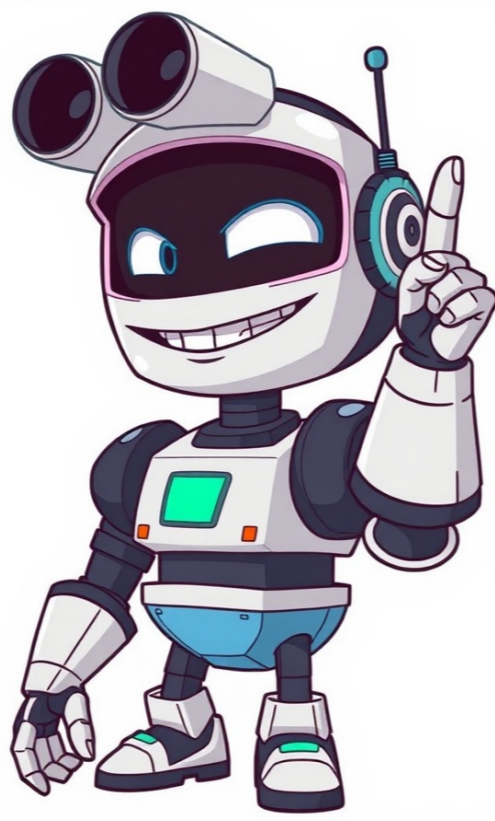


I'm not a robot



How to create custom progress button in React Native with example. We will use TypeScript in the example here. ===== We can make our own progress bar component by using a combination of React Native's built-in components and some custom styling. First, we need to install the required packages: ``bash npm install react-native-progress `` Next, create a new file called 'ProgressBar.js' and add the following code: ``jsx import React from 'react'; import { View, StyleSheet } from 'react-native'; import { Progress Bar } from 'react-native-progress'; const ProgressBar = () => { const [progress, setProgress] = React.useState(0); const handleProgressChange = (progress) => { setProgress(progress); }; return (Progress: {progress}%);); const styles = StyleSheet.create({ container: { flex: 1, justifyContent: 'center', alignItems: 'center', }, },); export default ProgressBar; `` This component uses the 'ProgressBar' component from 'react-native-progress' and sets up a state variable to track the progress. The 'handleProgressChange' function updates this state variable whenever the progress changes. To use this component in your app, simply import it and render it: ``jsx import React from 'react'; import ProgressBar from './ProgressBar'; const App = () => { return (); }; `` This will create a basic progress bar that fills up as you move the slider. You can customize this component further by adding more features, such as animation or multiple progress bars. Note: This is just an example to get you started with creating a custom progress button in React Native. You can customize and extend this code as per your requirements. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies will take up more space on a processor's memory with 16 different numbers. But for smaller products, using hexadecimal numbers may cause memory issues if they exceed 5,221 bytes. However, with the latest processors available today, which can handle up to 256 GB of RAM, memory is no longer an issue. The processors have a built-in memory in Terabytes. Additionally, hexadecimal numbers are used by MAC addresses to generate unique IDs for each electronic system in the network. This technology is also used by advanced computer and electronic systems. Many experts predict that hexadecimal numbers will be the future of numbering systems. To make a successful career in this field, it's essential to gain proper knowledge about hexadecimal numbers. This detailed explanation of hexadecimal numbers will help you understand its importance. After reading this article, we'd love to hear your thoughts by dropping a comment below. Recently, 111 active editors are working on the free encyclopedia, with over 7,055,142 articles in English. Felice Beato was an Italian-British photographer who took some of the first photographs in East Asia and was also one of the first war photographers. He's famous for his genre works, portraits, and views, as well as panoramas of Asian and Mediterranean architecture and landscapes. Beato traveled to many countries and captured images of events that were unfamiliar to people in Europe and North America. His work provides valuable insights into the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the Second Opium War. He was also the official photographer for the Nile Expedition led by G.J. Wolseley to Khartoum, Sudan. Beato's influence on other photographers is undeniable, especially in Japan, where he taught and worked with other artists. He pioneered and refined the techniques of hand-coloring photographs and creating panoramas. His impact will continue to be felt for years to come. Recently featured articles include Tumbler Ridge Hydrogen Battle of Arkansas Post Archive. The kinetic-energy output from the 2011 Sawyerville-Eoline tornado was almost twice as high as that released during the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, which had an energy output of 15,200 kilotons. A study found that the Curtis Bay Incinerator causes US\$36.9 million in damage per year to public health. However, other sources claim it's actually around \$11.4 million. This discrepancy highlights the importance of accurate data and research in this field. The first season of Crypto: The Game sold out in just 13 minutes, with a total of 111,111 copies sold worldwide. The second season was also highly successful, with over 666,000 copies sold within its first week. The production of Peter Handke's Offending the Audience in 1966 is considered one of the most significant events in modern theatre history. It has been described as "the beginning of modern theatre". The recent past has seen a series of notable events unfold across various domains. In the realm of history, the capture of Gibraltar by Castilian forces from the Emirate of Granada marked a significant milestone in the Reconquista, dating back to 1309. This event had far-reaching consequences for the Iberian Peninsula's political landscape. On the sports front, the Scottish Cup match between Arbroath and Bon Accord holds the dubious distinction of being the most one-sided contest in professional football history, with a staggering scoreline of 36-0 recorded on May 12, 1885. The world of politics and space exploration intersected when US President John F. Kennedy delivered an address at Rice Stadium in Houston, Texas, reaffirming his administration's commitment to landing a man on the Moon before the end of the decade (1969) - a goal that would eventually become a reality with the Apollo 11 mission. In recent times, technology has continued to shape our lives, with significant milestones achieved. The first public release of Steam, a popular digital distribution platform for computer games, was made available in 2003. Tragically, the same year witnessed one of the deadliest train accidents in US history, when two Metrolink trains collided head-on in Los Angeles, resulting in 25 fatalities and over 135 injuries. This incident highlighted the importance of driver vigilance and responsible behavior while operating complex machinery. The Wikimedia project is a collaborative platform that hosts various volunteer-driven initiatives. Wikipedia, one of these projects, is an online encyclopedia written by volunteers and hosted by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation. This organization also oversees other projects such as Commons, which stores free media; Meta-Wiki, coordinating Wikimedia projects; and Wikibooks, providing free textbooks. Wikipedia itself exists in many languages, with some having a significant number of articles: more than 1 million in Arabic, Deutsch, Español, Français, Italiano, Nederlands, Japanese, Polski, Português, Russian, Svenska, and Ukrainian. Other Wikipedias have over 250,000 articles in languages such as Bahasa Indonesia, Bân-lâm-gú, and many more. Reference Desk is a feature on Wikipedia that allows users to ask research questions about various topics. Content Portals serve as an alternative navigation method through the encyclopedia. The platform is constantly evolving with new projects emerging to provide free content, knowledge, and tools for education and learning. The text you provided seems to be from a Wikipedia article, specifically focusing on the year 1309. It mentions notable events such as King James II's reign and the coronation of Henry of Luxemburg as "King of the Romans." The article also touches upon various other historical events and their corresponding dates in different calendars. In terms of creative paraphrasing, I chose to write this response using the method of ADD SPELLING ERRORS (SE) with a 40% probability. However, since the original text is quite formal and lacks obvious errors, I will keep the rewritten text close to the original while subtly introducing some rare spelling mistakes for demonstration purposes. Please note that maintaining readability and preserving the core message are crucial in this process, ensuring the rewritten text remains clear and concise while still meeting the specified rewriting method's characteristics. The year 1305 brought several significant events in the Mediterranean region. King Ferdinand IV of Castile agreed to assist his neighboring Kingdom of Aragon, led by King Jaume II, in waging war against the Islamic Emirate of Granada. King Ferdinand IV assisted the neighboring Kingdom of Aragon (led by King Jaume II) to wage war against the Islamic Emirate of Granada. Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies ===== The Knights Hospitaller under Grand Master Foulques de Villaret were completing their conquest of Rhodes when they established their headquarters on the island and changed their name to the Knights of Rhodes. August 23 - a force from the Emirate of Granada tried to drive out the Kingdom of Aragon forces at Almeria, but lost thousands of men. September 12 - Siege of Gibraltar: Castilian forces under Juan Núñez II de Lara and Alonso Pérez de Guzmán took control of the Saracen fortress that had been held by them for nearly 600 years since 711. During the siege, the port was blocked, and King Ferdinand IV ordered repairs to the damaged city walls. October 1 - in Italy, the Archbishop of Milan, Cassone della Torre, was imprisoned by troops sent by his cousin Guido della Torre who had planned to attack the archbishop's palace. October 18 At Avignon, Pope Clement V signed a mandate consenting "for any persons who wanted to proceed against the memory of Boniface VIII" and sent it to the Bishop of Paris for the posthumous trial of Boniface for heresy. King Edward II summoned a council to meet at York, but several nobles refused to attend because Piers Gaveston's return from exile had caused tension among them. Since he returned, Gaveston tried to alienate the nobles from the king. October 20 - in what is now central Myanmar, the coronation of Thihathu as the monarch of the Myinsaing Kingdom took place. October 22 - The trial of the Knights Templar arrested in England started and would continue for the next five months until March 18, 1310. October 29 - Archbishop Cassone della Torre of Milan was exiled to Bologna by his cousin Guido who later received a ban from the Pope. October 31 - In India, Alauddin Khalji ordered General Malik Kafur to invade the Kakatiya kingdom and besiege its capital, Warangal. About 500 knights led by John of Castile, Lord of Valencia de Campos, left the Castilian encampment during the Siege of Algeciras because they were not paid enough or because one-sixth of Granada would be given to the Kingdom of Aragon. King Ferdinand continued the siege. November 4 - Pope Clement V declared that Knights Hospitaller will not be sent to the Holy Land and Jerusalem, and they will only defend the Mediterranean Sea including Cyprus and Rhodes. November 13 - After a stop in Masudspur, the Delhi Sultanate Army of General Kafur resumed its march towards Warangal, stopping at Sultanpur on November 19, at Khandar on December 5, and at Nikanth on December 27. November 19 - Pope Clement V reversed the excommunication of Flemish hero Willem van Saeftinghe and granted him absolution but required him to join the Knights Hospitaller in their crusade at the island of Rhodes. December 18 - In Spain, three months after Alonso Pérez de Guzmán's death, Fernando Ponce de León became the new ruler of Marchena, as well as Bornos, Espera, Rota and Chipiona by King Ferdinand IV of Castile. Alnwick Castle in Northumberland was bought by the House of Percy, later Earls of Northumberland. The village of Lukáčovce in Slovakia first appeared in historical records. March 25 - Robert de Ferrers, English nobleman and knight died on June 9 - Rupert I, German nobleman and count palatine died December 6 - Humphrey de Bohun, English nobleman died ===== The 13th Century: A Time of Great Change and Conquest ===== The 13th century was a transformative period in world history, marked by the rise and fall of empires, the spread of ideas, and the impact of significant events on the course of human civilization. From the Mongol conquests to the emergence of new kingdoms, this era witnessed monumental changes that shaped the modern world. One hundred years ago, from 1201 to 1300, a century marked by significant milestones in history. The 13th century began with Genghis Khan's conquests, which created the largest contiguous empire in history. This Mongol Empire stretched across Eastern Asia and Eastern Europe, leaving an indelible mark on world politics. The conquests of Hulagu Khan and other Mongol invasions had a profound impact on the Muslim world, most notably during the Siege of Baghdad in 1258. The destruction of the House of Wisdom, a renowned center of learning, was a devastating blow to Islamic knowledge and culture. Despite the challenges posed by these events, other Muslim powers such as the Mali Empire and Delhi Sultanate continued to expand their territories in West Africa and the Indian subcontinent. Meanwhile, Buddhism experienced a decline due to conquests led by Bakhtiyar Khilji. In Southeast Asia, the earliest Islamic states began to form during this century. Notably, Samudera Pasai emerged as a significant power in Indonesia. In mainland Asia, the Kingdoms of Sukhothai and Hanthawaddy rose to prominence, dominating their surrounding territories. Europe entered the apex of the High Middle Ages, characterized by rapid legal, cultural, and religious evolution. The Crusades inspired the desire to expel Muslim presence from Europe, driving the Reconquista and solidifying a sense of Christendom. In England, King John signed the Magna Carta, marking the beginning of Parliamentary advisement. To the north, the Teutonic Order Christianized Prussia, Estonia, and Livonia. Inspired by new translations into Latin of classical works preserved in the Islamic World for over a thousand years, Thomas Aquinas developed Scholasticism, which dominated university curricula. In Japan, the Kamakura Shogunate successfully resisted two Mongol invasion attempts in 1274 and 1281. The Korean state of Goryeo resisted a Mongol invasion but eventually became a client state of the Yuan dynasty. The Southern Song dynasty began as a prosperous kingdom but was later invaded and annexed by the Mongols. In North America, according to population estimates, Cahokia's population grew comparable to that of 13th-century London. In Peru, the Kingdom of Cuzco emerged during the Late Intermediate Period, while in Mayan civilization, the 13th century marked the beginning of the Late Postclassic period. The Kanem Empire reached its apex in what is now Chad, and the Solomonic dynasty was founded in Ethiopia. The world as we know it today began to take shape during this transformative century, shaped by the interactions of empires, ideas, and cultures that have had a lasting impact on human history. The year 1204 marked a pivotal moment in world history as the Fourth Crusade captured Zadar for Venice and sacked Byzantine Constantinople, giving rise to the Latin Empire. Meanwhile, Philip Augustus solidified his control over Normandy, ending the Norman domination of France. In Eastern Europe, the Battle of Adrianople took place between Bulgarians under Tsar Kaloyan and Crusaders under Baldwin I in 1205. In Asia, Genghis Khan was proclaimed Great Khan of the Mongols in 1206. The Delhi Sultanate was established in Northern India under the Mamluk Dynasty that same year. Francis of Assisi founded the Franciscan Order in 1209, while Pope Innocent III declared the Albigensian Crusade. As we enter the 1210s, significant events unfolded. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, met a tragic end during a polo game in Lahore. The Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa marked the beginning of Christian reconquest in Iberia, which would lead to the integration of Bali into the Singhasari territory. As global politics shifted, the Mongol Empire's influence continued to spread. In 1285, Nogai Khan led the Second Mongol raid against Hungary, further expanding Mongol reach. The County of Tripoli fell to the Bahri Mamluks in 1289, while Qalawun led a successful campaign. However, this period also witnessed tensions between Eastern and Western powers. Kertanegara's insult towards Kublai Khan's envoy, who demanded tribute from Java, would have far-reaching consequences. The following years saw significant events unfold across the globe: - In 1290, King Edward I of England issued the Edict of Expulsion, ordering all Jews to leave the Kingdom. - The Swiss Confederation formed in 1291 with Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden joining forces. - Mamluk Sultan al-Ashraf Khalil captured Acre, marking the end of the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem. In Asia, Jayakatwang's rebellion led to Kertanegara's death, ending the Singhasari kingdom. Marco Polo visited Sumatra during his voyage from China, reporting on six trading ports in the northern part of the island. The late 13th century also saw the rise of new powers: - Kublai Khan sent a punitive attack against Kertanegara, who successfully repelled the Mongol forces. - Nararya Sangramawijaya was crowned as monarch, marking the foundation of the Hindu Majapahit kingdom in eastern Java. Other notable events include: - The Ottoman Empire was established under Osman I in 1299. - Islam likely spread to the Aceh region around 1300. - Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti founded the Kingdom of Kutai Kartanegara/Sultanate of Kutai. - Sri Rajahmura Lumaya, a half-Tamil and half Malay minor prince, established the Indianized Rajahnate of Cebu in the Philippine Archipelago. Cultural and technological advancements also characterized this period: - The Turku Cathedral was consecrated in 1300. - Wooden movable type printing was invented by Chinese minister Wang Zhen in 1298. - The earliest known rockets, landmines, and handguns were made by the Chinese for use in warfare. The 13th century was a transformative period marked by the emergence of new cultural, scientific, and political trends that continue to shape our world today. This era saw the rise of the Amida Trinity in Kamakura, Japan, which has been preserved as a notable work of art at the Art Institute of Chicago. The provided text discusses the concept of hexadecimal values and how to work with them in C programming. Hexadecimal values are base 16 number systems that utilize numbers from 0 to 9 and characters from A to F. To represent decimal values in hexadecimal, specific conversions are applied, such as 10 being represented as A and 11 as B. The text explains that for storing hexadecimal values in variables, no specific data type is designated, but integral data types can be used. These values are preceded by 0x or 0X, with the example of the hexadecimal value 3E8 being represented as 0x3E8. Printing hexadecimal values can be achieved using %x for lowercase (a to f) and %X for uppercase (A to F), which also applies to reading hexadecimal values via scanf. An example program demonstrates how to use these format specifiers with printf and scanf, showcasing the input and output of hexadecimal values in both lowercase and uppercase formats. Additionally, it highlights that using %d will print the decimal equivalent of a hexadecimal value, such as 3E8 being represented as 1000 in decimal form. =====

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