

2.3.3 Node Taxonomy

[return to Taxonomic Views](#)

A Node¹⁾ is any participant in a DIDO Node Network. However, there are different kinds (i.e., types) of Nodes within the Node Network. The types are classified according to the kind of activities (i.e., roles) they need or want to perform within the Node Network.

All nodes must provide their own hardware to participate. The hardware requirements can range from fairly simple handheld devices to larger servers capable of storing vast amounts of data and processing many transactions. However, servers are not essential for the operation of the Node Network since all participants operate as peers within a Peer-to-Peer (P2P) network of equals (i.e., it is not a client-server model). The correct value of data (i.e., “Truth”) is achieved through consensus and results in each Node having a local copy of the “true” values. Thus, there is no need to go to a central server to get the true, accurate or current values of the data.

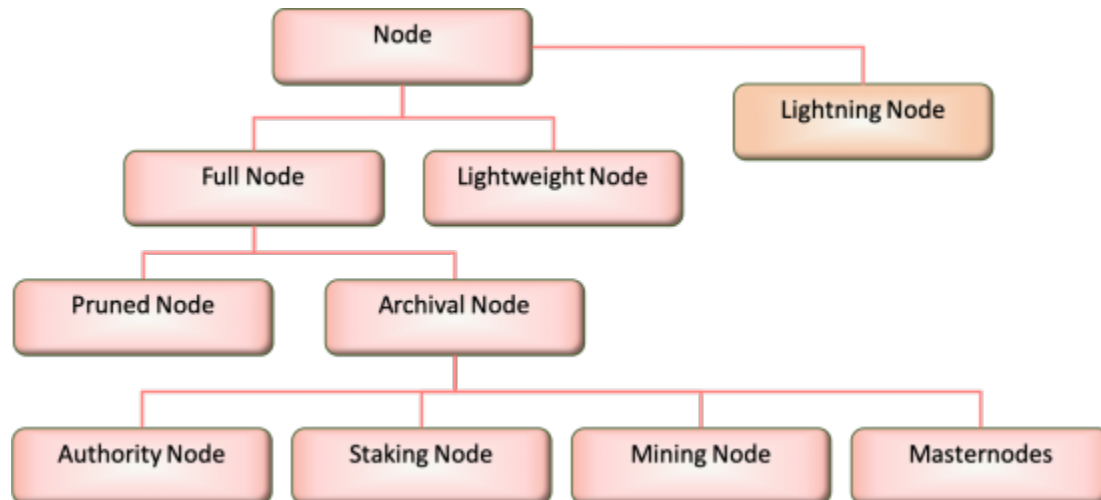


Figure 1: DIDO Node Taxonomy: Node types

The classifications shown in Figure 1 are generalizations; each Domain may define more or fewer types of nodes with different roles than those described here. For example, Bitcoin really defines only two kinds of Nodes: [Full Node](#) and [Lightweight Nodes](#). Full Nodes have the entire copy of the Ledger and can create Transactions on their own. Lightweight Nodes must work with a Full Node in order to synchronize the current “true” value of the data. Bitcoin also has a Mining Node which is a Full Node used to validate that a block of transactions is “true”. □ **there's something missing here; the sentence here starting with Clients.. seems to belong but also looks like it was meant to be someplace else...** or Clients²⁾ generally are classified by the level of engagement with the DIDO, however, any domain can define or modify the definitions for node types.

	Full Node	Lightweight	Lightening
Pruned	Archival		Permanode
	Authority	Staking	Mining
		Master	

¹⁾

“Blockchain Nodes: An In-Depth Guide”, <https://nodes.com/>

2)

Clients are Nodes able to parse and verify blockchain ledger, transactions and smart contracts. Clients have access to APIs to create transactions and mine blocks.

<https://ethereum.stackexchange.com/questions/269/what-exactly-is-an-ethereum-client-and-what-clients-are-there>

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