

2.3.2 Network Access Control Taxonomy

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Network Access Control Taxonomy classifies the types of access individuals (i.e., Nodes) have from outside and from within the Node Network. The two main classes of Access Control are [Permissionless](#) and [Permissioned](#).¹⁾

Within each of these two classifications it is possible to have [Public](#) and [Private](#) access. Public and Private access define who is able to write data onto a Network or Ledger. In contrast, Open (i.e., Permissionless) and Closed (i.e., Permissioned) determine who is able to read the data. Networks are classified as²⁾:

- public and open
- public and closed
- private and open
- private and closed

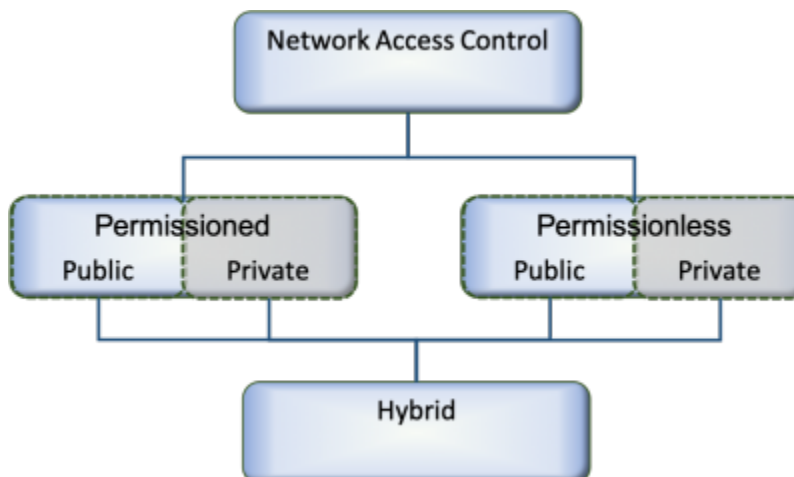


Figure 1: The Node Network Access Taxonomy

Another category of Networks is a [hybrid_network](#), which makes it possible to restrict the visibility of information on the network using a combination of [Public](#), [Private](#), [Permissionless](#) and [Permissioned](#) Networks. Therefore, Hybrid Networks are appealing to regulated markets because they offer the benefits of public blockchain and private blockchain together.³⁾

Permissionless Networks	Permissioned Networks
Public Networks	Private Networks
Hybrid Networks	

¹⁾ , ²⁾

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

³⁾

“Hybrid Blockchain: Decentralized Option for Highly Regulated Markets - Few players in highly regulated markets have adopted blockchain technology. However, hybrid blockchain will change this.”, Mina Down, 14 November 2018

<https://blog.goodaudience.com/hybrid-blockchain-decentralize-highly-regulated-markets-900f30a37903>

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