The Multibase Data Format

draft-multiformats-multibase-03

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 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.

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This Internet-Draft will expire on August 23, 2021.
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:

z2NEpo7TZRRrLZSi2U

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

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119,
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

F4D756C74696261736520697320617765736F6D65
B.2. Base-32 upper-case encoding, no padding
BJV2WY5DJMQXJANFZ5AYLXMVZW6LFEQFY3ZP

B.3. Base-58 Bitcoin encoding
zYAjKoNb5KiqmHPmSxyCvn66dA1vLmwb

B.4. Base-64 with padding and MIME-encoding
MTXVsGliYXNlIGlzIGF3ZXNvbWUhIFxvLw==

Appendix C. Acknowledgements

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

Benet & Sporny

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February 2021

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]:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algorithm</th>
<th>Identifier (character)</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 unmodified)</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>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>Padding</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32hexupper</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32hexpad</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32hexpadupper</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32upper</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32pad</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32padupper</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base32z</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>z-base-32 (used by Tahoe-LAFS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base36</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>base36 [0-9a-z] case-insensitive - no padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base36upper</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>base36 [0-9a-z] case-insensitive - no padding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base58btc</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>base58 bitcoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base58flickr</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>base58 flicker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base64</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base64pad</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base64url</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base64urlpad</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>RFC 4648 [RFC4648]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Multihash Algorithms Registry

NOTE: The most up to date place for developers to find the table above is [https://github.com/multiformats/multibase/blob/master/multibase.csv](https://github.com/multiformats/multibase/blob/master/multibase.csv) [8].

Authors' Addresses

Juan Benet  
Protocol Labs  
548 Market Street, #51207  
San Francisco, CA  94104  
US  
Phone: +1 619 957 7606  
Email: juan@protocol.ai  

Manu Sporny  
Digital Bazaar  
203 Roanoke Street W.  
Blacksburg, VA  24060  
US  
Phone: +1 540 961 4469  
Email: msporny@digitalbazaar.com  
URI:  [http://manu.sporny.org/](http://manu.sporny.org/)