RFC-001: Replication Layer for Library of Cyberspace

Status: Implemented **Date:** January 2026 **Author:** Derrell Piper ddp@eludom.net **Implementation:** vault.scm (lines 507-713)

Abstract

This RFC specifies a replication layer for the Library of Cyberspace preservation architecture, enabling cryptographically sealed releases to be published, subscribed to, and synchronized across distributed locations while maintaining tamper-evident audit trails.

Motivation

The Library of Cyberspace requires a distribution mechanism that:

1. **Preserves cryptographic authenticity** - Signatures travel with artifacts
2. **Enables offline verification** - No centralized authority required
3. **Records provenance** - All publication events are audited
4. **Supports multiple transports** - Git, HTTP, filesystem
5. **Maintains loose coupling** - Works for confederations of friends

Traditional package managers and distribution systems assume centralized registries and online verification. This replication layer is designed for decentralized, long-term preservation where trust is established through SPKI certificates and cryptographic seals.

Design Principles

1. **Sealed Releases** - Only cryptographically signed releases can be published
2. **Transport Agnostic** - Same API works for git, HTTP, filesystem
3. **Audit Everything** - All replication events are recorded in tamper-evident log

4. **Verify Before Trust** – Subscribers must verify cryptographic seals
5. **Explicit Authorization** – SPKI certificates determine who can publish

Specification

Three Core Operations

1. seal-publish Publish a sealed release to a remote location.

```
(seal-publish version
              remote: target
              archive-format: format
              message: notes)
```

Parameters: – `version` – Semantic version string (e.g., “1.0.0”) – `remote` – Publication target (git remote, URL, or directory path) – `archive-format` – ’tarball, ’bundle, or ’cryptographic (default) – `message` – Release notes (optional)

Behavior: 1. Verify release exists (creates if needed via seal-release) 2. Create cryptographic archive with: – Tarball of repository at version tag – SHA-512 hash of tarball – Ed25519 signature of hash – Manifest with version, hash, signature 3. Publish to remote based on type: – **Git remote:** Push tag, optionally upload archive – **HTTP URL:** POST archive to endpoint – **Filesystem:** Copy archive to directory 4. Record publication in audit trail with: – Actor (public key from signing key) – Action (seal-publish version remote) – Motivation (release notes) – Cryptographic seal (signature)

Audit Entry Format:

```
(audit-entry
  (id "sha512:...")
  (timestamp "Mon Jan 5 23:38:20 2026")
  (sequence 1)
  (actor
    (principal #${public-key-blob})
    (authorization-chain))
  (action
    (verb seal-publish)
    (object "1.0.0")
    (parameters "/path/to/remote"))
  (context
    (motivation "Published to filesystem")
    (language "en"))
  (environment
    (platform "unknown")
    (timestamp 1767685100))
  (seal
    (algorithm "ed25519-sha512")
    (content-hash "...")
    (signature "...")))
```

2. seal-subscribe Subscribe to sealed releases from a remote source.

```
(seal-subscribe remote
                target: local-path
                verify-key: public-key)
```

Parameters: - `remote` - Source location (git remote, URL, or directory) - `target` - Local path for downloaded archives (optional) - `verify-key` - Public key for signature verification (optional)

Behavior: 1. Discover available releases from remote: - **Git remote:** List tags - **HTTP URL:** GET /releases endpoint - **Filesystem:** List .archive files 2. Download cryptographic archives 3. Verify each archive: - Check manifest structure - Verify SHA-512 hash of tarball - Verify Ed25519 signature (if verify-key provided) 4. Extract verified archives to target directory 5. Record subscription in audit trail: - Count of releases downloaded - Source location - Verification status

Security Consideration: Without verify-key, subscription downloads archives but cannot verify authenticity. SPKI certificate chains should be used to establish trust.

3. seal-synchronize Bidirectional synchronization of sealed releases.

```
(seal-synchronize remote
                  direction: 'both
                  verify-key: public-key)
```

Parameters: - `remote` - Sync target (git remote, URL, or directory) - `direction` - 'both (default), 'push-only, or 'pull-only - `verify-key` - Public key for signature verification (optional)

Behavior: 1. Discover local and remote releases 2. Compare versions to determine: - Releases to push (local but not remote) - Releases to pull (remote but not local) 3. Execute publication for new local releases 4. Execute subscription for new remote releases 5. Record synchronization in audit trail: - Count pushed and pulled - Remote location - Direction

Use Case: Periodic sync between trusted peers in a confederation.

Archive Format

Cryptographic Archive Structure

```
vault-1.0.0.archive          # Manifest file
vault-1.0.0.archive.tar.gz   # Actual tarball
```

Manifest S-expression:

```
(sealed-archive
  (version "1.0.0")
  (format cryptographic)
  (tarball "vault-1.0.0.archive.tar.gz")
  (hash "sha512:...")
  (signature "ed25519:...")
  (timestamp 1767685100)
  (sealer #${public-key-blob}))
```

Verification Steps: 1. Read manifest 2. Hash tarball with SHA-512 3. Verify hash matches manifest 4. Verify Ed25519 signature on hash 5. Check SPKI authorization (optional)

Transport Implementations

Git Remote

- Uses `git push` to share tags
- Optionally uploads archives as release assets (GitHub, GitLab)
- Fetch uses `git fetch` + `git tag -l`

HTTP Endpoint

- POST to /releases/ for publication
- GET /releases for discovery
- Content-Type: application/x-sealed-archive

Filesystem

- Copy archives to shared directory
- Directory structure: `<remote>/<archive-name>`
- No network required, works with NFS, USB drives, etc.

Audit Integration

Every replication operation creates an audit entry with:

1. **Content-addressed ID** – SHA-512 hash of entry
2. **Chained structure** – References parent entry
3. **SPKI principal** – Public key of actor
4. **Dual context** – Human motivation + machine environment
5. **Cryptographic seal** – Ed25519 signature

This provides: – **Non-repudiation** – Cannot deny publication – **Tamper evidence** – Changes are detectable – **Causality** – Chain shows temporal order – **Accountability** – Know who published what when

Security Considerations

Threat Model

Trusted: – Local filesystem and vault – SPKI private keys – Cryptographic primitives (libsodium)

Untrusted: – Remote repositories – Network transport – Downloaded archives – Remote publishers (until SPKI verified)

Attack Scenarios

1. **Malicious Archive Substitution**
   - Attacker replaces archive on remote
   - **Mitigation:** Signature verification fails
2. **Version Rollback Attack**
   - Attacker removes newer releases
   - **Mitigation:** Audit trail shows previous versions
3. **Unauthorized Publication**
   - Attacker publishes fake release
   - **Mitigation:** SPKI authorization chain required
4. **Transport Tampering**
   - Network attacker modifies download
   - **Mitigation:** Hash and signature verification

Best Practices

1. **Always verify signatures** - Use verify-key parameter
2. **Check SPKI certificates** - Verify authorization chain
3. **Maintain audit trail** - Detect suspicious patterns
4. **Use HTTPS for HTTP transport** - Prevent network attacks
5. **Backup signing keys** - Use Shamir secret sharing

Implementation Notes

Helper Functions

```
(tag-exists? tag-name)        ; Check if git tag exists
(git-remote? str)             ; Detect git remote format
(http-url? str)               ; Detect HTTP/HTTPS URL
(publish-filesystem remote version archive)  ; Copy to directory
(publish-http url version archive)           ; POST to endpoint
```

Dependencies

- **Git** - For version control and tag management
- **libsodium** - Ed25519 signatures, SHA-512 hashing
- **Chicken Scheme modules:**
  - `(chicken process)` - Run git commands
  - `(chicken file)` - Filesystem operations
  - `(chicken irregex)` - URL/remote detection

Compatibility

This specification is compatible with:

- **Git tags** - Standard git operations
- **Git bundles** - Portable repository format
- **Tarball archives** - Universal archive format
- **S-expressions** - LISP/Scheme readable format
- **SPKI/SDSI** - Authorization certificates

Future extensions may add: - **IPFS transport** - Content-addressed distribution - **Tor hidden services** - Anonymous publication - **Encrypted archives** - Confidential distribution - **Multi-signature releases** - Threshold authorization

Test Coverage

See `test-replication.scm`:

```
;; Test seal-publish to filesystem
(seal-publish "1.0.0"
              remote: "/tmp/cyberspace-publish-test"
              message: "Published to filesystem")

;; Verify archive exists
(file-exists? "/tmp/cyberspace-publish-test/vault-1.0.0.archive")

;; Verify audit entry created
(audit-read sequence: 1)
```

References

1. **SPKI/SDSI** - RFC 2693, RFC 2692
2. **Content-Addressed Storage** - Git internals, IPFS
3. **Semantic Versioning** - semver.org
4. **Ed25519** - Bernstein et al.
5. **Audit Trails** - RFC-002 (Cryptographic Audit Trail)

Changelog

- **2026-01-05** - Initial implementation and specification
  - seal-publish with git/HTTP/filesystem support
  - seal-subscribe with signature verification
  - seal-synchronize with bidirectional sync
  - Full audit trail integration
  - Cryptographic archive format

Implementation Status: ✓ Complete **Test Status:** ✓ Passing
Audit Integration: ✓ Complete