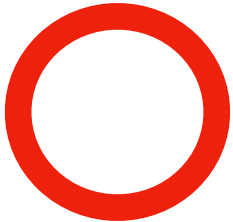



```
class spin_lock
{
public:
    void lock() noexcept           { while (flag.test_and_set()); }
    void unlock() noexcept         { flag.clear(); }
    bool try_lock() noexcept       { return ! flag.test_and_set(); }

private:
    std::atomic_flag flag = ATOMIC_FLAG_INIT;
};
```



Simply spins

BasicSpinLock

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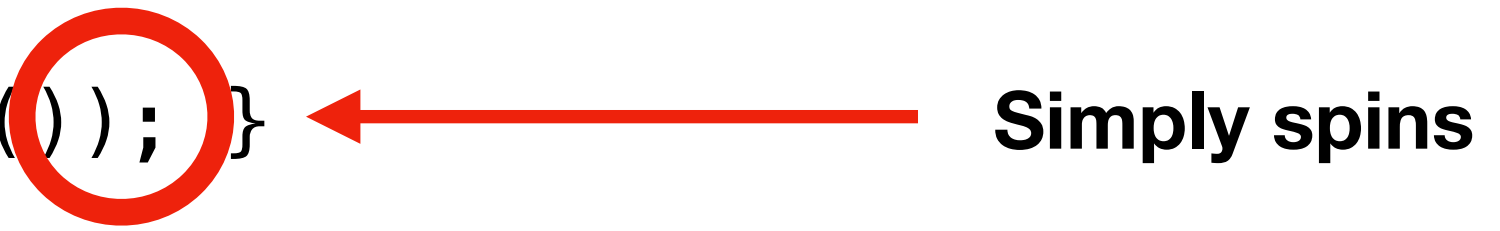




Basic spin_lock

```
class spin_lock
{
public:
    void lock() noexcept           { while (flag.test_and_set()); }
    void unlock() noexcept         { flag.clear(); }
    bool try_lock() noexcept       { return ! flag.test_and_set(); }

private:
    std::atomic_flag flag = ATOMIC_FLAG_INIT;
};
```



Simply spins

try_lock Summary

- Scenario:
 - Data is big: `std::atomic<>::is_always_lock_free == false`
 - Failure to acquire the resource is ok
- Trade-off:
 - Non-real-time thread waits on real-time thread for access to the resource
 - Real-time thread will have to fail gracefully
- Examples:
 - Passing large data to the real-time thread for exclusive use
 - Audio samples, wavetables, filter coefficients etc.