



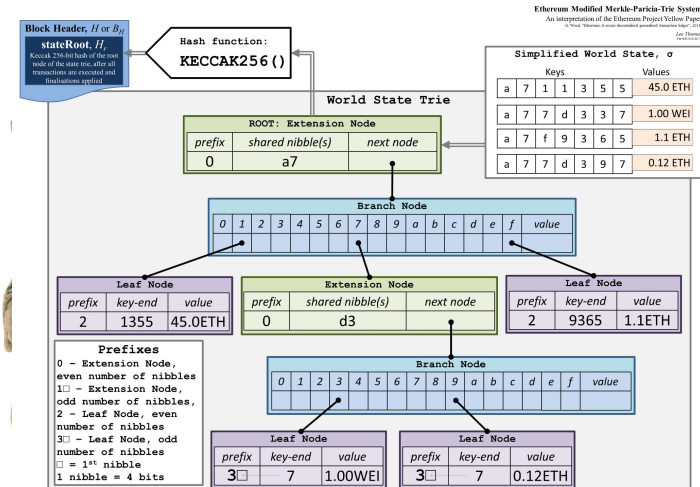
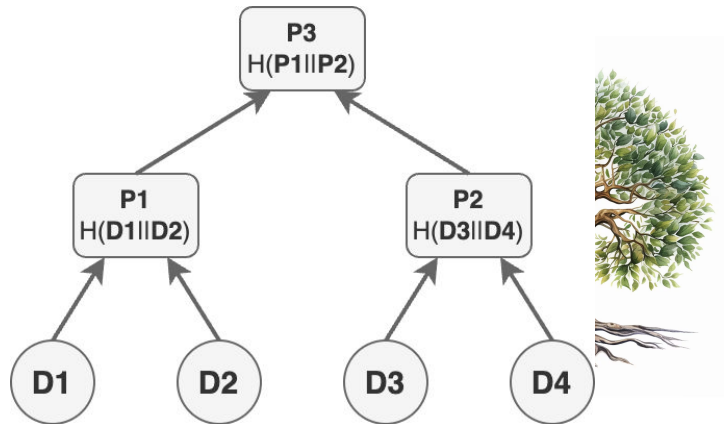
Merkle Proofs When Leaves Leave You Vulnerable

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Trees and Merkle Trees

Various Shapes / Structures



Non-exhaustive checklist

Ensure secure proof of leaves

- Encode / hash the leaf data
- Use domain separation
- Validate leaf index and depth
- Validate proof length
- ...

When Leaves Leave You Vulnerable?

When you don't realize:

They are leaves

MMR: Merkle Mountain Range

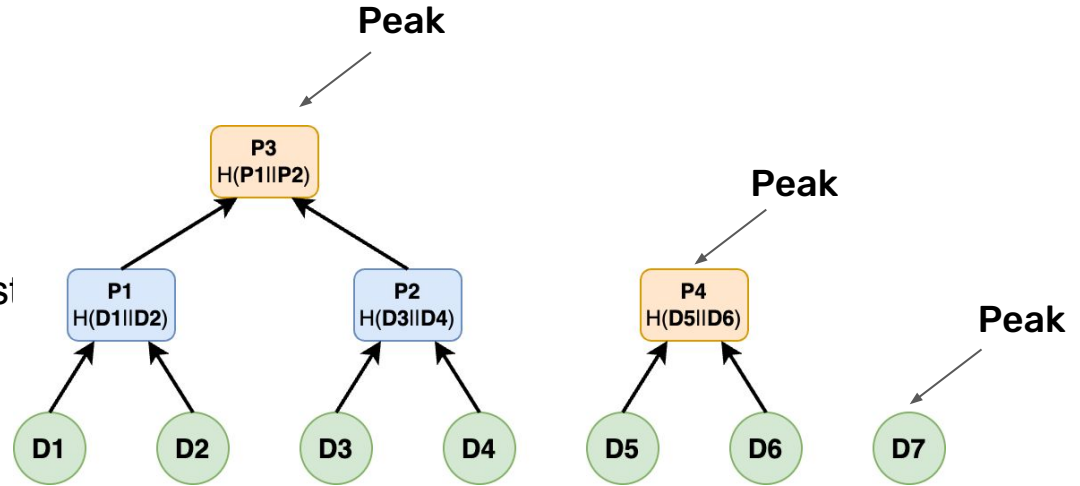
Another Merkle Family Algorithm

What is MMR?

- A group of typical Merkle Trees
- Leaves inserted at the bottom
- Add a parent if two siblings exist

Why MMR?

- Efficient data insertion

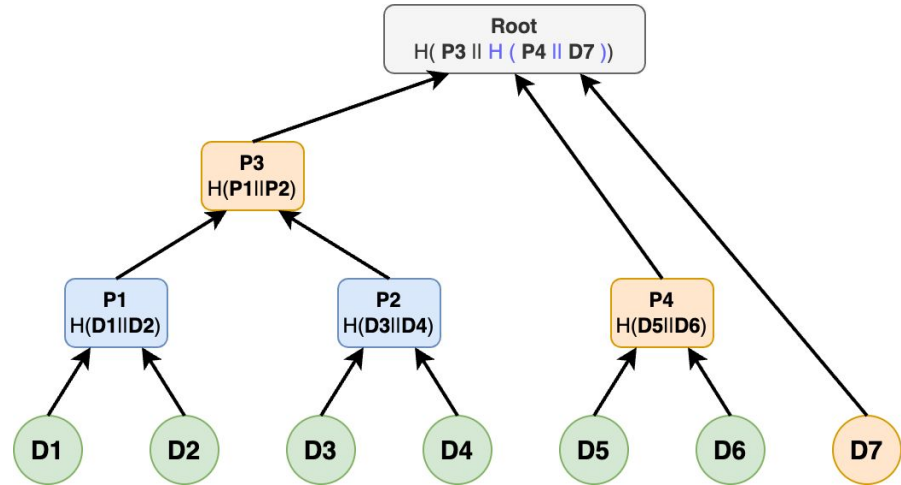


MMR: Merkle Mountain Range

Another Merkle Family Algorithm

“Bagging” all the subtrees together

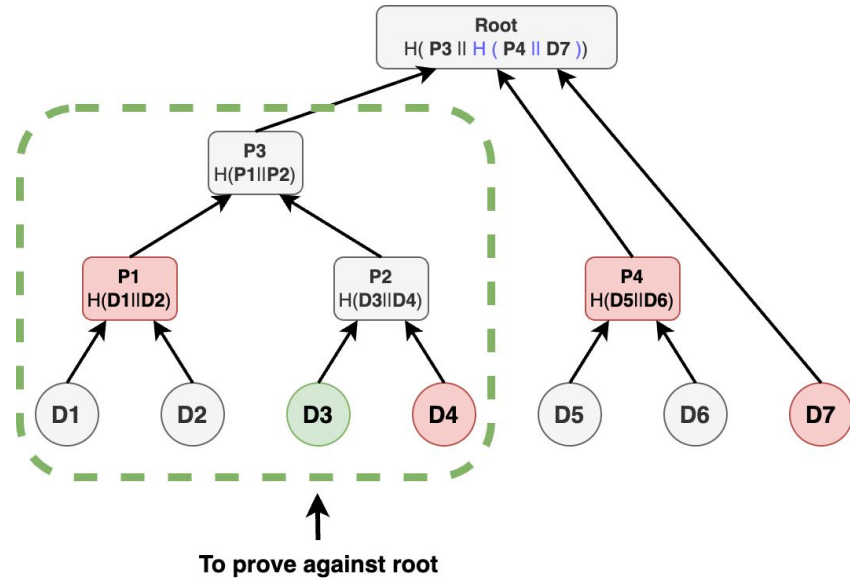
- A group of typical Merkle Trees
- Leaves inserted at the bottom
- Add a parent if two siblings exist
- **Root:** nested hash subtree **Peaks**



Existence Proof of a Leaf

Provide all the **red nodes**

- A typical proof to a subtree Peak (P1, D4 in the example)
- Provide other Peaks to recompute Root (P4, D7 in the example)



What Could Go Wrong?

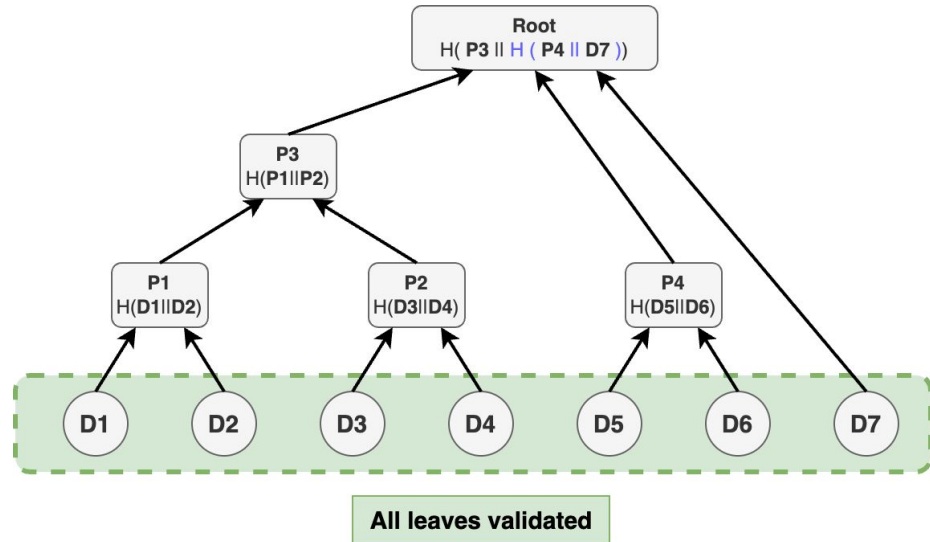
Assumptions for subtrees

Trusted Insertion

- No subtree insertion as a leaf

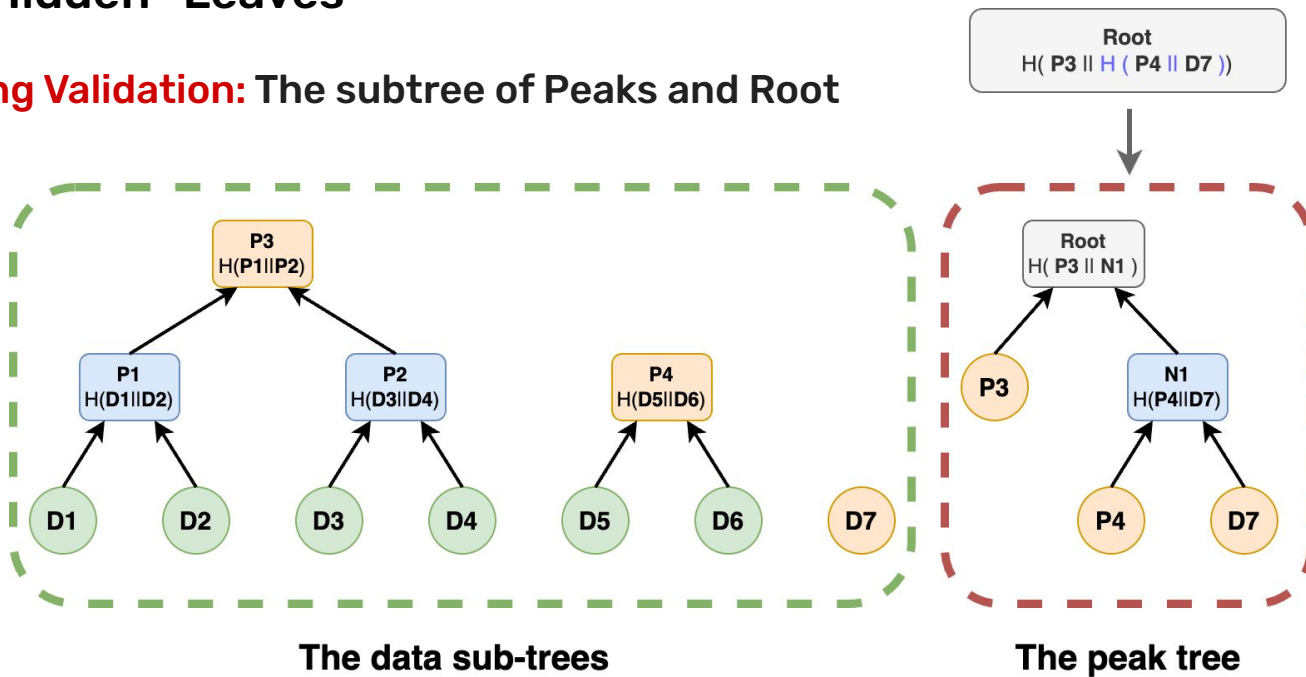
Subtree Index / Depth Verification

- No intermediate node in as a leaf



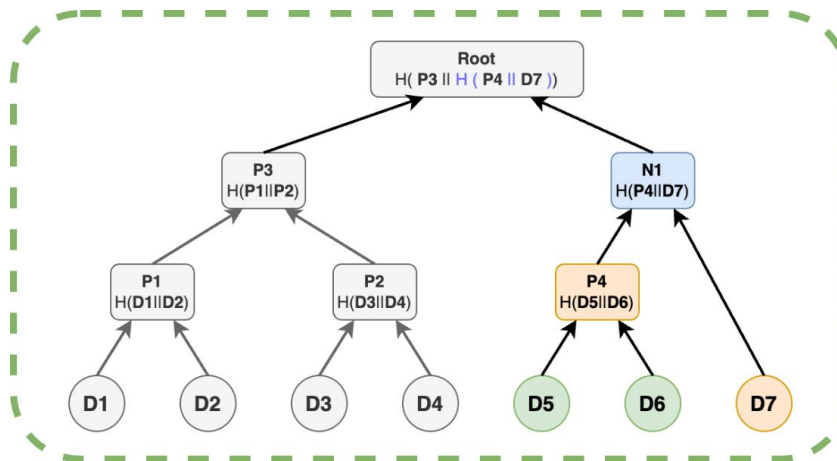
The Hidden “Leaves”

Missing Validation: The subtree of Peaks and Root

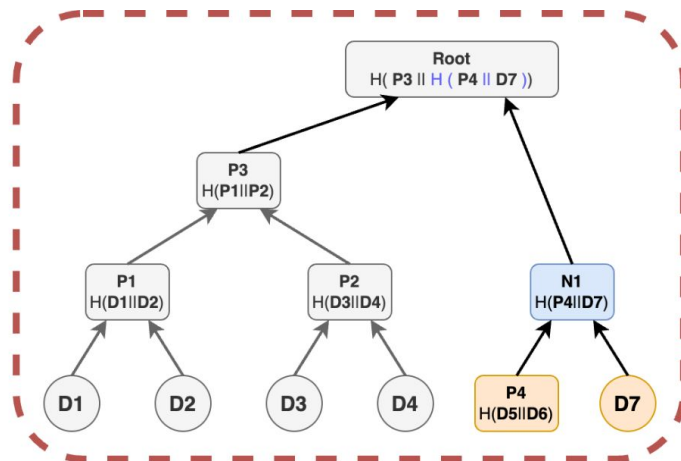


The Hidden “Leaves”

Attack Example: Prove a Peak as a Leaf



MMR with 3 peaks



MMR with 2 peaks, **same root**

Our clients



A Non-leaf With Belief Could Be a Leaf

When you don't realize it,
It leaves you vulnerable

Be sure you validate
Expected property of all inputs