Exercises
TIME AND GLOBAL STATES

By Coulouris, Dollimore and Kindberg,

Question 1

Why is computer clock synchronization necessary? Describe the design requirements for a system to synchronize the clocks in a distributed system.

Question 2

A clock is reading 10:27:54.0 (hr:min:sec) when it is discovered to be 4 seconds fast. Explain why it is undesirable to set it back to the right time at that point and show (numerically) how it should be adjusted so as to be correct after 8 seconds has elapsed.

Question 3

A scheme for implementing at-most-once reliable message delivery uses synchronized clocks to reject duplicate messages. Processes place their local clock value (a 'timestamp') in the messages they send. Each receiver keeps a table giving, for each sending process, the largest message timestamp it has seen. Assume that clocks are synchronized to within 100 ms, and that messages can arrive at most 50 ms after transmission.

(i) When may a process ignore a message bearing a timestamp T, if it has recorded the last message received from that process as having timestamp T'?

(ii) When may a receiver remove a timestamp 175,000 (ms) from its table? (Hint: use the receiver's local clock value.)

(iii) Should the clocks be internally synchronized or externally synchronized?

Question 4

A client attempts to synchronize with a time server. It records the round-trip times and timestamps returned by the server in the table below.

Which of these times should it use to set its clock? To what time should it set it? Estimate the accuracy of the setting with respect to the server's clock. If it is known that the time between sending and receiving a message in the system concerned is at least 8 ms, do your answers change?

Round-trip (ms)	Time (hr:min:sec)
22	10:54:23.674
25	10:54:25.450
20	10:54:28.342