

IPFS

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Traditional File Sharing Explained

- HTTP servers
- Request and response
- Centralized!! What happen if a server goes down? problem!!
- Censorship
 - Bahrain: 2012–present.
 - Belarus: 2006–8, 2012–present.
 - China: 2008–present.
 - Cuba: 2006–present.
 - Ethiopia: 2014–present.
 - North Korea: 2006–present.
- Uses HTTP for websites
 - Client send a request to server
 - Content is loaded using URL (Location Based Addressing)
 - Client need to know location
- Why?
 - More control over service quality
 - No alternative that can handle high traffic

InterPlanetary File System (IPFS)

- Peer-to-Peer
- Distributed
- Content Based Addressing
- Client need to just know what file is needed

Learned and combined following

- DHT
 - Used for peer to peer addressing and file object address
- Git
 - Learned the versioning from git
 - Using Markle DAG
 - Immutable objects represent Files (blob), Directories (tree), and Changes (commit).
- SFS
 - Self Certified Filesystems
 - Learned the address of the nodes which is hash of public key
- Bittorrent
 - Block Exchanges
 - tit-for-tat

Design

- Identities
 - Hash of node's public key (NodeId)
- Network
 - Transport: WebRTC DataChannels
 - Reliability: using uTP or SCTP
 - Connectivity: ICE NAT traversal
 - Integrity: optional hash checksum
 - Authenticity: optional HMAC with sender's public key
- Routing
 - Using IPFS's DHT: small file (less 1kb) saved on table, others stores references of NodeIds
- Block Exchange
 - BitSwap from bittorrent
 - Want_list and have_list

Design Continued

- Object Merkle DAG

- Directed Acyclic Graph
 - Content Addressing
 - Tamper Resistant

- Paths

- `/ipfs/<hash-of-object>/<name-path-to-object>`

- Local Objects

- Files and blocks stored locally on a node

- Object Pinning:

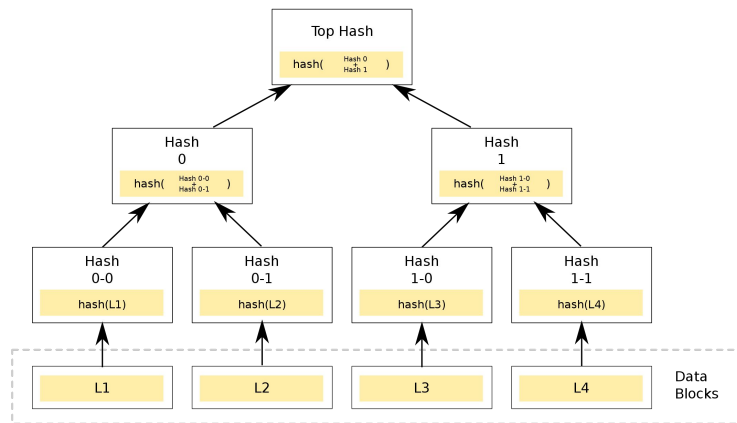
- Pinning an object locally and store it locally

- Publishing Objects

- Adding key to DHT

- Object Level Cryptography

- Possible to encrypt and decrypt files using peer key (links protected)



Demo