# Hyperledger Fabric

The fact that Hyperledger Fabric is private and permissioned distinguishes it from other blockchain platforms. The different between hyperledger fabric and other block chain technologees are the private network and that it is premissened. Hyperledger Fabric also has the ability to construct channels, which allows a group of people to create their own transaction ledger.
A permissioned blockchain is a method of securing interactions between a set of entities that have a common aim but do not entirely trust one another, such as corporations that exchange payments, goods, or information. Fabric is a revolutionary blockchain architecture that emphasizes resiliency, flexibility, scalability, and confidentiality.
**A Distributed Operating System for Permissioned Blockchains**: illustrate the architecture of Fabric and the researchers experience with it, the limitations of existing architectures, describing the Fabric transaction flow and displaying the phases of execution, ordering, and validation. After that, summarize Fabric's trust and fault model. And then describes some important components in more detail.

**Comparison of Ethereum, Hyperledger Fabric and Corda**: This study examines the key distinctions between Hyperledger Fabric, R3 Corda, and Ethereum, three distributed ledger technologies (DLTs). The goal of this study is to provide information to decision makers who are new to DLT about which use cases Hyperledger Fabric, Corda, and Ethereum are most suited for.