

TODO: Anonymize (can we cite the broadcast-only editorial regardless?)

TODO: Update title to “identity-centric” rather than “information-centric”?

TODO: clean up terminology (feed/log/author/identity/id, server/relay/device/node/peer/machine, message/data/entry, “social graph”, subjectivity (subjective reader) as opposed to plurality (how to interpret messages))

Secure Scuttlebutt: An Identity-Centric Protocol for Subjective and Decentralized Community Applications

ABSTRACT

Secure Scuttlebutt (SSB) is a novel peer-to-peer information-centric event-sharing protocol and architecture for social apps. In this paper we describe SSB's features, its operations as well as the rationale behind the design. We also provide a comparison with traditional information-centric networking protocols and discuss SSB's limitations and evolution opportunities.

At the transport level, SSB is a replication protocol for append-only logs. applications communicate indirectly by writing to the local node's log and by reading from the locally available replicated logs. From these, each app instance constructs its own interpretation of the shared app state (an approach called "subjective reader"). Scaling is achieved through in-network caching of the immutable log updates and by routing the content along the social graph.

SSB's current set of applications include classical social media apps (chat, with end-to-end encryption and meta-data privacy), game and lifestyle apps (chess, book reviews) as well as technical applications like a p2p git, a shared file system, or a social backup app for crypto keys using a secret sharing protocol.

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1 INTRODUCTION

A simple conceptual architecture for community applications consists of a global data pool to which every person can contribute and where every person can tap into the shared data – data sharing being the purpose of such applications. This model still is valid if one adds access control to the picture, either tied to the data (encryption giving access to content only to entitled holders of the decryption keys) or encrypting data

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in transit (login and TLS). Facebook and other centrally organized social app service providers fit well under this global data pool model but have been strongly criticized for abusing their central provisioning position. The "decentralized web movement" [12] is the most visible technical response to this critique, pointing out implementation alternatives.

One of these alternatives is a project called Secure Scuttlebutt (SSB) that started in 2014. After several iterations of protocol design and implementation, SSB has become a stable service for over 10,000 users offering them rich media community applications with strong cryptographic protection (end-to-end encryption and metadata privacy) and running in pure peer-to-peer mode.

Selective Complete Log Replication

SSB's spin on the above conceptual model is that all participants *replicate the global data pool*, which enables off-line operations, avoids redundant data transfers and has become feasible – at least in principle – because storage nowadays is a cheap resource, just that the sheer volume of social app data prohibits a full replication. However, because a participant is mostly interested in content from its peers, which is a very small number compared to all participants, only portions of the global data pool need be replicated. This observation is leveraged in SSB's transport layer which is tasked to *selectively replicate the global data pool along the edges of the social graph*, as we will explain in Section ??.

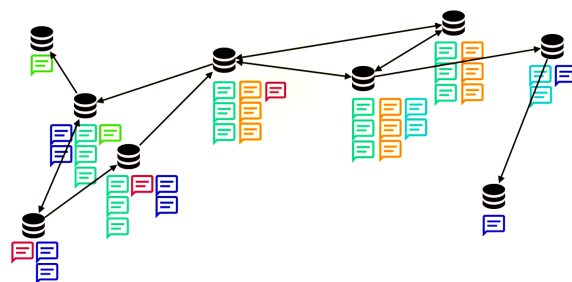


Figure 1: Staltz' "Internet of People" figure, needs to be redrawn such that it can be read in B/W, too.

A second spin of SSB is that replication is done *pro-actively* and at the granularity of the *complete input by a single peer* to the global data pool. This novel way of implementing the global data pool model is in stark contrast to current solutions where central server repositories hosting this pool

are accessed by client software in an on-demand fashion, assuming a storage-less end-device. Today's data dissemination mode is reactive (client-server protocol to fetch data) and piece meal (only the instantly needed data items are requested, possibly multiple times, and bundled with fresh ads, as the client does not necessarily cache all requested data). In SSB however, the central objects are the *complete* collection of a specific peer's input to the pool, organized as an append-only log. In Sections ?? and ?? we will explain the advantages of this approach (trust, off-line operations and efficient real-time notifications), and discuss its drawbacks (index building, lack of delete operation, storage bloat, re-keying).

Subjective Reader

Because replication in SSB is selective and is driven by a peer's social graph, different end devices will have access to different sets of log replicas, leading to different views of the world which is also called a "subjective reader" approach. SSB's viewpoint is that this is not a deficit but a desirable property: Each peer is free to consider data sources of its own choosing instead of having to feed from a centrally provisioned or otherwise converged view. While it is possible to implement consensus protocols over SSB, or to designate central data aggregators from which many peers consume the consolidated outputs, the SSB network itself deliberately doesn't offer consensus services nor central content (directories etc). In Section ?? we will show the implication of this technological choice on the structure of distributed applications that can only read from and write to local logs.

Novelty

Putting complete replication of individual append-only logs at the core of SSB's protocol avoids several hard problems in distributed systems. **First**, it is a radically decentralized approach requiring only minimal specification-level coordination among the participants but no run-time checks or configuration management. Typically, active/active multi-master replication in databases, which comes closest to SSB's approach, requires tight configuration control while in SSB, existing peers can go offline and new peers can come and go at any time, at the price of weak consistency guarantees, though. **Second**, although append-only data structures are well known for their benefits and are at the core of crypto currencies' consensus finding, SSB uses logs without any consensus properties. Quite on the contrary, SSB completely sidesteps consensus but provides the hooks for implementing service abstractions like tangles for implementing CRDTs on top of SSB i.e., eventual consistency. **Third**, crafting a cryptographic ID system and maintaining a social graph that informs routing creates a very narrow filter: it implements a

receiver-driven approach (similar to e.g. Named Data Network, but at a higher object granularity) where data only flows where it is needed and without imposing any fine-grained request/reply protocol. Instead, any dissemination technology is adequate, including broadcast and push mode, because network elements can verify data validity (due to the logs' signed entries) and monotonicity of the updates without additional key and certificate material, guaranteeing that only conformant traffic is propagated at any forwarding step. **Fourth**, it makes every peer a publisher by design. This property goes beyond the decentralized approach like DAT [] or IPFS [] which assume that there exist replication servers but keep the separation between a data transport network and a server layer. In SSB, bidirectional communications is only possible if both parties *are* repositories. **Last but not least**, log replication leads to a distributed system with inherent high resilience as any communicating element **MUST** replicate the others' logs. In traditional distributed systems, coordinating the data persistence as a basis for resilience is often an add-on task, or requires at least a special recovery service.

1.1 NDN discussion (needs better title)

A core contribution of this paper is a direct comparison of SSB with NDN. Our analysis reveals strong incompatibilities in at least two dimensions. The first is the content dissemination strategy where NDN is well known for its PULL pattern while SSB follows a PUSH model.

	PULL	PUSH
name-centric	NDN	<i>NDN-over-SSB?</i> <i>Sect. 4.5</i>
identity-centric	<i>SSB-over-NDN?</i> <i>Sect. 4.3</i>	SSB

The second difference is more subtle and seems to be rooted in what NDN considers the main focus of networking (as we believe). In NDN, repositories are an implicit assumption on which the scalability claims of NDN rest, and consequently, these repositories –or, to be more precise, their global prefixes and all names attached to them– are what NDN centers on. SSB, on the other hand, has no global constructs, true to its decentralized point of view, and can be called *name-centric* in order to contrast it from *name-centric* NDN.

We dedicate a full Section 4 to this discussion where we examine whether one could either “drag” SSB into NDN (SSB-over-NDN), or what SSB would need to emulate NDN (NDN-over-SSB). But in both cases it seems that none of the emulated ICN styles could benefit much from the hosting substrate, thus remain incompatible. Still, there could be an intermediate territory (“SSB-aware NDN”, or vice versa)

where in the future a synthesis of the two approaches may emerge, but we have not progress so far in our analysis, yet.

Scuttlebutt = Information-Centric Gossip

... why this name ... it applies to the app-level, and can apply to the network layer, but doesn't have to: any dissemination method works for gossip. ... some words about the SSB community, available documentation, past evolution, subjective roadmap [4, 9, 25–27]

Structure of this paper

...

2 SSB ARCHITECTURE AND PROTOCOL

In SSB, each user is identified by an ed25519 [5] keypair. Since anybody can generate a random keypair with very low probability of multiple peers generating the same keypair, no central authority is necessary for introducing users to the system. Conceptually, SSB is a network of identities that connect to each other (physical topology) and share mutual or unilateral interest in the other peer's data (social graph), as shown in Figure 1. A node running the SSB protocol is called a *relay*.

The *single-writer append-only logs* of SSB consist of messages that include a *backlink* in form of a cryptographic hash of the previous message (or a special indicator for the first message of a log). The most distinguishing feature from a regular blockchain is that each SSB user unilaterally maintains their own log and cryptographically signs all their (and only their) messages. Messages whose backlink points to a message in a different log (i.e. from a different author) are considered invalid and will not be processed by SSB peers.

Concretely, each log entry, which may not exceed 4 KB, contains the following pieces of data [20]:

- the *backlink* to the previous message, or a null value
- the public key of the message's *author*
- the *sequence number* of the message, which must be one more than the sequence number of the previous message, or exactly one if it is the first message of the log
- a claimed *timestamp* of when the message was created
- a *hash* indicator that specifies the concrete hash function that was used to compute the backlink
- the *content* of the message
- the author's *signature* over all the previous data

The *content* is a JSON object that must contain a *type* key that serves as a hint for how the content should be interpreted. SSB enforces that the content is valid JSON by rejecting any malformed entry. Instead of structured JSON data, the content can be a base64-encoded string of encrypted

data, together with a tag that signifies which encryption algorithm was used.

SSB defines a format for encoding specifically the public keys of identities and the hashes of messages and blobs (see below) as strings. This allows applications to scan the content of log entries from other peers for such references, e.g. in order to create database indices (see Sect. 3.3).

Replication

The principal function of SSB relays is to connect to other relays and exchange log *updates*. To do so, they maintain a point-to-point encrypted [3] overlay network over which they run a gossip protocol. When two relays start gossiping, they exchange the current sequence numbers of all logs they are interested in. If a peer receives a lower sequence number for a feed than it sent, it transmits the log messages that the peer is lacking. If at a later point a new message of the feed becomes available to a relay, it is automatically *pushed* to the connected peers. As an optimization, this *eager* gossip is only performed over the edges of a spanning tree, which itself is maintained via the *plumtree* [15] protocol. In classic peer-to-peer fashion, clients (leaf nodes) are no different than relays except that they usually include some graphical user interface and perform application logic.

In addition to this primary replication mechanism, SSB provides two other ways of exchanging information. *Blobs* are content-addressed pieces of free-form data, typically images or other documents larger than the 4KB limit, that are referenced from log entries but are not part of any log. They are not widely disseminated automatically, but rather fetched on demand via a simple request-flooding protocol. *Out-of-order messages* are a similar mechanism to address and fetch log entries on demand via their hashes.

SSB Relays as an Application Platform

Beyond replicating logs and checking the validity of update messages, an SSB relay offers an API to its peers. Peers can host arbitrary programs that issue RPCs to the relay over an IPC mechanism. The exposed functionality includes appending to the peer's log, reading from logs, specifying which logs a relay should replicate, and fetching blobs and out-of-order messages.

The reference implementation of the SSB relay, written in JavaScript, also includes a mechanism for loading *plugins* into the relay to extend its functionality. There are a few default plugins: Conceptually these can be thought of as client programs that are always running. Of particular importance are those that guide the replication process. The *friends* plugin scans the relay's log for specific messages that indicate which other authors the identity *follows*. The plugin then instructs the relay to fetch and replicate these

logs. These other logs might of course also contain some of these messages. The friends plugin transitively replicates these friends-of-a-friend logs as well, up to a configurable maximum distance in the friends graph.

Beyond “befriending” other users through follow messages, a SSB user can control the shape of its social graph via special block messages which limit the transitive log replication. Both the *follow* as well as block messages are overheard by relays, through scanning all received log updates, and inform them about where updates should be delivered (or not). Decisions about whom to replicate can be –and in the current system is– guided by the content of the very data that is replicated. By storing the relevant information inside the author’s log (as opposed to a local or central database), other peers can use this information to guide their decisions.

The overlay network also makes use of logs to store configuration information, in this case the SSB_ID-to-IP_address mapping: operators publish the static ip addresses of highly-available relays (called *pubs*) to their log. When a SSB leaf node needs to connect to the overlay, the responsible plugin can scan any locallay available log replica for this information.

SSB’s Layered Architecture

It is worth noticing that SSB spans three independent layers of protocols. The most fundamental protocol is the message format: All peers need to agree on what constitutes identities, valid messages, and how to compute hashes to address messages and blobs. This is the “thin waist” of SSB (see figure 2).

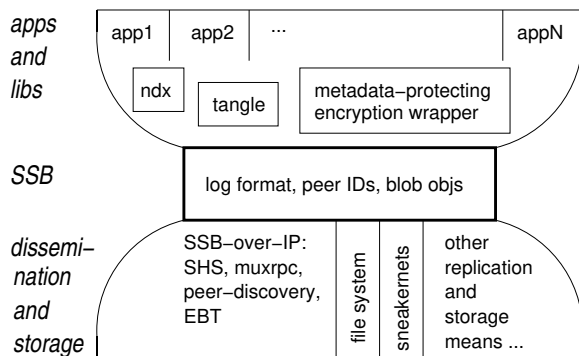


Figure 2: Secure Scuttlebutt’s protocol stack.

Next (below) is the specific mechanism by which relays exchange data. The default RPC mechanism is one option, but alternative mechanisms such as distribution via a sneakerket could also be deployed. Different peers that do not share a common replication mechanism could still interact indirectly, as long as there are some relays that understand multiple replication protocols.

In other words, the core logical replication protocol by which a relay serves its clients is fully independent from the actual dissamination protocols. And finally, the publishing and interpretation of data in the form of messages is again a separate affair that is layered on top of the thin waist.

3 DISTRIBUTED APPS AND DATA STRUCTURES OVER SSB

TODO: rewrite/update this introduction *Wordsmithing needed:*

The goal of this section: show how SSB’s distributed apps can reconstruct the app’s state by parsing the logs, and operate on the app state by writing to the peer’s log. We give more details for SSB’s user directory and also list and quickly characterize other existing SSB apps. A crucial (performance) aspect is incremental indexing which we expand on in the subsection about the Kappa approach. More node-local support in form of libraries and conventions at the level of log entries is discussed in the subsection on tangles.

3.1 Example: SSB’s user directory

‘about’ is SSB’s user database i.e., an application that associates cryptographic IDs with (typically) human-readable attributes. A single log entry format has been defined to this end:

```
'content': {
  'type' : 'about',
  'about' : target_id,
  attr_name : attr_value // multiple times
}
```

The about app scans all logs for all entries of type ‘about’ and constructs a database as shown in Figure 3, retaining the most recent attribute assignment found. To each target user ID we associate a directory where key/value pairs are collected on a per author basis (which is extracted from the log entry’s envelope).

Currently the name, description and image attributes are understood by most SSB user interfaces and are used to substitute or decorate the cryptographic ID. If *target_id* and *author_id* are identical, the attributes are self-chosen, and otherwise given.

target_id	author_id	key	val
		...	
	...		

Figure 3: SSB’s user directory data structure (after extraction from the logs).

In terms of CRUD actions, creation happens once a new SSB peer adds its own about entry to its log; reading the user

database is performed on the above data structure; updates are expressed by adding an about entry –regardless whether it relates to the peer itself or to another peer– to one’s own log and all peers updating their extracted database; deleting a user entry is not possible, at least not directly (one would have to block that user ID as well as all IDs which wrote an update for that user).

There can never be confusion about the sequence or scope of attribute assignments because they are ordered by the log (and thus in time) and kept separate, per author ID. Note also the presence of the “subjective reader” property: The content of a peer’s user database is dependent on its position in the social graph. The “subjective” mindset is also visible by letting every user assign attributes to anybody, leaving it to the user interface (and human viewer) to select which of the self-chosen or given display names and images is most suitable for a given ID.

3.2 Profiles of other selected SSB apps

Multiple applications have been written by contributors and are used daily by the SSB community. We briefly present selected examples because they represent alternatives to well-known services and they illustrate both opportunities and challenges of communication through replicated append-only logs.

Git-ssb [14] is an alternative to GitHub [2] that replicates git-based version-controlled code repositories through contributors logs. It provides an encoding of repositories in SSB logs, a bridge to interoperate with git repositories, and a web-based viewer to browse repositories. The object model of Git [8], based on immutable hash-referenced objects organized in a chain of commits, has a similar structure to SSB’s logs, making the mapping natural. Hash objects are blobs and commits are messages in individual append-only logs. Other git operations, such as creating a repository, creating merge commits, creating a branch, or requesting the merging of an alternative branch (*pull-request*) to a core maintainer, are all SSB messages. This model provides automatic distribution of code repositories and their updates through the replication of SSB logs. Many developers can also update and perform operations on the *same* repository, as defined by its creation message, independently. Consensus on the “official” master branch and its latest commit is enforced through social coordination because the developers of the community know and trust each other. Nonetheless, in case of concurrent updates to the same branch in the same repository [22], the git bridge will create multiple branches when a local git repository is updated. A user can then resolve the fork by merging the diverging branches and updating the repository. Referencing both concurrent updates in a later

merge commit in effect resolves the ambiguity through a tangle extension (Section 3.4).

Ssb-chess [16] is a correspondence chess application in which players can invite one another to play, alternatively share their next move until the game ends, and external observers can comment on the game. The core data structure that represent a game is a linked list with nodes representing chess moves alternating between the two participants’ logs. The detection of invalid moves is performed by the user interface using a validation library, because participants are trusted to only publish valid moves on their feed. This latter assumption was made because games are played between friends in a non-competitive setting. In effect, the validity of the latest move is implicitly confirmed by the next player choosing to follow with another move because if they were to disagree on the validity, the conflict can be handled outside the game and the game can be abandoned. Moreover, a chess application is easy to encode in append-only logs because the rules of chess preclude concurrency, i.e. at any time there is always only one of the two participants that is permitted to modify the state of the chess board by making a move. The game state also cannot be corrupted by external parties because only the participants, explicitly mentioned in the original invitation, are allowed to modify the state of the game. Any non-participant extending the game with their own move is simply ignored.

Gatherings [10] are alternatives to Meetup [1] that enables participants to signal their intention to attend or not attend to physical events. Gatherings can be public, in which case anyone that replicates a log will see them, or private, in which case only explicitly-invited people will be notified of the event and may signal their intention. A gathering is defined by its creation message but otherwise has no fixed properties. Anyone that has a reference to the creation message may change its properties, such as location, start and end dates, description, and image, by publishing an update message. The value of those properties are the most recent set by anyone. Initially, recency was determined by the time of creation, as reported by the user’s client implementation (*self-stated creation time*). While this required trust in other users, practice has shown that the hypothesis was reasonable. To be more robust to potential invalid timestamps however, some client implementations have started using the time at which message updates are *received*, then disambiguate using the self-stated creation time.

These applications show how the SSB communication model greatly simplifies the infrastructure required to build social applications since none of the previous examples have to deal with issues of distribution of messages. The fact that a small community with a dozen or so of core developers, which are self-funded and working mostly voluntarily, could produce alternative applications that work well enough to

be used daily suggests the SSB communication model does make the implementation of common social applications simpler.

3.3 Running Distributed Applications over Replicated Logs

“Infrastructure-less” distributed application as presented above become possible because central servers can be fully replaced by each peer working on its local set of replicated logs. In this subsection we discuss the particularity of this approach and its constraints.

A common pattern of SSB’s applications is that they heavily rely on local database support for organizing the data contained in the logs. Typically a map-reduce strategy is used where the map phase filters the logs and the reduce actions computes the latest application state.

In the user directory application (Sect. ??), the filtering is done by selecting only about entries for a specific target ID and the reduce action consists in accumulating the latest key-value pairs such that a more recent key-value pair replaces an older one if it was signed by the same `author_id`. The size of the replicated logs, although locally stored, would lead to very long response times if the map-reduce would be executed at render-time. Instead, almost each application will build indexes and aggressively cache state that was already aggregated. Should the indexes ever become corrupted (e.g. because the user interface app crashed in the middle of a complex indexing step), they can be fully regenerated from scratch, an approach that has also become known as the Kappa architecture [1].

An important aspect is whether the reduction step can be done in an incremental fashion by reusing previously computed application state. For example, counting the “likes” that a post receives works fine: incoming log extensions are indexed and if they are of the like type, the counter corresponding to the referenced message in incremented.

Other applications, however, may need a *full* re-evaluation of the reduce function each time the underlying index changes. An example for this case is a chat in form of sequence of post messages: if some peer was added to the set of followed peers, its log gets incrementally replicated, and so are the posts of this peer. For each incoming new post, which may have been written very long ago, one has to insert it at the right place. This problem is shown in Figure 4 where a log entry has not yet been replicated to a client and, once it arrives, has to be properly inserted into the application-level data structure.

A simple solution (adopted in some SSB client software) is to use the timestamp claimed by the author of the post, and in this case one can reuse the existing time-sorted list and insert the new post. However, because an author could lie about

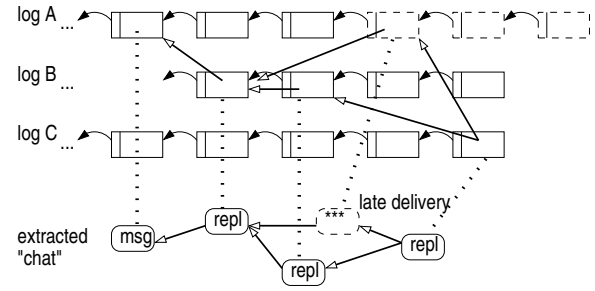


Figure 4: Example of extracting application data (in form of a tangle) and dealing with not-yet-delivered data.

the timestamp, the reduce function should do a topological sort of the tangle based on the causality relationship with other posts and their replies. Insertion into the dependency graph may or may not lead to having to rerun the sort on the whole graph of postings. Clearly, the lack of a central server hosting the reference list of posts and being able to record a post’s submission time, leads to more complex client software that must prepare for and defend against a broad range of adversarial data found in the logs.

Storing this transitive closure of application-level graphs in a space-efficient way such that it can be quickly queried and efficiently updated is a difficult but well-studied problem in the database literature [13] [28]. It should be possible to leverage some properties of SSB to get higher-quality results. The immutability of messages reduces the number of cases when dynamically maintaining the index structure, and the fact that each feed forms a total order can be utilized to efficiently encode the relation. Designing and implementing a general framework for performing causal ordering queries on SSB messages would be both an interesting research topic and a powerful tool for building applications

3.4 Synchronization and Eventual Consistency

SSB’s basic log replication service synchronizes peers in a consistent way: due to the hash chaining, events (represented by log entries) will be delivered in the order they happened and replica content will be consistent. This does not instantly lead to consistent shared data structures, though, if the corresponding events are spread over multiple logs. Instead, the natural guarantee is that of *eventual consistency* where all peers will see the same reduced application state (if they share the same log set) after sufficient replication progress.

Eventual consistency is the hallmark of Conflict-free Replicated Data Types (CRDTs, see [2]) which are directly applicable to the SSB setting as they only assume a reliable and

(sometimes) in-order delivery of update messages. Potentially, CRDTs permit to implement global data structures featuring eventual consistency without coordination effort (thus are fully scalable). The caveat here is that SSB peers do not necessarily see all involved peers due to their position in the social graph which controls replication wherefore consistency is always modulo that fact. For example, like counts will be eventually consistent with respect to the same set of followed peers but not globally, at least if they are directly counted. Other applications relying on reduction via set union may learn from state that stems from beyond the circle of followed peer. More research is needed to understand the constraints brought by the combination of coordination-less interaction with partial log replication, but SSB's rich set of applications used on a daily basis is an encouraging sign that eventual consistency in combination with subjective replication is a "good enough" basis for real decentralized services.

4 COMPARING SSB WITH NAMED DATA NETWORKING (NDN)

After a brief introduction to NDN we compare and relate SSB to NDN in three different ways: layering SSB on top of NDN, layering NDN on top of SSB, and a hybrid mode where NDN forwarders are made SSB-aware. An interesting case is made of a NDN problem that has no equivalence in SSB, thus seems to be due to NDN's architectural choices. But some of the other problems we encounter point to questions that apply to NDN as well SSB.

4.1 Named Data Networking

NDN is a receiver-driven datagram access protocol: The receiver has to request content by name –in a so called Interest packet– and at most one matching content is returned in a corresponding Data packet. The Data packet includes the content's name and is signed such that a forwarding nodes can verify the correctness of the name-to-content binding (content was not tampered with). Checking the validity of a signature requires additional certification data which a forwarding node can fetch using the standard Interest/Data packet pattern. Validated data packets are typically cached such that subsequent requests for the same name can be served from in-network memory.

```
--> I('/ndn/some/item')
<-- D('/ndn/some/item', data, signature)
```

In order to facilitate routing of Interest packets towards a data source or a data repository, NDN uses a hierarchical name space. Routing rules are based on name prefixes, typically aggregating all data items made available by a publisher. In a forwarder node, incoming Interest packets are matched against these prefixes on a longest-prefix matching

basis, yielding the interface(s) to where an Interest has to be forwarded. Interests for the same name that arrive close in time are deduplicated using a PIT (pending interest table). On the return path, a data packet is copied to all interfaces from where a corresponding interest came in, and the PIT entry is deleted.

In such a pull-only communication model, streaming protocols –as well as fetching content that is larger than the 4KB datagram size– use name prediction (e.g., sequence numbers as part of the name): Several Interests are sent ahead without waiting for the first Interest to be answered. If name prediction is not available, manifests [?] can be used i.e., a datagram is returned in lieu of the content which contains a sequence of names pointing to single Data packets or further sub-manifests.

4.2 Layering (or Merging) of SSB and NDN

In this paper we examine three different configurations: Whether NDN can be used as a transport network for SSB, whether a "SSB-aware" NDN layer would work better, and whether SSB could be used as a support for NDN networking. Figure [?] shows the three different scenarios which we expand in the following subsections. The purpose is to shed light on the sometimes implicit assumptions behind SSB and NDN.

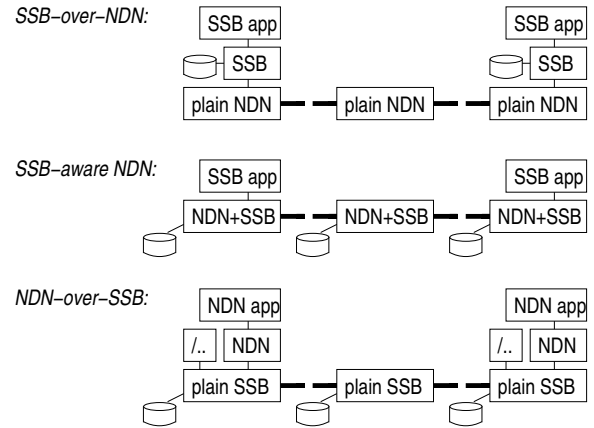


Figure 5: Three different layerings of SSB and NDN, as discussed in this paper

4.3 SSB over NDN

SSB's log entries, also limited to 4KB, map well to NDN if one abstracts away from the wire format: A SSB log entry for $\langle id : seqno \rangle$ would become

$D('/ssb/logs/\langle id \rangle/\langle seqno \rangle', \text{content}, \text{signature})$ where content includes the name of the previous log entry.

In order to support access to a log entry via its hash, all content would also be published under

$D('/ssb/sha256/\langle hashval \rangle', \text{content}, \text{signature})$

This double-publishing is necessary because NDN's implicit name component mechanics requires a *full* name, hence cannot do a longest prefix match on `"/ssb/ImplicitSha256DigestCompo=<hashval>".` Moreover, the digest algorithm of SSB may change in the future and diverge from NDN's, hence requires a name subtree of its own (sha256 in this case).

A SSB client wanting to replicate a log from scratch would issue Interest packets starting at `I('/ssb/logs/<id>/0')` and increase the sequence number until no more log entries can be fetched.

The ease with which this mapping could be introduced is misleading, as there are several problems with such an approach. First and foremost, implementing SSB's push model leads to continuous polling at the level of pull-oriented NDN. Second, there is no prefix aggregation possible because of SSB's flat ID space.

The latter concern could be addressed in two ways, both having undesirable consequences. The first would be to introduce a NDN routing strategy that mimics SSB's forwarding along the receiver's social graph. Such a modified NDN forwarder would have to either parse all logs or to receive the graph information from somewhere else. Additionally, Interests would have to carry the ID of the receiver (otherwise the forwarder does not know which graph to use), which is contrarian to interest aggregation, which would have to be changed. Such a special "SSB routing strategy" would have to be deployed globally, essentially converting NDN into a SSB core. We will come back to a SSB-aware NDN layer in the next subsection.

A second approach would be to use NDN's LINK objects in order to redirect Interests towards the location of the storage provider for a given `<id>`. This requires a NDN name server [?] and a permanent storage provider to which the SSB devices would have to upload new content. The change in this case is on SSB's side, whose community would have to accept a logically centralized name service component. The question then is whether a NDN name service could handle a global database for the `<id>`-to-storage mapping, or whether also here we would have to introduce SSB's social graph for scaling reasons. In fact, SSB's use case is a case of producer mobility where it is questionable that NDN could handle a world consisting of mobile terminals only.

SSB-over-NDN would either require changes to NDN or put tremendous stress on either on the NDN routing system or a name service, also potentially forcing SSB users to work with "centrish" content repositories and mapping services.

4.4 SSB-aware NDN

Assuming that SSB's replication approach (limiting content propagation to a device's social graph works) leads to scalable solutions, NDN could be made SSB-aware. This would

require that NDN inspects the logs in order to learn about the social graph. In fact, it would promote NDN forwarders to implement the SSB nodes that replicate SSB content (instead of a name server infrastructure and dedicated repo providers). A new, corresponding forwarding strategy doesn't requires routing entries as it simply floods incoming interests that cannot be satisfied from the local replicas to all SSB+NDN neighbors along the social graph.

However, using such a strategy would be a travesty as it turns NDN into a push network for interest packets (due to the polling, by every node, whether new content is available or not) – only sporadic data packets would be returned during the replication process. An optimization would be to use long-lived interests, turning NDN into a pub/sub system. Finally we point out that some variant of NDN's SYNC protocols could be suitable to capture SSB's goal, namely to sync the replicas across (a part of) the network. Such a variant would be able to benefit from SSB's strict log extension rule. But looking at the way Sync is implemented in NDN, this comes back at a push-style communication where interests are used to poll neighbors about any state change. We think that bringing a SSB mindset into NDN would change NDN beyond recognition, especially flow-balance would be lost during this transition.

4.5 NDN over SSB

An interesting thought experiment is to reverse the layering, stress-testing SSB in this case. Is SSB universal enough so that one can "emulate" NDN over SSB (see the third subfigure of Fig. 6)? SSB would have to implement three distinct NDN features: the hierarchical name space, and the pull-model and NDN's trust system.

Again assuming rough equivalence of NDN data packets and SSB log entries (i.e., a triple `<name, content, signature>`), the pull-model part is easy to answer: Either some item is already in one of the eagerly replicated local logs, or it is not available yet (because SSB is push-based).

The major problem is NDN's hierarchical namespace which is a globally shared construct with the service level agreement that any (existing) item referenced through this tree can be fetched. Even if a delegation model is used, this global resource introduces a central authority, or at least a consensus algorithm, to allocate prefixes. This entity would have a "well-known" SSB id and a log from where the rest of the SSB world would inform itself about its decisions. Once these prefixes are handled (by a special SSB app for supporting NDN's namespace, as shown in the third subfigure), repo IDs can be introduced such that an end device can address them and request content from them. However, in SSB's world-view, a repo would have to follow all potential customers i.e., to learn about their IDs, otherwise these customers cannot

express interest in some content (which could be delivered through log replication of transient SSB IDs, for example). When looking at NDN we realize that NDN has a social contract along the interest path: a NDN forwarder accepts any downstream node as a friend, accepts its interest packet (= pushed replica of the request), and then relies on a similar contract with its upstream node. Following this insight, our NDN emulation would have to introduce “NDN forwarding providers” at SSB level. Once these “NFPs” are in place, we would also let them implement NDN’s trust model by validating content through NDN’s certificate authorities.

While it doesn’t seem strictly impossible to continue that emulation argument, it is already obvious from the above discussion that one would not benefit from SSB’s social graph replication mindset. We try to explain this result in the following subsection.

4.6 Name-Centric vs Identity-Centric

At first sight, the stark difference of PULL vs PUSH is the main differentiator between NDN and SSB. However, the above layering discussion shows that there is a second, equally strong discrepancy which we pin to the way IDs are handled.

NDN has no notion of receiver ID, by design, which has the benefit of easy Interest aggregation but also is the basis of the social contract with the forwarder (to accept interests from anybody). SSB, however, is deeply ID-centric: Only by following (= declaring interest in) some ID, *all* its content will be pulled towards the interested party. Selective data replication, which requires a bidirectional Interest/Data protocol, only would work in SSB if both sides follow each other - hence the difficulty to implement NDN’s global fetch mechanics over SSB. NDN, on the other hand, introduces repositories (somehow linked to routing prefixes) as quasi-IDs: NDN’s service model is to interconnect (many) ID-less clients with (few) identified repos. As such, NDN has a centralization bias which obviously clashes with SSB’s decentralization stance.

One can also draw the following picture: NDN works with repo IDs (prefixes) on top of which we have IDs for content (= content names extending a repo ID). In NDN, IDs have no role for the receiver or in the replication process except that forwarding validates the origin of data items. On the other hand, these repo IDs must be global routable through some unspecified routing protocol outside the NDN specs. SSB also has producer-side IDs, but it is mandatory that clients also have an ID because otherwise they could not publish their replication needs (towards SSB’s routing logic).

Finally, IDs have different weights in NDN and SSB when it comes to replicas and packet loss. NDN only validates that a data item’s signature can be traced back (via publisher IDs) to some trust anchor, while ARQ (automatic retransmission request) must be used to recover from lost packets. In SSB,

the whole log associated with an ID is validated (assert strict ordering and completeness), which factors out difficult tasks to the benefit of the applications (no retransmission logic, no need to SYNC).

We conclude that so far we failed at finding ways how NDN could be made suitable for SSB, or be enhanced by SSB properties without turning NDN into SSB, and how to port NDN to SSB without deviating from SSB’s decentralization agenda. However, there are good technical, not political reasons, to continue exploring such mappings because of an undesirable artifact of NDN, described below, that only shows up in NDN but not in a SSB context.

4.7 Fixing NDN Routing Strategies with Replication?

The following scenario highlights a problem in NDN when the same content is provided from multiple sources. The need for such a setting comes either from reliability (cloned repositories) or the concurrent streaming and recording of data streams, as shown in Fig. ??.

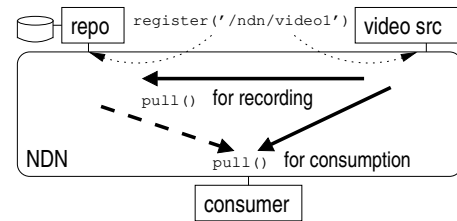


Figure 6: With two NDN sites having registered the same prefix, can the network be smart enough to transparently pull the content from the “appropriate” place?

The figure shows a live video stream that is captured by a repository for archival purposes. The archive registers the same prefix because, in the long run, this is from where the stream can be (re-) fetched. The video source makes its content available under the same name because it permits clients to consume the live stream, without having to wait for the archive to have recorded it. For the client, such a setup should be transparent in the spirit of information-centric networking.

A problem appears when the client temporarily stops streaming. When resuming playback, to which content provider should the network direct the Interest messages? The network would have to know whether the client resumes from where it stopped (then it has to go to the archive site) or whether it wants to reconnect to the live stream. It could also be that the camera goes offline for some time, in which case all Interests should only go to the repo. The problem is that the network has no insights about the different roles (origin,

replica) nor the semantics of streams (is a request for frame X to the stream's past, thus only available on the archive side?).

It should be highlighted that this problem does not exist in an SSB setup: content is replicated through push to all interested parties i.e., the archive repo as well as the consumer device, both having declared to the networks their “social” relationship of being interested in the source’s content. Consumption, as well as archiving, happens directly from the replicated log without any on-demand protocol in place. In other words, the above network dilemma is an artifact of NDN’s pull() model that simply does not exist a push world.

We do not know how to best fix this in NDN. Can a general strategy be engineered for such cases? Or should the three parties engage in a SYNC protocol? Especially the last case would lead to continued probing (using Interest) whether there was a state change, and subsequent pull in fact would implement the push primitive that NDN tries to avoid. We suggest that this case merits a closer look at a push-only service for NDN.

5 RELATED WORK

The basic ideas behind SSB can be traced back to the nineties: Secure logging [23] and secure relative time-stamping [11]. The major innovation of SSB is to use these techniques for disseminating data through a gossip protocol in a network of untrusted peers.

- Linda tuple space (global data pool): apps working with wr() and rd() only.
- Haggle (pocket-switched networks), opportunistic networking, DTN
- ICN in general
- ...
- WAL is anchor of persistence in distributed systems. Discuss scenarios with node crashing before/after contacting a peer. Rare chance of forking a log in case of network partition.
- RAFT, resilient log-based consensus. Log compactation is what SSB is lacking, but could add (on a per-app basis).
- GIT and DAT
- Kappa and CoucheDB

Selective Hearing [18] uses a gossip protocol to disseminate monotonically growing sets of updates to provide a runtime or the Lasp [17] programming language. The general architecture is similar to that of SSB, the most striking difference is that Lasp is by design restricted to CRDTs. SSB can be considered more low-level, developers are free to choose a strategy for dealing with concurrency and eventual consistency. Selective hearing was developed in a more traditional research approach, so it glosses over some of the

difficult problems encountered in the “real world” such as user onboarding and byzantine peers. Their “practical large scale evaluation” [19] consists of 1000 well-controlled nodes running a toy application in the cloud, whereas SSB is more battle-proven.

Also contrast with blockchains? (ssb sidesteps consensus and thus proof-of-whatever)

6 SSB’S “WORK IN PROGRESS”

So far we have mostly restricted our presentation to those features that are implemented today as part of SSB. In this section we will describe further extensions, namely a potential revision of SSB’s log format and the operational challenges for scaling SSB beyond its user base of slightly more than ten thousand users.

6.1 Partial Replication

By using a linked list of messages as the underlying datastructure, a message can only be verified in time linear to its sequence number. Since all previous messages need to be available for verification, this also implies linear storage overhead. More sophisticated datastructures could reduce this to logarithmic overhead, both anti-monotone binary graphs [6] and threaded authentication trees [7] would be suitable and would only require a single additional hash per message.

An interesting problem in this context is how peers would indicate the subsets of a feed they want to receive. Specifying individual sequence numbers works fine, but degrades to a pull-based system. Instead semantic criteria are needed, for example subscribing to only messages of certain types. Finding a general framework for specifying partial subscriptions based on semantic frameworks is an interesting task. Care must be taken that malicious peers can not silently drop data that matches a partial subscription, this could be done by adding additional sequence numbers for each criterium.

6.2 Local Deletion

SSB includes the full content data in its message signatures. Accordingly, the content needs to be available in order to verify the message. This poses a problem: What happens if a single message in a log has objectable content? If a server locally deletes that content, then it can not replicate the log to its peers beyond the point of that message, since the peers could not verify beyond that point.

This situation could be improved by only including a *hash* of the content in the signature, rather than the content itself. This way, content could be deleted from a local log replica, while keeping the hash, so that the whole log could still be verified and thus replicated.

This change does slightly increase the complexity of log replication and the API between server and clients: Missing message content introduces a new case, whereas in current SSB a message is either available or not.

It should be noted that in current SSB, blobs support both local deletion and targeted replication. In a protocol with both partial replication and local deletion, there would be no need to rely on blobs for these properties. Messages essentially become blobs where authorship and relative ordering can be verified.

6.3 Cryptographic Agility

SSB relies on multiple cryptographic primitives (signatures and hashes for the log format, encryption for the replication protocol): best practice mandates that cryptographic agility is supported [21]. All hashes and signatures in the logs include an indicator of the cryptographic primitive that has been used. At least in theory this means that the SSB protocol can introduce the use of new primitives as old ones become broken.

However, an open problem is how old log entries can be “saved” once their primitives become insecure. The naive approach of republishing old messages with a new key changes the hashes of all those messages, thus breaking inter-message references. Alternate approaches could be based on publishing new messages that assert facts about older messages, or determining the trustworthiness of old messages based on how they are being referenced. A similar discussion (and proposed solution) for NDN can be found in [?].

6.4 Log Management

In SSB, there is no mechanism for terminating a log. But it would be straightforward to add a mechanism that declares that the log will not be extended in the future (and any future extensions should thus be discarded). By allowing this mechanism to carry some payload data, key rotation could be supported: The log termination record would include the public key of a new log that should serve as the extension of the terminated one.

6.5 Multi-Device Support

If two different devices used the same SSB identity to publish messages concurrently, this would result in a forked feed with the consequence that peer relays would stop propagating at least one, if not both log extensions. It is thus recommended to create a distinct identity for each device to eliminate this risk. This however leads to problems such as being unable to decrypt encrypted messages on some device because they have been encrypted to the public key used by a different device. The user also needs to follow or block identities once per device.

One approach could be to develop schemes that allow sharing the same private key across multiple devices to allow read-access, while enforcing mutual exclusion on writes.

A different angle is to write applications in a way that anticipates that there might be a one-to-many mapping from users to SSB identities. Since the messages in a single feed are totally ordered but messages across multiple feeds might only be partially ordered, it is not sufficient to naively treat a set of feeds as a compound feed. Instead, the application needs to be designed from the ground up to deal with partially ordered sets of messages.

Orthogonal to the issue of *using* data from aggregated, partially ordered feeds is the issue of determining which feeds to aggregate in the first place. Settling on a common scheme for signaling compound feeds will be necessary for SSB to successfully improve on the multi-device situation.

6.6 Access Control

Currently, an SSB relay will hand out data to anyone who asks. The messages that control replication (*follows* and *blocks*) only specify where data is wanted, but they can't express bounds on how far data should be spread. All data is conceptually visible globally.

To improve privacy, some servers choose to only forward messages of some feed F to identities that are followed by the feed F . This is a rather ad-hoc solution, assigning meaning to *follow* messages that might not have been intended. Work is underway for specifying dedicated messages that place bounds on how far data should be propagated through the social graph. These bounds can not be enforced however, anyone who has the data can obviously choose to ignore these requests. This is just as true as in any distributed setting.

In addition to publishing policies on who should get access to messages, encryption can be used to ensure that only the intended recipients can access the data. Currently, the only supported mechanism is encrypting a message to a small set of recipients. More sophisticated approaches such as encrypted groups could be adapted for ssb.

6.7 Content Moderation

The social nature of most applications built on top of SSB necessitates some form of moderation features, allowing users to shape and regulate interactions such that they can feel safe in their virtual space. Because no user has a global view of the system, and because even users with identical views could interpret those views in different ways, traditional centralized approaches for moderation can not be applied directly to ssb. In particular, it is not possible to globally “ban” an identity.

Users (and applications on their behalf) have two fundamental options when dealing with unwanted content. They

can stop replicating a feed and delete it from their local database. Less drastically, applications can choose to ignore specific (sets of) messages.

While these are powerful primitives that give users full control over their environment, they place the burden on the affected individual. Going forward, it will be important to find mechanisms that allow to share the task of moderation and shift it to users who are privileged enough to be able to invest the necessary energy and time. A simple example could be to automatically adopt the *block* messages of trusted peers. Since human dynamics are very nuanced and every human has their specific needs, we expect a lot of experimentations and different groups of users settling on different tools.

6.8 Replication Improvements

The currently used gossip-based default replication protocol does not protect against adversarial nodes, for example it would be fairly easy to launch an eclipse attack [24] against the overlay network. But whereas it is difficult to defend against these attacks in general, SSB can make use of data such as the friend graph to protect against them. A *follow* message can be interpreted as an expression of trust. Assuming that trusted peers are unlikely to perform an attack, keeping a certain number of trusted peers in the views of the peer sampling service would protect against eclipse attacks.

Another area where the replication protocol could be improved is by using private set intersection when determining the set of feeds that both parties are interested in. That way, untrusted peers would not be able to learn about new ids purely from the replication layer. Combined with an access control mechanism that only forwards data to authorized identities, this would provide resilience against bots “spidering” the network.

7 SSB CHALLENGES

In this section we critically review some of the limitations and challenges faced by push-based, identity-centric systems in general and SSB in particular. We omit those problems that apply to SSB in its current state but that would be solved by the extensions presented in the previous section.

7.1 Privacy

First and foremost are privacy considerations. SSB is an inherently pseudonymous system, anonymity is fundamentally incompatible with identity-centric message propagation. Furthermore, the architecture discourages ephemeral pseudonyms, favoring the creation of a rather stable network of trust to guide replication. Since all messages are signed, they are not refutable. Finally, all messages are immutable.

The cocktail of pseudonymity, non-refutability and immutability can be a serious risk to users. Personal details could fuel harassment, political statements could justify persecution, all data could serve as the basis of (future) discrimination. The act of publishing messages is a risky one, reserved to those who hold a lot of privilege. The risks can be reduced by taking care that pseudonyms can not be traced to physical identity, compartmentalizing pseudonyms, using encryption, and only giving the messages to trusted parties. Yet the fundamental risk can never be fully mitigated. Consequently, applications must clearly inform users about the peculiarities of the virtual space they participate in.

7.2 Onboarding

TODO “pull-only” has a different meaning here than with NDN. Find better terminology. Also TODO: Is “onboarding” a suitable choice of terminology?

The pull-only approach of SSB also poses some challenges when onboarding new users. Nobody will pull in their messages, they won’t be propagated through the network. The SSB community uses multiple approaches to solve this problem. Pubs can issue *invite codes*. When a user sends such a code to the pub, the pub automatically follows the user, requesting their messages in the process. Invite codes can be distributed out-of-band (commonly through websites, but also on physical pieces of papers). As an additional onboarding mechanism, the reference server uses lan multicast to discover early peers. This allows local onboarding where an established user can follow a new user in the same lan. The *manyverse* application uses yet another mechanism, it provides a global DHT to connect users.

7.3 Coordination

The *type* field of SSB messages can be regarded as a global resource without any central coordination regarding its usage. In the worst case, this can lead to multiple applications using the same *type* but in incompatible ways. To mitigate this risk, applications are encouraged to namespace types (comparable to e.g. Java package naming guidelines). An alternative are large random type strings. In particular, a *type* could be the hash of a message that describes the intention behind that *type*.

Non-interoperable *types* are a very tangible symptom of a broader theme, the *plurality* of interpretation of message contents. Taken to an extreme, the community of SSB users could splinter into a multitude of mutually non-understanding fractions that use different kinds of messages or interpretations thereof. Whether the fact that the protocol allows such a divergence is actually a negative property is up for debate — the system has been deliberately designed this way.

But this approach certainly runs counter to the philosophy behind more rigid, centralized systems.

7.4 Scalability

A more pragmatic problem is that of scalability: To support replication, full logs have to be stored. While this could be mitigated through mechanisms of partial replication, it is still necessary to store a potentially unbounded number of messages. This boils down to the general fact that all data that is to be propagated needs to be stored *somewhere*. But SSB has stronger expectations about what should be stored than other protocols.

TODO: This section seems somewhat trivial. Remove it?

8 BENEFITS

Here we summarize some desirable properties of SSB. These go beyond the obvious productivity gains for application developers who don't need to implement encryption, authentication and synchronization, as well as the automatic replication of the content through SSB's push approach.

8.1 Resilience

An often stated mantra in SSB development is “no global singletons”. SSB can be characterized as “collection of decentralized systems” that overlap to varying degrees. It is consequently highly resilient to (targeted) failures due to errors in the code base or in operations. Also, users do not need to depend on any single, privileged central authority, including cloud-based service providers. Going beyond the common mentality of a grand unified social platform, there are deliberately isolated networks, for example limited to a family, or a specific local area network.

Since SSB applications only interact with the local replicas of logs, complete offline operation is automatically built in. Offline operation is simply a special case of a (temporary) network partition. Because this case occurs so often, the protocol is geared towards handling network partitions gracefully, further contributing to the resilience of SSB. In particular, all operations are delay tolerant.

Continuing with the theme of resilience, data loss is highly unlikely since full log replicas are stored throughout the network. Indeed it is common practice when migrating between devices or during development to delete (or loose) the whole local database, keeping nothing but the keypair and optionally a list of servers with a well-known ip address. Upon starting a server again, all data gets retrieved from the network, more specifically from your friends.

8.2 Efficiency

Due to the “subjective reader” approach, all ssb servers can operate concurrently. There is no need for costly synchronization across nodes. Applications can fully embrace this, for example by using CRDTs. The monotonically growing logs are well-suited for implementing CRDTs and similar techniques.

By *leveraging* trust instead of trying to eliminate it (like, e.g. in blockchain systems which establish consensus over trustless nodes), there is no need for proof-of-work and similar wasteful techniques. The delay tolerance allows routing layers that can optimize for efficient usage of resources rather than going for minimal latency at any cost. This mentality could go a long way towards systems that are more sustainable than current alternatives. And there are strong arguments that favoring systems that try to eradicate inter-human trust might not lead to a particularly desirable future.

8.3 Plurality and Disintermediation

The freedom of applications to interpret data in whatever way they see fit reduces the ability of centralized powers to coerce users through protocol design decisions. SSB supports plurality not only for this reason but also as a deliberate strategy to drive evolution. Rather than depending on a proprietary app-level APIs, interoperability and the ability to create alternative frontends is the default, resting on the direct access to the replicated data. This does not exclude the sharing of data between applications. For example, the ‘about’ information (Section 3.1) can be reused by all programs, freeing implementors from duplicating work and creating a coherent user experience across apps.

As another consequence of the subjective interpretation of data, there is no need for central coordination to introduce or evolve features: Potential intermediaries are removed from the development loops. Applications can simply start producing new kinds of log entries, and interoperability works out with all users who share the same interpretation of those messages. Especially when evolving functionality, it is often sufficient to add more entries to a JSON object: Other applications simply ignore them but will continue working.

This results in an organic evolution of features, without “the system” ever shutting down. Like any uncoordinated evolutionary process, the result might not be as streamlined as a shiny, pre-envisaged solution, but the evolution is open ended and does not depend on central funding and decision making. Unlike many such proposed streamlined community systems, the continuous and incremental improvement of SSB applications has resulted in a thriving ecosystem that serves the needs of thousands of users, very much like the original Internet envisaged.

9 CONCLUSIONS

We presented secure scuttlebutt, a fully decentralized, peer-to-peer event-sharing protocol. The core novelty is that data replication occurs at the granularity of complete append-only logs of messages by a particular author. This approach leads to a simple, yet efficient replication protocol that lends itself well to a large class of applications. By embracing *eventual* delivery and subjective interpretation of data, SSB gets to sidestep common sources of complexity. A community of multiple thousand users interacting through a variety of different applications confirms the viability of the approach.

The comparison with NDN shows that SSB's paradigm of push-based, identity-centric data transfer comes with a different set of tradeoffs than NDN's choice of pull-based, information-centric data transfer. Focussing on identities leads to challenges with respect to user privacy, but it also enables elegant, decentralized solutions to common problems with information-centric systems. Whether in the context of SSB or more generally, we believe that further study of identity-centric systems will lead to valuable insights and designs.

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