

MP3 文件格式

一 • 概述:

MP3 文件是由帧(frame)构成的, 帧是 MP3 文件最小的组成单位。MP3 的全称应为 MPEG1 Layer-3 音频文件, MPEG(Moving Picture Experts Group)在汉语中译为活动图像专家组, 特指活动影音压缩标准, MPEG 音频文件是 MPEG1 标准中的声音部分, 也叫 MPEG 音频层, 它根据压缩质量和编码复杂程度划分为三层, 即 Layer-1、Layer-2、Layer-3, 且分别对应 MP1、MP2、MP3 这三种声音文件, 并根据不同的用途, 使用不同层次的编码。MPEG 音频编码的层次越高, 编码器越复杂, 压缩率也越高, MP1 和 MP2 的压缩率分别为 4:1 和 6:1—8:1, 而 MP3 的压缩率则高达 10:1—12:1, 也就是说, 一分钟 CD 音质的音乐, 未经压缩需要 10MB 的存储空间, 而经过 MP3 压缩编码后只有 1MB 左右。不过 MP3 对音频信号采用的是有损压缩方式, 为了降低声音失真度, MP3 采取了“感官编码技术”, 即编码时先对音频文件进行频谱分析, 然后用过滤器滤掉噪音电平, 接着通过量化的方式将剩下的每一位打散排列(应该说是 Huffman 无损压缩编码), 最后形成具有较高压缩比的 MP3 文件, 并使压缩后的文件在回放时能够达到比较接近原音的声音效果。

二 • 整个 MP3 文件结构:

MP3 文件大体分为三部分: TAG_V2(ID3V2), Frame, TAG_V1(ID3V1)

ID3V2	包含了作者, 作曲, 专辑等信息, 长度不固定, 扩展了 ID3V1 的信息量。
Frame	一系列的帧, 个数由文件大小和帧长决定
•	每个 FRAME 的长度可能不固定, 也可能固定, 由位率 bitrate 决定
•	每个 FRAME 又分为帧头和数据实体两部分
•	帧头记录了 mp3 的位率, 采样率, 版本等信息, 每个帧之间相互独立
Frame	
ID3V1	包含了作者, 作曲, 专辑等信息, 长度为 128BYTE。

每个 MP3 数据帧有一个帧头 FRAMEHEADER, 长度是 4BYTE (32bit), 帧头后面可能有两个字节的 CRC 校验, 这两个字节的是否存在决定于 FRAMEHEADER 信息的第 16bit, 为 0 则帧头后面无校验, 为 1 则有校验, 校验值长度为 2 个字节, 紧跟在 FRAMEHEADER 后面, 接着就是帧的实体数据了, 格式如下:

FRAMEHEADER	CRC (free)	MAIN_DATA
4 BYTE	0 OR 2 BYTE	长度由帧头计算得出

1. 帧头 FRAMEHEADER 格式如下:

Bytes	Bits							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	A							
1	A			B		C		D
2	E				F		G	H
3	I		J		K	L	M	

Sign	Length (bits)	Description																																																																																																																							
A	11	Frame sync (all bits set)																																																																																																																							
B	2	MPEG Audio version 00 - MPEG Version 2.5 01 - reserved 10 - MPEG Version 2 11 - MPEG Version 1																																																																																																																							
C	2	Layer description 00 - reserved 01 - Layer III 10 - Layer II 11 - Layer I																																																																																																																							
D	1	Protection bit 0 - Protected by CRC (16bit crc follows header) 1 - Not protected																																																																																																																							
E	4	Bit rate index: <table border="1" data-bbox="376 1245 1294 1973"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bits</th> <th>V1, L1</th> <th>V1, L2</th> <th>V1, L3</th> <th>V2, L1</th> <th>V2, L2</th> <th>V2, L3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0000</td> <td>Free</td> <td>Free</td> <td>Free</td> <td>Free</td> <td>Free</td> <td>Free</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0001</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>8 (8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0010</td> <td>64</td> <td>48</td> <td>40</td> <td>64</td> <td>48</td> <td>16 (16)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0011</td> <td>96</td> <td>56</td> <td>48</td> <td>96</td> <td>56</td> <td>24 (24)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0100</td> <td>128</td> <td>64</td> <td>56</td> <td>128</td> <td>64</td> <td>32 (32)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0101</td> <td>160</td> <td>80</td> <td>64</td> <td>160</td> <td>80</td> <td>64 (40)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0110</td> <td>192</td> <td>96</td> <td>80</td> <td>192</td> <td>96</td> <td>80 (48)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0111</td> <td>224</td> <td>112</td> <td>96</td> <td>224</td> <td>112</td> <td>56 (56)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>256</td> <td>128</td> <td>112</td> <td>256</td> <td>128</td> <td>64 (64)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1001</td> <td>288</td> <td>160</td> <td>128</td> <td>288</td> <td>160</td> <td>128 (80)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1010</td> <td>320</td> <td>192</td> <td>160</td> <td>320</td> <td>192</td> <td>160 (96)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1011</td> <td>352</td> <td>224</td> <td>192</td> <td>352</td> <td>224</td> <td>112 (112)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1100</td> <td>384</td> <td>256</td> <td>224</td> <td>384</td> <td>256</td> <td>128 (128)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1101</td> <td>416</td> <td>320</td> <td>256</td> <td>416</td> <td>320</td> <td>256 (144)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1110</td> <td>448</td> <td>384</td> <td>320</td> <td>448</td> <td>384</td> <td>320 (160)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1111</td> <td>Bad</td> <td>Bad</td> <td>Bad</td> <td>Bad</td> <td>Bad</td> <td>Bad</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NOTES: All values are in kbps V1 - MPEG Version 1</p>	Bits	V1, L1	V1, L2	V1, L3	V2, L1	V2, L2	V2, L3	0000	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	0001	32	32	32	32	32	8 (8)	0010	64	48	40	64	48	16 (16)	0011	96	56	48	96	56	24 (24)	0100	128	64	56	128	64	32 (32)	0101	160	80	64	160	80	64 (40)	0110	192	96	80	192	96	80 (48)	0111	224	112	96	224	112	56 (56)	1000	256	128	112	256	128	64 (64)	1001	288	160	128	288	160	128 (80)	1010	320	192	160	320	192	160 (96)	1011	352	224	192	352	224	112 (112)	1100	384	256	224	384	256	128 (128)	1101	416	320	256	416	320	256 (144)	1110	448	384	320	448	384	320 (160)	1111	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad
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		<p>V2 - MPEG Version 2 and Version 2.5 L1 - Layer I L2 - Layer II L3 - Layer III "Free" means variable bit rate. "Bad" means that this is not an allowed value</p> <p>The values in parentheses are from different sources which claim that those values are valid for V2,L2 and V2,L3. If anyone can confirm please let me know.</p>																				
F	2	<p>Sampling rate frequency index (values are in Hz)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bits</th> <th>MPEG1</th> <th>MPEG2</th> <th>MPEG2.5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>44100</td> <td>22050</td> <td>11025</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>48000</td> <td>24000</td> <td>12000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>32000</td> <td>16000</td> <td>8000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Reserved</td> <td>Reserved</td> <td>Reserved</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bits	MPEG1	MPEG2	MPEG2.5	00	44100	22050	11025	01	48000	24000	12000	10	32000	16000	8000	11	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved
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01	48000	24000	12000																			
10	32000	16000	8000																			
11	Reserved	Reserved	Reserved																			
G	1	<p>Padding bit 0 - frame is not padded 1 - frame is padded with one extra bit</p>																				
H	1	Private bit (unknown purpose)																				
I	2	<p>Channel Mode 00 - Stereo 01 - Joint stereo (Stereo) 10 - Dual channel (Stereo) 11 - Single channel (Mono)</p>																				
J	2	<p>Mode extension (Only if Joint stereo)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Intensity stereo</th> <th>MS stereo</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>Off</td> <td>Off</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>On</td> <td>Off</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Off</td> <td>On</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>On</td> <td>On</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Intensity stereo	MS stereo	00	Off	Off	01	On	Off	10	Off	On	11	On	On					
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00	Off	Off																				
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11	On	On																				
K	1	<p>Copyright 0 - Audio is not copyrighted 1 - Audio is copyrighted</p>																				
L	1	<p>Original 0 - Copy of original media 1 - Original media</p>																				
M	2	<p>Emphasis 00 - none 01 - 50/15 ms 10 - reserved 11 - CCIT J.17</p>																				

1) 每帧的播放时间: 无论帧长是多少, 每帧的播放时间都是 26ms;

2) 数据帧大小:

```
FrameSize = ((MPEGVersion == MPEG1 ? 144 : 72) * Bitrate) / SamplingRate) +  
PaddingBit
```

```
例如: Bitrate = 128000, SamplingRate = 44100, PaddingBit = 1  
FrameSize = (144 * 128000) / 44100 + 1 = 417 bytes
```

2. MAIN_DATA:

MAIN_DATA 部分长度是否变化决定于 FRAMEHEADER 的 bit rate 是否变化, 一首 MP3 歌曲, 它有三个版本: 96Kbps (96 千比特位每秒)、128Kbps 和 192Kbps。Kbps (比特位速率), 表明了音乐每秒的数据量, Kbps 值越高, 音质越好, 文件也越大, MP3 标准规定, 不变的 bit rate 的 MP3 文件称作 CBR, 大多数 MP3 文件都是 CBR 的, 而变化的 bit rate 的 MP3 文件称作 VBR, 每个 FRAME 的长度都可能是变化的。下面是 CBR 和 VBR 的不同点:

CBR: 固定位率的 FRAME 的大小也是固定的 (公式如上所述), 只要知道文件总长度, 和帧长即可由播放每帧需 26ms 计算得出 mp3 播放的总时间, 也可通过计数帧的个数控制快进、快退慢放等操作。

VBR: VBR 是 XING 公司推出的算法, 所以在 MP3 的 FRAME 里会有 "XING" 这个关键字 (现在很多流行的小软件也可以进行 VBR 压缩, 它们是否遵守这个约定, 那就不得而知了), 它存放在 MP3 文件中的第一个有效 FRAME 里, 它标识了这个 MP3 文件是 VBR 的。同时第一个 FRAME 里存放了 MP3 文件的 FRAME 的总个数, 这就很容易获得了播放总时间, 同时还有 100 个字节存放了播放总时间的 100 个时间分段的 FRAME 的 INDEX, 假设 4 分钟的 MP3 歌曲, 240S, 分成 100 段, 每两个相邻 INDEX 的时间差就是 2.4S, 所以通过这个 INDEX, 只要前后处理少数的 FRAME, 就能快速找出我们需要快进的 FRAME 头, 可参考下文:

This system was created to minimize file lengths and to preserve sound quality.

Higher frequencies generally needs more space for encoding (that's why many codecs cut all frequencies above 16kHz) and lower tones requires less. So if some part of song doesn't consist of higher tones then using e.g. 192kbps is wasting of space. It should be enough to use only e.g. 96kbps.

And it is the principle of VBR. Codec looks over frame and then choose bit rate suitable for its sound quality.

It sounds perfect but it brings some problems:

If you want to jump over 2 minutes in song, it is not a problem with CBR because you are able simply count amount of Bytes, which is necessary to skip. But it is impossible with VBR. Frame lengths should be arbitrary so you have to either go frame by frame and counts (time consuming and very unpractical) or use another mechanism for approximate count.

If you want to cut 5 minutes from the middle of VBR file (all we know CDs where last song takes 10 minutes but 5 minutes is a pure silence, HELL!) problems are the same.

Result? VBR files are more difficult for controlling and adjusting. And I don't like feelings that sound quality changes in every moment. And many codecs have problems with creation VBR in good quality.

Personally I can't see any reason why to use VBR - I don't give a fuck if size of one CD in MP3 is 55 MB with CBR or 51 MB with VBR. But everybody has a different taste... some people prefer VBR.

VBR File Structure

It's the same as for CBR. But the first frame doesn't contain audio data and it is used for special information about VBR file.

Structure of the first frame:

Byte	Content															
0-3	<p>Standard audio frame header (as described above). Mostly it contains values FF FB 30 4C, from which you can count FrameLen = 156 Bytes. And that's exactly enough space for storing VBR info.</p> <p>This header contains some important information valid for the whole file:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MPEG (MPEG1 or MPEG2) - SAMPLING rate frequency index - CHANNEL (JointStereo etc.) 															
4-x	<p>Not used till string "Xing" (58 69 6E 67). This string is used as a main VBR file identifier. If it is not found, file is supposed to be CBR. This string can be placed at different locations according to values of MPEG and CHANNEL (ya, these from a few lines upwards :)</p>															
36-39	"Xing" for MPEG1 and CHANNEL != mono (mostly used)															
21-24	"Xing" for MPEG1 and CHANNEL == mono															
21-24	"Xing" for MPEG2 and CHANNEL != mono															
13-16	"Xing" for MPEG2 and CHANNEL == mono															
	<p>After "Xing" string there are placed flags, number of frames in file and a size of file in Bytes. Each of these items has 4 Bytes and it is stored as 'int' number in memory. The first is the most significant Byte and the last is the least.</p> <p>Following schema is for MPEG1 and CHANNEL != mono:</p>															
40-43	<p>Flags</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00 00 00 01</td> <td>Frames Flag</td> <td>set if value for number of frames in file is stored</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00 00 00 02</td> <td>Bytes Flag</td> <td>set if value for filesize in Bytes is stored</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00 00 00 04</td> <td>TOC Flag</td> <td>set if values for TOC (see below) are stored</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00 00 00 08</td> <td>VBR Scale Flag</td> <td>set if values for VBR scale are stored</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>All these values can be stored simultaneously.</p>	Value	Name	Description	00 00 00 01	Frames Flag	set if value for number of frames in file is stored	00 00 00 02	Bytes Flag	set if value for filesize in Bytes is stored	00 00 00 04	TOC Flag	set if values for TOC (see below) are stored	00 00 00 08	VBR Scale Flag	set if values for VBR scale are stored
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00 00 00 08	VBR Scale Flag	set if values for VBR scale are stored														
44-47	<p>Frames</p> <p>Number of frames in file (including the first info one)</p>															
48-51	<p>Bytes</p> <p>File length in Bytes</p>															
52-151	<p>TOC (Table of Contents)</p> <p>Contains of 100 indexes (one Byte length) for easier lookup in file. Approximately solves problem with moving inside file.</p> <p>Each Byte has a value according this formula: $(TOC[i] / 256) * fileLenInBytes$</p> <p>So if song lasts eg. 240 sec. and you want to jump to 60. sec. (and file is 5 000 000 Bytes length) you can use:</p>															

$TOC[(60/240)*100] = TOC[25]$

and corresponding Byte in file is then approximately at:

$(TOC[25]/256) * 5000000$

If you want to trim VBR file you should also reconstruct Frames, Bytes and TOC properly.

152-155 VBR Scale

I dont know exactly system of storing of this values but this item probably doesnt have deeper meaning.

三 · ID3v1

ID3V1 比较简单，它是存放在 MP3 文件的末尾，用 16 进制的编辑器打开一个 MP3 文件，查看其末尾的 128 个顺序存放字节，数据结构定义如下：

```
typedef struct tagID3V1
{
    char Header[3];          /*标签头必须是"TAG"否则认为没有标签*/
    char Title[30];         /*标题*/
    char Artist[30];        /*作者*/
    char Album[30];         /*专集*/
    char Year[4];           /*出品年代*/
    char Comment[28];       /*备注*/
    char reserve;           /*保留，一定为 0*/
    char track;             /*音轨*/
    char Genre;             /*类型*/
}ID3V1, *pID3V1;
```

ID3V1 的各项信息都是顺序存放，没有任何标识将其分开，比如标题信息不足 30 个字节，则使用'\0' 补足，否则将造成信息错误。Genre 使用原码表示，对照表如下：

```
/* Standard genres */
0="Blues";
1="Classic Rock";
2="Country";
3="Dance";
4="Disco";
5="Funk";
6="Grunge";
7="Hip-Hop";
8="Jazz";
9="Metal";
10="New Age";
11="Oldies";
12="Other";
13="Pop";
14="R&B";
15="Rap";
16="Reggae";
17="Rock";
18="Techno";
19="Industrial";
20="Alternative";
21="Sky";
22="Death Metal";
23="Pranks";
24="Soundtrack";
25="Euro-Techno";
```

26="Ambient";
27="Trip-Hop";
28="Vocal";
29="Jazz + Funk";
30="Fusion";
31="Trance";
32="Classical";
33="Instrumental";
34="Acid";
35="House";
36="Game";
37="Sound Clip";
38="Gospel";
39="Noise";
40="Alter Rock";
41="Bass";
42="Soul";
43="Punk";
44="Space";
45="Meditative";
46="Instrumental Pop";
47="Instrumental Rock";
48="Ethnic";
49="Gothic";
50="Dark wave";
51="Techno-Industrial";
52="Electronic";
53="Pop-Folk";
54="Euro dance";
55="Dream";
56="Southern Rock";
57="Comedy";
58="Cult";
59="Gangsta";
60="Top40";
61="Christian Rap";
62="Pop/Funk";
63="Jungle";
64="Native American";
65="Cabaret";
66="New Wave";
67="Psychedelic";
68="Rave";
69="Show tunes";
70="Trailer";
71="Lo - Fi";

72="Tribal";
73="Acid Punk";
74="Acid Jazz";
75="Polka";
76="Retro";
77="Musical";
78="Rock & Roll";
79="Hard Rock";
/* Extended genres */
80="Folk";
81="Folk-Rock";
82="National Folk";
83="Swing";
84="Fast Fusion";
85="Bebop";
86="Latin";
87="Revival";
88="Celtic";
89="Bluegrass";
90="Avant-garde";
91="Gothic Rock";
92="Progressive Rock";
93="Psychedelic Rock";
94="Symphonic Rock";
95="Slow Rock";
96="Big Band";
97="Chorus";
98="Easy Listening";
99="Acoustic";
100="Humor";
101="Speech";
102="Chanson";
103="Opera";
104="Chamber Music";
105="Sonata";
106="Symphony";
107="Booty Bass";
108="Primus";
109="Porn Groove";
110="Satire";
111="Slow Jam";
112="Club";
113="Tango";
114="Samba";
115="Folklore";
116="Ballad";

117="Power Ballad";
118="Rhythmic Soul";
119="Freestyle";
120="Duet";
121="Punk Rock";
122="Drum Solo";
123="Acapella";
124="Euro-House";
125="Dance Hall";
126="Goa";
127="Drum & Bass";
128="Club-House";
129="Hardcore";
130="Terror";
131="India";
132="Britpop";
133="Negerpunk";
134="PolskPunk";
135="Beat";
136="ChristianGangstaRap";
137="Heavy Metal";
138="Black Metal";
139="Crossover";
140="Contemporary Christian";
141="Christian Rock";
142="Merengue";
143="Salsa";
144="Trash Metal";
145="Anime";
146="JPop";
147="Synthpop";

四 · ID3V2

ID3V2 到现在一共有 4 个版本，但流行的播放软件一般只支持第 3 版，既 ID3v2.3。由于 ID3V1 记录在 MP3 文件的末尾，ID3V2 就只好记录在 MP3 文件的首部了(如果有一天发布 ID3V3，真不知道该记录在哪里)。也正是由于这个原因，对 ID3V2 的操作比 ID3V1 要慢。而且 ID3V2 结构比 ID3V1 的结构要复杂得多，但比前者全面且可以伸缩和扩展。

下面就介绍一下 ID3V2.3。

每个 ID3V2.3 的标签都是一个标签头和若干个标签帧或一个扩展标签头组成。关于曲目的信息如标题、作者等都存放在不同的标签帧中，扩展标签头和标签帧并不是必要的，但每个标签至少要有一个标签帧。标签头和标签帧一起顺序存放在 MP3 文件的首部。

1、标签头

在文件的首部顺序记录 10 个字节的 ID3V2.3 的头部。数据结构如下：

```
char Header[3];      /*必须为"ID3"否则认为标签不存在*/
char Ver;           /*版本号 ID3V2.3 就记录 3*/
char Revision;     /*副版本号此版本记录为 0*/
char Flag;         /*存放标志的字节，这个版本只定义了三位，稍后详细解说*/
char Size[4];      /*标签大小，包括标签头的 10 个字节和所有的标签帧的大小*/
```

1) .标志字节

标志字节一般为 0，定义如下：

abc00000

a -- 表示是否使用 **Unsynchronisation**

(这个单词不知道是什么意思，字典里也没有找到，一般不设置)

b -- 表示是否有扩展头部，一般没有(至少 **Winamp** 没有记录)，所以一般也不设置

c -- 表示是否为测试标签(99.99%的标签都不是测试用的啦，所以一般也不设置)

2) .标签大小

一共四个字节，但每个字节只用 7 位，最高位不使用恒为 0。所以格式如下

0xxxxxxx, 0xxxxxxx, 0xxxxxxx, 0xxxxxxx

计算大小时要将 0 去掉，得到一个 28 位的二进制数，就是标签大小(不懂为什么要这样做)，计算公式如下：

```
int total_size;
total_size = (Size[0]&0x7F) *0x200000
            +(Size[1]&0x7F) *0x400
            +(Size[2]&0x7F) *0x80
            +(Size[3]&0x7F);
```

2、标签帧

每个标签帧都有一个 10 个字节的帧头和至少一个字节的固定长度的内容组成。它们也是顺序存放在文件中，和标签头和其他的标签帧也没有特殊的字符分隔。得到一个完整的帧的内容只有从帧头中的到内容大小后才能读出，读取时要注意大小，不要将其他帧的内容或帧头读入。

帧头的定义如下：

```
char FrameID[4];    /*用四个字符标识一个帧，说明其内容，稍后有常用的标识对照表*/
char Size[4];       /*帧内容的大小，不包括帧头，不得小于 1*/
char Flags[2];      /*存放标志，只定义了 6 位，稍后详细解说*/
```

1) .帧标识

用四个字符标识一个帧，说明一个帧的内容含义，常用的对照如下：

TIT2 标题 表示内容为这首歌的标题，下同
TPE1 作者
TALB 专集
TRCK 音轨（格式：**N/M**，其中 **N** 为专集中的第 **N** 首，**M** 为专集中共 **M** 首，**N** 和 **M** 为 **ASCII** 码表示的数字
TYER 年代 是用 **ASCII** 码表示的数字
TCOM 类型 直接用字符串表示
COMM 备注 格式：**"eng\0 备注内容"**，其中 **eng** 表示备注所使用的自然语言

2) .大小

这个可没有标签头的算法那么麻烦，每个字节的 8 位全用，格式如下

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

算法如下：

```
int FSize;
FSize = Size[0]*0x100000000
        +Size[1]*0x10000
        +Size[2]*0x100
        +Size[3];
```

3) .标志

只定义了 6 位，另外的 10 位为 0，但大部分的情况下 16 位都为 0 就可以了。格式如下：

abc00000 ijk00000

- a-- 标签保护标志，设置时认为此帧作废
- b -- 文件保护标志，设置时认为此帧作废
- c -- 只读标志，设置时认为此帧不能修改(但我没有找到一个软件理会这个标志)
- i -- 压缩标志，设置时一个字节存放两个 **BCD** 码表示数字
- j -- 加密标志(没有见过哪个 **MP3** 文件的标签用了加密)
- k -- 组标志，设置时说明此帧和其他的某帧是一组

值得一提的是 **winamp** 在保存和读取帧内容的时候会在内容前面加个 '\0'，并把这个字节计算在帧内容的大小中。

详细的情况可以到 <http://www.id3.org/> 查询，对于 **ID3V1** 和 **ID3V2** 的读写，我用 **DELPHI** 写了两个类来实现，可以写信给我索取 q.d.zhang@sohu.com

附：帧标识的含义

4. Declared ID3v2 frames

The following frames are declared in this draft.

AENC Audio encryption
APIC Attached picture
COMM Comments
COMR Commercial frame

ENCR Encryption method registration
EQUA Equalization
ETCO Event timing codes
GEOB General encapsulated object
GRID Group identification registration
IPLS Involved people list
LINK Linked information
MCDI Music CD identifier
MLLT MPEG location lookup table
OWNE Ownership frame
PRIV Private frame
PCNT Play counter
POPM Popularimeter
POSS Position synchronisation frame
RBUF Recommended buffer size
RVAD Relative volume adjustment
RVRB Reverb
SYLT Synchronized lyric/text
SYTC Synchronized tempo codes
TALB Album/Movie/Show title
TBPM BPM (beats per minute)
TCOM Composer
TCON Content type
TCOP Copyright message
TDAT Date
TDLY Playlist delay
TENC Encoded by
TEXT Lyricist/Text writer
TFLT File type
TIME Time
TIT1 Content group description
TIT2 Title/songname/content description
TIT3 Subtitle/Description refinement
TKEY Initial key
TLAN Language(s)
TLEN Length
TMED Media type
TOAL Original album/movie/show title
TOFN Original filename
TOLY Original lyricist(s)/text writer(s)
TOPE Original artist(s)/performer(s)
TORY Original release year
TOWN File owner/licensee
TPE1 Lead performer(s)/Soloist(s)
TPE2 Band/orchestra/accompaniment
TPE3 Conductor/performer refinement

TPE4 Interpreted, remixed, or otherwise modified by
TPOS Part of a set
TPUB Publisher
TRCK Track number/Position in set
TRDA Recording dates
TRSN Internet radio station name
TRSO Internet radio station owner
TSIZ Size
TSRC ISRC (international standard recording code)
TSSE Software/Hardware and settings used for encoding
TYER Year
TXXX User defined text information frame
UFID Unique file identifier
USER Terms of use
USLT Unsynchronized lyric/text transcription
WCOM Commercial information
WCOP Copyright/Legal information
WOAF Official audio file webpage
WOAR Official artist/performer webpage
WOAS Official audio source webpage
WORS Official internet radio station homepage
WPAY Payment
WPUB Publishers official webpage
WXXX User defined URL link frame