

```

Private Sub SignInButton_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object,
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles SignInButton.Click
    ' Set up the screen to display the department promotions and the
    ' welcome message. Hide the sign-in controls.

    ' Hide and disable the sign-in controls.
    CheckInGroupBox.Visible = False
    SignInButton.Enabled = False

    ' Enable the group of radio buttons.
    DepartmentGroupBox.Enabled = True

    ' Show the promotions controls.
    PromotionTextBox.Visible = True
    ImageVisibleCheckBox.Visible = True
    WelcomeRichTextBox.Visible = True

    'Display the welcome message.
    WelcomeRichTextBox.Text = "Welcome Member #" & MemberIDMaskedTextBox.Text &
        Environment.NewLine & NameTextBox.Text
End Sub

```

## Changing the Color of Text

You can change the color of text by changing the **ForeColor** property of a control. Actually, most controls have a ForeColor and a BackColor property. The ForeColor property changes the color of the text; the BackColor property determines the color around the text.

### The Color Constants

Visual Basic provides an easy way to specify a large number of colors. These **color constants** are in the Color class. If you type the keyword Color and a period in the editor, you can see a full list of colors. Some of the colors are listed below.

```

Color.AliceBlue
Color.AntiqueWhite
Color.Bisque
Color.BlanchedAlmond
Color.Blue

```

### Examples

```

NameTextBox.ForeColor = Color.Red
MessageLabel.ForeColor = Color.White

```

## Using Radio Buttons for Selecting Colors

Here is a small example (Figure 2.24) that demonstrates using two groups of radio buttons to change the color of the form (the form's BackColor property) and the color of the text (the form's ForeColor property). The radio buttons in each group box operate together, independently of those in the other group box.