

Safe Colours in the Web

The colour scheme

# 0 0 0	# 0 0 3	# 0 0 6	# 0 0 9	# 0 0 c	# 0 0 f
# 0 3 0	# 0 3 3	# 0 3 6	# 0 3 9	# 0 3 c	# 0 3 f
# 0 6 0	# 0 6 3	# 0 6 6	# 0 6 9	# 0 6 c	# 0 6 f
# 0 9 0	# 0 9 3	# 0 9 6	# 0 9 9	# 0 9 c	# 0 9 f
# 0 c 0	# 0 c 3	# 0 c 6	# 0 c 9	# 0 c c	# 0 c f
# 0 f 0	# 0 f 3	# 0 f 6	# 0 f 9	# 0 f c	# 0 f f
# 3 0 0	# 3 0 3	# 3 0 6	# 3 0 9	# 3 0 c	# 3 0 f
# 3 3 0	# 3 3 3	# 3 3 6	# 3 3 9	# 3 3 c	# 3 3 f
# 3 6 0	# 3 6 3	# 3 6 6	# 3 6 9	# 3 6 c	# 3 6 f
# 3 9 0	# 3 9 3	# 3 9 6	# 3 9 9	# 3 9 c	# 3 9 f
# 3 c 0	# 3 c 3	# 3 c 6	# 3 c 9	# 3 c c	# 3 c f
# 3 f 0	# 3 f 3	# 3 f 6	# 3 f 9	# 3 f c	# 3 f f
# 6 0 0	# 6 0 3	# 6 0 6	# 6 0 9	# 6 0 c	# 6 0 f
# 6 3 0	# 6 3 3	# 6 3 6	# 6 3 9	# 6 3 c	# 6 3 f
# 6 6 0	# 6 6 3	# 6 6 6	# 6 6 9	# 6 6 c	# 6 6 f
# 6 9 0	# 6 9 3	# 6 9 6	# 6 9 9	# 6 9 c	# 6 9 f
# 6 c 0	# 6 c 3	# 6 c 6	# 6 c 9	# 6 c c	# 6 c f
# 6 f 0	# 6 f 3	# 6 f 6	# 6 f 9	# 6 f c	# 6 f f
# 9 0 0	# 9 0 3	# 9 0 6	# 9 0 9	# 9 0 c	# 9 0 f
# 9 3 0	# 9 3 3	# 9 3 6	# 9 3 9	# 9 3 c	# 9 3 f
# 9 6 0	# 9 6 3	# 9 6 6	# 9 6 9	# 9 6 c	# 9 6 f
# 9 9 0	# 9 9 3	# 9 9 6	# 9 9 9	# 9 9 c	# 9 9 f
# 9 c 0	# 9 c 3	# 9 c 6	# 9 c 9	# 9 c c	# 9 c f
# 9 f 0	# 9 f 3	# 9 f 6	# 9 f 9	# 9 f c	# 9 f f
# c 0 0	# c 0 3	# c 0 6	# c 0 9	# c 0 c	# c 0 f
# c 3 0	# c 3 3	# c 3 6	# c 3 9	# c 3 c	# c 3 f
# c 6 0	# c 6 3	# c 6 6	# c 6 9	# c 6 c	# c 6 f
# c 9 0	# c 9 3	# c 9 6	# c 9 9	# c 9 c	# c 9 f
# c c 0	# c c 3	# c c 6	# c c 9	# c c c	# c c f
# c f 0	# c f 3	# c f 6	# c f 9	# c f c	# c f f
# f 0 0	# f 0 3	# f 0 6	# f 0 9	# f 0 c	# f 0 f
# f 3 0	# f 3 3	# f 3 6	# f 3 9	# f 3 c	# f 3 f
# f 6 0	# f 6 3	# f 6 6	# f 6 9	# f 6 c	# f 6 f
# f 9 0	# f 9 3	# f 9 6	# f 9 9	# f 9 c	# f 9 f
# f c 0	# f c 3	# f c 6	# f c 9	# f c c	# f c f
# f f 0	# f f 3	# f f 6	# f f 9	# f f c	# f f f

Colour numbers are given in XHTML style; for HTML style, you may “double” the values, so #c3f becomes #cc33ff.

and the source code:

```
echo '<table summary="safe colours in the Web">' . "\n";
for ($R = 0x0; $R <= 0xf; $R += 0x3) {
    $ROT = sprintf("%x", $R);
    $tf = ($R == 0xf) ? "#000" : "#fff";
    for ($G = 0x0; $G <= 0xf; $G += 0x3) {
        echo "<tr>\n";
        $GRUEN = sprintf("%x", $G);
        if ($G >= 0xc) { $tf = "#000"; }
        for ($B = 0x0; $B <= 0xf; $B += 0x3) {
            $BLAU = sprintf("%x", $B);
            echo '        <td style="background-color:#' . "$ROT$GRUEN$BLAU" .
                ' ; color:' . "$tf" . ' ;" width="100" align="center">';
            echo "# $ROT $GRUEN $BLAU</td>\n";
        } // for $B
        echo "    </tr>\n";
    } // for $G
} // for $R
echo "</table>\n";
```

Of course the “central” echo invocation can be written another way:

```
echo '        <td style="background-color:#',
    $ROT, $GRUEN, $BLAU, ' ; color:', $tf,
    ' ;" width="100" align="center">';
```

If you want to change the output so that HTML values are displayed, you have to make following modifications:

- the condition for the loop reads `<= 0xff`
- the loop counter is incremented with `+= 0x33`
- the output changes to `%02x` (results in 00 bis ff) or `%02X` (results in 00 bis FF)

From:

<http://wernerflamme.name/> - **Werners Wiki**

Permanent link:

<http://wernerflamme.name/doku.php?id=comp:en:farbtafel>

Last update: **2008-08-24 03:26**

