Chrony 网络同步

笔记本：	RGBD_calibration		
创建时间：	2021/9/18 22:25	**更新时间：**	2021/9/18 23:21
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Chrony 是 NTP 客户端的替代品。它能以更精确的时间更快的同步系统时钟，并且它对于那些不总是在线的系统很有用。
chrony是网络时间协议（NTP）的通用实现,chrony中包含两个程序，chronyd是一个可以在启动时启动的守护程序，chronyc是一个命令行界面程序。

客户端和服务器都要安装chrony
sudo apt-get install chrony

然后开始配置服务器和客户端的配置文件/etc/chrony/chrony.conf
配置文件：chrony.conf中参数：
server：时间服务器地址；
allow ： 允许客户端；
#允许192.160.1.x网段的网同步该网段：allow 192.168.1.0/24
deny ： 拒绝客户端；；
local stratum 10：即使自己未能同步网络时间，也允许授时给其它客户端；

服务器：

server cn.ntp.org.cn.iburst
server time1.aliyun.com iburst
server time2.aliyun.com iburst
server time3.aliyun.com iburst

allow 192.168.1.0/24
local stratum 10
This directive specify the location of the file containing ID/key pairs for
NTP authentication.
keyfile /etc/chrony/chrony.keys

This directive specify the file into which chronyd will store the rate
information.
driftfile /var/lib/chrony/chrony.drift

Uncomment the following line to turn logging on.
#log tracking measurements statistics

Log files location.
logdir /var/log/chrony

Stop bad estimates upsetting machine clock.
maxupdateskew 100.0

This directive enables kernel synchronisation (every 11 minutes) of the
real-time clock. Note that it can’ t be used along with the 'rtcfile' directive.
rtcsync

```
# Step the system clock instead of slewing it if the adjustment is larger than
# one second, but only in the first three clock updates.
makestep 1 3
```

客户端：

```
server 192.168.1.100 iburst
# This directive specify the location of the file containing ID/key pairs for
# NTP authentication.
keyfile /etc/chrony/chrony.keys

# This directive specify the file into which chronyd will store the rate
# information.
driftfile /var/lib/chrony/chrony.drift

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########################################################
```

当配置完每个客户端和服务器的chrony.conf文件之后，**需要重启chrony.service**

```
sudo systemctl restart chronyd.service
```

将chrony配置成开机启动：

```
sudo systemctl enable chronyd.service
```

查看同步状态：

```
chronyc sourcestats

chronyc sources -v
```