

2.3.2.4 Private Networks

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A [private network](#) limits access to the network to individuals or nodes granted and verified to have permission to participate in joining, leaving, reading, writing, and auditing activities on the network. A participant joins a private network only through an authentic and verified invitation; validation is performed either by the network operator(s) or using a clearly defined set of protocols implemented by the network.¹⁾

Benefits of Private Networks

Enterprise Permissioned²⁾:

The enterprise controls the resources and access to the blockchain, hence private and/or permissioned.

Faster Transactions³⁾:

When you distribute the nodes locally, but also have far fewer nodes that participate in the ledger, performance is faster.

Better Scalability⁴⁾:

Being able to add nodes and services on demand can provide a great advantage to the enterprise.

Compliance Support⁵⁾:

As an enterprise, you would likely have compliance requirements to adhere to; having control of your infrastructure enhances ability to satisfy this requirement more seamlessly.

Consensus More Efficient (fewer nodes)⁶⁾:

Enterprise or private blockchains have fewer nodes and usually a different consensus algorithm, such as BFT vs PoW.

¹⁾
“Public, Private, Permissioned [blkchn](#) Compared”, Shobhit Seth, Investopedia, 10 April 2018, <https://www.investopedia.com/news/public-private-permissioned-blockchains-compared/>

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“Public Vs Private Blockchain In A Nutshell”, Demiro Massessi, 12 December 2018,
<https://medium.com/coinmonks/public-vs-private-blockchain-in-a-nutshell-c9fe284fa39f>

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