**Answers to Review Questions**

**Chapter 2**

**Fill-in-the-Blank**

1. TextAlign

2. Image

3. SizeMode

4. BottomRight

5. Title bar

6. Sizing handles

7. Bounding box

8. Font

9. Delete

10. PictureBox

11. Normal

12. View code

13. Categorized

14. Boolean

15. Comment (Remark)

16. Assignment

17. Left

18. Template

19. Me.Close()

20. BackColor

21. ForeColor

22. FormBorderStyle

23. Lock

24. Text

25. Text

26. AutoSize

27. Runtime

**True or False**

1. True

2. False

3. True

4. False

5. True

6. False

7. False

8. False

9. True

10. False

11. True

12. True

13. False

14. False

15. True

16. False

17. True

18. False

19. False

20. True

21. True

22. True

**Short Answer**

1. The Text property simply displays text on a control. The Name property, however, is the control's internal name. You access and manipulate a control in code by using its Name property.

2. Three ways to run an application within the Visual Studio environment:

1. By clicking the start button on the toolbar
2. By clicking the *Start Debugging* command on the *DEBUG* menu
3. By pressing the *F5* key

3. To switch between the *Designer* window and the *Code* window, perform any one of the following:

* On the *Solution Explorer* window, select the form’s code file, click the toolbar options button, and then click the *code* button (<>).
* Click on *Code* window tab or *Designer* window tab
* Click *VIEW* on the menu bar, and then select *Code* or *Designer* from the list
* On the keyboard, press the *Shift + F7* to view the *Designer* window, or press *Ctrl + Alt + 0* to view the *Code* window.

4. To create a visual cue indicating that the indented code lines belong to the event handler.

5. By placing code in the PictureBox control's Click event handler.

**What Do You Think?**

1. Some properties must have a value that comes from a predefined set of values. For example, a Boolean property may be set to either true or false. Still others have complex values that can be best established with a dialog box. The Font property, for example, is set with a dialog box that allows you to select font, style, and size. You may type values for properties that have no predefined set of possible values.

2. Although it is standard for most windows to have a standard Close button in the upper right corner, it might not be evident to some users that they should use that button to terminate the application. You should always make your user interface easy to understand.

3. This capability allows your application designs to include controls other than buttons that users can interact with. In some cases a PictureBox control might be more intuitive to use than a button. For example, a child who cannot read is not able to interpret the text on a button, but can interact with pictures.

**Find the Error**

1. The error is in following statement in the btnShow\_Click event handler:

picWorld\_Visible = True

The line should read:

picWorld.Visible = True

2. The error is in following statement in the btnShowMessage\_Clickevent handler:

lblMessage.Text = Hello World

The string constant "Hello World" should be enclosed in quotation marks.

The line should read:

lblMessage.Text = "Hello World"