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CSC406 ASSIGNMENT

1. Color harmony refers to the property that certain aesthetically pleasing color combinations have. These combinations create pleasing contrasts and consonances that are said to be harmonious .Artists and designers make use of these harmonies in order to achieve certain moods or aesthetics. Color harmony is the term for colors that are thought to match. In other words, colors that look aesthetically pleasing side-by-side.
2. Color harmony is important because color and accessibility are indelibly linked to one another, bad color combinations create bad user environments. The bright colors can show users that they are doing the right thing or the wrong thing. Color can be used as a grouping method or to draw attention to certain aspects of the system. There are several traditional color schemes known to enhance usability including but not limited to: monochromatic, analogous, complementary, triad and split complementary. Some common issues with color use are: too many colors, complementary colors placed too close together, excessive saturation, inadequate contrast and inadequate attention to color impairment. Color can be used to create images that appear 3-D and is one of the most effective tools a developer has in their arsenal.
3. I) components of color: there are three components of color which are:

* *Hue:* the dominant wavelength, the redness of red, greenness of green, etc.
* *Saturation:* the purity of the color, or how much white is contained in the color. For example, red and royal blue are more saturated than pink and sky blue, respectively.
* *Luminance (intensity, value):* the intensity of the light.

II)  [Primary](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/primary) colors are [basic](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/basic) colors that can be mixed [together](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/together) to produce other colors. They are usually [considered](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/consider) to be red, yellow, blue, and [sometimes](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/sometimes) green.

III) Secondary colors are colors produced by mixing two additive primary colors in equal proportions. The secondary colors are cyan (a mixture of blue and green), magenta (a mixture of blue and red), and yellow (a mixture of green and red).

IV) Tertiary colors:  A tertiary color or intermediate color is a color made by mixing full saturation of one primary color with half saturation of another primary color and none of a third primary color, in a given color space such as RGB, CMYK or RYB.