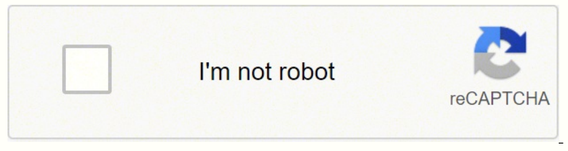

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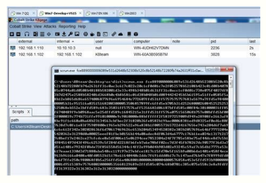
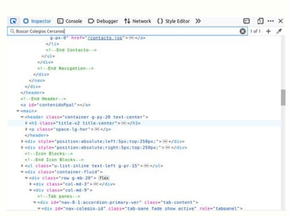
Base64 python library





```
<people>
 <jason> <person type = 'fictional'>
    <first_name>
      <married>
        Jason
      </married>
    </first_name>
    <last_name>
        Bourne
    </last_name>
    <occupation>
      Spy
    </occupation>
  </person> </jason> <carol>
  <person type = 'real'>
  <first_name>
      <married>
        Carol
      </married>
    </first_name>
    <last_name>
        Kalp
    </last_name>
    <occupation>
      Scientist
    </occupation>
  </person>
  </carol>
</people>
```

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To Base64 encode these bytes, we use the base64.b64encode() function: import base64 s = "Hello World!" b = s.encode("UTF-8") e = base64.b64encode(b) print(e) That code would output the following: b'SGVsbG8gV29ybGQh' which is still in the bytes object. It aims to provide a fast base64 implementation for base64 encoding/decoding. Extra characters are ignored.validateIf valide is True, the characters not in the normal Base64 alphabet or the alternative alphabet are not discarded before the padding checkbase64.standard_b64encode(s) sA bytes-like objectbase64.standard_b64decode(s) sA bytes-like objectbase64.urlsafe_b64encode(s) sA bytes-like objectbase64.urlsafe_b64decode(s) sA bytes-like objectb32encode(s) sA bytes-like objectb32decode(s) sA bytes-like objectbase64.b16encode(s) sA bytes-like objectbase64.b16decode(s) sA bytes-like objectbase64.a85encode(b, foldspaces=False, wrapcol=0, pad=False, adobe=False) bA bytes-like objectfoldspacesIf foldspaces is True, the character 'y' will be used instead of 4 consecutive spaces.wrapcolThe number characters before a newline (0 implies no newlines)padIf pad is True, the bytes are padded to a multiple of 4 before encodingadobeIf adobe is True, the encoded sequened with be framed with '' as used with Adobe productsignorecharsA bytes-like object of characters to ignore in the encoding processbase64.b85encode(b, pad=False) bA bytes-like objectpadIf pad is True, the bytes are padded to a multiple of 4 before encodingbase64.b85decode(b) bA bytes-like object Up until Python 3.4 came out, base64 encoding and decoding functions only worked with bytes or bytearray types. These functions are very similar to the Base64 functions: import base64 # Creating a string s = "Hello World!" # Encoding the string into bytes b = s.encode("UTF-8") # Base32 Encode the bytes e = base64.b32encode(b) # Decoding the Base32 bytes to string s1 = e.decode("UTF-8") # Printing Base32 encoded string print("Base32 Encoded:", s1) # Encoding the Base32 encoded string into bytes b1 = s1.encode("UTF-8") # Decoding the Base32 bytes d = base64.b32decode(b1) # Decoding the bytes to string s2 = d.decode("UTF-8") print(s2) This would produce the following output: Base32 Encoded: JBSWY3DPEBLW64TMMQQQ==== Hello World! Encoding and Decoding Base16 The base64 module also includes encoding and decoding functions for Base16. usage: pybase64 [-h] [-V] {benchmark,encode,decode} ... It has encode, decode and benchmark subcommands. To get a string out of these bytes, we can use Python's decode() method with the UTF-8 encoding: import base64 s = "Hello World!" b = s.encode("UTF-8") e = base64.b64encode(b) s1 = e.decode("UTF-8") print(s1) The output would then be: SGVsbG8gV29ybGQh If we wanted to encode the string and then decode we could use the base64.b64decode() method: import base64 # Creating a string s = "Hello World!" # Encoding the string into bytes b = s.encode("UTF-8") # Base64 Encode the bytes e = base64.b64encode(b) # Decoding the Base64 bytes to string s1 = e.decode("UTF-8") # Printing Base64 encoded string print("Base64 Encoded:", s1) # Encoding the Base64 encoded string into bytes b1 = s1.encode("UTF-8") # Decoding the Base64 bytes d = base64.b64decode(b1) # Decoding the bytes to string s2 = d.decode("UTF-8") print(s2) As you may have expected, the output would be the original string: Base64 Encoded: SGVsbG8gV29ybGQh Hello World! Encoding and Decoding Base32 The base64 module also includes encoding and decoding functions for Base32. import pybase64 print(pybase64.b64encode(b'>>>foo???', altchars='_:')) # b'Pj4_Zm9vPz8:' print(pybase64.b64decode(b'Pj4_Zm9vPz8:', altchars='_:', validate=True)) # b'>>>foo???' # Standard encoding helpers print(pybase64.standard_b64encode(b'>>>foo???')) # b'Pj4+Zm9vPz8/' print(pybase64.standard_b64decode(b'Pj4+Zm9vPz8/')) # b'>>>foo???' # URL safe encoding helpers print(pybase64.urlsafe_b64encode(b'>>>foo???')) # b'Pj4-Zm9vPz8_' print(pybase64.urlsafe_b64decode(b'Pj4-Zm9vPz8_')) # b'>>>foo???' A command-line tool is also provided. These functions are very similar to the both the Base64 and Base32 functions: import base64 # Creating a string s = "Hello World!" # Encoding the string into bytes b = s.encode("UTF-8") # Base16 Encode the bytes e = base64.b16encode(b) # Decoding the Base16 bytes to string s1 = e.decode("UTF-8") # Printing Base16 encoded string print("Base16 Encoded:", s1) # Encoding the Base16 encoded string into bytes b1 = s1.encode("UTF-8") # Decoding the Base16 bytes d = base64.b16decode(b1) # Decoding the bytes to string s2 = d.decode("UTF-8") print(s2) This would produce the following output: Base16 Encoded: 48656C6C6F20576F726C6421 Hello World! Encoding and Decoding ASCII85 Adobe created it's own encoding called ASCII85 which is similar to Base85, but has its differences. To get our string into bytes, we must encode it using Python's built in encode function. Now these functions accept any bytes-like object. Understanding of bytes and strings is critical to this topic and can be reviewed here. pybase64 uses the same API as Python base64 “modern interface” (introduced in Python 2.4) for an easy integration. To get the fastest decoding, it is recommended to use the pybase64.b64decode and validate=True when possible. Extra characters are ignored.base64.b64decode(s, altchars=None, validate=False) sA bytes-like objectaltcharsA bytes-like object of length 2+ of characters to replace the '+' and '=' characters when creating the Base64 alphabet. pybase64 command-line tool. Most commonly, the UTF-8 encoding is used, however a full list of these standard encodings (including languages with different characters) can be found here in the official Python Documentation. Base 16 is most commonly referred to as hexadecimal. To include the base64 module in your script, you must import it first: import base64 The base64 encode and decode functions both require a bytes-like object. This project is a wrapper on libbase64. The base64 module is part of the standard library, which means it installs along with Python. Below is an example of encoding a string into bytes: s = "Hello World!" b = s.encode("UTF-8") The output of the last line would be: b'Hello World!' The b prefix is used to denote the value is a bytes object. base64.b64encode(s, altchars=None) base64.b64decode(s, altchars=None, validate=False) base64.standard_b64encode(s) base64.standard_b64decode(s) base64.urlsafe_b64encode(s) base64.urlsafe_b64decode(s) base64.b32encode(s) base64.b32decode(s) base64.b16encode(s) base64.b16decode(s) base64.a85encode(b, foldspaces=False, wrapcol=0, pad=False, adobe=False) base64.a85decode(b, foldpaces=False, adobe=False, ignorechars=b'\t\r\v') base64.b85encode(b, pad=False) base64.b85decode(b) ParameterDescriptionbase64.b64encode(s, altchars=None) sA bytes-like objectaltcharsA bytes-like object of length 2+ of characters to replace the '+' and '=' characters when creating the Base64 alphabet. This encoding is used frequently in Adobe PDF files. positional arguments: {benchmark,encode,decode} tool help benchmark -h for usage encode -h for usage decode -h for usage optional arguments: -h, --help show this help message and exit -V, --version show program's version number and exit Full documentation on Read the Docs. Running Python 3.7.2, Apple LLVM version 10.0.0 (clang-1000.11.45.5), Mac OS X 10.14.2 on an Intel Core i7-4870HQ @ 2.50GHz pybase64 0.5.0 (C extension active - AVX2) bench: altchars=None, validate=False pybase64._pybase64.encodebytes: 1734.776 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,928,129 bytes) pybase64._pybase64.b64encode: 4039.539 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,695,296 bytes) pybase64._pybase64.b64decode: 1854.423 MB/s (17,695,296 bytes -> 13,271,472 bytes) base64.encodebytes: 78.352 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,928,129 bytes) base64.b64encode: 539.840 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,695,296 bytes) base64.b64decode: 287.826 MB/s (17,695,296 bytes -> 13,271,472 bytes) bench: altchars=None, validate=True pybase64._pybase64.b64encode: 4156.607 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,695,296 bytes) pybase64._pybase64.b64decode: 4107.997 MB/s (17,695,296 bytes -> 13,271,472 bytes) base64.b64encode: 559.342 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,695,296 bytes) base64.b64decode: 143.674 MB/s (17,695,296 bytes -> 13,271,472 bytes) bench: altchars=b'-_', validate=False pybase64._pybase64.b64encode: 2786.776 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,695,296 bytes) pybase64._pybase64.b64decode: 1124.136 MB/s (17,695,296 bytes -> 13,271,472 bytes) base64.b64encode: 322.427 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,695,296 bytes) base64.b64decode: 205.195 MB/s (17,695,296 bytes -> 13,271,472 bytes) bench: altchars=b'-_', validate=True pybase64._pybase64.b64encode: 2806.271 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,695,296 bytes) pybase64._pybase64.b64decode: 2740.456 MB/s (17,695,296 bytes -> 13,271,472 bytes) base64.b64encode: 314.709 MB/s (13,271,472 bytes -> 17,695,296 bytes) base64.b64decode: 121.803 MB/s (17,695,296 bytes -> 13,271,472 bytes) 1.2.1 Publish PyPy 3.8 (pypy38_pp73) wheels 1.2.0 Release the GIL Publish CPython 3.10 wheels Drop python 3.5 support 1.1.4 1.1.3 GitHub Actions: fix build on tag 1.1.2 Add PyPy wheels Add aarch64, ppc64le & s390x manylinux wheels 1.1.1 Move CI from TravisCI/AppVeyor to GitHub Actions Fix publication of Linux/macOS wheels 1.1.0 Add b64encode_as_string, same as b64encode but returns a str object instead of a bytes object Add b64decode_as_bytearray, same as b64decode but returns a bytarray object instead of a bytes object Speed-Up decoding from UCS1 strings 1.0.2 Update base64 library Publish python 3.9 wheels 1.0.1 Publish python 3.8 wheels 1.0.0 Drop python 3.4 support Drop python 2.7 support 0.5.0 Publish python 3.7 wheels Drop python 3.3 support 0.4.0 Speed-up decoding when validate==False 0.3.1 0.3.0 0.2.1 Fixed invalid results on Windows 0.2.0 Added documentation Added subcommands to the main script: help version encode decode benchmark 0.1.2 Updated base64 native library 0.1.1 0.1.0 Base 64 encoding represents a common scheme for encoding binary into ASCII string format using radix 64. These functions were released in Python version 3.4. Otherwise, the functions base64.a85encode() and base64.a85encode() are similar to the previous: import base64 # Creating a string s = "Hello World!" # Encoding the string into bytes b = s.encode("UTF-8") # ASCII85 Encode the bytes e = base64.a85encode(b) # Decoding the ASCII85 bytes to string s1 = e.decode("UTF-8") # Printing ASCII85 encoded string print("ASCII85 Encoded:", s1) # Encoding the ASCII85 encoded string into bytes b1 = s1.encode("UTF-8") # Decoding the ASCII85 bytes d = base64.a85decode(b1) # Decoding the bytes to string s2 = d.decode("UTF-8") print(s2) This outputs the following: ASCII85 Encoded: 87cURDJi,"Ebo80 Hello World! Encoding and Decoding Base85 Just like the Base64, Base32, and Base16 functions, the Base85 encoding and decoding functions are base64.b85encode() and base64.b85decode(): import base64 # Creating a string s = "Hello World!" # Encoding the string into bytes b = s.encode("UTF-8") # Base85 Encode the bytes e = base64.b85encode(b) # Decoding the Base85 bytes to string s1 = e.decode("UTF-8") # Printing Base85 encoded string print("Base85 Encoded:", s1) # Encoding the Base85 encoded string into bytes b1 = s1.encode("UTF-8") # Decoding the Base85 bytes d = base64.b85decode(b1) # Decoding the bytes to string s2 = d.decode("UTF-8") print(s2) which outputs the following: Base85 Encoded: NM&qnZy;B1a%^NF Hello World! This topic explains how to use the various features and number bases of the base64 module.

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