

Blockchain Applications: Challenges, Opportunities, and Hyperledger Fabric

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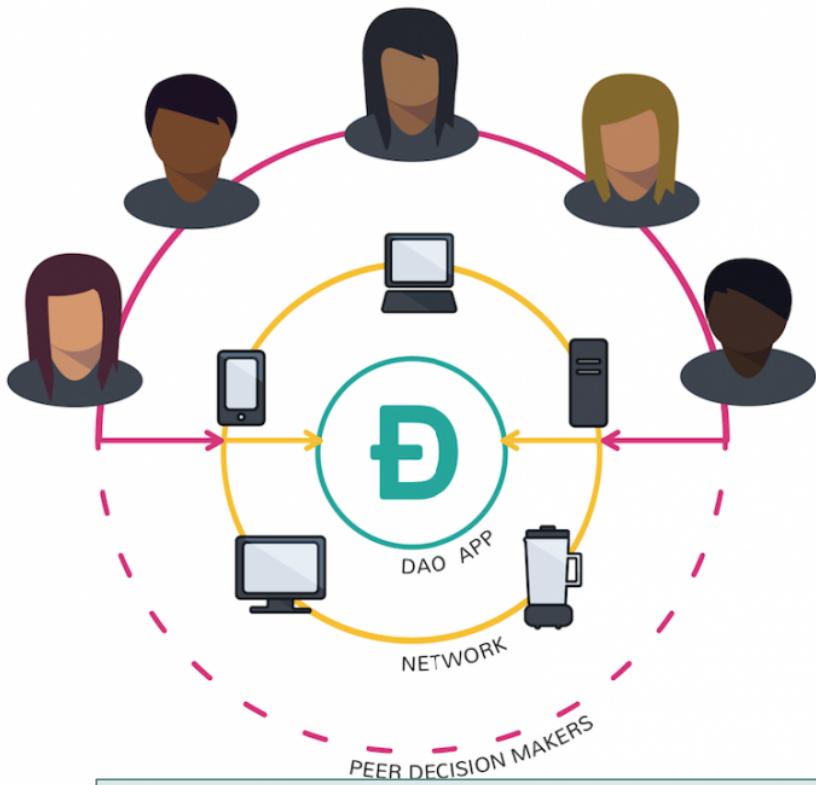
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Blockchain applications: How much do you know?

- Written a Chaincode/Smart-contract?
 - Solidity?
 - Fabric-composer?
 - Go?
 - Java?
- Know what can be done on a Blockchain?
- Mined Cryptocurrency?
 - BTC?
 - Ethereum?
 - ...?
- Own BTC/Ethereum/...?

The DAO



Imagine this:

- A driverless car cruises around in search of passengers.
- After dropping someone off, the car uses its profits for a trip to a charging station.
- Except for its initial programming, the car doesn't need outside help to determine how to carry out its mission.

The BitNation

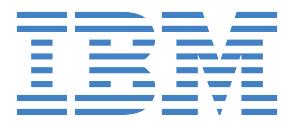


Lantmäteriet on Blockchain



The Land Registry in the blockchain

A development project with Lantmäteriet (The Swedish Mapping, cadastre and land registration authority), Telia Company, ChromaWay and Kairos Future



Lantmäteriet on Blockchain

The Swedish system operates on a private blockchain. This has the land authority and others, like the banks, holding copies of the records.

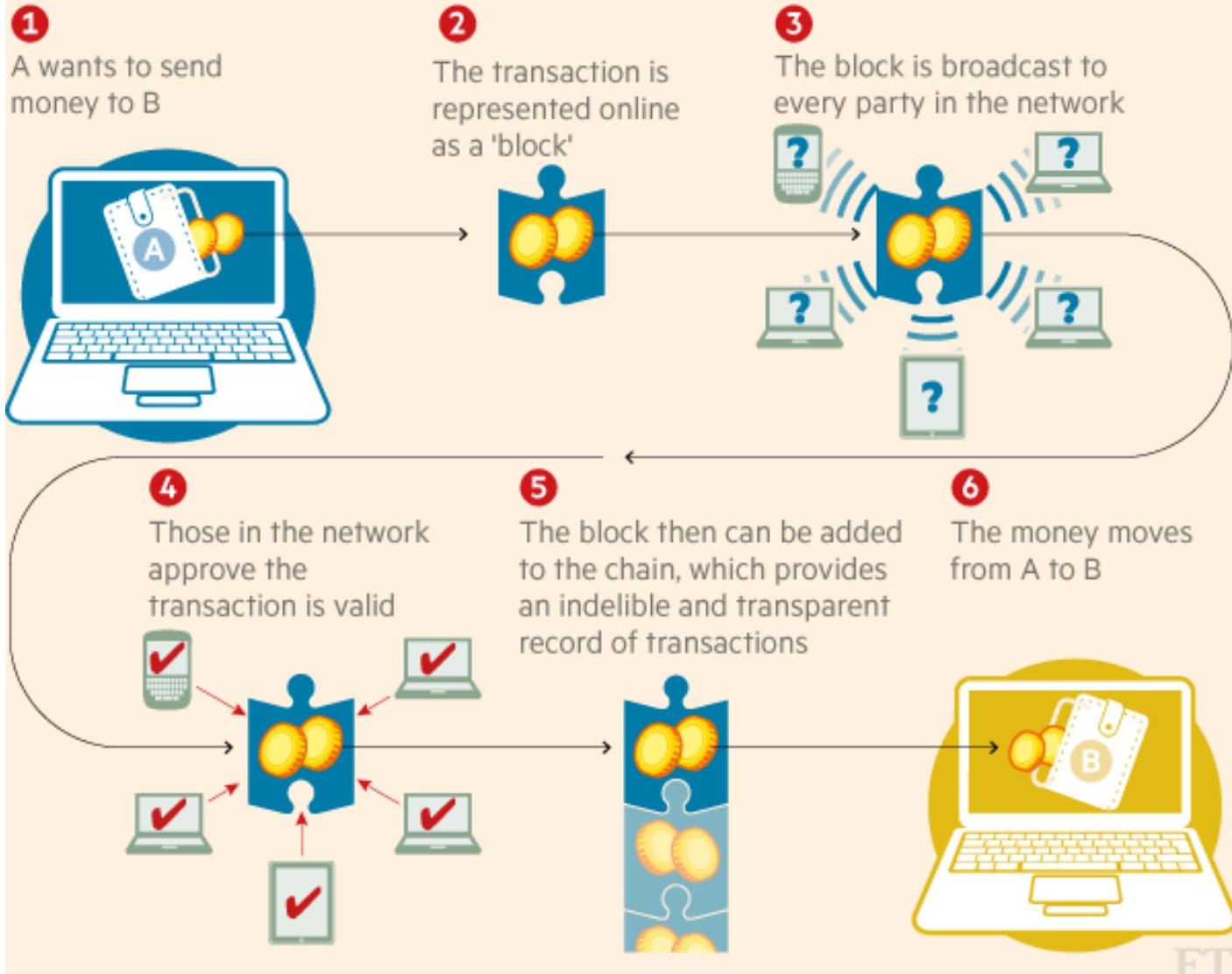
When a land title changes hands, each step of the process is verified and recorded on the blockchain ([full details in this pdf](#)). The system acts as a highly secure and transparent verification and storage service for property transactions, but it stops short of a full-blown cryptocurrency where land can be bought and sold as easily as a bitcoin. “There is no risk you will lose your land like you lose bitcoin,” Kempe says.

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How Blockchain Works

How a blockchain works



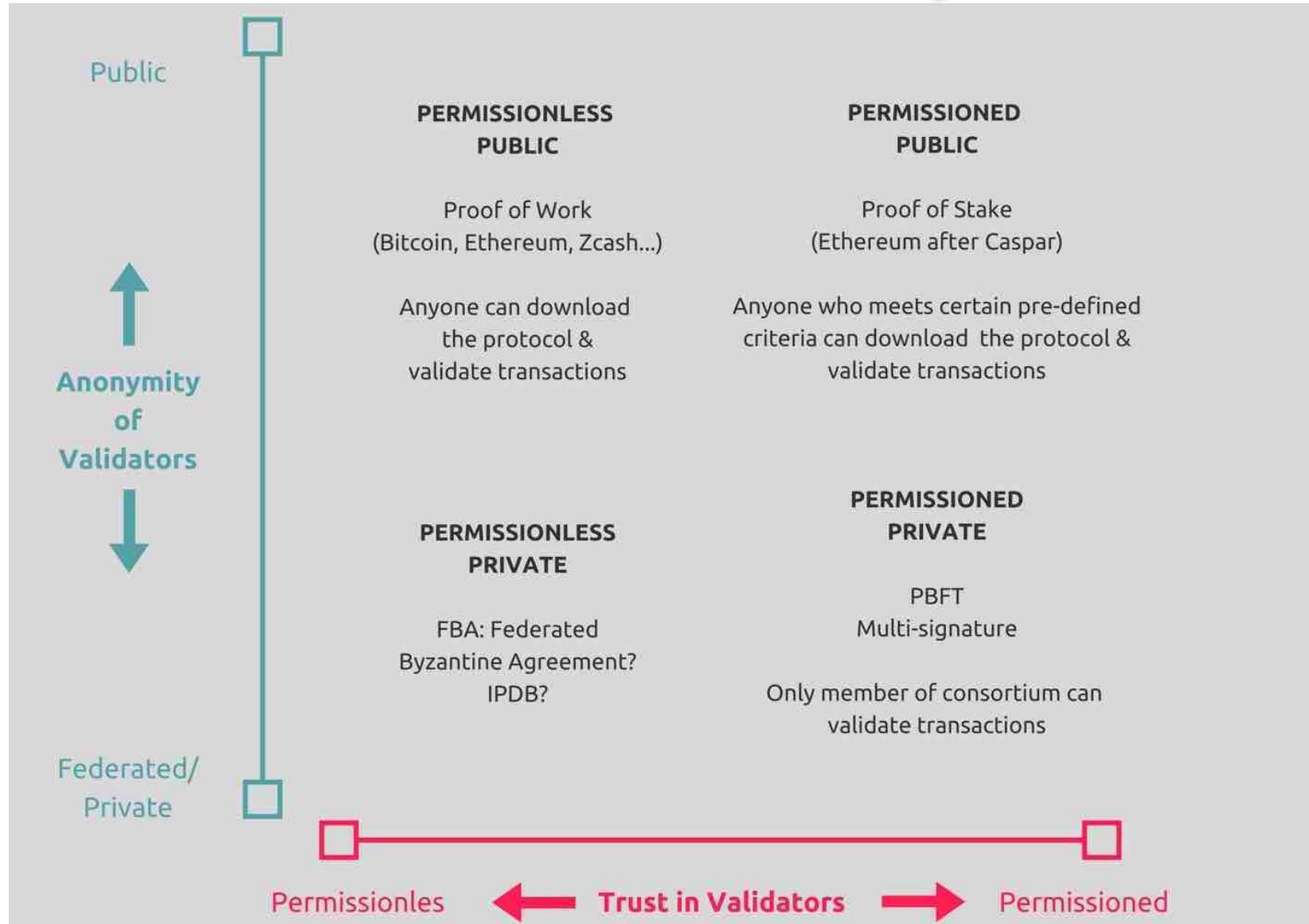
The Blockchains



MultiChain

corda

The Blockchain Ecosystem



The Blockchain Ecosystem

	Public No centralized management	Consortium Multiple Organizations	Private Single Organization
Participants	Permissionless <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Anonymous •Could be malicious 	Permissioned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identified •Trusted 	Permissioned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identified - Trusted
Consensus Mechanisms	Proof of Work, Proof of Stake, etc.. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Large energy consumption •No finality •51% attack 	Voting or multi-party consensus algorithm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lighter •Faster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low energy consumption •Enable finality 	Voting or multi-party consensus algorithm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lighter •Faster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low energy consumption •Enable finality
Transaction Approval Freq.	Long Bitcoin: 10 min or more	Short 100x msec	Short 100x msec
USP	Disruptive Disruptive in the sense of disintermediation. No middle men needed. Unclear what the business models will be	Cost Cutting Can radically reduce transactions costs. Similar to SAP in the 1990s. Extreme cost cutting opportunities. Less data redundancy, higher transactions times, more transparency	Cost Cutting Can radically reduce transactions costs. Similar to SAP in the 1990s. Extreme cost cutting opportunities. Less data redundancy, higher transactions times, more transparency

The Blockchain Implementations

APPROACH	HOW IT IS DONE	EXAMPLES
IT Services	Build on request	ConsenSys
Blockchain First	Develop using the tools provided by the blockchain	Ethereum, Bitcoin
Development Platforms	Tools for IT Professionals	ERIS, Tendermint, Hyperledger
Vertical Solutions	Industry specific	Axoni, Chain, R3, itBit, Clearmatics
Special APIs & Overlays	DIY building blocks	Blockstack, Factom, Open Assets, Tierion

A Simple Blockchain Implementation



Step 1: block structure.



```
1  class Block {  
2      constructor(index, previousHash, timestamp, data, hash) {  
3          this.index = index;  
4          this.previousHash = previousHash.toString();  
5          this.timestamp = timestamp;  
6          this.data = data;  
7          this.hash = hash.toString();  
8      }  
9  }
```

A Simple Blockchain Implementation

Step 2: block hash.

```
1 var calculateHash = (index, previousHash, timestamp, data) => {  
2     return CryptoJS.SHA256(index + previousHash + timestamp + data).toString();  
3 };
```

Step 3: generate a block.

```
1 var generateNextBlock = (blockData) => {  
2     var previousBlock = getLatestBlock();  
3     var nextIndex = previousBlock.index + 1;  
4     var nextTimestamp = new Date().getTime() / 1000;  
5     var nextHash = calculateHash(nextIndex, previousBlock.hash, nextTimestamp, blockData);  
6     return new Block(nextIndex, previousBlock.hash, nextTimestamp, blockData, nextHash);  
7 };
```

Step 4: store a block.

```
1 var getGenesisBlock = () => {  
2     return new Block(0, "0", 1465154705, "my genesis block!!", "816534932c2b7154836da6afc36'  
3 };  
4  
5 var blockchain = [getGenesisBlock()];
```

A Simple Blockchain Implementation

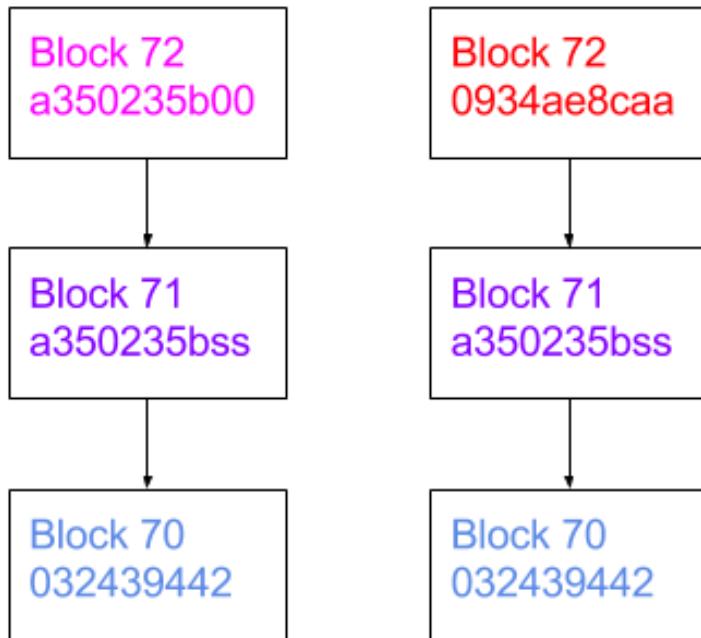
Step 5: check integrity of a block.

```
1 var isValidNewBlock = (newBlock, previousBlock) => {
2     if (previousBlock.index + 1 !== newBlock.index) {
3         console.log('invalid index');
4         return false;
5     } else if (previousBlock.hash !== newBlock.previousHash) {
6         console.log('invalid previoushash');
7         return false;
8     } else if (calculateHashForBlock(newBlock) !== newBlock.hash) {
9         console.log('invalid hash: ' + calculateHashForBlock(newBlock) + ' ' + newBlock.has
10        return false;
11    }
12    return true;
13};
```

A Simple Blockchain Implementation

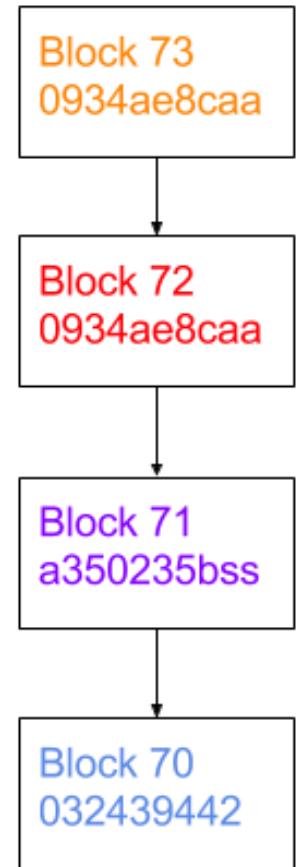
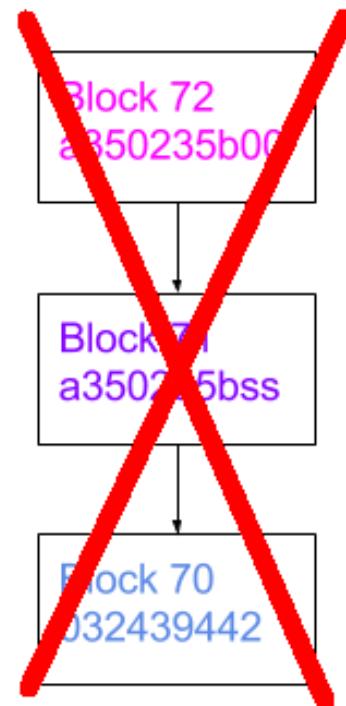
Step 6: choose the longest chain.

Initial Conflict



Resolved

Longer chain
dominates



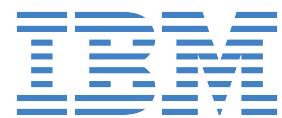


A Simple Blockchain Implementation

Step 6: choose the longest chain.

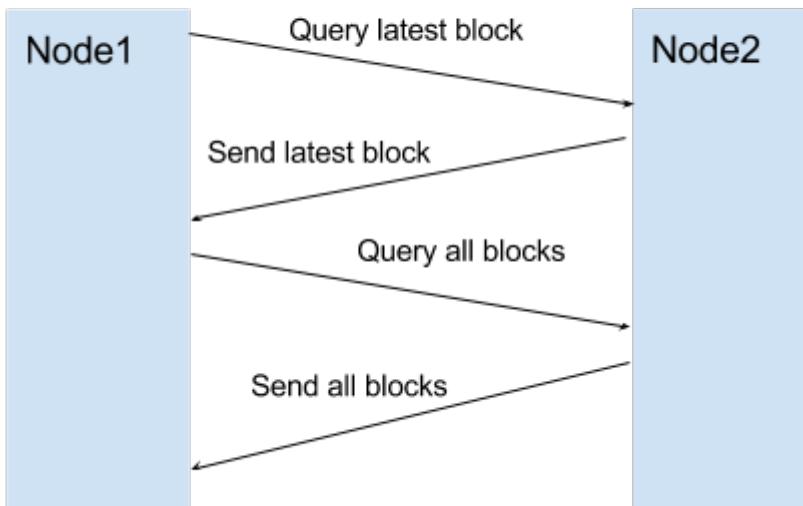
```
1 var replaceChain = (newBlocks) => {
2     if (isValidChain(newBlocks) && newBlocks.length > blockchain.length) {
3         console.log('Received blockchain is valid. Replacing current blockchain with received');
4         blockchain = newBlocks;
5         broadcast(responseLatestMsg());
6     } else {
7         console.log('Received blockchain invalid');
8     }
9};
```

A Simple Blockchain Implementation

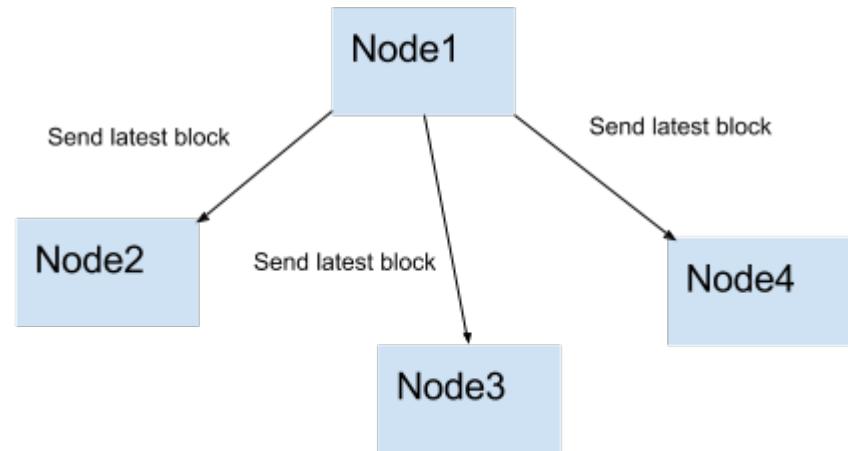


Step 7: communicate with other nodes.

Node1 connects and syncs with Node2



Node1 generates a block and broadcasts it



A Simple Blockchain Implementation



Step 7: control the nodes.

```
1  var initHttpServer = () => {
2      var app = express();
3      app.use(bodyParser.json());
4
5      app.get('/blocks', (req, res) => res.send(JSON.stringify(blockchain)));
6      app.post('/mineBlock', (req, res) => {
7          var newBlock = generateNextBlock(req.body.data);
8          addBlock(newBlock);
9          broadcast(responseLatestMsg());
10         console.log('block added: ' + JSON.stringify(newBlock));
11         res.send();
12     });
13     app.get('/peers', (req, res) => {
14         res.send(sockets.map(s => s._socket.remoteAddress + ':' + s._socket.remotePort));
15     });
16     app.post('/addPeer', (req, res) => {
17         connectToPeers([req.body.peer]);
18         res.send();
19     });
20     app.listen(http_port, () => console.log('Listening http on port: ' + http_port));
21 }
```

Hyperledger Fabric



HYPERLEDGER

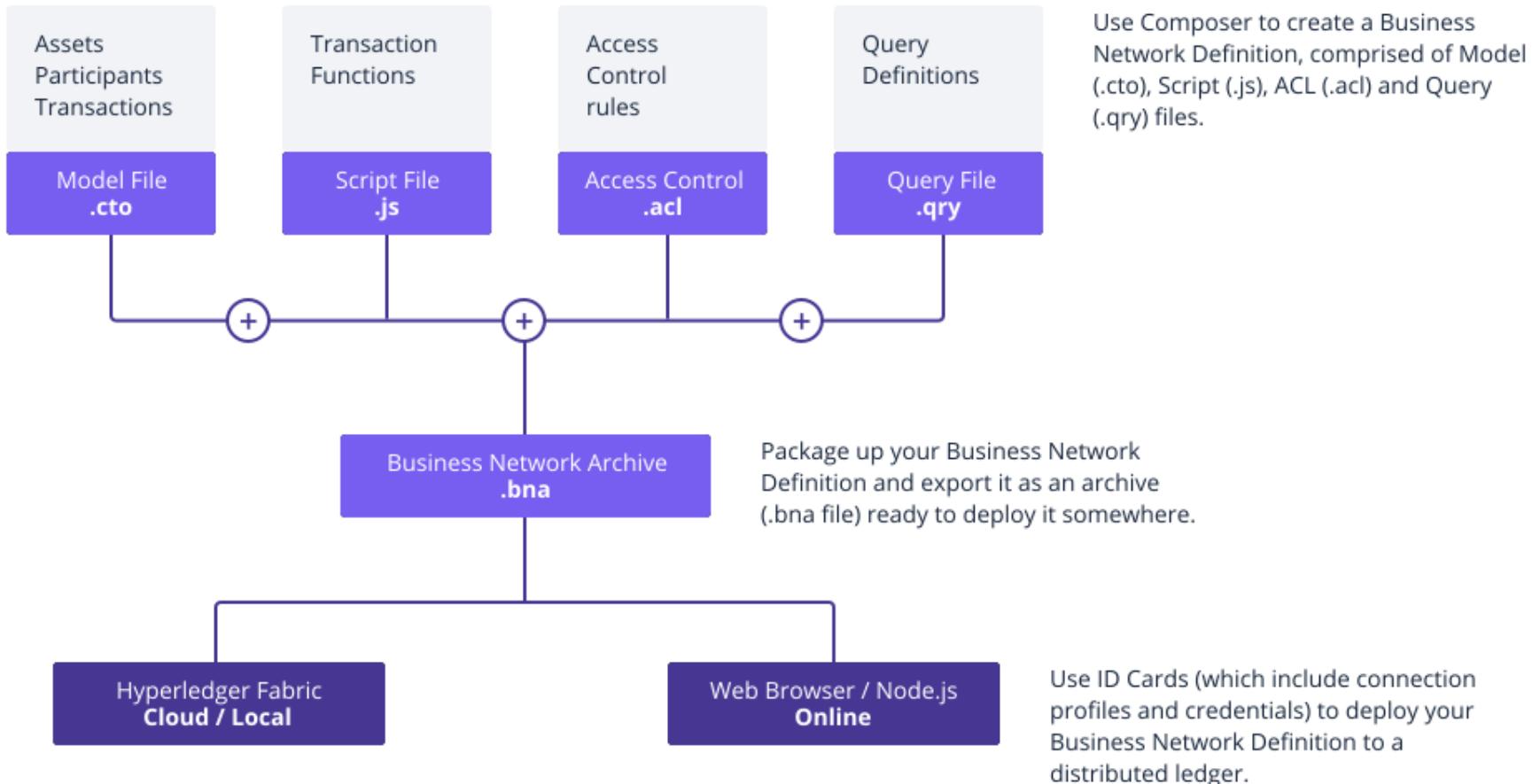
Hyperledger Fabric SDK



HYPERLEDGER FABRIC SDK Go



Hyperledger Fabric Composer



<https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/cloud/library/c1-model-test-your-blockchain-network-with-hyperledger-composer-playground/index.html>

Blockchain will disrupt
every industry!

Thanks!

You know how it works.