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  - Step 2: Add a button to the toolbar
  - Step 3: Apply a format when clicked
  - Step 4: Show the button only for specific blocks (Optional)
  - Step 5: Add a button outside of the dropdown (Optional)
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□□□□□□□□□□□□ src/index.js □□□□□□□□□□

```
import { registerFormatType } from '@wordpress/rich-text';

registerFormatType( 'my-custom-format/sample-output', {
□title: 'Sample output',
□tagName: 'samp',
□className: null,
} );
```

□□□□□□□□□□□□ core/rich-text □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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```
wp.data.select( 'core/rich-text' ).getFormatTypes();
```

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Step 2: Add a button to the toolbar

With the format available, the next step is to add a button to the UI by registering a component for the edit property.

Using the RichTextToolbarButton component, update src/index.js:

```
import { registerFormatType } from '@wordpress/rich-text';
import { RichTextToolbarButton } from '@wordpress/block-editor';

const MyCustomButton = ( props ) => {
	return (
		<RichTextToolbarButton
			icon="editor-code"
			title="Sample output"
			onClick={ () => {
				console.log( 'toggle format' );
			} }
		/>
	);
};

registerFormatType( 'my-custom-format/sample-output', {
	title: 'Sample output',
	tagName: 'samp',
	className: null,
	edit: MyCustomButton,
} );
```

Let's check that everything is working as expected. Build and reload and then select any block containing text like for example the paragraph block. Confirm the new button was added to the format toolbar.

Toolbar with custom button

Click the button and check the console.log for the "toggle format" message.

If you do not see the button or message, double check you are building and loading the JavaScript properly; and check the console.log for any errors.

Step 3: Apply a format when clicked

Next is to update the button to apply a format when clicked.

For our example, the `<samp>` tag format is binary - either a text selection has the tag or not, so we can use the `toggleFormat` method from the RichText package.

Update `src/index.js` changing the `onClick` action:

```
import { registerFormatType, toggleFormat } from '@wordpress/rich-text';
import { RichTextToolbarButton } from '@wordpress/block-editor';

const MyCustomButton = ( { isActive, onChange, value } ) => {
	return (
		<RichTextToolbarButton
			icon="editor-code"
			title="Sample output"
			onClick={ () => {
				onChange(
					toggleFormat( value, {
						type: 'my-custom-format/sample-output',
					} )
				);
			} }
			isActive={ isActive }
		/>
	);
};

registerFormatType( 'my-custom-format/sample-output', {
	title: 'Sample output',
	tagName: 'samp',
	className: null,
	edit: MyCustomButton,
} );
```

Confirm it is working: first build and reload, then make a text selection and click the button. Your browser will likely display that selection differently than the surrounding text.

You can also confirm by switching to HTML view (Code editor `Ctrl+Shift+Alt+M`) and see the text selection wrapped with `<samp>` HTML tags.

Use the `className` option when registering to add your own custom class to the tag. You can use that class and custom CSS to target that element and style as you wish.

Step 4: Show the button only for specific blocks (Optional)

By default, the button is rendered on every rich text toolbar (image captions, buttons, paragraphs, etc). You can render the button only on blocks of a certain type by using the data API.

Here is an example that only shows the button for Paragraph blocks:

```
import { registerFormatType, toggleFormat } from '@wordpress/rich-text';
import { RichTextToolbarButton } from '@wordpress/block-editor';
import { useSelect } from '@wordpress/data';

function ConditionalButton( { isActive, onChange, value } ) {
	const selectedBlock = useSelect( ( select ) => {
		return select( 'core/block-editor' ).getSelectedBlock();
	}, [] );

	if ( selectedBlock && selectedBlock.name !== 'core/paragraph' ) {
		return null;
	}

	return (
		<RichTextToolbarButton
			icon="editor-code"
			title="Sample output"
			onClick={ () => {
				onChange(
					toggleFormat( value, {
						type: 'my-custom-format/sample-output',
					} )
				);
			} }
			isActive={ isActive }
		/>
	);
}

registerFormatType( 'my-custom-format/sample-output', {
	title: 'Sample output',
	tagName: 'samp',
	className: null,
	edit: ConditionalButton,
} );
```

Step 5: Add a button outside of the dropdown (Optional)

Using the `RichTextToolbarButton` component, the button is added to the default dropdown menu. You can add the button directly to the toolbar by using the `BlockControls` component.

```
import { registerFormatType, toggleFormat } from '@wordpress/rich-text';
import { BlockControls } from '@wordpress/block-editor';
import { ToolbarGroup, ToolbarButton } from '@wordpress/components';

const MyCustomButton = ( { isActive, onChange, value } ) => {
	return (
		<BlockControls>
			<ToolbarGroup>
				<ToolbarButton
					icon="editor-code"
					title="Sample output"
					onClick={ () => {
						onChange(
							toggleFormat( value, {
								type: 'my-custom-format/sample-output',
							} )
						);
					} }
					isActive={ isActive }
				/>
			</ToolbarGroup>
		</BlockControls>
	);
};

registerFormatType( 'my-custom-format/sample-output', {
	title: 'Sample output',
	tagName: 'samp',
	className: null,
	edit: MyCustomButton,
} );
```

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- RichText□ `registerFormatType`
- Components□ `RichTextToolbarButton`
- RichText□ `applyFormat`
- RichText□ `removeFormat`
- RichText□ `toggleFormat`

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