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Smart contracts on Hyperledger Fabric

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Abstract

Summarise the dissertation within one page. Introductory headings like this are entered using the *intro* paragraph style. It is suggested that the abstract be structured as follows:

Problem: what you tackled, and why this needed a solution

Objectives: what you set out to achieve, and how this addressed the problem

Methodology: how you went about solving the problem

Achievements: what you managed to achieve, and how far it meets your objectives.

Attestation

I understand the nature of plagiarism, and am aware of the University's policy on this. I certify that this dissertation reports original work by me during my University project except for the following (adjust according to the circumstances):

- The technology review in section **??** was largely adapted *www.software-review.org/article9815.html*.
- The code discussed in section **??** was created by Acme Corporation (*www.acme-corp.com/JavaExpert*) and was used in accordance with the licence supplied.
- The code discussed in section **??** was written by my supervisor.
- The code discussed in section **??** was developed by me during a vacation placement with the collaborating company. In addition, this used ideas I had already developed in my own time.

Signature: **Date:**

Acknowledgements

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Contents

List of Figures

Chapter 1

Introduction

Recently a new technology emerged into the world that is called blockchain. The idea is that it is a distributed decentralized database of blocks of transactions. The reason why I find it so interesting is that it has the potential to change many aspects of life, by changing the way of accessibility and security of a data. Hyperledger Fabric is a blockchain framework designed especially to make the system easily adoptable for different business use cases. The main two objectives of this project are: to research how the smart contracts in Hyperledger Fabric works; to make a prototype of self-sovereign system with the gathered knowledge.

1.1 Background and Context

Information has always been one of the most valuable assets a person could have. Through times information was traded in many different ways, from barter to monetization. Recently the information about an individual has become a great selling point, because it can be used in variety of fields, from science to business. However, the collection of this data is becoming a problem.

As individuals, our identities are, to some extend, not ours anymore. If we cannot certify who we are, we became no one in the eyes of business and government. Needless to say that have we lost all of the documents that certify our place in the city, company, country, Earth, we would be in a big trouble. [2]

Another approach to critical and private information is how it is being used live. Whenever we want to identify ourselves somewhere, the usual document for identification would be either an ID or a passport. Here is the problem concerning all information on this document. It turns out that whenever a person wants to prove his or her existence, the party that requires this identification, can take and keep a record of all sensitive data on that document. In some countries this may be illegal. This data then could be used for not a rightful purpose. [1]

Furthermore whenever a person is signing in to receive some kind of certificate, whether that would be a school or an academy, he or she is leaving sensitive data with this company. In most countries, whenever a person starts living in a city, he or she has to identify himself/herself to the council. In the end, there is a lot of institutions that keep sensitive data for an individual. This is a problem, because some of those institutions or businesses have different levels of security. So, an attacker only needs to pick the easiest target, and he will get a great deal of sensitive data.

I believe all of these problems are just a subproblems of a bigger challenges - what is an identity today and how to be able to give private access to our data. The solution could provide us awareness for a better control of our own data, as well as to be able to share only whats exactly needed to provide to those companies and institutions.

1.2 Scope and Objectives

The scope will involve Blockchain technology and what is digital identity. This project will focus on Hyperledger Fabric. This is a permissionless blockchain modular framework, especially developed for businesses.

Being a modular framework, a lot of the scope will involve around resolving how customizable Fabric can be. To be personalized is of an essence for the creation of a good system. The other main features to be examined are the scalability and usability of this blockchain framework.

The knowledge build up from the research will be implemented in a prototype program as a final part of the project. The prototype of the self-sovereign program will focus on the decentralized nature. This work will aim to present advantages of the decentralizing element that can save resources and protect the personal data of the end-user. Last but not least, I am going to talk about how the ledger is making the whole system trustful, thus no one of the parties needs to worry about being cheated.

The objectives of the project include the following :

- Understanding how Hyperledger Fabric work;
  - Installing all prerequisites;
  - Installing Hyperledger Fabric;
  - Running a simple network with 2 organizations;
  - Learning how to add more parties into an already running system;
  - Trying out how the chaincode (smart contracts) work;
  - Trying to install and control newly added chaincode on a running system.
- Building a fully functional Fabric blockchain with several different parties;
- What an ID is and identity and how it is defined in the digital world;
- Deeper understanding of self-sovereign identity, what it is and how it should/could be best defined in a blockchain platform in order to be used genuinely and without misappropriation;
  - Trying out different configurations on Fabric;
  - Trying out different chaincode functions, to find out the best for the use case.
- Building a prototype of self-sovereign identity system ;
- Complete final report .

1.3 Achievements

Summarise what you have achieved.

1.4 Overview of Dissertation

Briefly overview the contents of what follows in the dissertation.

Chapter 2

State-of-The-Art

2.1 Successful projects made with Hyperledger Fabric

2.1.1 Altoros

Altoros is a software company that delivers different solutions. One of the problems their customers have is issuing bonds. The customer, Russia's National Settlement Depository (NSD), wanted a system that allows automate bond placement and accounting with blockchain, while minimizing risks of reconciliation and ensuring transparency. The reason they chose Fabric is for its support of confidential transactions and resilience in the production environment. [3]

What they did was to customize Fabric as needed for the different roles and actions. They set up four different channels so the communication,data transferring, between the peers and the NSD could be safe and secure. Every channel has its own chaincode (smart contract) that is basically the logistics behind the given channel.

One of the challenges they had was that the REST API was still in development. Fortunately, this is not the case anymore. Another challenge is that Fabric does not support cross-channel transactions. [4]

The benefits of choosing Fabric are:

- Faster transactions compared to the traditional solution, where a lot of data exchanging has to be done through a middleman. Thus, not only making it faster but also cheaper.
- Minimizing fraud in a secure trusted network. The permissioned feature does not allow for anyone that does not meet the requirements to monitor whats happening into the world ledger. Whats more because of the non cross-channel transactions, a peer could observe only the channels he is using. And even when he or she is inspecting another peers transaction, because of the encryption, he or she would not get any valuable information.
- Reduces expenses of the bond issuer by making the process faster and simplified

2.1.2 Verify.Me

SecureKey is a company providing identity and authentication provider for simplified access to online services and applications. They are using trusted providers such as banks, telcos and govern-

ments to make their clients assert identity information and connect to critical online services with digital credentials.

After the government of Canada recognized their problem sending private data to a citizen, they asked for a solution. SecureKey responded to this call in collaboration with IBM with a blockchain based solution. It is a mobile app, that allows the user to connect different types of services providing only specific data. So what happens is the user connects to the blockchain through the phone. Then, it connects with the service actors. It is important to note that in the phone there are only pointers to the data and not the data itself. Whenever a person is sharing his or her identity with the new service he or she can see exactly what information is asked to be provided. [13]

The SIM card is used as an anchor of trust. Since the system is private and permissioned blockchain, only trusted actors like banks and government can write on it. Upon losing or breaking the phone, the creators reassure that is easy to recover whats lost. Again, here one of the main reasons to choose Fabric for the development of this service is mainly - the adaptability of the platform and the zero-knowledge proof supported concept. [12]

The benefits of using Fabric are :

- Data integrity
- Security and resiliency
- No central database or honeypots
- No central point of failure
- Cannot track user across relying parties; privacy of the data
- Cost efficient due to simplifying the process

Cons:

- New - open standards needed

2.1.3 TradeLens

TradeLens is a company founded by collaborative work of Maersk and IBM. Maersk is an integrated container logistics company working on improving the supply chain area. The idea is to make the shipping process cost-efficient, faster and in respect to accessing the needed documents - simpler.

For this task, the collaboration is combining their technical and specialized knowledge to build a system on top of Hyperledger Fabric. What they created is a network, that tracks the supply chain - the documents needed for starting a shipping process, the deal that is made, the location of the containers.

To participate, a user has to pay a price to enter the network. Still it is not confirmed what the requirements are. However, once a user decides to enter he will experience something way different from the usual way of things. Due to the blockchain technology, a user can check a block on the blockchain to track the location of the container or any other process involved. The usual way for this simple task would be to request this information from a middleman. TradeLens are saying they can reduce the paperwork and the need of a mediators, saving lots of time and money in the process. [9]

It is important to be mentioned that TradeLens is not fighting the frauds. If a user input false data at start,that seems to be correct to the endorsement parties, the system wont be able to catch it. So the network helps to have less fraud, but it is more of a side effect rather than main function.

Another great use of this system is that, according to the World Trade Organization, simplifying the supply chain will not only reduce costs, but also help developing countries to increase their export by more than 30% . [16]

2.1.4 BitNation

2.1.5 E-Residency

Chapter 3

Technical Chapters

The key software and technology used for the creation and development of this project is:

- OS: Ubuntu 16.04 Xenial 64 bit
- Hyperledger Fabric - modular blockchain framework
- Hyperledger Composer - a tool to create abstract blockchain application, that can then be run on Fabric.
- Docker and Docker Composer
- Visual Studio Code

3.1 Distributed Ledger Technologies

Ledgers have been in use of the humanity since ancient days. Their medium has been clay, wooden tally sticks, stone, papyrus and paper. They served its purpose as a one-side record-keeping tool. But this also brings concerns around who is going to validate this one-side register. Later in 15th century, the Italian mathematician Luca Pacioli became the first person, recorded, to publish a paper on the double-entry bookkeeping [8].However, even when all of the parties have their own records of a particular deal, someone, or even a group of the participants, may cheat and keep a different record, from the original. Thus taking advantage over the people who are trying to trade fairly and honorably.

However, even when all of the parties have their own records of a particular deal, someone, or even a group of the participants, may cheat and keep a different record, from the original. Thus taking advantage over the people who are trying to trade fairly and honorably.

A distributed ledger technology is a concurrent system, referring to a database that is consistently shared and synchronized across multiple machines/nodes in a network. It allows transactions to be monitored by multiple actors, thereby making a cyberattack more difficult. The participants at each of those machines can access the recordings shared and can keep an identical copy of it. Since it is a distributed ledger, any changes made on it are then reflected and the change is done to all the nodes holding a copy of it [7] . However, in order to know which entry should be spread, and which is/are the correct ledger/s the system has to have a consensus among all the peers and reach a final solution.

Cosensus

In general, a consensus algorithm is a process in computer science used to achieve agreement on a single data value among distributed processes or systems. Consensus algorithms are designed to achieve reliability in a network involving multiple unreliable nodes. Solving that issue known as the consensus problem is important in distributed computing and multi-agent systems.[10]

Cross-border transactions

Includes both outbound and inbound transfers of property, stock, or financial and commercial obligations between related entities resident or operating in different tax jurisdictions. Until recently developers argued that certain attributes of DLT, such as the ability to share ledgers across geographic distances and time-zones, could reduce the number of intermediaries needed to effect cross-border payments. Cross-border payments may be a product of a more transparent and cost-efficient structure due to reducing the number of intermediaries. As result of the reduction, a certain regional banks may be able to directly access the network, thus resulting in the benefits mentioned.[10]

Information Sharing

DLT has the ability to maintain tamper-resistant records and the arrangements could be designed to allow participants to have read-only access to certain parts of the common ledger. This even if it limits the users options, it still gives visibility which in turn stresses the integrity of the system, since you are being able to see the supply chain of a particular asset or its history. At the same time, however, since not all of a service providers transactions concerning customers might be on one or more ledgers, certain regulatory requirements could be difficult to meet by simply providing access to a ledger.[10]

3.2 Blockchain

Blockchain is a new technology that represents several ideas that are now able to work together. In its core, this high tech is decentralized database. Moreover, due to the asymmetric (public - private key) cryptography, every peer has an unique identity. Whenever a peer adds data into the blockchain, everybody in the network can see his or her public address as an initiator of this transaction. Since everyone participates in this database, no duplication of data is made, hence no redundancy.

Blockchain is a linked list of blocks and a block is a group of ordered transactions. It is a distributed database on which once a data has been put, that data cannot be changed. Another unique feature is that there are specific rules, which can put data into the block. These rules, protocol, are made so that there could be no conflicts with data that is already in the database. The data is locked on to an owner. Finally, the nodes agree upon the state of the blockchain.[11] It is important that in different blockchains the consensus can be different as well. Thus, two blockchains can have different unique features.

An important notion is that a blockchain network can be *permissioned* or *permissionless*.

Permissioned blockchain

This type of network means that only the ones with permission can enter the network. The consensus can be more or less a variation of Proof-of-authority, where selected nodes endorse and agree between each other of the state of the blockchain. In this case, the trade off is that the system is not as decentralized, however the transactions are much faster and cost-effective.

Permissionless blockchain

Everyone can join in the network. Perfect examples of such systems are Bitcoin and Ethereum. Typically the consensus they execute at the moment is called Proof-of-Work. This mechanism allows every node to participate in a fair contest to mine the next block. The winner gets either Bitcoin or Ether respective to the network. This type of consensus and availability to enter the network is giving the blockchain its most famous feature - being decentralized.

Cryptocurrency

Cryptocurrency is a digital asset, medium of exchange in the network. It is created and stored electronically in the blockchain by using encryption techniques to control the creation of monetary units and to verify the transfer of funds. The most important features that cryptocurrency possess are: it has no intrinsic value - you cannot redeem it for a raw material; it has no physical form; its supply is not determined by anyone but the creators of the respective blockchain. [6] An example of a working blockchain system with a cryptocurrency can be seen on figure 1.

A peer makes a transaction. This transaction is then taken upon consideration whether it is valid or not. The decision is made by all nodes or just the ones that have been given permission to validate transactions. Upon reaching the conclusion that a transaction is valid, then it is wrapped up with many more, or in some cases alone, in order to create a block. Two things happen from the last event. First, a transaction is being completed. Second, in permissionless blockchains, the one to win the competition, to mine the newly created block receives a reward.

3.3 Hyperledger Fabric

Hyperledger

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.

3.3.1 Fabric overview

Fabric is one of those open source projects. It is a modular distributed ledger, which makes it highly customizable and adaptable to a variety of ideas and restrictions. The main scope of this undergraduate project is to test how functional and useful Fabric can be in different business and science situations. Is it making some of the use cases in those fields cheaper and more secure?

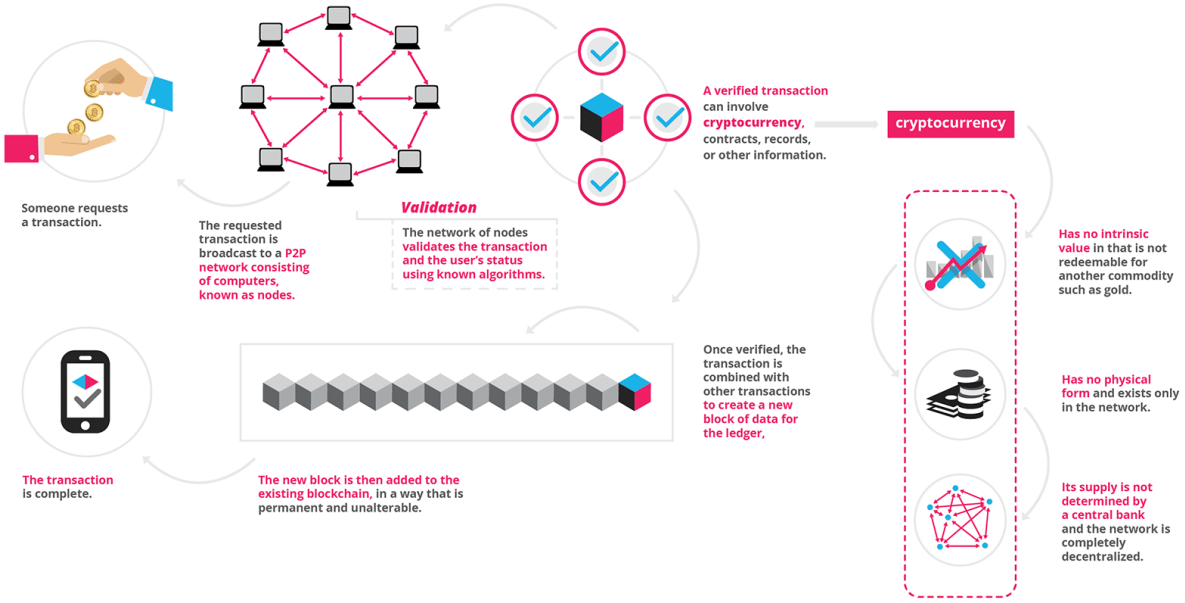

Figure 1: An abstract of a blockchain system [5]

The feature which makes Fabric the perfect choice is that it can create different communication channels between different peers. Some of those channels could be for contract making between a supplier and a buyer. If a supplier has a favourite customer, he or she may give an exclusive deal. However, if everyone see this exclusive deal, then the business of the supplier would break down. Thats why this exclusive deal could exist in a confidential channel, one that only the two of them can see.

This Hyperledger project is a preferred platform mainly because of its adaptability to different use cases. One interesting feature, and main reason for the self-sovereign use case, is that Fabric supports zero-knowledge proof (ZKP). What this means is that it allows a peer to assure itself in front of a verifier without having to show any private data. This gives authority to ZKP to offer anonymous authentication for clients in their transactions. [**?**]

The act of communication between different peers from different organizations (or groups) is through channels. These channels can be public or confidential. The communication inside works based on the chaincode, the smart contract. All of the logistics and functionality of a new blockchain application is based on its smart contracts. That is why they are extremely important and main object of interest in this undergraduate project.

3.3.2 Fabric's Ledger

Consists of two distinct, though related, parts - **world state** and a **blockchain**.

World state

The world state is a database that holds the **current values** of the assets in the ledger as ledger states. The ledger states are usually expressed as key-value pairs, though there is some flexability in this regard. The world state changes frequently because of the CRUD operations applied on the network.

The world state is created with the premise of faster transactions. Instead of traversing the entire blockchain to calculate the current value of the asset, a program can just take it from the world state.

3.3.3 Fabric Consensus

3.4 Hyperledger Composer

3.5 Docker

3.6 Visual Studio Code

Chapter 4

Use case

Chapter 5

User Manual

5.1 Step one

Chapter 6

Conclusion

6.1 Evaluation

If you do not have a separate chapter on testing, explain here in detail how you went about systematically testing your system. If appropriate, also include end users in your testing. Summarise your main results, and explain how you have advanced the state-of-the-art. Stand back and evaluate what you have achieved and how well you have met the objectives. Evaluate your achievements against the objectives stated in section 1.2. Demonstrate that you have tackled the project in a professional manner.

6.2 Future Work

Explain any limitations in your results and how things might be improved. Discuss how your work might be developed further. Reflect on your results in isolation and in relation to what others have achieved in the same field. This self-analysis is particularly important. You should give a critical evaluation of what went well, and what might be improved.

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