# WWW, Web Design, Multimedia

Color space

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#### What is COLOR?

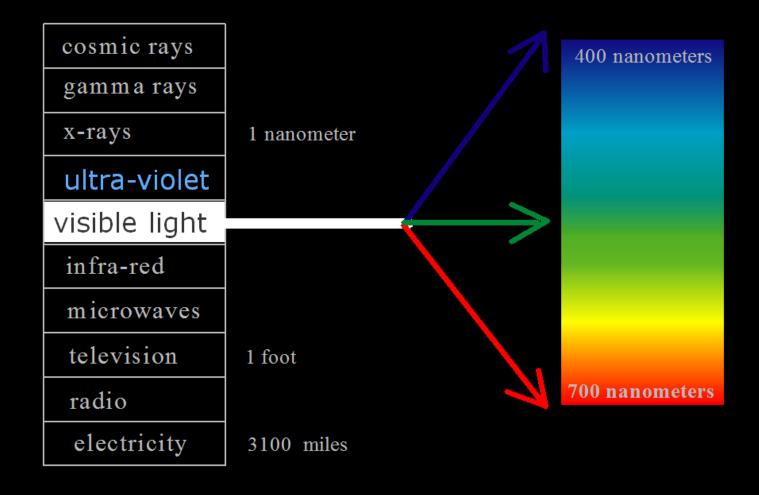
Color is commonly referred to as a property of things:

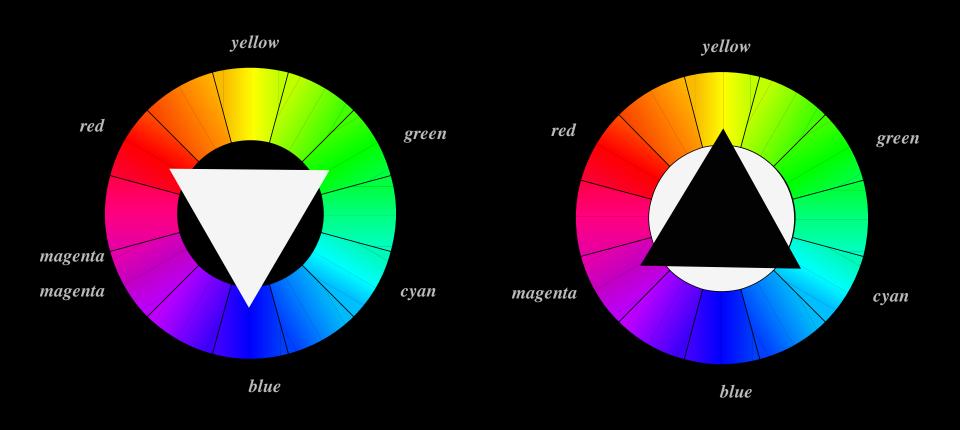
The sky is blue,

blood is red,

bananas yellow.

Color, though, exists only in the brain. It is a neural process, triggered by retinal responses to wavelengths of light.





**RGB** (in CSS2) red, green, & blue

#### **RGBA**

red, green, blue, & alpha

#### **HSL**

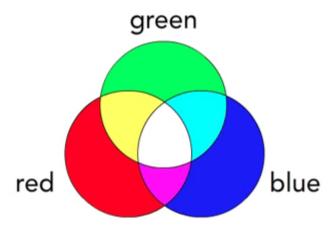
hue, saturation, & lightness

#### **HSLA**

hue, saturation, lightness, & alpha

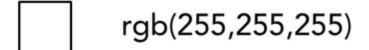
**CMYK** (in the Generated Paged Media Module) cyan, magenta, yellow, & black

RGB is an additive color model. Red, green, and blue are mixed together to form colors. As an additive method, 100% of all three colors would produce white.



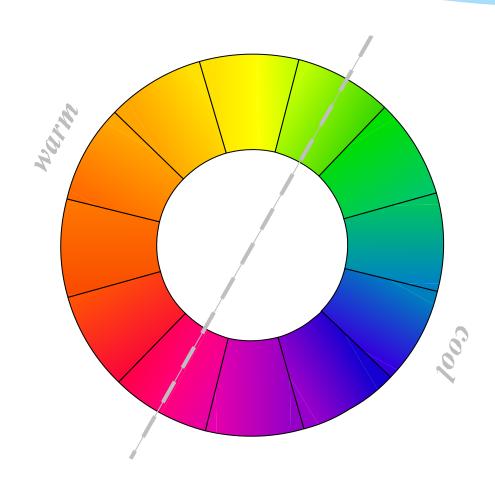
In CSS, RBG values can be written as three comma-separated values ranging from 0 - 255, or as percentages ranging from 0 - 100%. Red values are first, followed by green, and then blue.

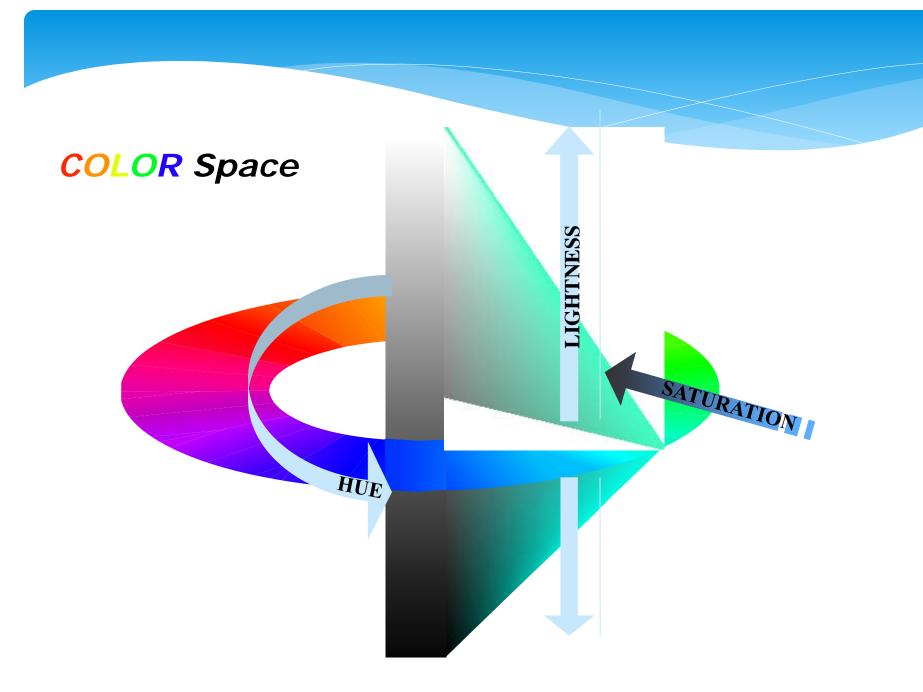






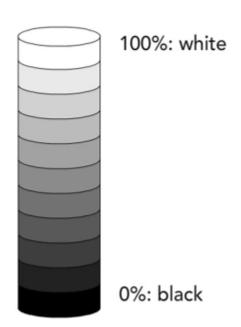






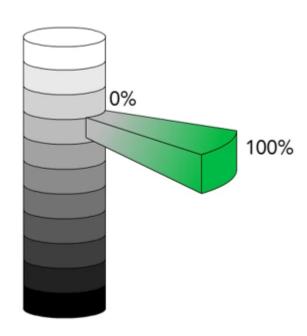


### **LIGHTNESS**





### **SATURATION**

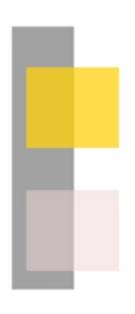


HUE: the dimension of color determined by the light wave grouping of the color.

SATURATION: the amount of hue in a color. The saturation of a color decreases as it moves to black, white or gray.

VALUE: the lightness or darkness of a color, measured as a level of gray.

### **ADDING ALPHA VALUES**



rgba(255,204,0,.75)

hsla(0,10%,95%, .5)

## Colors in web design

- Color is a powerful component in web design.
- It defines a web site's environment and influences the mood and emotion.
- Plan the use of colors carefully.
- No matter which colors are chosen, colors must be used consistently throughout the design. If used that way, colors create visual boundaries that give a web site a feeling of place.