

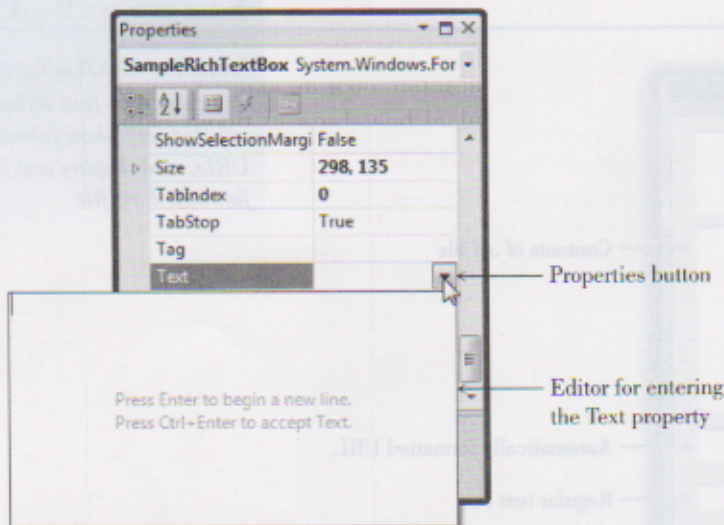
will not automatically resize to display multiple lines even though `Multiline` is `True`; you must make the height tall enough to display the lines.

You can set the `Text` property of a multiline text box (or rich text box) to a long value; the value will wrap to fit in the width of the box. You also can enter multiple lines and choose the location of the line breaks; the techniques differ depending on whether you set the `Text` property at design time or in code. At design time, click on the `Text` property in the Properties window and click on the Properties button (the down arrow); a small editing window pops up with instructions to press `Enter` at the end of each line and `Ctrl + Enter` to accept the text (Figure 2.5). In code, you can use a **NewLine character** (`Environment.NewLine`) in the text string where you want the line to break. Joining strings of text is called *concatenation* and is covered in “Concatenating Text” later in this chapter.

```
TitleRichTextBox.Text = " Pamper Yourself" & Environment.NewLine &
    "All Your Favorite Books"
```

Figure 2.5

Click the Properties button for the `Text` property and a small editing box pops up. To enter multiple lines of text, press `Enter` at the end of each line and `Ctrl + Enter` to accept the text.



Group Boxes

GroupBox controls are used as **containers** for other controls. Usually, groups of radio buttons or check boxes are placed in group boxes. Using group boxes to group controls can make your forms easier to understand by separating the controls into logical groups.

Set a group box's `Text` property to the words you want to appear on the top edge of the box.

Example Names for Group Boxes

```
ColorGroupBox
StyleGroupBox
```