TextBox Control Reference

Capture free-form text input.

Reference **Controls** **Interaction** TextBox

The TextBox component allows users to enter and edit text within their applications. It is commonly used for forms, data entry, and any scenario where text input is required.

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Requirements

This component is Portable. It runs both on Windows and on Web Pages hosted in any platform.

Configuration

1. Go to **Displays** / **Draw**.
2. On the Components Panel, select **Interaction**, then **TextBox**, **PasswordBox**, or **NumericTextBox**.
3. Click or drag-and-drop it on the Drawing area to use it.
4. Double-click the component to open the configuration window.

TextBox configuration	
Field	**Description**
Label Text	Specifies the text displayed next to the TextBox. It helps users understand the context or purpose of the displayed value.
Linked Value	Binds the TextBox to a specific tag or variable (e.g.: Tag.Temperature). This binding ensures the TextBox displays the current value of the specified tag.
Binding	Sets the binding mode for the component. Options are: **TwoWay**: Updates the data source and UI interchangeably. **Output Only**: Updates the UI based on the data source without allowing user input to affect the data source. **Input Only**: Accepts user input and updates the data source, but changes in the data source do not update the UI.
MinValue	Specifies the minimum value displayed by the TextBox.
MaxValue	Specifies the maximum value displayed by the TextBox.
Preview	Controls the preview of the label content or data bindings. Options are: **LinkedTags**: Displays the object path of a linked tag, such as Tag.Temperature.Value. **Whitespace**: Shows a white space as a placeholder. **Placeholder**: Displays the symbol # as a placeholder.
Format	Allows users to define a formatting expression for the displayed text.
Border	Sets the border style for the TextBox. Options are: **OutlineAndFill**: Combines both an outline and a fill effect for the border. **OutlineOnly**: Displays only the outline of the control. **HorizontalLine**: Shows a horizontal line as the border.
ShowClearButton	When checked, displays a button to clear the text content within the TextBox.
MultiLine	When checked, allows the TextBox to display multiple lines of text.

Label Settings: Position	Defines the label's position relative to the TextBox. Options are: **Auto**: The label position is determined automatically based on the available space and button size. **Top**: The label is positioned above the TextBox. **Left**: The label is positioned to the left of the TextBox. **FarLeft**: The label is positioned to the far left of the TextBox. **CenterLeft**: The label is positioned at the center Left of the TextBox. **Inside**: The label is positioned inside the TextBox, usually centered. **None**: The TextBox has no visible label.
Width	Specifies the width of the label.
Auto	When enabled, the label's width is defined automatically.
Preview (Label Settings)	This option is available only when you link an object to the button. Preview options control the preview of the label content or data bindings. These options indicate the data linked to the button. **Linked tag**: Displays the object path of a linked tag, such as 'Tag.Temperature.Value'. **Whitespace**: Shows a white space as a placeholder. **Placeholder**: Displays the symbol '#' as a placeholder.
Format (Label Settings)	This option is available only when an object is linked to the button. It allows you to define an expression to format the selected label. For example, ‘N1’ formats a number with one decimal place.

Label Text Color

If the LabelColor is not modified, it will by default follow the color of TextBox. Select a color (using the PropertiesSideBar on the left), it if you want the Label Text color to be independent.

Runtime Execution

Navigation Order

When users type into a TextBox, the application captures and processes the input.

When you have multiple TextBoxes on the displays, and you use the TAB key, the navigation order follows the Z-Order, which can verified on the Display TreeView.

Ir order to set the Tab Order, select all the TextBoxes you want to have navigation (Use Shift-MouseClick), ir the order you want. Then use the ToolBar command SEND TO BACK.

This will organize the z-order (TAB-order) of your elements, in the order you selected.

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