

Linux Kernel Programming

Interrupted Interrupts Handlers & Shared Data

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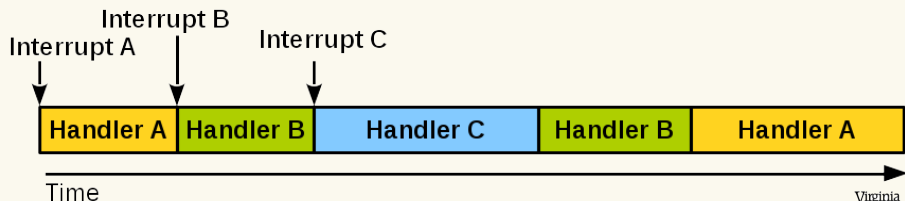
- ▶ In these slides, **handler == interrupt handler == top-half == ISR**

Outline

- 1 What can interrupt an interrupt handler?
- 2 Handlers sharing data
- 3 What about multicores?

What can interrupt an interrupt handler?

- ▶ **What can interrupt an interrupt handler?**
 - ▶ Kernel **Preemption** *cannot* interrupt a handler
 - ▶ The interrupt (number) the handler is processing cannot interrupt it
 - ▶ This interrupt is disabled while its handler executes
- ▶ **Another interrupt can interrupt the currently executing handler**
 - ▶ (If this handler is configured to run with other interrupts enabled, which is generally the case)

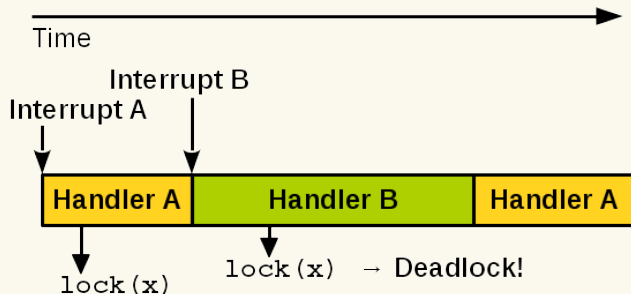


Outline

- 1 What can interrupt an interrupt handler?
- 2 Handlers sharing data**
- 3 What about multicores?

Handlers sharing data

- ▶ If data is shared between two handlers, there is a risk of deadlock:



- ▶ Solution: disabling interrupts before lock acquisition
 - ▶ We will see in the slides on synchronization the function `spin_lock_irqsave(lock, flags)`
 - ▶ As opposed to `spin_lock(lock)`

Outline

- 1 What can interrupt an interrupt handler?
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What about multicores?

- ▶ **An interrupt handler does not have to be thread-safe**
 - ▶ The corresponding interrupt is masked on all cores while the handler executes
- ▶ **Shared data protection against concurrent accesses:**
 - ▶ If data is shared *with another interrupt handler*, **use a lock** (and also disable interrupts on the local core, see previous slide example)
 - ▶ If data is shared with *another entity* (ex a kernel thread), just **use a lock**