



# Embedded Operating Systems

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## Spin lock

- HW based sync obj.
- It internally uses bus locking mech to ensure that only one bus op/tx carried out at a time
- This is helpful in multi-processor scenario as well (only one CPU can access bus).
- spinlock var has two states
  - 0 → available (unlocked)
  - 1 → locked.
- pseudo code for spinlock ops
  - ① lock var.
  - ② init op: lock = 0
  - ③ lock op:  
`while(lock == 1);` ← if spinlock is already locked, the new locking thread keep polling the state. i.e. in kernel state: busy waiting.
   
`lock = 1`
  - ④ unlock op: (by one who locked it)  
`lock = 0`

## Linux Kernel Spinlock Syntax.

- ① #include <linux/spinlock.h>
  - ② spinlock\_t lock;
  - ③ spinlock\_init(lock);
  - ④ spin\_lock(lock);
  - ⑤ spin\_unlock(lock);
- In ARM7: Spin lock created using SWP instruction.  
 In ARM Cortex: spin lock made using LDREX, STREX, ...

Spinlock should be used only in scenarios where sleep/wait is not allowed e.g. ISR → in device drivers.

Spinlocks are available only in kernel space (Linux).  
 Keep monitoring on CPU.  
 State: busy waiting.



*Thank you!*

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