What claimed is:

1. A service transmission method, comprising:

   acquiring, by a base station, a service transmission pattern provided by a sender, the service transmission pattern at least comprising one of the following information: starting time of a service transmission, ending time of the service transmission, a service transmission period or interval, a service transmission time length in each transmission period, a data packet size or Guaranteed Bit Rate (GBR) in each transmission period, and a service transmission delay requirement;

   pre-configuring, by the base station, a transport resource according to the service transmission pattern;

   acquiring, by the base station, user data provided by the sender, the user data containing a taking-effective time point of a service at a destination end; and

   transmitting, by the base station, the user data to the destination end through the transport resource before the taking-effective time point.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the transport resource at least comprises one of the following: a resource starting position, a resource period or interval, and a resource active time length in each resource period.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein there are multiple service transmission patterns, the multiple service transmission patterns coexist in the service transmission, or the multiple service transmission patterns exist in the service transmission according to a temporal sequence.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein pre-configuring, by the base station, the transport resource according to the transmission pattern comprises:

   pre-configuring, by the base station, a periodic transport resource for each service transmission pattern, or configuring, by the base station, different activation time for each service transmission pattern in a periodic transport resource.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the transport resource is configured through Radio Resource Control (RRC) signaling and/or configured through Downlink Control Information (DCI).

6. The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

feeding back a state of the destination end and/or a user data transmission delay to the sender for the sender to determine a time advance for next user data sending.

7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the sender is an Application Server (AS), and the destination is User Equipment (UE).

8. The method according to claim 7, wherein acquiring, by the base station, the service transmission pattern provided by the sender comprises:

   receiving, by an Access and Mobility Management Function (AMF)/User Plane Function (UPF), the user data and/or service transmission pattern sent by the AS;

   sending, by the AMF/UPF, a paging message to the base station, sending, by the base station, a paging message to the UE, and establishing or resuming RRC connections between the UE, the base station and the AMF/UPF; and

   receiving, by the base station, the service transmission pattern from the AMF/UPF.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the sender is first UE, and the destination is the AS or second UE.

10. The method according to any one of claims 1-10, wherein a type of the service is an Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) service.

11. A service transmission method, comprising:

    acquiring, by a base station, a service transmission delay requirement and user data provided by a sender, the user data containing an instruction sequence of a service and a taking-effective time point of the instruction sequence at a destination end; and

    transmitting, by the base station, the user data to the destination end based on the service transmission delay requirement before the taking-effective time point of the instruction.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the user data contains multiple instruction sequences, and each instruction sequence has corresponding a taking-effective time point.

13. The method according to claim 11, wherein the instruction sequence comprises at least one of the following information: starting time of the instruction sequence, ending time of an instruction, a content of the instruction sequence and an interval of the instruction sequence.

14. The method according to claim 11, further comprising:

feeding back a state of the destination end and/or a user data transmission delay to the sender for the sender to determine a time advance for next user data sending.

15. The method according to claim 11, wherein the sender is an Application Server (AS), and the destination end is User Equipment (UE); or, the sender is first UE, and the destination end is the AS or second UE.

~~16. A clock synchronization method, comprising:~~

~~receiving, by a first node, an indication message indicating that a second node has a clock source from the second node;~~

~~sending, by the first node, a clock synchronization request to the second node, the clock synchronization request containing sending time T1 of the synchronization request;~~

~~receiving, by the first node, a clock synchronization response from the second node, the clock synchronization response containing the sending time T1 of the synchronization request, receiving time T2 of the clock synchronization request at the second node and sending time T3 of the clock synchronization response; and~~

~~by the first node, calculating a clock difference T_{diff} of the first node and the second node according to the sending time T1 of the synchronization request, the receiving time T2 of the clock synchronization request, the sending time T3 of the clock synchronization response and receiving time T4 of the clock synchronization response and determining a clock of the second node according to the clock difference.~~

~~17. The method according to claim 16, wherein the first node calculates the clock difference of the first node and the second node according to the following formula:~~

$$\begin{cases} T1 + Delay + T_{diff} = T2 \\ T3 + Delay - T_{diff} = T4 \end{cases},$$

~~where Delay is a transmission delay between the first node and the second node, and T_{diff} is the clock difference of the first node and the second node.~~

~~18. The method according to claim 16, before receiving, by the first node, the indication message indicating existence of the clock source from the second node, further comprising:~~

~~setting, by the first node, default clock information of the first node, and setting, by the second node, clock information of the second node according to the clock source.~~

~~19. The method according to claim 16, wherein the first node is a base station without any clock source or a clock control node, and the second node is a base station with a clock source.~~

~~20.~~16. An electronic device, comprising a memory and a processor, wherein a computer program is stored in the memory; and the processor is configured to run the computer program to execute the methods as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 15~~19~~.