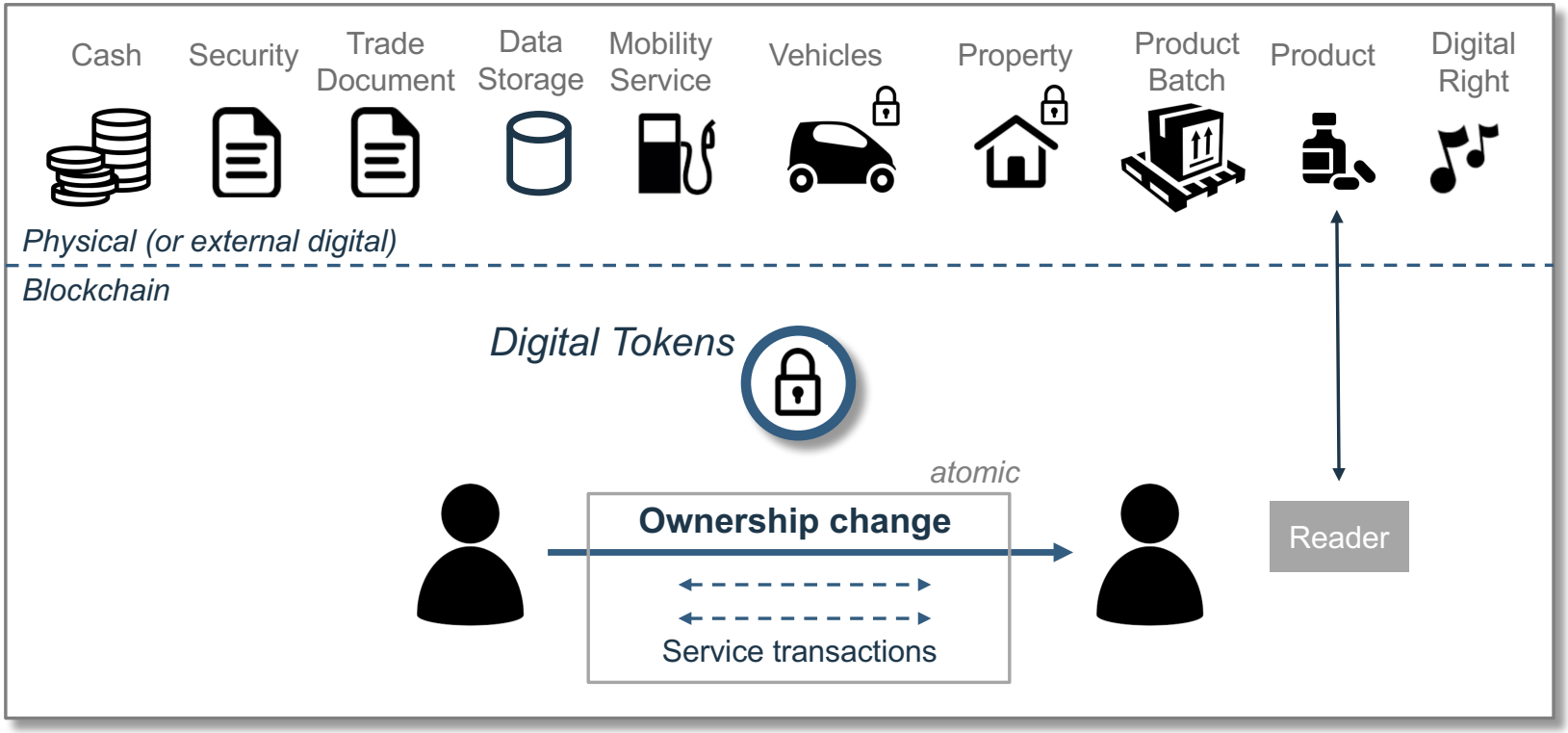
Token management in Fabric

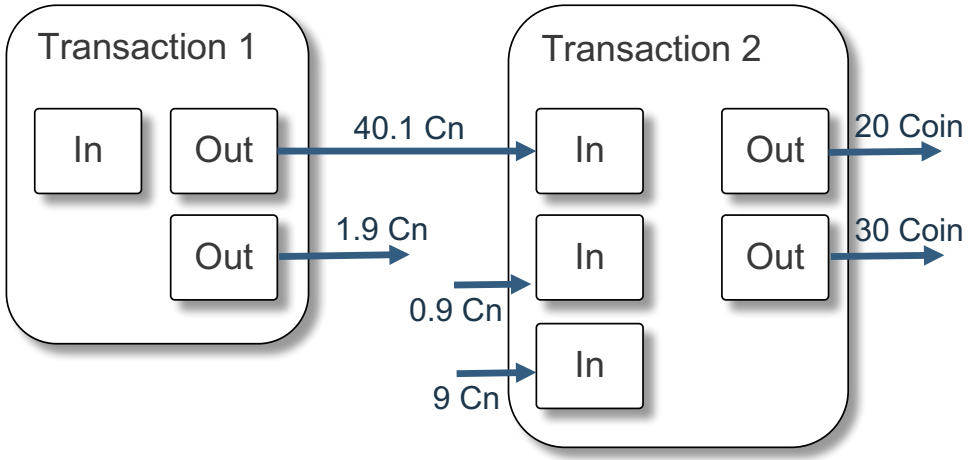
Assets can be conveniently represented with digital tokens

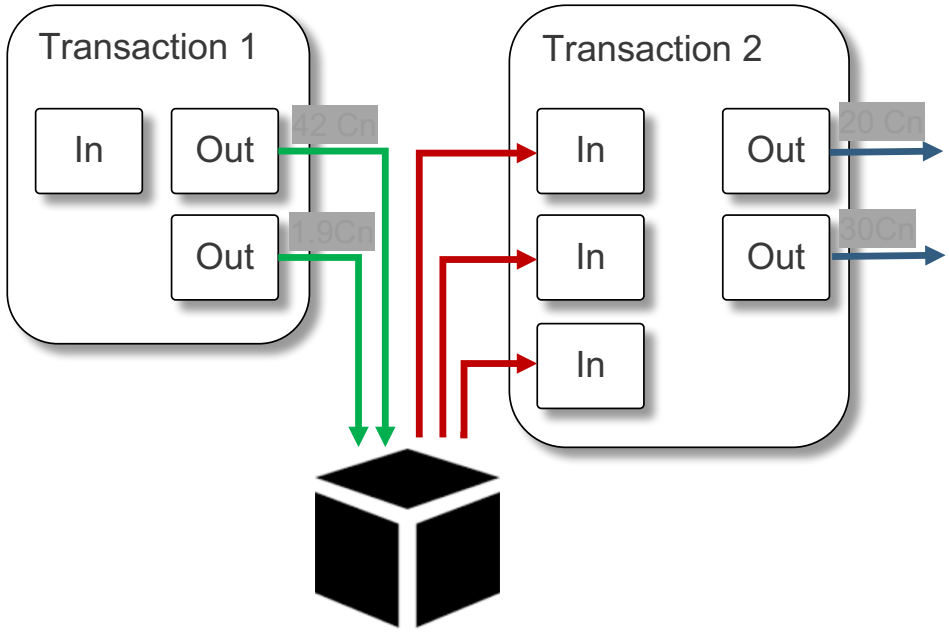


Use cases

- Securities trading
- Asset transfer
- Digital currency
- Supply chain
- Provenance
- …

Unspent Transaction Output (UTXO) token ownership model





Standard case:

- In a transaction, the sum of the values of all the inputs must be greater or equal to the sum of the values of all outputs
- Only *unspent* outputs of previous transactions can be used as inputs to a new transaction
- With a new transaction, inputs are deleted and new outputs are created that may be consumed in future transactions

Privacy-preserving case:

- Inputs of a valid transaction make respective outputs in the UTXO pool cryptographically unspendable
- Correctness of payments cryptographically enforced

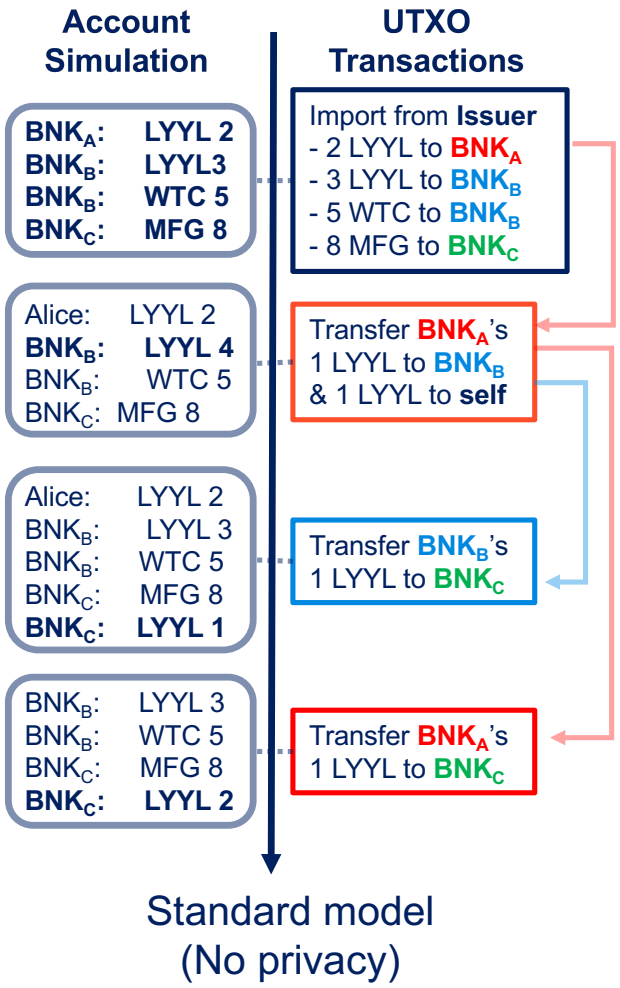
Account model for token ownership

- Single account per system user
- Transactions carry transfer requests, and validation updates corresponding user-accounts
- To some extend and on the client side, can be simulated on top of UTXO model

- Do not support privacy-preserving transactions -> conversion to UTXO is needed

- Support a variety of transfer extensions (e.g, `transferFrom`/`approve`)

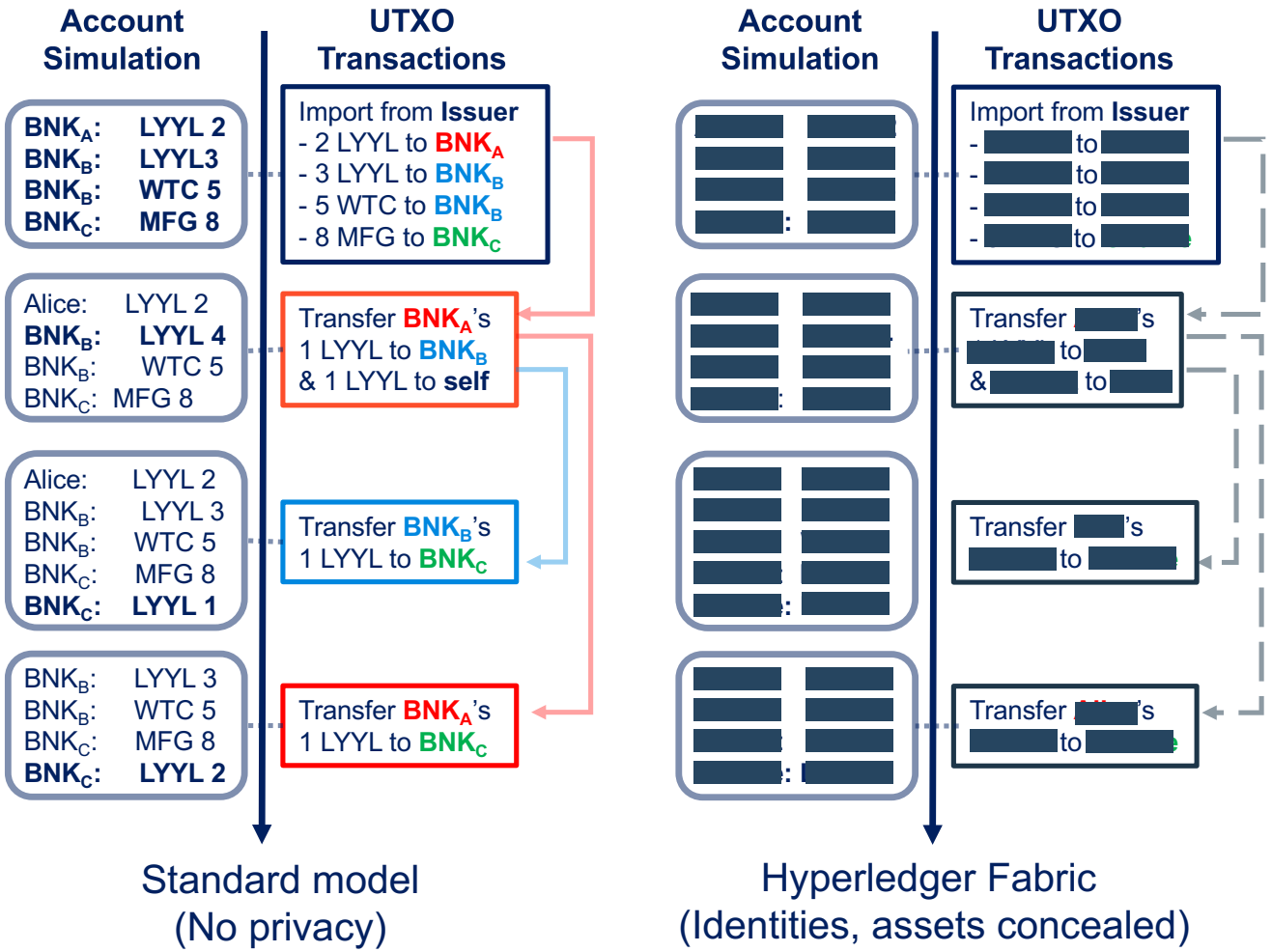
Privacy is a key requirement in token management



Participants
- Bank A: BNK$_A$
- Bank B: BNK$_B$
- Bank C: BNK$_C$

Token units
- LYYL loyyal
- WTC Water Canary
- MFG MUFG

Privacy is a key requirement in token management



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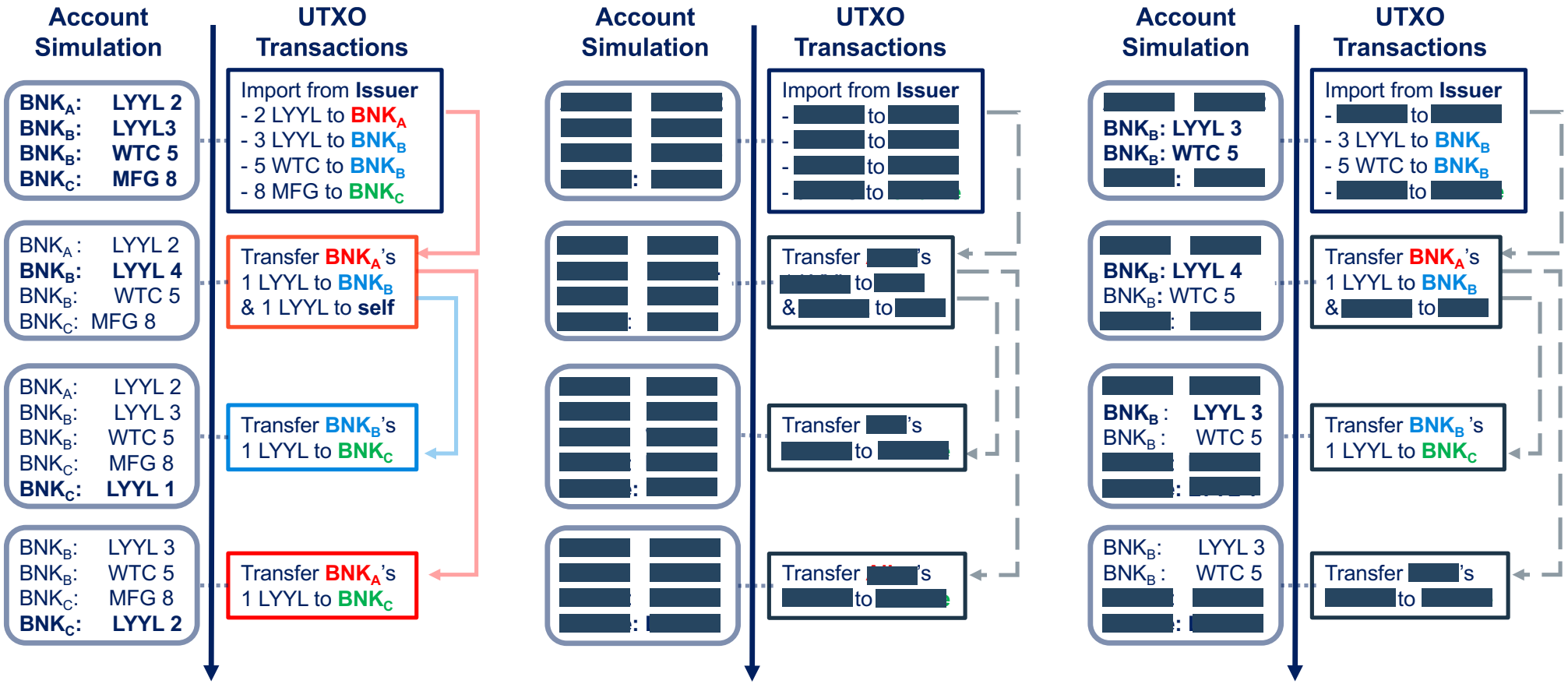


Standard model
(No privacy)

Hyperledger Fabric
(Identities, assets concealed)

Hyperledger Fabric
(e.g., view of auditor of BNK_B)

FabToken in a nutshell

- Fabric enablement for ***direct*** or ***as-a-service*** token management using ***UTXO***
- ***Modular*** architecture to accommodate a variety of implementations addressing different privacy, performance requirements & regulatory restrictions
- Compatible and ***integrate-able*** with other UTXO based token systems
- Easily ***extensible*** to support a variety of financial services operations

Zero-Knowledge Asset Transfer is a leading technology to privacy-preserving asset management on permissioned Blockchains

Strong identity management

Accountability Non-repudiation

- Users associated to long term identities that they cannot deny use of; provided by the Identity Mixer Technology

Privacy

- User anonymity
- Transferred token confidentiality (type, value)

Audit support

- On a per user-level: auditors bound to a user are guaranteed unconditional access to that user's transaction details

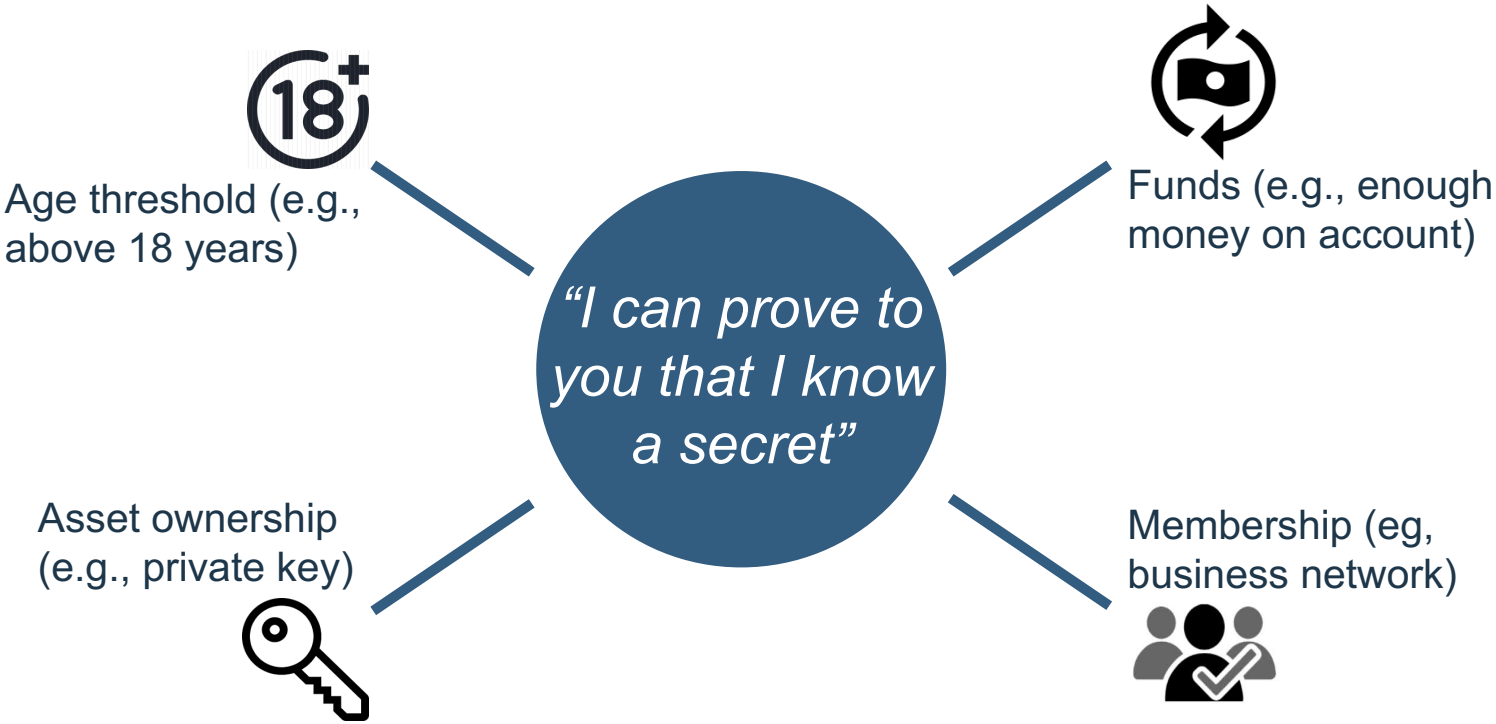
Performance

- Lightweight (trusted) setup, easily decentralized
- Lightweight transfer request computation

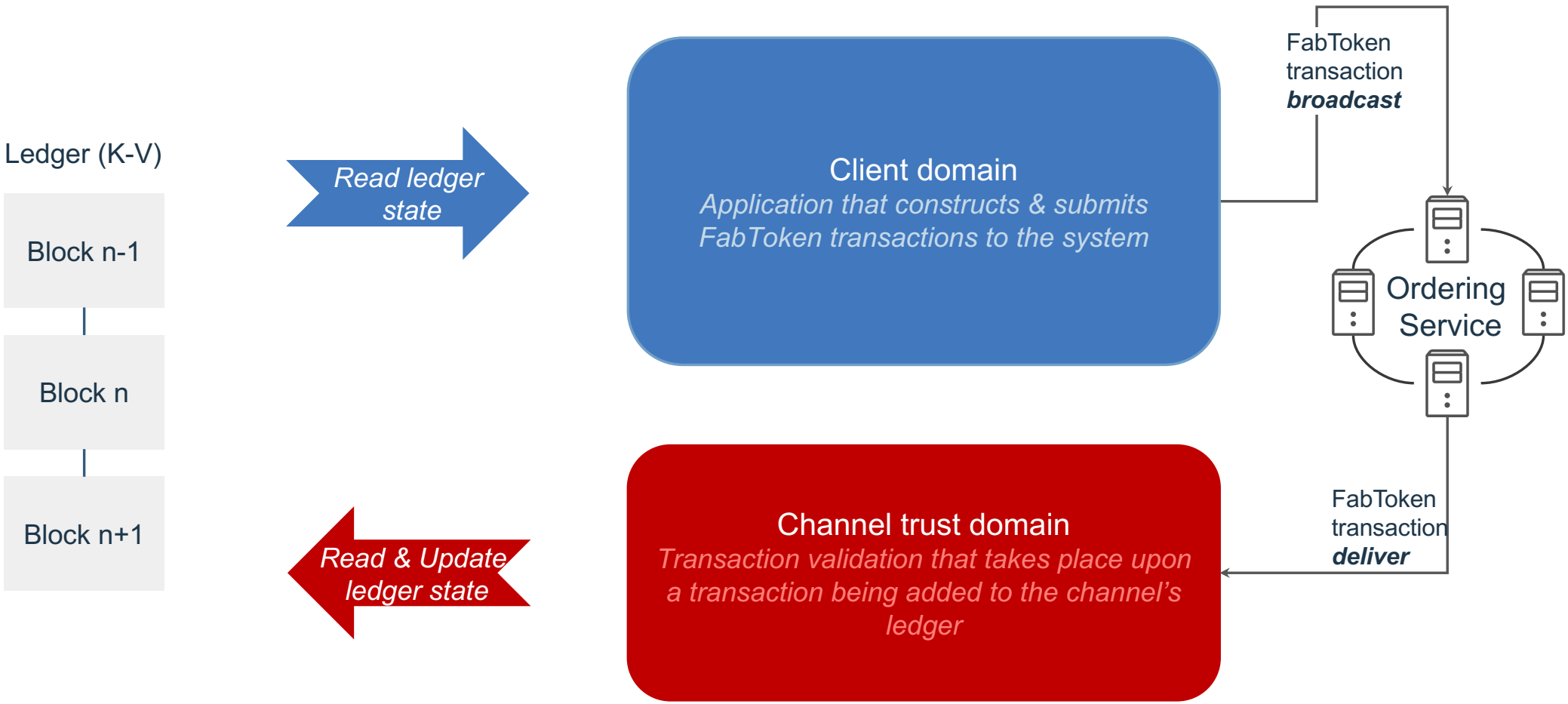
Technical Foundation

- Standard cryptographic assumptions

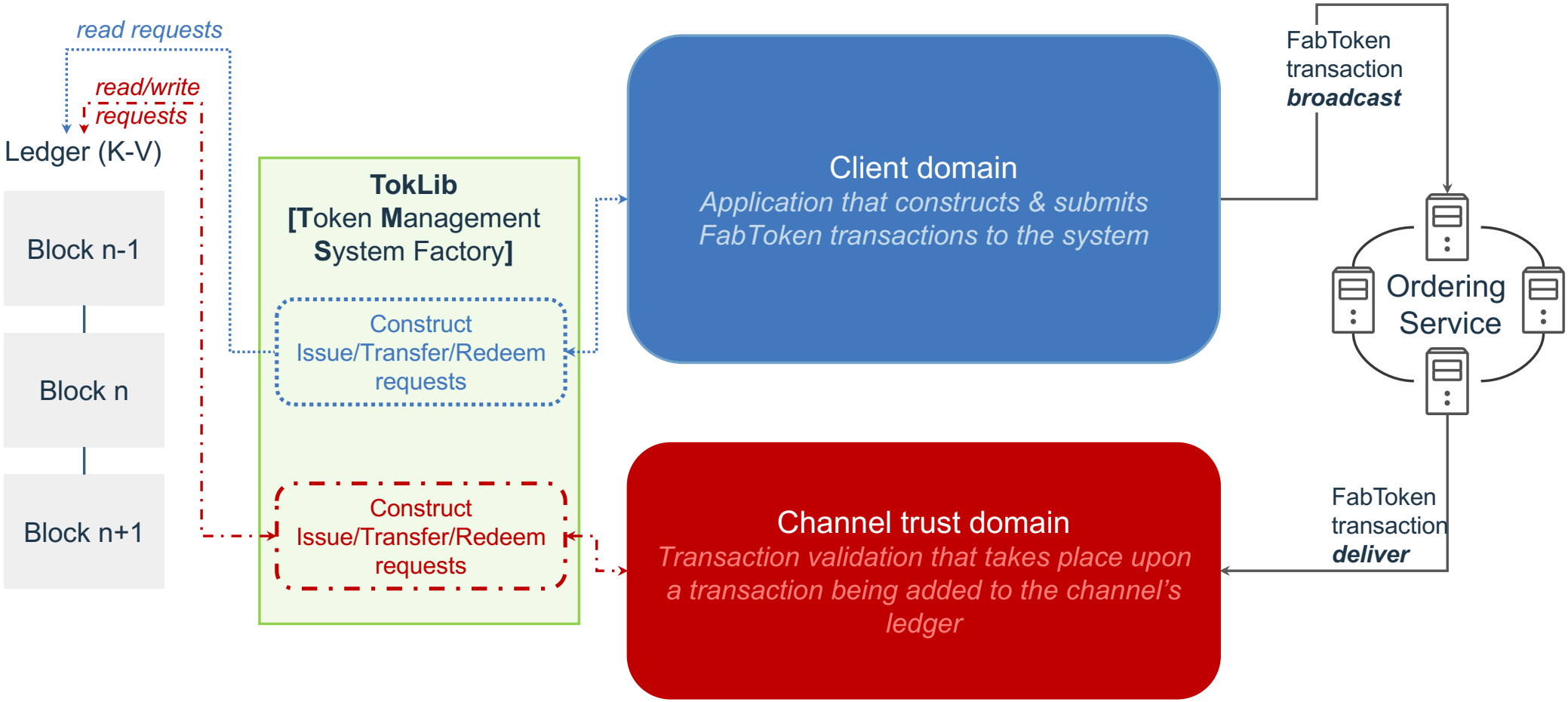
How to combine public verifiability with privacy? Using Zero-Knowledge (ZK) proofs!



Token information flow in Fabric



FabToken exhibits a modular architecture



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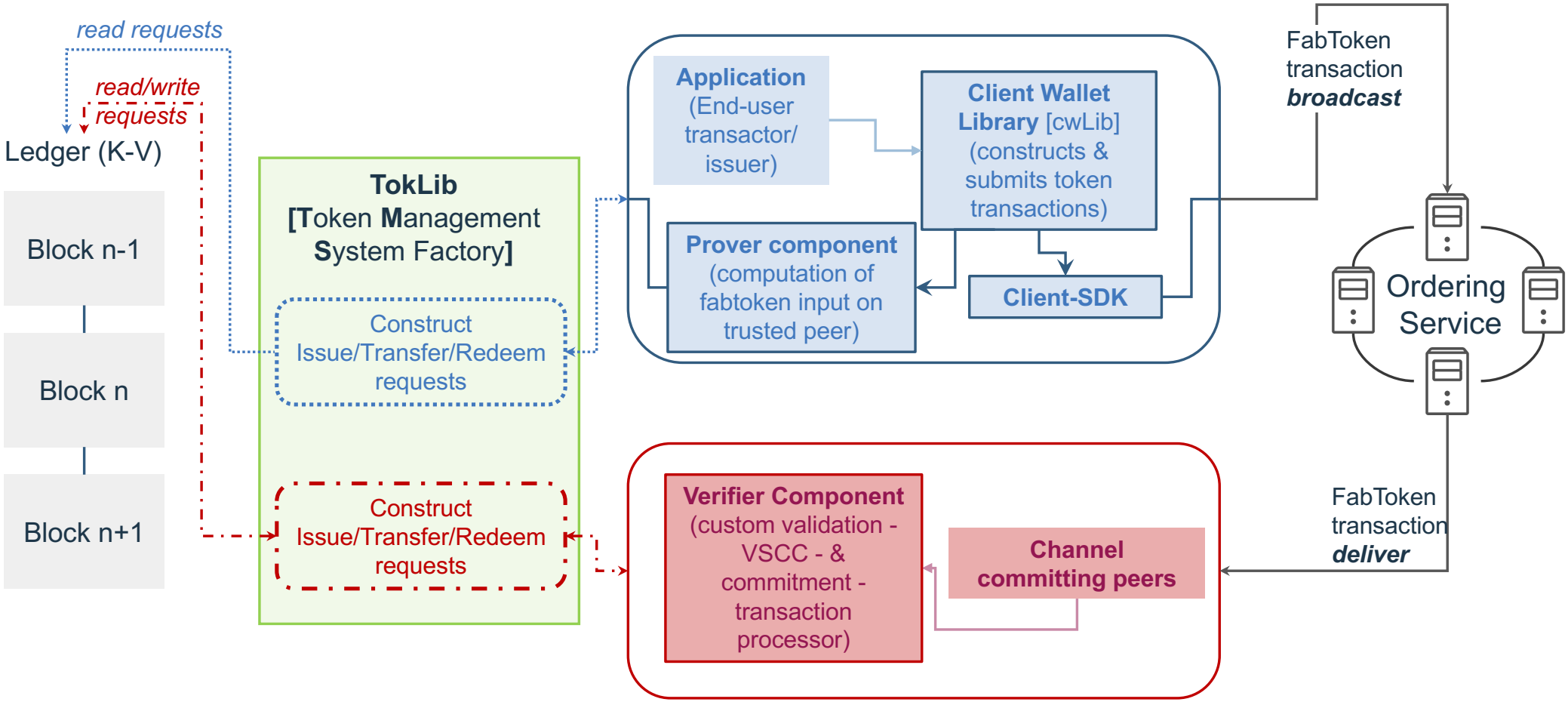
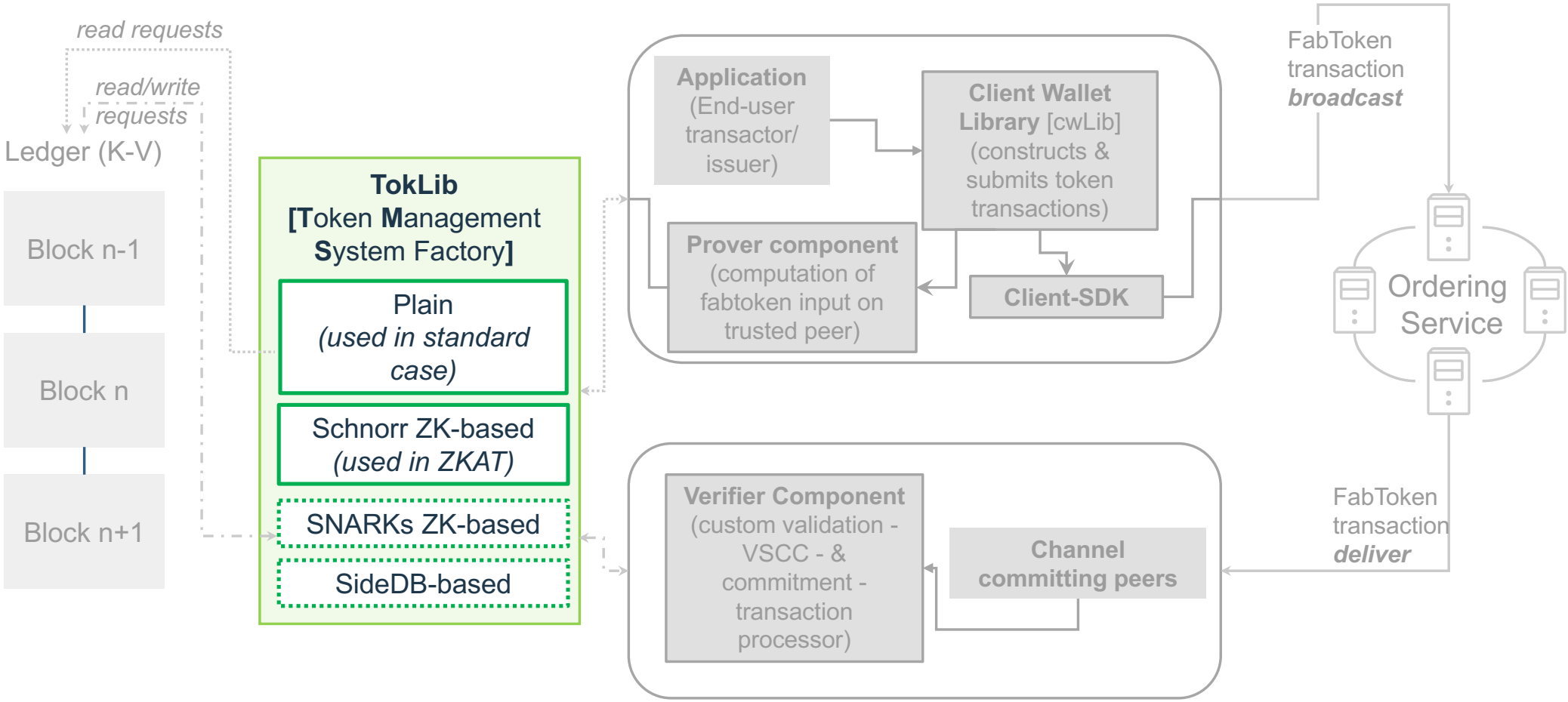


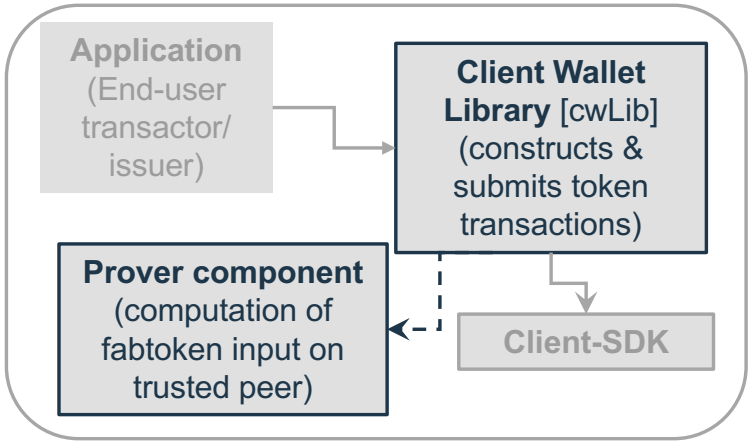
FabToken exhibits a modular architecture to accommodate various privacy levels



Token information flow by example

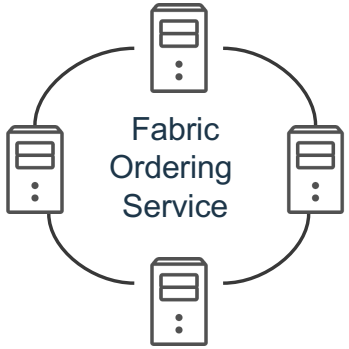
Token issuer

Prover peer:
Trusted by the client;
Client proof computation



Token user

Prover peer:
Trusted by the client;
Client proof computation



Committing Peers:
Trusted by the network
Transaction validation

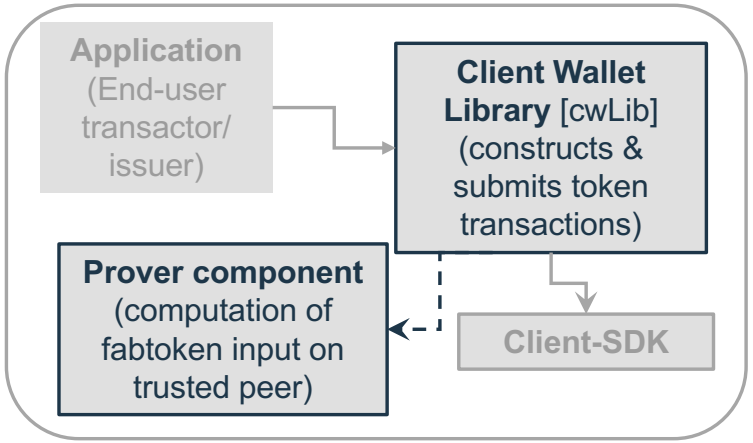
Token information flow by example

Token issuer

1. Issue request

2. Issue request proof

Prover peer:
Trusted by the client;
Client proof computation



Token user

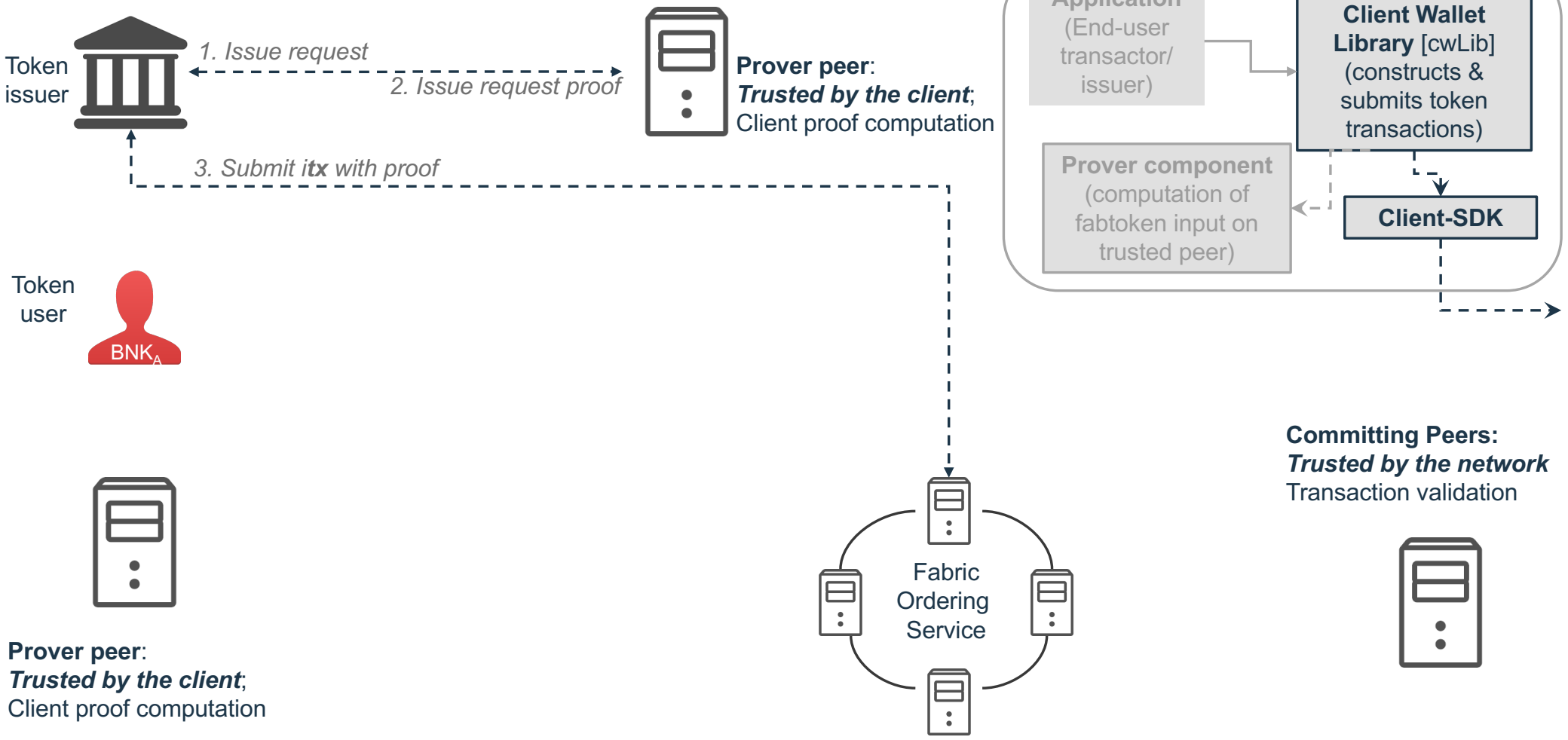
BNK$_A$

Prover peer:
Trusted by the client;
Client proof computation

Fabric Ordering Service

Committing Peers:
Trusted by the network
Transaction validation

Token information flow by example



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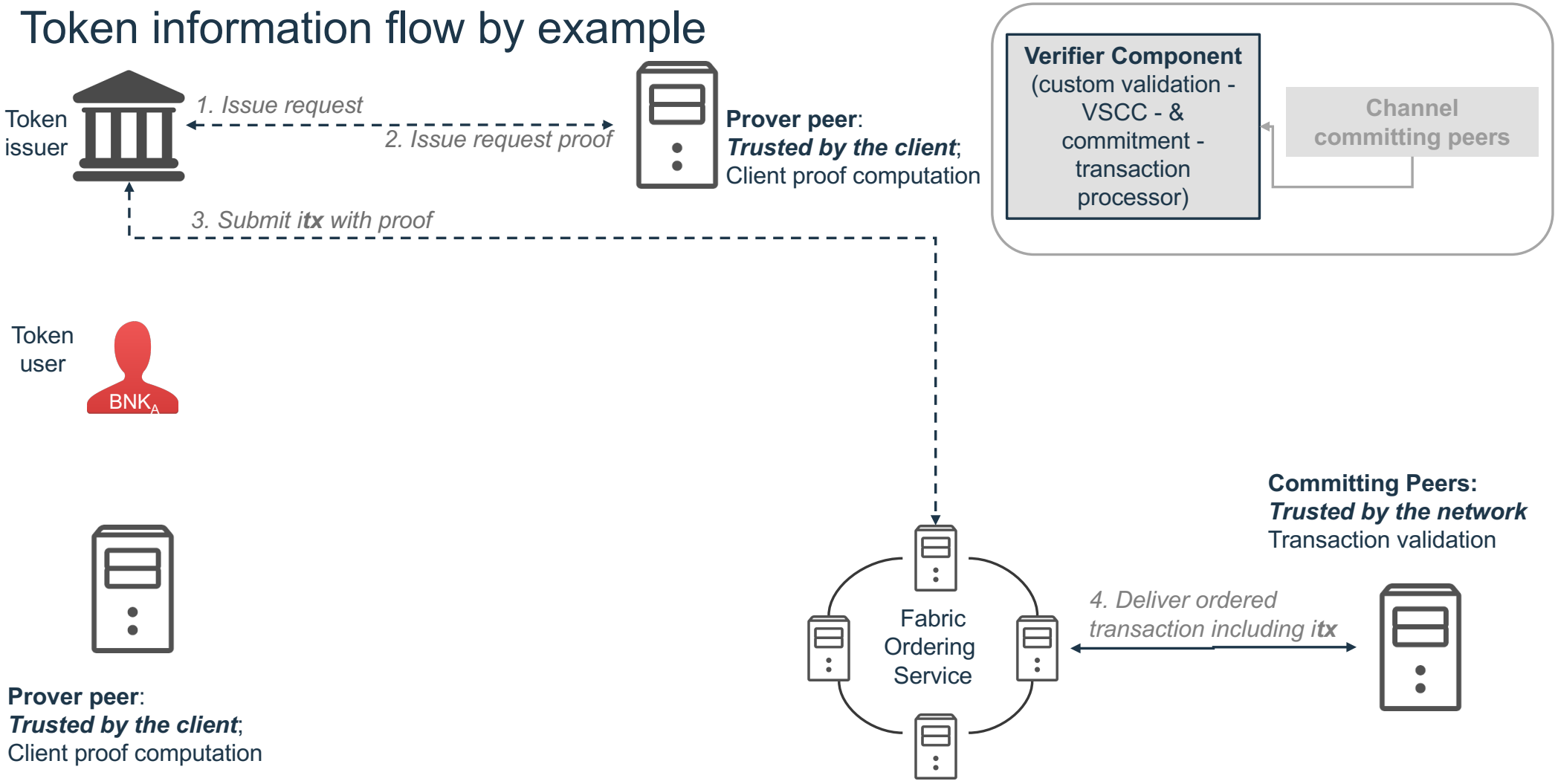
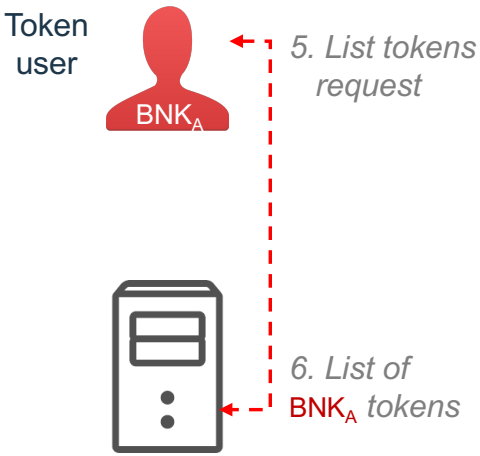


Token information flow by example



Prover peer:
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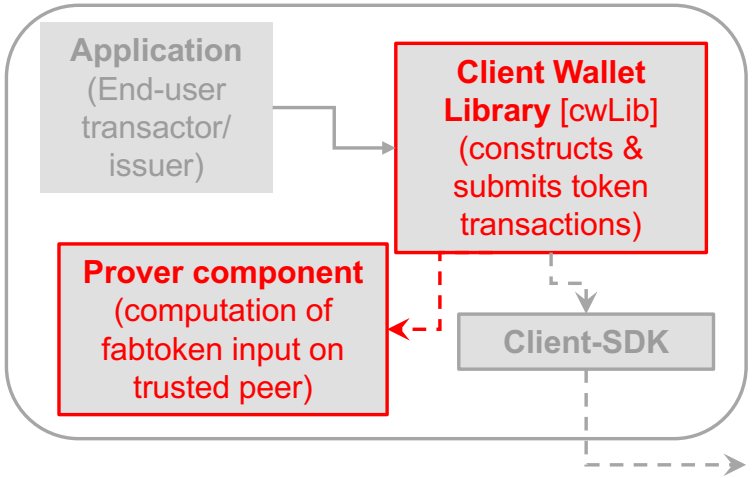
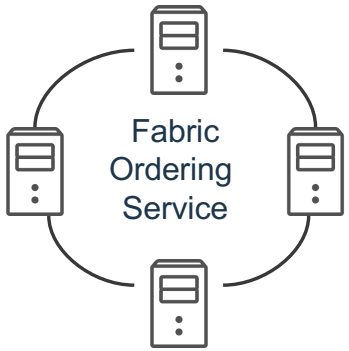
Client proof computation





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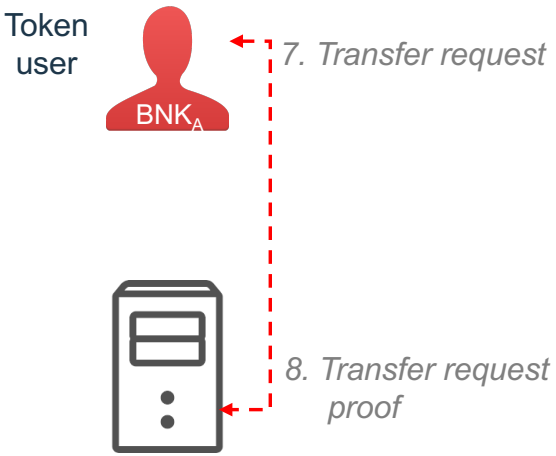
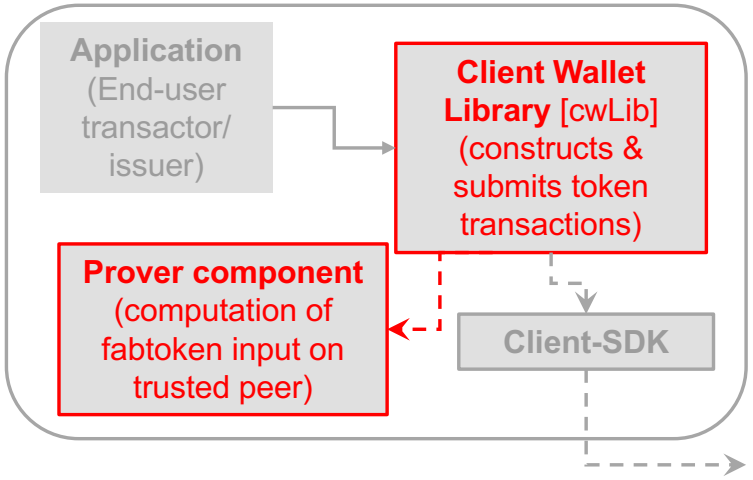
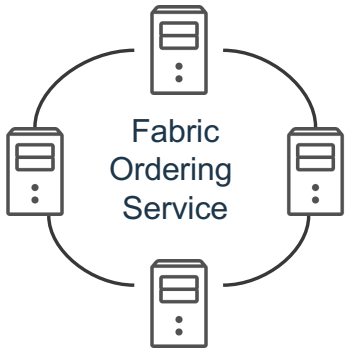
Token information flow by example



Prover peer:
Trusted by the client;
Client proof computation





Committing Peers:
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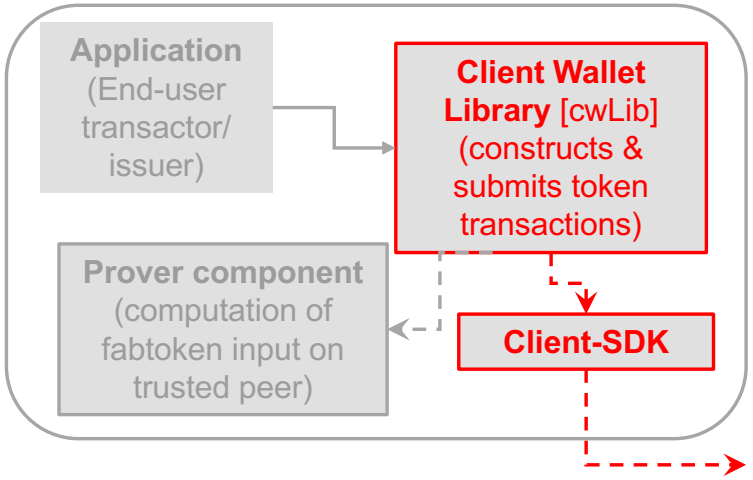
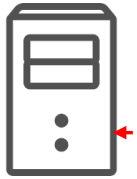
Transaction validation

Token information flow by example

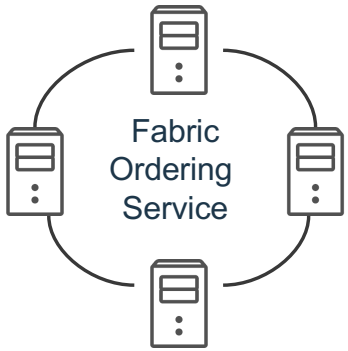


7. Transfer request

9. Submit tx with proof



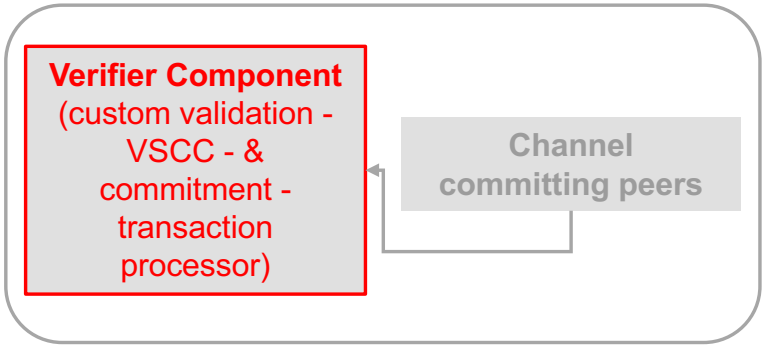
8. Transfer request proof

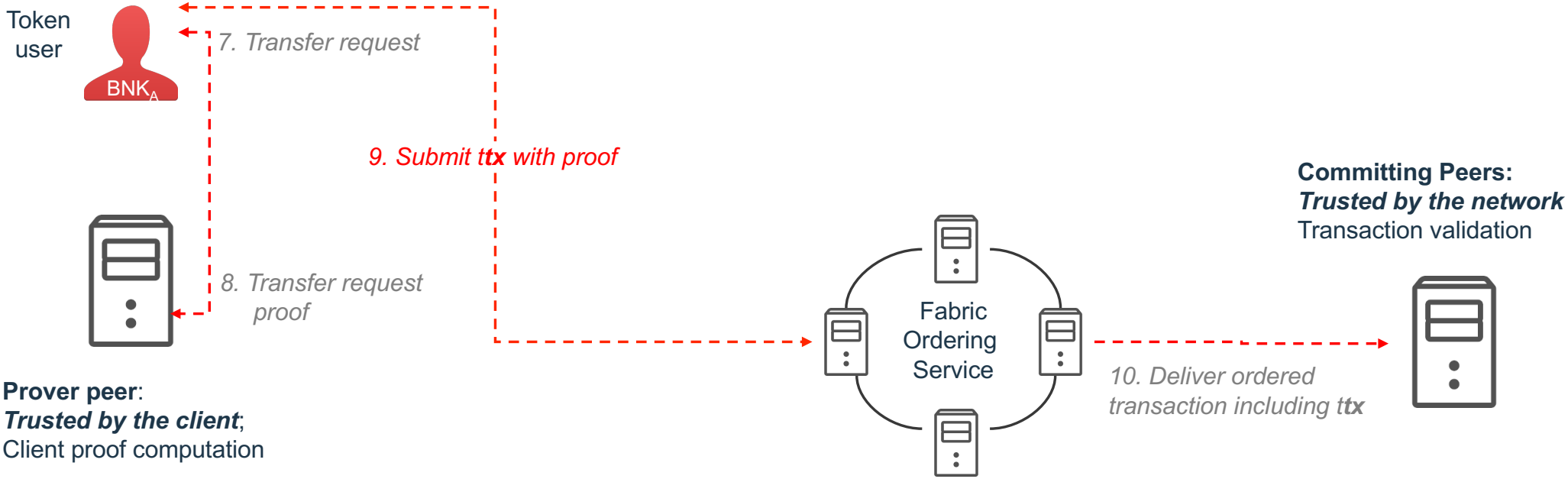


Prover peer:
Trusted by the client;
Client proof computation

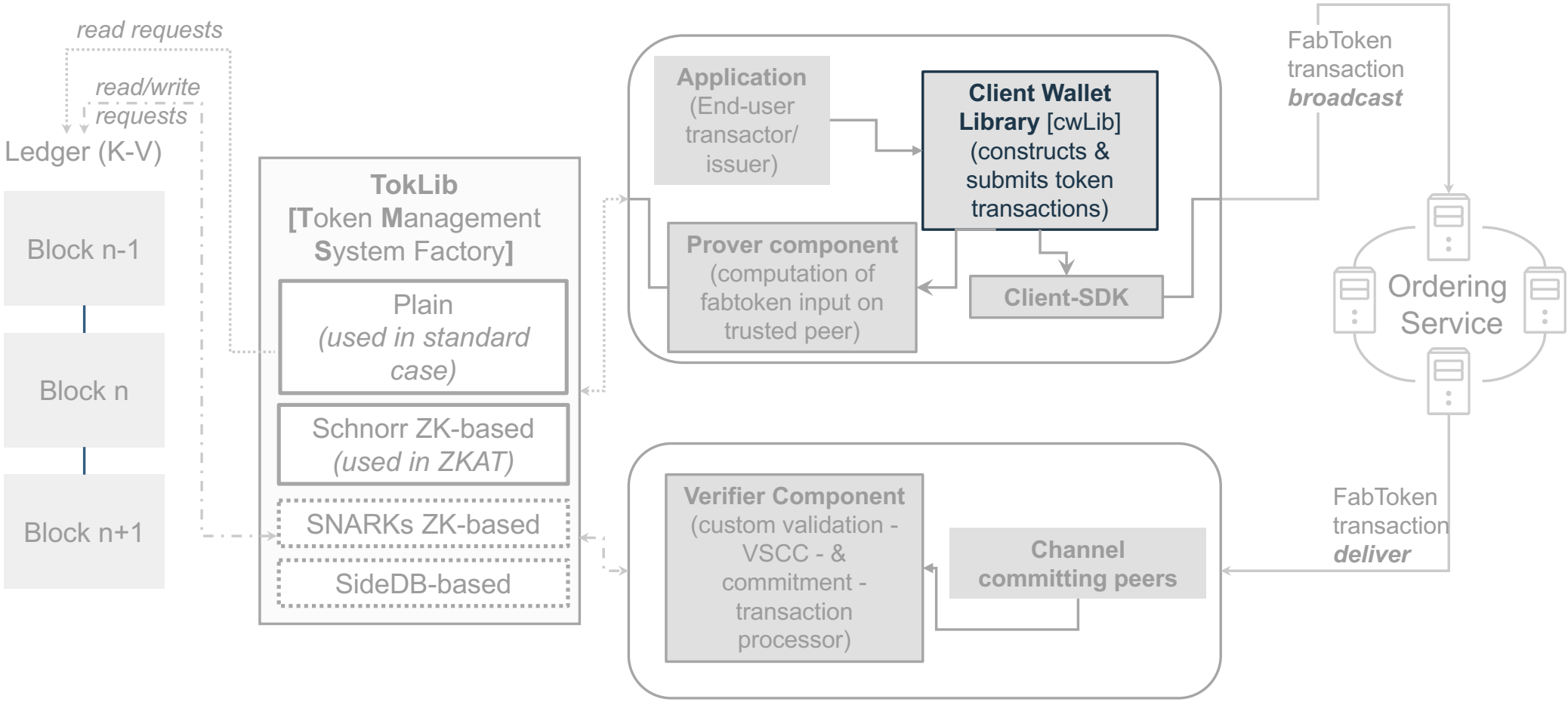
Committing Peers:
Trusted by the network
Transaction validation

Token information flow by example





FabToken exhibits a modular architecture to accommodate various privacy levels



Client wallet library

- A library to expose user-friendly token functionalities to end user/application developer
- https://jira.hyperledger.org/browse/FAB-11153

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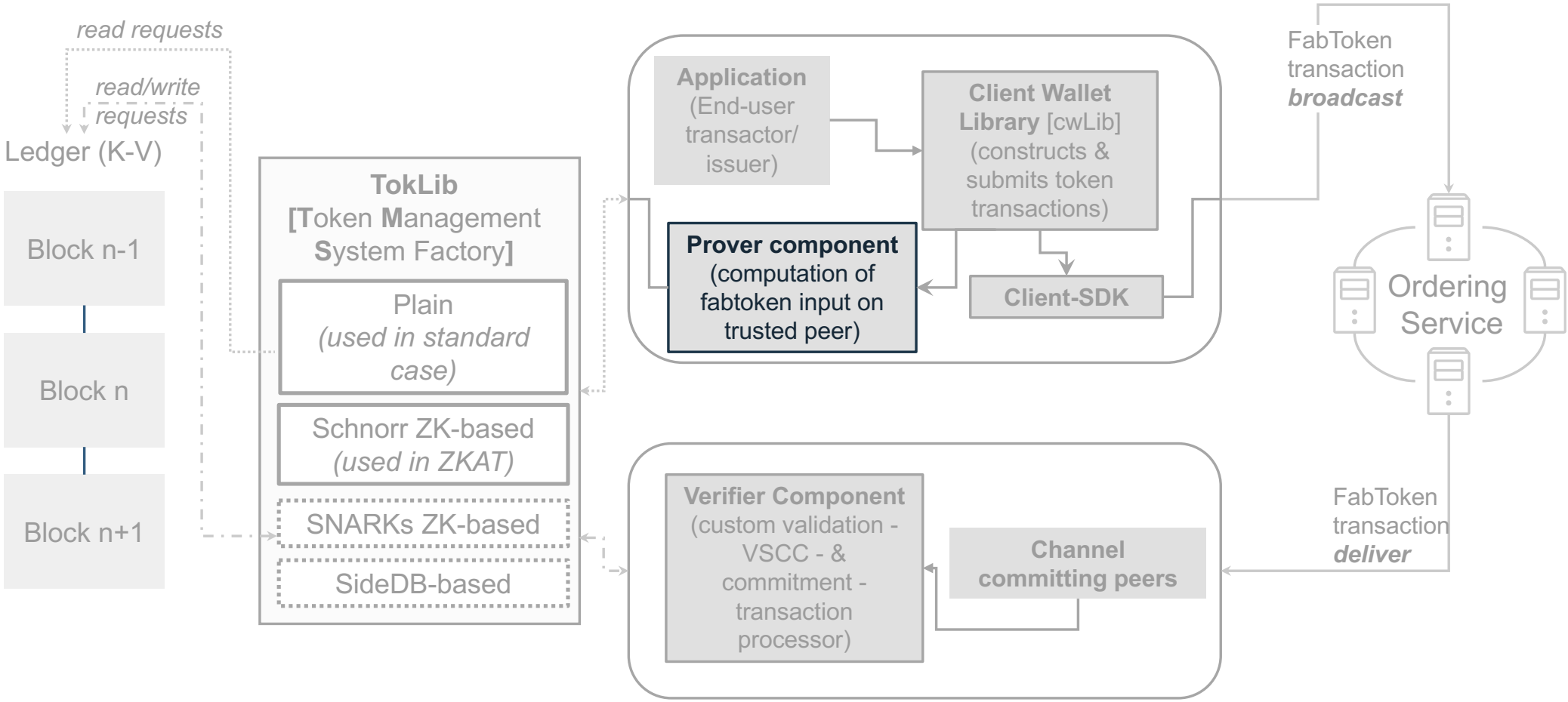


Prover peer

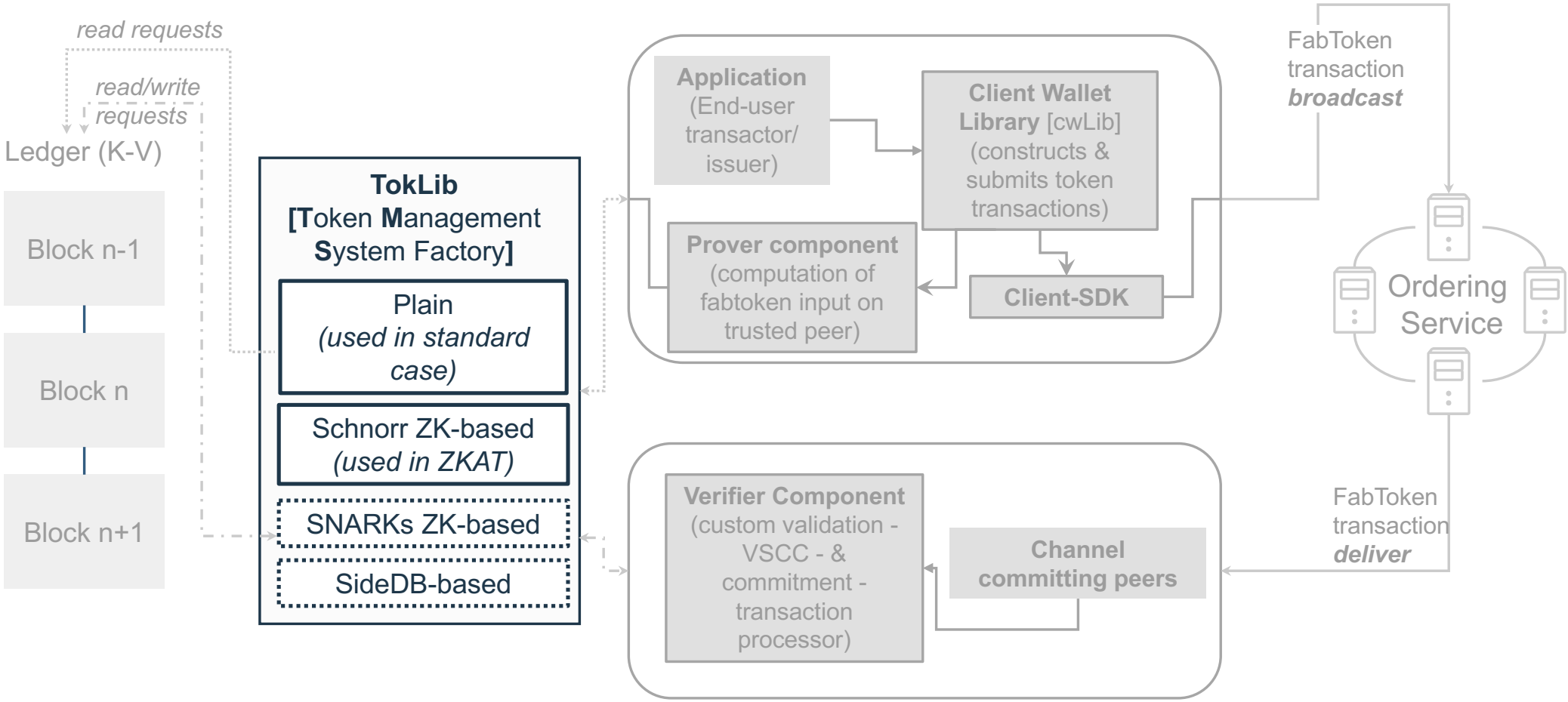
- A peer ***trusted*** by the client to
  - Perform computation on the client's behalf
  - Maintain confidential information on the client's behalf
  - Respond properly to client's ledger queries (status of transactions, list of tokens)

- Implemented as a GRPC service of a peer

- Why do we need it?
  - Client needs ledger access to compute issue, transfer proofs
  - Proof computation (esp. in the privacy-preserving case) often requires heavy computation that we want to offload to a common code base

- Currently in https://jira.hyperledger.org/browse/FAB-11149

FabToken exhibits a modular architecture to accommodate various privacy levels

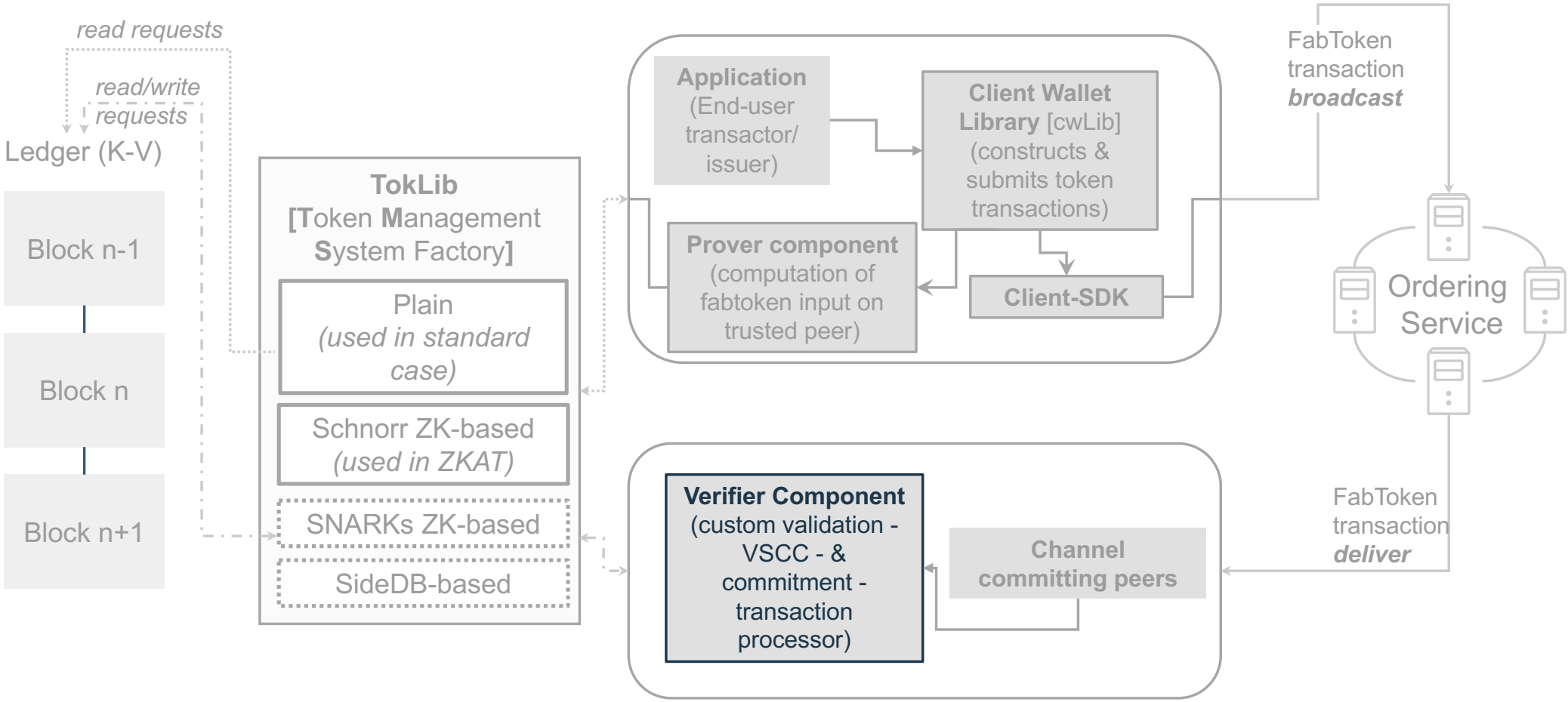


Token Management System

- An abstraction to represent token management low-level operations (i.e., proof computation & verification)

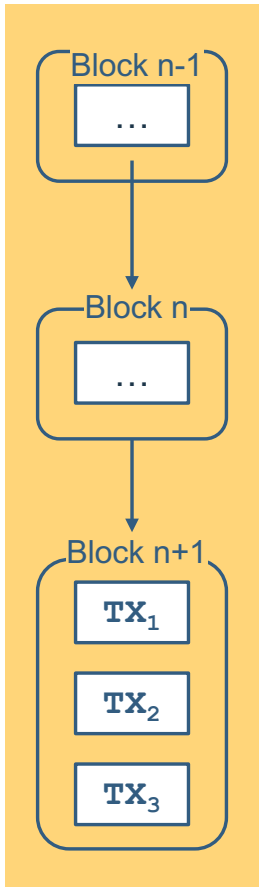
- Currently as parts of two epics:
  - https://jira.hyperledger.org/browse/FAB-11149
  - https://jira.hyperledger.org/browse/FAB-11144

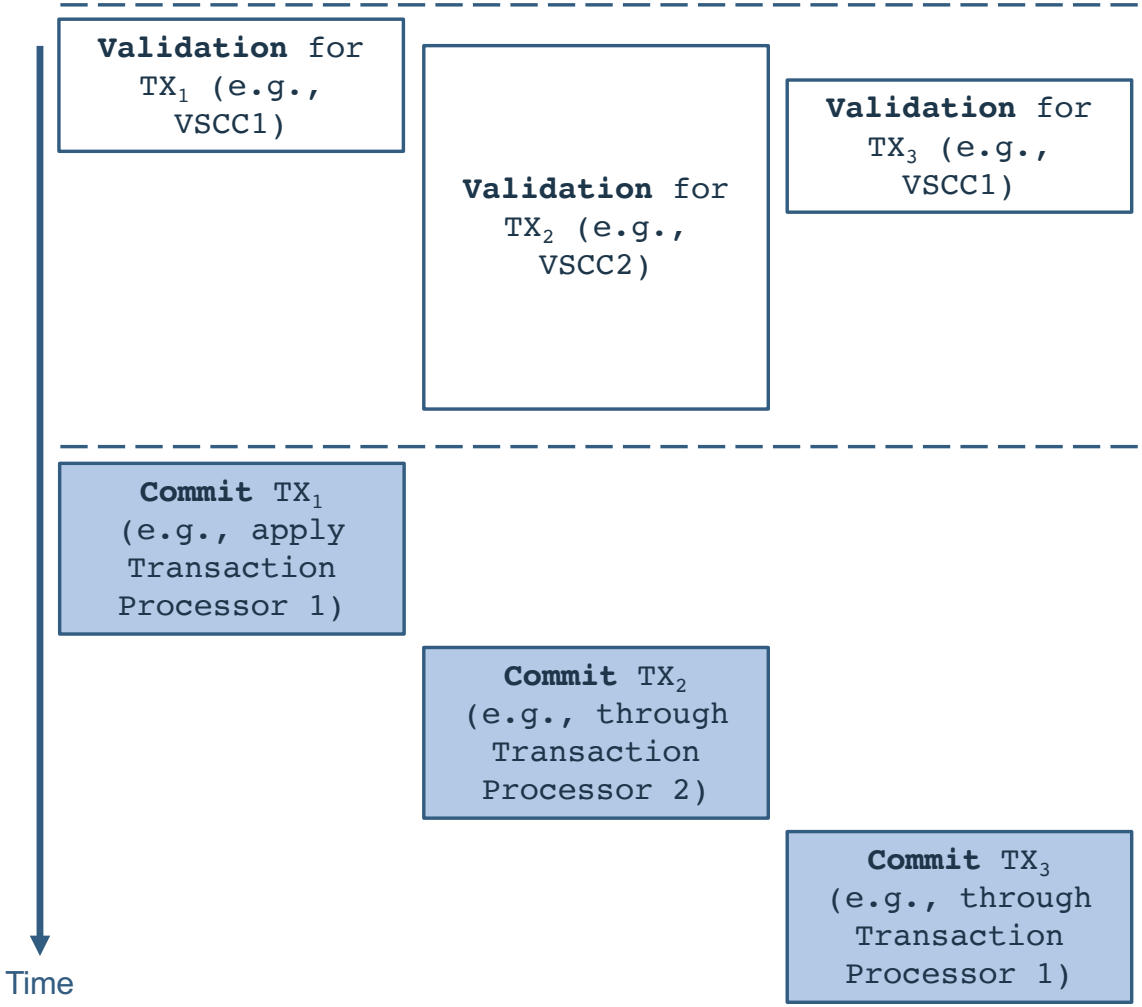
FabToken exhibits a modular architecture to accommodate various privacy levels



Currently in https://jira.hyperledger.org/browse/FAB-11144

Transaction processing flow @Committing peer





Validation phase is served via *validation system chaincodes* & can take place ***in parallel*** for different transactions; transaction which successfully pass the validation checks we call ***valid***

Commit phase is served via *transaction processors* & takes place ***sequentially*** for **valid** transactions in a block after the validation phase completes for **all** block's transactions

More Diagrams

Token system bootstrapping on a given channel

- Token system stakeholders agree on the configuration of the token system & compile this into a config file, **`config`** ⇒ tools can be used to convert **`config`** into protobuf messages

- **`config`** (or protobuf equivalent) is passed to the channel stakeholders that ***deploy*** the token system using chaincode lifecycle operations, i.e.,
  - A namespace would be reserved for the token system & activated
  - **`config`** would serve as the validation parameter for validation of transactions that aim to modify state with the token system's namespace (stored in the LSCC table)

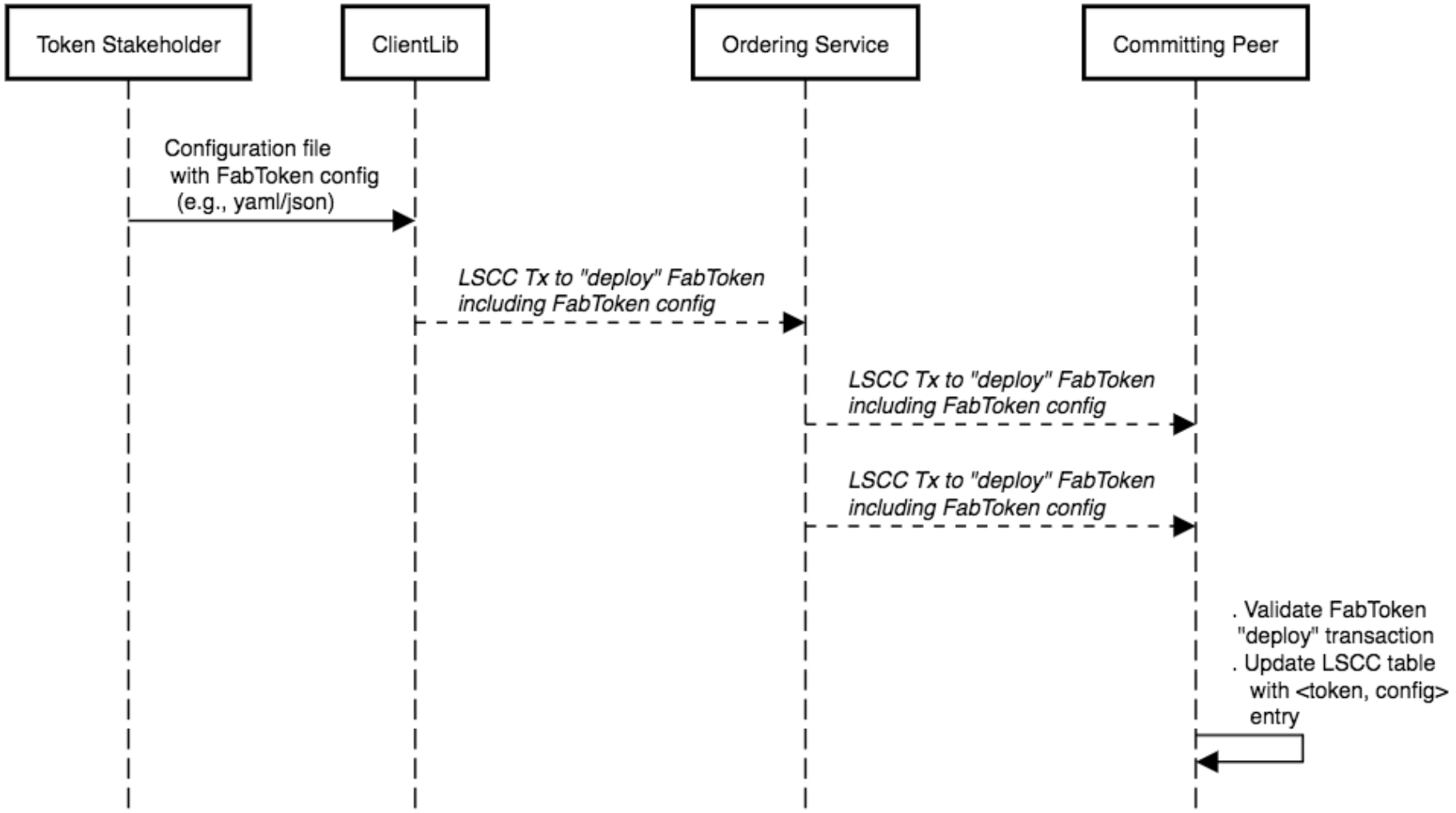
- The peer retrieves **`config`** from the ledger to:
  - serve queries to the client (prover peer) for that channel
  - setup validator/committer components for transaction validation/commit (committing peer)

- **Trust assumptions:**
  - Channel stakeholders are trusted to propagate **`config`** for the system's deployment
  - Token stakeholders are responsible for choosing properly parameters in **`config`**
  - Clients trust their prover peers for i) setup, ii) transaction construction, iii) queries on ledger state

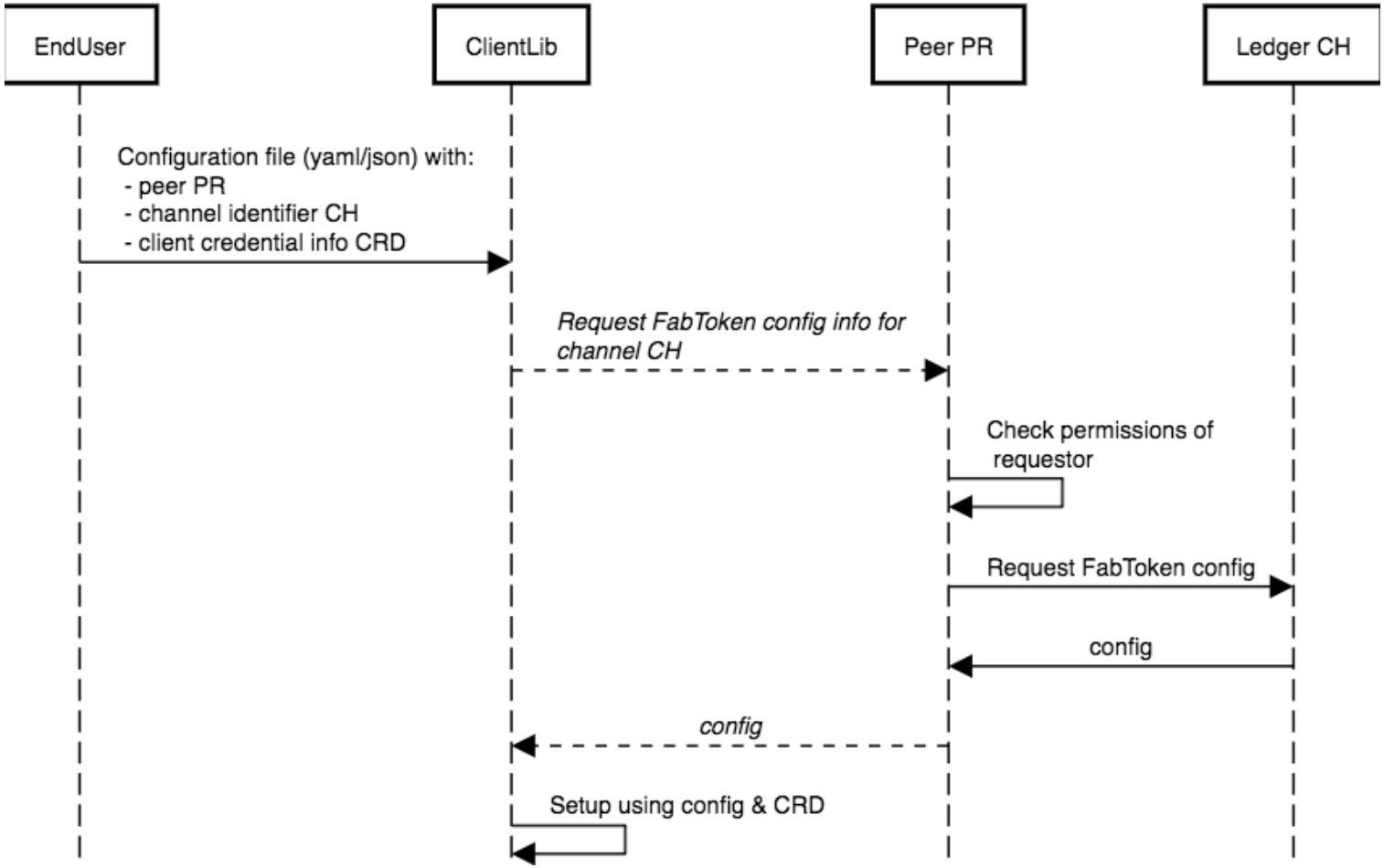
Token system bootstrapping on a given channel

- Related JIRAs for peer setup:
  - https://jira.hyperledger.org/browse/FAB-11285
  - https://jira.hyperledger.org/browse/FAB-11169
- Related JIRAs for client setup:
  - https://jira.hyperledger.org/browse/FAB-11286

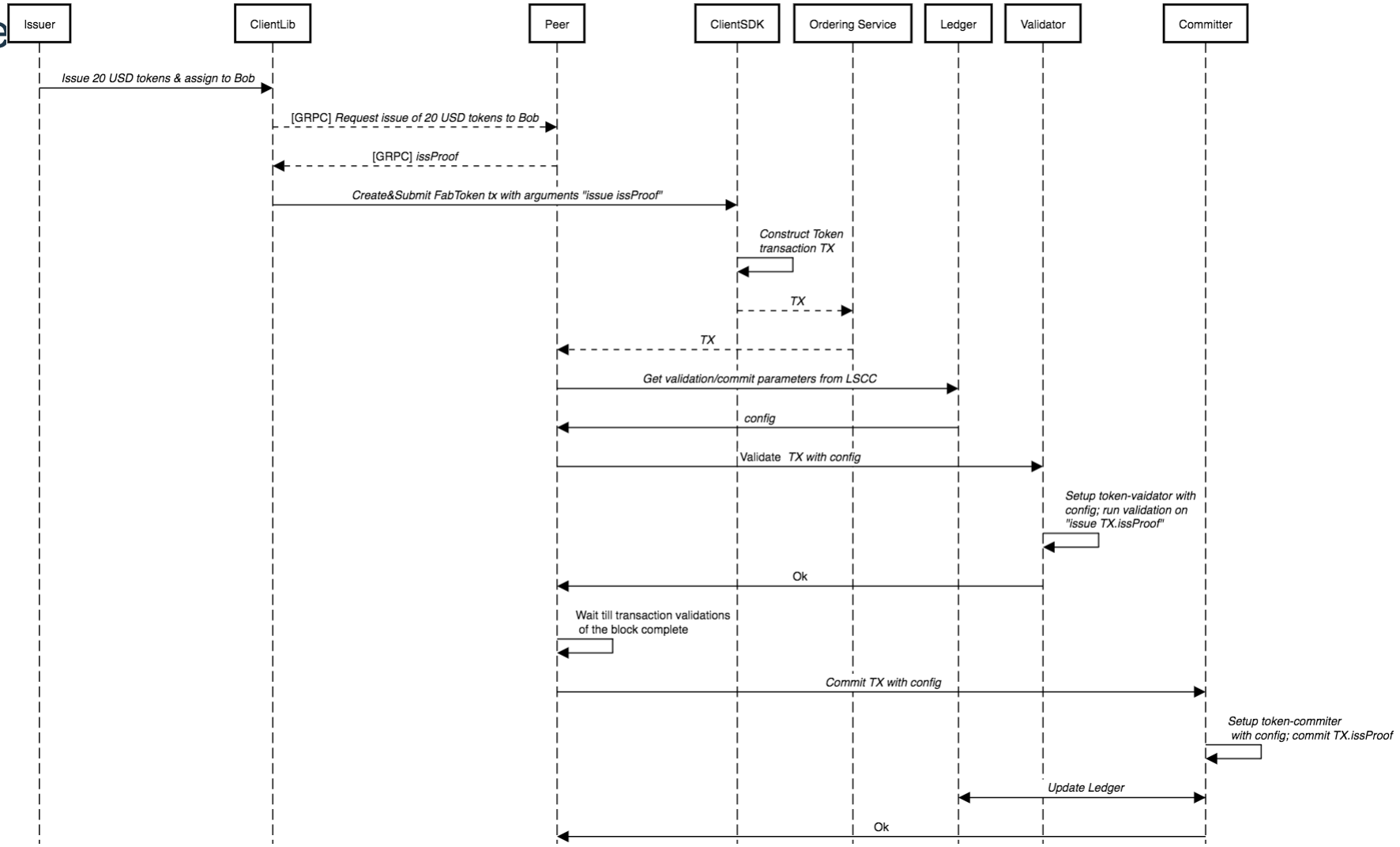
Token system setup



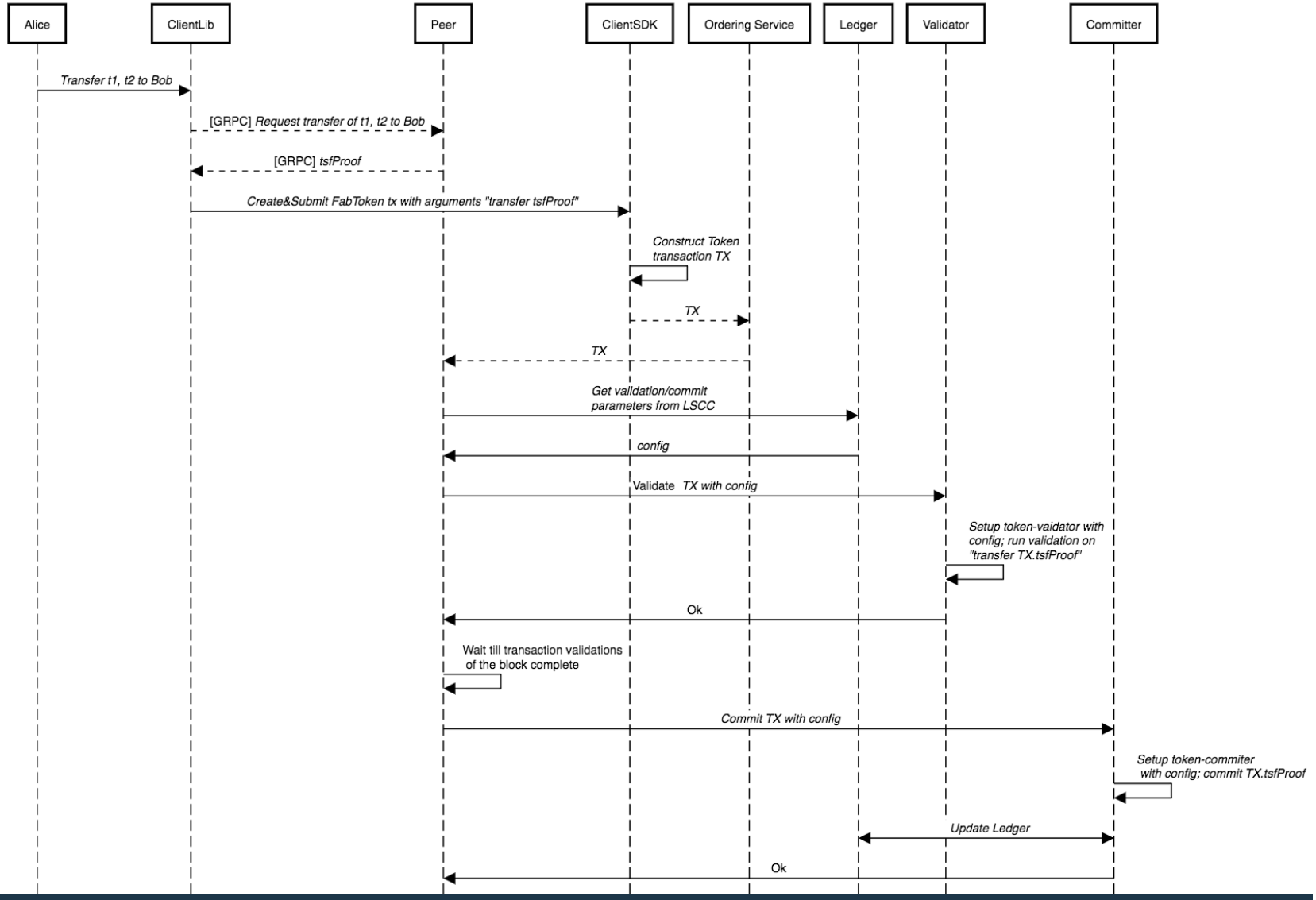
Client setup flow



Token issue


Issuer
ClientLib
Peer
ClientSDK
Ordering Service
Ledger
Validator
Committer
Issue 20 USD tokens & assign to Bob
[GRPC] Request issue of 20 USD tokens to Bob
[GRPC] issProof
Create&Submit FabToken tx with arguments "issue issProof"
Construct Token transaction TX
TX
TX
Get validation/commit parameters from LSCC
config
Validate TX with config
Setup token-vaidator with config; run validation on "issue TX.issProof"
Ok
Wait till transaction validations of the block complete
Commit TX with config
Setup token-commiter with config; commit TX.issProof
Update Ledger
Ok

Token transfer



Abstraction/dependency diagram