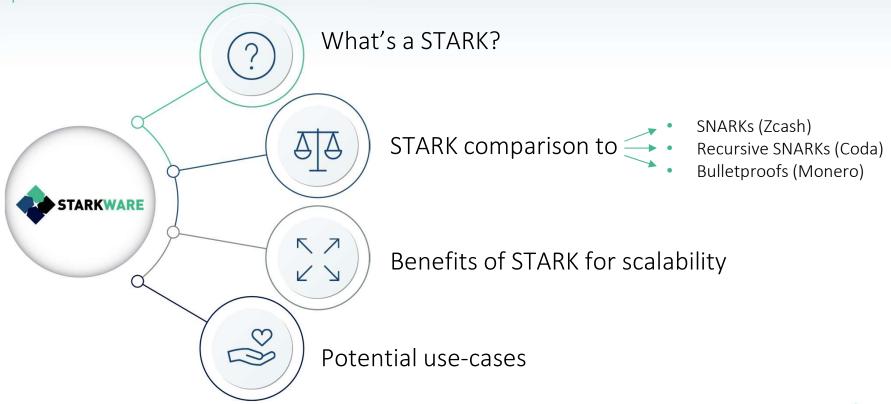




State of the STARK

Eli Ben-Sasson, Chief Scientist (East) | October 2018

Overview





Proofs of Computational Integrity

INTEGRITY

The quality of being honest (Dictionary)



Proofs of Computational Integrity

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The quality of being honest (Dictionary)

COMPUTATIONAL INTEGRITY

The quality of a computation being executed honestly



Proofs of Computational Integrity

INTEGRITY

The quality of being honest (Dictionary)

COMPUTATIONAL INTEGRITY

The quality of a computation being executed honestly

Grocery receipts are proofs of computational integrity

- Verification via naive re-execution of computation
- Proof is (i) deterministic, (ii) error free, (iii) one-shot (non-interactive)
- Modern CI proofs have (i) randomness, (ii) small error, (iii) interaction; in return, offer many benefits...

Welcome to Lee's Food Market 31 Riverside Drive

Bag rice	900 grams	3.29
Eggs brown 1 dozen		2.19
Fish	400 gm@\$11 kg.	4.40
3 bananas	800 gm@\$1.30 kg.	1.04
Loaf of bread		2.89
1 chicken	1.214 kg.	8.00

SUBTOTAL	\$21.81
HST	0.00
TOTAL	\$21.81

TRANSACTION RECORD #53278

DATE 09/22/2014 TIME 4.25 LANE

THANK YOU FOR SHOPPING AT LEE'S



Invented by Goldwasser, Micali, Rackoff in 1985:

Welcome to Lee's Food Market 31 Riverside Drive

Rag rice

Dag nice	300 grams	3.29
Eggs brown 1 dozen		2.19
Fish	400 gm@\$11 kg.	4.40
3 bananas	800 gm@\$1.30 kg.	1.04
Loaf of bread		2.89
1 chicken	1.214 kg.	8.00

900 grams

SUBTOTAL \$21.81 HST 0.00 TOTAL \$21.81

TRANSACTION RECORD #53278

DATE 09/22/2014 TIME 4.25 LANE 4

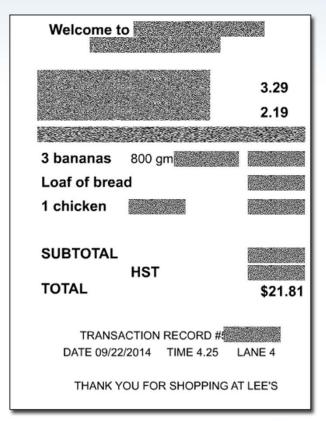
THANK YOU FOR SHOPPING AT LEE'S



2 20

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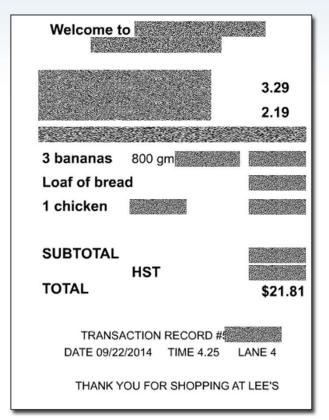
Zero knowledge (ZK): private inputs are shielded





Invented by Goldwasser, Micali, Rackoff in 1985:

- **Zero knowledge (ZK):** private inputs are shielded
- **Scalability:** for computation lasting T cycles, proofs
 - generated in ~ T cycles (quasi-linear in T), and
 - verified exponentially faster than T (~ log T cycles)
- Universality (Turing Completeness): apply to any computation



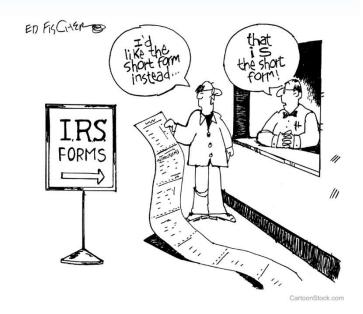


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Examples of things one can prove:

- Paid taxes on all my cryptocurrency tx's for 2017
- Control at least 10 ETH as of today
- Crypto exchange is in the black as of today (pf of solvency)
- **)** ..







Many flavors of proof systems

Variety of theoretical constructions (past 30 yrs)

PCP based, linear PCPs, elliptic curve+pairing based succinct NIZKs, quadratic span/arithmetic programs (QAP/QSP), interactive oracle proofs (IOP), ...



Many flavors of proof systems

Variety of theoretical constructions (past 30 yrs)

PCP based, linear PCPs, elliptic curve+pairing based succinct NIZKs, quadratic span/arithmetic programs (QAP/QSP), interactive oracle proofs (IOP), ...

...and implementations (past 5 yrs)

Pinocchio, libsnark, zcash, pepper, ligero, bulletproofs, libstark, aurora, ...

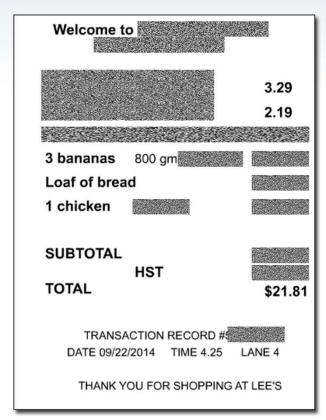
See <u>zkp.science</u>



zk-STARK definition

A proof system is a zk-STARK if it satisfies:

- zk zero knowledge: private inputs are shielded
- S Scalable: proofs for CI of computation lasting T cycles are
 - generated in roughly T cycles (quasi-linear in T), and
 - verified exponentially faster than T (roughly log T cycles)
- Transparent: verifier messages are random coins; no trusted setup
- AR ARgument of Knowledge: proof can be generated only by party knowing private input (formally: an efficient procedure can extract the secrets from a prover)

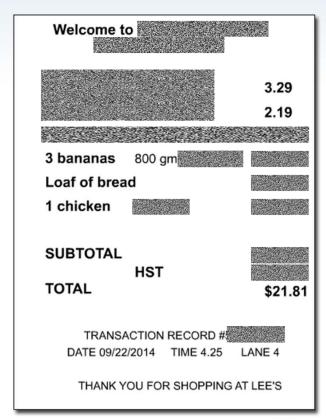




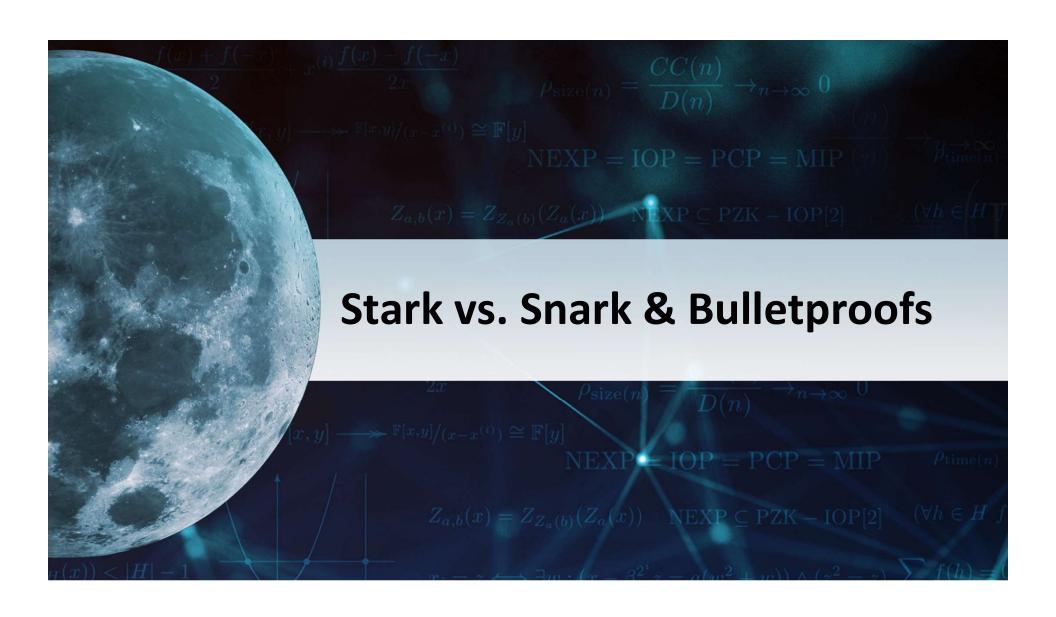
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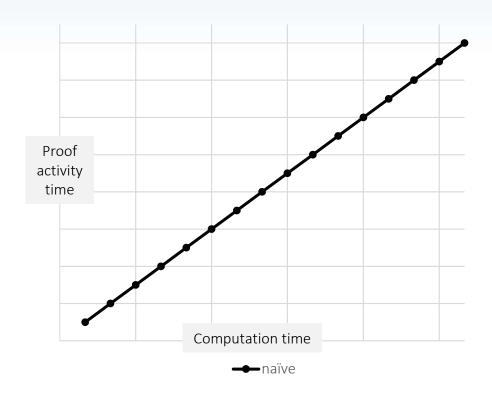
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- AR ARgument of Knowledge: proof can be generated only by party knowing private input (formally: an efficient procedure can extract the secrets from a prover)
- STARKs may be interactive (use blockchain as source of transparent randomness), gives shorter & safer proofs
- 1st STARK: <u>SCI-POC</u> [BCG+16]; 1st zk-STARK: <u>libstark</u> [BBHR18]







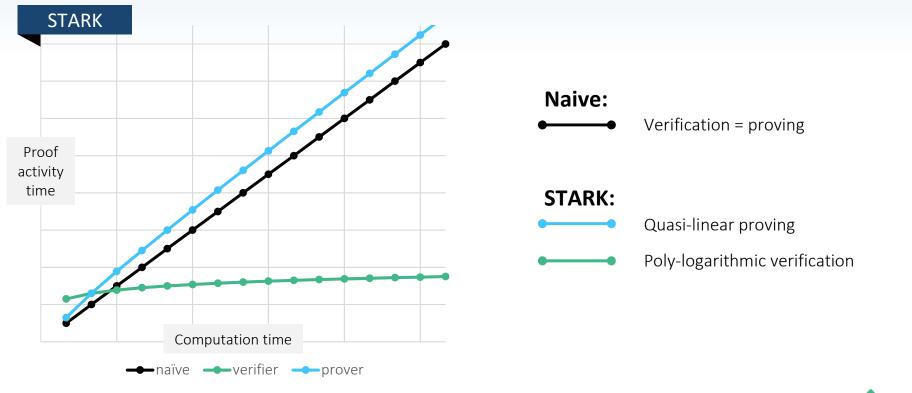
Scalability - Stark vs naive verification



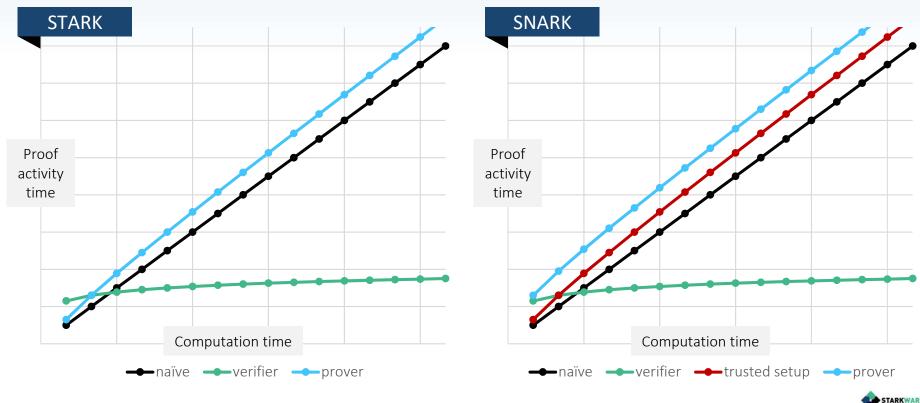
Naive:

Verification = proving

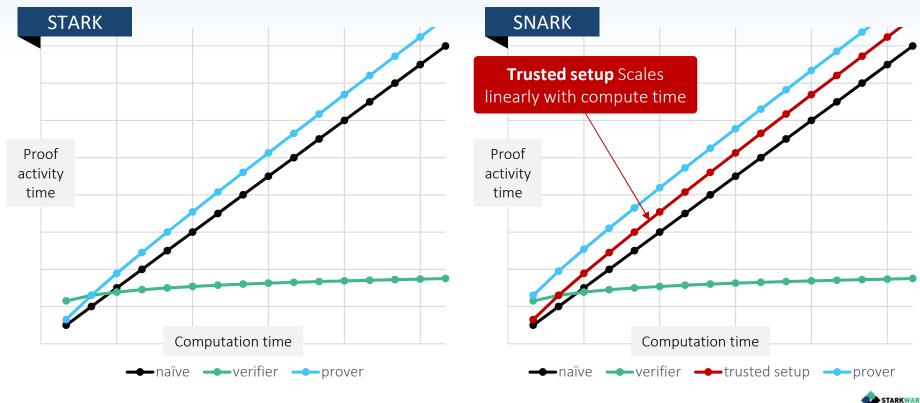
Scalability - Stark vs naive verification



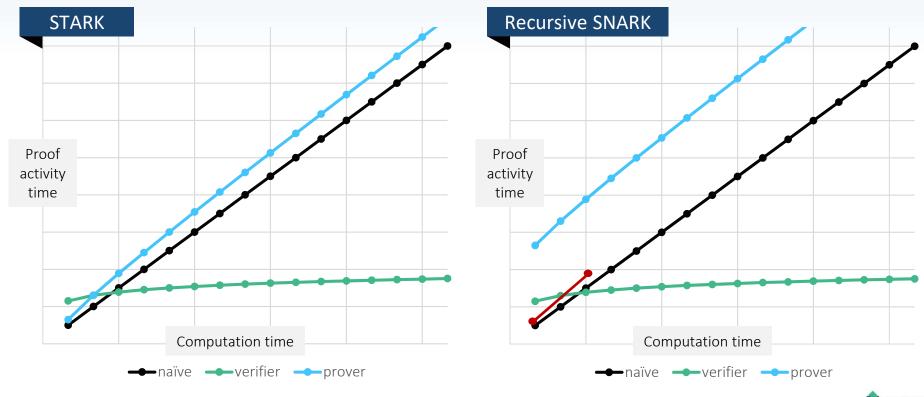
Scalability - Stark vs Snark (Zcash)



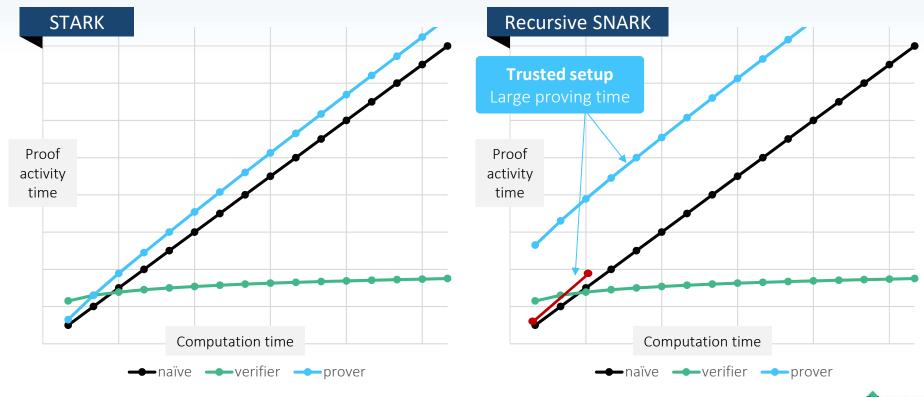
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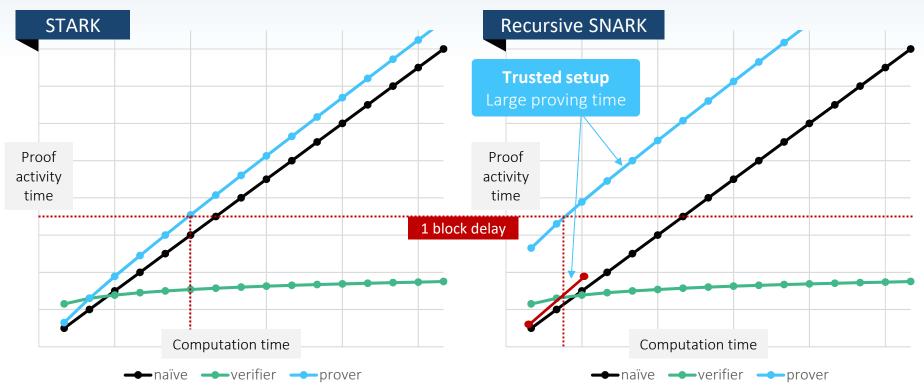
Scalability - Stark vs recursive Snark (Coda)



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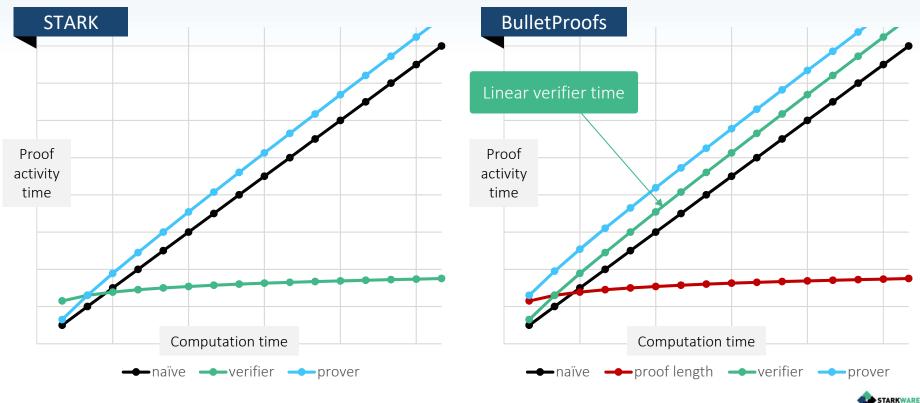
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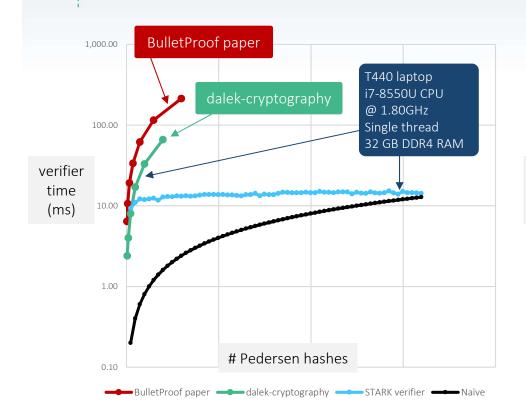
Stark vs BulletProofs (Monero)

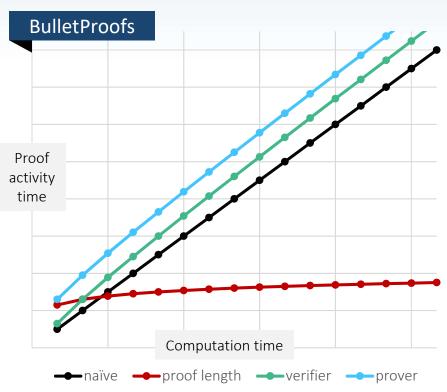


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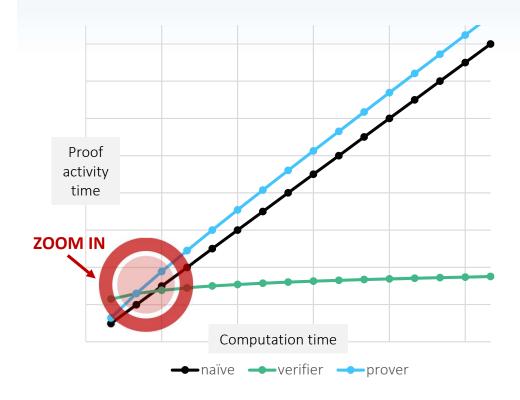


STARK vs BulletProofs verification measurements





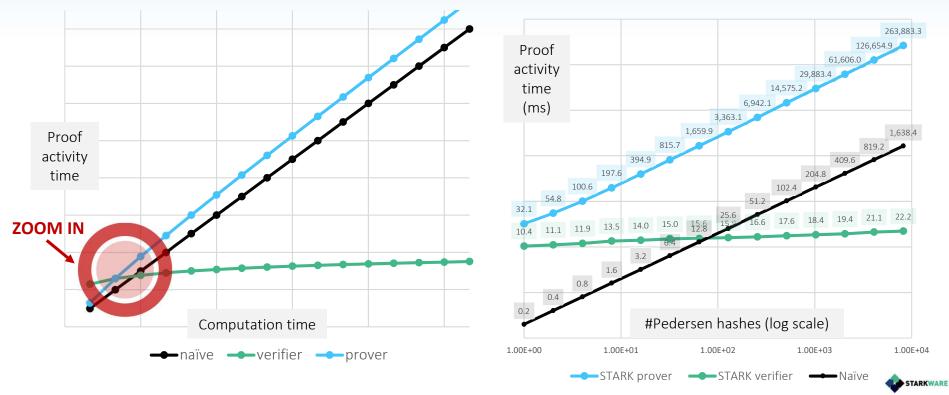
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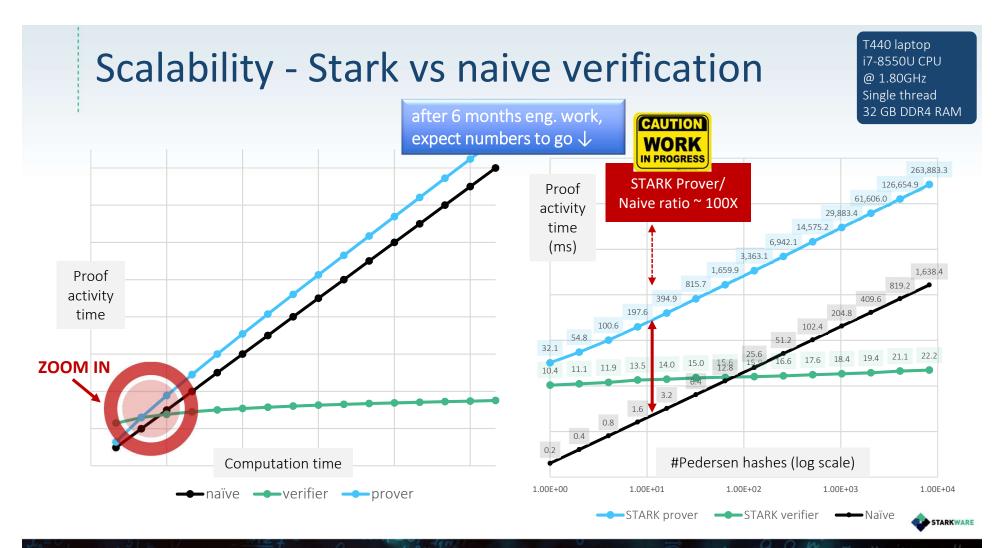




Scalability - Stark vs naive verification

T440 laptop i7-8550U CPU @ 1.80GHz Single thread 32 GB DDR4 RAM





Virtues of Transparency (no trusted setup)

Eliminate single point of failure (trusted setup) Facilitates continuous deployment of minor upgrades Reduces trust assumption: nothing up your sleeve, no need to trust setup ceremony

Additional virtues of reliance on symmetric cryptography

- Post-quantum security
- --• Faster proving and verification time
 - Simpler, more reliable trust assumptions (CRH/Fiat-Shamir)
- Reliance on "old" peer-reviewed principles (PCP Theorem, interactive knowledge extractors, ...)



STARK for Scalability

Trust Assumptions

ZK-STARK



ZK-SNARK



Bulletproof



Crypto Assumptions

ZK-STARK

ZK-SNARK

Bulletproof



Quantum Safety

ZK-STARK



ZK-SNARK



Bulletproof



ZK-STARK















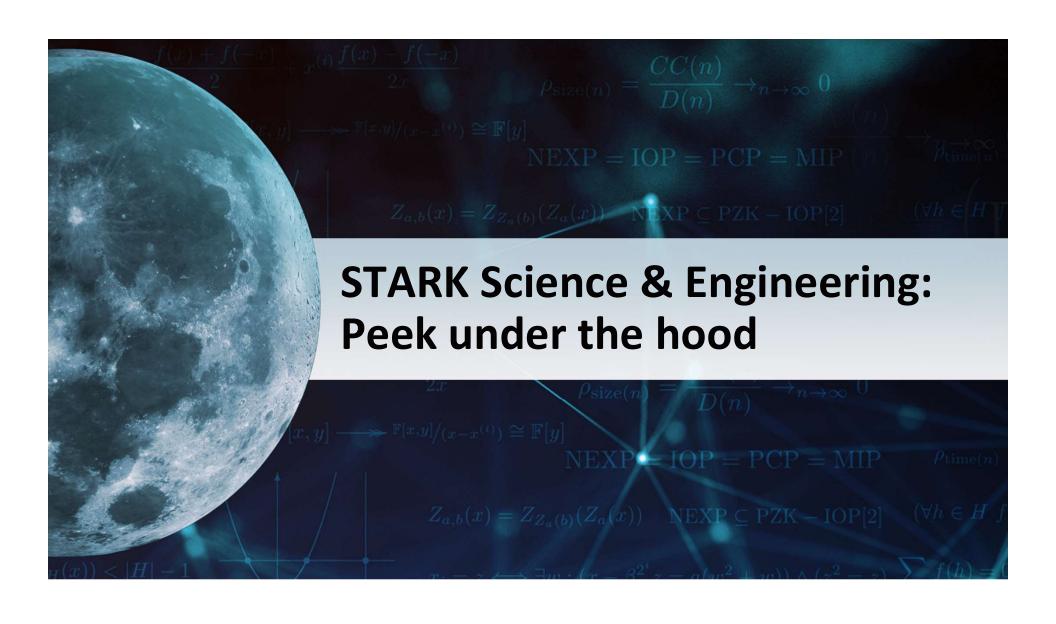




STARK for Scalability: Space

Runtime Comparison	ZK-STARK 🌣 🌞 🕸	ZK-SNARK 🛇 💝 🎉	Bulletproof 🍣 🌞 🕸
1 Tx	500kb 80kb 45 kb (yet to identify lower bound)	Tx: 200 byte Key: 50 MB	1.5 kb
10K Tx	190kb 135 k (yet to identify lower bound)	Tx: 200 byte Key: 500 GB	2.5 kb





How to build efficient STARKs?

Convert computation to Algebraic Intermediate Representation (AIR)

Generalization of R1CS constraints (used by SNARKs) State of computation is sequence of field elements

Program expressed as set of polynomial relations over consecutive states

Then apply more crypto+algebra ...

Long term

tool-chain converting programs to AIRs

Mid term

domain specific languages for composing crypto-primitives

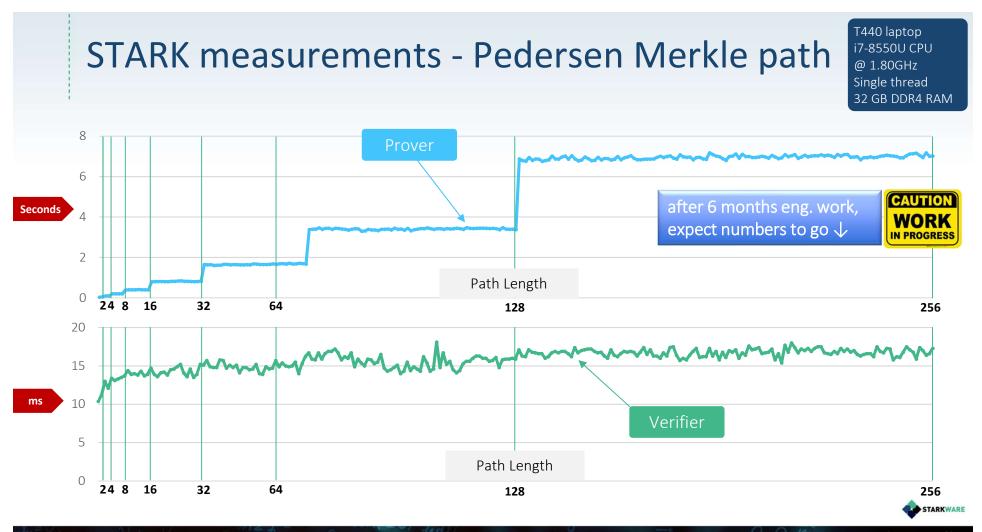
Short term

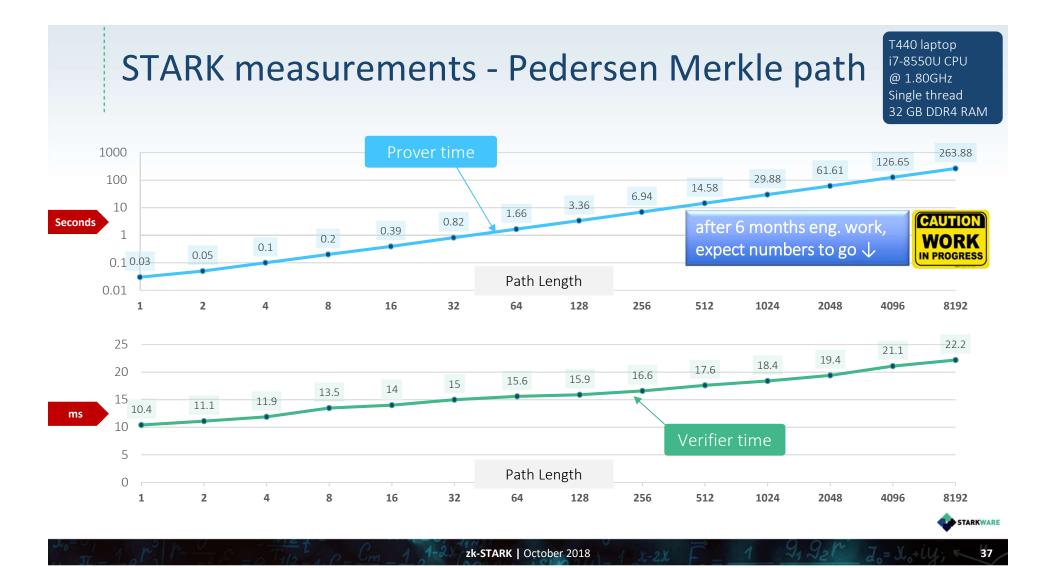
hand-optimize AIRs for specific computations



Example: Pedersen Merkle path

StarkWare's first Let's examine Useful for.. Statement proved major milestone the numbers I know a leaf in • Shielded Txs (major implementing Merkle-tree of depth STARK for this component in Zcash d with Merkle root r Sapling circuit) Verifiable Delay Functions (VDFs) • Scalability solutions (more on this later)





STARK measurements - Pedersen Merkle path



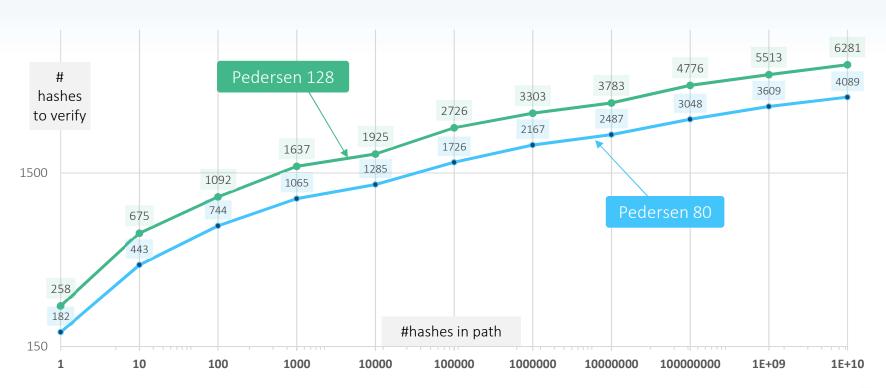




STARK verifier complexity

after 6 months eng. work, expect numbers to go ↓









1st T4T: Ethereum Foundation grant update

2-year performance and milestone-based grant

Requested
Milestone: STARK
proofs at rate of
100 hash/sec on
quad-core

Latest: 100 Pedersens/3 sec on single thread of this laptop (1.8Ghz)







STARK-friendly hash functions

Defined complexity parameters of STARK friendly primitives Designed by *Dr. Tomer Ashur & Siemen Dhooghe*, Scientific supervision by *Prof. Vincent Rijmen* (co-inventor of Rijndael/AES cypher standard), see <u>Tomer's blog</u>

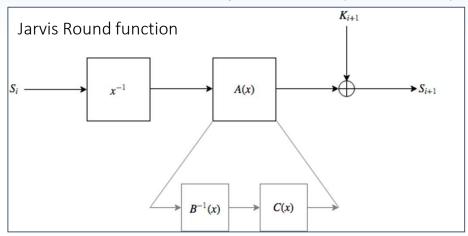
- Rijndael/AES-based constructions (over binary fields)
- Jarvis STARKfriendly cypher candidate
- Friday STARK-friendly hash candidate, ~25X STARK-friendlier than Pedersen
- Next: expert+community review, including cypher-breaking competition

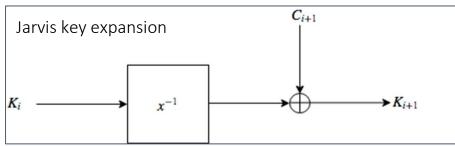


1st T4T: Ethereum Foundation grant update

Images from Dr. Tomer Ashur's blog:

www.esat.kuleuven.be/cosic/jarvis-and-friday-stark-friendly-cryptographic-primitives/











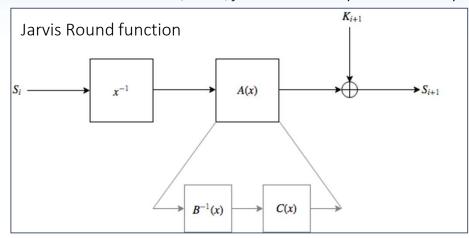
- Jarvis is a cypher, Friday is its hash (Miyaguchi-Perneel)
- Jarvis defined over GF(2²ⁿ) for n-bit security
- # rounds TBD, between 6 to 10
- B(X), C(X): quartic linearized permutation polynomials
- Security relies on Rijndael-style analysis
- Jarvis is not prime-field friendly (not SNARK/BP friendly)

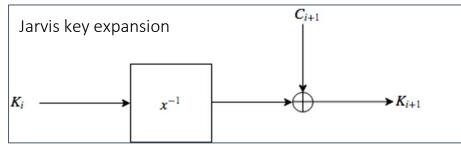


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To support STARK, Jarvis, Friday, need

- EVM opcodes for binary field +, *, /
- EVM opcodes for blake, Friday
- We'll submit an EIP request



How to build efficient STARKs?

Convert computation to Algebraic Intermediate Representation (AIR)

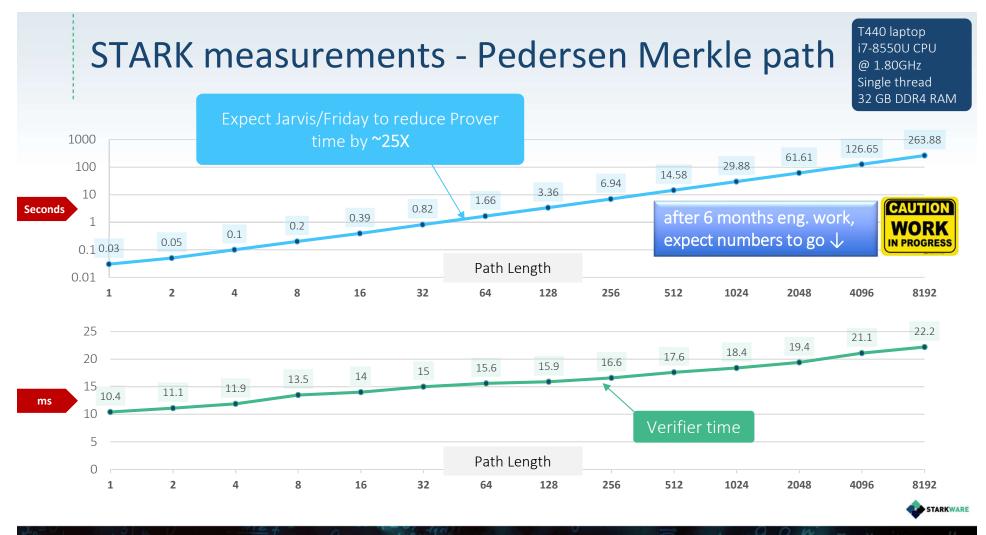
Generalization of R1CS constraints (used by SNARKs)

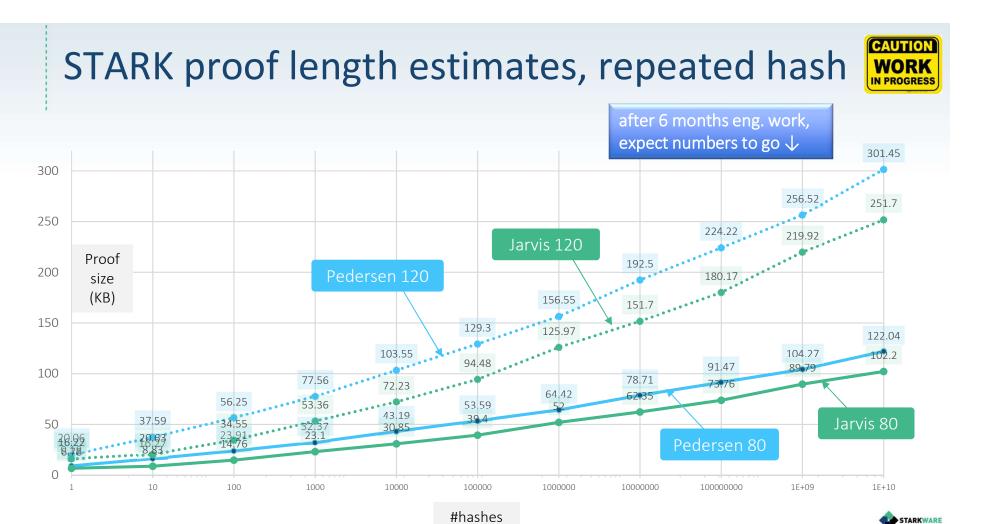
State of computation is sequence of field elements

Algebraic Execution Trace (AET) captures computation:

	security	width	cycles	degree	w*c*d
SHA2	128	56	3762	11	2,317,392
Rijdael 160	80	68	58	8	31,552
Pedersen	128	4	256	2	2,048
MimC	128	1	70-80	3	210 - 240
Friday	128	5	6-10	2	60 - 100













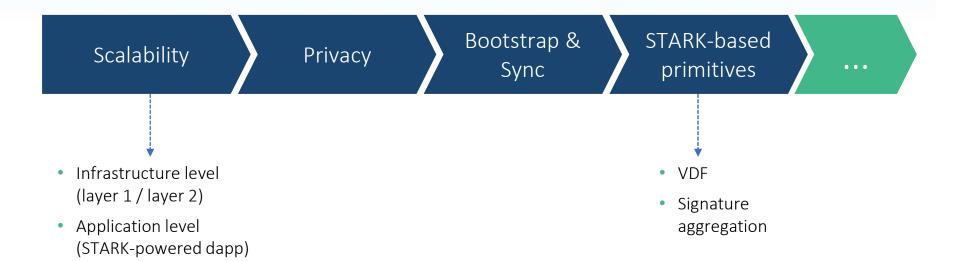




STARK Use Cases

Avihu Levy, Head of Product | October 2018

Potential Uses



Scalability

Scalability

by offchaining:



Batches of simple computations

Verifying 10K Txs costs only 3x of verifying single Tx!

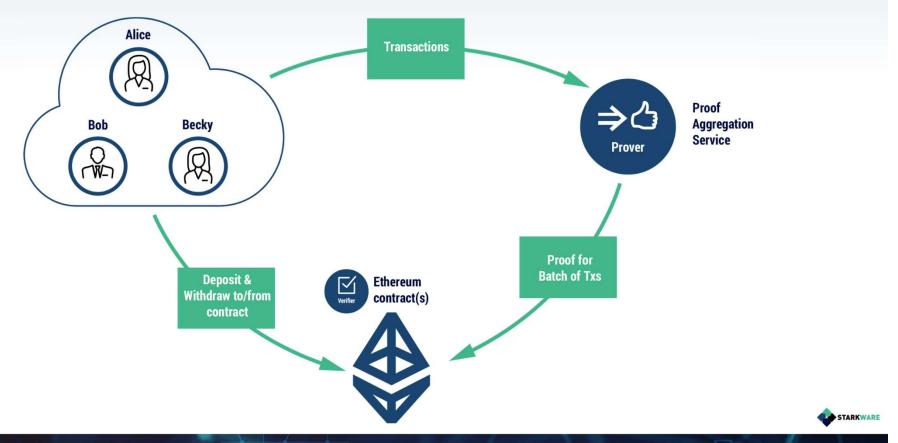
Storage



What's Done On-Chain Vs. Off-Chain?



Scalability by batching



Payment Txs: In a Nutshell



Increase the network throughput (e.g. of Ethereum)

Reduce Tx fees (for native Ether and ERC-20 tokens) Significant saving (> 10X)

Users register to the contract, and only then can interact with one another



Payment Txs: How Is This Achieved?



No need to send and verify signatures

Covered by proof

Less transmission, less computation

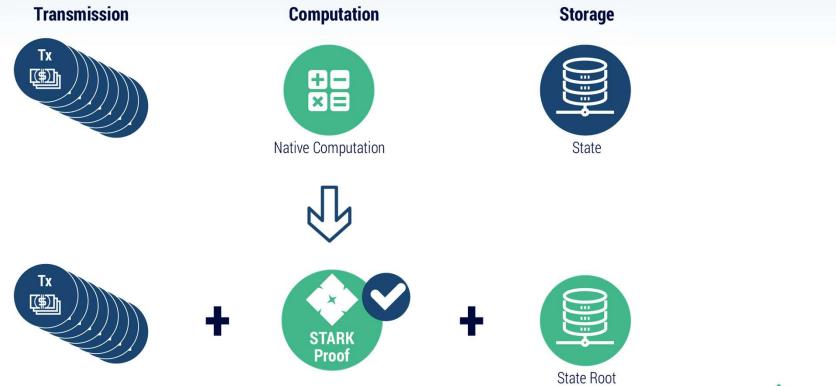
State storage taken off chain, state root stored on-chain

Proof proves state changes Centralization trade-off (unless done by miners)

Increasing network throughput by 1 OOM



Scalability



DEX: In a Nutshell

Provide users with "best of all worlds":



Users keep Low custody of latency their funds

At a negligible blockchain cost

Breaking the gasinduced ceiling on volume/liquidity

Later add (cheap) transfers and shielded Txs through DEX



DEX: How Is This Achieved?



No need to send and verify maker/taker signatures

Covered by proof

Less transmission, less computation

Trader balances taken off chain, state root stored on-chain

Proof proves balance changes

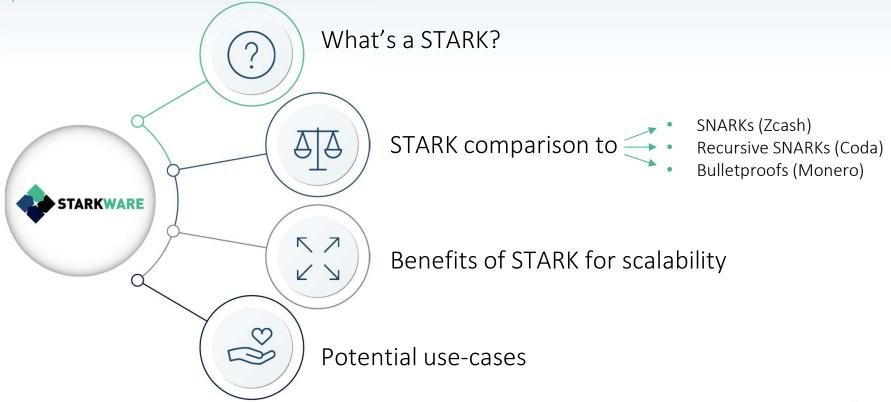
Centralization not an issue in this case

lowering blockchain costs* by 1-2 OOM

*Blockchain costs are currently the dominant DEX costs



Overview





Bootstrap & Sync

Problem:

new clients
bootstrapping
process is heavy,
as well as keeping
your client sync

Solution:

Download a state and a proof for the validity of the state, rather than download & recompute the whole history



Bootstrap & Sync

Block headers for light clients

E.g. (Ethereum): ~500 bytes header, ~3MB headers/day

Instead, a stark proof for block header having X work behind it since genesis/ last known checkpoint

Proof size ~100KB with 20 ms verification time

Full Clients

Prove that the state computed based on previous block state/ genesis block is valid



VDF

Problem:

randomness from block data is hard, if the block creator knows the output of the random function

Solution:

a function that take time to compute, so when fixing the input the output is unknown

We do want a fast verification of the output



VDF

