

2.3.2.3 Public Networks

[return to Network Access Control](#)

Public networks are distributed and open, allowing participation in core activities of the network from any node sponsored by anyone. Participation includes joining, leaving, reading, writing, and auditing the activities on the network. There are no authorities or discrimination of nodes.

Benefits of Public Networks

- **Open Read and Write**¹⁾

Anyone can participate by submitting transactions to the [blockchain](#), such as Ethereum or Bitcoin; transactions can be viewed on the [blockchain](#) explorer.

- **Ledger Is Distributed**²⁾

The database is not centralized like in a [client-server](#) approach, and all nodes in the blockchain participate in the transaction validation.

- **Immutable**³⁾

When something is written to the blockchain, it can not be changed, in other words it is [immutable](#).

- **Secure Due to Mining** (protection from the [Fifty-One Percent \(51% Attack\)](#)⁴⁾)

For example, with Bitcoin, obtaining a majority of network power could potentially enable massive double spending, and the ability to prevent transaction confirmations, in addition to other potentially malicious acts.

¹⁾

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

²⁾ ³⁾ ⁴⁾

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