区块链作业六

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1. Why Bitcoin isn’t well suited to business networks?

Bitcoin network is a non-permissioned network. In the Bitcoin network, members are anonymous, forcing the reliance on “proof-of-work” and other types of consensus mechanisms that require time-consuming computations to confirm identities and validate transactions. In Bitcoin network, transactions are viewable by anyone. However, most business use cases require private, permissioned blockchains. Network members know who they’re dealing with. Transactions are (usually) confidential between the participants concerned. Membership is controlled.

1. What could be the Benefits of Hyperledger Fabric?

It was established under the Linux Foundation and under open governance. It has a highly modular and configurable architecture. The Fabric platform is permissioned. the participants are known to each other, rather than anonymous and therefore fully untrusted. Fabric supports plugged consensus protocols and can leverage consensus protocols that do not require a native cryptocurrency to incent costly mining or to fuel smart contract execution. Fabric enables privacy and confidentiality of transactions and the smart contracts that implement them.

1. What should be the primary interests of Blockchain developers?

The Blockchain developers’ primary interests are application, smart contract and how they interact with the ledger and other systems of record, such as ledger, traditional processing platforms, traditional data sources, events and system integration. They should not have to care about operational concerns, such as peers, consensus and security.

1. What are functionality and benefits of chaincode?

Chaincode functions as a trusted distributed application that gains its security from the blockchain and the underlying consensus among the peers. It is the business logic of a blockchain application. Chaincode is invoked by an application external to the blockchain when that application needs to interact with the ledger. Chaincode interacts only with the database component of the ledger, the world state and not the transaction log. Chaincode can be implemented in several programming languages. Chaincode applications encode logic that is invoked by specific types of transactions on the channel. System chaincode is distinguished as chaincode that defines operating parameters for the entire channel. Lifecycle and configuration system chaincode defines the rules for the channel; endorsement and validation system chaincode defines the requirements for endorsing and validating transactions.

1. What’s your experience with Building Your First Network?

My first network contains two organizations, each maintaining two peer nodes. I deploy a Solo ordering service which can test applications and smart contracts, or for creating proofs of concept.