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**17/SCI01/088**

**Assignment Title: Online Assignment 6**

**Course Title: Human Computer Interaction**

**Course Code: CSC 406**

**COLOR CONTEXT**

Color occupies a specific spot on the color wheel. While adding white, black, or gray to a color changes its tint, tone, or shade, the color’s basic value does not change. However, the experience of color is largely subjective. Two people may view the same color in different ways due to differences in their overall color vision as well as the subjective influence of mood. In addition, color context, or the makeup of colors that are next to each other, make a dramatic difference in how color is perceived.

**COMPLEMENTARY COLORS**

Complementary colors are pairs of colors which, when combined or mixed, cancel each other out (lose hue) by producing a grayscale color like white or black. When placed next to each other, they create the strongest contrast for those two colors. Complementary colors may also be called "opposite colors."

Which pairs of colors are considered complementary depends on the color theory one uses:

Modern color theory uses either the RGB additive color model or the CMY subtractive color model, and in these, the complementary pairs are red–cyan, green–magenta, and blue–yellow.

In the traditional RYB color model, the complementary color pairs are red–green, yellow–purple, and blue–orange.

Opponent process theory suggests that the most contrasting color pairs are red–green, and blue–yellow.

**ANALOGOUS COLORS**

Analogous colors are colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. For example, yellow, green-yellow, and green are categorized as analogous colors. The word ‘analogous’ is defined as two things with a similar function or feature that are comparable to one another.

Whether you are decorating a room, designing a pamphlet, or picking out an outfit, you can incorporate analogous colors to create a balanced and serene look. Analogous colors are pleasing to the human eye and are found abundantly in nature. Just take a walk through the woods, and you will start to notice this natural-occurring trend.

When picking out your analogous color scheme, you want to pick a set of colors that have enough of a tonal contrast that you can easily identify each one. For example, if you have blue, blue-green, and green colors next to each other in a design, your blue-green mix should be an even mix of the two for a balanced look. If your middle color is too blue or too green, it will throw off your harmonious trio of colors.