

# API Reference

Complete API documentation organized by use case and functionality.

## Quick Navigation

Use the sidebar to jump to specific modules, or browse by common tasks below.

## Quick Reference by Use Case

### Networking & Connections

Task	Module	Method
Find peers by topic	<a href="#">Hyperswarm</a>	<code>swarm.join(topic)</code>
Connect to specific peer	<a href="#">Hyperswarm</a>	<code>swarm.joinPeer(publicKey)</code>
Direct P2P connection	<a href="#">HyperDHT</a>	<code>dht.connect(publicKey)</code>
Create a server	<a href="#">HyperDHT</a>	<code>dht.createServer()</code>

### Data Storage

Task	Module	Method
Append-only log	<a href="#">Hypercore</a>	<code>core.append(data)</code>
Key-value database	<a href="#">Hyperbee</a>	<code>db.put(key, value)</code>

Task	Module	Method
File system	<a href="#">Hyperdrive</a>	<code>drive.put(path, data)</code>
Multiple writers	<a href="#">Autobase</a>	<code>base.append(data)</code>

## Data Operations

Task	Module	Method
Read data	Hypercore/Hyperbee/Hyperdrive	<code>.get(index/key/path)</code>
Stream data	Hypercore/Hyperdrive	<code>.createReadStream()</code>
Query database	<a href="#">Hyperbee</a>	<code>db.createReadStream({ range })</code>
Clear local data	<a href="#">Hypercore</a>	<code>core.clear(start, end)</code>

## Cryptography

Task	Module	Function
Generate keypair	<a href="#">hypercore-crypto</a>	<code>crypto.keyPair()</code>
Random bytes	hypercore-crypto	<code>crypto.randomBytes(32)</code>
Derive keys	hypercore-crypto	<code>crypto.derive(namespace, key)</code>
Sign data	hypercore-crypto	<code>crypto.sign(message, secretKey)</code>

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## Core Modules

### Hyperswarm

High-level API for peer discovery and connections.

## Installation

bash

```
1 npm install hyperswarm
```

## Basic Usage

javascript

```
1 import Hyperswarm from 'hyperswarm'
2
3 const swarm = new Hyperswarm()
4 const topic = Buffer.alloc(32).fill('my-topic')
5
6 swarm.join(topic, { server: true, client: true })
7
8 swarm.on('connection', (peer, info) => {
9   console.log('New peer connected!')
10  peer.write('Hello!')
11  peer.on('data', data => console.log('Received:', data))
12 })
```

## Constructor

**`new Hyperswarm([options])`**

Creates a new Hyperswarm instance.

### Options:

- `keyPair` (Object): Noise keypair for the swarm. Default: auto-generated
- `seed` (Buffer): 32-byte seed to deterministically generate keypair
- `maxPeers` (Number): Maximum number of peer connections. Default: `24`
- `firewall` (Function): Function to filter connections: `(remotePublicKey) => boolean`
- `dht` (HyperDHT): Custom DHT instance

### Example:

javascript

```
1 import { randomBytes } from 'crypto'
2
3 -
```

```
3   const swarm = new Hyperswarm({
4     seed: randomBytes(32),
5     maxPeers: 100,
6     firewall: (remotePublicKey) => {
7       // Block specific peers
8       return blocklist.includes(remotePublicKey.toString('hex'))
9     }
10  })
```

## Properties

### `swarm.connections`

- Type: `Set<Socket>`
- All active peer connections

### `swarm.connecting`

- Type: `Number`
- Count of in-progress connections

### `swarm.peers`

- Type: `Map<string, PeerInfo>`
- Map of connected peers by public key

### `swarm.dht`

- Type: `HyperDHT`
- Underlying DHT instance

## Methods

### `swarm.join(topic, [options])`

Join a topic and start discovering peers.

#### Parameters:

- `topic` (Buffer): 32-byte topic identifier

- `options.server` (Boolean): Accept incoming connections. Default: `true`
- `options.client` (Boolean): Search for peers. Default: `true`

Returns: `PeerDiscovery` object

#### Example:

javascript

```
1  const topic = Buffer.from('my-chat-room')
2  const discovery = swarm.join(topic)
3
4  await discovery.flushed() // Wait for DHT announcement
5  console.log('Topic announced to DHT')
```

#### `swarm.leave(topic)`

Stop discovering peers for a topic.

#### Parameters:

- `topic` (Buffer): 32-byte topic identifier

Returns: `Promise<void>`

#### Example:

javascript

```
1  await swarm.leave(topic)
2  console.log('Left topic')
```

#### `swarm.joinPeer(noisePublicKey)`

Connect directly to a specific peer.

#### Parameters:

- `noisePublicKey` (Buffer): 32-byte peer public key

#### Example:

javascript

```
1  const peerKey = Buffer.from('abc123...', 'hex')
2  swarm.joinPeer(peerKey)
```

### `swarm.leavePeer(noisePublicKey)`

Stop attempting connections to a specific peer.

#### Parameters:

- `noisePublicKey` (Buffer): 32-byte peer public key

### `swarm.flush()`

Wait for all pending DHT operations to complete.

Returns: `Promise<void>`

#### Example:

javascript

```
1  await swarm.flush()
2  console.log('All peers discovered')
```

### `swarm.destroy()`

Close all connections and shut down the swarm.

Returns: `Promise<void>`

## Events

### `connection`

Emitted when a new peer connects.

javascript

```
1  swarm.on('connection', (socket, peerInfo) => {
2    console.log('Peer connected:', peerInfo.publicKey)
3
4    socket.on('data', data => {
5      console.log('Received:', data.toString())
6    })
7  })
```

```
6     })
7
8     socket.write('Hello, peer!')
9   })
```

### Parameters:

- `socket` (NoiseSecretStream): Encrypted duplex stream
- `peerInfo` (Object): Peer information
  - `publicKey` (Buffer): Peer's public key
  - `topics` (Array): Topics this peer joined (client mode only)
  - `client` (Boolean): Whether this is a client connection

### update

Emitted when swarm state changes (connections, peers, etc.)

```
1  swarm.on('update', () => {
2    console.log('Connections:', swarm.connections.size)
3  })
```

javascript

## Hypercore

Distributed append-only log.

### Installation

```
1  npm install hypercore
```

bash

### Basic Usage

```
1  import Hypercore from 'hypercore'
2
3  const core = new Hypercore('./storage')
4
```

javascript

```
5 // Append data
6 await core.append('Hello, world!')
7 await core.append(['Message 1', 'Message 2'])
8
9 // Read data
10 const data = await core.get(0)
11 console.log(data.toString()) // 'Hello, world!'
12
13 // Replicate to peers
14 swarm.on('connection', conn => core.replicate(conn))
```

## Constructor

```
new Hypercore(storage, [key], [options])
```

### Parameters:

- `storage` (String | Function): Storage location or function
- `key` (Buffer): Public key of existing core (optional)
- `options` (Object): Configuration options

### Options:

- `createIfMissing` (Boolean): Create new core if none exists. Default: `true`
- `overwrite` (Boolean): Overwrite existing core. Default: `false`
- `valueEncoding` (String | Object): Encoding for values. Options: `'json'`, `'utf-8'`, `'binary'`. Default: `'binary'`
- `encryptionKey` (Buffer): Enable block encryption
- `sparse` (Boolean): Enable sparse mode. Default: `true`

### Example:

```
1 // In-memory storage
2 import RAM from 'random-access-memory'
3 const core = new Hypercore(RAM)
4
5 // File storage
6 const core = new Hypercore('./my-log')
```

javascript



```
8
9 // With encryption
10 const core = new Hypercore('./encrypted', {
11   encryptionKey: Buffer.alloc(32).fill('secret')
12 })
13
14 // JSON encoding
15 const core = new Hypercore('./json-log', {
16   valueEncoding: 'json'
17 })
18
19 await core.append({ message: 'Hello', timestamp: Date.now() })
```

## Properties

### `core.key`

- Type: `Buffer`
- Public key (read capability)

### `core.discoveryKey`

- Type: `Buffer`
- Discovery key (for finding peers without leaking read capability)

### `core.length`

- Type: `Number`
- Total number of blocks

### `core.byteLength`

- Type: `Number`
- Total size in bytes

### `core.writable`

- Type: `Boolean`
- Whether this core is writable

### `core.readable`

- Type: `Boolean`
- Whether this core is readable

## Methods

### `core.append(block)`

Append data to the log.

#### Parameters:

- `block` (Buffer | String | Array): Data to append

Returns: `Promise<{ length, byteLength }>`

#### Example:

javascript

```
1 // Append single block
2 await core.append('Hello')
3
4 // Append multiple blocks
5 await core.append(['Block 1', 'Block 2', 'Block 3'])
6
7 // Check new length
8 const { length } = await core.append('Block 4')
9 console.log('Core length:', length)
```

### `core.get(index, [options])`

Get a block by index.

#### Parameters:

- `index` (Number): Block index
- `options.wait` (Boolean): Wait for download. Default: `true`
- `options.timeout` (Number): Timeout in ms. Default: `0` (no timeout)
- `options.valueEncoding` (String): Override encoding

**Returns:** `Promise<Buffer>`

**Example:**

javascript

```
1  const block = await core.get(0)
2  console.log(block.toString())
3
4  // With timeout
5  try {
6    const block = await core.get(10, { timeout: 5000 })
7  } catch (err) {
8    console.log('Timeout or not available')
9  }
```

**`core.has(start, [end])`**

Check if blocks are available locally.

**Parameters:**

- `start` (Number): Start index
- `end` (Number): End index (optional)

**Returns:** `Promise<Boolean>`

**`core.download([range])`**

Download a range of blocks.

**Parameters:**

- `range.start` (Number): Start index
- `range.end` (Number): End index
- `range.blocks` (Array): Specific block indices
- `range.linear` (Boolean): Download sequentially

**Returns:** `DownloadRange` object

**Example:**

javascript

```
1 // Download blocks 0-99
2 const range = core.download({ start: 0, end: 100 })
3 await range.done()
4
5 // Download specific blocks
6 core.download({ blocks: [5, 10, 15] })
7
8 // Download entire core
9 core.download({ start: 0, end: -1 })
```

### `core.createReadStream([options])`

Create a readable stream of blocks.

#### Parameters:

- `options.start` (Number): Start index. Default: `0`
- `options.end` (Number): End index. Default: `core.length`
- `options.live` (Boolean): Keep streaming new blocks. Default: `false`

Returns: `ReadableStream`

#### Example:

javascript

```
1 const stream = core.createReadStream({ start: 0 })
2
3 for await (const block of stream) {
4   console.log('Block:', block.toString())
5 }
```

### `core.replicate(isInitiator, [options])`

Create a replication stream.

#### Parameters:

- `isInitiator` (Boolean | Stream): Whether this peer initiated the connection
- `options.live` (Boolean): Keep replicating. Default: `true`

Returns: `ReplicationStream`

Example:

javascript

```
1 // With Hyperswarm
2 swarm.on('connection', (conn) => {
3   core.replicate(conn)
4 })
5
6 // Manual replication
7 const stream1 = core1.replicate(true)
8 const stream2 = core2.replicate(false)
9 stream1.pipe(stream2).pipe(stream1)
```

`core.session([options])`

Create a new session (shared underlying core).

Returns: `Hypercore` session

Example:

javascript

```
1 const session = core.session()
2 await session.append('data')
3 await session.close() // Doesn't close main core
```

`core.snapshot()`

Create a read-only snapshot at current length.

Returns: `Hypercore` snapshot

Example:

javascript

```
1 const snapshot = core.snapshot()
2 console.log('Snapshot length:', snapshot.length)
3
4 await core.append('new data')
5
```

```
6 console.log('Original length:', core.length) // +1
  console.log('Snapshot length:', snapshot.length) // unchanged
```

## Events

### append

```
1 core.on('append', () => {
2   console.log('New length:', core.length)
3 })
```

javascript

### peer-add

```
1 core.on('peer-add', (peer) => {
2   console.log('Peer connected')
3 })
```

javascript

### peer-remove

```
1 core.on('peer-remove', (peer) => {
2   console.log('Peer disconnected')
3 })
```

javascript

## Hyperbee

Key-value database built on Hypercore.

## Installation

```
1 npm install hyperbee
```

bash

## Basic Usage

```
1  import Hyperbee from 'hyperbee'
2  import Hypercore from 'hypercore'
3
4  const core = new Hypercore('./db-storage')
5  const db = new Hyperbee(core, {
6    keyEncoding: 'utf-8',
7    valueEncoding: 'json'
8  })
9
10 // Put data
11 await db.put('users/alice', { name: 'Alice', age: 30 })
12 await db.put('users/bob', { name: 'Bob', age: 25 })
13
14 // Get data
15 const node = await db.get('users/alice')
16 console.log(node.value) // { name: 'Alice', age: 30 }
17
18 // Range query
19 const stream = db.createReadStream({
20   gte: 'users/',
21   lte: 'users/~'
22 })
23
24 for await (const { key, value } of stream) {
25   console.log(key, value)
26 }
```

## Constructor

**new Hyperbee(core, [options])**

### Parameters:

- core** (Hypercore): Underlying Hypercore
- options.keyEncoding** (String): Key encoding. Default: **'binary'**
- options.valueEncoding** (String): Value encoding. Default: **'binary'**

## Methods

**db.put(key, value)**

Insert or update a key-value pair.

**db.get(key)**

Get value by key.

**Returns:** `Promise<{ key, value } | null>`

**db.del(key)**

Delete a key.

**db.batch()**

Create a batch operation.

**Example:**

```
1  const batch = db.batch()
2  await batch.put('key1', 'value1')
3  await batch.put('key2', 'value2')
4  await batch.flush()
```

javascript

**db.createReadStream([options])**

Create a range query stream.

**Options:**

- `gt`, `gte`, `lt`, `lte`: Range boundaries
- `reverse` (Boolean): Reverse order
- `limit` (Number): Limit results

**Example:**

```
1  const stream = db.createReadStream({
2    gte: 'user:a',
3    lte: 'user:z',
4  })
```

javascript



```
4   limit: 10
5   })
```

## Hyperdrive

Peer-to-peer file system.

### Installation

```
1  npm install hyperdrive
```

bash

### Basic Usage

```
1  import Hyperdrive from 'hyperdrive'
2
3  const drive = new Hyperdrive('./drive-storage')
4
5  // Write file
6  await drive.put('/README.md', Buffer.from('# My Drive'))
7
8  // Read file
9  const content = await drive.get('/README.md')
10 console.log(content.toString())
11
12 // List files
13 for await (const file of drive.list('/')) {
14   console.log(file.key) // file path
15 }
```

javascript

### Methods

**`drive.put(path, buffer)`**

Write a file.

**`drive.get(path)`**

Read a file.

```
drive.del(path)
```

Delete a file.

```
drive.list([folder])
```

List files in a folder.

```
drive.createReadStream(path)
```

Stream a file's contents.

Example:

javascript

```
1  const stream = drive.createReadStream('/large-file.mp4')
2  stream.pipe(process.stdout)
```

## Helper Modules

### Corestore

Manage multiple Hypercores.

javascript

```
1  import Corestore from 'corestore'
2
3  const store = new Corestore('./storage')
4
5  const core1 = store.get({ name: 'my-core' })
6  const core2 = store.get({ name: 'another-core' })
7
8  // Replicate all cores over one connection
9  swarm.on('connection', conn => store.replicate(conn))
```

# Encoding Utilities

## compact-encoding

Efficient binary encoding.

javascript

```
1  import { encode, decode } from 'compact-encoding'
2  import * as c from 'compact-encoding'
3
4  const state = c.state()
5  c.uint.encode(state, 42)
6  c.string.encode(state, 'hello')
7
8  const buffer = state.buffer
```

## Best Practices

### 1. Resource Management

Always clean up resources:

javascript

```
1  // Use Pear's teardown
2  Pear.teardown(() => swarm.destroy())
3
4  // Or manual cleanup
5  process.on('SIGINT', async () => {
6    await swarm.destroy()
7    await core.close()
8    process.exit(0)
9  })
```

### 2. Error Handling

Handle peer errors gracefully:

javascript

```
1 peer.on('error', (err) => {  
2   console.error('Peer error:', err)  
3   // Don't crash the app  
4 })
```

### 3. Use Sessions

For multiple readers:

javascript

```
1 const reader1 = core.session()  
2 const reader2 = core.session()  
3  
4 // Both can read independently  
5 await reader1.close() // Doesn't affect reader2
```

### 4. Encoding

Use appropriate encodings:

javascript

```
1 // JSON for structured data  
2 const core = new Hypercore('./storage', {  
3   valueEncoding: 'json'  
4 })  
5  
6 // UTF-8 for text  
7 const core = new Hypercore('./storage', {  
8   valueEncoding: 'utf-8'  
9 })
```

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## Module Links

- [Hypercore GitHub](#)
  - [Hyperswarm GitHub](#)
  - [Hyperbee GitHub](#)
  - [Hyperdrive GitHub](#)
  - [Autobase GitHub](#)
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## Related Documentation

- [Core Concepts](#) - Understand the fundamentals
- [Data Structures](#) - Choose the right structure
- [Networking](#) - Advanced networking patterns
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