Abstract

Raw binary data is often encoded using a mechanism that enables the data to be included in human-readable text-based formats. This mechanism is often referred to as "base-encoding the data". Base-encoding is often used when expressing binary data in hyperlinks, cryptographic keys in web pages, or security tokens in application software. There are a variety of base-encodings, such as base32, base58, and base64. It is not always possible to differentiate one base-encoding from another. The purpose of this specification is to provide a mechanism to be able to deterministically identify the base-encoding for a particular string of data.

Feedback

This specification is a joint work product of Protocol Labs [1], the W3C Digital Verification Community Group [2], and the W3C Credentials Community Group [3]. Feedback related to this specification should be logged in the issue tracker [4] or be sent to public-credentials@w3.org [5].

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

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This Internet-Draft will expire on July 4, 2019.
1. Introduction

This specification describes a forward-compatible data model for expressing raw binary data in a variety of base-encoding formats such as base32, base58, and base64.

When text is encoded as bytes, we can usually use a one-size-fits-all encoding (UTF-8) because we're always encoding to the same set of 256 bytes. When that doesn't work, usually for historical or performance reasons, we can usually infer the encoding from the context.

However, when bytes are encoded as text (using a base encoding), the choice of base encoding is often restricted by the context. Worse, these restrictions can change based on where the data appears in the text. In some cases, we can only use [a-z0-9]. In others, we can use a larger set of characters but need a compact encoding. This has lead to a large set of "base encodings", one for every use-case.
Unlike when encoding text to bytes, we can't just standardize around a single base encoding because there is no optimal encoding for all cases.

Unfortunately, it's not always clear what base encoding is used; that's where this specification comes in. It answers the question: Given data 'd' encoded into text 's', what base is it encoded with?

2. The Multibase Format

A multibase-encoded value follows a simple format:

base-encoding-character base-encoded-data

The encoding algorithm is a single character value that is always the first byte of the data. The possible values for this field are provided in The Multibase Algorithm Registry [6].

2.1. A Multibase Example

The following is an encoding of "Hello World!" using the version of base-58 that utilizes the Bitcoin encoding character set:

z2NEpo7TZRRlZSi2U

The first byte (z) specifies the multibase encoding algorithm. The rest of the data specifies the value of the output of the multibase encoding algorithm.

3. References

3.1. Normative References


3.2. URIs

[1] https://protocol.ai/

Appendix A. Security Considerations

There are a number of security considerations to take into account when implementing or utilizing this specification. TBD

Appendix B. Test Values

The multibase examples are chosen to show different encoding algorithms and different output lengths at play. The input test data for all of the examples in this section is:

Multibase is awesome! \o/

B.1. Hexadecimal upper-case encoding

F4D756C74696261736520697320617765736F6E21205C6F2F

B.2. Base-32 upper-case encoding, no padding

BJV2WY5DMJQXGZJANFZSAYLXMVZW63LFEFQFY3ZP

B.3. Base-58 Bitcoin encoding

zYAjKoNbau5KiqmHPmSxYCvn66dA1vLmwbT

B.4. Base-64 with padding and MIME-encoding

MTXVsdGljYXNlIGlzIGF3ZXNvbWUvIFxvLw==

Appendix C. Acknowledgements

The editors would like to thank the following individuals for feedback on and implementations of the specification (in alphabetical order):

[5] mailto:public-credentials@w3.org
[6] #mb-registry
Appendix D. IANA Considerations

D.1. The Multibase Algorithms Registry

The following initial entries should be added to the Multibase Algorithms Registry to be created and maintained at (the suggested URI) http://www.iana.org/assignments/multibase-algorithms [7]:

[7] Reference URI
### Table 1: Multihash Algorithms Registry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algorithm</th>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>identity</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>8-bit binary (encoder and decoder keeps data unchanged)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>unary (11111)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>binary (01010101)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>octal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>decimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base16</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>hexadecimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base16upper</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>hexadecimal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32hex</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> no padding - highest char</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32hexupper</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> no padding - highest char</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32hexpad</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> with padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32hexpadupper</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> with padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> no padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32upper</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> no padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32pad</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> with padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32padupper</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> with padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32z</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>z-base-32 (used by Tahoe-LAFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base58flickr</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>base58 flicker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base58btc</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>active</td>
<td>base58 bitcoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base64</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> no padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base64pad</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> with padding - MIME encoding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base64url</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> no padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base64urlpad</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>active</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4648">RFC 4648</a> with padding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE: The most up to date place for developers to find the table above is https://github.com/multiformats/multibase/blob/master/multibase.csv [8].

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