

2.3.2.3 Public Networks

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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⁾ , ²⁾ , ³⁾ , ⁴⁾

“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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