

IEEE Standard for Data Format for Blockchain Systems

IEEE Computer Society

Developed by the
Standards Activities Board

IEEE Std 18238.1™-2020

Currently in preview, click buy full version

IEEE Standard for Data Format for Blockchain Systems

Developed by the

Standards Activities Board

IEEE Computer Society

Approved 5 March 2020

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Currently in preview, click buy full version

Abstract: Data format requirements for blockchain systems are established in this standard. This standard addresses data structures, data types, and data elements.

Keywords: blockchain, IEEE 2418.2™

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Copyright © 2020 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
All rights reserved. Published 23 December 2020. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE is a registered trademark in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

PDF: ISBN 978-1-5044-6570-0 STD24123
Print: ISBN 978-1-5044-6571-7 STDPD24123

IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment, and bullying.

For more information, visit <https://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/whatis/policies/p9-26.html>.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers, or a reference to this page (<https://standards.ieee.org/ipr/disclaimers.html>), appear in all standards and may be found under the heading “Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents.”

Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Standards Board. IEEE develops its standards through an accredited consensus development process, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. IEEE Standards are documents developed by volunteers with scientific, academic, and industry-based expertise in technical working groups. Volunteers are not necessarily members of IEEE or IEEE SA, and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEEE makes no warranties or representations concerning its standards, and expressly disclaims all warranties, express or implied, concerning this standard, including but not limited to the warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose and non-infringement. In addition, IEEE does not warrant or represent that the use of the material contained in its standards is free from patent infringement. IEEE standards documents are supplied “AS IS” and “WITH ALL FAULTS.”

Use of an IEEE standard is wholly voluntary. The existence of an IEEE Standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity, nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

IN NO EVENT SHALL IEEE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: THE NEED TO PURCHASE SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE PUBLICATION, USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON ANY STANDARD, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGE WAS FORESEEABLE.

Translations

The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE is the approved IEEE standard.

Official statements

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered or inferred to be the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, nor be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that the presenter's views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE, IEEE SA, the Standards Committee, or the Working Group.

Comments on standards

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE or IEEE SA. However, **IEEE does not provide interpretations, consulting information, or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents.**

Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments, or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. For the same reason, IEEE does not respond to interpretation requests. Any person who would like to participate in evaluating comments or in revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group. You can indicate interest in a working group using the Interests tab in the Manage Profile & Interests area of the [IEEE SA myProject system](#). An IEEE Account is needed to access the application.

Comments on standards should be submitted using the [Contact Us form](#).

Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE Standards document does not constitute compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Data privacy

Users of IEEE Standards documents should evaluate the standards for considerations of data privacy and data ownership in the context of assessing and using the standards in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Copyrights

IEEE draft and approved standards are copyrighted by IEEE under US and international copyright laws. They are made available by IEEE and are adopted for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include being used, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to the documents.

Photocopies

Subject to payment of the appropriate licensing fees, IEEE will grant users a limited, non-exclusive license to photocopy portions of any individual standard for company or organizational internal use or individual, non-commercial use only. To arrange for payment of licensing fees, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400; <https://www.copyright.com/>. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Updating of IEEE Standards documents

Users of IEEE Standards documents should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. An official IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect.

Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every 10 years. When a document is more than 10 years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit [IEEE Xplore](#) or [contact IEEE](#). For more information about the IEEE SA or IEEE's standards development process, visit the IEEE SA Website.

Errata

Errata, if any, for all IEEE standards can be accessed on the [IEEE SA Website](#). Search for standard number and year of approval to access the web page of the published standard. Errata links are located under the Additional Resources Details section. Errata are also available in [IEEE Xplore](#). Users are encouraged to periodically check for errata.

Patents

IEEE Standards are developed in compliance with the [IEEE SA Patent Policy](#).

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. If a patent holder or patent applicant has filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE SA Website at <https://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html>. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

IEEE Standards do not guarantee or ensure safety, security, health, or environmental protection, or ensure against interference with or from other devices or networks. IEEE Standards development activities consider research and information presented to the standards development group in developing any safety recommendations. Other information about safety practices, changes in technology or technology implementation, or impact by peripheral systems also may be pertinent to safety considerations during implementation of the standard. Implementers and users of IEEE Standards documents are responsible for determining and complying with all appropriate safety, security, environmental, health, and interference protection practices and all applicable laws and regulations.

Currently in preview, click buy full versi

Participants

At the time this IEEE standard was completed, the Data Format for Blockchain Systems Working Group had the following membership:

Ming Li, Chair
Wenpeng Song, Chair
Han Hao, Secretary
Lin Sun, Recorder

Liang Cai
Bingrong Dai
Hui Ding
Chen Gu
Huizhen Guo
Zhoudong Ji
Haibin Kan
Reda Kerouicha

Bin Li
Erwu Liu
Tiancheng Liu
Xiubo Liang
Yinming Pang
Jundian Song
Haibo Sun
Yi Sun
Siyuan Wei

Meng Yang
Sheng Yang
Kaixiang Zhang
Shaohua Zhang
Mengmeng Zhou
Ziheng Zhou
Zhenbo Zhu
Tao Zou

The following members of the balloting committee voted on this standard. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

0xSenses Corporation
BII Group Holdings Ltd.
Chaincomp Technologies Co., Ltd.
China Electronics Standardization
Institute
DoD/VA IPO
Easy-Visible SkyTree Technology
(Beijing) Co., Ltd.

Ericsson AB
Hangzhou Qulian Technology Co.,
Ltd.
Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Institute of Computing Technology,
Chinese Academy of Sciences
Jingtum Tech
Ontology Foundation Ltd

Shanghai Development Center of
Computer Software Technology
Shanghai Weilian Information
Technology Co., Ltd.
WeBank Co., Ltd.
Xiamen Anne Corporation Limited
Zhejiang University

When the IEEE-SA Standards Board approved this standard on 5 March 2020, it had the following membership:

Gary Hoffman, Chair
Don Walter Rosdahl, Vice Chair
John D. Kulick, Past Chair
Konstantinos Karachalios, Secretary

Ted Burse
Doug Edwards
J. Travis Griffith
Grace Gu
Guido R. Mertz
Joseph R. Koepfinger*

David J. Law
Howard Li
Dong Liu
Kevin Lu
Paul Nikolich
Damir Novosel
Dorothy Stanley

Mehmet Ulema
Lei Wang
Sha Wei
Philip B. Winston
Daidi Zhong
Jingyi Zhou

Member Emeritus

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 2418.2-2020, IEEE Standard for Data Format for Blockchain Systems .

At present, the digital economy has become the consensus of global development, and blockchain, as the core technical element in the digital economy, has developed rapidly from POC verification to small-scale exploration. However, due to the lack of unified conceptual consensus and consistent data standards, there are many problems, such as isolated technology platform, single application mode and disjointed industrial ecology. In order to conclude and summarize best practices based on standards, it is necessary to find the key standardization objects of blockchain technology, and on this basis, gradually use standardized methods to establish a systematic standard family to guide the rapid and benign development of the industry. From a technical perspective, the core of the digital economy is data, a new generation of information technology such as the AI, Blockchain, Cloud Computing, and Big Data is using its own technical characteristics to maximize synergies data value, and blockchain technology through its properties for the data to provide credible, consensus and tamper-proof technology security, and the financial attributes of value exchange provides the system safeguard for the digital environment. By giving general blockchain system, this standard data format requirements, laid the chain block of data as the core of standard foundation, and can be applied to the construction based on the data on the basis of these standards (including deposit certificate, traceability, etc.), based on the data of assets standards (including digital asset exchange/sharing platform and the private key management tools, digital assets life cycle management, and other related standards) based on the exchange of data sharing standard (including data sharing and exchange strategy, data sharing and exchanging interface specification, cross chain, etc.). By building a standard family of blockchain based on data, we can establish basic consensus and unified methodology in the industry, reduce the cost of learning and collaboration in the blockchain industry, improve the efficiency of technology to service conversion, and provide practical guidance for the service of technology.

Contents

1. Overview	10
1.1 Scope	10
1.2 Purpose	10
1.3 Word usage	10
2. Normative references	10
3. Definitions, abbreviations and acronyms	11
3.1 Definitions	11
3.2 Abbreviations and acronyms	12
4. Data object structure	12
5. Data classification	12
6. Attributes of data elements	13
7. Data format specification	13
7.1 Account data format	13
7.2 Block data format	15
7.3 Transaction data format	17
7.4 Entity data format	19
7.5 Contract data format	20
7.6 Configuration data format	22
Annex A (informative) Bibliography	24
Annex B (informative) Data item identifiers	25
Annex C (normative) Relevant data formats of consensus mechanism	26

IEEE Standard for Data Format for Blockchain Systems

1. Overview

1.1 Scope

This standard establishes data format requirements for blockchain systems. This standard addresses data structures, data types, and data elements.

1.2 Purpose

This standard provides data format reference for organizations planning to use blockchain technology for constructing blockchain systems, while guiding blockchain service organizations on building data structures in blockchain system(s), and provides references about data formats for middleware service organizations during constructing blockchain systems(s).

1.3 Word usage

The word *shall* indicates mandatory requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the standard and from which no deviation is permitted (shall equals is required to).^{1,2}

The word *should* indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others; or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required (should equals is recommended that).

The word *may* is used to indicate a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard (may equals is permitted to).

The word *can* is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical, or causal (can equals is able to).

2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document (i.e., they must be understood and used, so each referenced document is cited in text and its relationship to this document is

¹The use of the word *must* is deprecated and shall not be used when stating mandatory requirements, *must* is used only to describe unavoidable situations.

²The use of *will* is deprecated and shall not be used when stating mandatory requirements, *will* is only used in statements of fact.