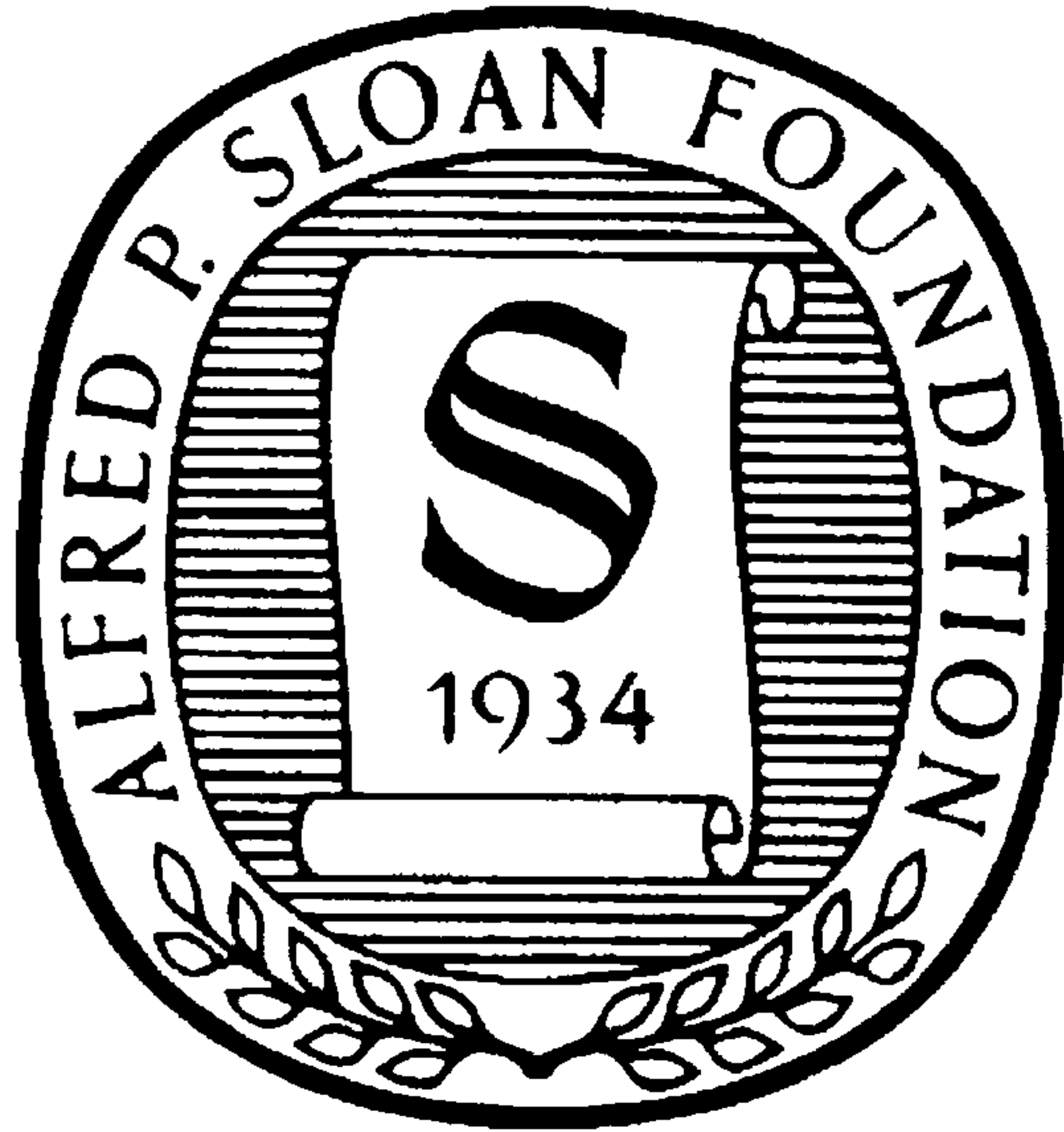


# A P2P Dropbox

@mafintosh



**dat**  
DATA



8 person team

Based in 5 countries

>1500 npm modules

>1500 npm modules

(~0.5% of npm)



We make tools that help scientists  
share data

We make tools that help scientists  
share data

(and other people as well)

Data === Files

Existing great file sharing tools



- Extremely easy to use
- Centralised / High cost
- Who owns the data?
- Sustainable?



- Decentralised / P2P
- Massive adopted / Simple protocol
- Only works for static files
- Scales worse on really big data sets
- No diffs

We can do better

- Easy to use, but not centralised like Dropbox
- Decentralised / P2P but not for piracy like BitTorrent
- Build for modern use cases



- Easy to use, but not centralised like Dropbox
- Decentralised / P2P but not for piracy like BitTorrent
- Build for modern **(scientific)** use cases

A next generation file sharing tool

# Real time / Live data

(get only the data you need and get updates when it changes)

# Decentralised

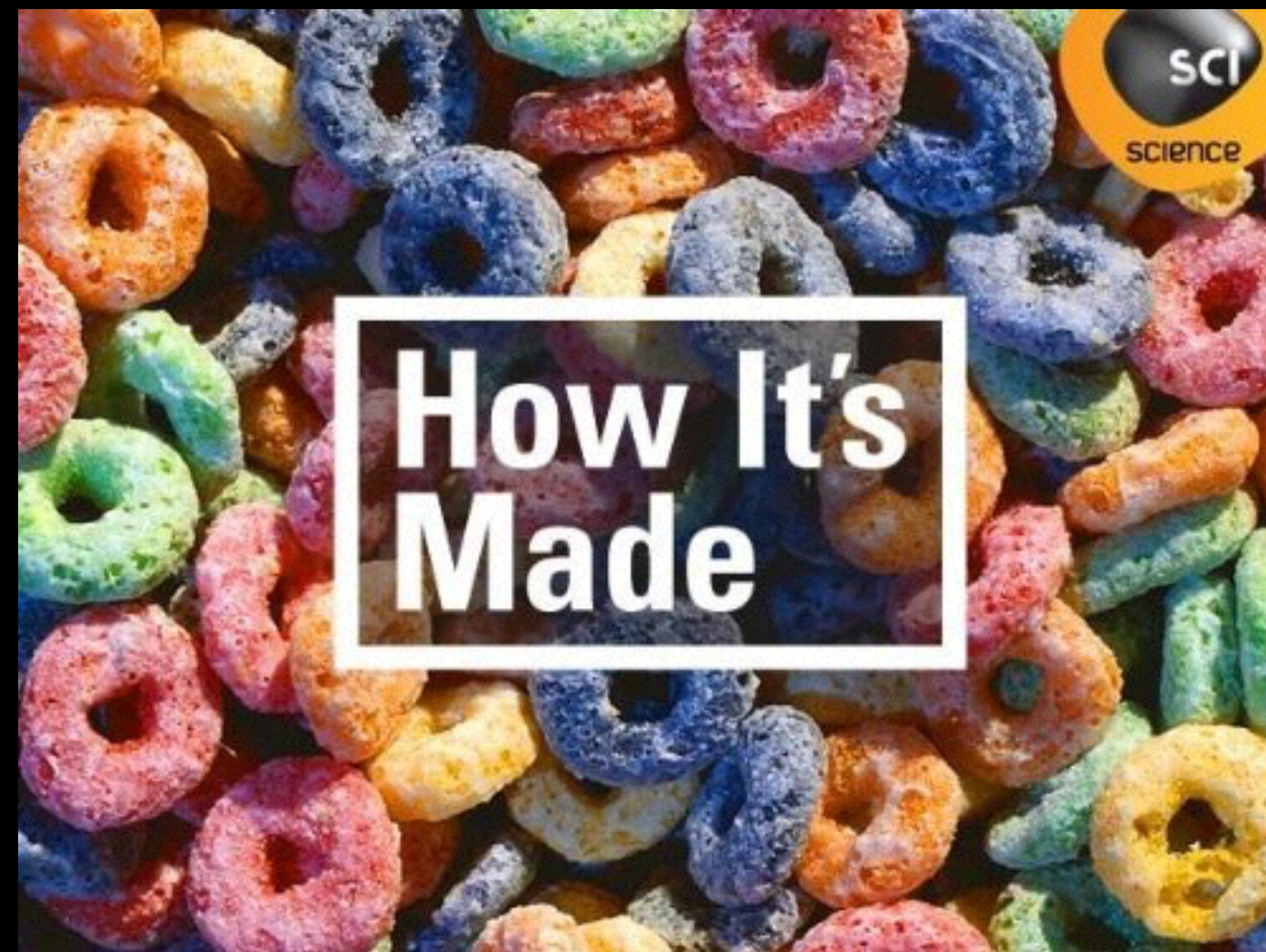
(no servers / data centers needed, actually serverless)

# Diffable

(sharing two similar data sets should only share the diff)

```
npm install -g
```





Append only logs



# Append only logs

(a list of data you only ever append to, *get it?*)

# Append only ~~logs~~ lists

(a list of data you only ever append to, *get it?*)

(Append item to list) →

Data item #0

Data item #0

Data item #1

(Append item to list) →

Data item #0

Data item #1

Data item #2

(Append item to list) →

Why “Append Only Logs”?

- A simple data structure
- Immutable
- Logical ordering
- Easy to digest / index

How can we share append only logs?



# How can we share append only logs?

(over a p2p network where we don't trust other people)

# Merkle Trees

# Merkle Trees

(a tree structure that verifies data)

# Merkle Trees

(a tree structure that verifies data)

(unrelated to Angela Merkel)



# Merkle Trees

(a tree structure that verifies data)

(unrelated to Angela Merkel)



Data #0

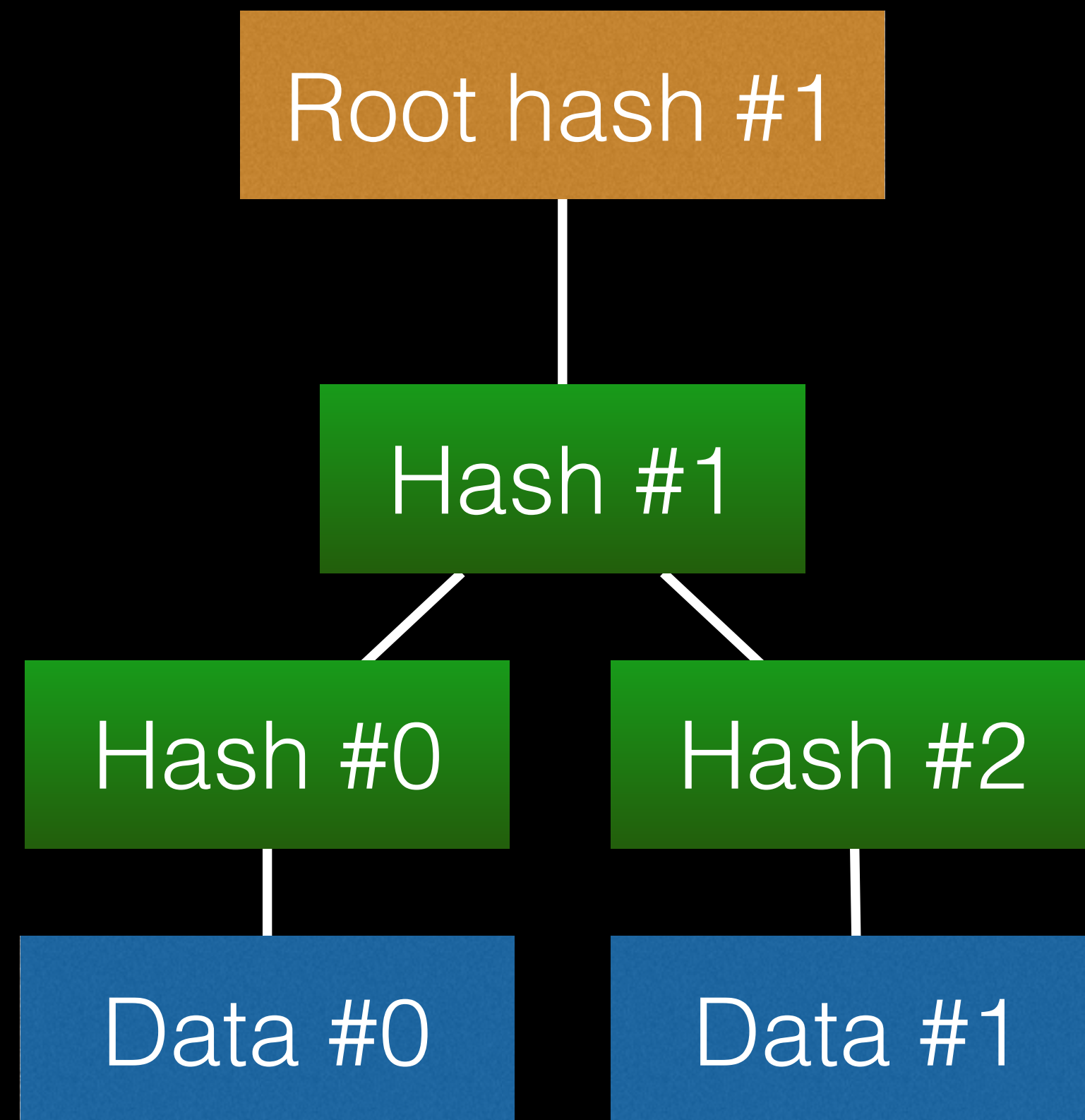
Root hash #0

```
graph TD; A[Root hash #0] --> B[Hash #0]; B --> C[Data #0];
```

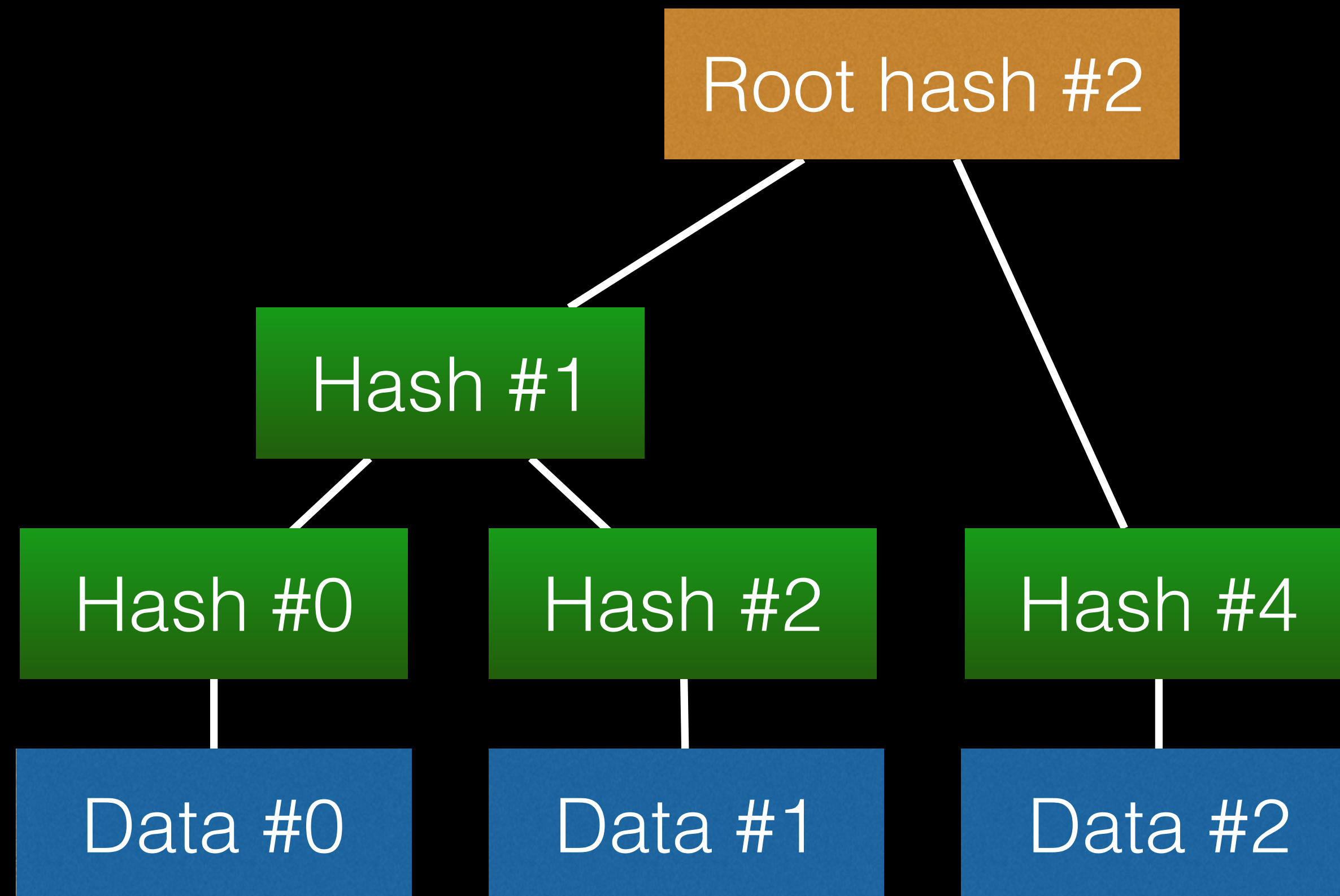
The diagram consists of three rectangular boxes stacked vertically and connected by short vertical lines. The top box is orange and contains the text 'Root hash #0'. The middle box is green and contains the text 'Hash #0'. The bottom box is blue and contains the text 'Data #0'. The connections indicate a downward flow from the root hash to the hash, and then to the data.

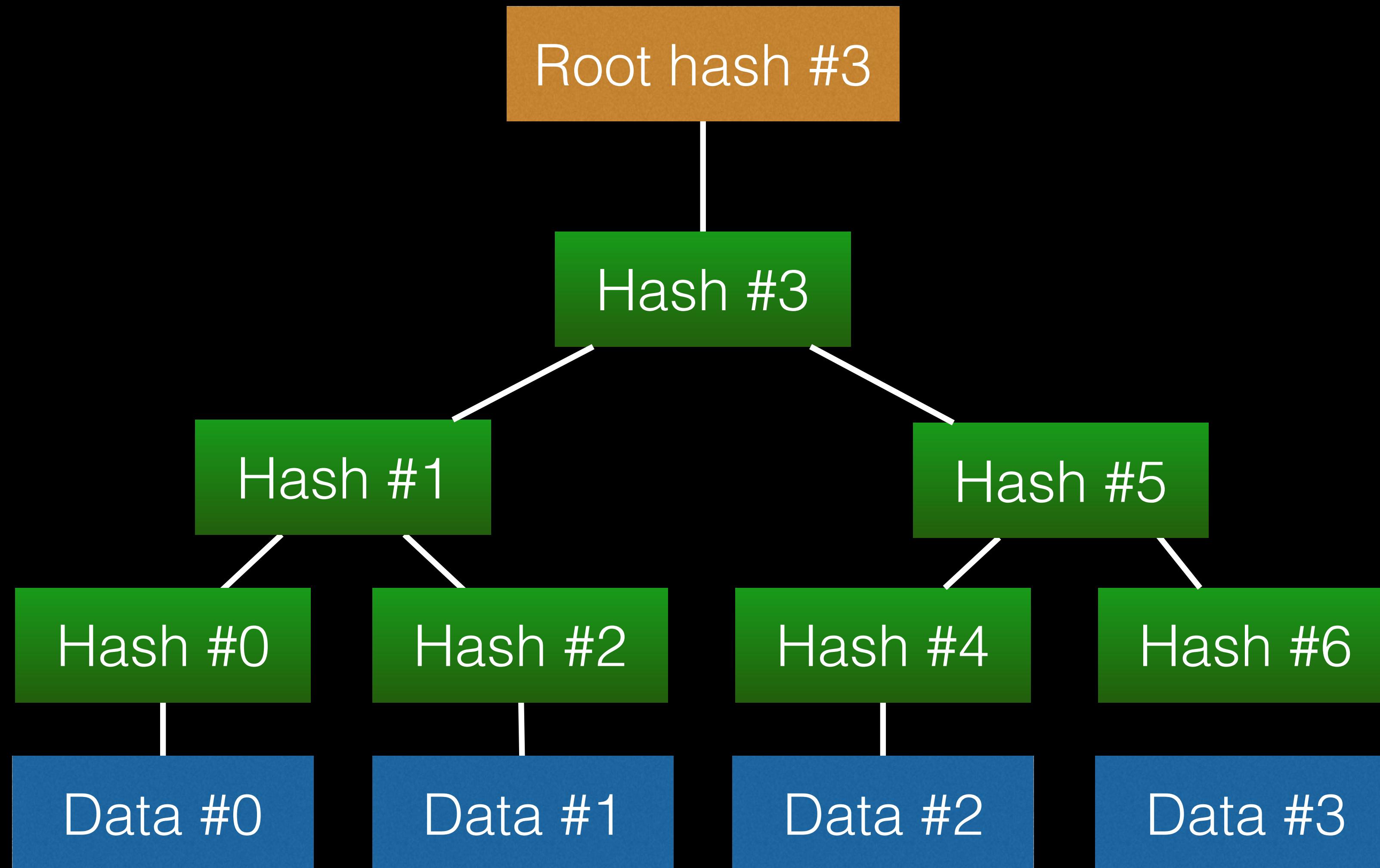
Hash #0

Data #0









Root hash #3

verifies all the data

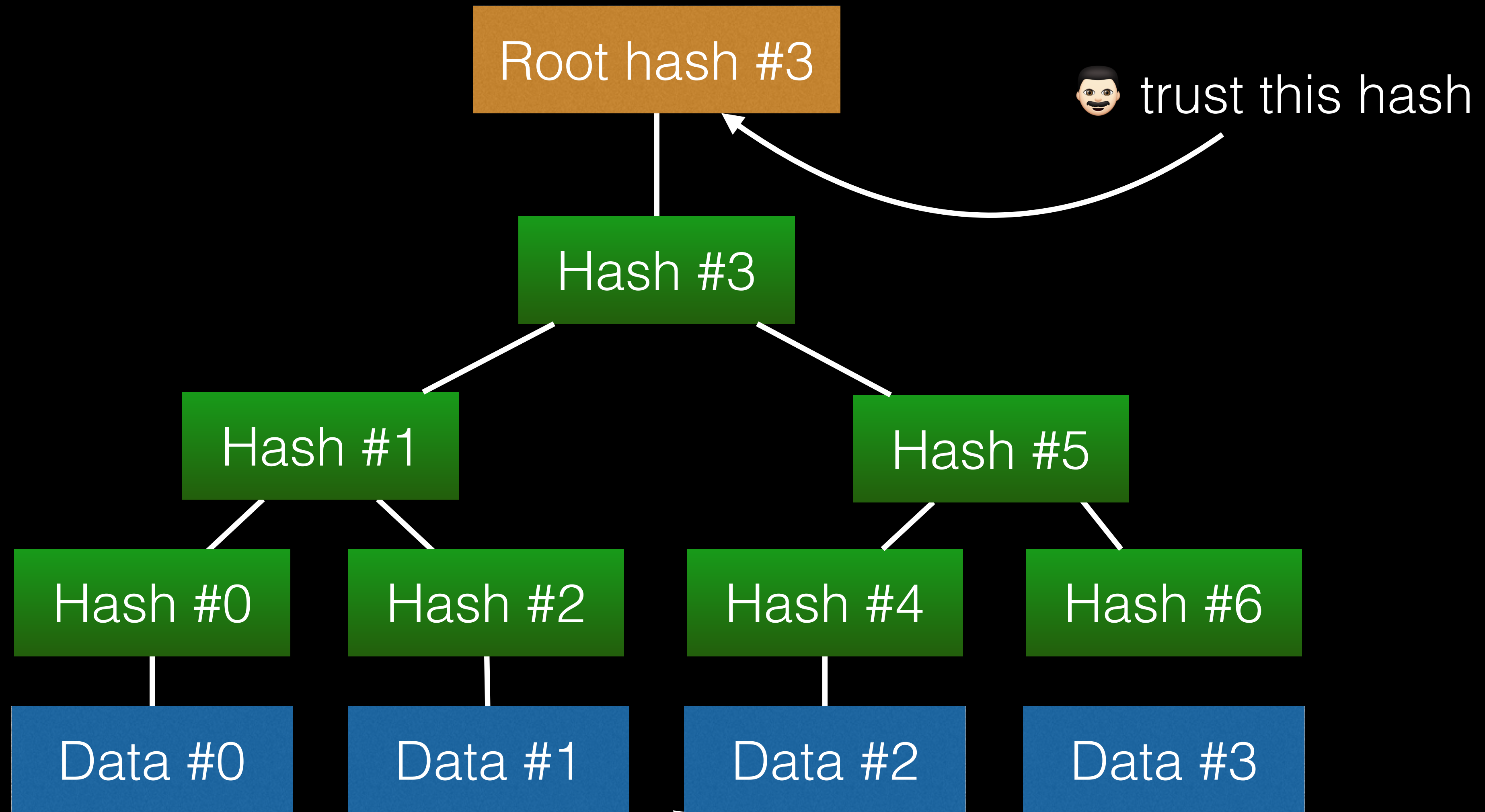


wants to share

Data #2

with





 wants to share this

 trust this hash

Root hash #3

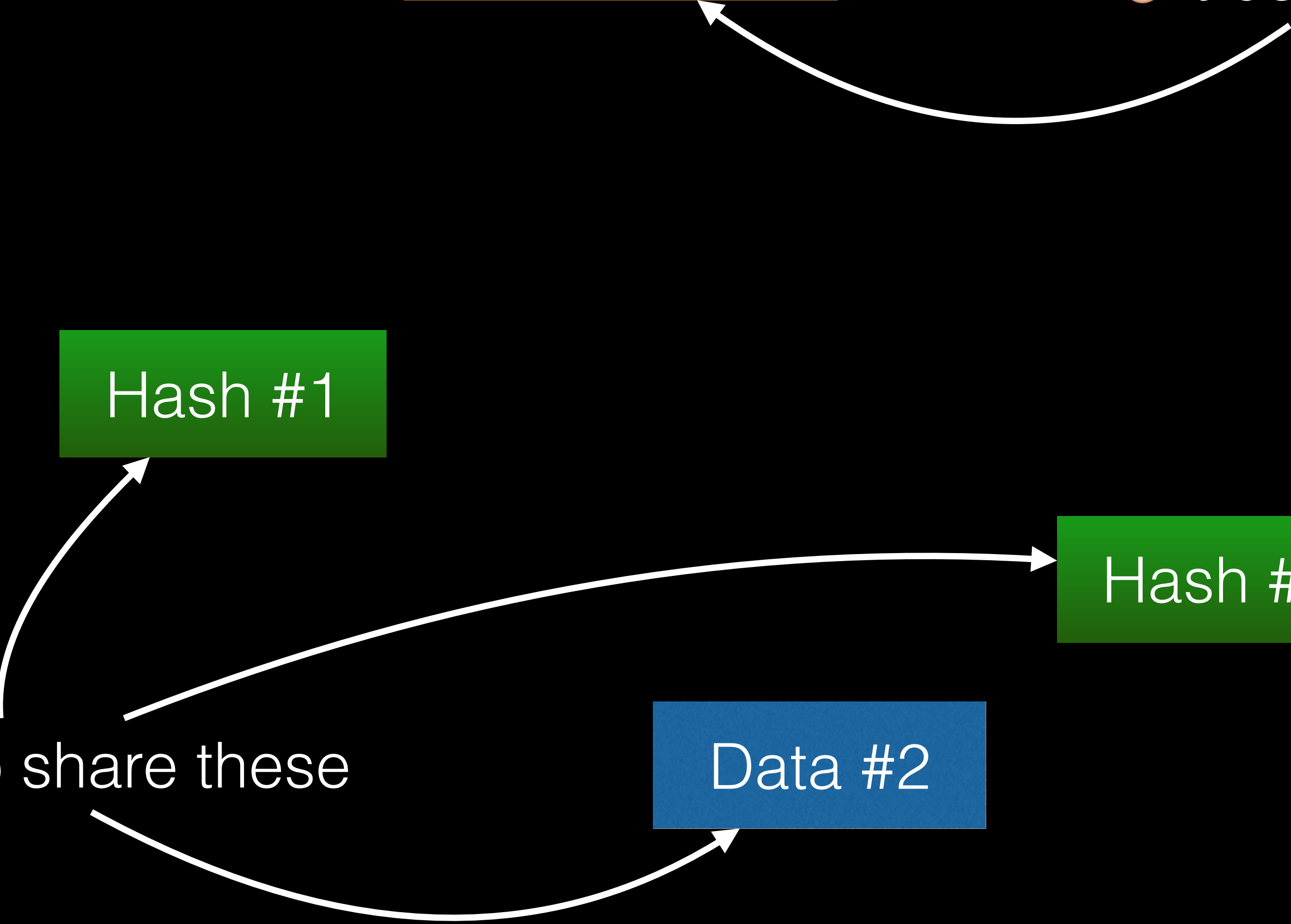
 trust this hash

Hash #1

Hash #6

 needs to share these

Data #2



Root hash #3

```
graph TD; Root[Root hash #3] --- Hash1[Hash #1]; Root --- Hash4[Hash #4]; Hash4 --- Data2[Data #2]; Hash6[Hash #6];
```

Hash #1

Hash #4

Hash #6

Data #2

Root hash #3

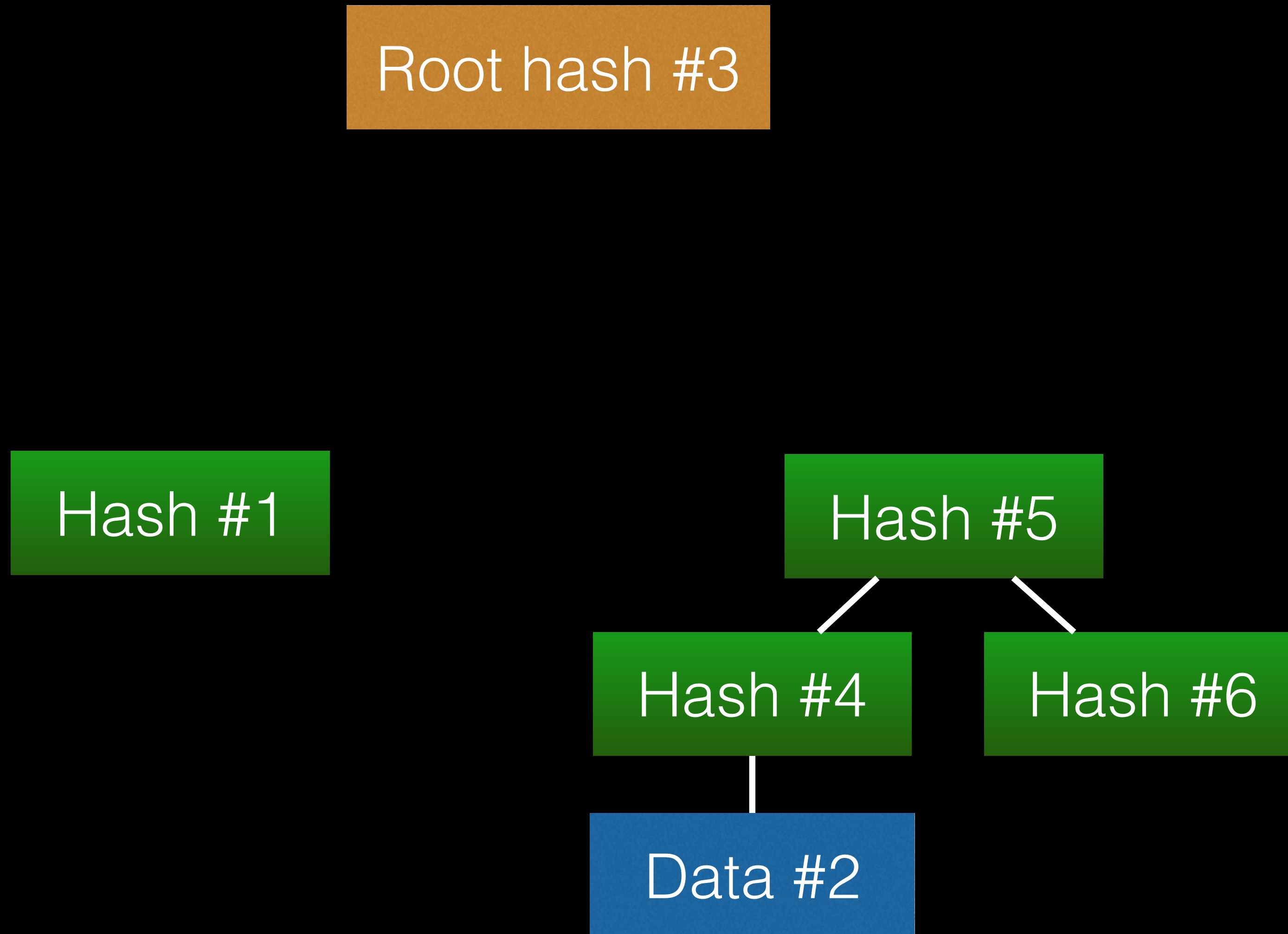
Hash #1

Hash #5

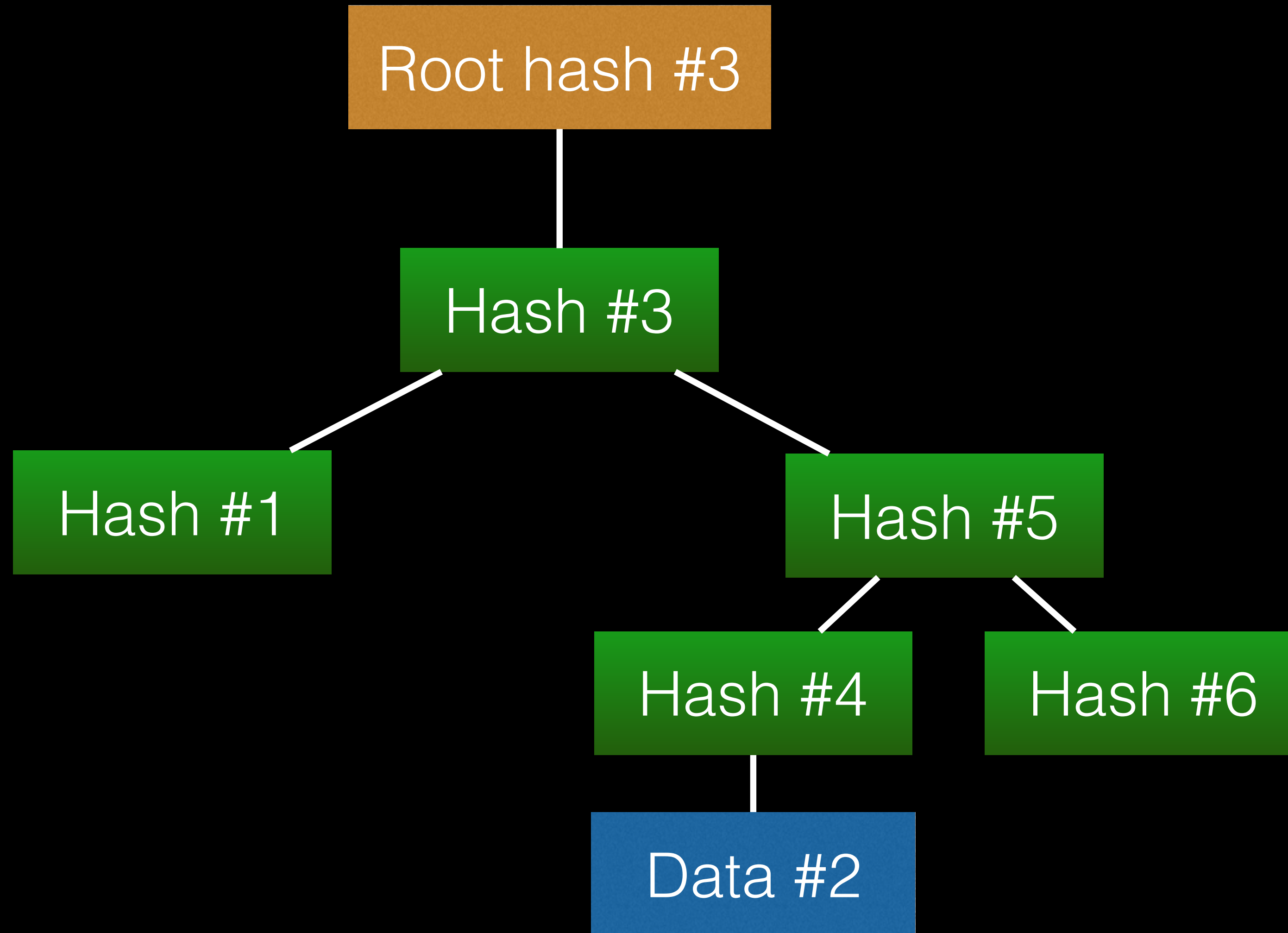
Hash #4

Hash #6

Data #2











checks that

Hash #3

match

Root hash #3

 only needs to send  $O(\log(n))$  hashes to 



👩 only needs to send  $O(\log(n))$  hashes to 👨





👩 only needs to send  $O(\log(n))$  hashes to 👨  
(can easily be optimised to never send the same hash twice)



👩 only needs to send  $O(\log(n))$  hashes to 👨  
(can easily be optimised to never send the same hash twice)  
(come ask me later, i'm fun at parties)

Real time

Every time we append data **Root hash** changes



Crypto to the rescue

# Generate a key pair

Secret Key

+

Public Key



trusts

Public Key

Secret Key

👤 signs the root

Root hash #2

Hash #1

Hash #0

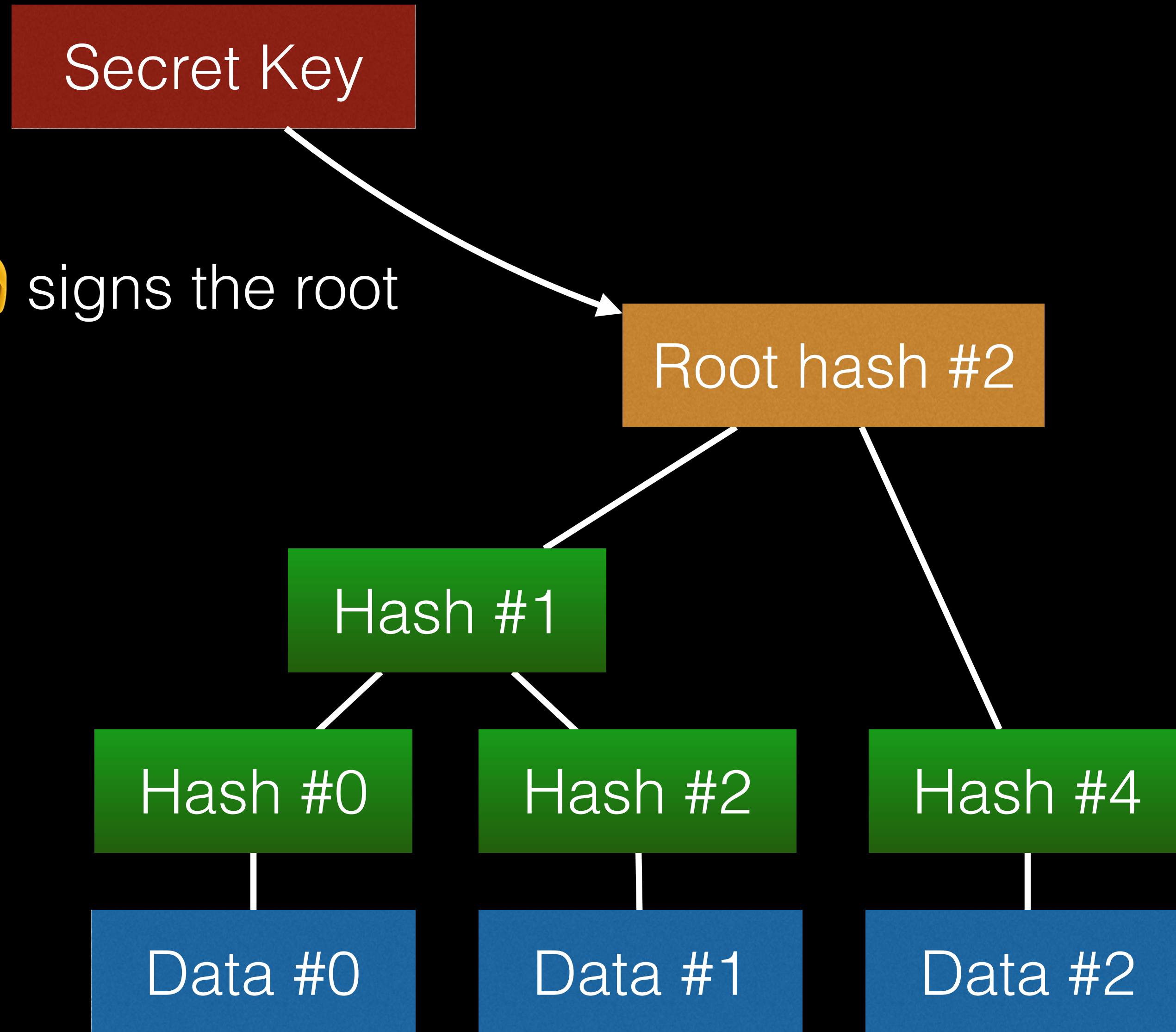
Hash #2

Hash #4

Data #0

Data #1

Data #2



Secret Key

Root hash #3

👤 signs the new root

Hash #3

Hash #1

Hash #5

Hash #0

Hash #2

Hash #4

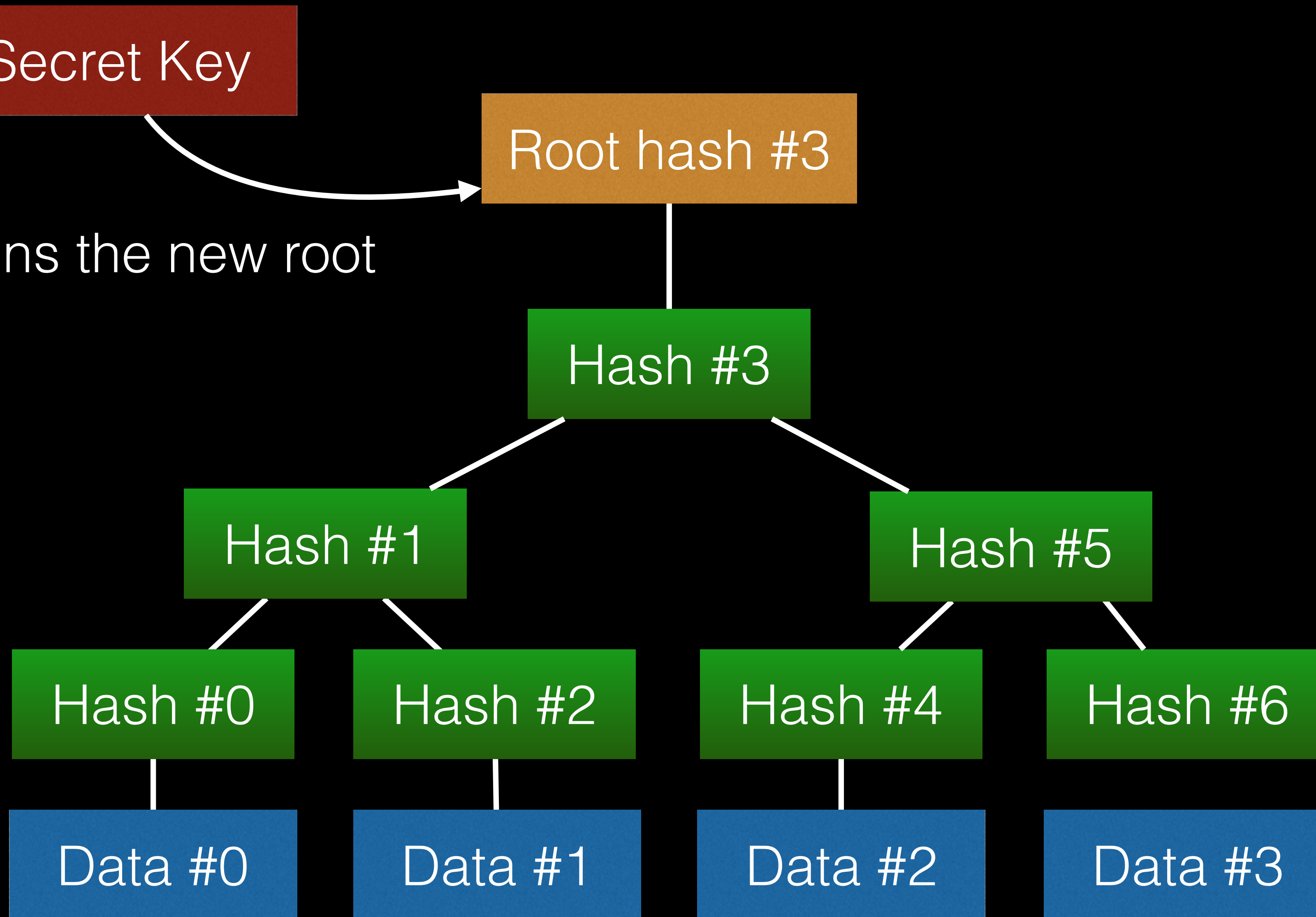
Hash #6

Data #0

Data #1

Data #2

Data #3





uses

Public Key

to verify

Root hash

signatures

```
npm install hypercore
```

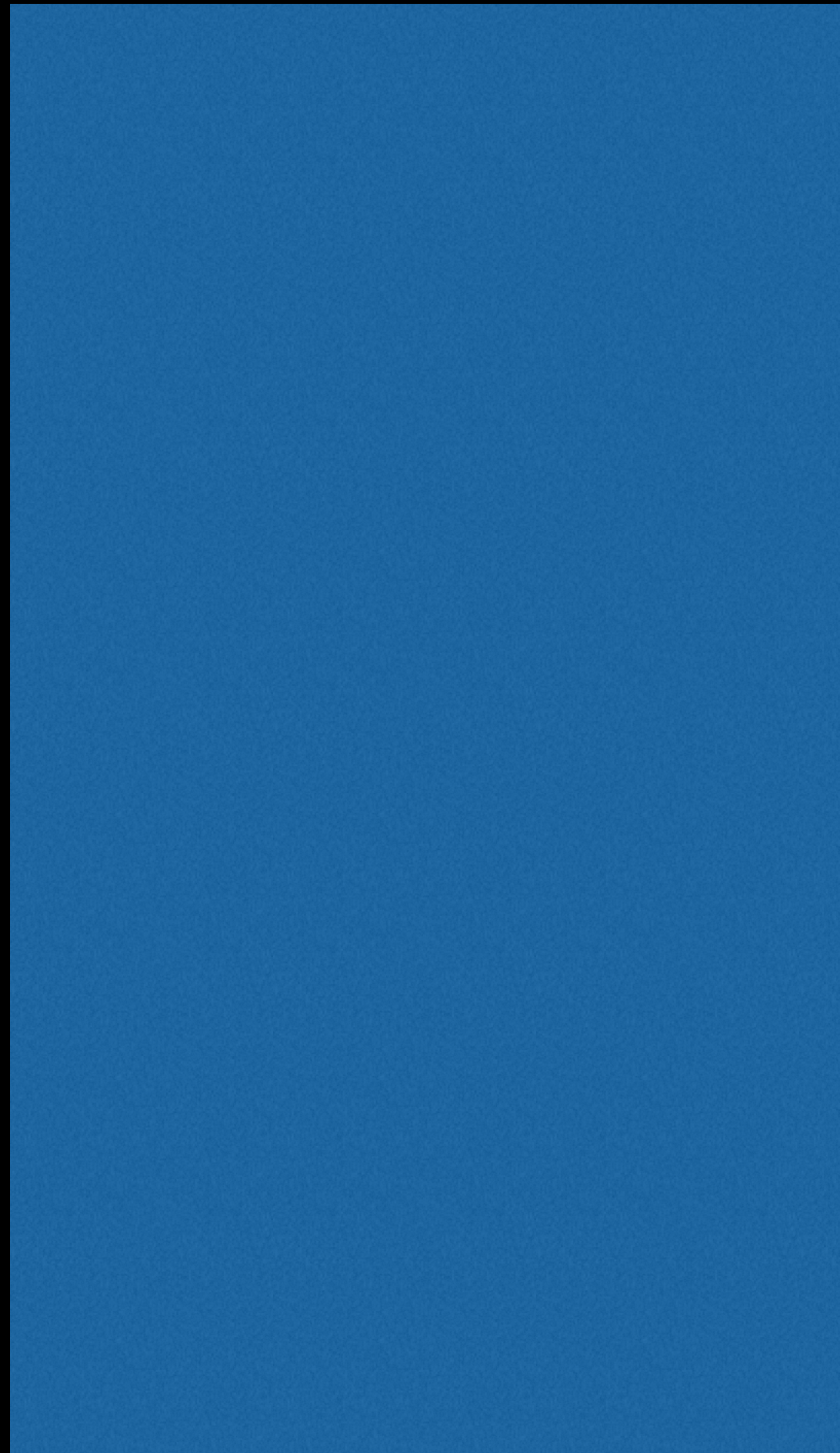
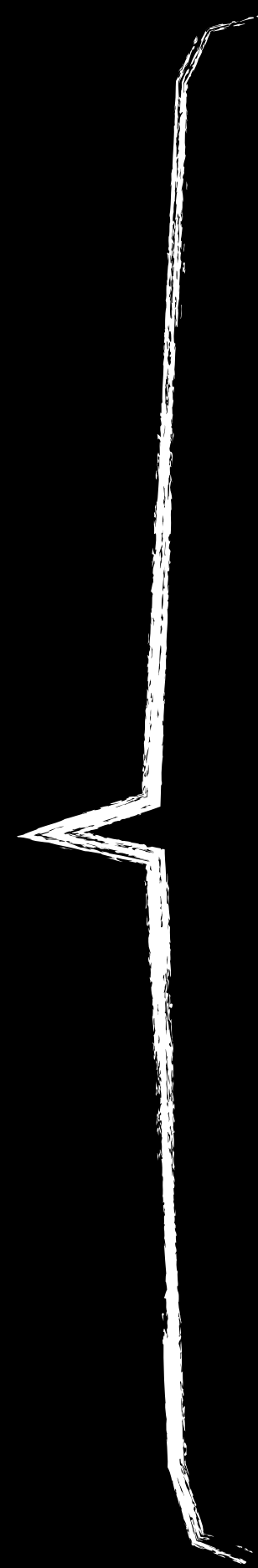
(demo)



How do we turn append only logs into a file sharing tool?

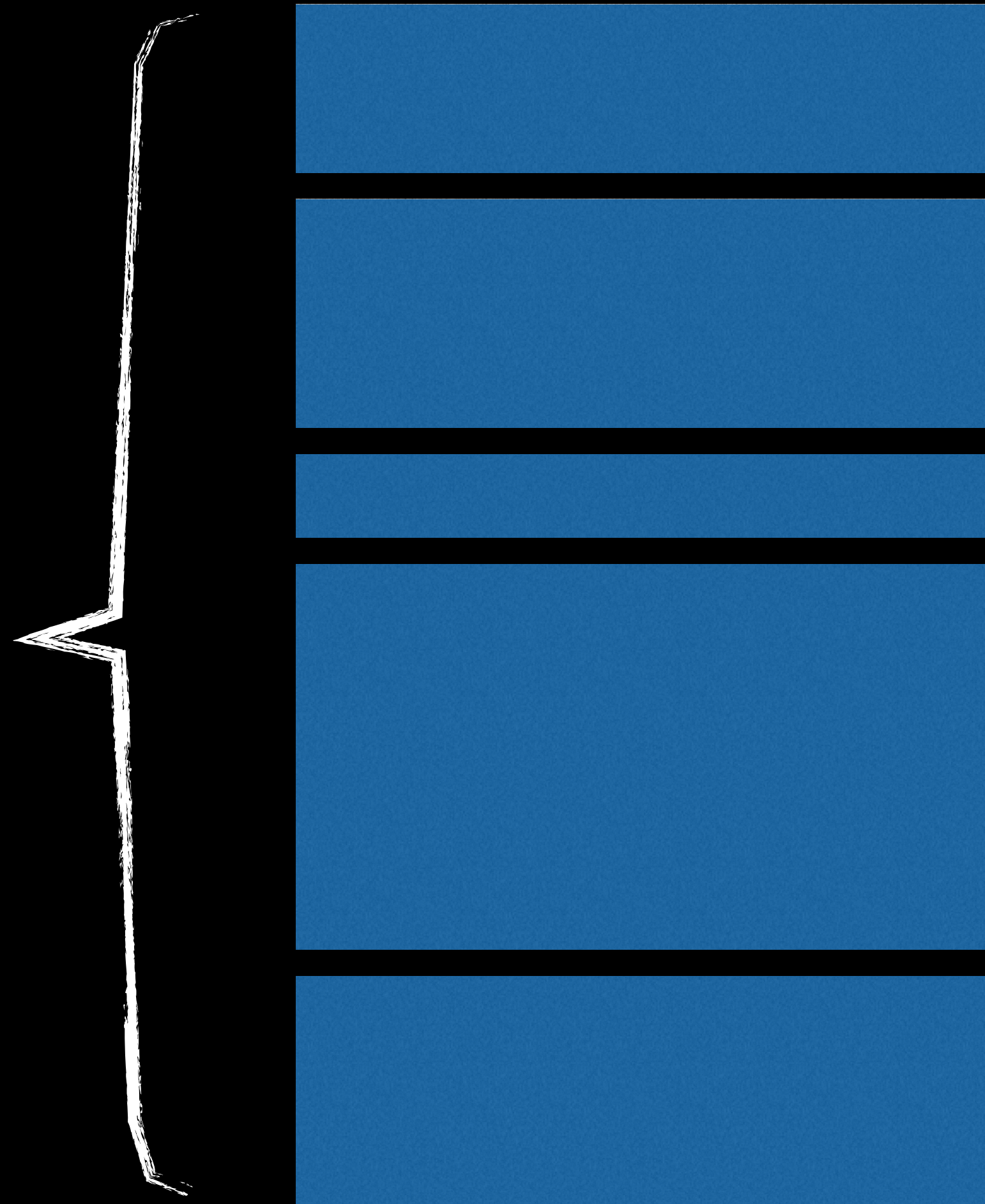
# Take a file

~/cool.data

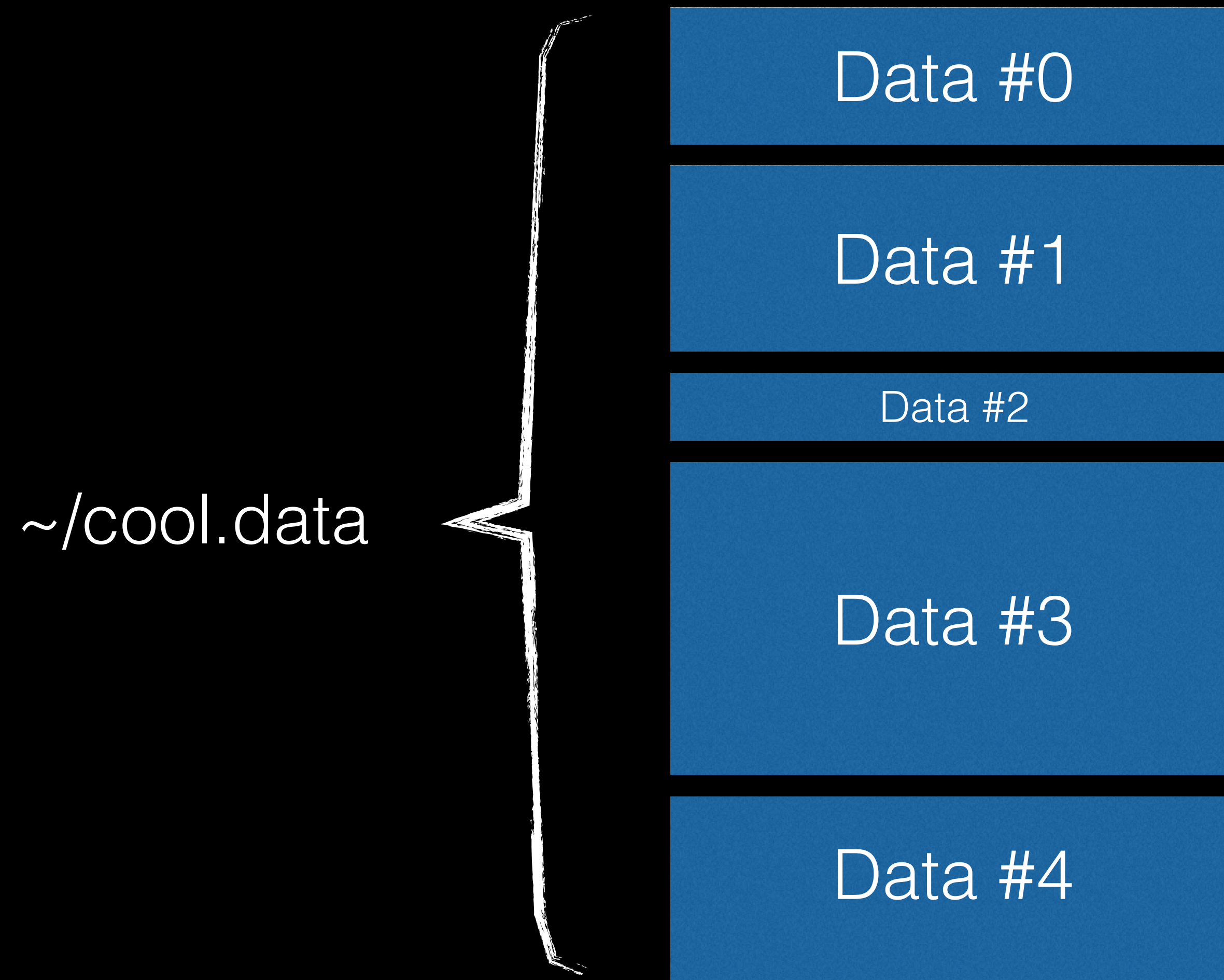


# Cut it into pieces

~/cool.data



# Insert each piece into the log



Diffable

Divide a file into chunks that are unlikely to change when the file is updated

Example: git

```
function hello () {  
    var world = 'world'  
    console.log('hello', world)  
}
```



```
function hello () {  
  var world = 'world'  
  console.log('hello', world)  
}
```

(One line per chunk)

```
function hello () {  
  var world = 'universe'  
  console.log('hello', world)  
}
```

(Edit one line)

```
function hello () {  
  var world = 'universe'  
  console.log('hello', world)  
}
```

(3/4 chunks unchanged)

Only works for text files

# Rabin fingerprinting

(Content defined chunking)

Scans through the file and creates chunks  
based on the actual file content





(A new part is inserted in the middle of the file)

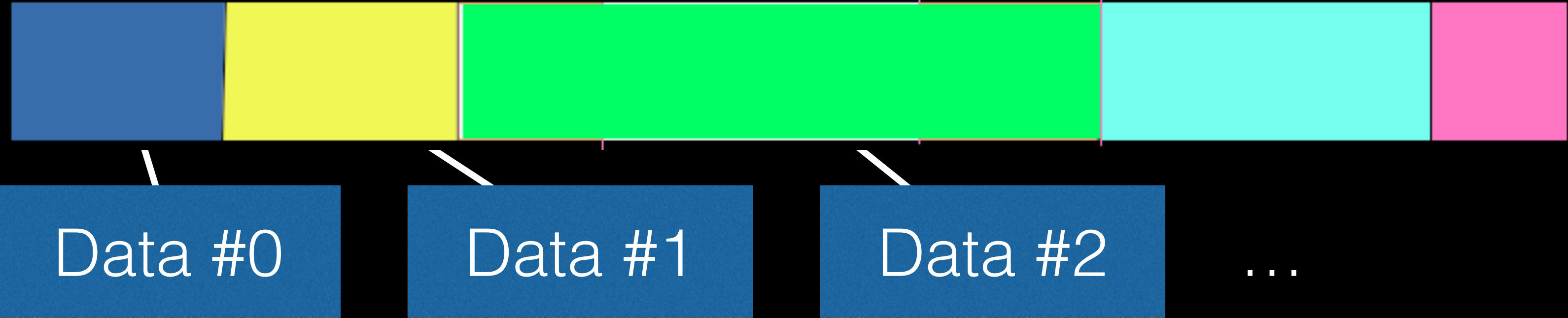


(Only the neighbouring chunks are changed)

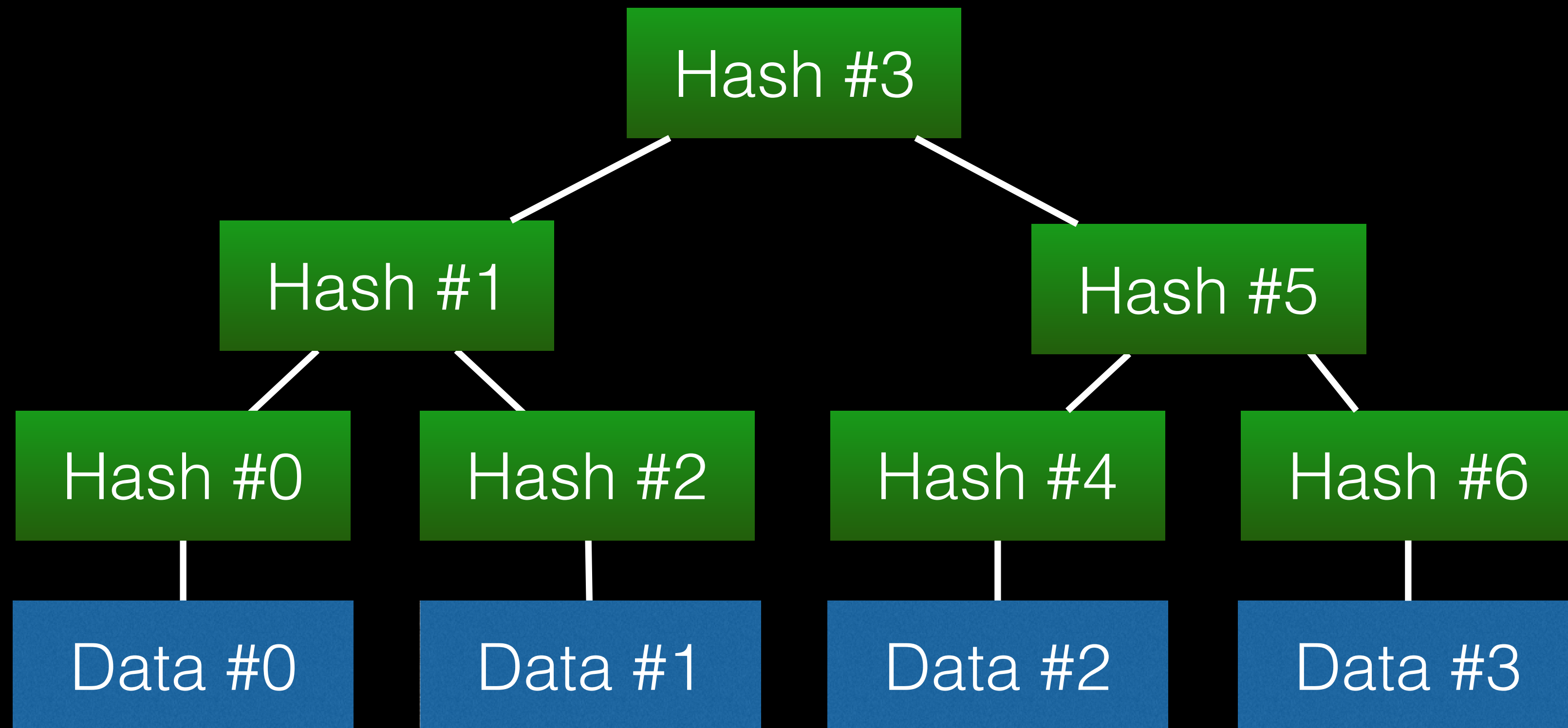


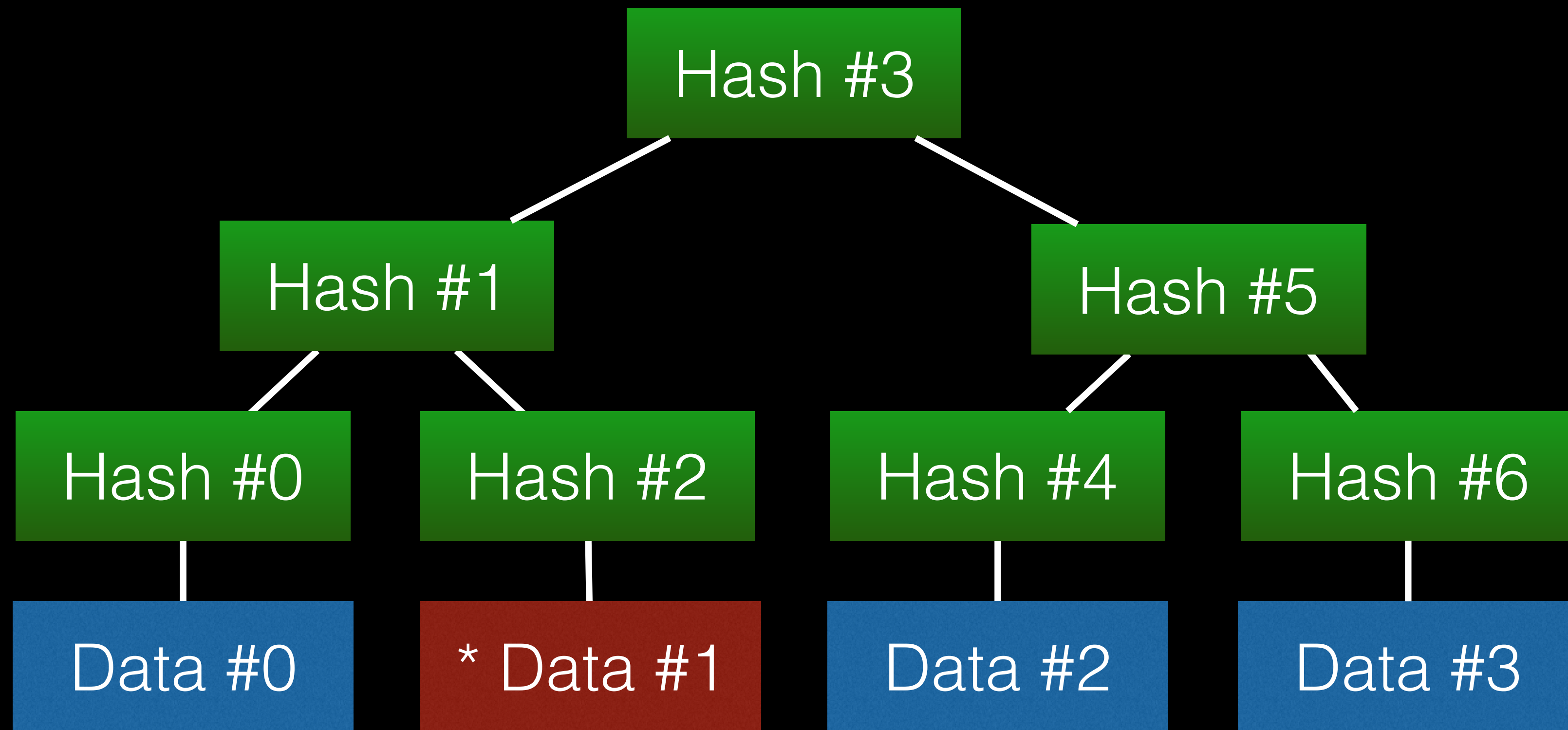
```
npm install rabin
```

Each Rabin chunk is an entry in our append only log

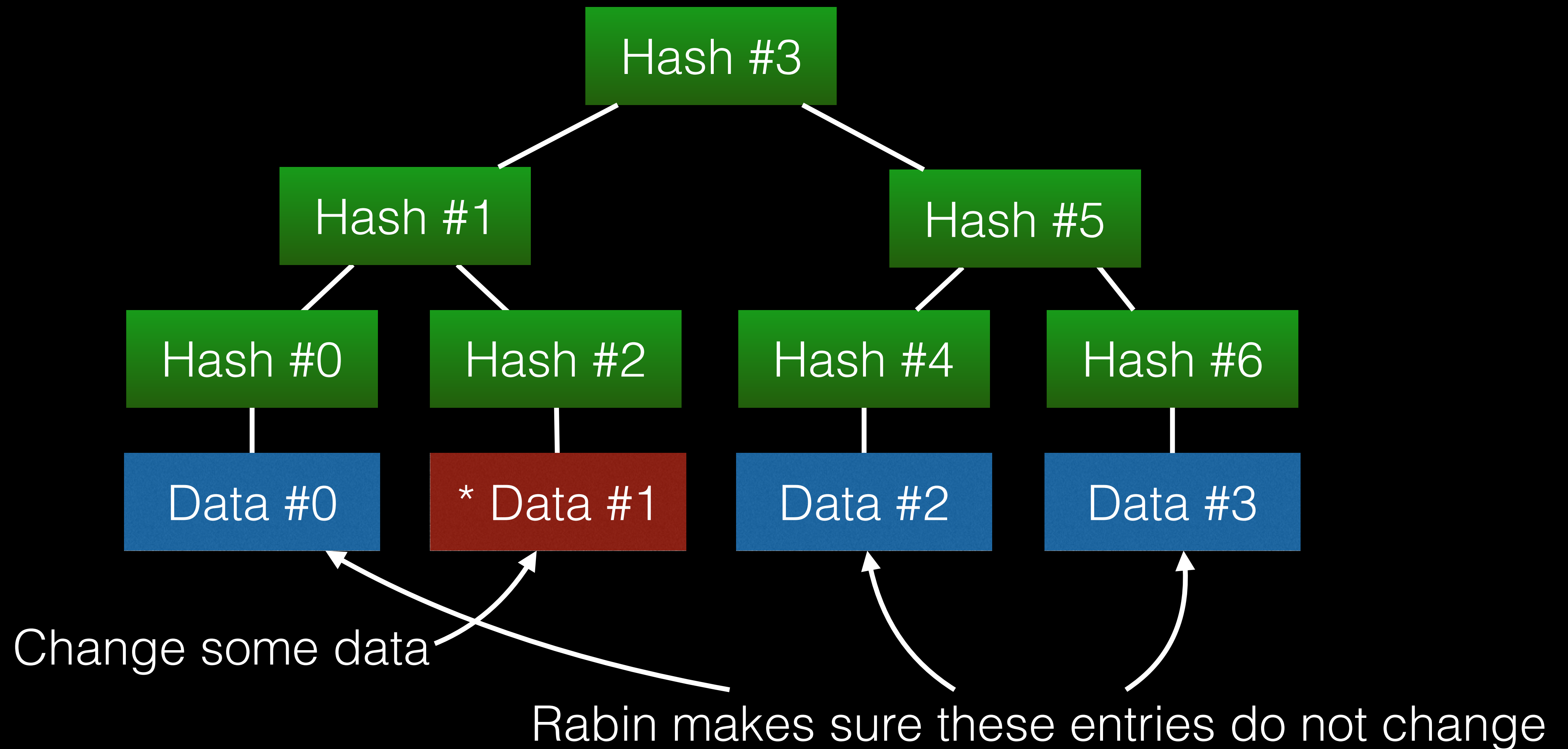


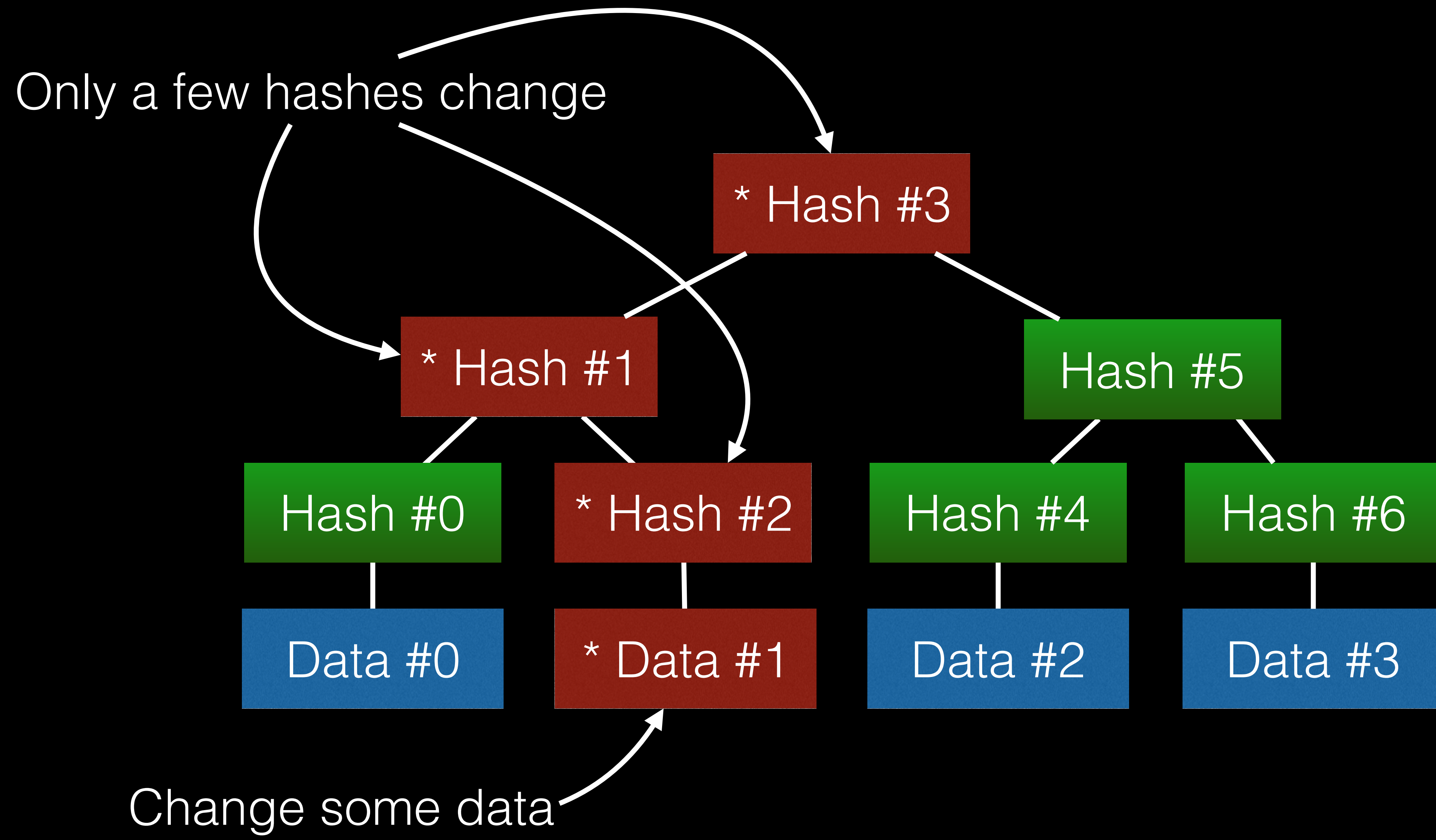
Merkle trees + Rabin = ❤️





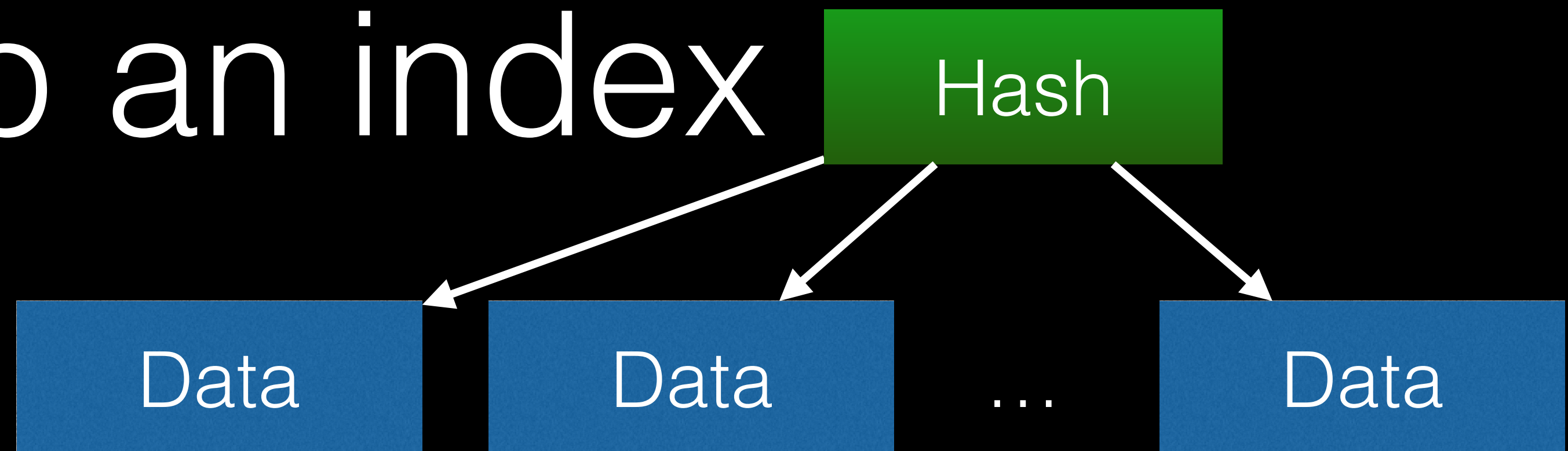
Change some data







# Keep an index



See the same **Hash** twice, just copy the **Data**

See the same **Hash** twice, just copy the **Data**

(no need to re-download it)

See the same **Hash** twice, just copy the **Data**

(no need to re-download it)

(can be ... easily ... optimised for space)

```
npm install hyperdrive
```



(demo)



is a cli tool and desktop app that manages hyperdrives



(demo)

Great apps build on





# Beaker browser

<https://github.com/beakerbrowser/beaker>



# Science Fair

<https://github.com/codeforscience/sciencefair>

# Read our paper

<https://github.com/datproject/docs/blob/master/papers/dat-paper.pdf>

# Thank you!

<https://github.com/mafintosh/hypercore>

<https://github.com/maxogden/rabin>

<https://github.com/mafintosh/hyperdrive>

<https://github.com/datproject/dat>