Assignment 1

Github Link: https://github.com/joellje/zku.ONE Course registration email: joellimjieen@hotmail.com Discord username: joellje#8135

Question 1: Intro to circom

```
template GetMerkleRoot(N) {
  signal input leaves[N];
 signal output root;
 var nodes[2*N-1];
 component components[N-1];
 var j = 0;
 var k = 0;
 // Initalize node array with leaves array
 for(var i = N-1; i<2*N-1; i++) {
   nodes[i] = leaves[j];
   j++;
  // Prepare comps
 for(var i = 0; i < N-1; i++) {
 components[i] = Hash();
 // Parent node index = (i-1)/2, where i is the index of the child
  // Append all leaves
 for(var i = 2*N-2; i>0; i-=2) {
    components[k].hash1 ← nodes[i-1];
    components[k].hash2 ← nodes[i];
    nodes[(i-2)/2] = components[k].hashedOutput;
   k++;
  root \leftarrow nodes[0];
```

circuit.circom (GetMerkleRoot function)

1.

```
[
"7457672556014162487472065518158328090252704233415054189820328174772177160972",
"1",
"2",
"3",
"4",
"5",
"6",
"7",
"8"
]
```

public.json

```
{"leaves":[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8]}
```

Input.json

```
(base) joellim@Joels-MacBook-Pro circuit_js % snarkjs groth16 setup ../circuit.r1cs pot12_final.ptau circuit_0000.zkey

2. [ERROR] snarkJS: circuit too big for this power of tau ceremony. 9240*2 > 2**12
```

I encountered this error when I tried to use a list of 8 numbers. The circuit was too big for this power of tau ceremony, since 18480 was larger than 2¹². In the power of tau ceremony, I used 15 instead of 12, as seen here

snarkjs powersoftau new bn128 15 pot12_0000.ptau -v

These were my outputs for the last few lines of the execution.

These were the commands that I ran in totality. I have included the script in the Github repo.

```
circom circuit.circom --rlcs --wasm --sym --c
cd circuit_js

node generate_witness.js circuit.wasm ../input.json witness.wtns

snarkjs powersoftau new bn128 15 pot12_0000.ptau -v

snarkjs powersoftau contribute pot12_0000.ptau pot12_0001.ptau --name="First contribution" -v -e="randomtext"

snarkjs powersoftau prepare phase2 pot12_0001.ptau pot12_final.ptau -v

snarkjs groth16 setup ../circuit.rlcs pot12_final.ptau circuit_0000.zkey
snarkjs zkey contribute circuit_0000.zkey circuit_0001.zkey --name="1st Contributor Name" -v -e="randomtext"

snarkjs zkey export verificationkey circuit_0001.zkey verification_key.json

snarkjs groth16 prove circuit_0001.zkey witness.wtns proof.json public.json

snarkjs groth16 verify verification_key.json public.json proof.json
```

3. We do need zero-knowledge proof for this. A publicly verifiable smart contract that computes Merkle root will achieve the same. We are still able to construct a Merkle Tree without zero-knowledge proofs. Zero-knowledge proofs allow us to improve the security nature if heightened security is needed. It also allows transactions and interactions to be non-interactive, as well as making transactions cheaper and resource efficient. One such example is ZKash, which is a privacy-focused, blockchain-based payments network that uses zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs) to shield transactions, making the contents of a transaction private even on a public blockchain.

Question 2: Minting an NFT and committing the mint data to a Merkle Tree

1st Mint

2nd Mint

```
ymj from: 0x5B3...eddC4 to: NFT.mint(bytes32[],uint256,address) 0xe28...4157A value: 0 wei data: 0x23c...ab5f7 logs: 1 hash: 0xdfc...5bd36
status
                                    true Transaction mined and execution succeed
transaction hash
                                    80000000 gas 🗓
gas
                                    94941 gas []
transaction cost
execution cost
                                    94941 gas 🕒
hash
                                    0xdfcaf3ae7f67dec4b931e7035f274ccb9a21e8e9510a02a2fc79f73e52a5bd36
                                            "0x8aeee7cfcbb99fcbf59ed8365e219efb28c396cbaf15bdf797ec10341f9ab5f7
                                            l,
"uint256 _tokenId": "3",
"address _recipient": "0x78731D3Ca6b7E34aC0F824c42a7cC18A495cabaB"
decoded output
                                                   "from": "0xe2899bddFD890e320e643044c6b95B9B0b84157A",
"topic": "0xddf252ad1be2c89b69c2b068fc378daa952ba7f163c4a11628f55a4df523b3ef",
"event": "Transfer",
                                                   0 wei 🖰
```

```
vm] from: 0x5B3...eddC4 to: NFT.mint(bytes32[],uint256,address) 0xe28...4157A value: 0 wei data: 0x23c...ab5f7 logs: 1 hash: 0xb8c...0lde4
status
                                             true Transaction mined and execution succeed
                                             0xb8c525ce23ac4b568de9c3362779a431cc48ebb633b66e5f632eb8bec7001de4
                                             0x5B38Da6a701c568545dCfcB03FcB875f56beddC4
to
                                             94931 gas 🗓
transaction cost
execution cost
hash
                                             0xb8c525ce23ac4b568de9c3362779a431cc48ebb633b66e5f632eb8bec7001de4
decoded input
                                                      "bytes32[]_merkleProof": [
"0x179dfb9706f0aea2cdla01963349323101470a9aaf87ce10fb28fdd82d52f83",
"0x8aeee7cfcbb99fcbf59ed8365e219efb28c396cbaf15bdf797ec10341f9ab5f7"
                                                       //
"uint256 _tokenId": "4",
"address _recipient": "0x617F2E2fD72FD9D5503197092aC168c91465E7f2"
                                              {} @
                                                                "from": "0xe2899bddFD890e320e643044c6b95B9B0b84157A",
"topic": "0xddf252ad1be2c89b69c2b068fc378daa952ba7f163c4a11628f55a4df523b3ef",
"event": "Transfer",
                                                                         0 wei 🗓
```

4th Mint

Question 3: Understanding and generating ideas about ZK technologies

Understanding and generating ideas about ZK technologies

- 1. SNARK (zero-knowledge succinct **non-interactive** argument of knowledge)
 - not quantum resistant
 - cheaper than STARKs
 - smaller than STARKs
 - requires a common reference string (CRS) generated in advance

STARK (zero-knowledge scalable **transparent** argument of knowledge)

- relies on hash functions
- quantum resistant
- no need trusted set-up

SNARKs require a trusted set up while STARKs do not.

One example of SNARKs is Zcash.

Transactions in the network can remain encrypted but still be verified by using ZKPs. Those that are enforcing the consensus rules (trusted setup) do not need to know all of the data underlying each transaction

2. Groth16 requires a trusted ceremony for each circuit. PLONK does not require it, the powers of tau ceremony, which is universal is enough. This means that Groth16 has to conduct a ceremony every time the smart contract is edited. PLONK's universal setup means that only one setup must be done, but it works for all future circuits. This will only costs 10% more gas than Groth16.

3.	Whitelisting in NFTs. When a user is added to the whitelist, his/ her wallet address can be added to the leaf nodes. These leaf nodes are used to generate the Merkle Root. When the user wants to verify that he is part of the whitelist during mint, the verifyProof function will run and check if the root generated is that same as that which was previously generated with the initial whitelist.