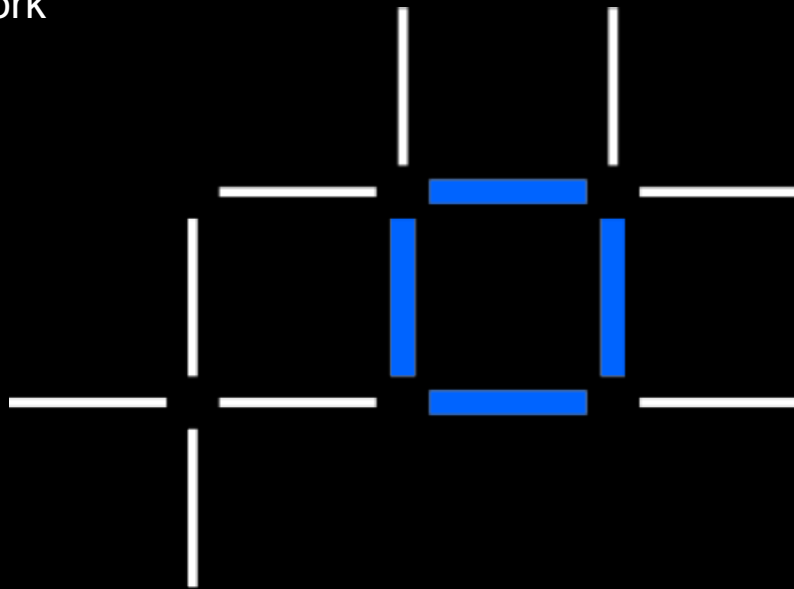


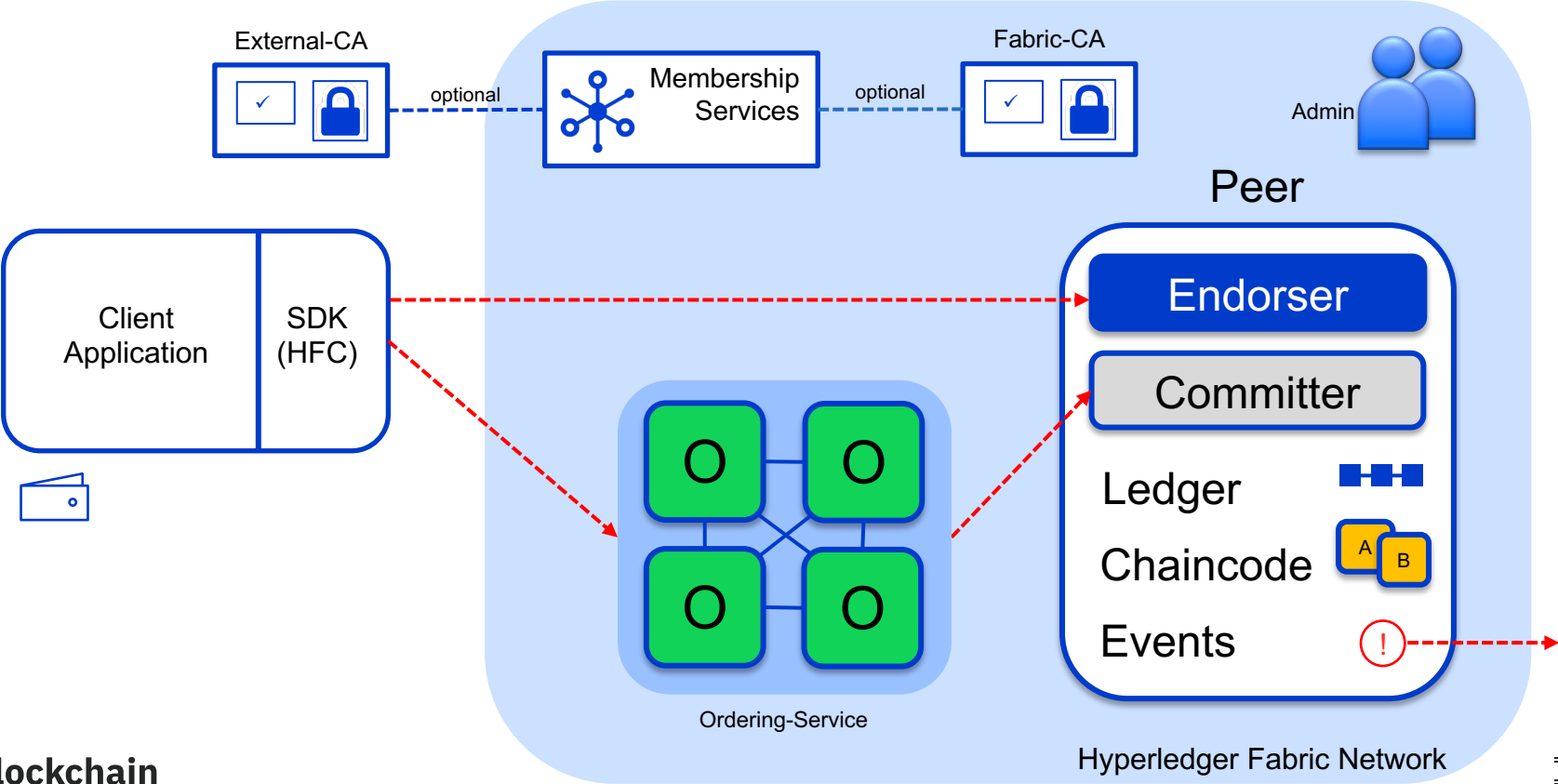
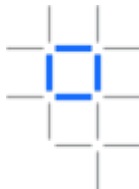
Blockchain Explored, Part 3

Permission and privacy in a Hyperledger Fabric Network

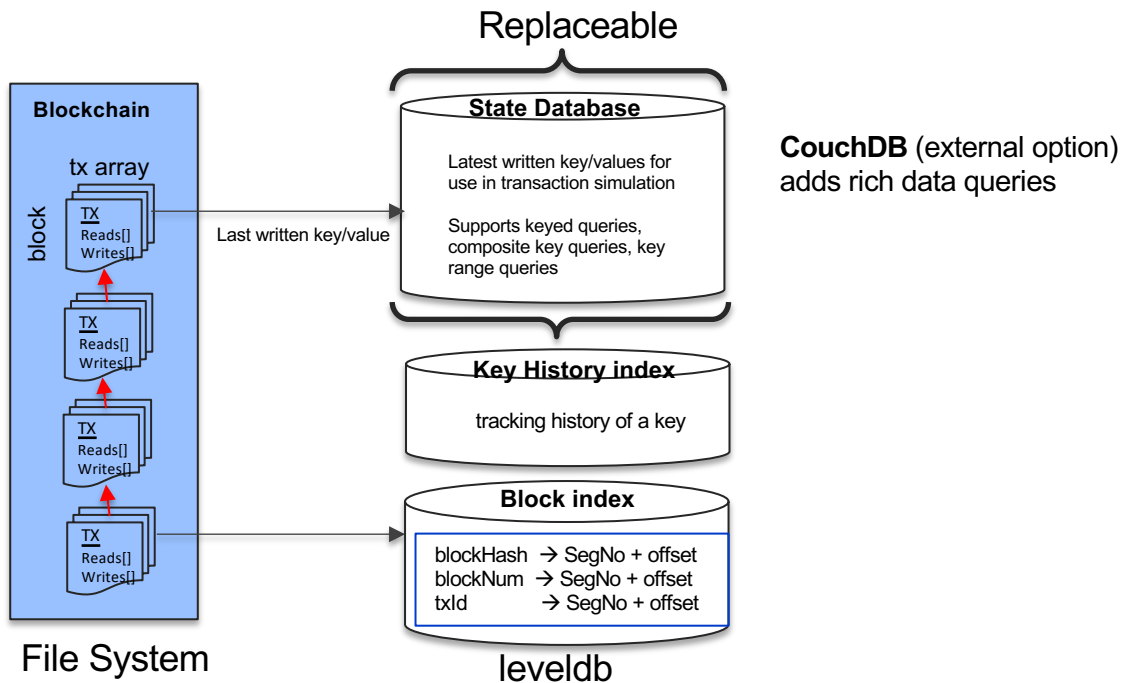
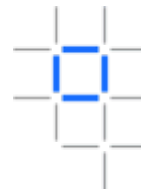
Barry Silliman
IBM Washington Systems Center
silliman@us.ibm.com



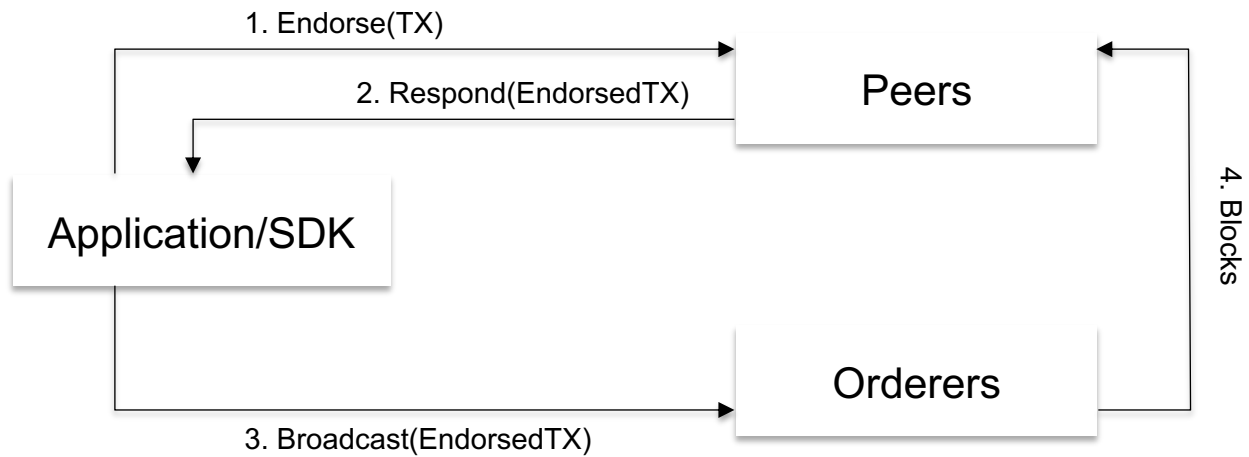
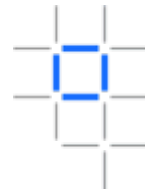
Hyperledger Fabric V1.x Architecture



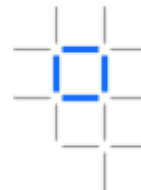
Fabric Ledger



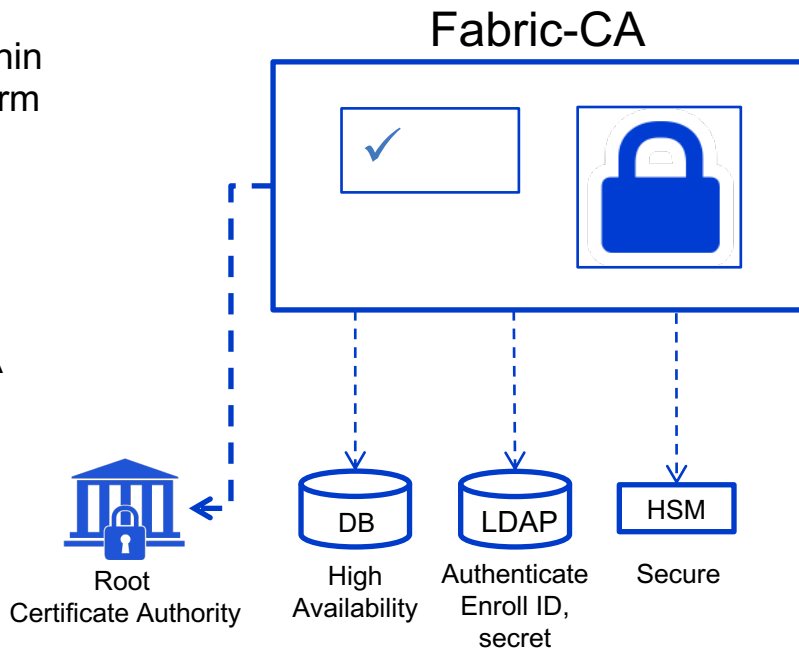
Transaction data flow



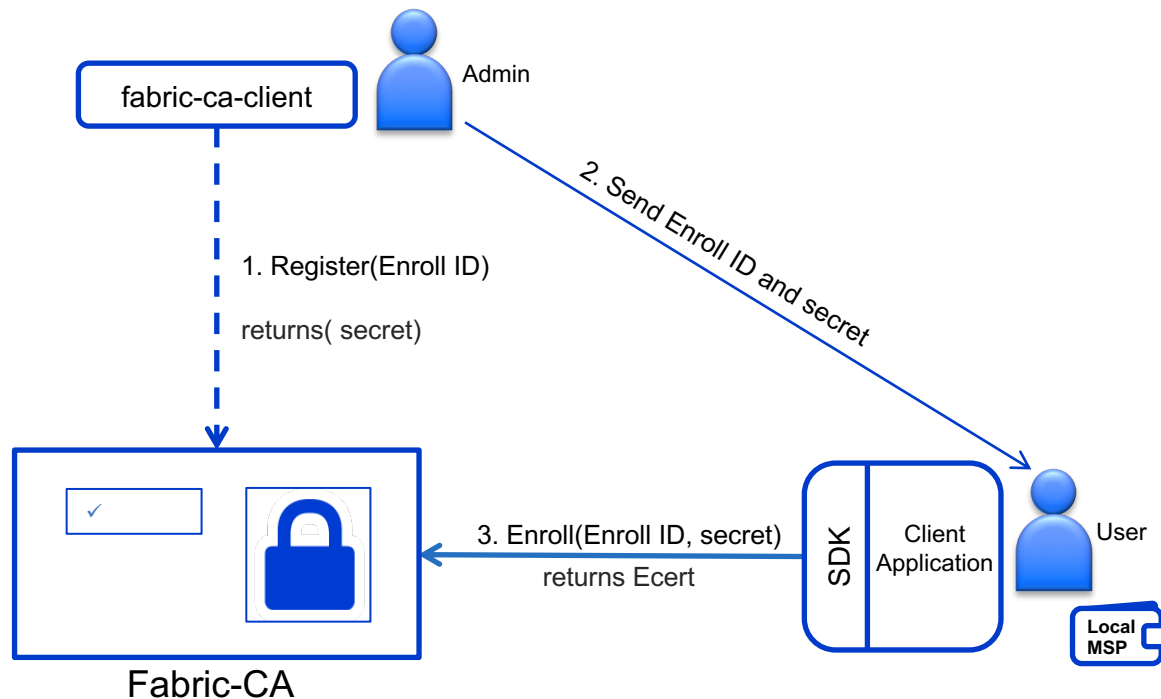
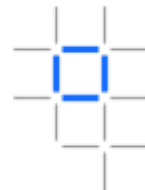
Fabric-CA



- Default (optional) Certificate Authority within Fabric network for issuing **Ecerts** (long-term identity)
- Supports clustering for **HA characteristics**
- Supports LDAP for **user authentication**
- Supports HSM for **security**
- Can be configured as an intermediate CA



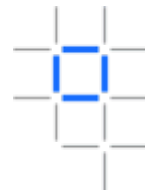
New User Registration and Enrollment



Registration and Enrollment

- Admin registers new user with Enroll ID
- User enrolls and receives credentials
- Additional offline registration and enrollment options available

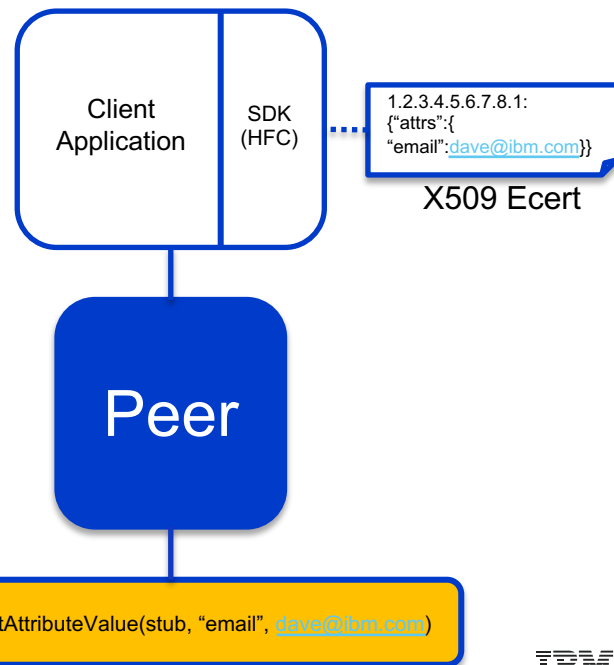
Attribute Based Access Control



Include identity attributes in enrollment certificates for chaincode

- Include attributes in **X509 enrollment certificates** (Ecerts)
- Defined as name/value pairs: email=dave@ibm.com
- Define mandatory and optional attributes with ***fabric-ca-client register***
- Specify attribute values with ***fabric-ca-client enroll***
- Ecerts automatically include attributes: hf.EnrollmentID, hf.Type & hf.Affiliation
- API provided by Client Identity chaincode Library:
 - cid.GetAttributeValue(stub, "attr1")
 - cid.AssertAttributeValue(stub, "myapp.admin", "true")
- Stored as an extension in the Ecert with an ASN.1 OID of 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.1.

```
1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.1:  
{"attrs":{"attr1":"val1"}}
```

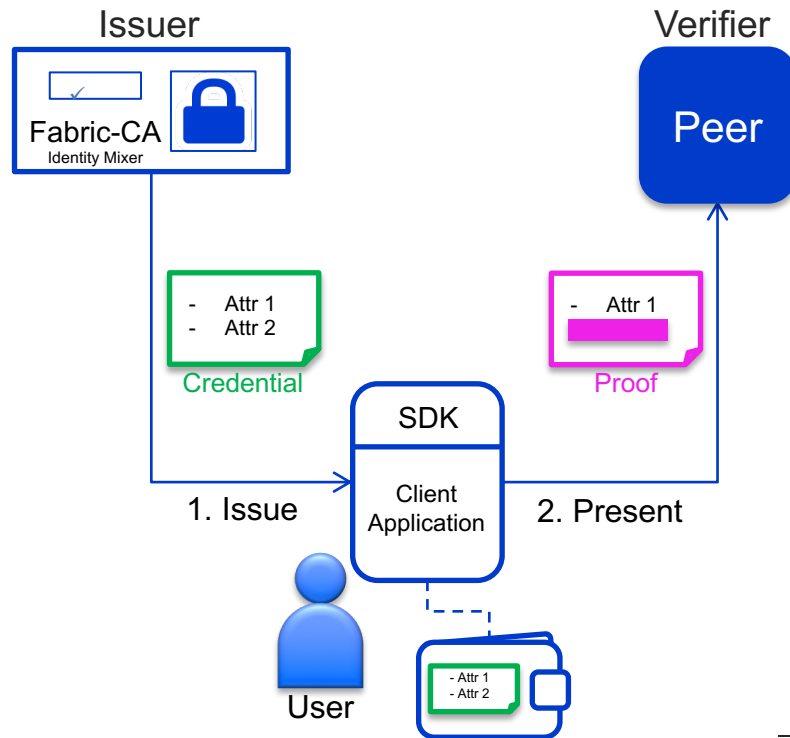


Identity Mixer

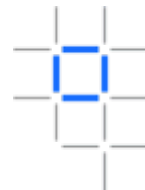
Fabric includes Identity Mixer for anonymity/unlinkability of a user's identity

Support for a user's identity to be hidden but verifiable, and selective disclosure of user attributes through zero-knowledge-proofs

- **Issuer:** Issues user's identity in the form of an identity mixer *credential*. Includes all attributes associated with the user.
- **User:** Generates *proofs* from their *credential* with selectively disclosed attributes using zero-knowledge-proof. These *proofs* do not disclose the user's true identity and are unlinkable as each proof is different.
- **Verifier:** Verifies the *proof* based on the public certificate of the issuer.

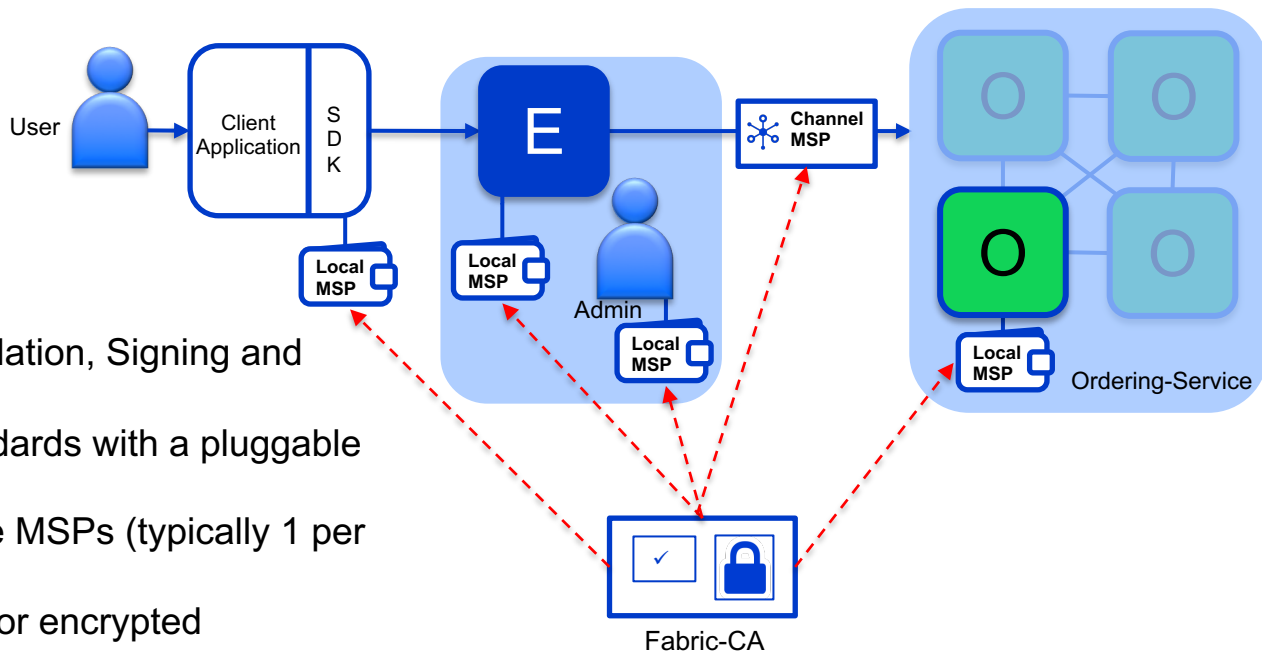


Membership Services Provider - Overview

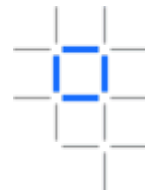


A MSP manages a set of identities within a distributed Fabric network

- Provides identity for:
 - Peers and Orderers
 - Client Applications
 - Administrators
- Identities can be issued by:
 - Fabric CA
 - An external CA
- Provides: Authentication, Validation, Signing and Issuance
- Supports different crypto standards with a pluggable interface
- A network can include multiple MSPs (typically 1 per org)
- Includes TLS crypto material for encrypted communications

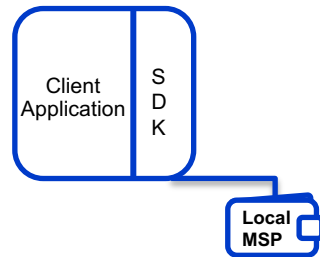


User Identities



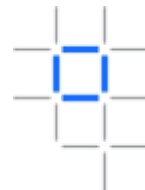
Each client application has a local MSP to store user identities

- Each local MSP includes:
 - **Keystore**
 - **Private key** for signing transactions
 - **Signcert**
 - **Public x.509 certificate**
- May also include TLS credentials
- Can be backed by a Hardware Security Module (HSM)



user@org1.example.com	
keystore	<private key>
signcert	user@org1.example.com-cert.pem

Admin Identities



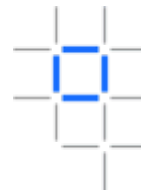
Each Administrator has a local MSP to store their identity

- Each local MSP includes:
 - **Keystore**
 - **Private key** for signing transactions
 - **Signcert**
 - **Public x.509 certificate**
- May also include TLS credentials
- Can be backed by a Hardware Security Module (HSM)



admin@org1.example.com	
keystore	<private key>
signcert	admin@org1.example.com-cert.pem

Peer and Orderer Identities



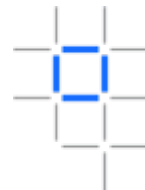
Each peer and orderer has a local MSP

- Each local MSP includes:
 - **keystore**
 - **Private key** for signing transactions
 - **signcert**
 - **Public x.509 certificate**
- In addition Peer/Orderer MSPs identify authorized administrators:
 - **admincerts**
 - List of **administrator certificates**
 - **cacerts**
 - The **CA public cert** for verification
 - **crls**
 - List of **revoked certificates**
- Peers and Orderers also receive channel MSP info
- Can be backed by a Hardware Security Module (HSM)



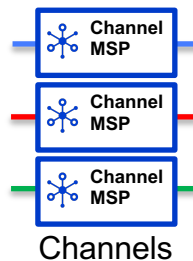
peer@org1.example.com	
admincerts	admin@org1.example.com-cert.pem
cacerts	ca.org1.example.com-cert.pem
keystore	<private key>
signcert	peer@org1.example.com-cert.pem
crls	<list of revoked admin certificates>

Channel MSP information



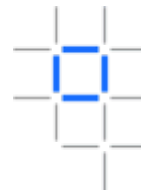
Channels include additional organisational MSP information

- Determines which orderers or peers can join the channel
- Determines client applications read or write access to the channel
- Stored in configuration blocks in the ledger
- Each channel MSP includes:
 - **admincerts**
 - Any public certificates for administrators
 - **cacerts**
 - The CA public certificate for this MSP
 - **crls**
 - List of revoked certificates
- Does not include any private keys for identity



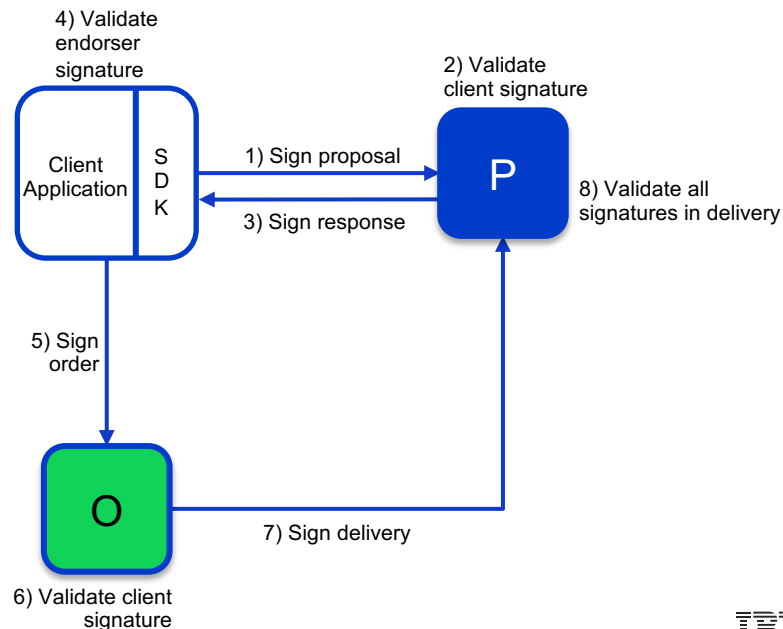
ID = MSP1	
admincerts	admin.org1.example.com-cert.pem
cacerts	ca.org1.example.com-cert.pem
crls	<list of revoked admin certificates>

Transaction Signing

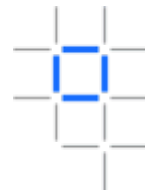


All transactions within a Hyperledger Fabric network are signed by permissioned actors, and those signatures validated

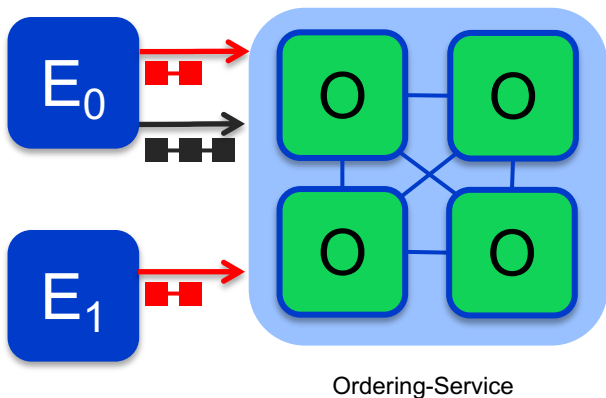
- Actors sign transactions with their enrolment private key
 - Stored in their local MSP
- Components validate transactions and certificates
 - Root CA certificates and CRLs stored in local MSP
 - Root CA certificates and CRLs stored in Org MSP in channel



Channels

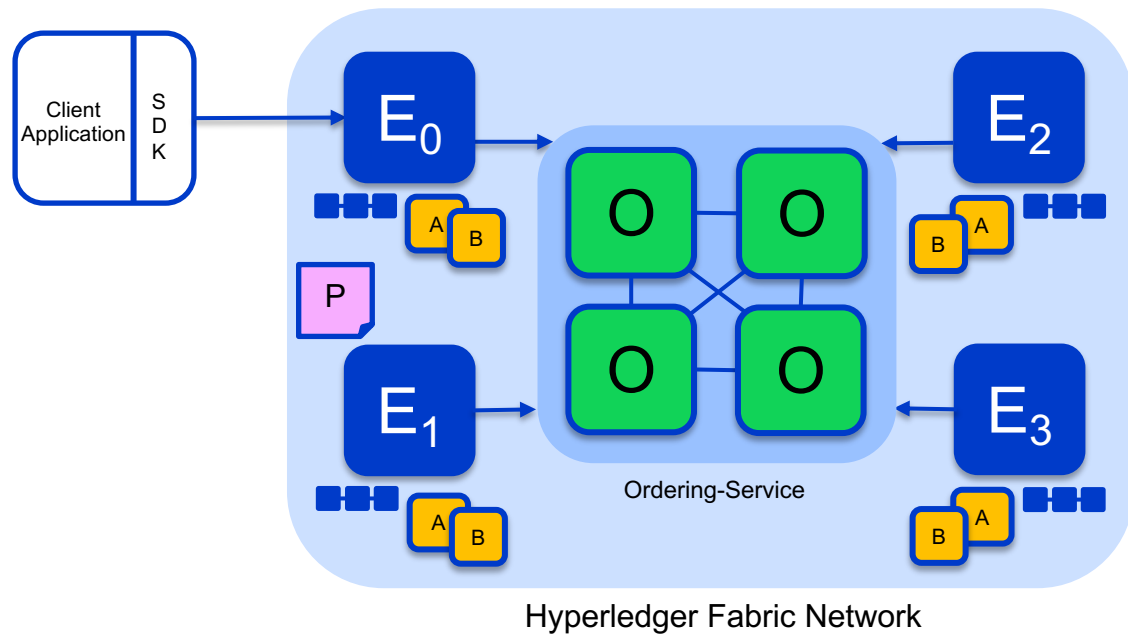
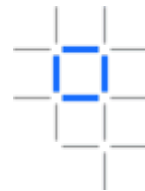


Channels provide privacy between different ledgers



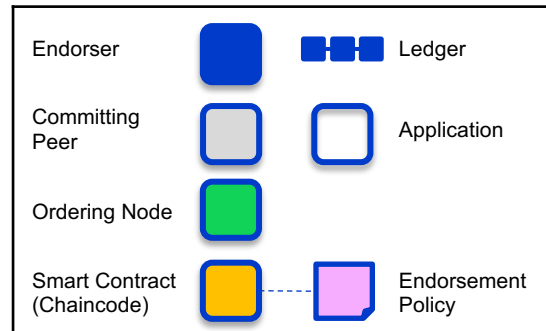
- Ledgers exist in the scope of a channel
 - Channels can be shared across an entire network of peers
 - Channels can be permissioned for a specific set of participants
- Chaincode is **installed** on peers to access the worldstate
- Chaincode is **instantiated** on specific channels
- Peers can participate in multiple channels
- Concurrent execution for performance and scalability

Single Channel Network

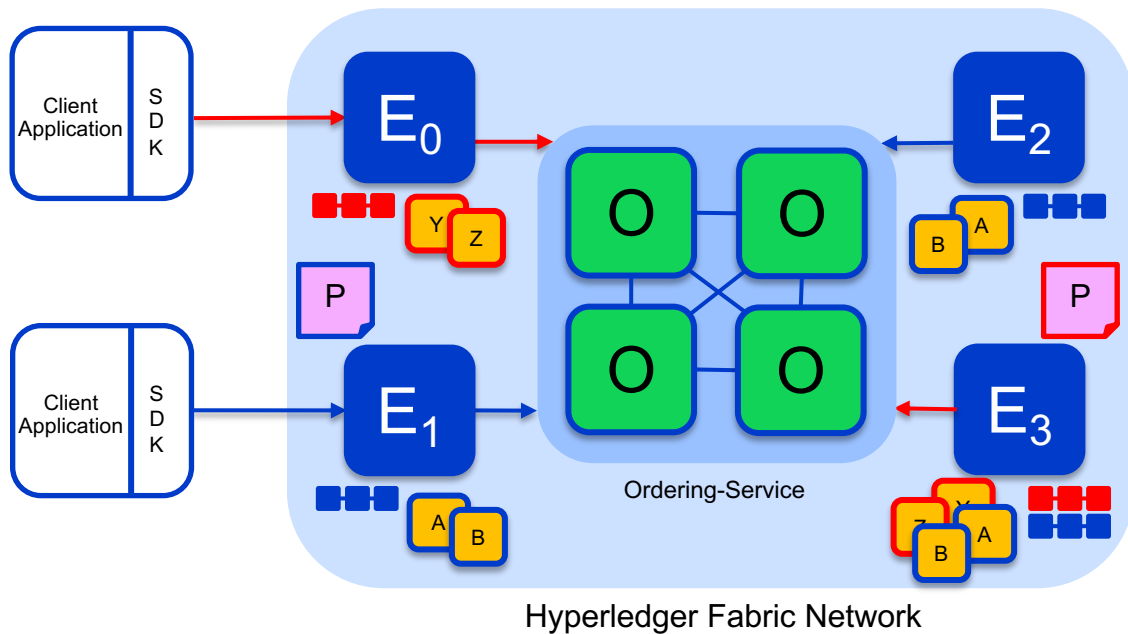
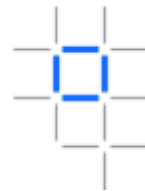


- Similar to v0.6 PBFT model
- All peers connect to the same system channel (blue).
- All peers have the same chaincode and maintain the same ledger
- Endorsement by peers E₀, E₁, E₂ and E₃

Key:

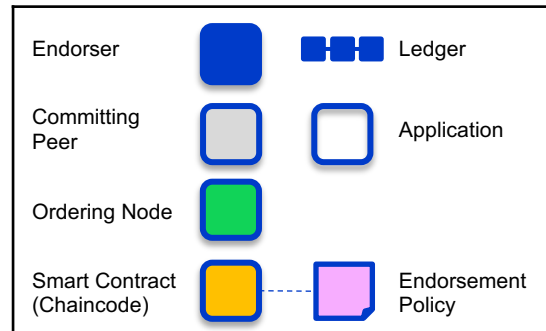


Multi Channel Network

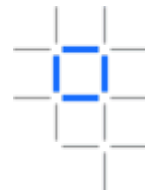


- Peers E₀ and E₃ connect to the **red** channel for chaincodes **Y** and **Z**
- E₁, E₂ and E₃ connect to the **blue** channel for chaincodes **A** and **B**

Key:

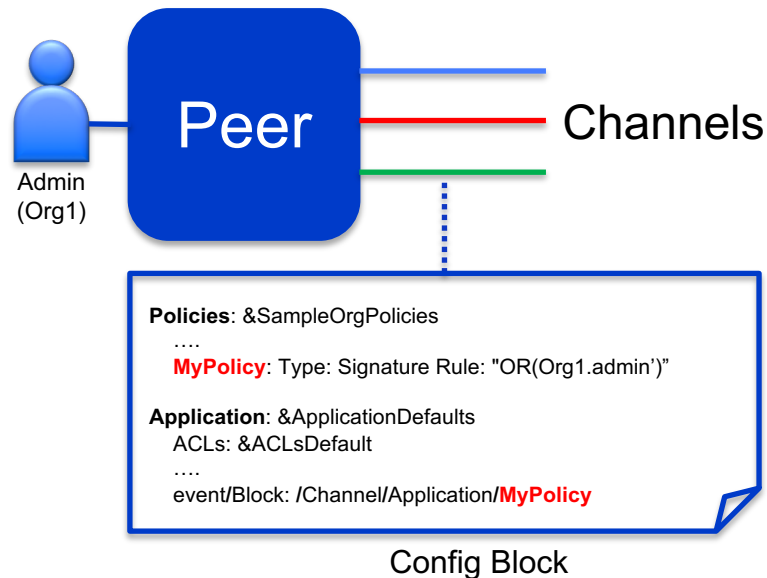


ACL mechanism per channel

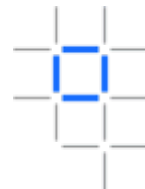


Support policy based access control for peer functions per channel

- Access control defined for channel and peer resources:
 - User / System chaincode
 - Events stream
- Policies specify identities and include defaults for:
 - Readers
 - Writers
 - Admins
- Policies can be either:
 - Signature : Specific user type in org
 - ImplicitMeta : “All/Any/Majority” signature types
- Custom policies can be configured for ACLs



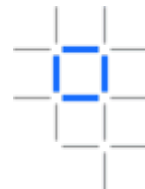
Private Data Collections



Allows data to be private to only a set of authorized peers

Fabric 1.0 & 1.1		Fabric 1.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data privacy across channels only	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data privacy within a channel
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transaction proposal and worldstate read/write sets visible to all peers connected to a channel	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transaction proposal and worldstate read/write sets available to only permissioned peers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ordering service has access to transactions including the read/write sets	→	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ordering service has only evidence of transactions (hashes)• Complements existing Fabric channel architecture• Policy defines which peers have private data

Private Data Collections - Explained



1. **Private data:**

1. Excluded from transactions by being sent as 'transient data' to endorsing peers.
2. Shared peer-to-peer with only peers defined in the collection policy.

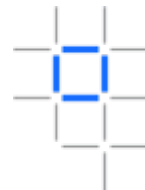
2. **Hashes of private data** included in transaction proposal for evidence and validation.

1. Peers not in the collection policy and the Orderer only have hashes.

3. **Peers maintain** both a public worldstate and a private worldstate.

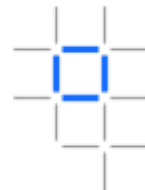
4. **Private data** held in a transient store between endorsement and validation.

Channels vs Private Data



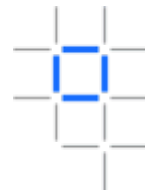
- Organizations that do not participate in a channel have no knowledge of the transactions in that channel
- Organizations in a channel that are not members of a private data collection know that these “insiders” are transacting, they just do not know the data involved
- Your business use case requirements may favor one approach over the other
- Ordering service receives the transactions in a channel
- Ordering service does not receive private data
 - It receives only the hashes of the private data
 - Private data itself is shared among authorized peers for peer-to-peer gossip

Further data privacy enhancements



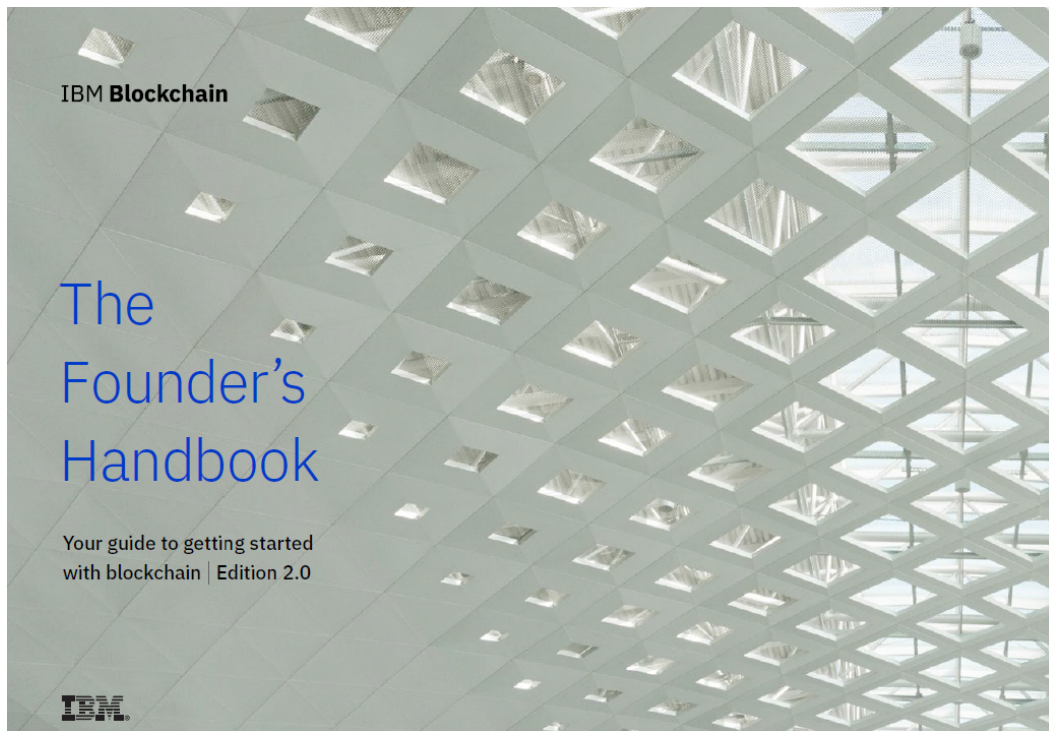
- **State based endorsement – Privacy preserving (FAB-8820)**
 - Planned Fabric v2.0(*)
 - Hides state based endorsement policy
- **Private data – Local collections (FAB-7593)**
 - Planned Fabric v2.0(*)
 - Client decides dissemination policy, not statically defined on chaincode
- **Private data – Org specific collections (FAB-10889)**
 - Planned Fabric v2.0(*)
 - Useful for storing state specific to a single org

Further Hyperledger Fabric Information



- Project Home: <https://www.hyperledger.org/projects/fabric>
- GitHub Repo: <https://github.com/hyperledger/fabric>
- Latest Docs: <https://hyperledger-fabric.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>
- Community Chat: <https://chat.hyperledger.org/channel/fabric>
- Project Wiki: <https://wiki.hyperledger.org/projects/fabric>
- Design Docs: <https://wiki.hyperledger.org/community/fabric-design-docs>

IBM Blockchain handbook



https://public.dhe.ibm.com/common/ssi/ecm/28/en/28014128usen/the-founders-handbook-edition-2_28014128USEN.pdf

Thank you

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IBM Blockchain

www.ibm.com/blockchain

developer.ibm.com/blockchain

www.hyperledger.org

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