

Arweave 的永存机制

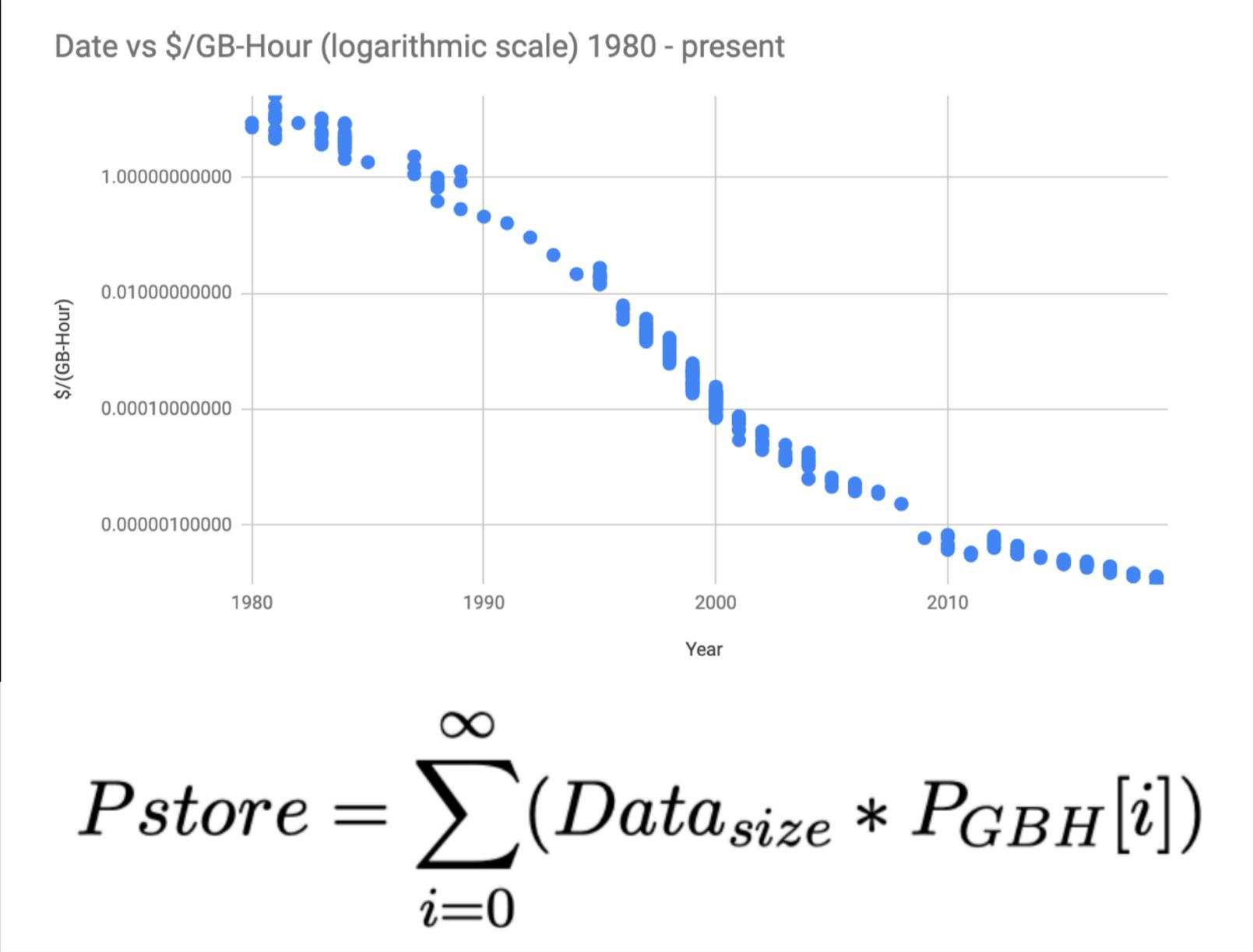
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一次收费，永久存储

为什么永久存储在经济上是可行的？

存储的成本逐年下降

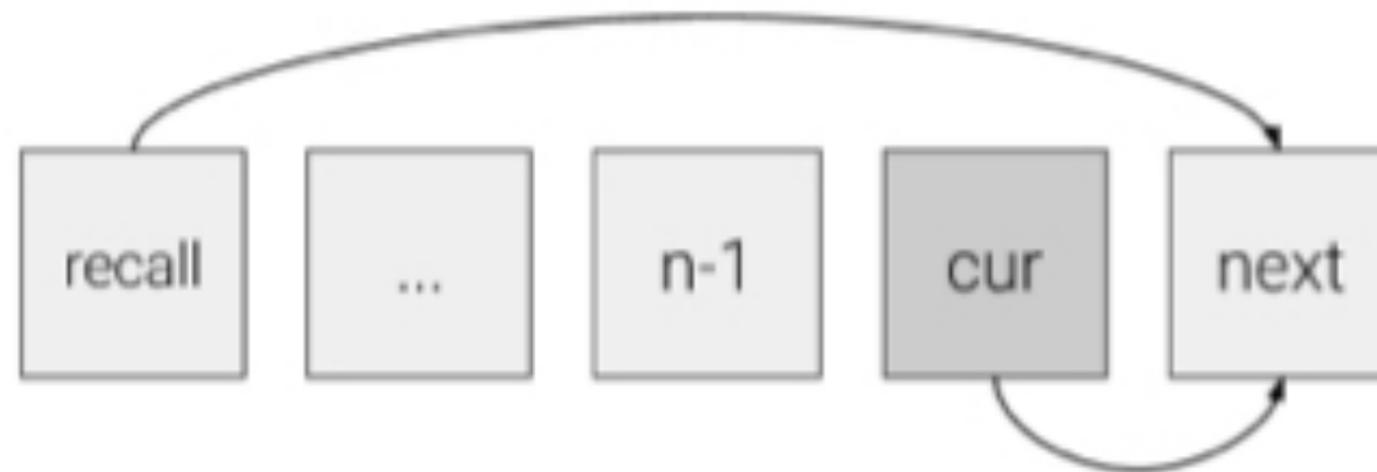


如何确保矿工存储所有数据？

不确保

Blockweave

Block hash list & wallet list



从 Arweave 的出块流程说起

Figure 6: Block construction from previous block, recall block, and transactions

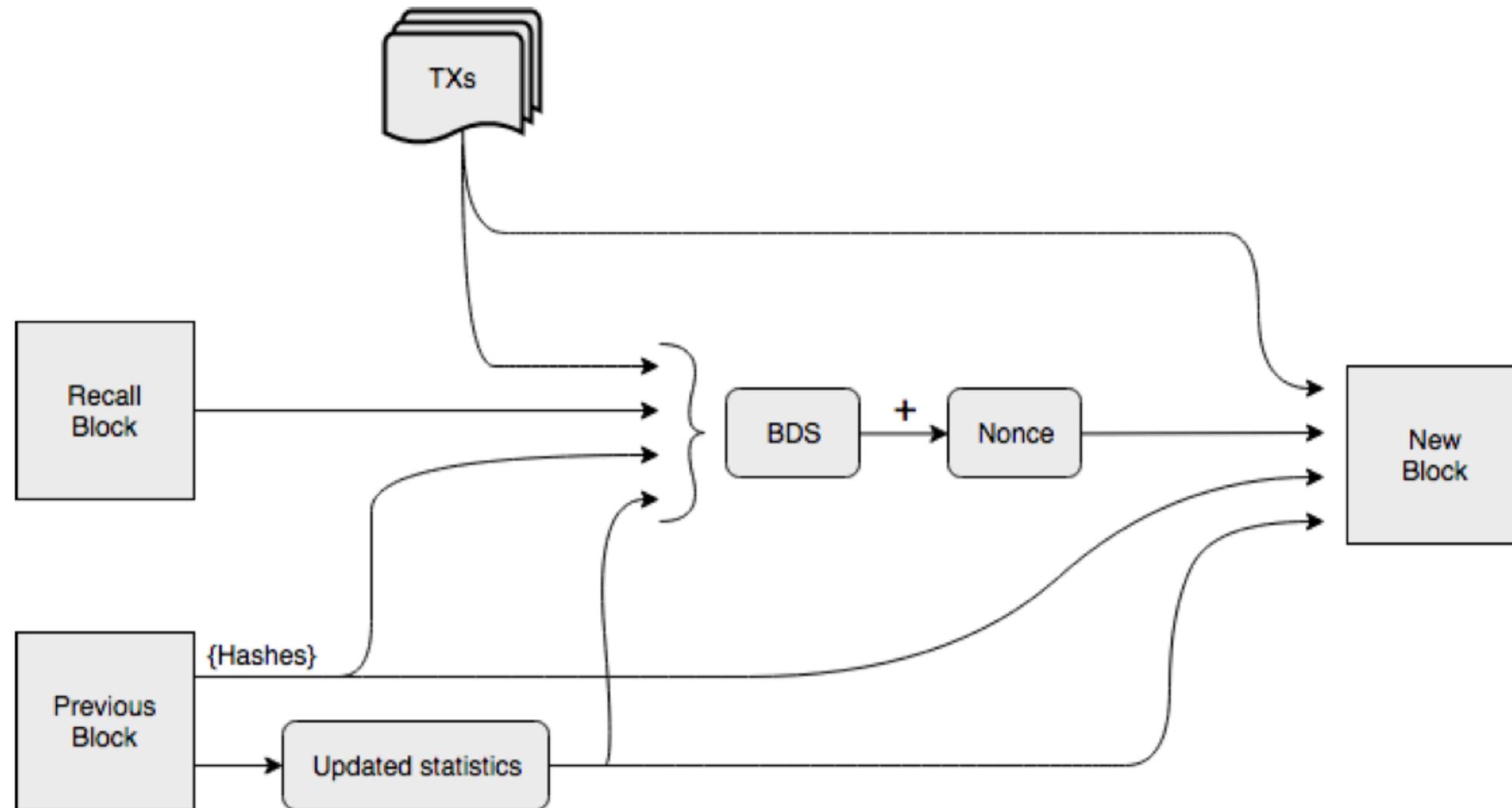
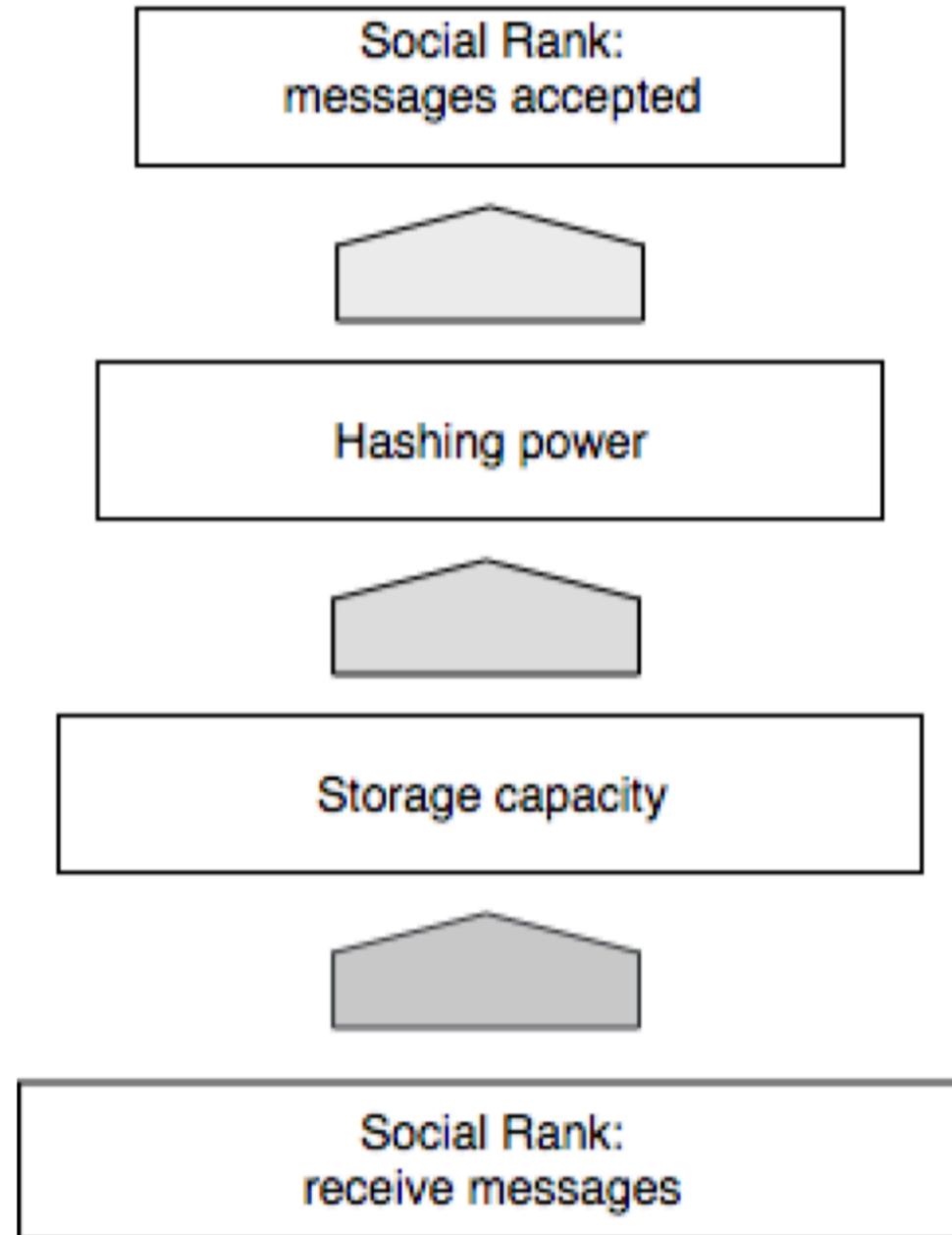


Figure 5: Prerequisites for mining

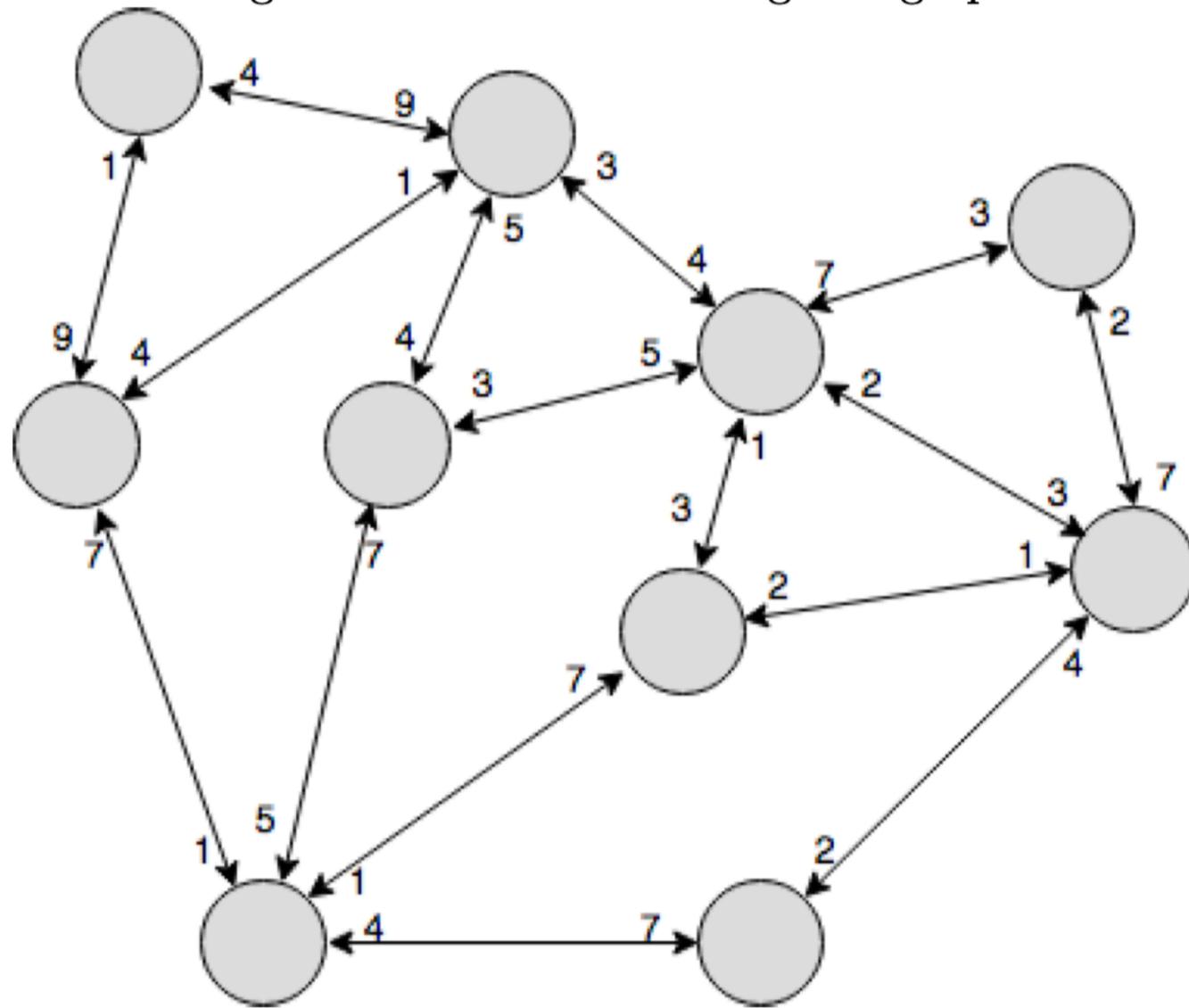


Arweave 的共识机制

Proof of Access + Proof of Work

同等算力下，Miner 出块的概率
与保存的区块量成正比。

Figure 3: Wildfire as a weighted graph



Wildfire

如何确保数据不会丢失？

P (给定节点可访问给定区块) = 0.5

P (给定节点不可访问给定区块) = 0.5

P (任何节点都不可访问给定区块) = $(1-0.5)^{\text{节点数}}$

P (至少一个节点可访问给定区块) = $1 - ((1-0.5)^{\text{节点数}})$

P (至少一个节点可访问任何区块) = $1 - ((1-0.5)^{\text{节点数}})^{\text{区块数}}$

200个节点, 20万个块, 复制率0.5, 单个区块不可访问的概率: 6.223×10^{-61}

内容审查

讨论

合约存储 VS. 永久存储