

Bitcoin: Guide 7 Peer-to-Peer Networks

[return to Bitcoin Guides](#)

BETA:

This documentation has not been extensively reviewed by Bitcoin experts and so likely contains numerous errors. Please use the Issue and Edit links on the bottom left menu to help us improve. To close this disclaimer
--

Overview

The Bitcoin network protocol allows full nodes (peers) to collaboratively maintain a peer-to-peer network for block and transaction exchange. [P2P Network Guide](#)

Introduction

Full nodes download and verify every block and transaction prior to relaying them to other nodes. Archival nodes are full nodes which store the entire blockchain and can serve historical blocks to other nodes. Pruned nodes are full nodes which do not store the entire blockchain. Many SPV clients also use the Bitcoin network protocol to connect to full nodes.

Consensus rules do not cover networking, so Bitcoin programs may use alternative networks and protocols, such as the high-speed block relay network used by some miners and the dedicated transaction information servers used by some wallets that provide SPV-level security.

To provide practical examples of the Bitcoin peer-to-peer network, this section uses Bitcoin Core as a representative full node and BitcoinJ as a representative SPV client. Both programs are flexible, so only default behavior is described. Also, for privacy, actual IP addresses in the example output below have been replaced with RFC5737 reserved IP addresses.

Topics

- [Introduction](#)
- [Peer Discovery](#)
- [Connecting To Peers](#)
- [Initial Block Download](#)
- [Block Broadcasting](#)
- [Transaction Broadcasting](#)

- [Misbehaving Nodes](#)
- [Alerts](#)

From:
<https://www.omgwiki.org/dido/> - **DIDO Wiki**

Permanent link:
https://www.omgwiki.org/dido/doku.php?id=dido:public:ra:xapend:xapend.b_stds:defact:bitcoin:guides:7-p2p&rev=1588880106

Last update: **2020/05/07 15:35**

