Hyperledger Fabric Hands on session – the guide on how to write your own chaincode

Artem Barger (bartem@il.ibm.com)



About me...

- IBM Haifa Lab Cloud Foundation Research
- 10+ years of experience in design and development of distributed system
- Maintainer of Linux Foundation Hyperledger Project
- Decent background in Java server side devlopment
- ASF Committer (Apache Commons)





Outline

• Hyperledger Fabric

- ✓ Basic concepts
 - □ Endorsement, ordering, validation
 - Channels

• Setting Up a Fabric Network

- ✓ Create/Join a channel
- ✓ Writing/Installing/Instantiating a chaincode
 - Endorsement policies
- ✓ Invoke transactions

• Demo

• QA

What is the HYPERLEDGER PROJECT?

Open source collaborative effort to advance cross-industry blockchain technologies.

Hosted by The Linux Foundation Global collaboration including leaders in finance, banking, IoT, supply chain, manufacturing and technology

Hyperledger Project Members

Premier



Endorsement, Ordering and Validation

Nodes and roles



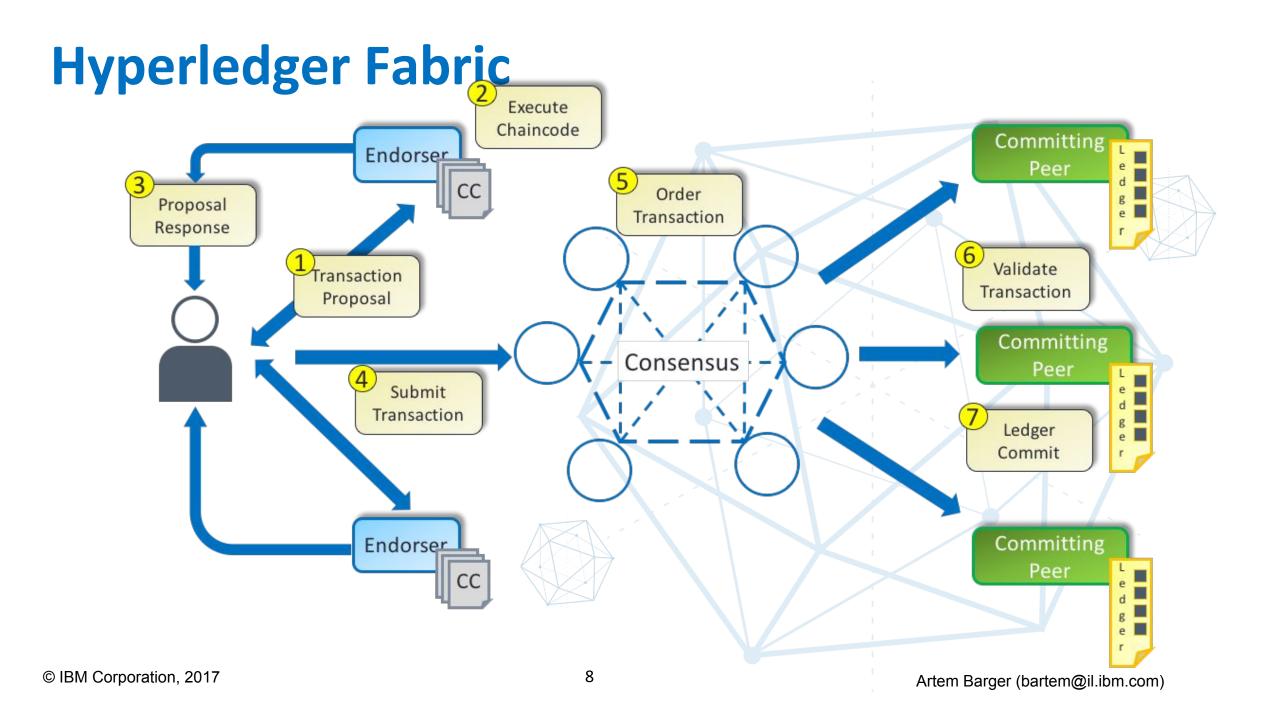
Committing Peer: Maintains ledger and state. Commits transactions. May hold smart contract (chaincode).



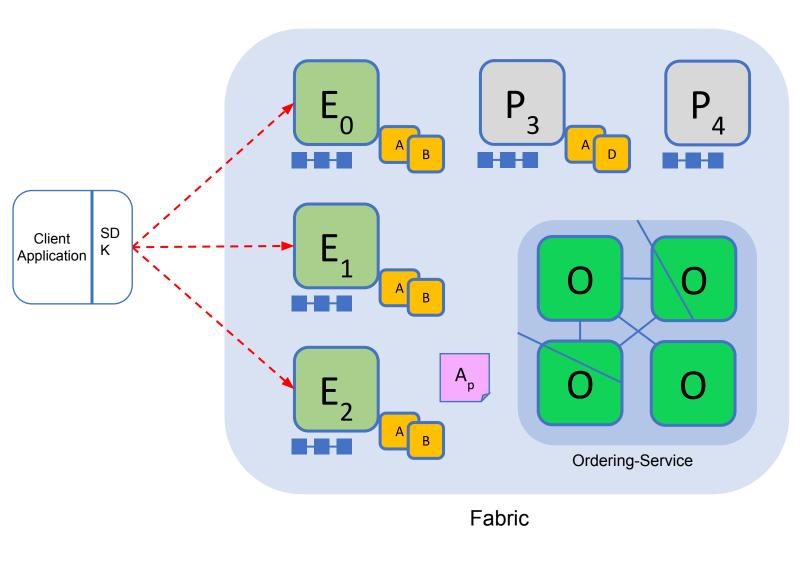
Endorsing Peer: Specialized committing peer that receives a transaction proposal for endorsement, responds granting or denying endorsement. Must hold smart contract



Ordering Nodes (service): Approves the inclusion of transaction blocks into the ledger and communicates with committing and endorsing peer nodes. Does not hold smart contract. Does not hold ledger.



Sample transaction: Step 1/7 – Propose transaction

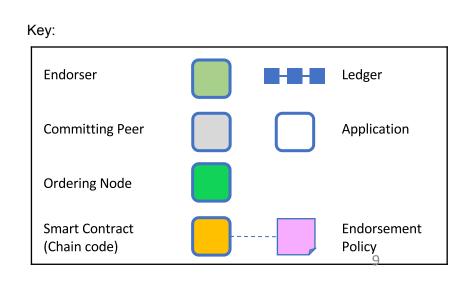


Application proposes transaction

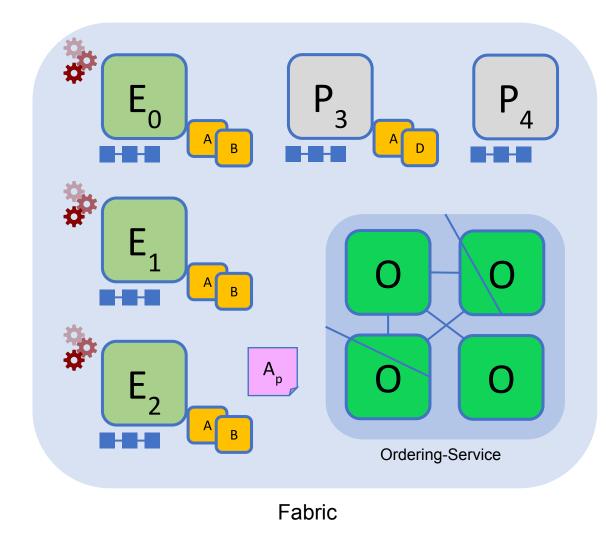
Endorsement policy:

- "E₀, E₁ and E₂ must sign"
 (P₃, P₄ are not part of the policy)

Client application submits a transaction proposal for Smart Contract A. It must target the required peers $\{E_0, E_1, E_2\}$



Sample transaction: Step 2/7 – Execute proposal



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Client

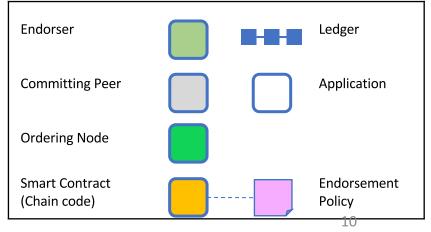
Application

Endorsers Execute Proposals

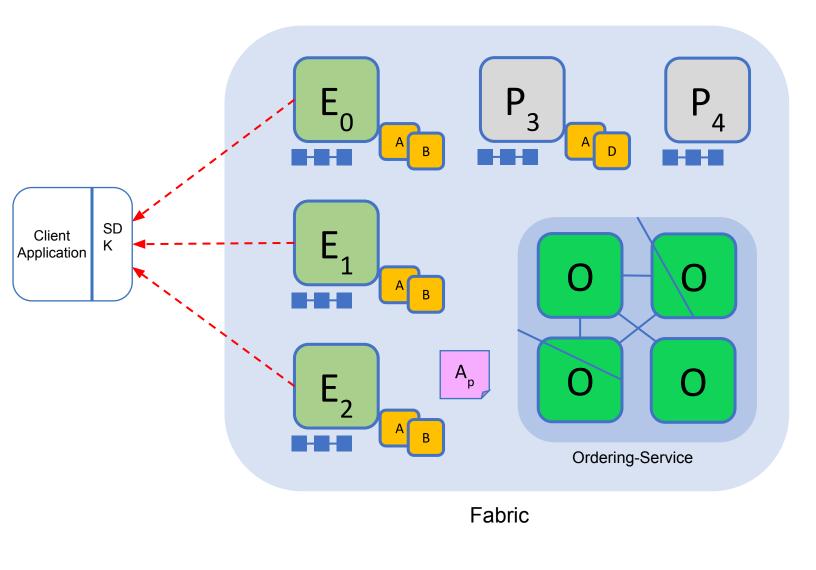
 $E_0, E_1 \& E_2$ will each execute the *proposed* transaction. None of these executions will update the ledger

Each execution will capture the set of Read and Written data, called RW sets, which will now flow in the fabric.

Transactions can be signed & encrypted Key:



Sample transaction: Step 3/7 – Proposal Response

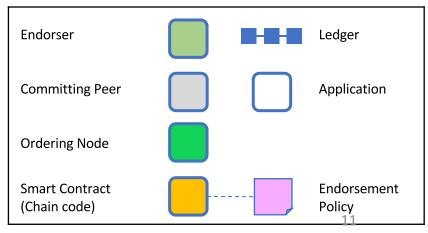


Application receives responses

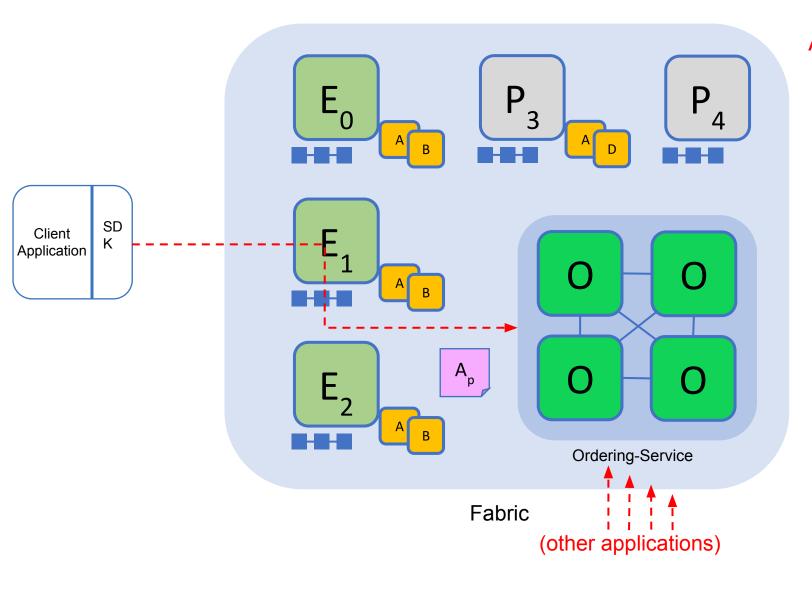
RW sets are asynchronously returned to application

The RW sets are signed by each endorser, and also includes each record version number

(This information will be checked much later in the consensus process)



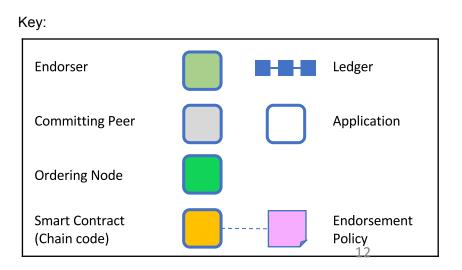
Sample transaction: Step 4/7 – Order Transaction



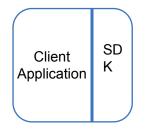
Application submits responses for ordering

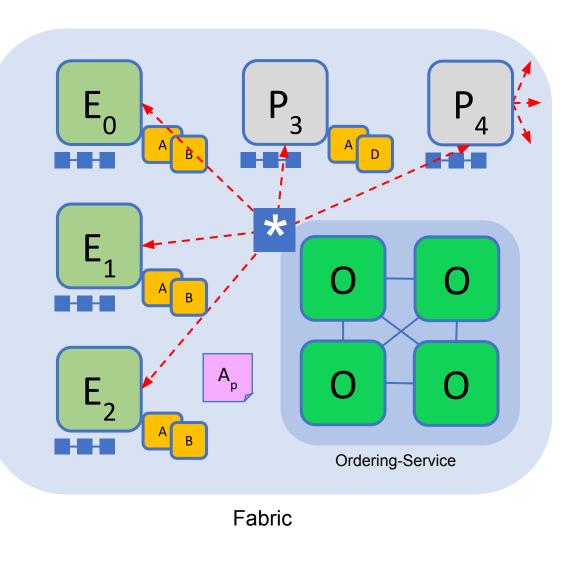
Application submits responses as a transaction to be ordered.

Ordering happens across the fabric in parallel with transactions submitted by other applications



Sample transaction: Step 5/7 – Deliver Transaction





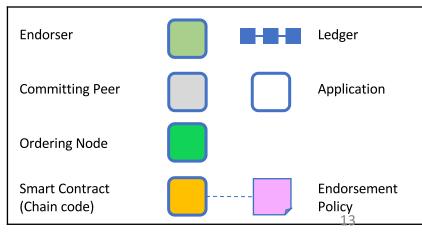
Orderer delivers to all committing peers

Ordering service collects transactions into proposed blocks for distribution to committing peers. Peers can deliver to other peers in a hierarchy (not shown)

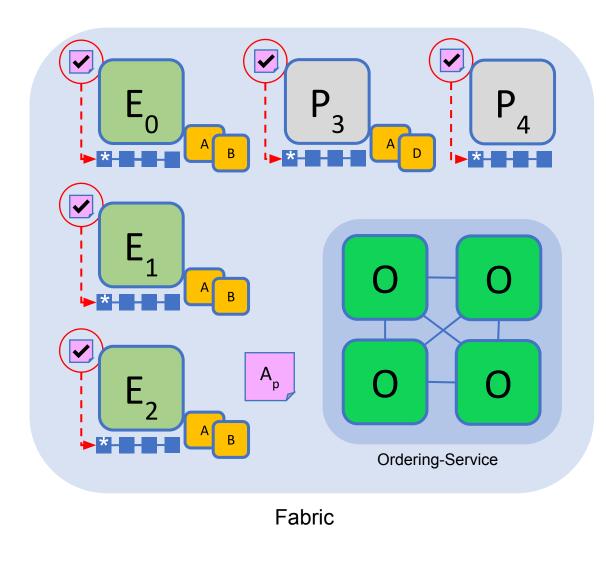
Different ordering algorithms available:

- SOLO (Single node, development)
- Kafka (Crash fault tolerance)
- SBFT (Byzantine fault tolerance)

Key:



Sample transaction: Step 6/7 – Validate Transaction



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Client

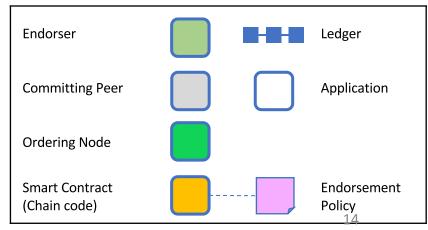
Application

Committing peers validate transactions

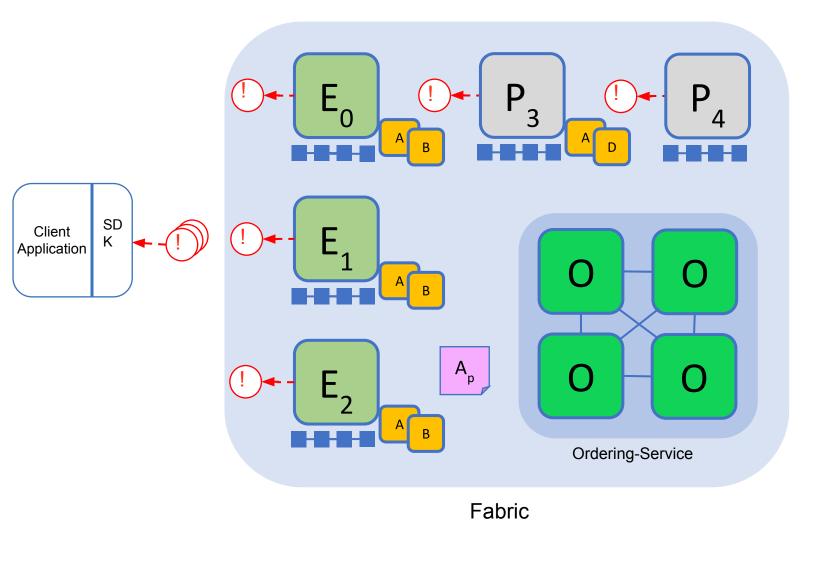
Every committing peer validates against the endorsement policy. Also check RW sets are still valid for current world state

Validated transactions are applied to the world state and retained on the ledger

Invalid transactions are also retained on the ledger but do not update world state Key:



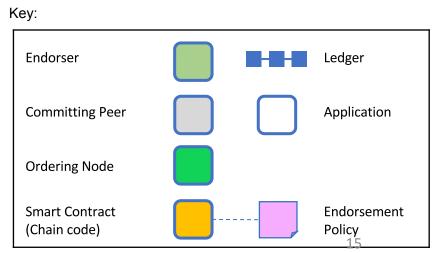
Sample transaction: Step 7/7 – Notify Transaction



Committing peers notify applications

Applications can register to be notified when transactions succeed or fail, and when blocks are added to the ledger

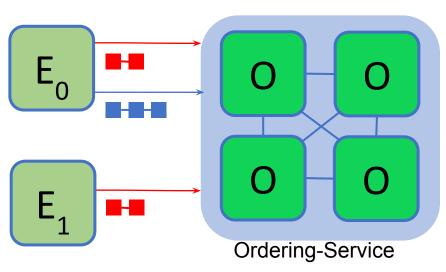
Applications will be notified by each peer to which they are connected



Channels

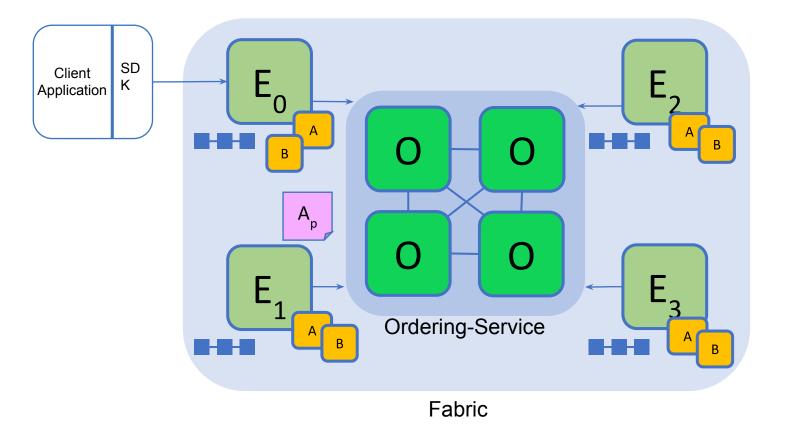
Channels

Separate channels isolate transactions on different ledgers

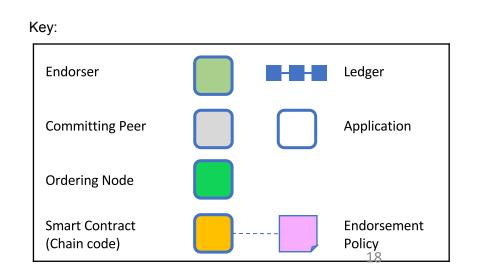


- Chaincode is installed on peers that need to execute business logic and participate in endorsement process
- Chaincode is instantiated on specific channels for specific peers
- Ledgers exist in the scope of a channel
 - Ledgers can be shared across an entire network of peers
 - Ledgers can be included only on a specific set of participants
- Peers can participate in multiple channels
- Concurrent execution for performance and scalability

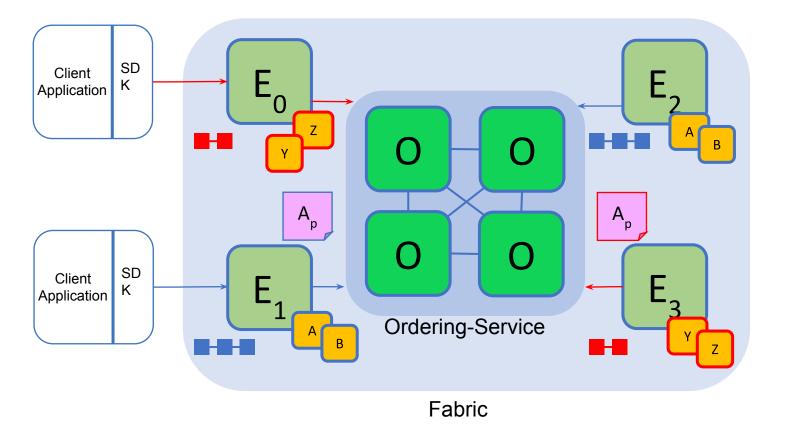
Single Channel Endorsement



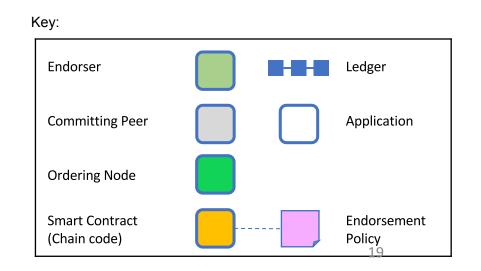
- All peers connect to the same channel (blue).
- All peers consider the same chaincodes for execution and maintain the same ledger
- Endorsement by peers $E_{0,} E_{1,} E_{2}$ and E_{3}



Multi Channel & Chaincode Endorsement

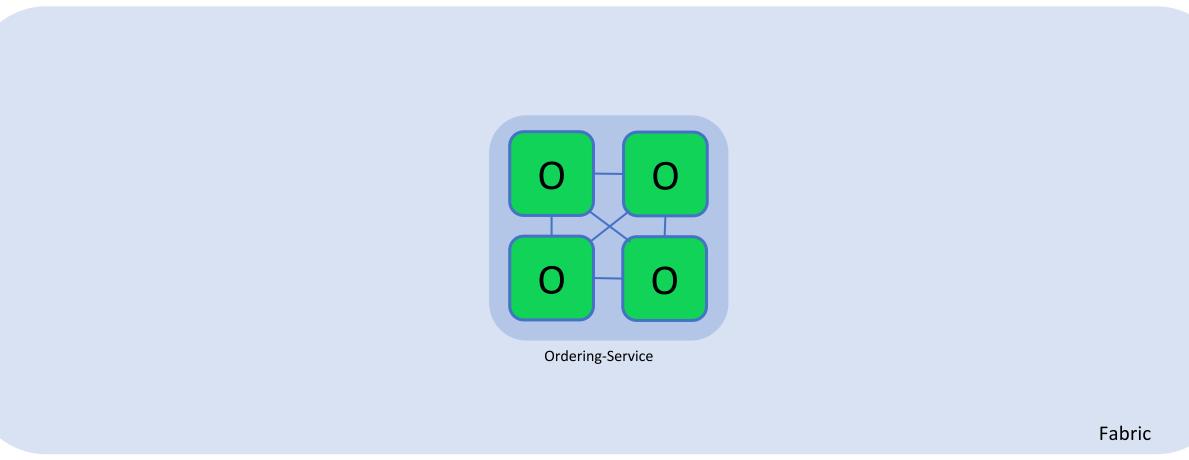


- Peers E₀ and E₃ connect to the red channel for chaincodes Y and Z
- Peers E₁ and E₂ connect to the blue channel for chaincodes A and B



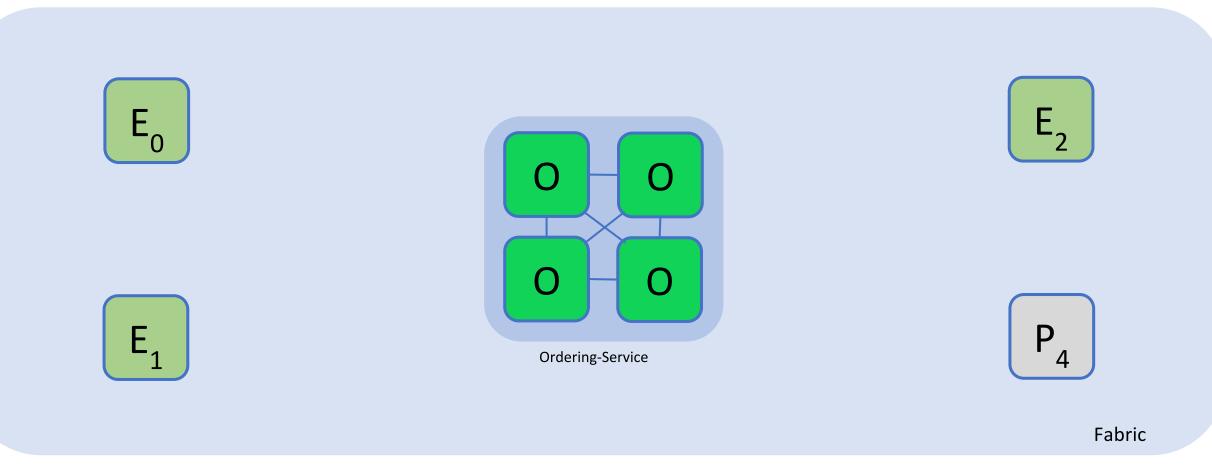
Setting Up a Fabric Network

Bootstrapping the Network (1/6) – Configure & start Ordering Service



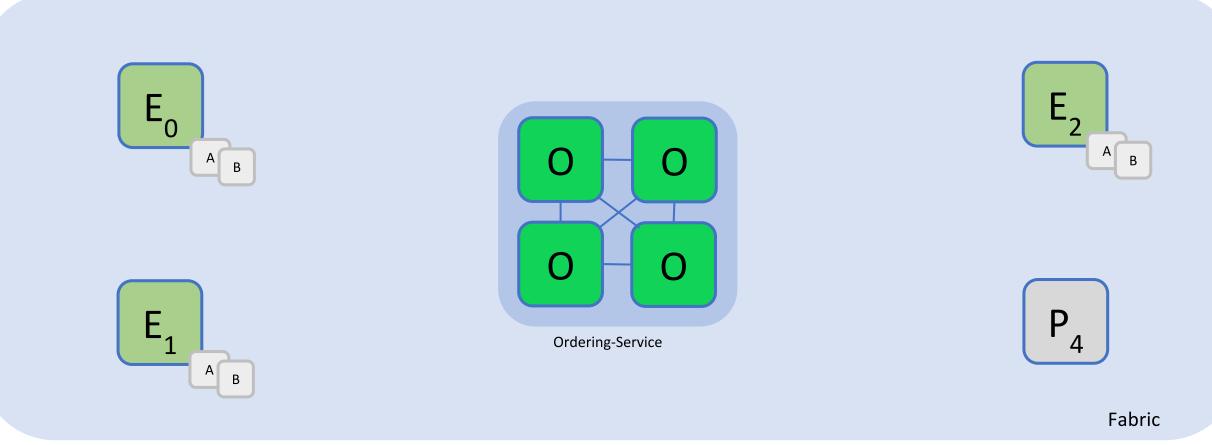
An Ordering Service is configured and started for other network peers to use
 \$ docker-compose [-f orderer.yml] ...

Bootstrapping the Network (2/6) – Configure and Start Peer Nodes



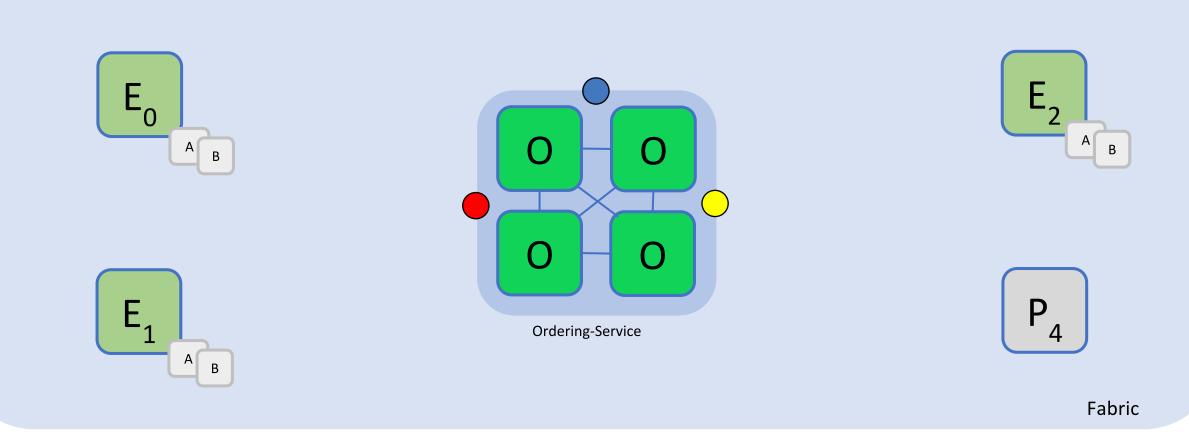
A peer is configured and started for each Endorser or Committer in the network
 \$ peer node start ...

Bootstrapping the Network (3/4) – Install Chaincode



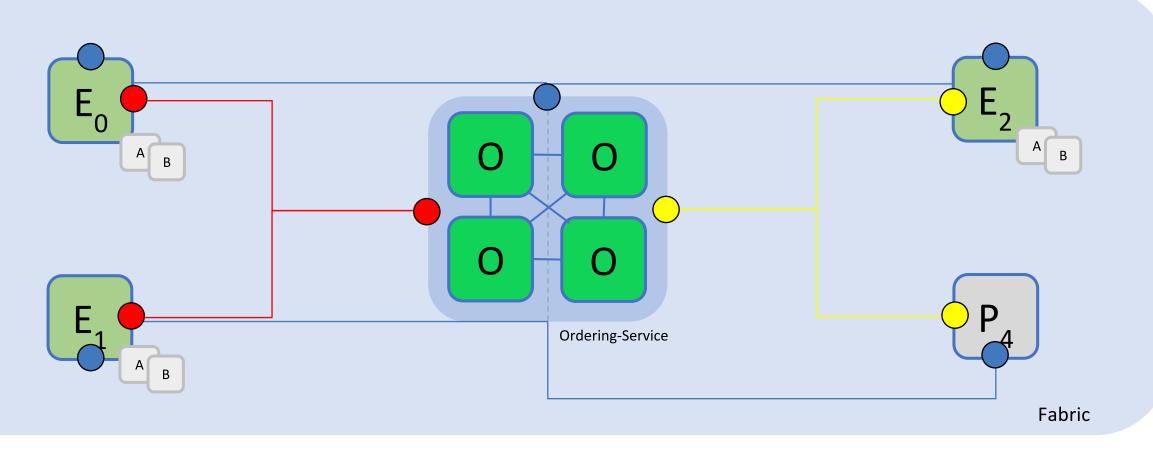
Chaincode is installed onto each Endorsing Peer that needs to execute it
 \$ peer chaincode install ...

Bootstrapping the Network (4/6) – Create Channels



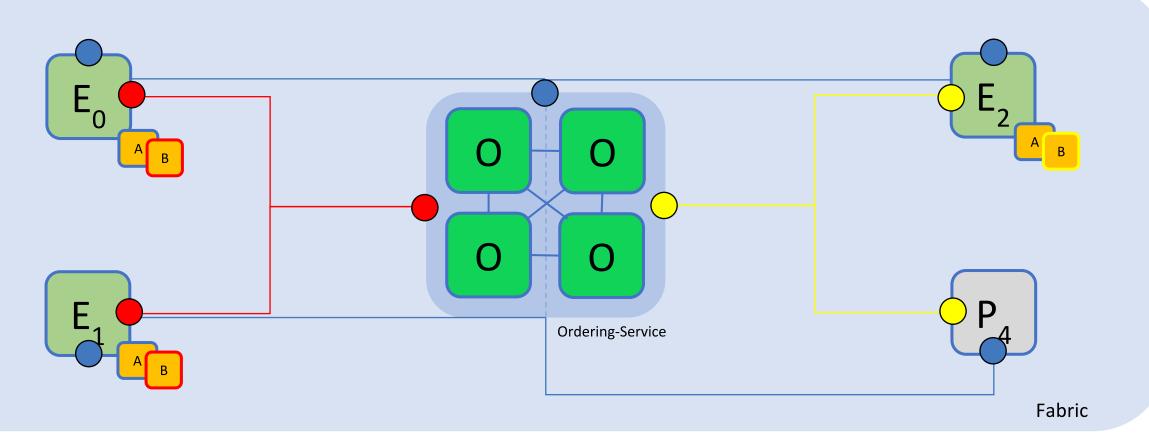
- Channels are **created** on the ordering service
 - \$ peer channel create -o [orderer] ...

Bootstrapping the Network (5/6) – Join Channels



Peers that are permissioned can then join the channels they want to transact on
 \$ peer channel join ...

Bootstrapping the Network (6/6) – Instantiate Chaincode



- Peers finally instantiate the Chaincode on the channels they want to transact on
 \$ peer channel instantiate ... -P 'policy'
- Once instantiated a Chaincode is live and can process transaction requests
- Endorsement Policy is specified at instantiation time

Endorsement Policy Example

```
peer chaincode instantiate -C testchainid -n mycc \
    -p github.com/hyperledger/fabric/examples/chaincode/go/chaincode_example02 \
    -c '{"Args":["init","a","100","b","200"]}' \
    -P "AND('Org1.member', 'Org2.member')"
```

This command deploys chaincode mycc on chain testchainid with the policy AND('Org1.member', 'Org2.member').

- AND('Org1.member', 'Org2.member', 'Org3.member') requests 1 signature from each of the three principals
- **OR('Org1.member', 'Org2.member')** requests 1 signature from either one of the two principals
- OR('Org1.member', AND('Org2.member', 'Org3.member')) requests either one signature from a member of the Org1 MSP or 1 signature from a member of the Org2 MSP and 1 signature from a member of the Org3 MSP.

DEMO

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PGDays'17 Hyperledger Fabric Demo

In this repository implemented demo chaincodes with primary goal to demonstrate capabilities of Hyperledger Fabric chaincode development process to be presented at PGDays'17 conference.

Use case







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Thank you!