Nightly | about:config". The search bar contains "webgpu". A preference named "dom.webgpu.enabled" is set to "true". The "Boolean" radio button is selected. A checkbox labeled "Show only modified preferences" is checked.

Bottom Right: A screenshot of the Microsoft Edge browser's "Experiments" page, identical to the one in the top-left corner but with a different background image.

Bottom Center: A large, stylized logo for "DEV" in black text on a green circular background, with a blue and green swirl graphic to its left.



Small check – see if your browser has the WebGPU API

Small JS Program

```
const gpu = navigator.gpu; 1
console.log( gpu );
2 if ( gpu === undefined )
{
    console.log("Oh no! You don't have WebGPU or it isn't enabled");
}
else
{
    console.log('Yahhh! You have the API');
}
```



Note, as you'll see later, just because you 'have' the API available, doesn't necessarily mean you can use it (also needs to have a driver/device)



1

navigator object contains information about the browser
(e.g., apis, such as, WebXR and WebGPU API)

You can always ‘list’ all the available entries in the navigator like this:

```
for (let n in navigator) { console.log( n ); }
```



2

navigator.gpu is the ‘webgpu’ api – if this is **not** ‘undefined’ you have the api



Question

Who manages the WebGPU API?
(Organisation)

Answer

Who manages the WebGPU API?

WebGPU is managed by **Khronos Group** (working group). The group includes Apple, Google, Mozilla and Opera

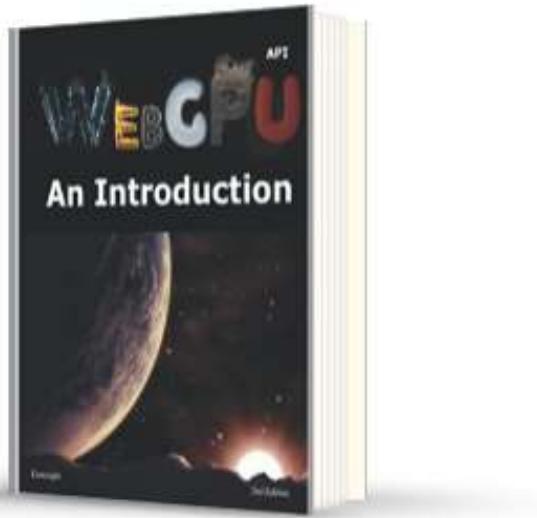
PROMOTER MEMBERS



What to find out more? (Resources/Links)

Official website (official standard w3c specification/documentation)

- WebGPU API
- WGSL
- Loads Examples Online/Websites



WebGPU API: An Introduction

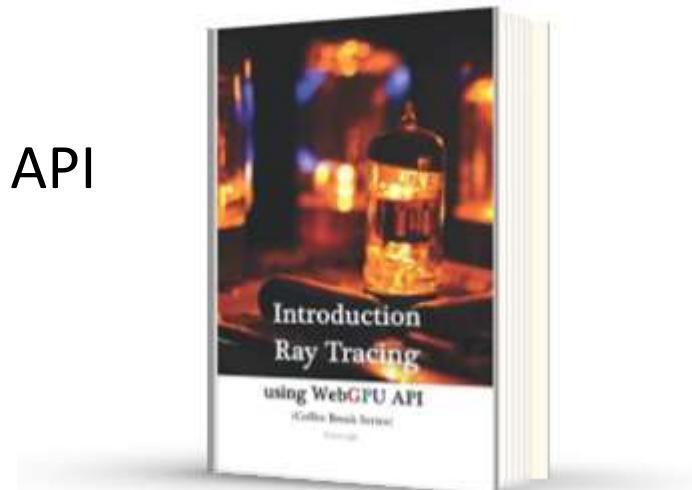
ISBN-13 : 979-8836435554

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Introduction to Ray-Tracing using WebGPU API
in 20 Minutes (Coffee Book Series)

ISBN-13 : 979-8842178605

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Summary/Conclusion

Stay Tuned Lecture 2

Summary/Conclusion

- New era
- Final stages (lots of opportunities/potential)
- **Easy to get started** (no excuse)
- Challenges/updates/fixes
- Must not forget about ‘security’, ‘stability’, ...
- WebGPU driving future technologies to think outside the box
- WebGPU API is ‘NEW’ (**untested**)
- Example, try WebGPULab.com range examples
- ...

Lots of **examples** and resources available....

Learn the **basics** first (makes it easy when debugging/fixing problems in more complex projects)