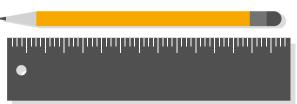


# More Efficiency – Less Decentralization or Security



In an attempt to make blockchain-based systems "more efficient," either the decentralization or the security of the system gets lost

- In this context, we often speak about the so-called **trilemma**, we can **only have two** out of three aspects
- With efficiency in our case, we mean one of the most important properties of decentralized networks besides security, namely scalability
- It is measured by how the performance varies when the system is resized and whether the system can grow without loss





# Scalability Trilemma



The term **scalability trilemma** introduced by Vitalik Buterin, co-founder of Ethereum, fits very well here

- It states that we can only have two out of either decentralization, scalability or security, so trade-offs are almost unavoidable
- All three are desired, but only two can be ensured simultaneously, the third aspect will see a dramatic decrease

# Bitcoin Ethereum Hyperledger Fabric Ripple Security

### Decentralization



The trilemma says that one possibility to increase scalability is to reduce decentralization

- That means the system can be more scalable if there are some users with more rights
  - As discussed in the previous video by example of Proof-of-Authority (PoA)
- In the blockchain scene, it is called the degree of decentralization
- Here we will not consider the advantages and disadvantages of decentralization since our original goal was a decentralized peer-to-peer network
- There are **enough alternative solutions** that play with the degree of decentralization in order to increase the scalability

## Summary



In an attempt to make blockchain-based system "more efficient," either the decentralization or the security of the system gets lost

- Security in this context can not be discarded
  - Scalability can be traded for decentralization
  - Decentralization can be reduced for increase in scalability
    - "degree of decentralization"

