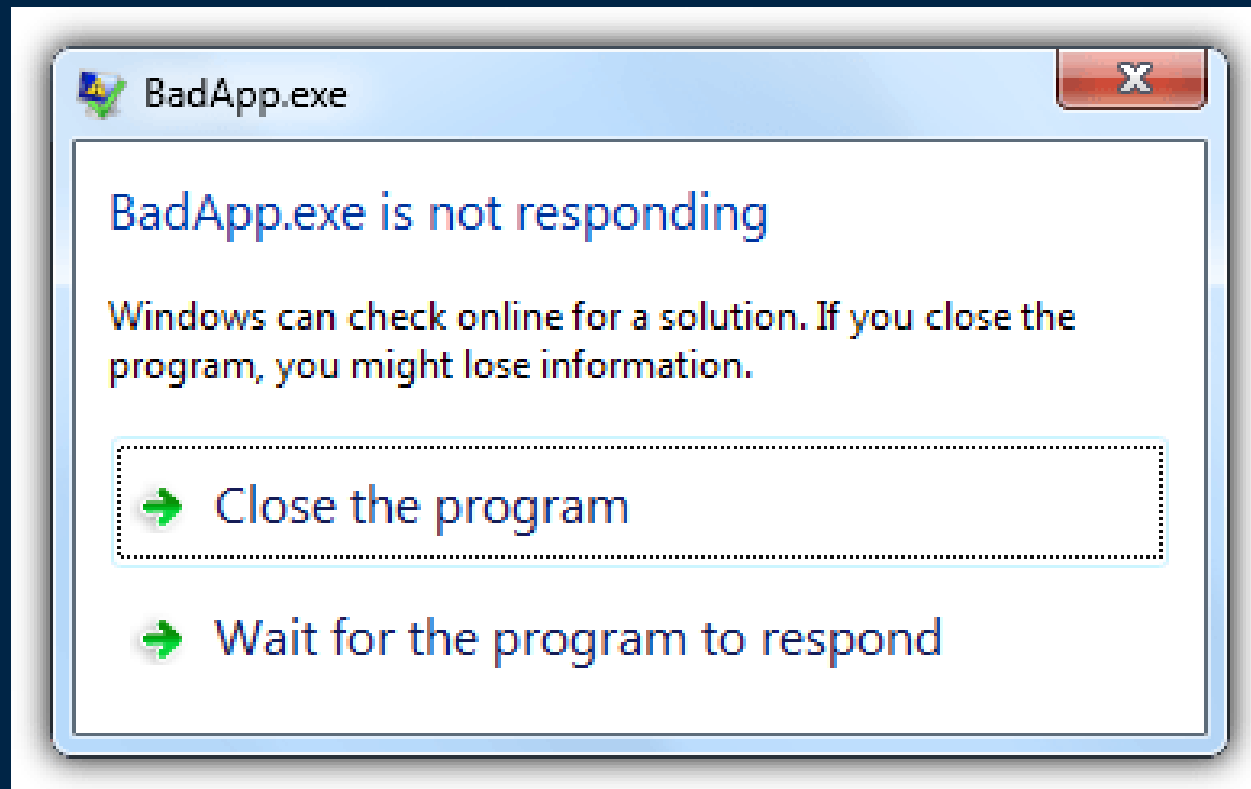


# Threading and Windows Forms





Your turn

Solve exercise 1

and when done, jump to the  
advanced exercises if you want to

# Our goals

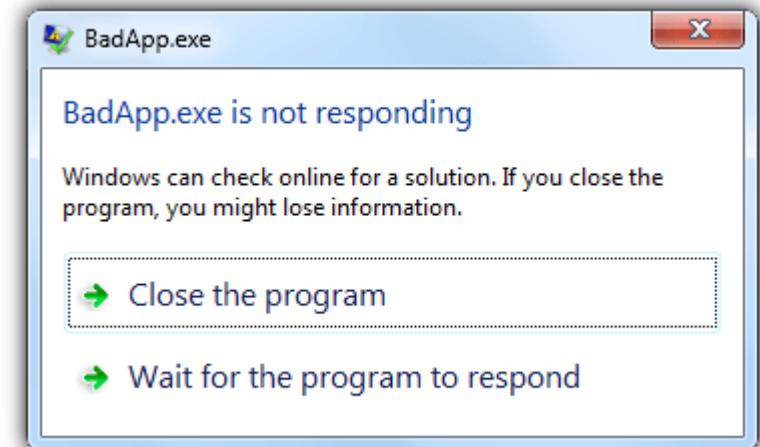
Perform time consuming work and still have a responsive UI.

Inform the user about the state of the work in progress.

React when work is complete

- Inform the user.
- Do something based on the result.

Be able to cancel the work being performed.



# Introduction / Agenda

## System.ComponentModel.BackgroundWorker

Initiate a background thread from the UI.

Do some work and then the thread stops.

## System.Threading.Thread

Create a thread from the main program.

The thread keeps running, until stopped by some of your code.

Update the UI with the "Invoke" methods.



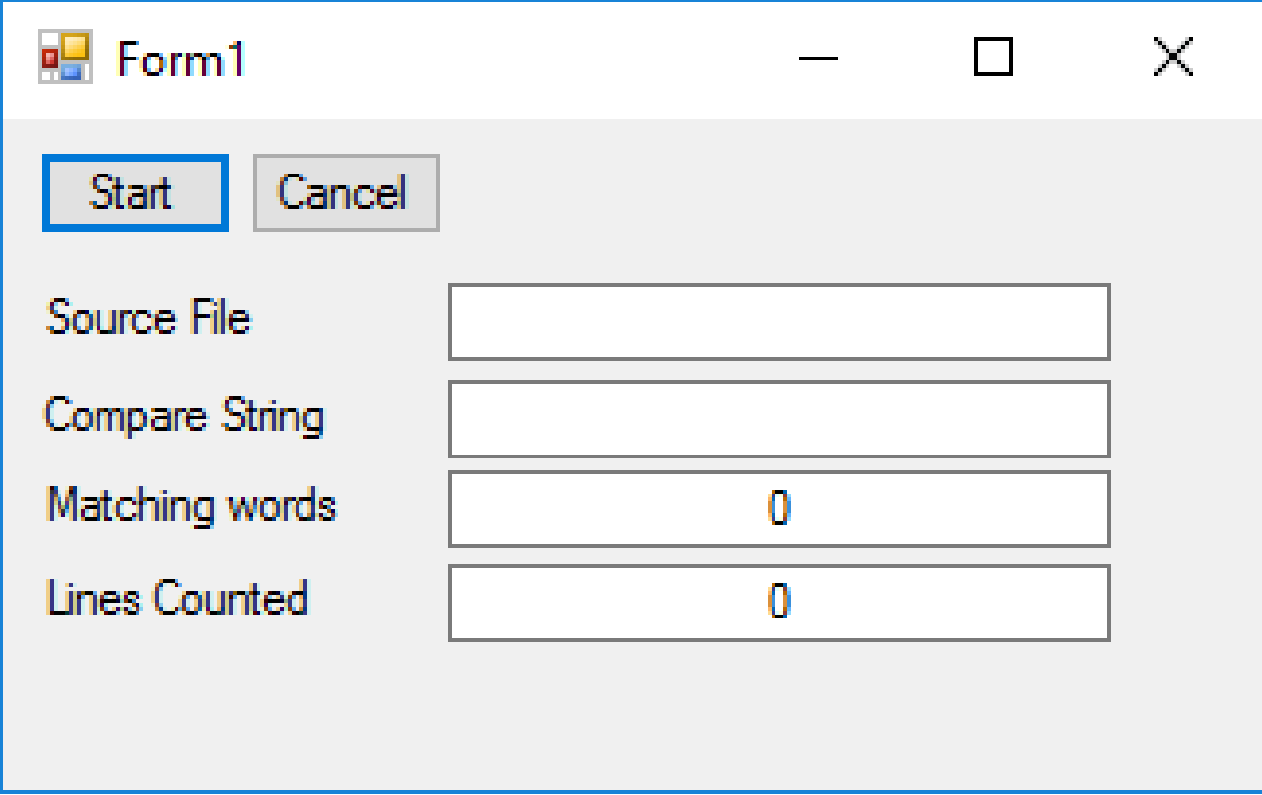
# BackgroundWorker

The [BackgroundWorker](#) class allows you to **run time-consuming operations** like downloads and database transactions **on a separate, dedicated thread**.

Create a [BackgroundWorker](#) and **listen for events** that report the **progress** of your operation and signal when your operation is **finished**.

You can create the [BackgroundWorker](#) programmatically or you can drag it onto your form.

# The word counter



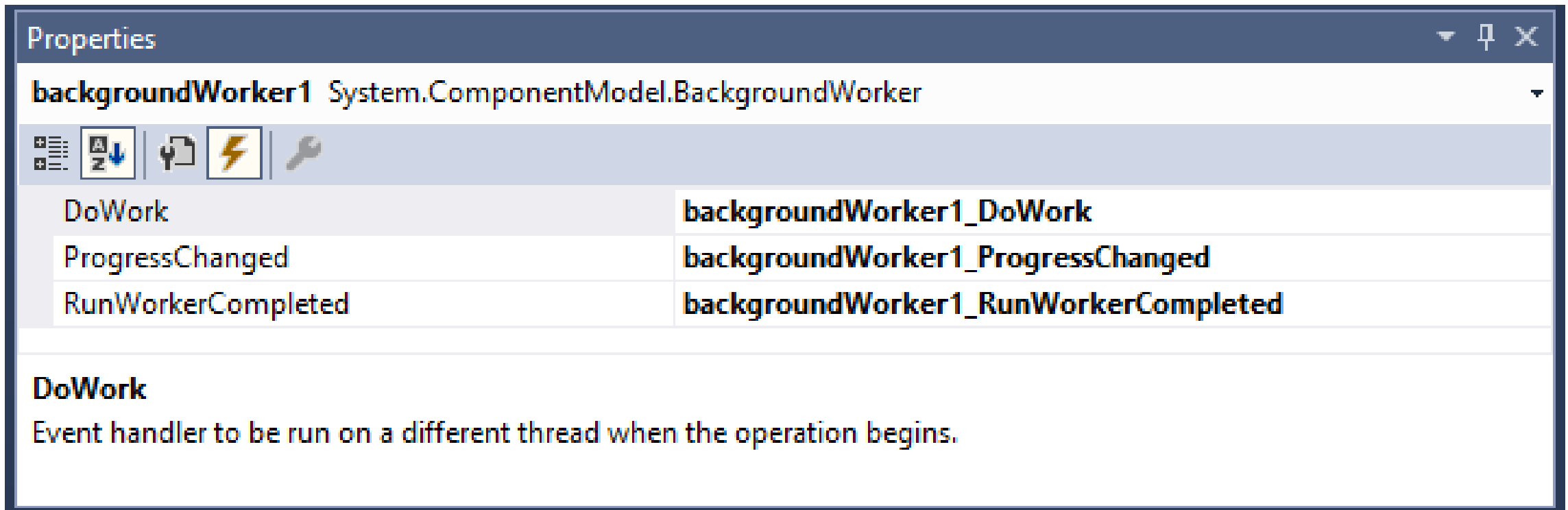
The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "Form1". Inside the window, there are two buttons at the top: "Start" and "Cancel". Below these buttons are four labels with corresponding text boxes:

Label	Value
Source File	
Compare String	
Matching words	0
Lines Counted	0

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/concepts/threading/walkthrough-multithreading-with-the-backgroundworker-component>

# Creating a BackgroundWorker

You can create the BackgroundWorker programmatically or drag it onto your form from the **Components** tab of the **Toolbox**. If you create it in the Windows Forms Designer, it will appear in the Component Tray, and its properties will be displayed in the Properties window.



# Run time-consuming operations on a separate thread

```
private void backgroundWorker1_DoWork(object sender,
DoWorkEventArgs e)
{
    // This event handler is where the actual work is done.
    // This method runs on the background thread.

    // Get the BackgroundWorker object that raised this event.
    System.ComponentModel.BackgroundWorker worker;
    worker = (System.ComponentModel.BackgroundWorker)sender;

    // Get the Words object and call the main method.
    Words WC = (Words)e.Argument;
    WC.CountWords(worker, e);
}
```

To set up for a background operation, add an event handler for the [DoWork](#) event.

Call your time-consuming operation in this event handler.



# Run time-consuming operations on a separate thread

```
private void StartThread()
{
    // This method runs on the main thread.
    this.WordsCounted.Text = "0";

    // Initialize the object that the background worker calls.
    Words WC = new Words();
    WC.CompareString = this.CompareString.Text;
    WC.SourceFile = this.SourceFile.Text;

    // Start the asynchronous operation.
    backgroundWorker1.RunWorkerAsync(WC);
}
```

To start the operation, call [RunWorkerAsync](#).

```
private void backgroundWorker1_DoWork(object sender, DoWorkEventArgs e)
{
    // This event handler is where the actual work is done.
    // This method runs on the background thread.

    // Get the BackgroundWorker object that raised this event.
    System.ComponentModel.BackgroundWorker worker;
    worker = (System.ComponentModel.BackgroundWorker)sender;

    // Get the Words object and call the main method.
    Words WC = (Words)e.Argument;
    WC.CountWords(worker, e);
}
```

Set as the DoWork event handler on the background worker.

Called on a background thread at some point in time.

Argument to the DoWork event handler.

Called when the Start button is clicked.

```
private void StartThread()
{
    // This method runs on the main thread.
    this.WordsCounted.Text = "0";

    // Initialize the object that the background worker calls.
    Words WC = new Words();
    WC.CompareString = this.CompareString.Text;
    WC.SourceFile = this.SourceFile.Text;

    // Start the asynchronous operation.
    backgroundWorker1.RunWorkerAsync(WC);
}
```

# Reporting progress

```
// Object to store the current state, for passing to the caller.
public class CurrentState
{
    public int LinesCounted;
    public int WordsMatched;
}

public void CountWords(
    System.ComponentModel.BackgroundWorker worker,
    System.ComponentModel.DoWorkEventArgs e)
{
    // do some work
    ...
    CurrentState state = new CurrentState();

    state.LinesCounted = LinesCounted;
    state.WordsMatched = WordCount;
    worker.ReportProgress(0, state);

    // do some more work
    ...
}
```

## ReportProgress

takes a percentage complete and a custom object as arguments.

# Listen for progress reports

```
private void backgroundWorker1_ProgressChanged(object sender,
                                                ProgressChangedEventArgs e)
{
    // This method runs on the main thread.
    Words.CurrentState state =
        (Words.CurrentState)e.UserState;
    this.LinesCounted.Text = state.LinesCounted.ToString();
    this.WordsCounted.Text = state.WordsMatched.ToString();
}
```

To receive notifications of progress updates, handle the [ProgressChanged](#) event.

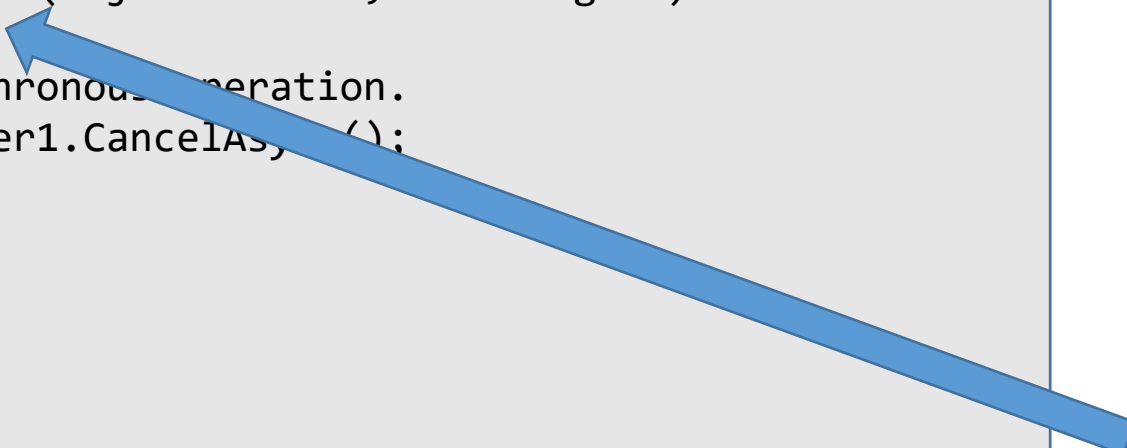
# Listen for events that signal when your operation is finished

```
private void backgroundWorker1_RunWorkerCompleted(object sender,
                                                    RunWorkerCompletedEventArgs e)
{
    // This event handler is called when the background thread
    finishes.
    // This method runs on the main thread.
    if (e.Error != null)
        MessageBox.Show("Error: " + e.Error.Message);
    else if (e.Cancelled)
        MessageBox.Show("Word counting canceled.");
    else
        MessageBox.Show("Finished counting words.");
}
```

To receive a notification when the operation is completed, handle the [RunWorkerCompleted](#) event.

# Cancel the operation

```
private void Cancel_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    // Cancel the asynchronous operation.
    this.backgroundWorker1.CancelAsync();
}
```



The [RunWorkerCompleted](#) event handler will be called after cancellation.

Called when the Cancel button is clicked.

A close-up, slightly blurred photograph of a dark-colored computer keyboard. The keys are visible with white characters. The text 'Your turn' is overlaid in the top left, and 'Solve exercise 2' is centered in the middle of the image.

Your turn

Solve exercise 2



Your turn

**Solve exercise 3, 4, 5 and 6**

and when done jump to the  
advanced exercises if you want to



# References and image sources

Images:

BadApp not responding: <https://www.raymond.cc/blog/forcefully-close-full-screen-application-or-game-with-superf4/>

Computer keyboard: [http://stockmedia.cc/computing\\_technology/slides/DSD\\_8790.jpg](http://stockmedia.cc/computing_technology/slides/DSD_8790.jpg)



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