

Rich Text Boxes

Another variety of text box is the **RichTextBox** control, which offers a variety of formatting features (Figure 2.4). In a regular text box, all of the text is formatted the same, but in a rich text box, the user can apply character and paragraph formatting to selected text, much like using a word processor.

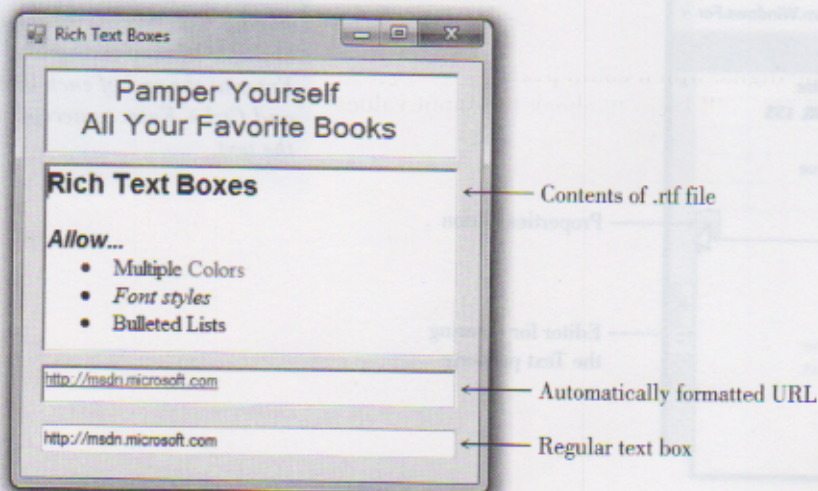
One common use for a rich text box is for displaying URL addresses. In a regular text box, the address appears in the default font color, but the rich text box displays it as a link when the `DetectUrl` property is set to `True`. Note that it is not an active link, but it does have the formatting to show the URL as an address.

You also can load formatted text into a rich text box from a file stored in rich text format (rtf). Use the `LoadFile` method of the rich text box. In this example, the file "Rich Text Boxes.rtf" is stored in the `bin/debug` folder, but you could include the complete path to load a file from another location.

```
SampleRichTextBox.LoadFile("Rich Text Boxes.rtf")
```

Figure 2.4

Using the RichTextBox control, you can apply font styles to selected text, show formatted URLs, and display text from a formatted .rtf file



Displaying Text on Multiple Lines

Both the regular text box and the rich text box have properties that allow you to display text on multiple lines. The **WordWrap** property determines whether the contents should wrap to a second line if they do not fit on a single line. The property is set to `True` by default. Both controls also have a **Multiline** property, which is set to `False` by default on a text box and `True` on a rich text box. Both `WordWrap` and `Multiline` must be set to `True` for text to wrap to a second line.

For a regular text box, you must set `Multiline` to `True` and then adjust the height to accommodate multiple lines. If `Multiline` is `False` (the default), a text box does not have resizing handles for vertical resizing. Be aware that a text box