From IVCs to RCGs

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Outline

- ▶ The Aztec Smart Contract system
- ► RCG
- Global state via log derivative
- A theoretical issue

The Aztec Private Smart Contract System

A *contract* has functions - represented by *verification keys* .

 $A - vk_A$ $B - vk_B$

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Function contracts can

call other functions in same/other contract

Example: Want to prove execution of

```
A(args_A){
...
B(args_B);
...
}
```

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```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{A}(\textbf{args}_A) \{ \\ & \cdots \\ & \\ & \textbf{B}(\textbf{args}_B) \textbf{;} \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ \} \\ \textit{Idea: A's public input will contain } \textbf{vk}_B \textit{ and } \textbf{args}_B \end{array}
```

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- \blacktriangleright (x_B, π_B) with \mathbf{vk}_B

As V enforces $args_B$, vk_B used are the same in both checks - corresponds to A "calling" B.

$$F(vk_{cur}, x = (args_{cur}, vk_{next}, args_{next}), \pi, stack)$$
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- Check (vk_{cur}, args_{cur}) is top element in stack and pop it off.
- 2. Check that $V(\mathbf{vk_{cur}}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{\pi}) = \mathbf{acc}$.
- 3. Push $(vk_{next}, args_{next})$ to top of stack.

But we forgot global state!

A *contract* has functions - represented by *verification keys* .

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B - vk_B

and notes representing its state:

\mathfrak{n}_1
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 \mathfrak{n}_2

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Function contracts can

- call other functions in same/other contract
- ► add/read/delete contract notes

Global State

We add the note operations with time stamps to the public inputs:

- $ightharpoonup \chi_A = (args_A, vk_B, args_B, [read, n, 8])$
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"Order of proving is different than order of execution"

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- Prover memory allowed to depend on size of global state in addition to memory for one iteration.

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- ► Final predicate: $f \rightarrow \{acc, rej\}$.

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The RCG relation $\mathcal{R}_{F,f}$ consists of pairs (X, W)

$$X = (z_{\mathsf{final}}, \mathbf{n}), W = (z = (z_0, \ldots, z_n),$$

$$w = (w_1, \ldots, w_n), s = (s_1, \ldots, s_n)$$
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- ► For each $i \in [n]$, $F(z_{i-1}, w_i, z_i, s_i) = acc$.
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We say a zk-SNARK for $\Re_{F,f}$ is space-efficient if P requires space $\sim \operatorname{O}(|F| + |\mathbf{s}|)$.

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- For each read r we check that 11 < 1.
- Prover hashes note operations from all function calls to get challenge $\beta \in \mathbb{F}$.
- ► Final predicate will check that

$$\sum_{r \in \mathrm{reads}} \frac{1}{\mathfrak{n} + \beta \cdot \mathfrak{d1}} = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathrm{adds}} \frac{\mathrm{numreads}}{\mathfrak{n} + \beta \cdot 1}$$

AGM[FKL] - Given SRS $v \in \mathbb{G}^n$, when \mathcal{A} outputs $\alpha \in \mathbb{G}$ it must output $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{F}^n$ such that $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i$.

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Is this legit?

For more details see:

stathproofs: Private proofs of stack and contract execution using Protogalaxy

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Abstract

The goal of this note is to describe and analyze a simplified variant of the zk-SNARK construction used in the Aztec protocol. Taking inspiration from the popular notion of Incrementally Verifiable Computation[Val08] (IVC) we define a related notion of Repeated Computation with Global state (RCG). As opposed to IVC, in RCG we assume the computation terminates before proving starts, and in addition to the local transitions some global consistency checks of the whole computation are allowed. However, we require the space efficiency of the prover to be close to that of an IVC prover not required to prove this global consistency. We show how RCG is useful for designing a proof system for a private smart contract system like Aztec.

1 Introduction

Incrementally Verifiable Computation (IVC) [Val08] and its generalization to Proof Carrying Data (PCD) [CT10] are useful tools for constructing space-efficient SNARK