

Synchronization in Linux

▶ Atomic operations

- Operatores on `atomic_t`, which should be 24 bits (because that is what you can do in the Sparc)
 - `ATOMIC_INIT(int I)`
 - `atomic_read()`
 - `atomic_set()`
 - `atomic_add()`
 - `test_and_set_bit()`

`include/asm-i386/atomic.h:`

```
static __inline__ void atomic_add(int i, atomic_t *v)
{
    __asm__ __volatile__(
        LOCK "addl %1,%0"
        : "=m" (v->counter)
        : "ir" (i), "m" (v->counter));
}
```



Itanium

```
include/asm-ia64/atomic.h
static __inline__ int
ia64_atomic64_add (__s64 i, atomic64_t *v)
{
    __s64 old, new;
    CMPXCHG_BUGCHECK_DECL

    do {
        CMPXCHG_BUGCHECK(v);
        old = atomic_read(v);
        new = old + i;
    } while (ia64_cmpxchg(acq, v, old, new, sizeof(atomic64_t))
!= old);
    return new;
}
```



Spin locks

- ▶ Check in `include/asm-ia64/spinlock.h`
 - Architecture dependent way to spinlock
- ▶ Spinlocks can be used in interrupt handlers
 - Disable other interrupts
 - `spin_lock_irqsave()`
 - `spin_unlock_irqrestore()`
- ▶ Reader writer spin locks
 - Gives preference to readers over writers



Semaphore

- ▶ Linux semaphores are sleeping locks
- ▶ Reader-write semaphores
- ▶ Condition variables or completion variables
- ▶ `asm/semaphore.h`



Kernel preemption

- ▶ `Preempt_disable()`
- ▶ `Preempt_enable()`
- ▶ `Preempt_enable_no_resched()`



Linux futex

- ▶ Fast user level mutex: does not have to go to kernel space in the normal execution path
- ▶ Not user friendly, expected to be used by libraries

