// MinTuts/Procedural Terrain.shader

```
float3 y = float3(p, p, p);

float r = 0;
float g = 1;
float b = 0;

return float4(y * float3(r, g, b), 1);
```

The <u>goal</u> of this commit to get our <u>shader</u> to go from <u>green</u> to <u>black</u> instead of <u>white</u> to <u>black</u>

We start by defining 3 **floats**

We name our 3 properties for the 3 color channels: $\mathbf{r} = \underline{red}$, $\mathbf{g} = \underline{green}$, $\mathbf{b} = \underline{blue}$

r and **b** are set to 0 because we're only interest in adding **g** to our **y** value

Numeric data types of the same dimension can be multiplied together; the * operator ensures all elements in the **type** are properly multiplied

// MinTuts/Procedural Terrain.shader

```
float3 y = float3(p, p, p);

float r = 0;
float g = 1;
float b = 0;

return float4(y * float3(r, g, b), 1);
```

The <u>goal</u> of this commit to get our <u>shader</u> to go from <u>green</u> to <u>black</u> instead of <u>white</u> to <u>black</u>

We start by defining 3 **floats**We name our 3 properties for the 3 color channels: $\mathbf{r} = \underline{red}$, $\mathbf{g} = \underline{green}$, $\mathbf{b} = \underline{blue}$ \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{b} are set to 0 because we're only interest in adding \mathbf{g} to our \mathbf{y} value

Numeric data types of the same dimension can be multiplied together; the * operator ensures all elements in the **type** are properly multiplied Since \mathbf{g} is 1...