

Applied ZKP Workshop #2

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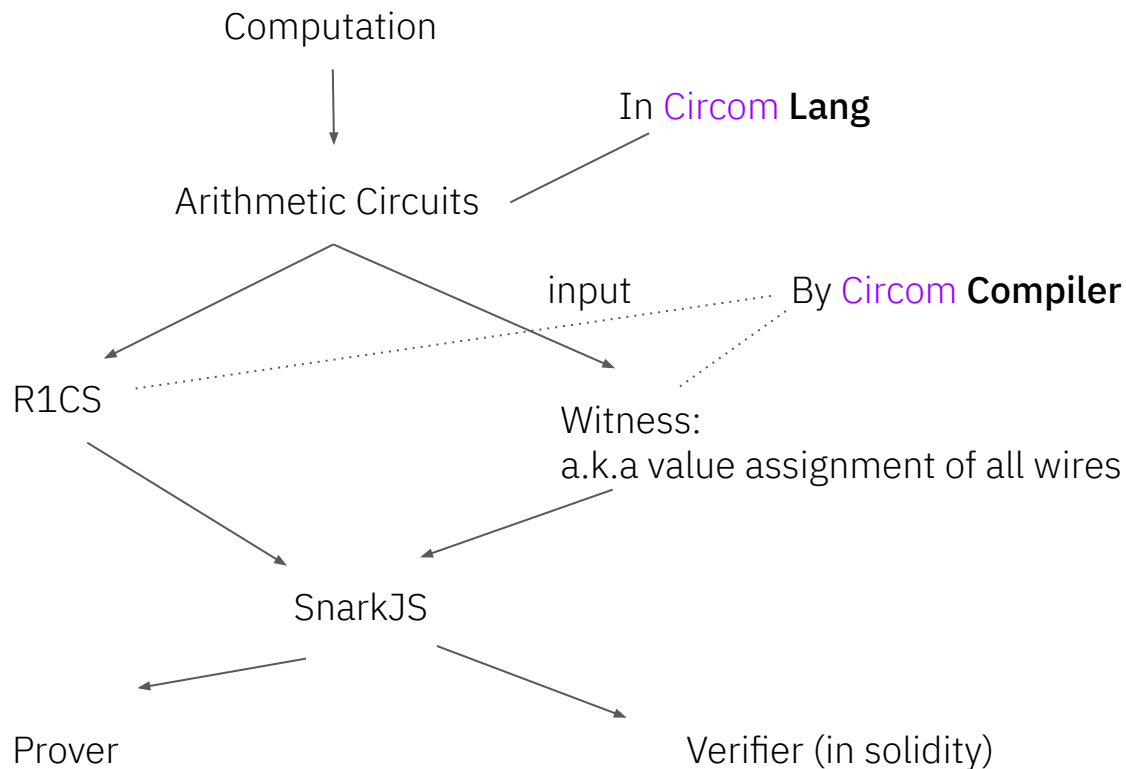
Circom / SnarkJS

<https://github.com/iden3/circom>

<https://github.com/iden3/snarkjs>

Circom documentation and reference: <https://docs.circom.io/>

Circom Workflow



Basic Concepts

- **signal**: “big unsigned int” mod by p , where p is the size of FF of Jubjub base field
- **template**: circuit gadget, think as class in java
- **component**: instantiation of template, think as instance in java
- $-->$: witness computation
- $==$: constraint creation
- $==>$: witness computation + constraint creation



Constraint Checking (**Symbolic** Computation)
V.S.
Witness Generation (**Concrete** Computation)

Example

```
pragma circom 2.1.0;
```

```
template Main(){
```

```
    signal input x;
```

```
    signal input y;
```

```
    signal z;
```

```
    signal output out;
```

```
    z <-- x * y;
```

```
    out <-- z * x;
```

```
    out === x * y;
```

```
}
```

```
component main {public [x]} = Main();
```

What's wrong with this circuit?



Circom Programming Demo

Example

```
pragma circom 2.1.0;

template Main(){
  signal input x;
  signal input y;

  signal z;

  signal output out;

  z <-- x * y;

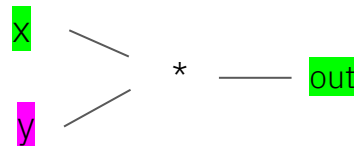
  out <-- z * x;

  out === x * y;
}

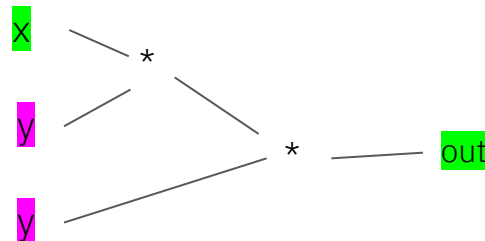
component main {public [x]} = Main();
```



Constraints
checking



Witness
generation



It is **programmer's** responsibility to make sure the circuit's **constraint checking logic** and **witness computation** logic is the **same**

Programming Safe Circuit

Why not just using \Rightarrow ?

- It is not always possible
- We want to build a circuit to check if the input is zero

```
template IsZero(){  
    signal input in;  
    signal input out;  
}
```



First Attempt

```
template IsZero(){  
    signal input in;  
    signal input out;  
    out <== (in == 0);  
}
```

First Attempt

```
template IsZero(){  
    signal input in;  
    signal input out;  
    out <== (in == 0);  
}
```

Non Quadratic Constraint, not supported here

Second Attempt

```
template IsZero(){  
    signal input in;  
    signal input out;  
    out <-- (in == 0);  
}
```



Second Attempt

```
template IsZero(){  
    signal input in;  
    signal input out;  
    out <-- (in == 0);  
}
```

Even worse! No constraint at all

Correct solution

```
template IsZero(){  
    signal input in;  
    signal input out;  
    signal inv;  
    inv <-- in!= 0 ? 1/in : 0;  
    out <== - in * inv + 1;  
    0 === in * out;  
}
```



Best Circuit Writing Practice

- <https://github.com/iden3/circomlib/tree/master/circuits>
- Do not reinventing the wheel (but do need to understand other's circuit's semantics)
- Write unit tests! (**will cover on the next Workshop**)
- Formal verification (**will covered by Verdis in Workshop #5**)



Template Instantiation

Define compile time constant for template

```
template Num2Bits(n) {
```

```
    signal input in;
```

```
    signal output out[n];
```

```
    var lc1=0;
```

```
    var e2=1;
```

```
    ...
```

```
    lc1 === in;
```

```
}
```

```
Component num2bit4 = Num2Bits(4);
```

constant need to be
decided at compile
time



Circom Invariants

- Think of the circuit as a physical circuit
- Constraint generation cannot depend on unknown information at compile time

```
Template ... {  
    signal ... x;  
    signal ... y;  
        if (x < 6) {  
            y < == ...  
        }  
}
```

```
Template ... {  
    signal ... x;  
    signal ... y[254];  
    y[x] < == ...  
}
```