# **Aggregatable Subvector Commitments for Stateless Cryptocurrencies**

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@Khovr

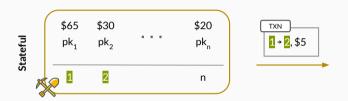
<sup>1</sup>VMware Research, <sup>2</sup>Ethereum Foundation

September 14th, 2020

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- Consensus via sharding
- Barrier to entry for P2P nodes

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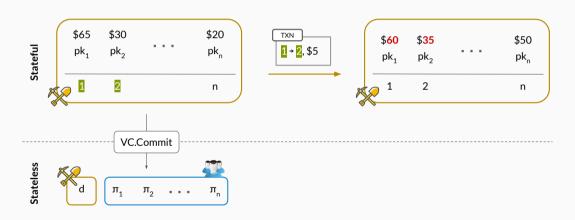
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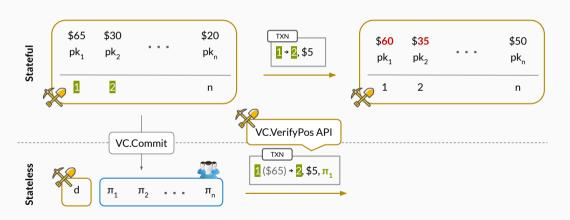
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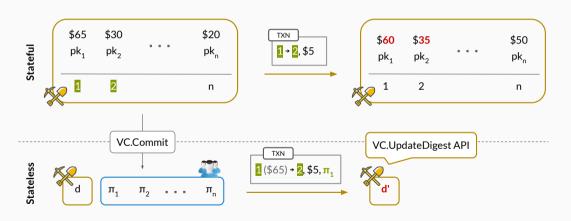
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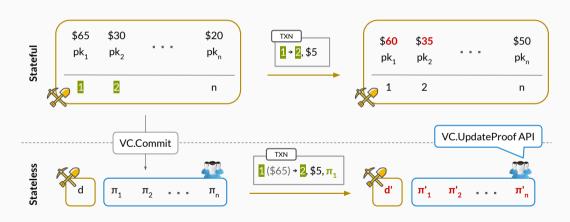
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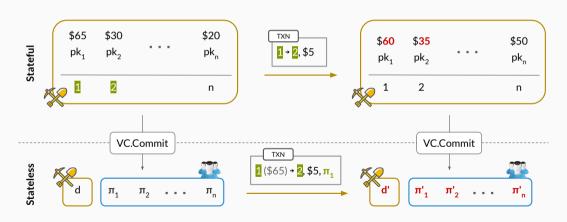












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  - · DoS attacks on new user registration

## **Thank you!**

Paper is too long? Read our blogpost!

https://alinush.github.io/2020/05/06/aggregatable-subvector-commitments-for-stateless-cryptocurrencies.html

# Appendix

#### Outline

#### Appendix

#### **Previous Work**

#### Background

Kate-Zaverucha-Goldberg (KZG) Polynomial Commitments

VCs from KZG Commitments to Lagrange Polynomials

#### Our Techniques

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#### Extras



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TCZ [TCZ <sup>+</sup> 20,Tom20]	n	log n	log n	<b>V</b>	×	n log n
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Our aSVC	n	1	1	<b>v</b>	$b \lg^2 b_{\mathbb{F}} + b_{\mathbb{G}}$	n log n

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- No space-time trade-off for proof pre-computation [BBF19, CFG<sup>+</sup>20]

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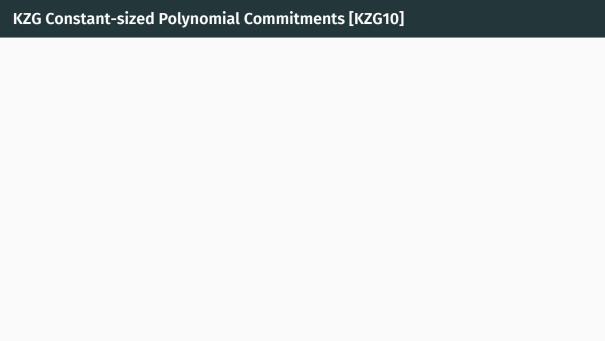
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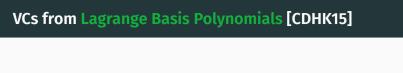
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**Thus,** for our purposes, each  $upk_i$  will include  $c(L_i)$ .

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**Solution:** Compute  $c\left(\frac{L_i(X)}{X-i}\right)$  in O(1) time from information in  $upk_i$  and  $upk_j$ .

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High-level ideas, thanks to Drake and Buterin:

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- Then,  $q_i(X) = \sum_{i \in I} c_i \cdot q_i(X)$
- Thus,  $\pi_I = \prod_{i \in I} \pi_i^{c_i}$

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