Corda: Introduction

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Agenda

- Introduction and Overview
- Noteworthy Design Choices
- Summary and Questions

Corda. A unique approach to distributed ledgers

Corda is a distributed ledger platform designed and built from the ground up to record, manage and synchronise agreements (legal contracts), designed for use by regulated financial institutions.

It is heavily inspired by and captures the benefits of blockchain systems, without the design choices that make blockchains inappropriate for many banking scenarios.

The question driving our thinking derives from a simple thought-experiment: what is the defining characteristic of blockchain platforms that is relevant and valuable to financial entities?

*"Distributed ledgers – or decentralised databases – are systems that enable parties who don't fully **trust** each other to form and maintain **consensus** about the existence, status and evolution of a set of **shared facts**"*

We open sourced Corda on **November 30** under the Apache 2 License
Our intention is to submit Corda for consideration for incubation by the **Hyperledger Project**

Architecture. Key Concepts

1 **State Object** creates properties / fields for the given financial agreement

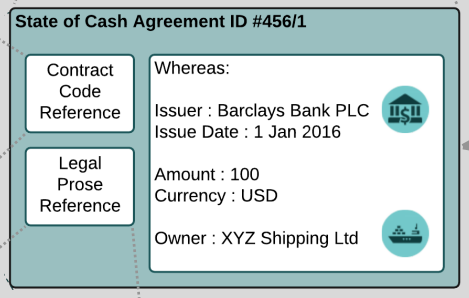
2 **Contract Code**:

Verify that:
Transfer (whole):
- Rule 1 { code }

Transfer (partial):
- Rule 1 { code }
- Rule 2 { code }

3 **Legal Prose**:

The **Ricardian Contract** is composed of **legal prose**, parameters and contract code

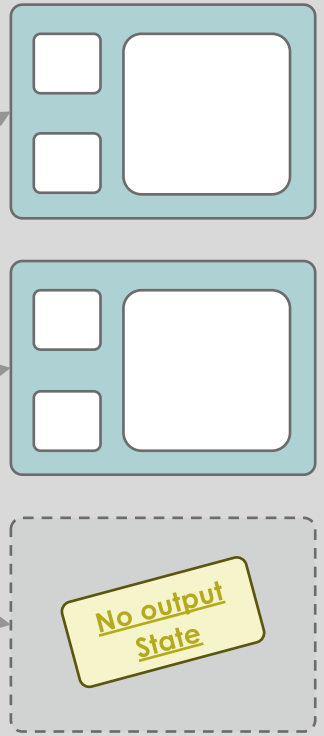


4 **Transactions** enable transition between states

Transfer (whole)

Transfer (partial)

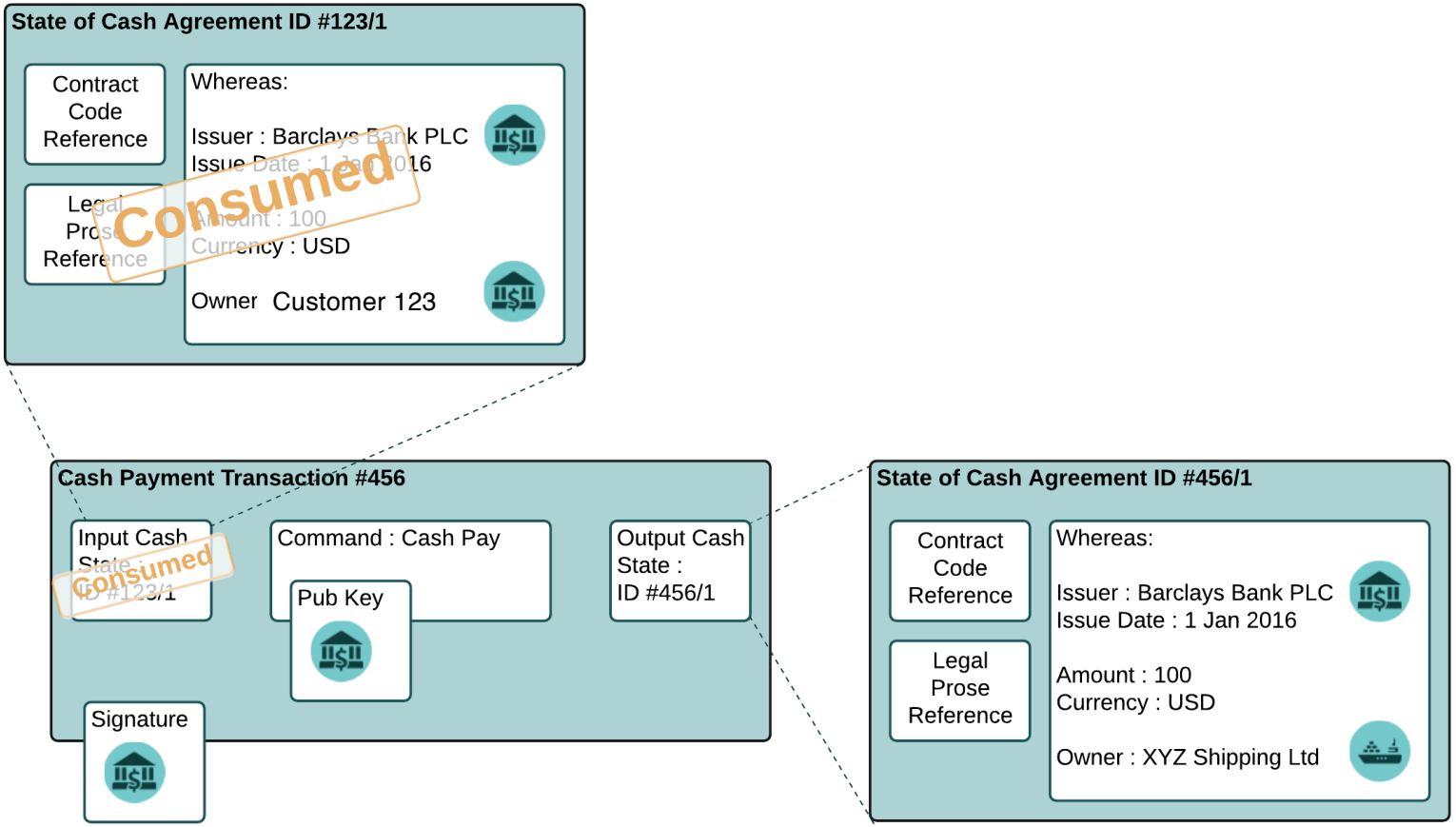
Redeem



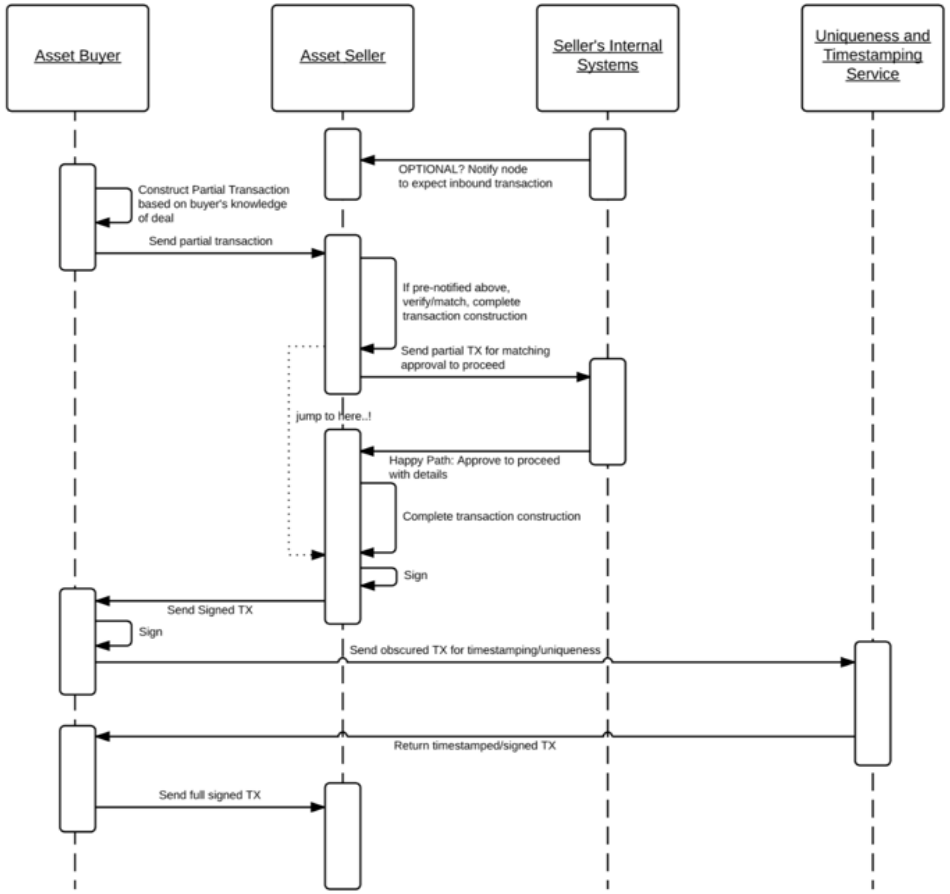
5 **Consensus** is reached on transaction validity and uniqueness

6 **Flows** defined for specific data sent to each node/identity (e.g. FI vs regulator vs uniqueness service)

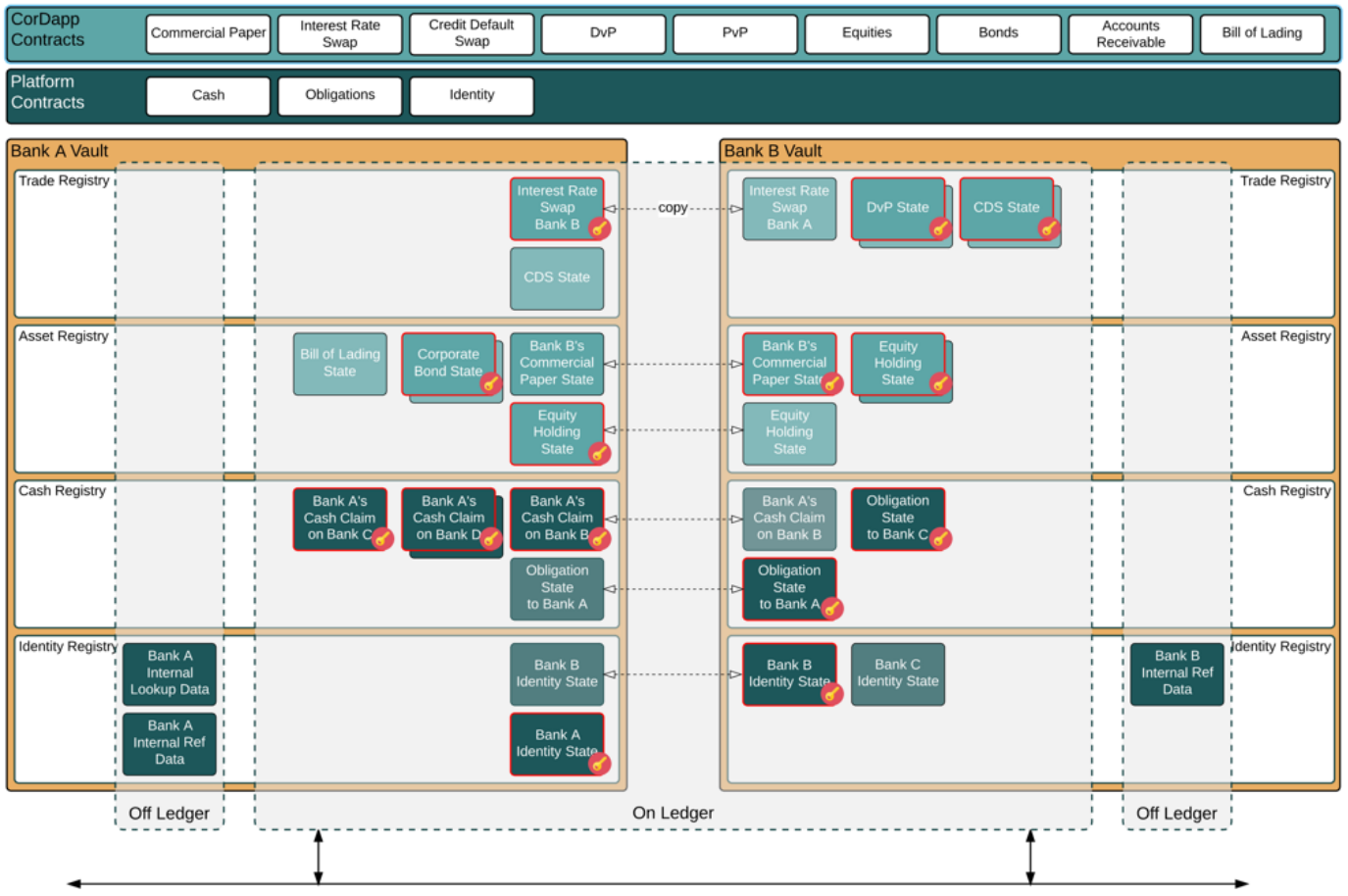
Example. Cash payment.



Flows. Enabling decentralised choreography.



The Vault. Enabling consistent data.



Differences. Noteworthy Design Features

- **Restricted data sharing by design.** No global state, no global broadcast, no requirement for rigid participant subgroups. Data is shared only among relevant parties, dynmically.
- **Consensus optimised for real-world contracts.** Transactions are validated by parties to the transaction, rather than a broader pool of unrelated validators; multiple consensus providers, running a variety of consensus protocols, supported on the same network.
- **Pure UTXO-based model.** Parallelisable transaction processing at record leve.
- **Developer productivity.** Protocols to choreograph activity without central controller; industry-standard tools; modern client APIs; RDBMS interoperability; reuse of existing Java code; clear actor accountability model; easy integration.
- **Ecosystem integration.** Design directly enables regulatory/supervisory observer nodes. Oracle model supports both new and existing reference data vendor business models
- **Legal enforceability.** Strong link between legal prose and smart contract code
- Uses industry-standard tools

Corda. Summary

Data model.

The data model allows for arbitrary object graphs to be stored in the ledger. These graphs are called **states** and are the atomic unit of data.

Data is shared on a **need-to-know** basis. Nodes provide the dependency graph of a transaction they are sending to another node on demand, but there is **no global broadcast of all transactions**.

States can declare a relational mapping and can be **queried using SQL**.

States can **declare scheduled events**.

Transactions.

Transactions may execute in **parallel**, on different nodes, without either node being aware of the other's transactions.

Transaction-building protocols called "**flows**" enable complex inter-firm workflows to be modelled as blocking code.

New transaction types can be defined using **JVM bytecode**.

Network.

Nodes are arranged in an **authenticated peer to peer network**. All communication is direct.

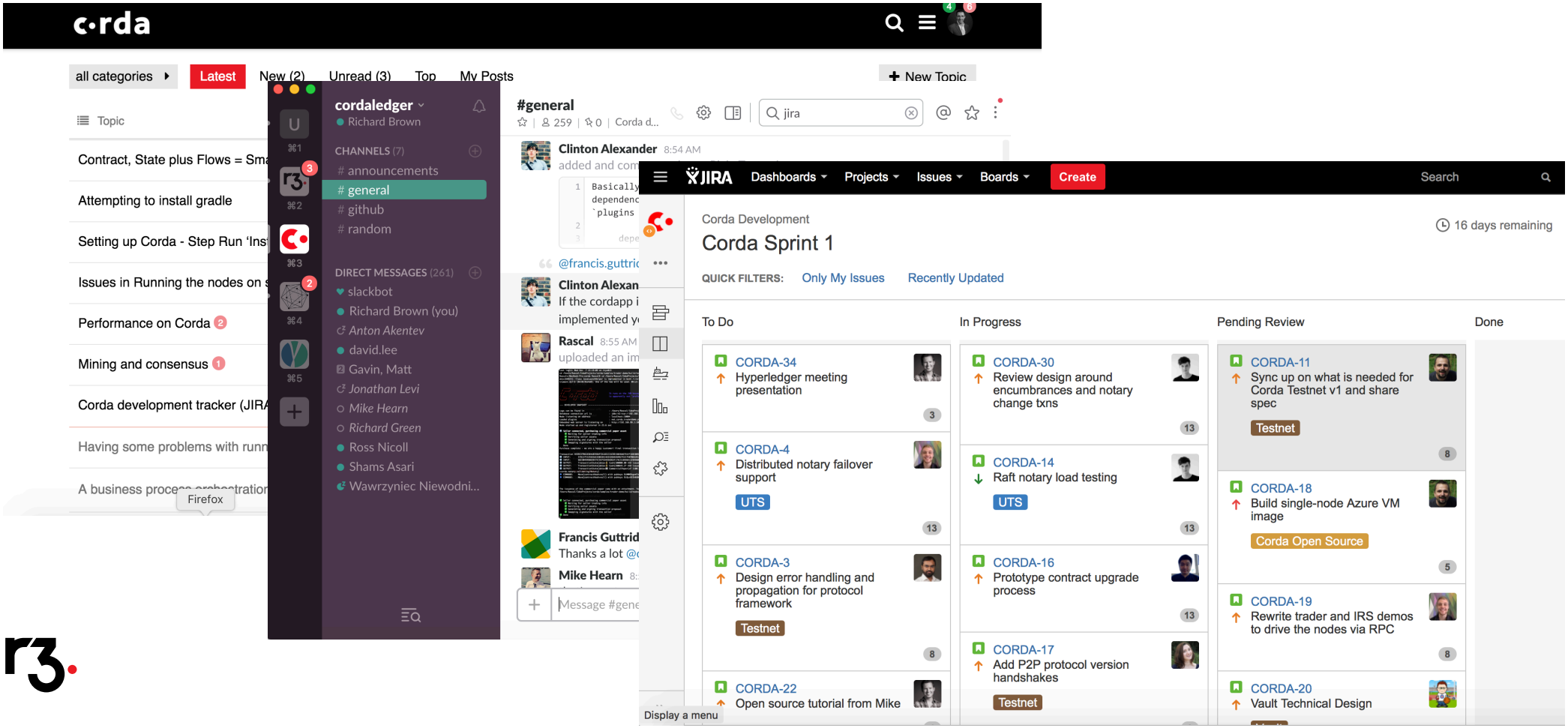
Events on the ledger are exposed via an embedded **JMS compatible message broker**.

Consensus.

There is **no block chain**: transaction races are deconflicted using **pluggable notaries**.

A single Corda network may contain multiple notaries that provide their guarantees using a variety of different algorithms.

Path to Incubation in the Hyperledger Project



Questions?

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