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' 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

Private Sub PrintButton_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object,
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles PrintButton.Click
    ' Print the form in the Print Preview window.

    PrintForm1.PrintAction = Printing.PrintAction.PrintToPreview
    PrintForm1.Print()
End Sub

Private Sub ExitButton_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object,
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles ExitButton.Click
    ' End the program.

    Me.Close()
End Sub
End Class

```

## Good Programming Habits

1. Always test the tab order on your forms. Fix it if necessary by changing the `TabIndex` properties of the controls.
2. Provide visual separation for input fields and output fields and always make it clear to the user which are which.
3. Make sure that your forms can be navigated and entered from the keyboard. Always set an `Accept` button (`AcceptButton` property) for every form.
4. To make a label maintain its size regardless of the value of the `Text` property, set `AutoSize` to `False`.
5. To make the text in a text box right justified or centered, set the `TextAlign` property.
6. You can use the `Checked` property of a check box to set other properties that must be `True` or `False`.

## Summary

1. Text boxes are used primarily for user input. The `Text` property holds the value input by the user. You also can assign a literal to the `Text` property during design time or run time.
2. A `MaskedTextBox` has a `Mask` property that allows you to specify the data type and format of the input data.
3. A `RichTextBox` is a specialized text box that allows additional formatting of the text.