

# Developing Custom Directives

With PAS 23.1.1, the new attribute **Custom Attributes** has been added to all [supported form elements](#) in the Designer to enable the usage of Angular directives. Angular attribute directives are used to change the appearance or behavior of DOM elements and Angular components. Refer to the [official Angular documentation](#) for details on how to create an Angular attribute directive.

## Creating a Directive in Designer

Directives are created in your Designer development kit. The creation is similar to creating a form (refer to [Developing Custom Forms in a Library > Creating a Form](#) for details).


To create your own directive, switch to `<library-name>/projects/<library-name>/src/lib>` in your workspace project. You can now use the `@angular/cli` to create a new directive using the following command: `ng generate directive <directive-name>`

Step	Example
	The sample directive expands a text area when the user enters more then the allowed lines.

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Form\_Custom\_Directive\_Example



Click the icon to download a simple example model that shows how you can use **custom Angular directives** on form elements in **Scheer PAS Designer**.

Related Pages:

- [Supported Form Elements](#)

Related Documentation:

- [Official Angular Documentation](#)
  - [Attribute Directives](#)
  - [Angular CLI](#)

- 1 Write your directive in directory **lib** in your project and set it as input parameter in your code.



Your custom attribute must be an input for this directive (see [textareaAdjust](#) in the example on the right).

#### textarea-adjust.directive.ts

```
import {AfterViewInit, Directive,
ElementRef, Input, OnDestroy,
Renderer2} from '@angular/core';

@Directive({
  selector: '[textareaAdjust]'
})
export class
TextareaAdjustDirective implements
AfterViewInit, OnDestroy{

  // Set your directive as input
  parameter in your code.
  @Input() textareaAdjust: string
  = '';
  listenerFn: () => void;

  constructor(
    private el: ElementRef,
    private renderer: Renderer2
  ) { }

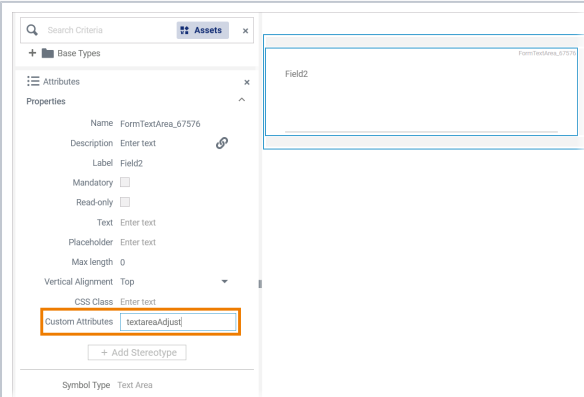
  ngAfterViewInit(): void {
    const textarea = this.el.
nativeElement.querySelector
('textarea');
    const handler = () => {
      textarea.style.height =
textarea.scrollHeight + 'px';
    };
    handler();
    this.listenerFn = this.
renderer.listen(textarea, 'blur',
handler)
  }

  ngOnDestroy(): void {
    if (this.listenerFn) {
      this.listenerFn();
    }
  }
}
```

2	Write your directive into the imports and exports into the <b>form.module</b> .	<div data-bbox="623 163 769 184" data-label="Section-Header"><b>form.module.ts</b></div> <pre data-bbox="623 220 997 659">[...] @NgModule({   declarations: [FormComponent,     TextareaAdjustDirective],   imports: [     FormRoutingModule,     AppCoreModule,     FormElementsModule,     MatTableModule,     TranslateModule,     ReactiveFormsModule   ],   exports: [FormComponent,     TextareaAdjustDirective],   bootstrap: [FormComponent] }) export class FormModule { }</pre>
3	Write your directive into the <b>public-api</b> .	<div data-bbox="623 751 743 772" data-label="Section-Header"><b>public-api.ts</b></div> <pre data-bbox="623 808 980 890">[...] export * from './lib/textarea-adjust.directive';</pre>

Now you are ready to use the directive in Designer form elements.

## Using a Directive on a Form Element

 <p>The screenshot shows the Designer form editor interface. On the left, the 'Attributes' panel is open, displaying various properties for a 'Text Area' element. The 'Custom Attributes' section is highlighted with a red box, and the 'textareaAdjust' directive is entered in the 'Custom Attributes' field. The 'Text Area' element is shown in the center of the editor, with a blue border and a label 'Field2'.</p>	<p>Open the form editor in the Designer. Click the form element to which you want to apply the directive and open its <b>Attributes</b> panel.</p> <p>Enter the directive selector in the field <b>Custom Attributes</b>.</p>
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Expert Advice  
You can define values for your directive like a Custom Attribute = Value.

Footnote  
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During app execution, the directive is now applied to the form element.