University of Amsterdam - Master System and Network Engineering - Research Project 2

Functional breakdown of decentralised social networks

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Research Question

* What current implementation of a social decentralised network could be considered as an alternative to the current centralised social networks and

could be offered as a service by hosting providers?

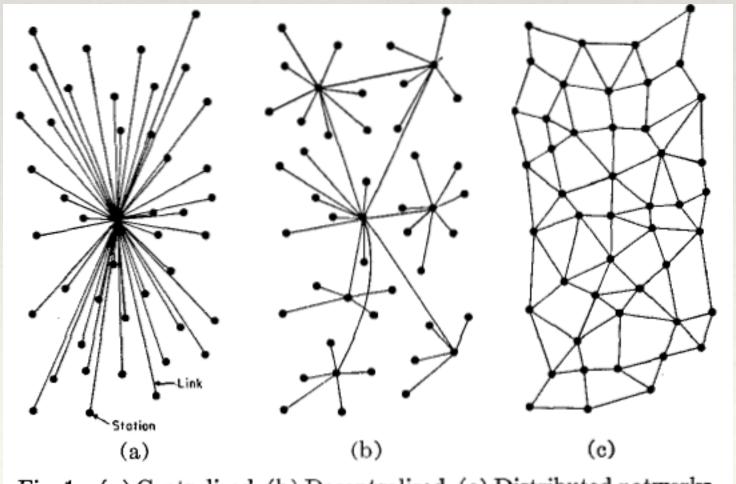


Fig. 1—(a) Centralized. (b) Decentralized. (c) Distributed networks.

Research Questions

- * Which functionalities exist in the typical social networks that we know nowadays?
- * Which alternative open source projects are available that are mature enough and which provide these functionalities in a decentralised model?
- * How do these different alternative open source projects differ from each other in a practical sense (e.g. security, standardisation, ID re-use, and scalability)?
- * Which implementation is most suited to create a decentralised social network that can be provided by hosting providers as a service?

Related work

* D. Sandler and D. S. Wallach, Birds of a FETHR: open, decentralized micropublishing.

* T. Xu, Y. Chen, X. Fu, and P. Hui. Twittering by Cuckoo: Decentralized and Socio- aware Online Microblogging Services.

Related work

* P. Juste, D. Wolinsky, P. Boykin, and R. Figueiredo. Litter: A lightweight peer-to-peer microblogging service.

* T. Perfitt and B. Englert. Megaphone: Fault tolerant, Scalable, and Trustworthy P2P Microblogging.

* Thiel et al. A Requirements-Driven Approach Towards Decentralized Social Networks.

Approach and methods

- * Analyse existing centralised social networks
- * List their features and make a basic set of features
- * Make an inventory of existing decentralised social networks
- * Only analyse the solutions that meet requirements
- * Analyse its features and inner working

First, why do people use Facebook?

Based on the existing literature, we propose a dual-factor model of FB use. According to this model, FB use is primarily motivated by two basic social needs: (1) the need to belong, and (2) the need for self-presentation.

- A. Nadkarni and S. G. Hofmann, Why do people use Facebook?

Facebook is also used

- * For bridging (keeping in touch with persons far away)
- * People post pictures to create their ideal image

Features

- * Posting social updates
- * (re-)sharing these updates
- * Commenting on updates
- * Like an update

- * Favourite an update
- * Favourite a comment
- * Sending notifications
- * Privacy

Out of scope

* masques

* Pixepark

* Jappix

* Maidsafe

* Avatar

* Elgg

* Lorea

* Ethereum

* Tonika

* Noosefero

* Themineproject

* Trsst

* Phoenix

* Buddypress

* Kopal

* NXTmemo

* Meomni

* Tent.io

* Helloworld

* Bitmessage

* Sone

* duuit

* Buddycloud

* Pond

* Secushare

* Higgins

* Libertree

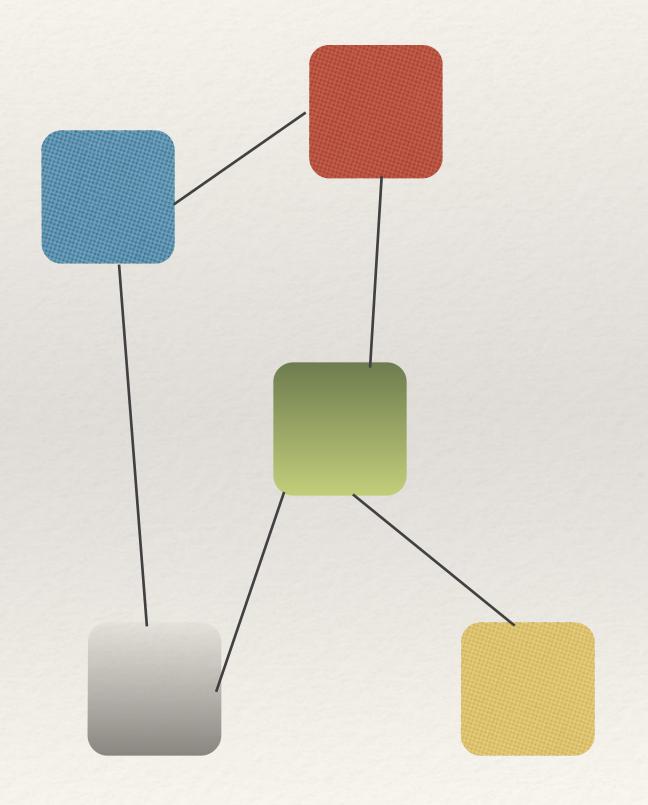
* Kune

* OpenAutonomy

* ODS

Reasons

- * Can not be used in a production environment
- * Not broadly accessible
- * Abandoned projects
- * Other philosophy
- * Missing cross-server message exchange



Implementations

- * pump.io
- * Friendica
- * IndieWebCamp
- * Diaspora*

- * GNU social
- * RedMatrix
- * Movim
- * rstat.us

Advanced privacy settings

- * Offered by RedMatrix and Friendica
 - * RedMatrix provides 18 options
- * Diaspora*
 - * Only has aspects
- * GNU social seems buggy
- * pump.io not really advanced

Identities

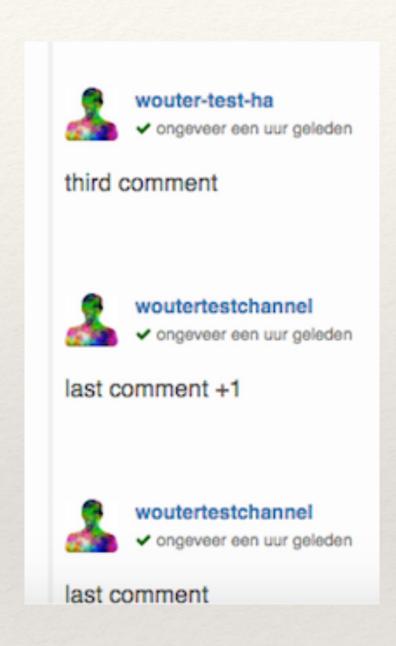
- * Form of identity
 - * All use: username@host.com
- * Proof of identity
 - * Friendica no signature
 - * pump.io OAuth signature does not cover body
 - * Others use Salmon Magic Envelope, HMAC or own system
- * Nomadic identity

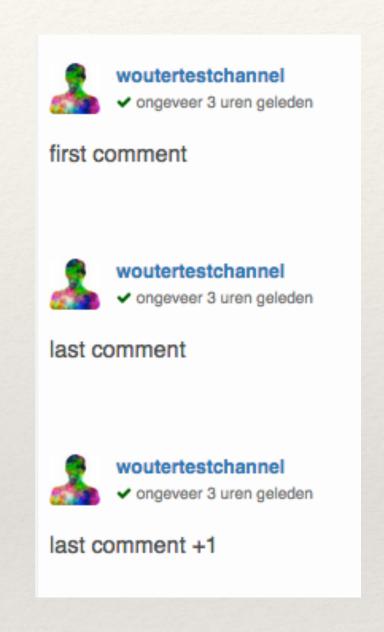
Encryption

- * Only RedMatrix stores encrypted data
- * Messages between servers are encrypted with
 - * RedMatrix, Diaspora*
 - * Friendica (if RINO enabled)
- * End-to-end encryption only offered by RedMatrix

Messaging

- * Message distribution
- * Message consistency
 - * All implementations have consistency issues
 - * No message queue in: pump.io
- * Message relay
 - * Not implemented in: pump.io, seems broken with GNU social





Administering, searching, and blocking

- * SPAM
 - * A real issue with pump.io and GNU social
 - * Diaspora, users can be blocked
 - * Advanced options to protect yourself available in Friendica and RedMatrix
- * Reputation system
 - * Only available in RedMatrix
- * Directory server
 - * Friendica and RedMatrix

Hidden contacts

- * Not everybody needs to know who you friends are
- * Possible with Friendica, RedMatrix, and Diaspora*

Public poll

- * RedMatrix: zotfeed
- * pump.io: firehose
- * Friendica and Diaspora*: Feed per user
- * GNU social: public feed

Something different

IndieWebCamp

- * Movement/community
- * Guided by principles, one important one: users own their data
- * Data is syndicated to silos
 - * POSSE, PESOS, PESETAS
- * Red Wind and Known
- * IndieAuth
- * Webmention

Standardisation

Standardisation

The nice thing about standards is that you have so many to choose from.

-Andrew S. Tanenbaum

Standardisation

- * Almost no interoperability, unless one uses plugins
- * There are standards but used or implemented slightly different

Protocols

- * DFRN
- * Zot2
- * OStatus (stack)
- * WebFinger
- * Salmon
- * PubSubHubbub
- * Webmention

- * Tent
- * Libertree
- * DSNP
- * OpenBook
- * Activity Streams
- * Portable Contacts

Conclusion

- * A variety of reasons why people use social networks
- * Comment, like, favourite, and post
- * Looked at GNU social, Diaspora*, Friendica, pump.io, and RedMatrix
- * RedMatrix is most suited to be provided as an alternative

Recommendations

- * Permanent usernames
 - * Have two usernames, lookup performed by WebFinger
- * Message distribution
 - * Let friends share one's data, use session key

Future work

- * Deadlock
- * Security
- * Benchmark
- * Stale data and accounts
- * Proof of concept of suggestions

The End
Questions?

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Credits

* [1]: http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_memoranda/ 2006/RM3420.pdf