



Core Features & Security Guarantees



End-to-end document confidentiality

with IPFS + encryption



Zero-trust access control

(wallet-based + Passkey via WebAuthn)



Version-controlled, immutable storage



Blockchain anchoring on Polygon for verifiability



DLP (Data Loss Prevention) module

to prevent leaks, screenshotting, or unauthorized sharing



Real-time document signing & audit trail



Optional token/NFT-gated or role-gated access



System Components



◆ 1. Frontend (Client)

Framework

Next.js (React)

Key Modules

- Secure document editor (Tiptap or ProseMirror)
- PDF viewer + diff viewer for versioning
- Wallet integration (via Wagmi, RainbowKit)
- **Passkey support** via WebAuthn (e.g., via [SimpleWebAuthn](#))
- DLP UX hooks (disable copy/paste, watermarking, anti-screenshot overlays)

◆ 2. Backend (API Layer)



Stack

Node.js + tRPC or Express



Authentication

User/session authentication (SIWE + Passkey binding)



DLP Enforcement

Policy engine (e.g., restrict IPs, domains, times)



Document Management

Document metadata management



Version Control

Signature & version history index



Notifications

Notification engine (webhook or push)



Monitoring

Rate-limiting, logging, and monitoring

◆ 3. Storage Layer

Primary Storage

IPFS (via **Web3.Storage** or Infura IPFS)

Enhancements

- Versioning via CID chains
- Optional redundancy on Arweave

Encryption

- AES encryption before upload
- Decryption via client-side WebCrypto (key shared via Lit Protocol or Session-based access)

Metadata Indexing

PostgreSQL / Prisma

◆ 4. Blockchain Layer (Polygon)

Network

Polygon PoS or Polygon zkEVM

Smart Contracts

ClassifiedDocumentRegistry.sol:

- storeHash(bytes32 ipfsHash, uint docId, uint version)
- recordSignature(address signer, uint docId)
- toggleVisibility(uint docId, bool isPublic)

Optional: AccessControlNFT.sol – for NFT/role-based document access

Gas Efficiency

- Batched document hash submissions
- Merkle root option for bulk updates

◆ 5. Authentication & Access Control



Authentication

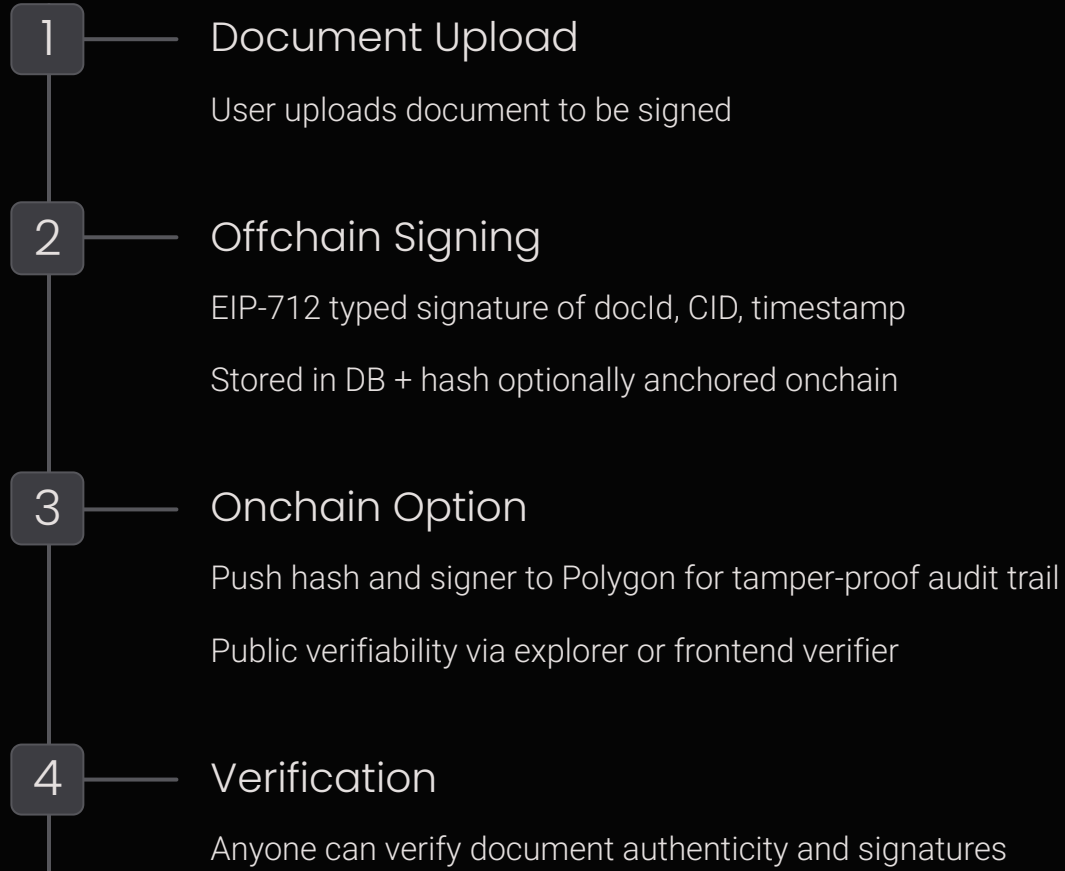
- Passkey-based login (WebAuthn + fallback to wallet auth)
- Optional multi-factor (email/SMS)



Access Control Logic

- Role-based (viewer, editor, approver)
- Token/NFT-gated viewing (e.g., hold ERC-20 or ERC-721)
- Invite-only encrypted link generation
- Expiring access tokens

◆ 6. Signature & Verification Workflow



◆ 7. DLP (Data Loss Prevention) System

Integrated Hooks

- Realtime JS-based DOM controls (disable copying, blur on tab change, watermark session ID)
- Screenshot detection (e.g., canvas watermarking + session monitoring)
- Access policies (IP restriction, geofencing, time-limited viewing)

Admin Console

- Manage DLP rules per document or group
- Logs of policy violations
- Export of audit reports



Typical Workflow

1. User Authentication

User logs in via Passkey or Wallet

2. Document Upload

Uploads document, which is encrypted and stored on IPFS

3. Storage Confirmation

CID returned → metadata + version info saved to DB

4. Blockchain Anchoring

CID + hash submitted to ClassifiedDocumentRegistry smart contract on Polygon

5. Document Signing

Document is signed by one or more users (offchain or onchain)

6. DLP Enforcement

DLP module enforces read/write/view restrictions

7. Verification

Other users verify authenticity via onchain data or signature log



Dev Stack Summary

Layer	Technology Stack
Frontend	Next.js, Wagmi, WebAuthn, RainbowKit, Tiptap
Backend/API	Node.js, tRPC/Express, Prisma, PostgreSQL
Decentralized Storage	IPFS (<u>Web3.Storage</u> / Pinata / Infura)
Blockchain	Solidity, Polygon (PoS or zkEVM)
DLP	Custom policies, JS-based watermarking & guards
Auth	Passkey (WebAuthn), EIP-712, SIWE