Design of Interactive Teaching System for Color Design Course

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Abstract—To make it convenient for users of the standard color library to find the most similar color, the measurement method of color similarity is studied, and a different color model is built and an accurate color similarity judgment method is found. Regarding to the status of the color design course in secondary vocational schools, the significance of the development of this aid system for color design course is well explained in this paper, and finally the harmony among the three factors is realized: the establishment of the color emotion index, the style of the color language, the color scheme of the three-dimensional semantic space.

Index Terms—interactive teaching system, color design course, color collocation

I. INTRODUCTION

Modern information technology is integrating with the whole process of education teaching, It gradually changes the process and pattern of original education teaching[1]. After a long developing history of artistic color, handicraft color and engineering color, Color Science now has evolved into the age of CACD (Computer Aided Color Design)[2-4]. Because of long time neglect of products' color design in Industrial Design field, the relevant researchers, scientific and technical references and research results of CACD are very limited compared with other Industrial Design directions of Computer Aided Form Design and Computer Aided Ergonomic Design[5-6].

To facilitate the users finding the most similar color in standard color database, the measurement of color similarity was studied and the methods of judging color similarity in different color models and precision were constructed[7]. The relationship between color harmony and color attributes was studied and the methods of color harmony in single attribute, double attributes and triple attributes were built. Color harmony can be gotten through hue, brightness, Chroma, tone and color solid. Single attribute color harmony includes hue harmony, brightness harmony and Chroma harmony. Double attributes harmony was realized by color tone design through synthesizing brightness with Chroma.

Wang's paper [2] researched teaching present situation of vocational school color design course and analyze problems, expounds the significance of color design teaching assistant system development background and development. According to the management information system demand analysis research method has carried on the demand analysis, function characteristics combined with the development of software for planning the teaching assistant system to achieve the function of. The outline design, and draw out the system structure chart of the teaching assistant system. In the implement phase system, the application of flash the technology is introduced, the module introduces the implementation process of the interactive function. Technical aspects of the main features of FLASH are introduced methods and principles of interaction design, the method call external files in FLASH.

II. METHOD AND ALGORITHM

"Color is the most expressive art language." In web design, if you are good at capturing the emotions of colors, it can often have special visual effects and emotional reaction. Designers in the web design should be good at capturing the emotional factors in colors. Figure 1 shows the OrCAD capture chart. Particularly, attention should be paid to the following aspects:



Figure 1. The OrCAD capture chart

Understand the information and brands conveyed by the website. To know the purpose of a brand and make a reasonable choice can strengthen the color collocation of corporate information. Different websites have different styles and personalized theme colors. Each color will lead to different emotions due to subtle changes of saturation and transparency. For a web designer, it is very important to do an aimed use of colors. There should be a big difference in web colors for different contents, so we should use the color language to reflect the characteristics and personality of a website to fully convey the emotional connotation and embody the theme.

 $S_{\rm HM}$ solution vectors are randomly generated accord-

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ing to the variable range for each variable. Namely,

$$HMV = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^{1} & f(\mathbf{x}^{1}) \\ \mathbf{x}^{2} & f(\mathbf{x}^{2}) \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{x}^{S_{HM}} & f(\mathbf{x}^{S_{HM}}) \end{bmatrix} = (1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{1}^{1} & x_{2}^{1} & \mathbf{L} & x_{N}^{1} & f(\mathbf{x}^{1}) \\ x_{1}^{2} & x_{2}^{2} & \mathbf{L} & x_{N}^{2} & f(\mathbf{x}^{2}) \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ x_{1}^{S_{HM}} & x_{2}^{S_{HM}} & \mathbf{L} & x_{N}^{S_{HM}} & f(\mathbf{x}^{S_{HM}}) \end{bmatrix}$$
e equation (2):

Hence, we have equation (2)

$$x_{i}^{new} = \begin{cases} x_{i}^{j}, \ j \in \{1, 2, \dots, S_{HM}\}, \\ if \ rand < HMCR \\ \overline{x}_{i} \in X_{i}, \ otherwise \end{cases}$$
(2)

As for x_i^{new} from harmony memory, we have equation (3):

$$x_{i}^{new} = \begin{cases} x_{i}^{new} + rand * BW, & \text{if } rand < PAR(\text{Continuous})\\ (k+\lambda) * x_{i}^{new}, \lambda \in [-1,1], & \text{if } rand < PAR(\text{Discrete})\\ x_{i}^{new}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
(3)

The worst harmony is replaced with the new harmony, i.e.,

$$\mathbf{x}^{\text{worst}} = \mathbf{x}^{\text{new}}, \text{ if } f(\mathbf{x}^{\text{new}}) < f(\mathbf{x}^{\text{worst}})$$
 (4)

According to the analysis and description of routing problem in express delivery, the constraints can be expressed as:

(1) Distribution route length does not exceed the maximum value, i.e.,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} d\left(k-1,k\right) + d\left(n,0\right) \le MD \tag{5}$$

(2) The mathematical model of route programming can be defined as

$$L = \min\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} d\left(k-1,k\right) + d\left(n,0\right)\right)$$
(6)

Based on the gradient descent method, node center and base width parameter are:

$$w_{j}(k) = w_{j}(k-1) + \eta(y(k) - y_{m}(k))h_{j} + \alpha(w_{j}(k-1) - w_{j}(k-2))$$
(7)

$$\Delta b_{j} = \left(y(k) - y_{m}(k)\right) w_{j} h_{j} \left(\frac{\left\|X - C_{j}\right\|^{2}}{b_{j}^{3}}\right)$$
(8)

$$b_{j}(k) = b_{j}(k-1) + \eta \Delta b_{j}$$

+ $\alpha (b_{j}(k-1) - b_{j}(k-2))$
(9)

$$\Delta c_{j,i} = (y(k) - y_m(k)) w_j \frac{x_j - c_{j,i}}{b_j^2}$$
(10)

$$c_{ij}(k) = c_{ij}(k-1) + \eta \Delta c_{ij} + \alpha (c_{ij}(k-1) - c_{ij}(k-2))$$
(11)

The outline design, and draw out the system structure chart of the teaching assistant system. In the implement phase system, the application of flash the technology is introduced, the module introduces the implementation process of the interactive function.

By this means, Traditional color theories and cognitive color principles can be merged into color computing technology, and become the fundamental color language of CAD and CG art. It built affective models of color, respectively on harmony, preference, and composition issues. In the section of color harmony quantification and harmonious color scheme generation, a set of computing principles attaining harmony were built in the HSL color space, and the method of generating harmonious color scheme was tested.

III. EXPERIMENT RESULT

Five teachers have conducted a series of experiments for the whole semester. 300 students were randomly chosen to do eleven kinds of questionnaires, informal discussions and color design tests, involving their experiences or viewpoints on four sub-ecological environments (namely physical learning environment, resourceful learning environment, technological learning environment and emotional learning environment), their actual use of multimedia electronic reading in college Color design class, their perspective of teachers' role, students' role, and the positioning of computers in learning, and the present attitudes for college students' autonomous Color design learning under the environment of multimedia electronic reading. With all of these, college students' actual needs are handy and their opinions or suggestions are collected. The interactive teaching system for color design course is shown as the figure 2.

This kind of analysis is to provide relevant empirical basis for building and optimizing the model of multimedia electronic reading room -based foreign language learners' ecological environment. Specific measurements are shown in Table 1. The optimized learning environment is an ecological system with balanced input and output of material flow, information flow, energy flow and emotion flow. The ecological balance of macro-ecology displays the balance between four sub-environments which are material learning environment, resourceful learning environment, technological learning environment and emotional learning environment under the background of multimedia electronic reading. Table 2 shows measurement variable values of factors mentioned in the above table 1.



Figure 2. The teaching system for color design course

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Dimension	Measurement	Dimension	Measurement		
Opportunistic Behavior(OB)	Study against commitment (X1)		high-level participation (Y1)		
	Study against informal agreement for maximum benefit (X2)		The quality of training (Y2)		
	Study drill a loophole in the contract to obtain interest (X3)		Product design (Y3)		
	Study use accident forced our concessions (X4)	English quality	Process management (Y4)		
Sharing behav- ior (SB)	Study shared their production plan (X5)	(EOM)	Quality data (Y5)		
	Study share their production capacity (X6)		Benchmarking English (Y6)		
	Study share their production inventory (X7)		Customer relationships (Y7)		
	We share production plan with Study (X8)		Employee relations (Y8)		
	We Shared production capacity with Study (X9)		Study management (Y9)		
	We Shared production inventory with Study (X10)				
	We Shared our Study demand forecasting (X11)	Study quality	Study choose (Y10)		
Cooperative behavior (CB)	Study delivery processing speed (X12)	management (SOM)			
	Study's delivery processing quality (X13)	(5011)	Study participation (Y11)		
	Study of processing problem (X14)				
	Study' participation in product design level degree (X15)				

TABLE I. The Specific Measurements

TABLE II. The Measurement Variable Values of Factors

Variable	degrees of skewness		degrees of kurtosis		Variah	la.	degrees of skewness		degrees of kurtosis	
	Statistic standard	S.E	Statistic standard	S.E	variab	le	Statistic standard	S.E	Statistic standard	S.E
X1	0.344	0.160	0.039	0.318	Y1		0.595	0.160	-0.224	0.318
X2	0.172	0.160	-0.926	0.318	Y2		0.400	0.160	-0.098	0.318
X3	0.219	0.160	-0.629	0.318	0.318 Y3		0.239	0.160	0.404	0.318
X4	-0.148	0.160	-1.318	0.318	18 Y4		0.326	0.160	1.039	0.318
X5	-0.100	0.160	0.222	0.318	Y5		0.256	0.160	-0.052	0.318
X6	0.316	0.160	0.105	0.318	Y6		0.051	0.160	0.192	0.318
X7	0.201	0.160	-0.213	0.318	Y7		-0.393	0.160	0.239	0.318
X8	-0.087	0.160	0.189	0.318	Y8		0.392	0.160	-0.005	0.318
X9	-0.033	0.160	-0.254	0.318	Y9		0.433	0.160	0.331	0.318
X10	-0.029	0.160	-0.175	0.318	Y10		0.478	0.160	0.062	0.318
X11	-0.083	0.160	-0.292	0.318	Y11		-0.143	0.160	0.775	0.318
X12	0.481	0.160	-0.453	0.318						
X13	0.471	0.160	-0.503	0.318						
X14	0.452	0.160	-0.073	0.318						
X15	-0.205	0.160	0.650	0.318						

IV. CONCLUSION

This paper first teaching present situation of vocational school color design course and analyze problems, expounds the significance of color design teaching assistant system development background and development. According to the management information system demand analysis research method has carried on the demand analysis, function characteristics combined with the development of software for planning the teaching assistant system to achieve the function of. The outline design, and draw out the system structure chart of the teaching assistant system. In the implement phase system, the application of flash the technology is introduced, the module introduces the implementation process of the interactive function. Technical aspects of the main features of FLASHCS are introduced methods and principles of interaction design, the method call external files in FLASH. Color harmony can be gotten through hue, brightness, Chroma, tone and color solid. Single attribute color harmony includes hue harmony, brightness harmony and Chroma harmony. In order to improve the performance of design of interactive teaching system for color design course, the author proposed a color collocation method. Double attributes harmony was realized by color tone design through synthesizing brightness with Chroma. Three attributes harmony was carried out by color harmony design in even color space with harmony framework. Research on color emotion, driven by color emotion, color emotional language was studied and classified, color emotion indices was set up, and the stylized color language was founded. Different colors will arouse people different emotions. In the web design, only to emphasize the application of color elements can we make our design more attractive. And the personality and aesthetic awareness about the web design can be vividly demonstrated. According to the principle and method of the color language coordinate, the three-dimensional semantic space of color scheme was established.

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