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+	Ann - WAP to demonstrate Berkeley dode synchronization
	algoritha
-	Theory
-	
-	Clock synchronization: deal with understanding the
	process
-	It is usefull for synchronizing senders & receivers
	of message controlling joint activities of the sendizing
-	concurrent access to shored objects
-	In a centralized system - the solution is trivial
-	The pertralized server will & dictate the system
-	tions (ristion's ago & Barkeley Algorithm are some
	Solvin to dock Synchronization problem.
-	
	Berkeley Algorithm:
-	The Berkeley Algorithm was developed by
	Gusella + Zatto in 1989, does not assume that
-	any madine has on accorde time source with which
-	to Synchronize
-	Instead it opts for obtaining on average time
	from porticipating computers & synchronizing all
-	machine to that average
-	0:05
-	time (3:00). (2:00)
	2:25 12:50 tom? -6.20
	(3:25)
	(2.50) (3:25)
-	
-	

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the 10 Machine's time will be synchronized to average.

Machine with a time of 3:25 gets offet of -0.20
Machine with a time of 2:50 gets of Fret of to:15
Server adjust its own time by to:05

Condusion:

Algorithm due has provision to ignore reading from dody whose skew is too Great.

The master machine fails rong other slave doubt be elected to take over

Understand the concepts of clock synchronization berkeley algorithm of successfully implemented

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Berkley's Clock Synchronization

Code:

```
Berkley_Server.py
```

```
from functools import reduce
from dateutil import parser
import threading
import datetime
import socket
import time
# datastructure used to store client address and clock data
client data = {}
def startRecieveingClockTime(connector, address):
  while True:
     # recieve clock time
     clock_time_string = connector.recv(1024).decode()
     clock_time = parser.parse(clock_time_string)
     clock_time_diff = datetime.datetime.now() - clock_time
     client_data[address] = {
              "clock time"
                            : clock_time,
              "time_difference" : clock_time_diff,
              "connector" : connector
              }
     print("Client Data updated with: "+ str(address), end = "\n\n")
     time.sleep(5)
" master thread function used to open portal for
  accepting clients over given port "
def startConnecting(master_server):
  # fetch clock time at slaves / clients
  while True:
     # accepting a client / slave clock client
     master_slave_connector, addr = master_server.accept()
     slave_address = str(addr[0]) + ":" + str(addr[1])
     print(slave_address + " got connected successfully")
```

```
current_thread = threading.Thread(
               target = startRecieveingClockTime,
               args = (master slave connector, slave address, ))
     current_thread.start()
# subroutine function used to fetch average clock difference
def getAverageClockDiff():
  current_client_data = client_data.copy()
  time_difference_list = list(client['time_difference']
                    for client_addr, client
                      in client_data.items())
  sum_of_clock_difference = sum(time_difference_list, datetime.timedelta(0, 0))
  average_clock_difference = sum_of_clock_difference / len(client_data)
  return average_clock_difference
" master sync thread function used to generate
  cycles of clock synchronization in the network "
def synchronizeAllClocks():
  while True:
     print("New synchroniztion cycle started.")
     print("Number of clients to be synchronized: " + str(len(client_data)))
     if len(client_data) > 0:
       average_clock_difference = getAverageClockDiff()
       for client_addr, client in client_data.items():
          try:
            synchronized_time = datetime.datetime.now() + average_clock_difference
            client['connector'].send(str(synchronized_time).encode())
          except Exception as e:
```

```
print("Something went wrong while " + "sending synchronized time " + "through " +
str(client_addr))
     else:
       print("No client data." + " Synchronization not applicable.")
    print("\n\n")
     time.sleep(5)
# function used to initiate the Clock Server / Master Node
def initiateClockServer(port = 8080):
  master_server = socket.socket()
  master_server.setsockopt(socket.SOL_SOCKET,socket.SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
  print("Socket at master node created successfully\n")
  master_server.bind((", port))
  # Start listening to requests
  master_server.listen(10)
  print("Clock server started...\n")
  # start making connections
  print("Starting to make connections...\n")
  master_thread = threading.Thread(
               target = startConnecting,
               args = (master_server, ))
  master_thread.start()
  # start synchroniztion
  print("Starting synchronization parallely...\n")
  sync_thread = threading.Thread(
                target = synchronizeAllClocks,
                args = ())
  sync_thread.start()
# Driver function
```

if __name__ == '__main__':

```
# Trigger the Clock Server
initiateClockServer(port = 8080)
```

Berkley_Client.py

```
from timeit import default_timer as timer
from dateutil import parser
import threading
import datetime
import socket
import time
# client thread function used to send time at client side
def startSendingTime(slave_client):
       while True:
              # provide server with clock time at the client
              slave_client.send(str(datetime.datetime.now()).encode())
               print("Recent time sent successfully",end = "\n\n")
              time.sleep(5)
# client thread function used to receive synchronized time
def startReceivingTime(slave_client):
       while True:
```

```
# receive data from the server
Synchronized_time = parser.parse(slave_client.recv(1024).decode())

print("Synchronized time at the client is: " + str(Synchronized_time), end = "\n\n")
```

function used to Synchronize client process time def initiateSlaveClient(port = 8080):

```
slave_client = socket.socket()

# connect to the clock server on local computer
slave_client.connect(('127.0.0.1', port))

# start sending time to server
print("Starting to receive time from server\n")
```

