plookup: speeding up SNARKs on non-friendly functions with lookup tables

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Standard way requires 25-32 constraints: Give bit decomposition of a, b, c, check bitwise xor.

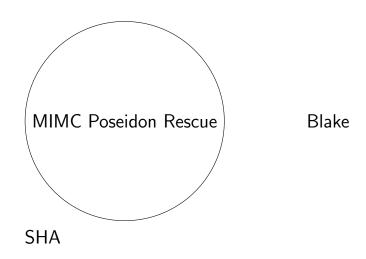
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This is a *multiplicative* factor you pay on each small operation while computing SHA/BLAKE

Approach 1: Keep SNARKs in friendly neighborhoods



Our Approach: lookup tables (see also:

Arya[Bootle, Cerulli, Groth, Jakobsen, Maller])

Precompute table T of all triplets (a, b, c) s.t. $c = a \ xor \ b$.

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After enough lookups, has amortized cost of ~ 1 constraint per xor.

(a simpler protocol we came up with while preparing the slides)

The plookup protocol in a nutshell

example: Given $\mathfrak{a},\mathfrak{b}\in\mathbb{F}^3$, want to check

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 $\operatorname{{\mathfrak{Plon}}}{\mathfrak{K}}$'s grand product implements this super efficiently

Witness $f = \{f_i\}_{i \in [n]}$ Table $t = \{t_i\}_{i \in [d]}$ Want to prove $f \subset t$. (using randomness we can reduce tuples to single elements).

- Witness $f = \{3, 1, 1\}$ Table $t = \{1, 3, 4\}$ 1. Prover commits to s := sorted version of $f \cup t$.
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- 2. Prover shows $s = f \cup t$.
- 3. Look at difference multiset of s
 s':= {0, 0, 2, 0, 1}, and difference multiset of t
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4. Prover shows $s' = t' \cup \{0, 0, 0\}$.

- $s' := \{0, 0, 2, 0, 1\}$, and difference multiset of t $t' := \{2, 1\}$