



HYPERLEDGER

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGIES FOR BUSINESS

Sawtooth v1.0

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Hyperledger Sawtooth 维护者

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*Slides by Dan Middleton

Agenda | 议程



Sawtooth Design Motivations | 设计愿景

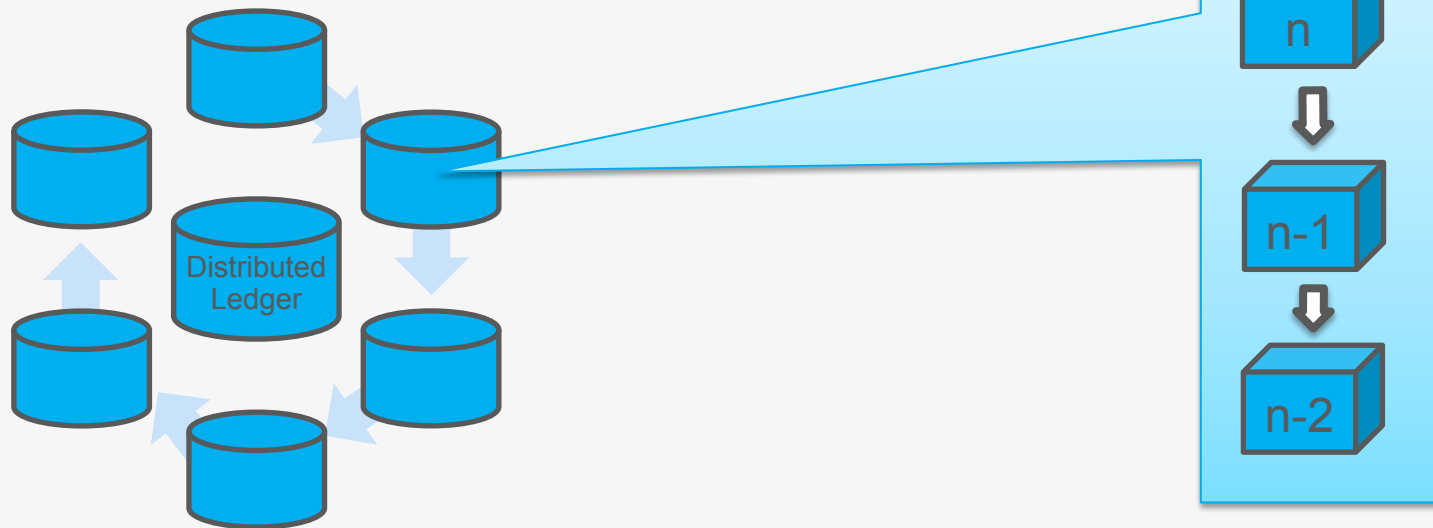
Sawtooth 1.0 Features | 特征

Distributed App Development | 分布式App开发

- 代码下载Code: <https://github.com/hyperledger/sawtooth-core>
- 网上演示Demos: <https://sawtooth.hyperledger.org/examples/>
- 文档查看Docs: <https://sawtooth.hyperledger.org/docs/>

Blockchain = Distributed Ledger

区块链 = 分布式账本



Each node is an instance of a database (ledger) managed by all participants.

| 每个参与者节点管理一个数据库实例(账本)

Within each database, blocks of transactions are cryptographically chained in order.

| 每个数据库中, 交易区块加密并按顺序链接

Why Blockchain | 为什么用区块链

Mutually distrusting organizations that update the same database | 不互信的组织更新相同数据库。

Immutable transaction history | 不可篡改的历史数据

High availability | 高可用性

- Crash fault tolerant | 宕机容错
- Byzantine fault tolerant | 拜占庭容错
- Liveness | 永远活跃



Why Not Blockchain | 为什么不用区块链

Wrong Usage Model | 错误的使用模式：

- Internal-only Business Process | 内部业务流程

A centralized architecture destroys the main utility of a distributed ledger. | 中心化的架构摧毁了分布式账本的主要用途。

Active Research Areas | 活跃研究领域：

- Throughput | 高吞吐
- “Private” Transactions | “私人”交易

When people talk about blockchain security, they mostly mean availability and integrity guarantees. Confidentiality is open research. | 人们谈论区块链安全时，主要指可用性和完整性保证。保密性是开放的研究。





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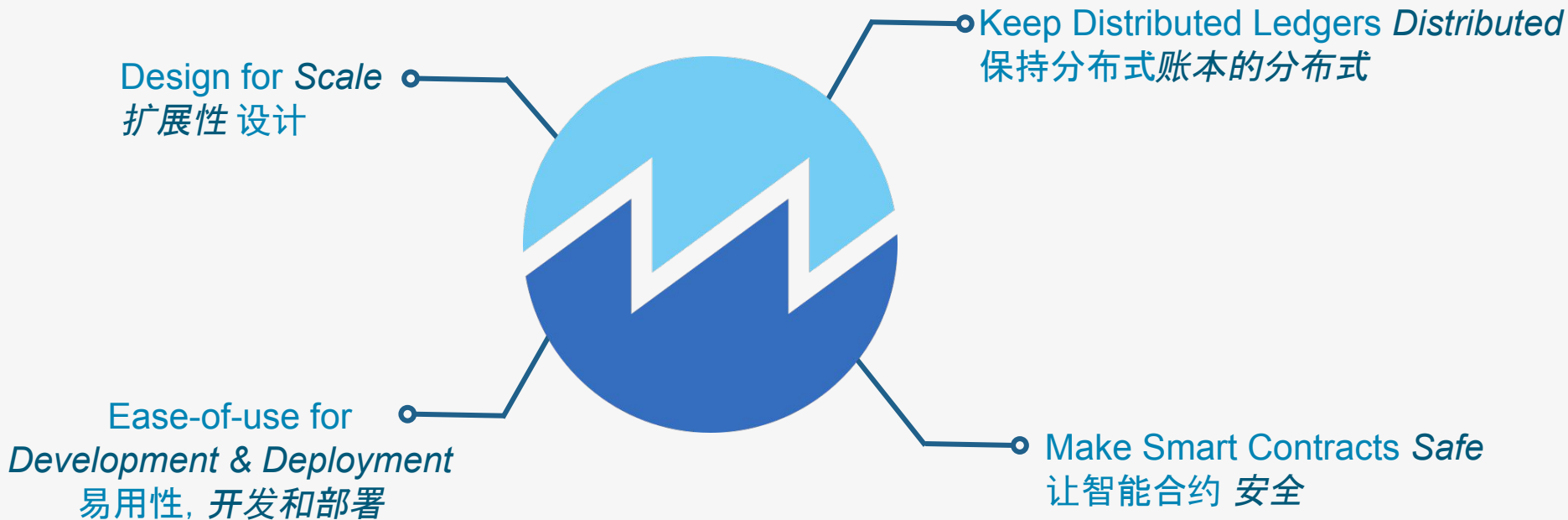
Architecture & Features

架构和功能



1.0 Released January 2018

Sawtooth Design Philosophy | 设计理念



v1.0 Highlighted New Features 亮点新功能

Advanced Transaction Execution | 高级交易执行

- Parallel Execution | 并行执行
- Multi-Language Support | 多语言支持
 - Build apps in your language of choice | 用你的语言创建APP

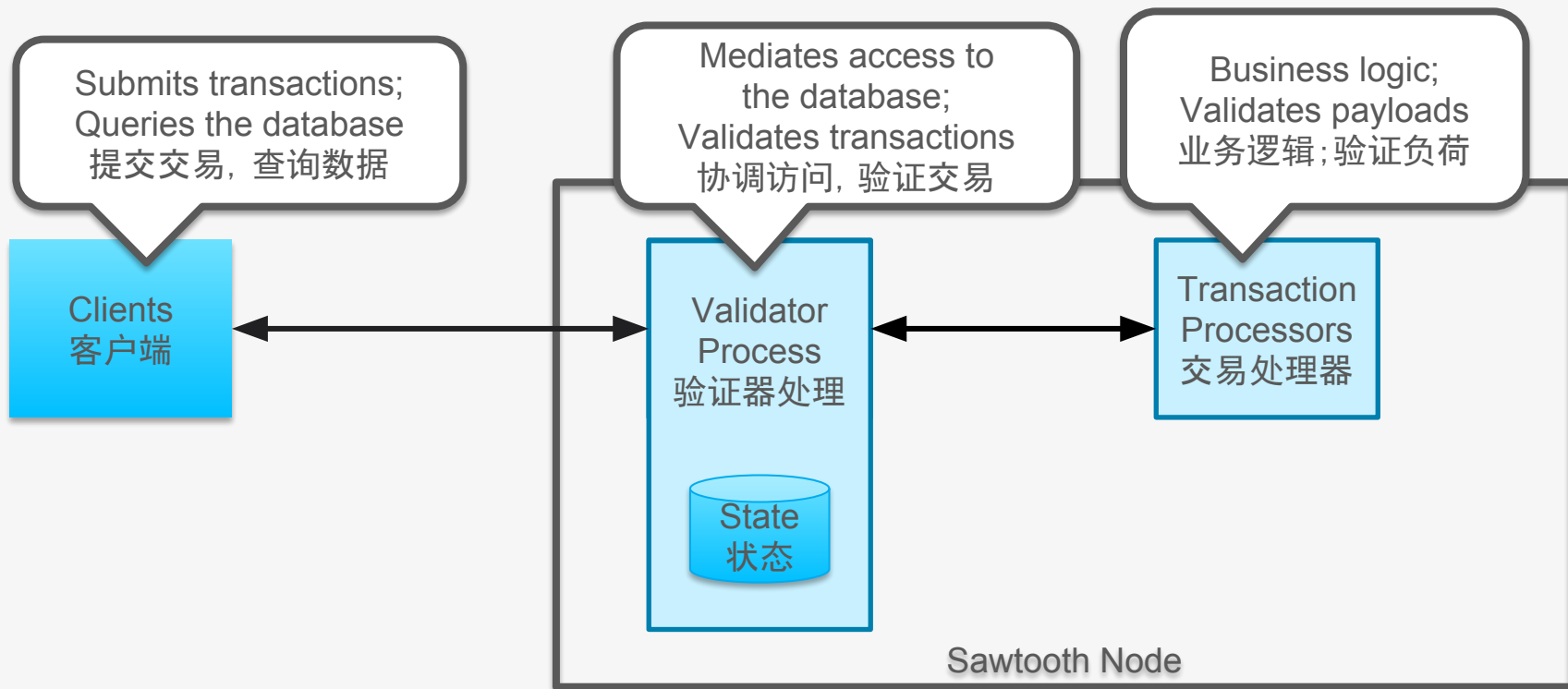
On-chain Governance | 链上治理

- Dynamic Consensus | 动态共识
 - Proof of Elapsed Time (PoET) | 经历时间证明
- New Permissioning Features | 新的许可功能

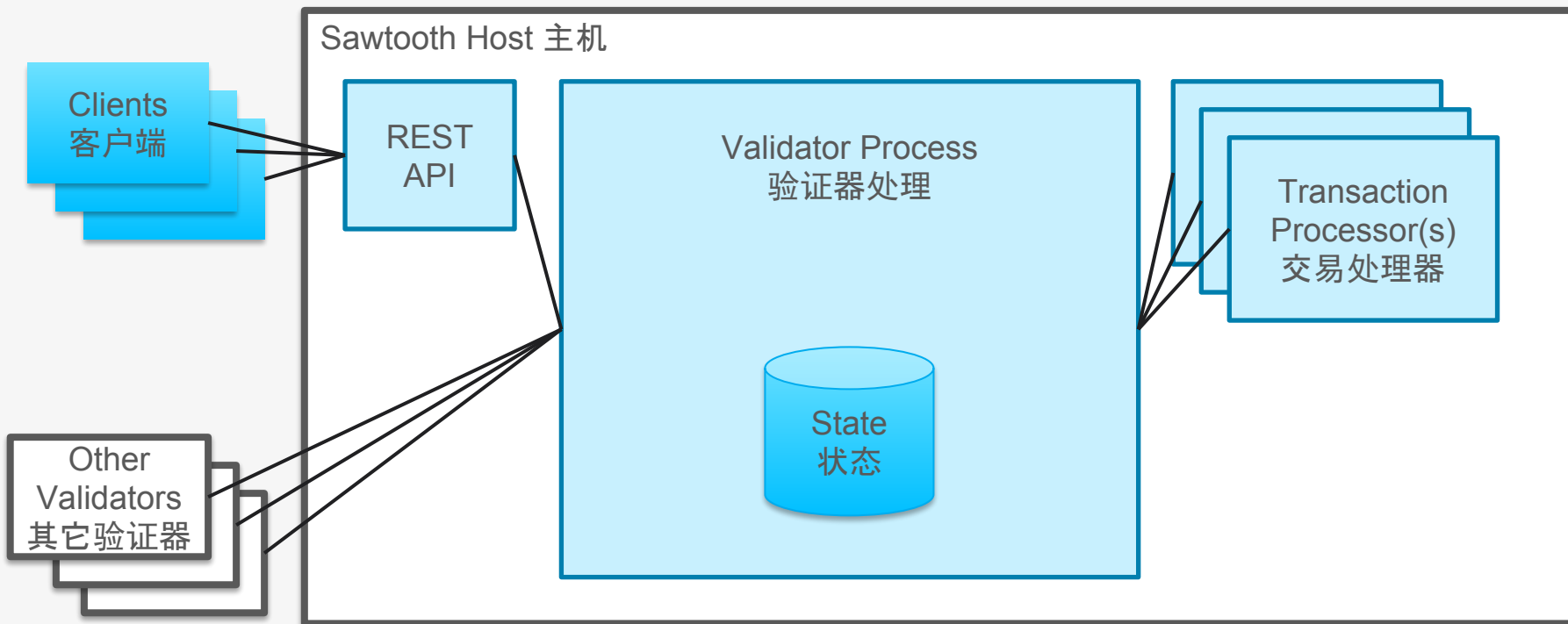
Distributed Applications | 分布式应用

- Seth
 - Sawtooth + Ethereum
 - Run solidity on Sawtooth | 运行健壮
- Supply Chain | 供应链
 - Provenance of goods | 商品出处
 - Telemetry / tracking | 计量/追踪

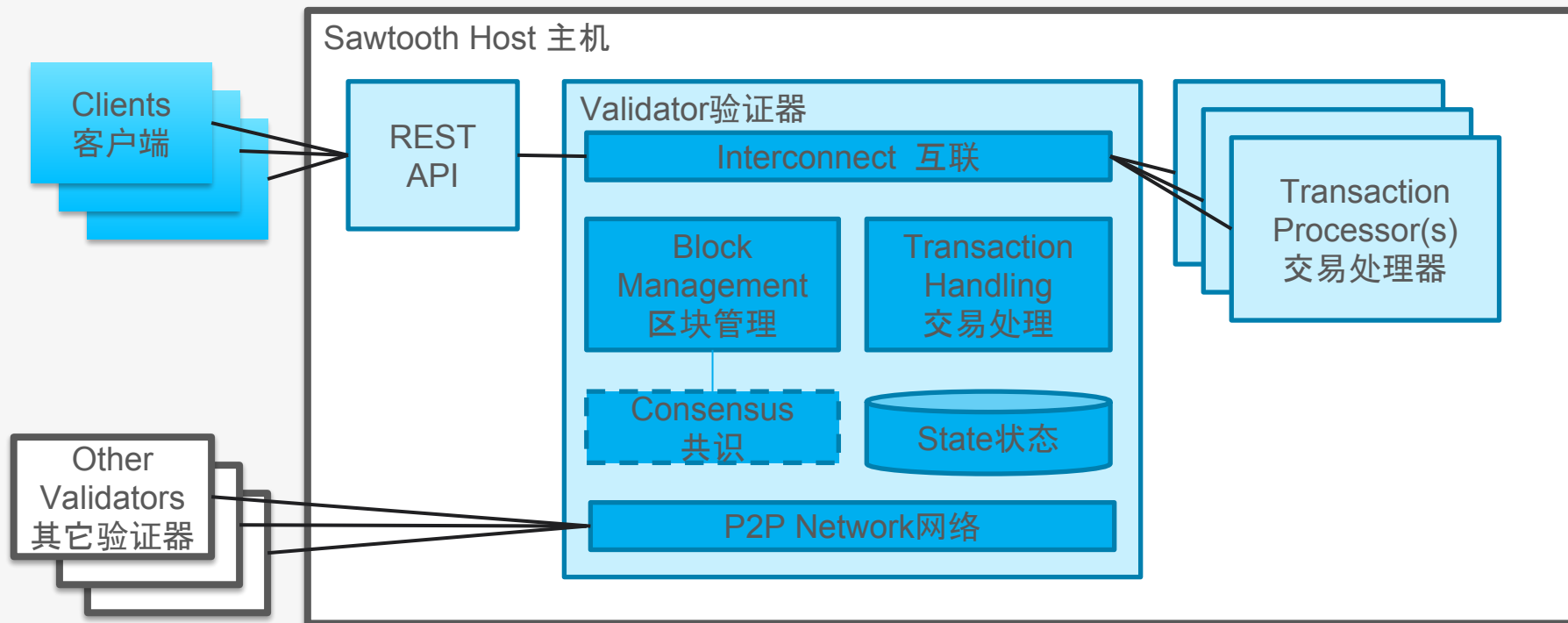
Sawtooth Architecture 架构



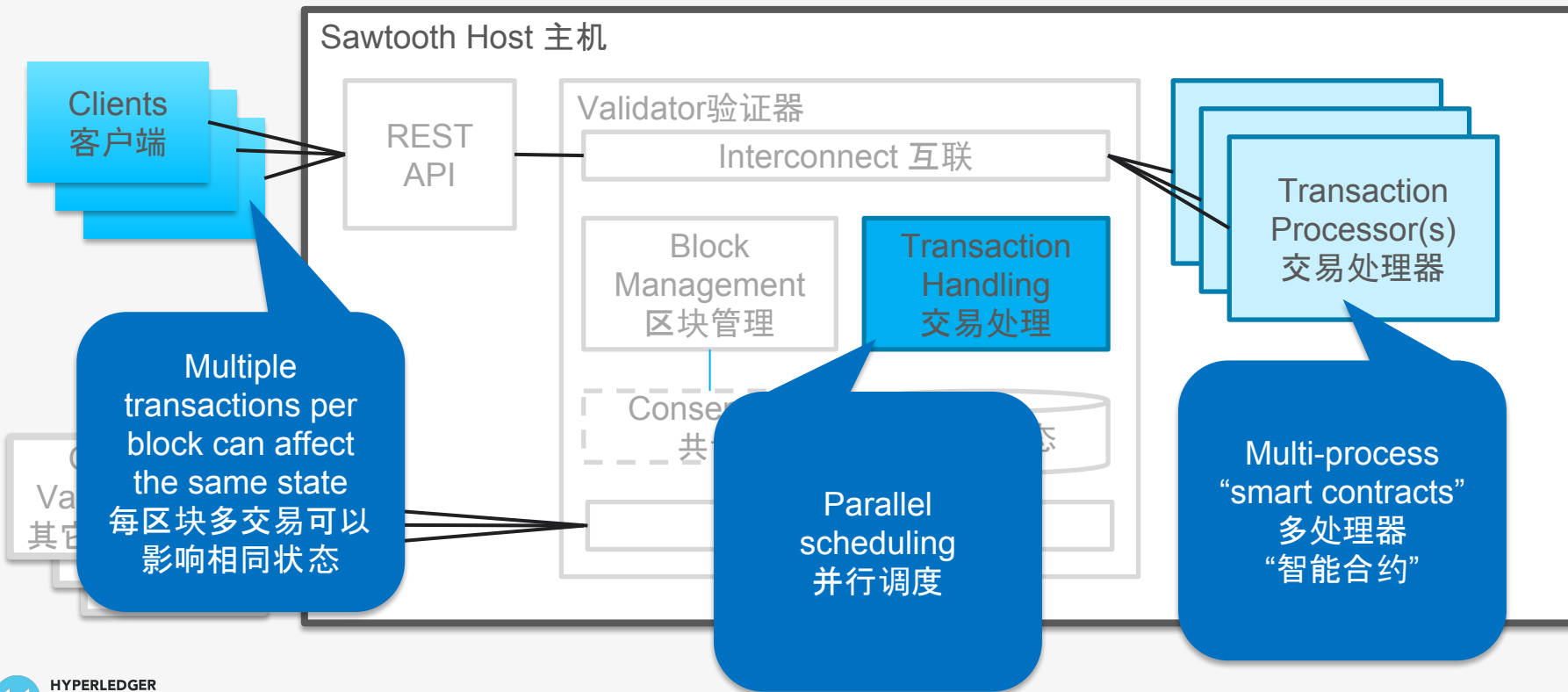
Sawtooth Architecture架构



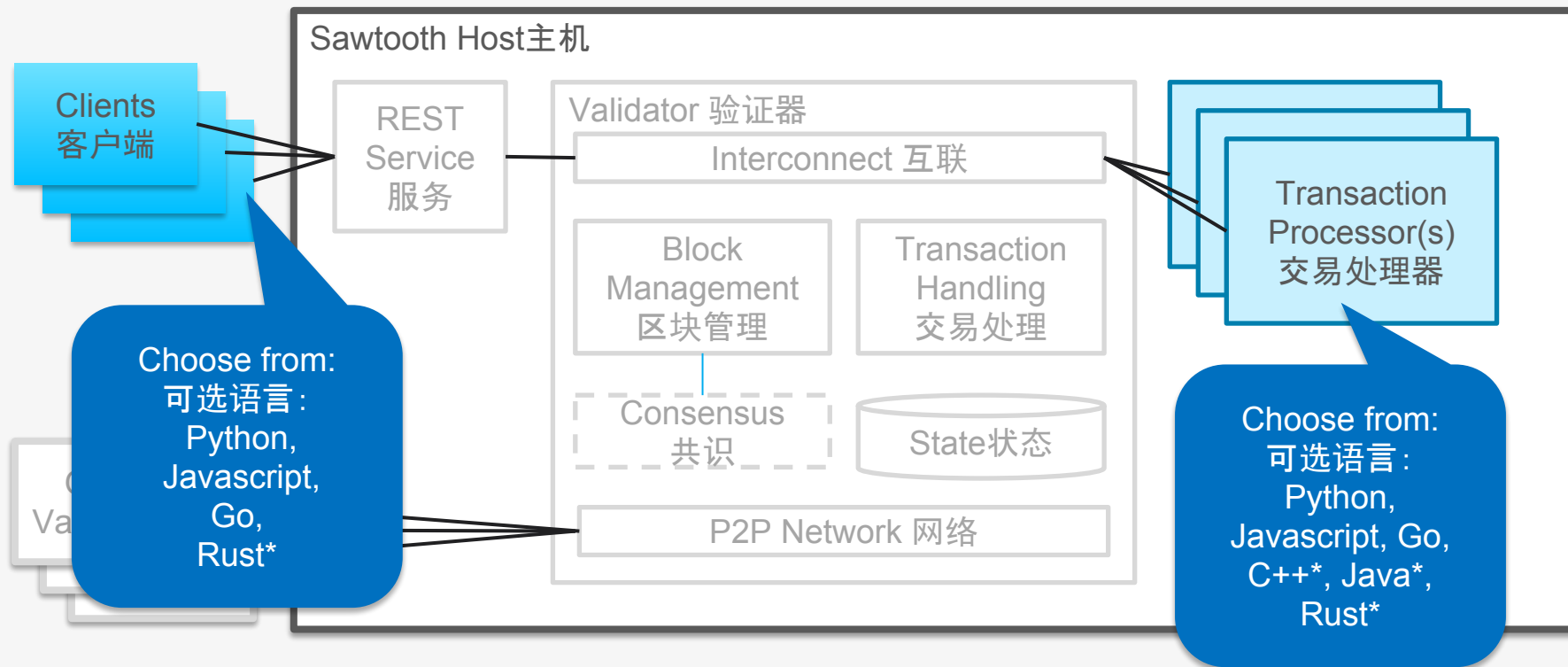
Sawtooth Architecture 架构



1.0 Features: Parallel Execution 并行执行



1.0 Features: Multi-Language Support 多语言支持



v1.0 Features: On-chain Governance | 链上治理

Control the blockchain on the
blockchain在链上控制区块链

Settings Transaction Family enables
participants to agree on network policies |
设置交易家族允许参与者同意网络策略

For example, vote on changing
consensus parameters using registered
public keys of consortia members. | 例如,
联盟成员通过使用登记的公钥投票选举修
改共识参数

Settings are extensible – they can be
added after genesis. | 设置可扩展 – 在创

Setting (Examples) 设置(示例)	Value 值
sawtooth.poet.target_wait_time	5
sawtooth.validator.max_transactions_per_block	100000
sawtooth.validator.transaction_families	[{ "family": "intkey", "version": "1.0" }, { "family": "xo", "version": "1.0" }]



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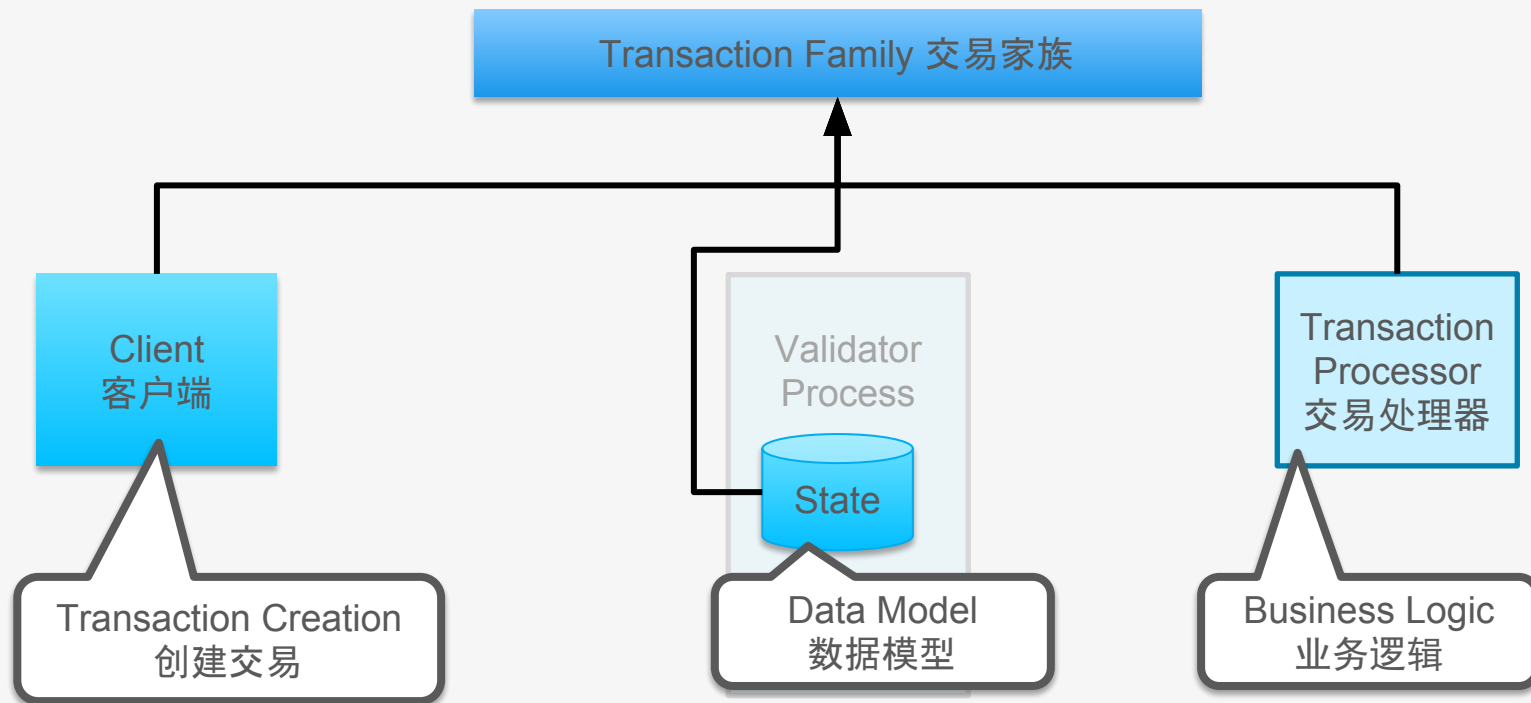
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App Development App开发



1.0 Released January 2018

Application Development应用开发



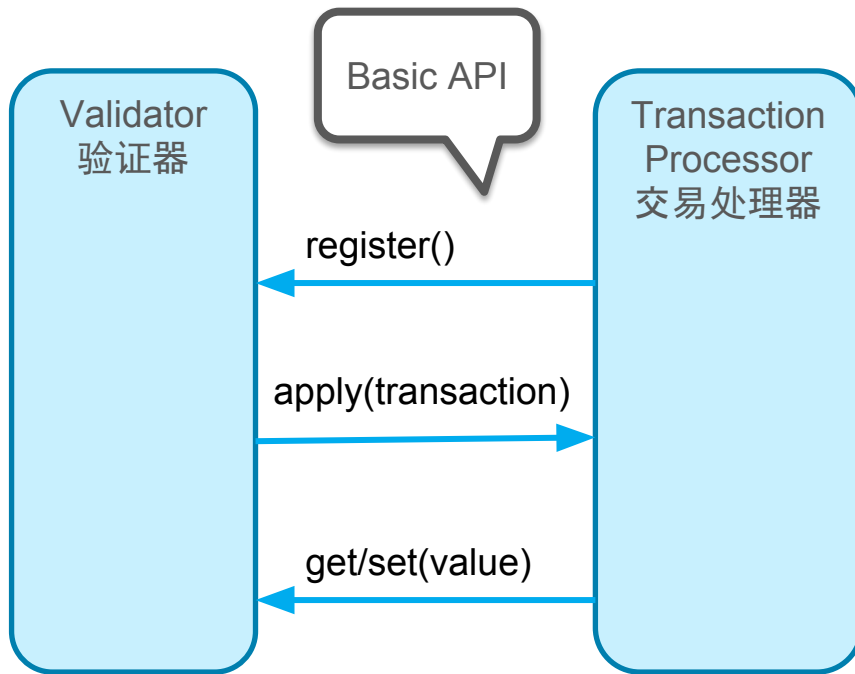
Transaction Families: The Transaction Processor

交易家族：交易处理器

All validators in the network run every authorized transaction processor. | 网络上所有验证器运行每一个授权的交易处理器

On receipt of a transaction the validator will call the TP's *apply()* method. | 一旦接收到交易，验证器将调用*apply()* 方法

Business logic simply goes in *apply()* and gets and sets state as needed. | 业务逻辑简单地参与*apply()* 并根据需要获得或设置状态。



Transaction Families: The Client | 交易家族: 客户端

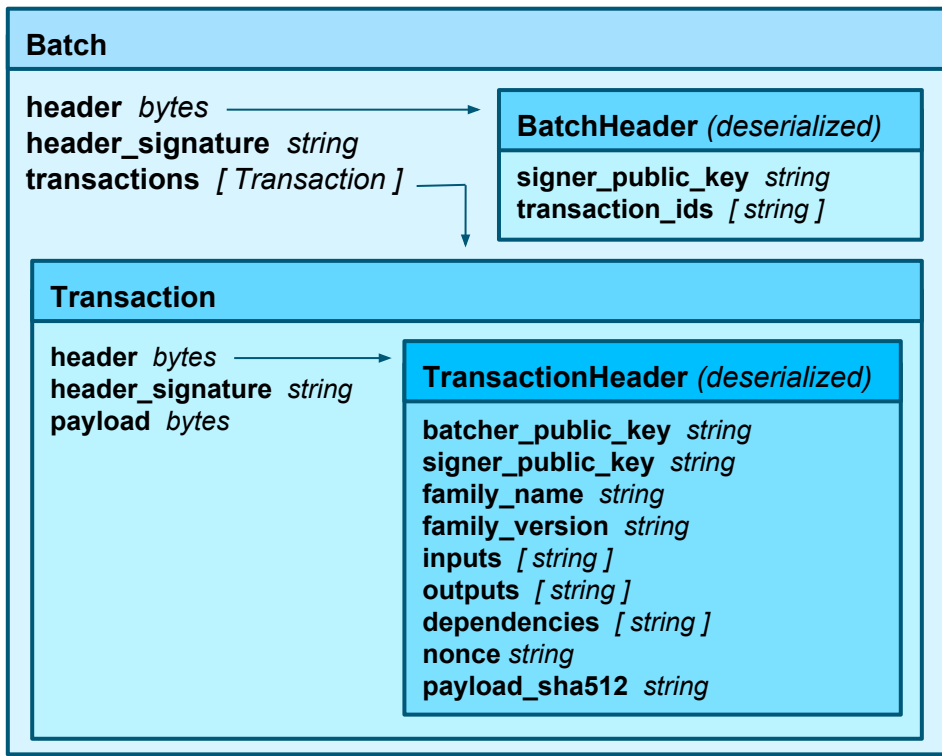
Clients can be browser apps, CLIs, etc. | 客户端可以浏览app, CLI等

Main job is to package and sign transactions & batches | 主要作业

Needs to know how to *encode* transaction payloads and *decode* data from state | 需要知道如何编码交易数据和从state中解码数据

Clients can post batches through the REST API or connect to the validator directly | 客户端可以通过REST API或者直接连接到验证器发布批作业

Transactions, Batches, and Blocks 交易、批处理和区块



Transactions are wrapped in batches which provide an atomic unit of commit for multiple transactions (which can span transaction families). | 交易被包裹到批作业, 它为多个交易(可以跨交易家族)提供了一个原子性单位。

Transactions declare input and output addresses (including wildcards) to allow for state access isolation calculations (topological sort on DAG) in the scheduler. | 交易声明输入和输出地址(包含通配符), 允许在调度器中进行状态访问隔离计算(按DAG拓扑排序)。

These inputs and outputs are enforced by the Context Manager on the context established for the transaction. | 这些输入和输出由上下文管理器强制, 在交易建立的上下文中执行。

This allows parallel validation and state delta aggregation across a potentially large number of transactions (and across blocks). | 这允许对可能的大量交易(并且跨区块)进行并行验证和状态差异聚合。

Example Applications & Code 应用和代码示例

Supply Chain:

<https://github.com/hyperledger/sawtooth-supply-chain>

Marketplace:

<https://github.com/hyperledger/sawtooth-marketplace>

Hyperdirectory:

<https://github.com/hyperledger/sawtooth-hyper-directory>

Dev Guide:

https://sawtooth.hyperledger.org/docs/core/releases/1.0.1/app_developers_guide.html



Check It Out | 看一看

Give Sawtooth a try | 试试Sawtooth

- Work through the tutorials | 跑一遍教程
- Run some example transaction families | 运行一些交易家族的例程
- Build your own transaction family to explore use cases | 创见自己的交易家族

Become a contributor | 成为贡献者

- Join the community | 加入社区
- Help with docs, code, examples | 帮助书写文档、代码、例程
- Become an expert and help others on chat | 成为专家, 帮助他人

Links | 链接

- Code代码: <https://github.com/hyperledger/sawtooth-core>
- Docs文档: <https://sawtooth.hyperledger.org/docs/>
- Chat对话: <https://chat.hyperledger.org/channel/sawtooth>



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Thanks!