Getting Started with XShaderCompiler

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1 Introduction

XShaderCompiler ("Cross Shader Compiler") is a cross-compiler (also called trans-compiler), which translates HLSL code (DirectX High Level Shading Language, see msdn.microsoft.com) of Shader Model 4 and 5 into GLSL code (OpenGL Shading Language, see www.opengl.org).

2 Progress

This project is still in its early steps. This document is written for XShaderCompiler **Version 0.07 Alpha**.

2.1 ToDo List

See TODO.md file on github.com

3 Offline Compiler

The offline compiler (named `xsc`) can be used to cross-compile your shaders without building any custom application. It has similar commands like other common compilers (such as GCC), e.g. `-O` to enable optimization. To show the description of all commands, type simply `xsc` or `xsc --help` into a terminal or command line.

3.1 Commands

Here is a brief overview of the most important commands:

`-T, --target` ***`TARGET`***
Sets the shader target specified by ***`TARGET`***. These values are adopted from LunarG's reference compiler `glslang`. Valid values for ***`TARGET`*** are:

- **`vert`** (for **Vert**ex Shader)
- **`tesc`** (for **Tes**sellation **C**ontrol Shader, also called Hull Shader)
- **`tese`** (for **Tes**sellation **E**valuation Shader, also called Domain Shader)
- **`geom`** (for **Geom**etry Shader)
- **`frag`** (for **Frag**ment Shader, also called Pixel Shader)
- **`comp`** (for **Comp**ute Shader)

`-E, --entry` ***`ENTRY`***
Sets the shader entry point (i.e. main function) specified by ***`ENTRY`***.

`-I, --include-path` ***`PATH`***
Adds the file path, specified by ***`PATH`***, to the include search paths.

`-o, --output` ***`FILE`***
Sets the filename of the output file specified by ***`FILE`***. The default value is "***`FILE`***`.`***`ENTRY`***`.`***`TARGET`***", where ***`FILE`*** is the filename of the input shader file, ***`ENTRY`*** is the shader entry point, and ***`TARGET`*** is the shader output target. The asterisk character '*' can be included to re-use the default value, e.g. "`OutputFolder/*`" will result into "`OutputFolder/`***`FILE`***`.`***`ENTRY`***`.`***`TARGET`***"

`-Vin, --version-in` ***`VERSION`***
Sets the input shader version specified by ***`VERSION`***. Valid values for ***`VERSION`*** are:

- **`HLSL3`** (Shader Model 3)
- **`HLSL4`** (Shader Model 4)
- **`HLSL5`** (Shader Model 5) *default value*
- **`GLSL`** (GLSL for OpenGL) *only pre-processing supported*
- **`ESSL`** (GLSL for OpenGL ES) *only pre-processing supported*
- **`VKSL`** (GLSL for Vulkan) *only pre-processing supported*

`-Vout, --version-out` ***`VERSION`***
Sets the output shader version specified by ***`VERSION`***. Valid values for ***`VERSION`*** are:

- **`GLSL`** (for automatic deduction of the minimal required GLSL version) *default value*
- **`GLSL110`** (for GLSL 1.10) *only partially supported*
- **`GLSL120`** (for GLSL 1.20) *only partially supported*
- **`GLSL130`** (for GLSL 1.30)
- **`GLSL140`** (for GLSL 1.40)
- **`GLSL150`** (for GLSL 1.50)
- **`GLSL330`** (for GLSL 3.30)
- **`GLSL400`** (for GLSL 4.00)
- **`GLSL410`** (for GLSL 4.10)
- **`GLSL420`** (for GLSL 4.20)
- **`GLSL430`** (for GLSL 4.30)
- **`GLSL440`** (for GLSL 4.40)
- **`GLSL450`** (for GLSL 4.50)

3.2 Example

Here is a small use case example. Consider the following minimal HLSL vertex shader, stored in a file named "`Example.hlsl`":

```
float4 VertexMain(float3 coord : COORD) : SV_Position
{
    return float4(coord, 1);
}
```

Now enter the following into your command prompt:

```
xsc -T vert -E VertexMain Example.hlsl
```

The resulting GLSL shader will be stored in a file named "`Example.VertexMain.vert`", and looks like this:

```
#version 130

in vec3 coord;

void main()
{
    gl_Position = vec4(coord, 1);
}
```

4 Limitations

There are several limitations for your HLSL shaders you want to translate to GLSL with the XShaderCompiler which are described in this section.

4.1 Tessellation Shaders

(The translation of tessellation shaders is currently in progress but here is a brief overview of the currently known limitations)

The most tessellation attributes in HLSL are specified for the tessellation-control shader (alias "Hull Shader"), but a few of them are required for the tessellation-evaluation shader (alias "Domain Shader"). These are: `partitioning`, and `outputtopology`. Here is an example of an HLSL Tessellation Shader:

`Example.hlsl`

```
[domain("quad")]                          // Required for Tessellation-Control (in GLSL)
[outputcontrolpoints(4)]                  // Required for Tessellation-Control (in GLSL)
[patchconstantfunc("PatchConstantFunc")] // Required for Tessellation-Control (in GLSL)
[partitioning("fractional_odd")]          // Required for Tessellation-Evaluation (in GLSL)
[outputtopology("triangle_ccw")]          // Required for Tessellation-Evaluation (in GLSL)
OutputHS HullShader(/* ... */)
{
    /* ... */
}

[domain("quad")]                          // Required for Tessellation-Evaluation (in GLSL)
OutputDS DomainShader(/* ... */)
{
    /* ... */
}
```

These attribute must be distributed into two GLSL shaders:

`Example.HullShader.tesc`

```
layout(vertices = 4) in;
/* ... */
```

`Example.DomainShader.tese`

```
layout(quads, fractional_odd_spacing, ccw) in;
/* ... */
```

The information for `fractional_odd_spacing` and `ccw` in the `Example.DomainShader.tese` shader file are taken from the tessellation-control shader, although a tessellation-evaluation shader is written. That means, both the tessellation-control- *and* the tessellation-evaluation shaders must be contained in the same shader source file (or at least in one of the included files) to guarantee a full translation of all information. Otherwise default values will be used.

To specify the secondary entry point (in the above example "`HullShader`") use the `secondaryEntryPoint` member in the `Xsc::ShaderInput` structure or the "`-E2, --entry2 ENTRY`" shell command.