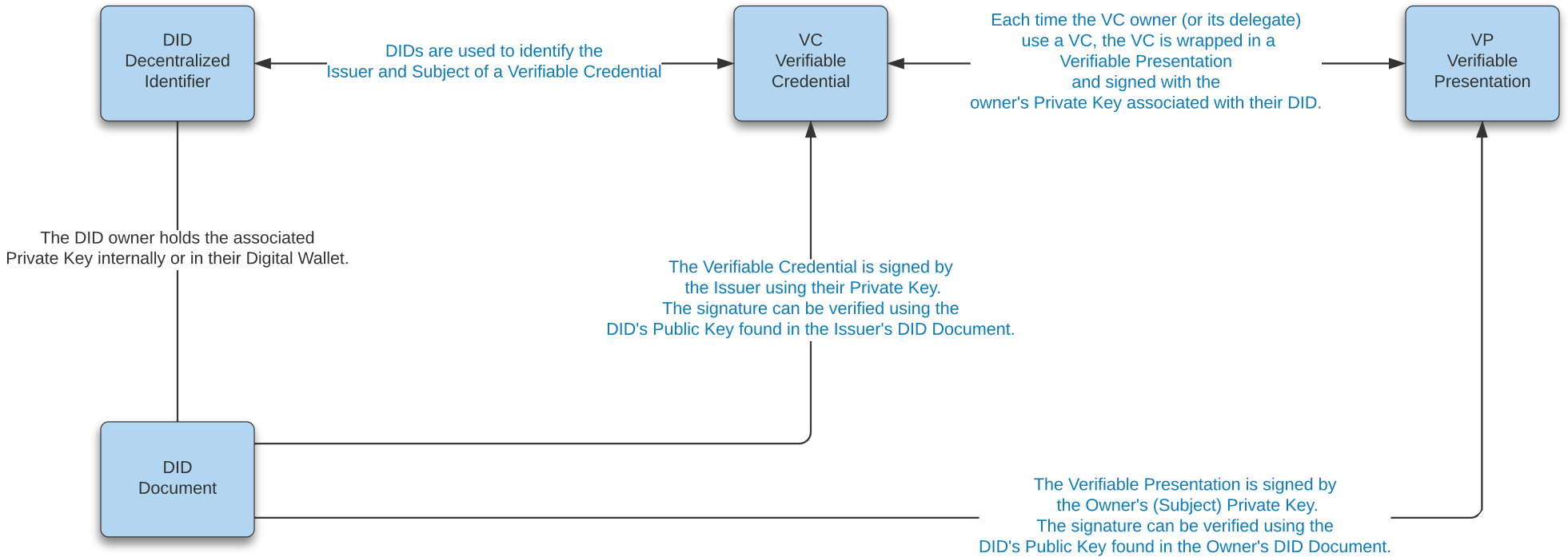


W3C Standard Components used in OCI Architecture

Overview
v07

Scheme
did:example:123456789abcdefghijk
DID Method DID Method Specific String

The Verifiable Presentation has an Expiration Date which helps the receiver of the VP detect replays of VC usage.



The purpose of the DID document is to describe the public keys, authentication protocols, and service endpoints necessary to bootstrap cryptographically-verifiable interactions with the identified entity.

How DIDs Differ from Other Globally Unique Identifiers

The need for globally unique identifiers that do not require a centralized registration authority is not new. UUIDs (Universally Unique Identifiers, also called GUIDs, Globally Unique Identifiers) were developed for this purpose in the 1980s and standardized first by the Open Software Foundation and then by IETF RFC 4122.

The need for persistent identifiers (identifiers that can be assigned once to an entity and never need to change) is also not new. This class of identifiers was standardized as URNs (Uniform Resource Names) first by IETF RFC 2141 and more recently by RFC 8141.

As a rule, however, UUIDs are not globally resolvable and URNs – if resolvable – require a centralized registration authority. In addition, neither UUIDs or URNs inherently address a third characteristic – the ability to **cryptographically verify ownership of the identifier**.

For **self-sovereign identity**, which can be defined as a lifetime portable digital identity that does not depend on any centralized authority, we need a new class of identifier that fulfills all four requirements: persistence, global resolvability, cryptographic verifiability, and decentralization.

<https://w3c-ccg.github.io/did-primer/>