

# ANSWERS

## To Selected Odd-Numbered Exercises

### CHAPTER 2

#### EXERCISES 2.2

1. After a button is clicked, it has a blue border.
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".
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 empty yellow text box.
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.
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 2010".  
Select the Font property and click on the ellipsis to the right of the Settings box.  
Scroll up the Font list box, and click on Courier New in the Font box.  
Click OK.  
Widen the text box to accommodate its text.
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 *Italic* (with XP or Vista) or *Oblique* (with Windows 7) in the "Font style" list.  
Click on 24 in the Size box and click OK.  
Resize the 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.
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 *Italic* (with XP or Vista) or *Oblique* (with Windows 7) in the "Font style" list.  
Click OK.  
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.
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.
19. Double-click on the Label icon in the Toolbox.  
Activate the Properties window, and select the Font property.  
Click on the ellipsis to the right of the Settings box.  
Click on Wingdings in the Font box.  
Click on the largest size available (72) in the Size box.  
Click OK.  
Select the Text property and change the setting to a less than sign (<).  
Click on the label.  
  
(**Note:** If you didn't know that the less than symbol corresponded to a diskette in the Wingdings font, you could double-click on the diskette character in the Character Map, click the *Copy* button, select the Text property, and press Ctrl+V. The less than character will appear in the Text settings box.)
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 to see the yellow list box.
23. In the Solution Explorer window, right click on "Form1.vb" and select *Rename* from the context menu.  
Type "frmYellow.vb".  
Right-click on the form in the Form Designer, and select Properties from 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.
25. Begin a new project.  
Change the text in the form's title bar to "Dynamic Duo".

Place two buttons on the form and position and resize 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.

**27.** Begin a new project.

Change the text in the form’s title bar to “Fill 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”.

**29.** Begin a new project.

Change the text in the form’s title bar to “Uncle’s Advice”.

Place five labels and three buttons on the form.

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.

**33.1     35.** Each arrow key moves the text box in the indicated direction.

**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.

**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 plus sign (in XP) or the right-pointing triangle (Vista or Windows 7) 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 three 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 OK.

**41.** The label is positioned just to the left of the text box, and the middles of the two controls are aligned.

**43.** *Center* refers to the midpoint horizontally, whereas *middle* refers to the midpoint vertically.

**45.** First blue snap line: tops of the two controls are aligned

Purple snap line: middles of the two controls are aligned

Second blue snap line: bottoms of the two controls are aligned

**47.** The setting is cycling through the different available colors.

### EXERCISES 2.3

**1.** The word “Hello”     **3.** The word “Hello” on an orange-colored background

**5.** The text box vanishes.     **7.** The word “Hello” in green letters

**9.** The word “Hello” on a gold background.     **11.** Form1.Text should be Me.Text.

**13.** Red should be replaced with Color.Red.

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`.

17. `lblTwo.Text = "E.T. phone home."`

19. `txtBox.ForeColor = Color.Red`  
`txtBox.Text = "The stuff that dreams are made of."`

21. `txtBox.Enabled = False`    23. `lblTwo.Visible = False`

25. `btnOutcome.Enabled = True`    27. `txtBoxTwo.Focus()`

29. The Enter event occurs when a control gets the focus.

```
31. Private Sub Label1_Click(...) Handles Label1.Click
    lstOutput.Items.Add("Click")
End Sub

Private Sub Label1_DoubleClick(...) Handles Label1.DoubleClick
    lstOutput.Items.Add("Double Click")
End Sub
```

Whenever the `DoubleClick` event is raised, the `Click` event is also raised.

```
33. Private Sub btnLeft_Click(...) Handles btnLeft.Click
    txtBox.Text = "Left Justify"
    txtBox.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.Left
End Sub

Private Sub btnCenter_Click(...) Handles btnCenter.Click
    txtBox.Text = "Center"
    txtBox.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.Center
End Sub

Private Sub btnRight_Click(...) Handles btnRight.Click
    txtBox.Text = "Right Justify"
    txtBox.TextAlign = HorizontalAlignment.Right
End Sub
```

```
35. Private Sub btnRed_Click(...) Handles btnRed.Click
    txtBox.BackColor = Color.Red
End Sub

Private Sub btnBlue_Click(...) Handles btnBlue.Click
    txtBox.BackColor = Color.Blue
End Sub

Private Sub btnWhite_Click(...) Handles btnWhite.Click
    txtBox.ForeColor = Color.White
End Sub

Private Sub btnYellow_Click(...) Handles btnYellow.Click
    txtBox.ForeColor = Color.Yellow
End Sub
```

```
37. Private Sub txtLife_Enter(...) Handles txtLife.Enter
    txtQuote.Text = "I like life, it's something to do."
End Sub

Private Sub txtFuture_Enter(...) Handles txtFuture.Enter
    txtQuote.Text = "The future isn't what it used to be."
End Sub

Private Sub txtTruth_Enter(...) Handles txtTruth.Enter
    txtQuote.Text = "Tell the truth and run."
End Sub
```

```

39. Private Sub btnOne_Click(...) Handles btnOne.Click
    btnOne.Visible = False
    btnTwo.Visible = True
    btnThree.Visible = True
    btnFour.Visible = True
End Sub

Private Sub btnTwo_Click(...) Handles btnTwo.Click
    btnOne.Visible = True
    btnTwo.Visible = False
    btnThree.Visible = True
    btnFour.Visible = True
End Sub

Private Sub btnThree_Click(...) Handles btnThree.Click
    btnOne.Visible = True
    btnTwo.Visible = True
    btnThree.Visible = False
    btnFour.Visible = True
End Sub

Private Sub btnFour_Click(...) Handles btnFour.Click
    btnOne.Visible = True
    btnTwo.Visible = True
    btnThree.Visible = True
    btnFour.Visible = False
End Sub

41. Private Sub btnVanish_Click(...) Handles btnVanish.Click
    lblFace.Visible = False
End Sub

Private Sub btnReappear_Click(...) Handles btnReappear.Click
    lblFace.Visible = True
End Sub

43. Private Sub btnAny_Click(...) Handles btnOne.Click, btnTwo.Click
    txtOutput.Text = "You just clicked on a button."
End Sub

```

## CHAPTER 3

### EXERCISES 3.1

1. 12      3. .125      5. 8      7. 2      9. 1      11. Not valid  
 13. Valid      15. Not valid      17. 10      19. 16      21. 9
- ```

23. Private Sub btnCompute_Click(...) Handles btnCompute.Click
    lstOutput.Items.Add((7 * 8) + 5)
End Sub

25. Private Sub btnCompute_Click(...) Handles btnCompute.Click
    lstOutput.Items.Add(0.055 * 20)
End Sub

27. Private Sub btnCompute_Click(...) Handles btnCompute.Click
    lstOutput.Items.Add(17 * (3 + 162))
End Sub

```