

NEAR Accounts

Users participate in the NEAR ecosystem through their NEAR accounts. These accounts are identified by [unique address](#) , can optionally hold a [smart contract](#) , and are controlled through [Access Keys](#) .

By signing [transactions](#) with their account, users can:

1. Send and receive digital assets
2. (such as tokens or collectibles)
3. Create and interact with on-chain applications known as smart contracts
4. Control accounts in other chains
5. (such as Ethereum or Bitcoin) ⚡
6. Help onboard new users by covering the costs
7. of their transactions (gas fees)

Want to create an account? You have multiple ways to create an account, you can [sign-up using your email](#) , get a mobile wallet through [telegram](#) , or create a [web wallet](#) .

Account Model Overview

Let's take a closer look at the different elements that compose the NEAR account model.

[Account ID](#)

NEAR implements two types of accounts IDs: named accounts such as `alice.near` , which are simple to remember and share, and the classic alphanumeric IDs (`fb9243ce...`) that other chains also implement.

[Permissions Through Access Keys](#)

NEAR accounts can have multiple [keys](#) , each with their own set of permissions. This allows to easily swap keys if one gets compromised, and to use keys as authorization tokens for third-parties.

[Simple to Develop Smart Contracts](#)

NEAR accounts can optionally hold a simple program, known as a [smart contract](#) . In NEAR, developers can create smart contracts using languages such as Javascript or Rust.

Comparison With Ethereum

If you're familiar with development on Ethereum, it's worth making a quick note about how accounts are different. The table below summarizes some key differences:

Ethereum	NEAR
Wallet	Account
Public Identifier	Public Key (0x123...)
Named IDs (alice.eth)	Named IDs (alice.near)
and implicit accounts (Public Key 0x123...)	
Secret Key	Private Key (0x456...)
Multiple key-pairs with permissions:	
- Full Access key	- Function Call key
Characteristics - Private key gives full access	- Account doesn't have to be created via a transaction
- Permission-based	- Account ID must be created via blockchain transaction

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[Previous](#) * [What is NEAR?](#) [Next](#) [Address \(Account ID\)](#)