

This follows up on my earlier post [genSTARK: a JavaScript zk-STARK generation framework](#)

I've implemented a first prototype of a simple language for writing AIR constraints for zk-STARKs. The language is called [AirScript](#). The new version (v0.4) of [genSTARK](#) library, which I just released, now relies on AirScript for STARK definitions.

Here is an example of how a MiMC STARK can be defined using AirScript:

```
define MiMC over prime field ( $2^{256} - 351 \cdot 2^{32} + 1$ ) {  
  
  transition 1 register in  $2^{13}$  steps {  
    out:  $\$r0^3 + \$k0$ ;  
  }  
  
  enforce 1 constraint of degree 3 {  
    out:  $\$n0 - (\$r0^3 + \$k0)$ ;  
  }  
  
  using 1 readonly register {  
    $k0: repeat [...]; // actual 64 constants go between the brackets  
  }  
}
```

And here is AirScript for a modified version of [Rescue hash function](#):

```
define Rescue over prime field ( $2^{64} - 21 \cdot 2^{30} + 1$ ) {  
  
  alpha: 3;  
  inv_alpha: 0-6148914683720324437;  
  
  MDS: [  
    [18446744051160973310, 18446744051160973301],  
    [ 4, 13]  
  ];  
  
  INV_MDS: [  
    [2049638227906774814, 6148914683720324439],  
    [16397105823254198500, 12297829367440648875]  
  ];  
  
  transition 2 registers in 32 steps {  
    S: [$r0, $r1];  
    K1: [$k0, $k1];  
    K2: [$k2, $k3];  
    S: MDS #  $S^\alpha + K1$ ;  
    out: MDS #  $S^{inv\_alpha} + K2$ ;  
  }  
  
  enforce 2 constraints of degree 3 {  
    S: [$r0, $r1];  
    N: [$n0, $n1];  
    K1: [$k0, $k1];  
    K2: [$k2, $k3];  
  
    T1: MDS #  $S^\alpha + K1$ ;  
    T2: (INV_MDS #  $(N - K2)^\alpha$ );  
  
    out: T1 - T2;  
  }  
  
  using 4 readonly registers {  
    $k0: repeat [...]; // actual 32 constants go between the brackets  
    $k1: repeat [...]; // actual 32 constants go between the brackets  
    $k2: repeat [...]; // actual 32 constants go between the brackets  
    $k3: repeat [...]; // actual 32 constants go between the brackets  
  }  
}
```

You can see complete examples of these STARKs [here](#).

## Input injection

v0.4 of genSTARK library also supports [Input injection](#). This basically allows aggregating proofs of the same computation for different inputs into a single proof.

For example, we could aggregate proofs of knowledge of Rescue hash preimage for 16 values into a single proof. The resulting proof is ~114 KB in size (while a proof for a single value is ~37 KB in size). You can see more benchmarks [here](#).

## Future plans

AirScript is not yet expressive enough to support easy definitions of more complex STARKs. For example, defining a STARK that could prove membership of a value in a Merkle tree is rather cumbersome. This is something I'm planning to address next.

If you have any thoughts or feedback on these, let me know!