EXERCISES 2.21. While the mouse cursor is still hovering over the button that was just clicked, the button has a  
pale blue color. After the cursor leaves the button, the button has a dark blue border.  
2. Tabbing to another control, clicking on another control, or pressing Alt plus the access key  
for another control.  
3. Click on the form to make it the selected object.  
Click on the Properties window or Press F4 to activate the Properties window.  
Select the Text property.  
Type "CHECKING ACCOUNT" and press the Enter key.  
4. Double-click the TextBox icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the ForeColor property.  
Click on the down-arrow button to the right of the Settings box.  
Click on the Custom tab.  
Click on the desired blue in the palette.  
Move around the Properties window with the up- and down-arrow keys until the Text  
property is selected.  
Click on the Settings box and then type "PLAY IT, SAM" (without the quotes).  
Click on the text box and then widen it slightly to see the words.  
5. Double-click the TextBox icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window.  
Select the BackColor property.  
Click on the down-arrow to the right of the Settings box.  
Click on the Custom tab, and then click on the desired yellow in the palette.  
Click on the form to see the yellow text box.  
6. Double-click on the TextBox icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the Name property.  
Type "txtGreeting". (The name will appear in the Settings box.)  
Select the Text property.  
Type the requested word, "HELLO".  
Select the Font property.  
Click on the ellipsis to the right of the Settings box.  
Click on the Size box.  
To increase the size of the word, either type the number for the font size (such as "14") or  
click on a number in the list below the current size.  
Click on Italic in the "Font style" list.  
Click OK.  
If necessary, widen the text box.  
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7. Double-click on the Label icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the AutoSize property.  
Set the AutoSize property to False.  
Select the Text property and type the requested sentence.  
Select the TextAlign property.  
Click on the down-arrow button to the right of the Settings box, and click on one of the  
center rectangles.  
Resize the label so that the sentence occupies three lines.  
8. Double-click on the TextBox icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the Text property.  
Type "Visual Basic" and then press the Enter key.  
If the text isn't all visible, drag the text box's right sizing handle to the right until all the text  
can be seen.  
Select the ReadOnly property.  
Double-click on the ReadOnly property to change it's setting to True. (Or, go to the Settings  
box, press the down-arrow button, and click on True.)  
Select the Font property.  
Click on the ellipsis to the right of the Settings box.  
In the Font style box, click on Bold.  
Click on the OK button.  
Select the BackColor property and click on the down-arrow button.  
Click on the Custom tab.  
Click on the desired red in the palette.  
Select the ForeColor property and click on the down-arrow button.  
Click on the Custom tab.  
Click on the white square in the upper-left corner of the palette.  
9. Double-click on the TextBox icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window.  
Set the Name property to txtLanguage.  
Select the Text property and type "Visual Basic 2015".  
Select the Font property and click on the ellipsis to the right of the Settings box.  
Scroll up the Font box, and click on Courier New in the Font box.  
Click on the OK button.  
Widen the text box to accommodate its text.  
10. Double-click on the Button icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the Text property.  
Type "PUSH".  
Select the BackColor property and click on the down-arrow button.  
Click on the Custom tab.  
Click on the yellow square (the third square in the fourth column) in the palette.  
Double-click on the setting for the (Name) property, type in "btnPush", and press the Enter  
key.  
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11. Double-click on the Button icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the BackColor property.  
Click on the down-arrow button to the right of the Settings box.  
Click on the Custom tab, and then click on the white square in upper-left corner of the  
palette.  
Select the Text property and type "PUSH".  
Select the Font property, and click on the ellipsis.  
Click on Oblique in the "Font style" list.  
Click on 24 in the Size list.  
Click on the OK button.  
Resize the button.  
12. Double-click on the Button icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the Text property.  
Type "&PUSH".  
Select the Font property and click on the ellipsis.  
Click on Bold in the "Font Style" box.  
Click OK.  
Click on the form to see the resulting button.  
13. Double-click on the Button icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window.  
Select the Text property and type "PUS&H".  
Click on the form to see the resulting button.  
14. Double-click on the Label icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the Text property.  
Type "ALIAS".  
Select the ForeColor property and click on the down-arrow button.  
Click on the Custom tab.  
Click on the desired white in the palette.  
Select the BackColor property and click on the down-arrow button.  
Click on the Custom tab.  
Click on the desired shade of blue in the palette.  
Click on the form to see the resulting label.  
15. Double-click on the Label icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window.  
Select the Name property and type "lblAKA".  
Select the Text property and type "ALIAS".  
Select the AutoSize property and set it to False.  
Select the Font property and click on the ellipsis.  
Click on Oblique in the "Font style" list.  
Click on the OK button.  
Select the TextAlign property, click on the down-arrow box to the right of the Settings box,  
and click on one of the center rectangles.  
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16. Click on the form to make it the selected object.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the Text property.  
Type "BALANCE SHEET".  
Select the BackColor property and click on the down-arrow button.  
Click on the Custom tab.  
Click on the desired shade of yellow in the palette.  
17. Double-click on the Label icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the TextAlign property.  
Click on the down-arrow box to the right of the Settings box, and click on one of the  
rectangles on the right.  
Select the AutoSize property and set it to False.  
Select the Text property, type "VISUAL BASIC", and press Enter.  
If the words " VISUAL BASIC " are on one line, resize the label until the words occupy two  
lines.  
18. In the Solution Explorer, right-click on the file Form1.vb.  
Select “Rename” from the drop-down list.  
Change the filename from Form1.vb to frmHello.vb.  
In the Properties window, change the setting of the Text property from Form1 to Hello  
World.  
19. Double-click on the Label icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window and set the Text property of the label to PROGRAM.  
Select the Font property, and click on the ellipsis to the right of its Settings box.  
Click on Oblique in the "Font style" list, and click on the Underline box.  
Click on the OK button.  
20. Double-click on the Label icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the Text property.  
Type "ALIAS".  
Select the Font property and click on the ellipsis.  
Click on Bold in the Font style box.  
Click on Courier New in the Font box and press OK.  
Click on the form to see the resulting label.  
21. Double-click on the ListBox icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the BackColor property.  
Click on the down-arrow button to the right of the Settings box.  
Click on the Custom tab and click on the desired yellow square in the palette.  
Click on the form.  
22. Double-click on the ListBox icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the Visible property.  
Double-click on the Visible property to change it's setting to False. (Or, go to the Settings  
box, press the down-arrow button, and click on False.)  
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23. In the Solution Explorer window, right click on “Form1.vb” and select Rename from the  
context menu that appears.  
Change Form1.vb to frmYellow.vb, and click the No button in the box that appears.  
Right-click on the form in the Form Designer, and click on Properties in the context menu.  
Click on BackColor property in the Properties window.  
Click on the down-arrow button in the right part of the Settings box, click on the Custom tab,  
and click on a yellow square.  
24. Double-click on the Button icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window and set the Text property of the button to BUTTON.  
Select the Font property, and click on the ellipsis to the right of its Settings box.  
Click on Bold in the "Font style" list.  
Place a check mark in the small square to the left of the word "Underline" by clicking on the  
square.  
Click on the OK button.  
25. Begin a new program.  
Change the text in the form's title bar to "Dynamic Duo".  
Place two buttons on the form.  
Position and resize the buttons as shown.  
Enter “Batman” as the text of the first button, and enter “Robin” as the text of the second  
button.  
Increase the font size for both buttons to 14.  
26. Begin a new program.  
Change the text in the form's title bar to "Enter Names".  
Place on the form a label, a text box, and a button in the sizes and locations shown. Change  
the text on the label to "Name".  
Change the text on the button to "Enter".  
Increase the Font size for the label and the button to 12.  
27. Begin a new program.  
Change the text in the form's title bar to "Fill in the Blank".  
Place a label, a text box, and another label on the form at appropriate locations.  
Change the Text setting of the first label to "I’m the king of the" and the Text setting of the  
second label to "A Quote by Leonardo DiCaprio".  
28. Begin a new program.  
Change the text in the form's title bar to "Similarity".  
Place a big label and a normal-sized label on the form.  
Move the small label to the bottom of the form, and move and resize the big label so that it  
covers most of the top of the form.  
Select the normal-sized label.  
Change the setting of the Text property to "A Quote".  
Select the big label.  
Change the setting of the Text property to the specified sentence.  
Increase the font size to 12.  
Resize and position the labels as needed.  
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29. Begin a new program.  
Change the text in the form's title bar to "Uncle's Advice".  
Place five labels and three buttons on the form at appropriate locations.  
Change the Text setting of each label as indicated.  
Change the settings of the buttons' Text properties to "1", "2", and "3".  
Resize and position the labels and buttons.  
30. Begin a new program.  
Change the text in the form's title bar "3 Rectangles".  
Place a label on the form and increase its size to provide plenty of space.  
Change the background color to red.  
Place a smaller label inside the red label.  
Change its background color to some shade of white.  
Finally, place a yet smaller label inside the white box.  
Change its background color to blue.  
Resize and position the labels as needed.  
33. 1 34. 0  
35. Each arrow key moves the text box in the indicated direction.  
36. Pressing the right- and left-arrow keys widen and narrow the text box. The up- and downarrow keys have no effect.  
37. Pressing the right- and left-arrow keys widens and narrows the text boxes, buttons, and list  
boxes in the group of selected controls. The up- and down-arrow keys shorten and lengthen  
the buttons and list boxes in the group. The arrow keys have no effect on the labels, and only  
the left- and right-arrow keys affect the text boxes.  
38. Each arrow key moves every control in the group in the indicated direction.  
39. Drag a label and a list box onto the form.  
Click on the label.  
Hold down the Ctrl key and click on the list box. (You have now selected a group of two  
controls.)  
In the Properties window, click on the symbol to the left of the Font property.  
Click on the Size property, change the setting to 12, and press the Enter key.  
(Alternative: Replace the last two lines with the following steps.)  
In the Properties window, select the Font property.  
Click on the ellipsis button to the right of the Settings box.  
Click on 12 in the Size list and click on the OK button.  
40. The button moves to a comfortable distance from one of the sides of the form.  
41. The label is positioned just to the left of the text box, and the middles of the two controls are  
aligned.  
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42. The left sides of the buttons are aligned and the two buttons are a comfortable distance apart.  
43. Center refers to the midpoint horizontally, whereas middle refers to the midpoint vertically.  
44. Select the four buttons as a group. Click on the Format menu, click on Make Same Size, and  
then click on Both. Click on the Format menu again, click on Vertical Spacing, and then  
click on Make Equal.  
45. First blue snap line: tops of the two controls are aligned  
Purple snap line: texts of the two controls are aligned  
Second blue snap line: bottoms of the two controls are aligned  
46. The setting toggles between True and False.  
47. The setting is cycling through the different available colors.  
EXERCISES 2.31. The word Hello  
2. The word Hello in red letters  
3. The word Hello on an orange-colored background  
4. The word Hello  
5. The text box vanishes.  
6. The word Hello on a yellow background  
7. The word Hello in green letters  
8. The word Hello on a white background  
9. The word Hello on a gold background.  
10. Nothing, the label cannot be seen.  
11. Form1.Text should be Me.Text.  
12. The word Hello must be surrounded with quotation marks.  
13. Red should be replaced with Color.Red.  
14. Replace txtBox with txtBox.Text.  
15. Font.Size is a read-only property. The statement txtOutput.Text = txtBox.Font.Size is  
valid since it is reading the value of txtBox.Font.Size. However, txtBox.Font.Size = 20 is  
not valid since it is setting the value of txtBox.Font.Size.  
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16. Me.Color must be replaced by Me.ForeColor or Me.BackColor  
17. lblTwo.Text = "E.T. phone home."18. lblTwo.Text = "Play it, Sam."lblTwo.ForeColor = Color.Red19. txtBox.ForeColor = Color.RedtxtBox.Text = "The stuff that dreams are made of."20. txtBox.ForeColor = Color.BluetxtBox.BackColor = Color.GoldtxtBox.Text = "Life is like a box of chocolates."21. txtBox.Enabled = False22. Me.Text = "Hello World"23. lblTwo.Visible = False24. lblName.ForeColor = Color.Red25. btnOutcome.Enabled = True26. btnCompute.Focus()27. txtBoxTwo.Focus()28. Me.BackColor = Color.White29. The Enter event occurs when a control gets the focus.  
30. A control's Leave event occurs when the control loses the focus.  
31. Private Sub Label1\_Click(...) Handles Label1.ClicklstOutput.Items.Add("Click")End SubPrivate Sub Label1\_DoubleClick(...) Handles Label1.DoubleClicklstOutput.Items.Add("Double Click")End SubWhenever the DoubleClick event is raised, the Click event is also raised.  
32. Private Sub Button1\_Click(...) Handles Button1.ClicklstOutput.Items.Add("Click")End Sub33. Private Sub btnLeft\_Click(...) Handles btnLeft.ClicktxtBox.Text = "Left Justify"txtBox.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.LeftEnd SubPrivate Sub btnCenter\_Click(...) Handles btnCenter.ClicktxtBox.Text = "Center"txtBox.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.CenterEnd Sub© 2017 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.  
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Private Sub btnRight\_Click(...) Handles btnRight.ClicktxtBox.Text = "Right Justify"txtBox.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.RightEnd Sub34. Private Sub btnSmile\_Click(...) Handles btnSmile.ClicklblFace.Text = ":-)"End SubPrivate Sub btnFrown\_Click(...) Handles btnFrown.ClicklblFace.Text = ":-("End Sub35. Private Sub btnRed\_Click(...) Handles btnRed.ClicktxtBox.BackColor = Color.RedEnd SubPrivate Sub btnBlue\_Click(...) Handles btnBlue.ClicktxtBox.BackColor = Color.BlueEnd SubPrivate Sub btnWhite\_Click(...) Handles btnWhite.ClicktxtBox.ForeColor = Color.WhiteEnd SubPrivate Sub btnYellow\_Click(...) Handles btnYellow.ClicktxtBox.ForeColor = Color.YellowEnd Sub36. Private Sub txtOne\_Enter(...) Handles txtOne.EntertxtOne.ForeColor = Color.RedtxtTwo.ForeColor = Color.BlacktxtThree.ForeColor = Color.BlackEnd SubPrivate Sub txtTwo\_Enter(...) Handles txtTwo.EntertxtOne.ForeColor = Color.BlacktxtTwo.ForeColor = Color.RedtxtThree.ForeColor = Color.BlackEnd SubPrivate Sub txtThree\_Enter(...) Handles txtThree.EntertxtOne.ForeColor = Color.BlacktxtTwo.ForeColor = Color.BlacktxtThree.ForeColor = Color.RedEnd SubPrivate Sub btnLeft\_Click(...) Handles btnLeft.ClicktxtOne.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.LefttxtTwo.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.LefttxtThree.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.LeftEnd SubPrivate Sub btnRight\_Click(...) Handles btnRight.ClicktxtOne.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.RighttxtTwo.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.RighttxtThree.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.RightEnd Sub© 2017 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.  
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37. Private Sub txtLife\_Enter(...) Handles txtLife.EntertxtQuote.Text = "I like life, it's something to do."End SubPrivate Sub txtFuture\_Enter(...) Handles txtFuture.EntertxtQuote.Text = "The future isn't what it used to be."End SubPrivate Sub txtTruth\_Enter(...) Handles txtTruth.EntertxtQuote.Text = "Tell the truth and run."End Sub38. Private Sub btnDisable\_Click(...) Handles btnDisable.ClicktxtBox.Enabled = FalseEnd SubPrivate Sub btnEnable\_Click(...) Handles btnEnable.ClicktxtBox.Enabled = TruetxtBox.Focus()End Sub39. Private Sub btnOne\_Click(...) Handles btnOne.ClickbtnOne.Visible = FalsebtnTwo.Visible = TruebtnThree.Visible = TruebtnFour.Visible = TrueEnd SubPrivate Sub btnTwo\_Click(...) Handles btnTwo.ClickbtnOne.Visible = TruebtnTwo.Visible = FalsebtnThree.Visible = TruebtnFour.Visible = TrueEnd SubPrivate Sub btnThree\_Click(...) Handles btnThree.ClickbtnOne.Visible = TruebtnTwo.Visible = TruebtnThree.Visible = FalsebtnFour.Visible = TrueEnd SubPrivate Sub btnFour\_Click(...) Handles btnFour.ClickbtnOne.Visible = TruebtnTwo.Visible = TruebtnThree.Visible = TruebtnFour.Visible = FalseEnd Sub© 2017 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.  
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40. Private Sub txtGreen\_Enter(...) Handles txtGreen.EntertxtGreen.BackColor = Color.GreentxtYellow.BackColor = Color.DarkGraytxtRed.BackColor = Color.DarkGrayEnd SubPrivate Sub txtYellow\_Enter(...) Handles txtYellow.EntertxtGreen.BackColor = Color.DarkGraytxtYellow.BackColor = Color.YellowtxtRed.BackColor = Color.DarkGrayEnd SubPrivate Sub txtRed\_Enter(...) Handles txtRed.EntertxtGreen.BackColor = Color.DarkGraytxtYellow.BackColor = Color.DarkGraytxtRed.BackColor = Color.RedEnd Sub41. Private Sub btnVanish\_Click(...) Handles btnVanish.ClicklblFace.Visible = FalseEnd SubPrivate Sub btnReappear\_Click(...) Handles btnReappear.ClicklblFace.Visible = TrueEnd Sub42. Private Sub txtName\_Enter(...) Handles txtName.EnterlblInstructions.Text = "Enter your full name."End SubPrivate Sub txtPhone\_Enter(...) Handles txtPhone.EnterlblInstructions.Text = "Enter your phone number, including area code."End Sub43. Private Sub btnAny\_Click(...) Handles btnOne.Click, btnTwo.ClicktxtOutput.Text = "You just clicked on a button."End Sub44. Private Sub txtBox1\_Click(...) Handles txtBox1.ClicktxtBox2.Text = txtBox1.TexttxtBox1.Clear()End SubPrivate Sub txtBox2\_Click(...) Handles txtBox2.ClicktxtBox1.Text = txtBox2.TexttxtBox2.Clear()End Sub