Programación Distribuida y Tiempo Real

Sincronización – Relojes Físicos

Sincronización de Relojes Físicos

- La mayoría de las explicaciones será de
 - CS 417: Distributed Systems, Paul Krzyzanowski https://www.cs.rutgers.edu/~pxk/417/index.html

Clock Synchronization: Physical Clocks Paul Krzyzanowski pxk@cs.rutgers.edu Except as otherwise noted, the content of this presentation is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 License.

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1929: Quartz crystal clock

- Resonator shaped like tuning fork
- Laser-trimmed to vibrate at 32,768 Hz
- Standard resonators accurate to 6 parts per million at 31° C
- Watch will gain/lose < ½ sec/day
- Stability > accuracy: stable to 2 sec/month
- Good resonator can have accuracy of 1 second in 10 years
 - Frequency changes with age, temperature, and acceleration

• En el "extremo" de precisión y exactitud

Atomic clocks

- Second is defined as 9,192,631,770 periods of radiation corresponding to the transition between two hyperfine levels of cesium-133
- Accuracy: better than 1 second in six million years
- NIST standard since 1960

OS generally programs a timer circuit to generate an interrupt periodically

- e.g., 60, 100, 250, 1000 interrupts per second (Linux 2.6+ adjustable up to 1000 Hz)
- Programmable Interval Timer (PIT) Intel 8253, 8254
- Interrupt service procedure adds 1 to a counter in memory

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Resonador + Contador

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Problem

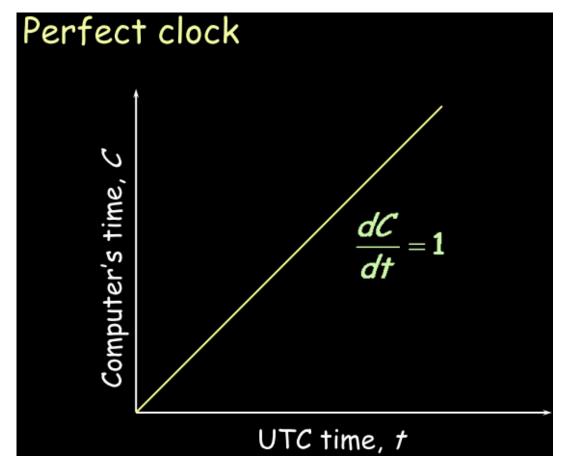
Getting two systems to agree on time

- Two clocks hardly ever agree
- Quartz oscillators oscillate at slightly different frequencies

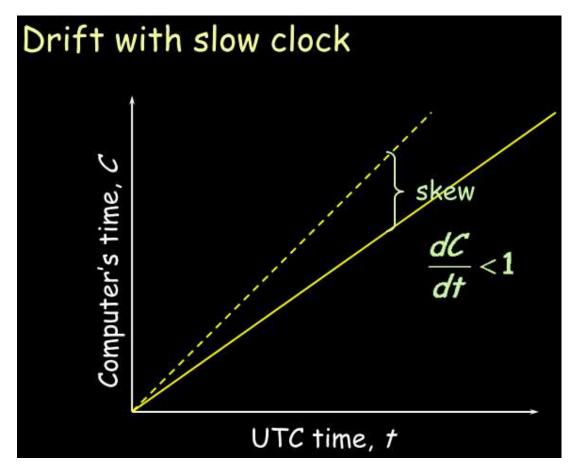
Clocks tick at different rates

- Create ever-widening gap in perceived time
- Clock Drift

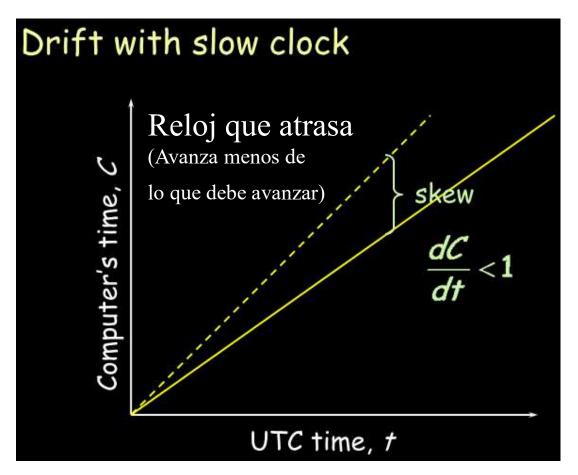
El primer problema: oscilador vs. reloj atómico del sistema de cómputo vs. real



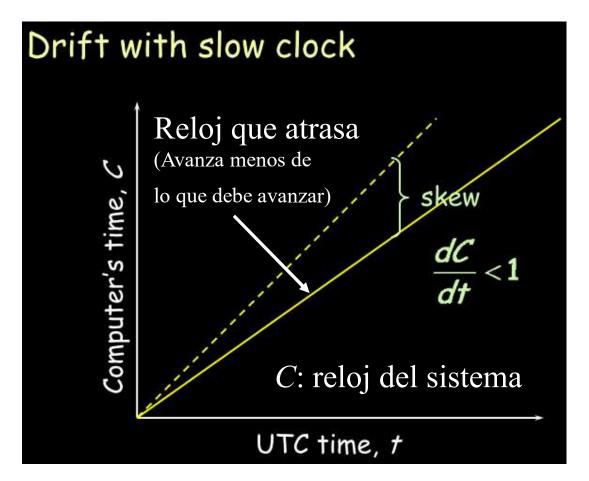
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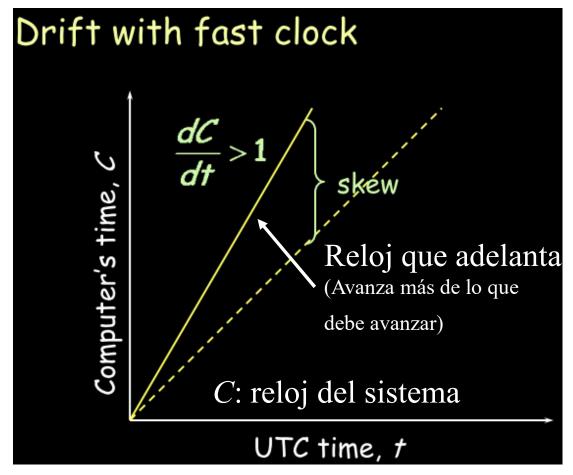
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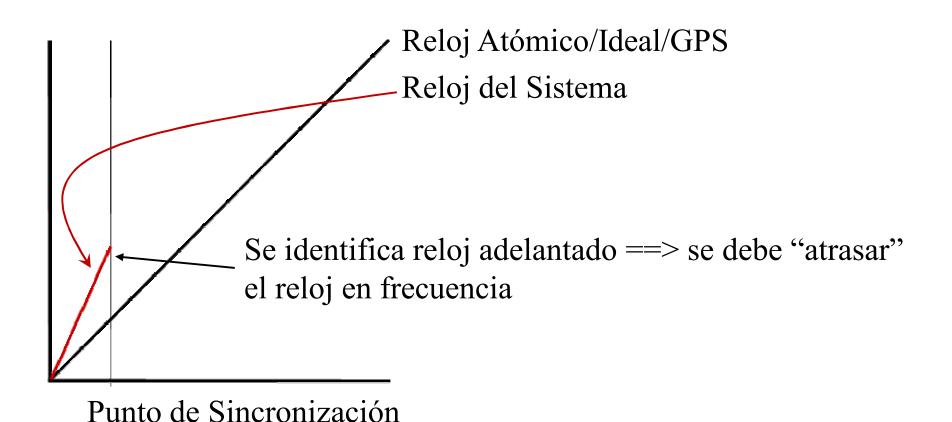
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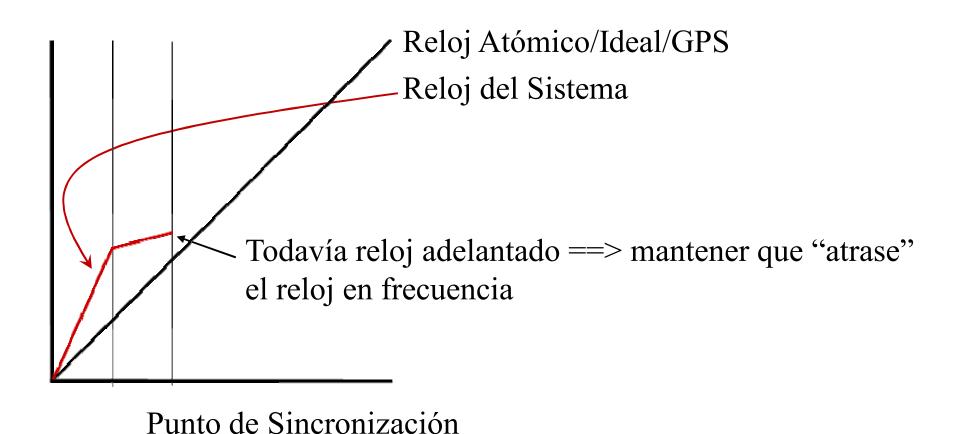


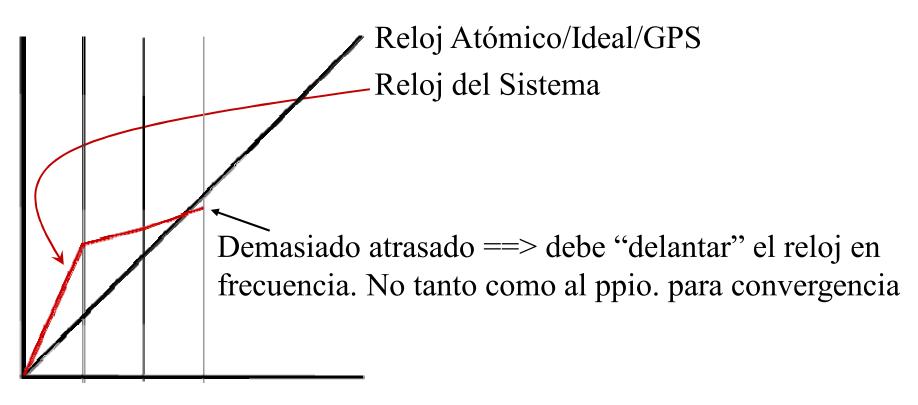
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- Oscilador vs. reloj atómico:
 - Adelanta o Atrasa: problema de oscilador-frecuencia
 - Corregir diferencia
 - El problema es la frecuencia
 - Atrasar el reloj ==> "desordenar" eventos en el t

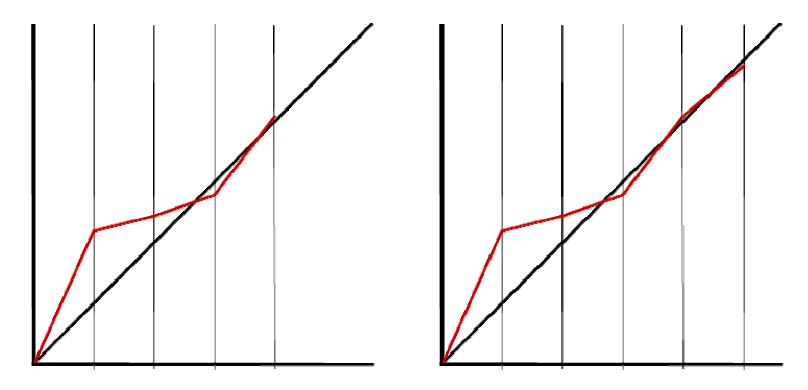
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 - Corregir frecuencia
 - "Atrasar" un reloj adelantado. Ej: sumar 1 cada 105 oscilaciones en un reloj de 100 Mhz nominales ("esperar" más oscilaciones para sumar 1)
 - "Adelantar" un reloj atrasado. Ej: sumar 1 cada 95 oscilaciones en un reloj de 100 Mhz nominales (menos oscilaciones para sumar 1)



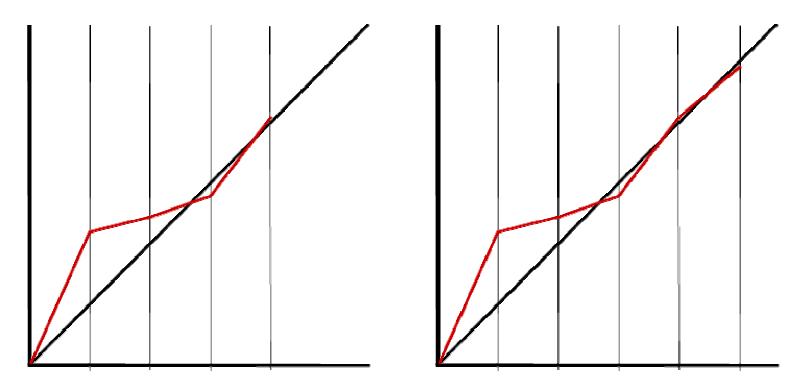




Punto de Sincronización



A medida que pasa más tiempo, en general se tiene menor error (las frec. físicas no suelen variar mucho)



Se verifica/corrije la sincronización en intervalos constantes, pero podría definirse más frecuente al principio

- Un reloj de referencia en otra computadora
 - Atómico
 - GPS
 - El reloj local de la otra computadora

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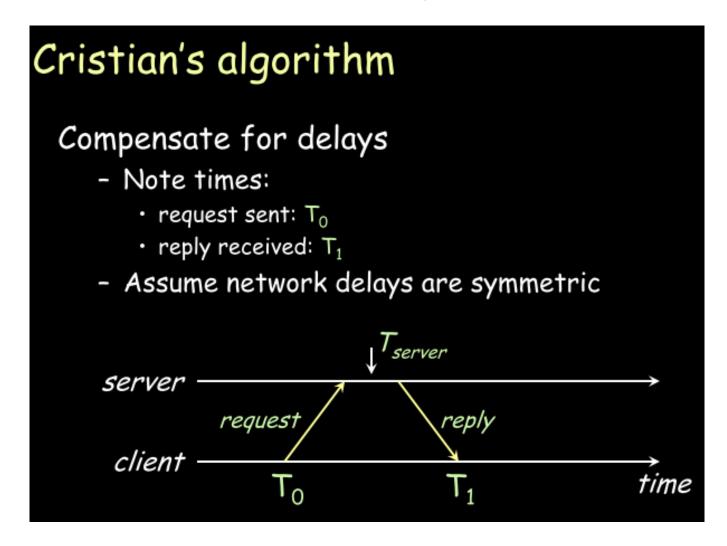
Getting accurate time

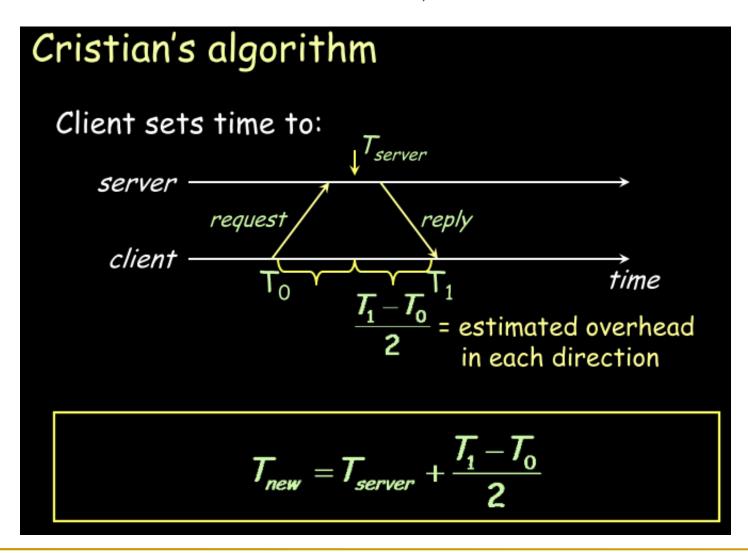
Synchronize from another machine

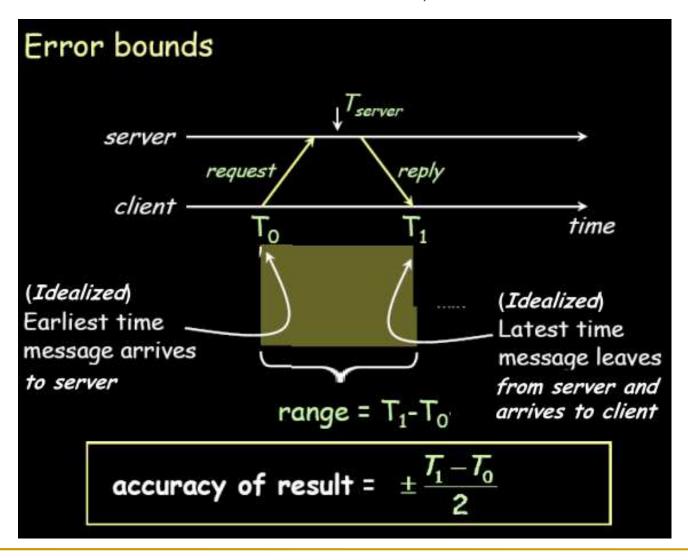
- One with a more accurate clock

Machine/service that provides time information:

Time server



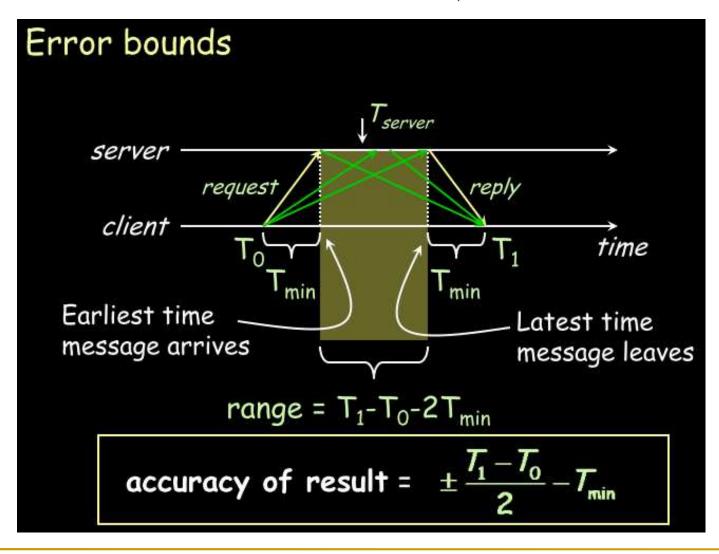




Error bounds

If minimum message transit time (T_{min}) is known:

Place bounds on accuracy of result



- Cristian
 - Servidor de tiempo
 - Requerimiento/Respuesta
 - Localmente: servidor + reloj local
 - Error acotado por los tiempos de comunicaciones
 - Hay error aun en condiciones ideales
 - $T_1 T_0$ (en el reloj local, "estimando" servidor)
 - Unico punto de falla: servidor
 - Se podría "cambiar" servidor, pero no es sencillo

Berkeley Algorithm

- Gusella & Zatti, 1989
- Assumes no machine has an accurate time source
- Obtains average from participating computers
- Synchronizes all clocks to average

Berkeley Algorithm

- Machines run time dæmon
 - Process that implements protocol
- One machine is elected (or designated) as the server (master)
 - Others are slaves

Berkeley Algorithm

- Master polls each machine periodically
 - Ask each machine for time
 - Can use Cristian's algorithm to compensate for network latency
- When results are in, compute average
 - Including master's time
- Hope: average cancels out individual clock's tendencies to run fast or slow
- Send offset by which each clock needs adjustment to each slave
 - Avoids problems with network delays if we send a time stamp

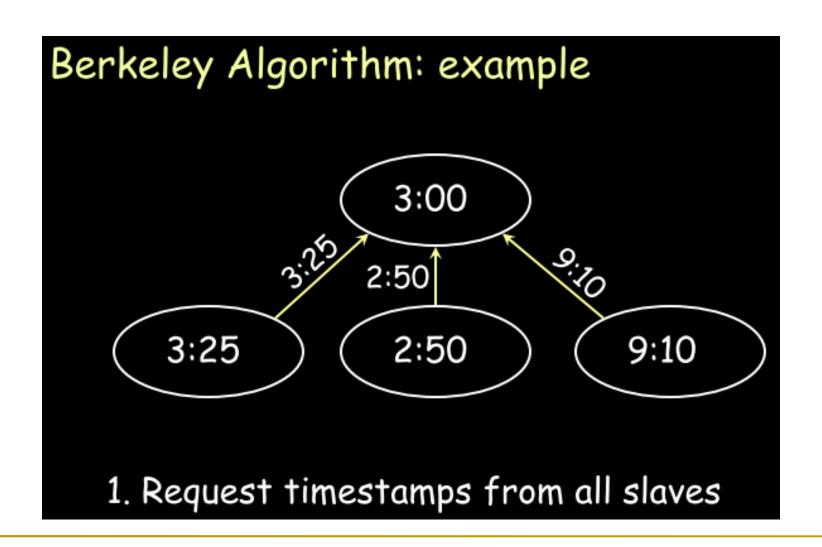
Berkeley Algorithm

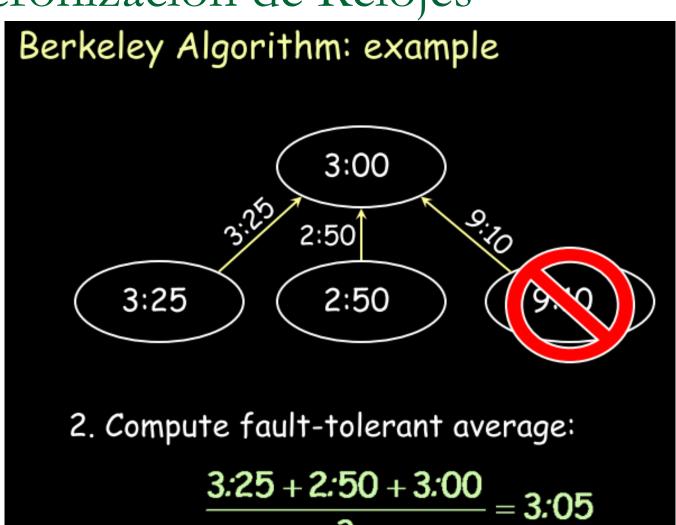
Algorithm has provisions for ignoring readings from clocks whose skew is too great

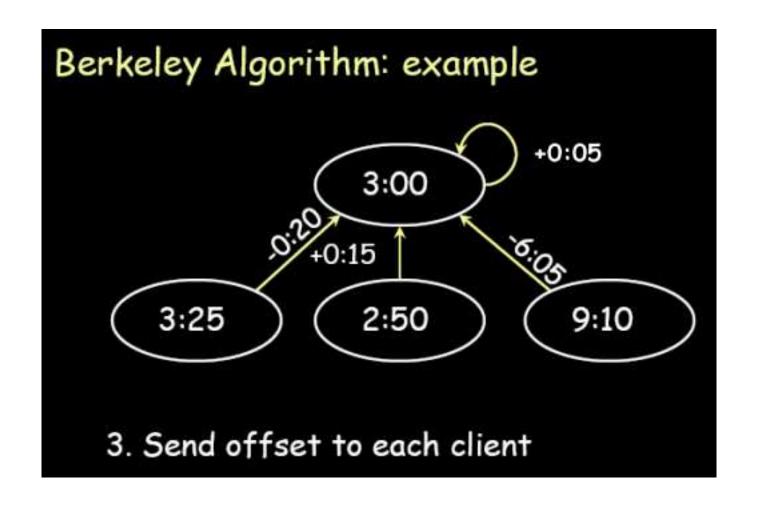
Compute a fault-tolerant average

If master fails

- Any slave can take over







- Berkeley
 - Más práctico que teórico (a diferencia de Cristian)
 - Todos los relojes (excepto descartados)
 - Comunicaciones colectivas
 - Requerimiento de relojes locales (*broadcast*)
 - Envío de las correcciones (scatter)
 - Cálculo centralizado
 - Implementado
 - Cualquiera puede ser master
 - Reemplazo de master (sin punto único de falla)

Network Time Protocol, NTP

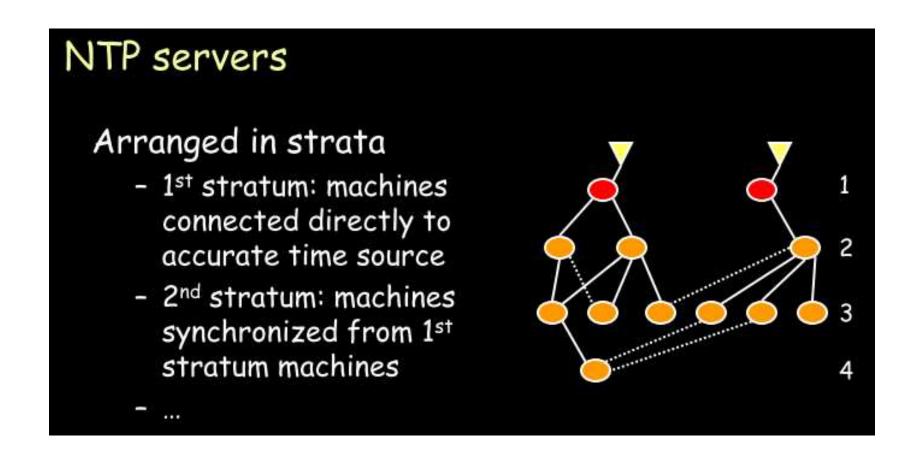
1991, 1992

Internet Standard, version 3: RFC 1305

RFC 5905 - Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification
Updated by RFC 7822, 8573

NTP Goals

- Enable clients across Internet to be accurately synchronized to UTC despite message delays
 - Use statistical techniques to filter data and gauge quality of results
- Provide reliable service
 - Survive lengthy losses of connectivity
 - Redundant paths
 - Redundant servers
- Enable clients to synchronize frequently
 - offset effects of clock drift
- Provide protection against interference
 - Authenticate source of data



NTP Synchronization Modes

Multicast mode

- for high speed LANS
- Lower accuracy but efficient

Procedure call mode

- Similar to Cristian's algorithm

Symmetric mode

- Intended for master servers
- Pair of servers exchange messages and retain data to improve synchronization over time

All messages delivered unreliably with UDP

NTP messages

- Procedure call and symmetric mode
 - Messages exchanged in pairs
- NTP calculates:
 - Offset for each pair of messages
 - Estimate of offset between two clocks
 - Delay
 - Transmit time between two messages
 - Filter Dispersion
 - Estimate of error quality of results
 - Based on accuracy of server's clock and consistency of network transit time
- Use this data to find preferred server:
 - lower stratum & lowest total dispersion

NTP message structure

- Leap second indicator
 - Last minute has 59, 60, 61 seconds
- Version number
- Mode (symmetric, unicast, broadcast)
- Stratum (1=primary reference, 2-15)
- Poll interval
 - Maximum interval between 2 successive messages, nearest power of 2
- Precision of local clock
 - Nearest power of 2

NTP message structure

- Root delay
 - Total roundtrip delay to primary source
 - (16 bits seconds, 16 bits decimal)
- Root dispersion
 - Nominal error relative to primary source
- Reference clock ID
 - Atomic, NIST dial-up, radio, LORAN-C navigation system, GOES, GPS, ...
- Reference timestamp
 - Time at which clock was last set (64 bit)
- Authenticator (key ID, digest)
 - Signature (ignored in SNTP)

NTP message structure

- T₁: originate timestamp
 - Time request departed client (client's time)
- T₂: receive timestamp
 - Time request arrived at server (server's time)
- T₃: transmit timestamp
 - Time request left server (server's time)

NTP's validation tests

- Timestamp provided ≠ last timestamp received
 - duplicate message?
- Originating timestamp in message consistent with sent data
 - Messages arriving in order?
- Timestamp within range?
- Originating and received timestamps ≠ 0?
- Authentication disabled? Else authenticate
- Peer clock is synchronized?
- Don't sync with clock of higher stratum #
- Reasonable data for delay & dispersion

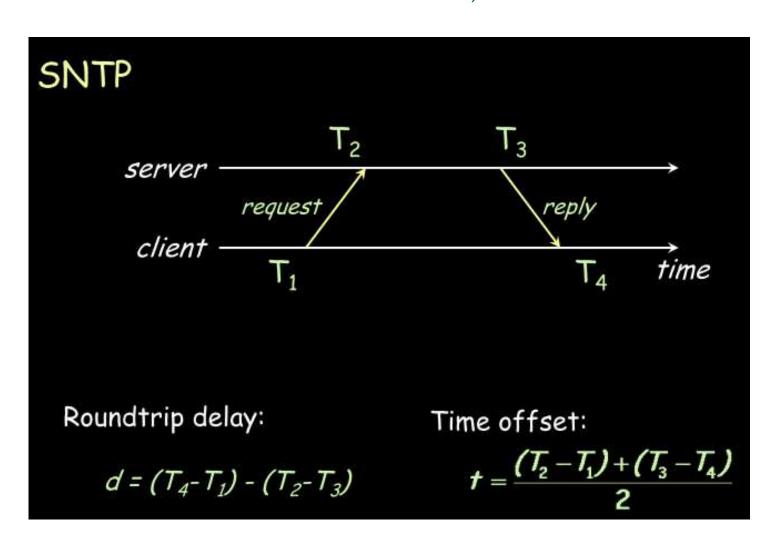
SNTP

Simple Network Time Protocol

- Based on Unicast mode of NTP
- Subset of NTP, not new protocol
- Operates in multicast or procedure call mode
- Recommended for environments where server is root node and client is leaf of synchronization subnet
- Root delay, root dispersion, reference timestamp ignored

RFC 2030, October 1996

Incluido en RFC 5905 - Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification



Dudas/Consultas

• Plataforma Ideas