



OST

Eastern Switzerland
University of Applied Sciences

Blockchain (BlCh) Holochain

Thomas Bocek

18.11.2024

Introduction to Holochain

- What is **Holochain**?
 - Distributed computing framework
 - Peer-to-peer applications without central servers
 - Agent-centric architecture where user owns their data and agency
 - Cryptographic data integrity without global consensus
 - Efficiency through local validation and shared responsibility
- Key principle: "Think Local, Act Global" - act autonomously while contributing to the collective
 - Built for human-centric applications and collaboration

H O L  C H A I N

Holochain vs. Blockchain

- Traditional Blockchain
 - Requires global consensus for every transaction
 - Single shared ledger as source of truth
 - High energy consumption due to mining/validation
 - Native tokens required for network operation
 - Limited scalability due to consensus overhead
- Holochain
 - Local validation with cryptographic integrity
 - Individual source chains + shared DHT
 - Energy efficient - runs on basic devices
 - No native tokens required for operation - **HOT?**
 - Naturally scalable through agent-centric design
 - Optional value systems per application

Core Architecture

- Source Chains:
 - Individual append-only ledger per agent
 - Cryptographically signed entries and actions
 - Immutable history of all agent activities
 - Private and public data management
 - Local validation of all entries
- Distributed Hash Table (DHT):
 - Shared data space across the network
 - Content-addressable storage system
- Peer-to-peer data discovery
- Redundant data storage via neighborhoods
- Metadata and links for data relationships
- Validation Architecture:
 - Two-step validation process:
 - Local validation via source chain
 - DHT validation by network peers
 - DNA-defined validation rules
 - Automatic detection of invalid data
 - Collective network immunity system

Technical Implementation Details

- DNA (Application Logic):
 - Entry Types & Validation Rules
 - Integrity Zomes
 - Data schemas
 - Validation functions
 - Coordinator Zomes
 - Business logic
 - API functions
 - Data operations
- Conductor
 - Core Runtime Environment
 - Cell Management
 - DNA + Agent ID combinations
 - State management
 - Source chain operations
 - Networking
 - DHT operations
 - Peer discovery
 - P2P communications
- API Layer
 - Admin API
 - App Interface API
 - WebAssembly Interface
 - RPC Interface

Data Integrity & Validation Architecture

- Agent-Centric Security:
 - Individual source chains with cryptographic control
 - Private/public key infrastructure for data ownership
 - Digital signatures ensure authorship authenticity
 - Local data sovereignty with selective sharing
 - Multi-Layer Validation System:
 - 1) Source Chain Validation
 - Entry format verification
 - Hash chain integrity
 - Chronological consistency
 - Signature verification
 - 2) DHT Validation
 - Distributed validation by authorities
 - Redundant data storage
 - Warrant system for invalid data
 - Network immune system
 - 3) Application Rules
 - DNA-defined validation rules
 - Custom business logic
 - Data format specifications
 - Relationship constraints

Holochain Use Cases & Application Patterns

[sources 1, 2, 3]

- Distributed Data Management:
 - Document management systems
 - Version control applications
 - Collaborative content creation
- Communication & Social:
 - Peer-to-peer messaging
 - Social networks
 - Team collaboration tools
- Supply Chain & Business:
 - Supply chain tracking
 - Asset management
 - Asset management
 - Audit trails
 - Certification systems
- Identity & Access:
 - Decentralized identity systems
 - Access management
 - Credential verification
 - Reputation systems
- Custom Value Systems:
 - Community currencies
 - Resource sharing networks
 - Mutual credit systems

Development & Implementation

- Rust-based development
- WebAssembly compilation
- HDK (Holochain Development Kit)
- Testing frameworks
- Community resources