iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** VII **Month of publication:** July 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.73235

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue VII July 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Smart Color Palette Suggestions Based on Intent, Audience, and Design Context

Samruddhi Milind Save
Student of MScIT at Chikitsak Samuha's S.S. & L.S. Patkar College of Arts & Science, and V.P. Varde College of Commerce and Economics

Abstract: ***Color selection is a crucial aspect of web and app design that significantly influences user engagement, emotional impact, and usability. However, many developers and coders lack formal training in design, leading to suboptimal color choices. Existing color palette generators offer limited support as they rarely consider the three essential factors: intent, audience, and design context. This paper explores the current landscape of smart color recommendation systems and highlights this gap. We propose a conceptual framework that assists developers by asking targeted questions about their design goal, target audience (age group, industry), and content type. This framework will suggest appropriate color palettes aligned with psychological and cultural color theories. Our goal is to make design more accessible for developers and improve the overall quality of digital interfaces.***

Keywords:
Color Palette, Intent, Audience, Design Context, Machine Learning, Developer Tools

I. INTRODUCTION

The visual appeal of a website or application plays a vital role in attracting and retaining users. Colors, in particular, have a psychological impact and can convey mood, purpose, and credibility. While professional designers understand how to strategically use colors, many developers, especially those without design backgrounds, struggle with choosing effective color palettes. As a result, interfaces may appear unprofessional, lack clarity, or fail to connect with the intended audience. Given the growing demand for attractive and accessible digital platforms, there is a need for intelligent systems that guide developers in making design choices, especially in terms of color.

A simple example illustrates this need: a website for kindergarten children should use bright, playful colors, while a financial firm's platform demands neutral, trustworthy tones. Without guidance, developers may unintentionally choose colors that confuse or repel users. To address this issue, we propose a machine learning-based framework that leverages three key factors—intent, audience, and design context—to deliver more meaningful color palette suggestions.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Color recommendation tools have evolved over the years. Adobe Color and Colors allow users to generate color palettes using color wheel theories, analogous or complementary combinations, and manual adjustments. Colormind takes this further by using deep learning models trained on popular user interfaces, enabling aesthetically consistent suggestions. While visually effective, these tools fall short in one major area: user customization based on audience and context.

Studies in color psychology suggest that colors evoke different emotions and perceptions. For instance, red can signal urgency or excitement, while blue often conveys trust and calm. Similarly, color preference can vary across age groups, cultures, and even professions. Palmer and Schloss (2010) proposed an ecological valence theory explaining human color preferences based on emotional experiences associated with colors. Yet, such theories are rarely operationalized in software tools.

Some efforts in UX/UI design research focus on personalization and user-centric design but do not directly connect design choices to audience traits or project intent. Most systems emphasize aesthetics over communication. This gap highlights the need for more intelligent, human-aware color suggestion tools that adapt to context.

III. METHODOLOGY

As this is a conceptual research paper, we outline a potential machine learning-based methodology that can later be implemented. The proposed system would work in the following stages:

A. Data Collection and Annotation

The first step involves creating or compiling a dataset of user interface screenshots that are annotated with relevant metadata. This metadata includes information such as the target audience (e.g., age group, domain, region), the design intent (e.g., formal, playful, educational), and the content context (e.g., website, app, game). Additionally, the actual color palette used in the designs can be extracted, and if available, user engagement metrics like click-through rate or bounce rate can be recorded for model training and evaluation.

B. Developer Questionnaire Interface

The system will begin by collecting input from the developer through a structured questionnaire. Questions will include: the type of product being developed (e.g., website, mobile app, educational platform); the tone or purpose of the design (e.g., playful, formal, professional); the intended audience (e.g., children, teenagers, professionals, elderly); the industry or domain the product belongs to (e.g., education, finance, healthcare); and the age group of the target users. These responses will be processed as features for the model.

C. Model Training

Supervised machine learning techniques will be employed to train a model that predicts an appropriate color palette based on the input features derived from the questionnaire. The model could be a multi-layer perceptron, decision tree, or transformer-based architecture, depending on the complexity and scale of the data. These models will learn to associate specific design conditions with successful color palette choices from historical data.

D. Evaluation

The system's output will be evaluated through various means. Expert reviewers can assess the palette accuracy and relevance. Additionally, A/B testing can be conducted to collect human feedback by showing different user groups interfaces built with and without the suggested palettes. If possible, user experience metrics such as bounce rate, engagement time, and user satisfaction can also be analyzed to assess the effectiveness of the recommendations.

IV. EXPECTED RESULTS AND APPLICATIONS

A machine learning-based prototype would allow real-time generation of palettes based on developer inputs. Over time, as more data is collected, the system would improve its suggestions using user feedback and updated performance metrics.

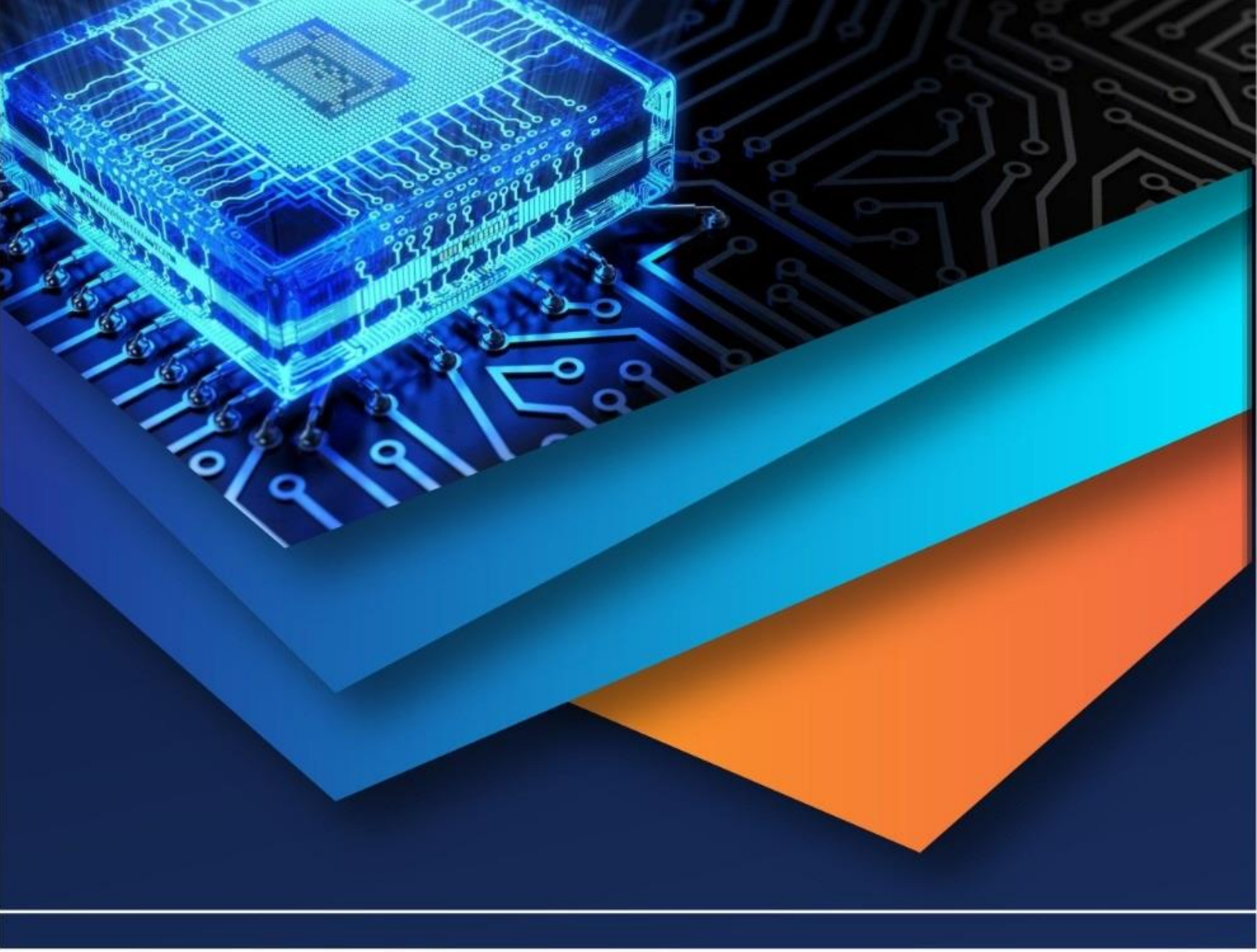
This approach is expected to result in personalized and high-quality design suggestions. Developers will benefit by saving time and effort, especially if they lack design experience, while still being able to produce consistent and visually appealing interfaces. Additionally, this system could be integrated into website builders, learning platforms, or IDE extensions to support design-oriented decisions.

V. CONCLUSION

Design plays an essential role in the usability and success of digital products. Developers, while skilled in coding, often lack design expertise, particularly in color selection. This paper identifies a critical gap in existing tools and proposes a simple but impactful solution: integrating intent, audience, and design context into the palette suggestion process. By doing so, we can bridge the gap between development and design, creating more effective and meaningful digital experiences. Future work includes building a rule-based prototype, testing it with real users, and eventually training a machine learning model for automated suggestions. This approach offers both practical value and research potential in the intersection of design, psychology, and human-computer interaction.

REFERENCES

[1] Sherin, Aaris. Design elements, Color fundamentals: A graphic style manual for understanding how color affects design. Rockport Publishers, 2012.
[2] Ou, L. C., & Luo, M. R. (2006). A colour harmony model for two-colour combinations. Color Research & Application.
[3] Palmer, S. E., & Schloss, K. B. (2010). An ecological valence theory of human color preference. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.
[4] Tidwell, Jenifer. Designing interfaces: Patterns for effective interaction design. " O'Reilly Media, Inc.", 2010.
[5] Kim, Sooji. My Color: Finding Your Optimal Color Style through ML. University of Washington, 2020.
[6] Hall, R. (2019). Color Psychology in UI Design. Smashing Magazine.
[7] Leborg, C. (2006). Visual Grammar. Princeton Architectural Press.
[8] Gatys, L. A., Ecker, A. S., & Bethge, M. (2016). Image style transfer using convolutional neural networks. IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR).



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY