// MinTuts/Procedural Terrain.shader

```
Shader "MinTuts/Procedural Terrain" {
  SubShader {
    Pass {
      CGPROGRAM
        #pragma vertex
                         vert
        #pragma fragment frag
        #include "UnityCG.cginc"
        struct v2f {
          float4 pos : SV POSITION;
          float3 wpos : POSITION1;
        };
        v2f vert(float4 vertex : POSITION) {
          v2f o;
          o.pos = UnityObjectToClipPos(vertex);
          o.wpos = mul(unity_ObjectToWorld, vertex);
          return o;
        float4 frag(v2f i) : COLOR {
          float p = [i.wpos.y * 0.015];
          float3 y = float3(p, p, p);
          return float4(y, 1);
      ENDCG
```

The first thing we do is <u>convert</u> i.wpos.y (i.wpos' <u>vertical axis</u>) to a <u>value between</u> 0 and 1

Well... between 0 and 1.5 in our case
To "normalize" (convert to a value between
0 and 1) i.wpos.y we would need to multiply
it by 0.01 (the minimum value for our vertical
axis is 0 and the maximum value is 100, so
multiplying i.wpos.y by 0.01 shrinks the value
space to the range 0 - 1)

I chose 0.015 because I think it looks better in this case

NOTE: Cases like this are pretty rare; typically you want to ensure your **normalize**d value never goes above 1

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```
Shader "MinTuts/Procedural Terrain" {
  SubShader {
    Pass {
      CGPROGRAM
        #pragma vertex
                          vert
        #pragma fragment frag
        #include "UnityCG.cginc"
        struct v2f {
          float4 pos : SV_POSITION;
          float3 wpos : POSITION1;
        };
        v2f vert(float4 vertex : POSITION) {
          v2f o;
          o.pos = UnityObjectToClipPos(vertex);
          o.wpos = mul(unity_ObjectToWorld, vertex);
          return o;
        float4 frag(v2f i) : COLOR {
          float p = i.wpos.y * 0.015;
float3 y = float3(p, p, p);
          return float4(y, 1);
      ENDCG
```

We assign the result of this calculation to the variable **p**...