

# Converting Colors

Android(4287918810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Android(4287918810) contains.

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# **Color**

**Android(4287918810)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9472DA
RGB	148, 114, 218
RGB Percent	58%, 45%, 85%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5529, 0.1451
CMYK	0.32, 0.48, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	260°, 58%, 65%
HSV	260°, 48%, 85%
XYZ	30.8849, 23.3925, 69.2171
YIQ	136.0220, -13.1200, 39.5520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

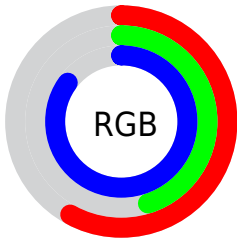
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">148, 114, 218</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9728730</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">55.47, 35.67, -48.74</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">55, 60.394, 306.199</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">23.3925, 0.2501, 0.1894</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4287918810 (0xFF9472DA)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">136.0220, 40.4152, 10.5047</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">48.3658, 29.3447, -50.9948</a>

# Details

The Android color `4287918810` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9966CC`. A complement of this color would be `4290304626`, and the grayscale version is `4287137928`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `4291667967`, and `4284301730` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `4286930138`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `4288907482`.

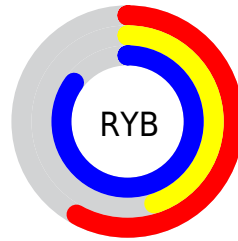
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (45%)

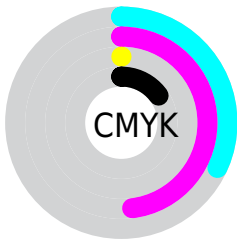
Blue (85%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (85%)

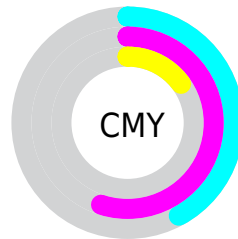


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Android color 4287918810 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the Android color 4287918810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 4287918810

 4287918810

4294967295

 4286077374

 4291667967

 4284301730

 4293575423

 4282526344

 4294958847

 4280685422

 4294966271

 4278190165

 4278190141

 4278190886

 4278190351

 4278190080

4287918810

4287918810

4286930138

4288907482

4286007002

4289830618

4285018586

4290819034

4284029914

4291807706

4283106778

4292730842

4282843354

4293719514

4294705114

4294967258

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



4278224878



4287918810



4291582896

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



4287918810



4290802462



4278230415

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



4287918810



4290304626

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



4278229592



4287918810



4287989249

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



4287918810



4292631626



4284322599



4278230210

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



4287918810



4292759950



4284322599



4278230396



# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



4287918810



4293385215



4285708762



4285622912



4278190080



4286611584



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



4287918810



4288507647



4291261146



4284900206



4281925805



4279173166



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



4292506296



4294930127



4286962290



4285424490



4289527925

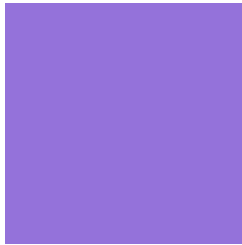


4281204767



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Android color 4287918810 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

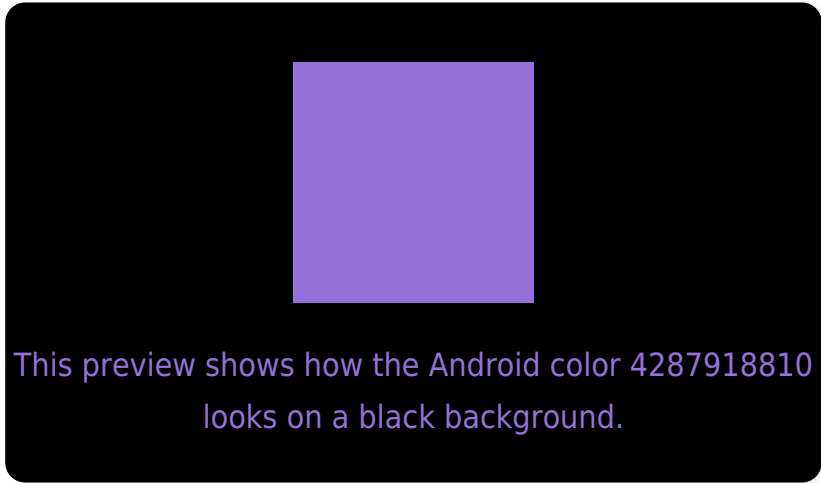
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

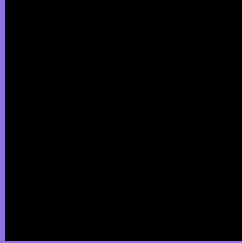
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# Android 4287918810 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Android color 4287918810.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Android color 4287918810.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
4287918810

**Protanomaly**  
4285365476

**Deuteranomaly**  
4285300439

**Tritanomaly**  
4287266218

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
4287918810

**Achromatopsia**  
4287137928

**Achromatomaly**  
4287398054

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Android 4287918810 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(148, 114, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 114, 218)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(148, 114, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 114, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Android 4287918810 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(148, 114, 218) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 114, 218) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 114, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 114, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 114, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 114,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Android 4287918810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 114, 218) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
114, 218) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).



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