### CASP3R

Chapter 1
Centralized vs. Decentralized
Networks

## Centralized Social Networks The Current Paradigm

One centralized server means the power facilitating the discussion is centralized.

Big tech has complete control over the discourse between clients on their server/platform.



## Centralized Social Networks The Current Paradigm

If an individual wants to participate in the community they must agree to the terms of service dictated by the central authority.

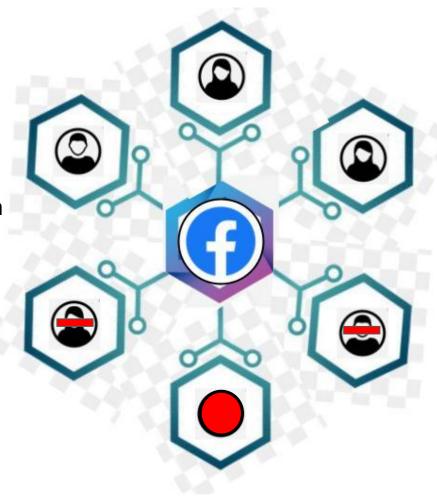
This is a huge problem when this central authority facilitates the majority of discussion for an entire country.



## Centralized Social Networks The Current Paradigm

This central authority can make unilateral and arbitrary rule changes that restrict the boundaries of allowable speech on the platform.

If the client does not abide by the new standard they can be censored or removed from the server completely, along with all access to their relationships photos & shared memories



### CASP3R

A decentralized network

a new paradigm

#### **Decentralized Social Networks**

A New Paradigm

In this system we have a familiar client - server relationship, but the power dynamic here is completely different.

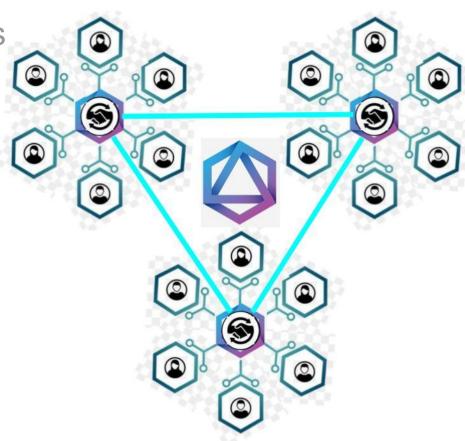


In this new structure, the servers primary function is to facilitate communication not only between the clients it directly serves...

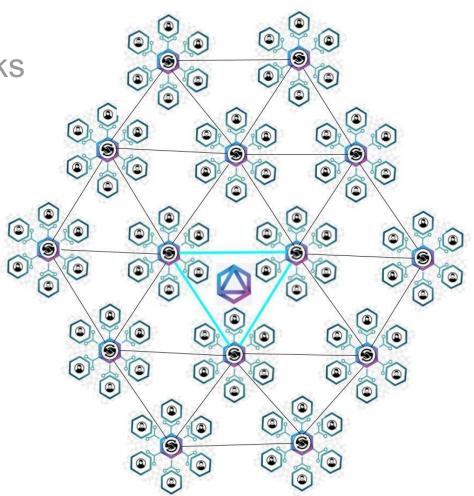


...but between them, and the clients of other servers.

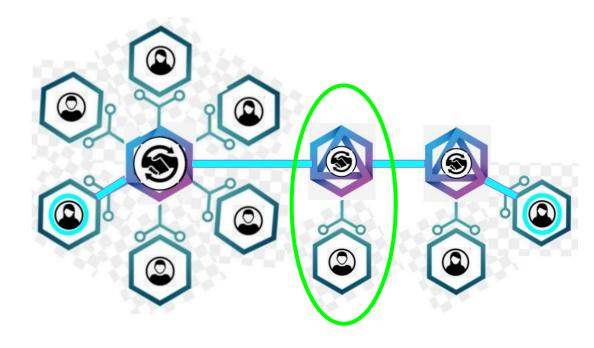
The server acts as a catalyst, facilitating communication across a large network of servers, each controlled by their own chosen server administrator.



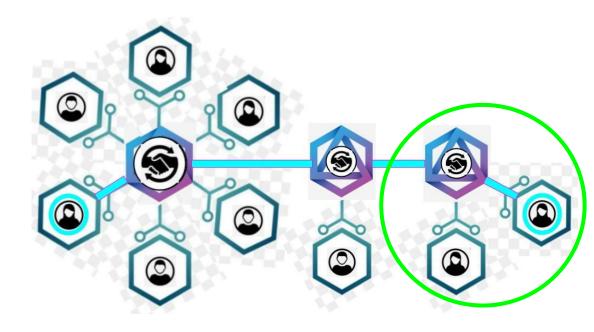
This power dynamic is based on mutual agreement, and no central authority has the power to control the open discourse between individuals.



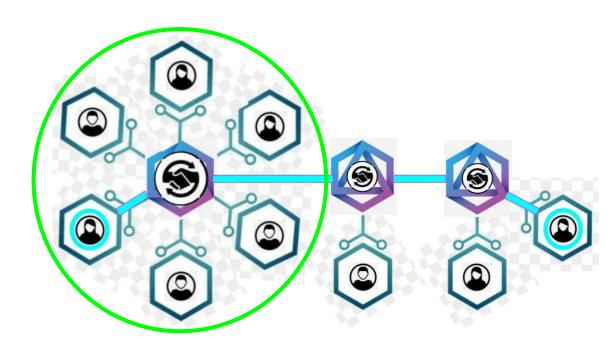
Servers can be owned by an individual,



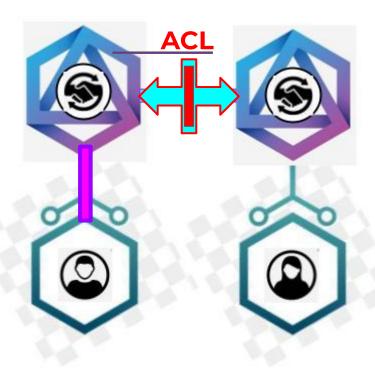
a small group,



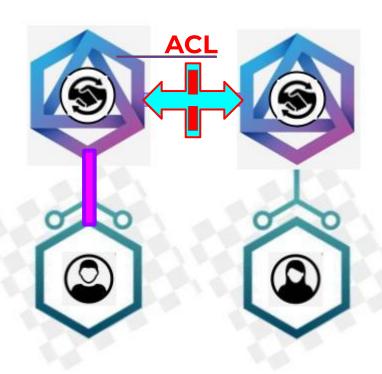
or a larger community.



The server administrator has full control over who has access to their server. This is done with a mechanism called **ACL** or **Access Control Lists** 



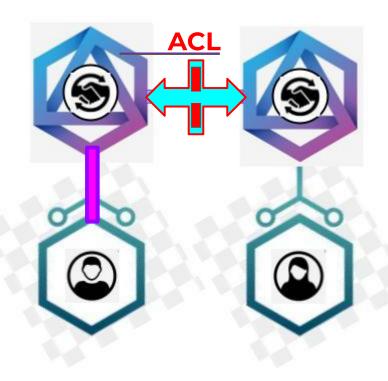
The administrator has the power to choose if & how they wish to participate in the larger network.



The server can be open or completely private, with many variations in between.

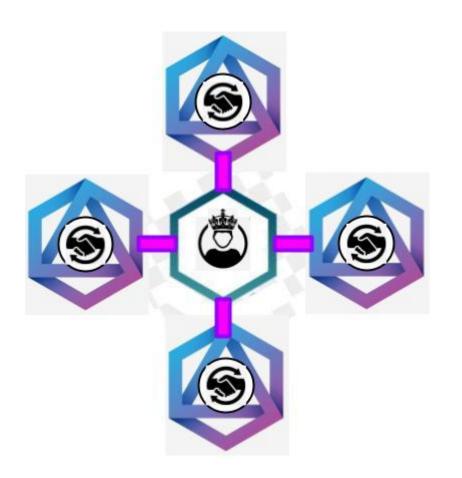
in between.

The power is in the hands of the individual



#### The power is in the hands of the individual

An individual can choose to have ownership over several servers and set them up for a multitude of purposes like home & family, education, work, political discussion, business, etc.

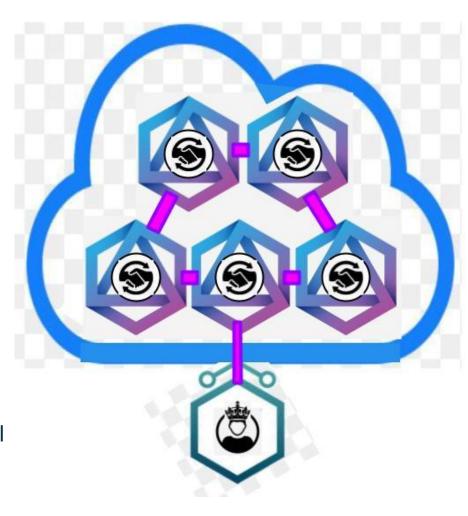


#### The power is in the hands of the individual

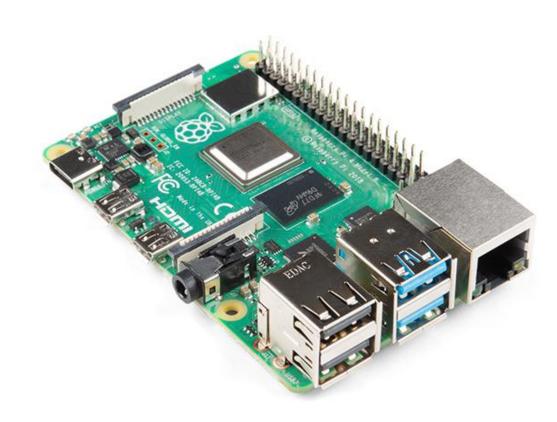
Beyond that, an individual can create a distributed server consisting of multiple nodes in other physical locations all linked together over the internet.

This creates the ability for a server to run regardless of a power outage on one node because the other nodes fill in for the demand.

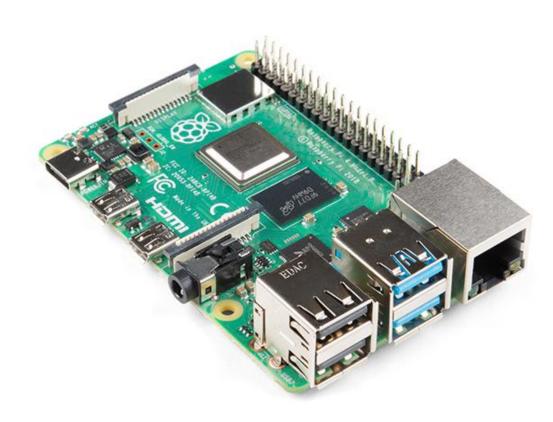
All of these nodes act together as one individual server



At the heart of CASP3R is an XMPP server built around a Raspberry Pi computer.



These little "micro servers" are remarkably powerful for their size & power consumption



At the cost of \$62, the option of ownership is very much within reach for the average individual.



This server system can be scaled up to handle an Infinite number of concurrent users by stacking the hardware like lego blocks and having those in more than one physical location as described earlier.

This network configuration has a built in distributed framework that balances the load of user bemand between individual nodes, limiting "over demand" on any particular ISP connection.



This system is remarkably flexible and resilient to attack.

Unlike the centralized server structure of something like facebook.com if an outside agency decided to remove a server's URL like casp3r.im the server has several fallback URL's already built in, the change would only cause a minor hiccup.

If an agency pulled the plug on facebook.com it would be devastated & offline until they could reconfigure and launch under a new URL.



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End of Chapter 1