

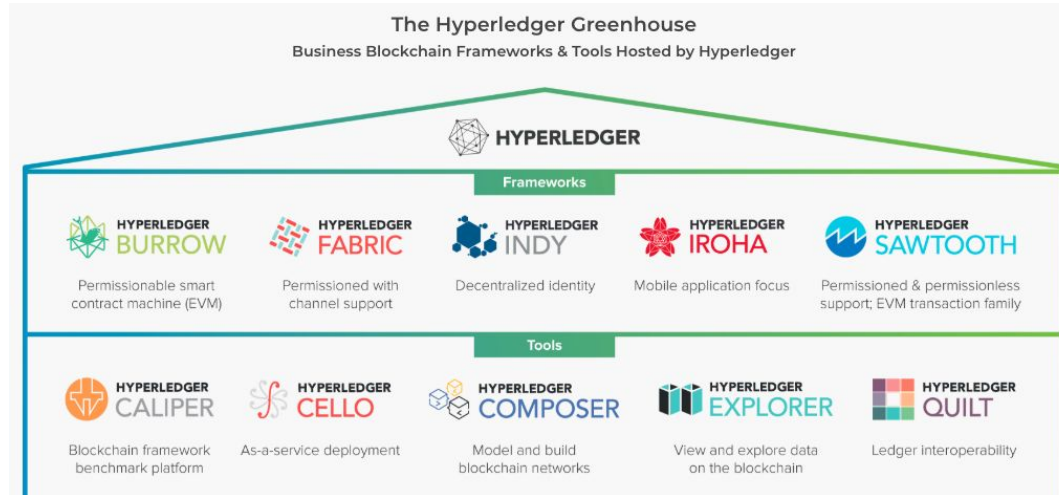
Hyperledger Fabric Overview



Hyperledger Fabric

Hyperledger is a group of open source projects focused around cross-industry distributed ledger technologies. Hosted by The Linux Foundation, collaborators include industry leaders in technology, finance, banking, supply chain management, manufacturing, and IoT.

Hyperledger consists of ten projects, five of which are distributed ledger frameworks. The other five projects are modules that support and expand these frameworks.



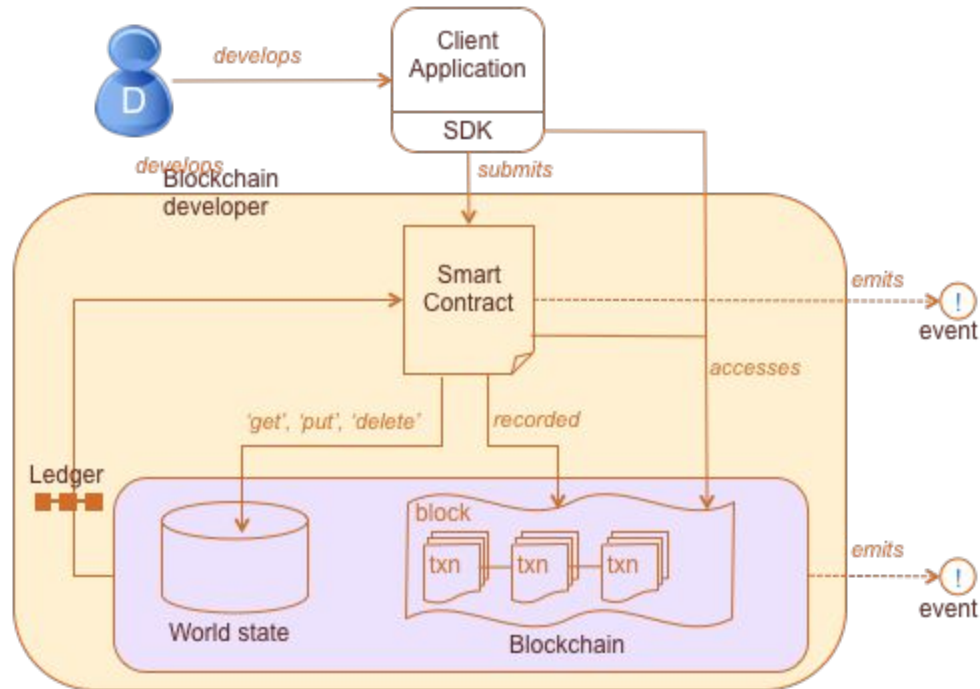
Public **vs** Private Networks

	Private Network	Public Network
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customized access to the network, allowing private channels and private transactions. • Over 10K transactions per second. • Instant transaction confirmation. • Smart Contract based. • Pluggable consensus protocol. • No cryptocurrency associated, no operation cost. • No mining. • Higher security, known actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access for everyone. • Smart Contract based. • Good scalability.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure needed, using cloud providers or physical machines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No privacy and confidentiality. • Few transactions per second (15 tps in Ethereum). • Cryptocurrency associated, pay per use. • Energy consumption in PoW is too high.

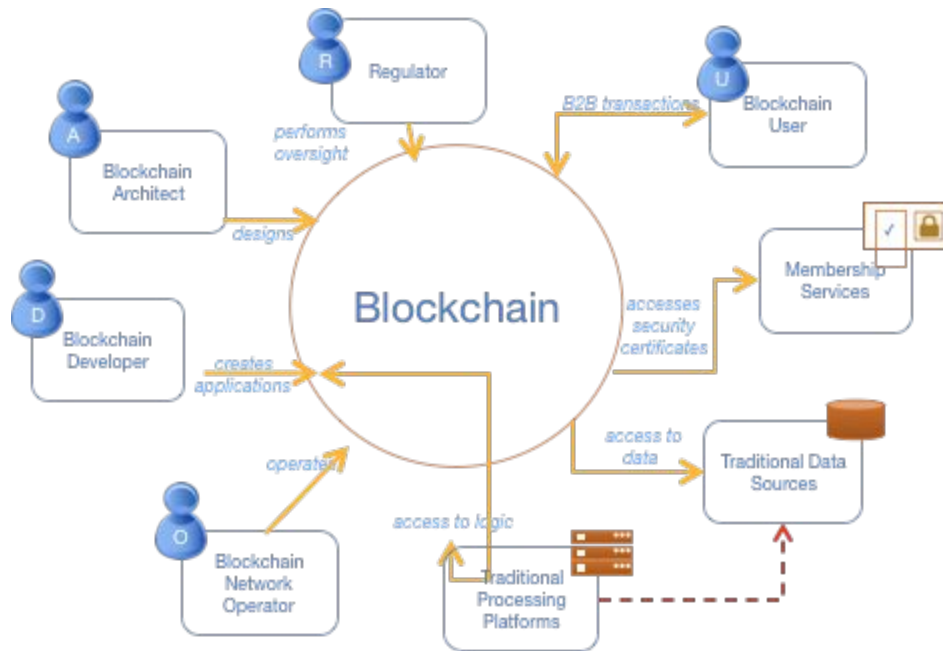
Fabric **Vs** Ethereum and Bitcoin

	Bitcoin	Ethereum	Hyperledger Frameworks
Cryptocurrency based	Yes	Yes	No
Permissioned	No	No	Yes (in general)*
Pseudo-anonymous	Yes	No	No
Auditable	Yes	Yes	Yes
Immutable ledger	Yes	Yes	Yes
Modularity	No	No	Yes
Smart contracts	No	Yes	Yes
Consensus protocol	PoW	PoW	Various**





Fabric Basics. Architecture



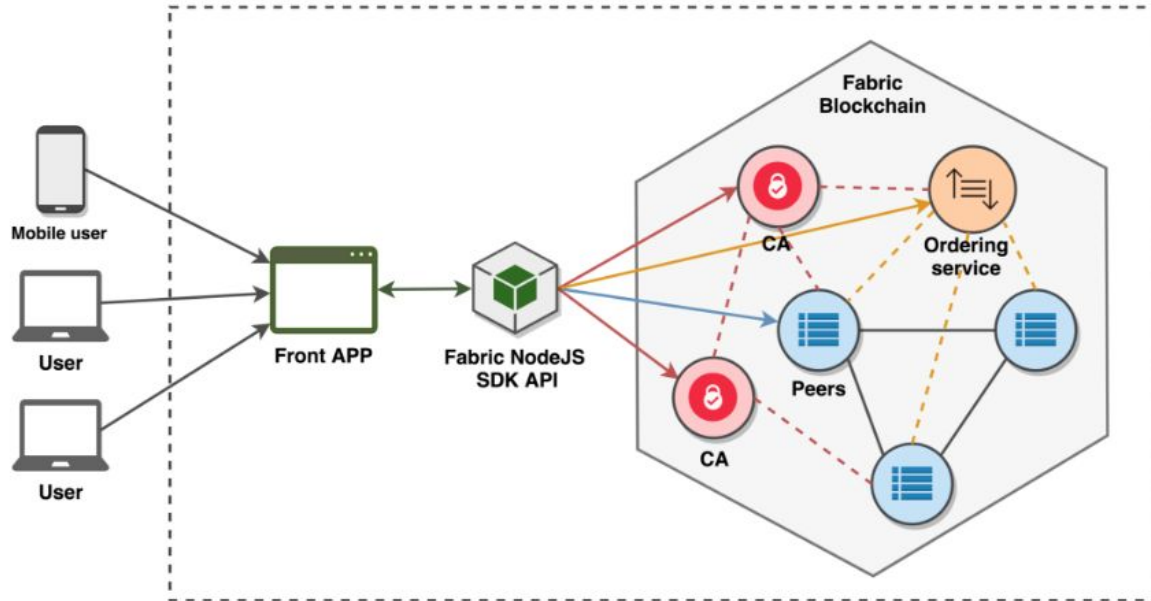
Fabric Basics. **Actors**



Fabric Basics. Components

Ledger		contains the current world state of the network and a chain of transaction invocations. A shared, permissioned ledger is an append-only system of records and serves as a single source of truth.
Smart Contract		(Smart Contracts) encapsulates both the asset definitions and the business logic (or transactions) for modifying those assets. Transaction invocations result in changes to the ledger.
Peer Network		is the collection of data processing peers that form a blockchain network. The network is responsible for maintaining a consistently replicated ledger.
Membership		manages identity and permissioned access for clients and peers.
Channels		data partitioning mechanisms that allow transaction visibility for stakeholders only. Each channel is an independent chain of transaction blocks containing only transactions for that particular channel.

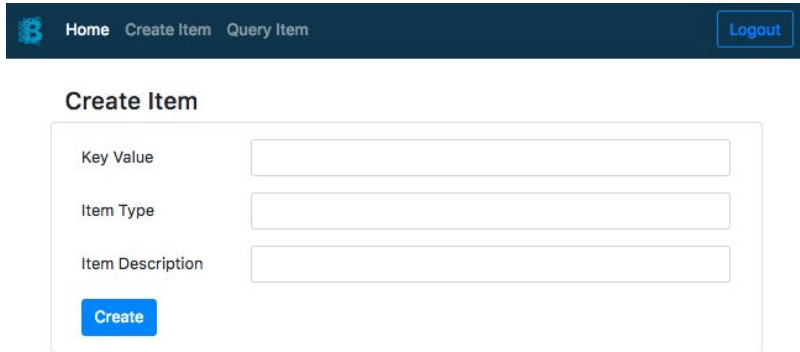
Fabric Basics. App model



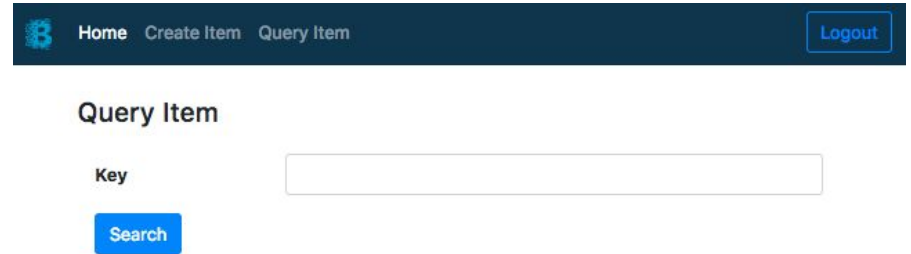
App Sample - Repository

Sample App that stores an asset into a Fabric Blockchain.

It demonstrates how to set/get values using a simple Smart Contract.



The screenshot shows the 'Create Item' page of the application. At the top is a dark blue navigation bar with a logo, links for 'Home', 'Create Item', and 'Query Item', and a 'Logout' button. Below the navigation bar, the page title 'Create Item' is displayed. The main content area contains three input fields: 'Key Value', 'Item Type', and 'Item Description'. A blue 'Create' button is positioned at the bottom left of the form.



The screenshot shows the 'Query Item' page of the application. It features the same dark blue navigation bar as the 'Create Item' page. Below the navigation bar, the page title 'Query Item' is displayed. The main content area contains a single input field labeled 'Key'. A blue 'Search' button is located below the input field.

Link: <https://github.com/KairosDS/etsit-fabric>