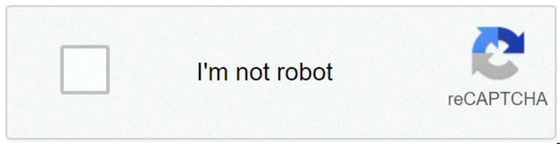

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React native scss

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Sass, which stands for “Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets,” is a pre-processor that helps you write, structure and organize the CSS code. It is widely used today as an alternative to raw CSS for styling large web applications. In fact, many modern CSS frameworks and bookcases like Bootstrap are also written in Sass. It allows developers to use variables, mixins, modules, partials and operators in their CSS styles. While Sass is popularly coupled with the frontend frameworks as React, you can also use it in your React Native projects. In this guide, I will guide you through how you can configure and use Sass in your React Native app, but first, we understand how Sass works. Sass works is just a development time tool and not an extension to the CSS standard. This means that when you use webpacks or a module bundler to build the code, also fill in the Sass files. In the web ecosystem, Sass files are saved with the .scss extension instead of the regular .css extension. The SCSS stands for “Sassy CSS” and provides a syntactic sugar similar to CSS. You can also write raw CSS inside your Sass file because each valid CSS is also a valid SCSS. However, vice versa it is not true. Since React Native does not use CSS but style objects, Sass files are also converted into Native React style objects under the hood. This gives you an important advantage of writing raw CSS to shape the React Native components. Your React Native project compiles your Sass files to runtime and converts them into regular JavaScript objects. Now that you understand how Sass works, let's put it in our React Native project. For this purpose, we will use the react-native-sass-transformer package. Click here to see full demo with network requests Set Sass in React Native The reactive-native transformer package allows us to configure, configure and use Sass in any type of React Native project. It also uses the node-sass package as an addiction to provide the Nodo bond to Sass. Let's start with the creation of a new React Native project: npx reag-native init rn-sass-app You can install both dependencies in your project by performing the following command: npm install reage-native-sass-transformer node-sass Once you create the project along with the above dependencies, you need to make some additional configuration changes. In the root directory, add the following configurations to your metro.config.js file: const { getDefaultConfig } = request("metro-config"); module.exports = (async () = {const {const} resolver: {sourceExts } = wait getDefaultConfig(); return { translateer: { babelTransformerPath: request.resolna(You will also have to tell Expo to load these configurations in the project by doingChanges to the App.json file: {"Expo": {... "Packageropts": {"Config": "metro.config.js", "SourceExts": ["JS", "JSX", "SCSS", "SASS"]} ...}}} Once the above changes are complete, you will be able to use SASS in Expo CLI or React Native CLI projects. Using SASS to model the Native React components at the interior of the project, we create a new file called App.SSSS where we can write SASS styles for our component. Inside the App.SSSS file, add the following styles: .container {Display: Flex; Flex; Flex: 1; Justice-content: Center; Align-Items: Center; Background-color: # 333; } The above styles are written in pure CSS, but we are using the .SSSS extension, our app will be able to fill out these styles. Note that we used a .Container class selector to define our styles. To use the styles above in our App.js file, we must first import them: Import Appstyles from './app.Scs'; Just record the Appstyles object to the console to see how these styles appear: Console.log ({AppStyles}) will notice that our CSS styles have been compiled to a simple JavaScript object: object {"Appstyles": object {"container" : Object {"alignitems": "center", "backgroundcolor": "# 333", "display": "flex", "flexbasis": 0, "flexgrow": 1, "flexshrink": 1, "Justifycontent": "Center",},},},} Now we can use these styles like any Normal React Style Object within the App.js file: Predefinite Export App () (======= apps. container}> Open app.js to start working on your app! So, with SASS you can also write your styles in pure CSS. We now repair our styles above SCSS. Using variables in Sass Sass allows us allows us to create variables to store information we can use in various style blocks. We can create a SASS variable using the prefix $. We create the following variables to the Interior of our App.SSSS file: $ Background-Color: # 333; $ primary-color: # D3D3D3; $ font-large: 20px; Instead of hardcoding font size and colors, we can use variables to set different character sizes to texts, background colors to our containers, etc. We use the above variables to define the and : $ background-color: # 333; $ primary-color: # d3d3d3d3; $ font-large: 20px; .container {Display: Flex; Flex; 1; Justice-content: Center; Align-Items: Center; background-color; Open app.js to start working on your app! Let's now see how we can reuse our styles for different selectors in Sass using heir. Use of the Sales in Sass One The most fruitful features of the Sass is that it allows you to reuse a set of styles between a number of selectors. Very similar to how we can define variables for a style rule, we can define a placeholder class that contains a set of style rules using the % symbol. We can then reuse these styles wherever we want. Demonstrate, create other variables within our App.SCSS file: $ Light: #FFFF; $ violet; $ Blue-Violet: BlueVolet; $ Box-Dimension: 100; Now, lets you define a class placeholder call shared box that has the following styles:% Shared {box-shadow: 0 0 1px RGBA (0, 0, 0, 0.25); Confine: 1 solid px #ccc; Filling: 10 px; height: $ box-size; Width: $ Box-Dimension; Margin-Bottom: 100px; } Now we can use the styles defined within our class box shared marker in different selectors. The above styles can be used as the general styles we want to associate with any class of box we want to use. For example, we say we want to make a white box on the screen. Instead of rewriting the above styles, we can inherit the above styles using the keyword @extend: .boxwhite {@extend% box-shared; Background-Color: $ light; } The above .BoxWhite class will contain all styles defined in class shared in box. Making a simple component to display the above styles: export the default functional app () {return (> > > > > > > > > > < > Now we should see a white box on the screen as shown: we can use extension or inheritance if we want to add similar UI elements that can reuse some common styles. For example, we can create styles for other boxes of different colors as shown: .boxburple {@extend% box-shared; Background-Color: $ purple; } .BoxblueViolet {@Extend% box-shared; Background-Color: $ Blue-Violet; } And then use these classes within our component: export the default functional app () {return (

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