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BackgroundWorker Class example in windows forms application

In this video, we will discuss the use of BackgroundWorker Class in windows forms application with an example. Along the way, we will also discuss using progressbar control.



First, let's understand, why should we use BackgroundWorker Class?

By default windows applications are single threaded. This means, when we run the application there will be a single thread which is commonly called as UI thread. This is the thread that is responsible for doing all the work, that is

- 1. Creating and updating user interface elements and
- 2. Executing application code



For example, let's say we have a function that takes 10 seconds to complete. While the UI thread is busy processing this function, the UI of the application is frozen and the end user cannot interact with the controls on the form during those 10 seconds.



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To keep our application responsive, we can create a new Thread ourselves and then ask that thread to execute the function that takes long time to complete, so that the UI thread is free to update the controls on the form. But the problem with creating threads ourselves is that, it can get extremely complex especially when we have to update UI controls based on the status of the thread function execution. It's dangerous to access UI objects on a thread that didn't create them. So the better option here is to use, BackgroundWorker Class which simplifies multithreading.

Using BackgroundWorker Class

Create a new windows forms application and design the form as shown below.



The windows form contains

- a) Two Buttons
- b) Progressbar control
- c) Label control

Now, drag and drop **BackgroundWorker** object from toolbox onto the form.

On Button1 set the following properties

Name = btnProcess

Text = Process

On Button2 set the following properties

Name = btnCancel

Text = Cancel

Properties of BackgroundWorker class

WorkerSupportsCancellation - Set this property to true if you want the background operation to allow cancellation.

WorkerReportsProgress - Set this property to true if you want the background operation to report progress.

Events of BackgroundWorker class

DoWork - The DoWork event handler is where the time consuming operation runs on the background thread.

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```
backgroundWorker1.ReportProgress(0);
       return;
    }
  }
  // Store the result in Result property of DoWorkEventArgs object
  e.Result = sum;
}
ProgressChanged - The ProgressChanged event handler is where we write code to
update the user interface elements with the progress made so far.
private void backgroundWorker1_ProgressChanged
  (object sender, ProgressChangedEventArgs e)
  progressBar1.Value = e.ProgressPercentage;
  label1.Text = e.ProgressPercentage.ToString() + "%";
}
RunWorkerCompleted - This event gets raised for 3 reasons
a) When the background worker has completed processing successfully
b) When the background worker encountered an error
c) When the background worker is requested to cancel the execution
private void backgroundWorker1_RunWorkerCompleted
  (object sender, RunWorkerCompletedEventArgs e)
  if (e.Cancelled)
  {
    label1.Text = "Processing cancelled";
  }
  else if (e.Error != null)
    label1.Text = e.Error.Message;
  }
  else
  {
    label1.Text = e.Result.ToString();
}
private void btnProcess_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
  // Check if the backgroundWorker is already busy running the asynchronous
operation
  if (!backgroundWorker1.IsBusy)
     // This method will start the execution asynchronously in the background
     backgroundWorker1.RunWorkerAsync();
}
private void btnCancel_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
  if (backgroundWorker1.lsBusy)
    // Cancel the asynchronous operation if still in progress
     backgroundWorker1.CancelAsync();
  }
}
```

```
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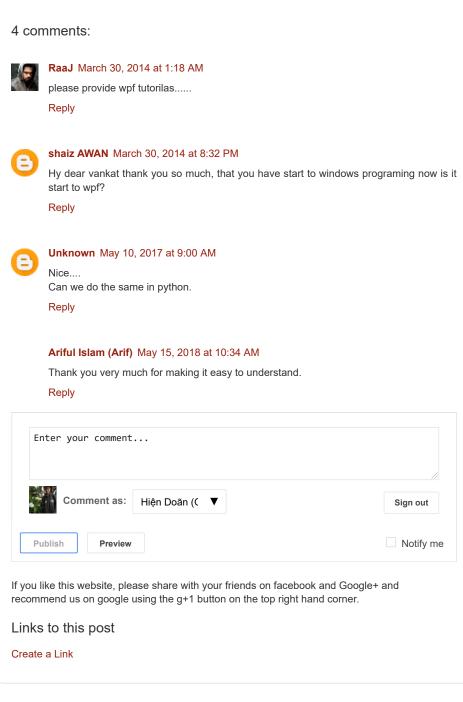
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