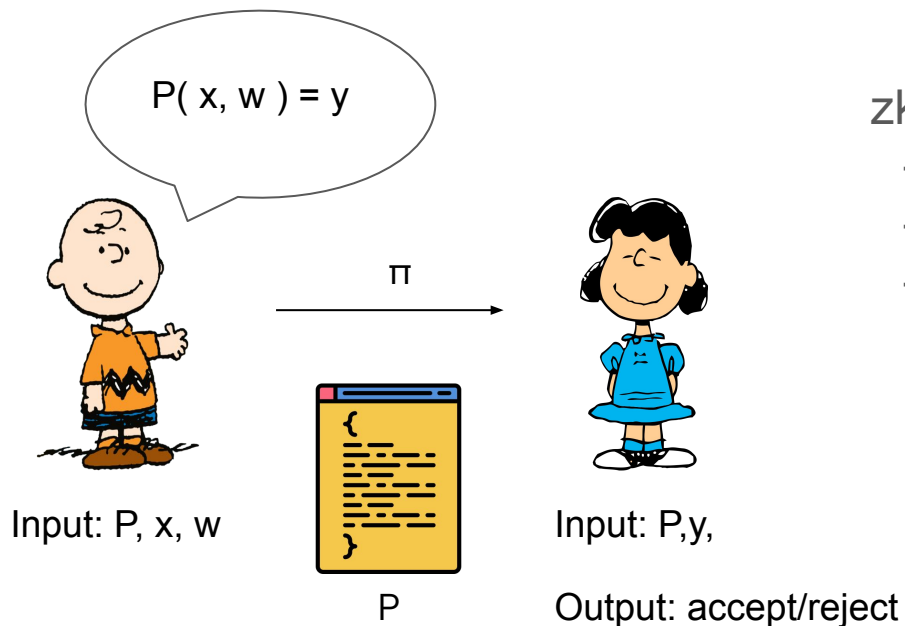


# zkSNARKs for Virtual Machines are Non-Malleable

Matteo Campanelli, Antonio Faonio, Luigi Russo



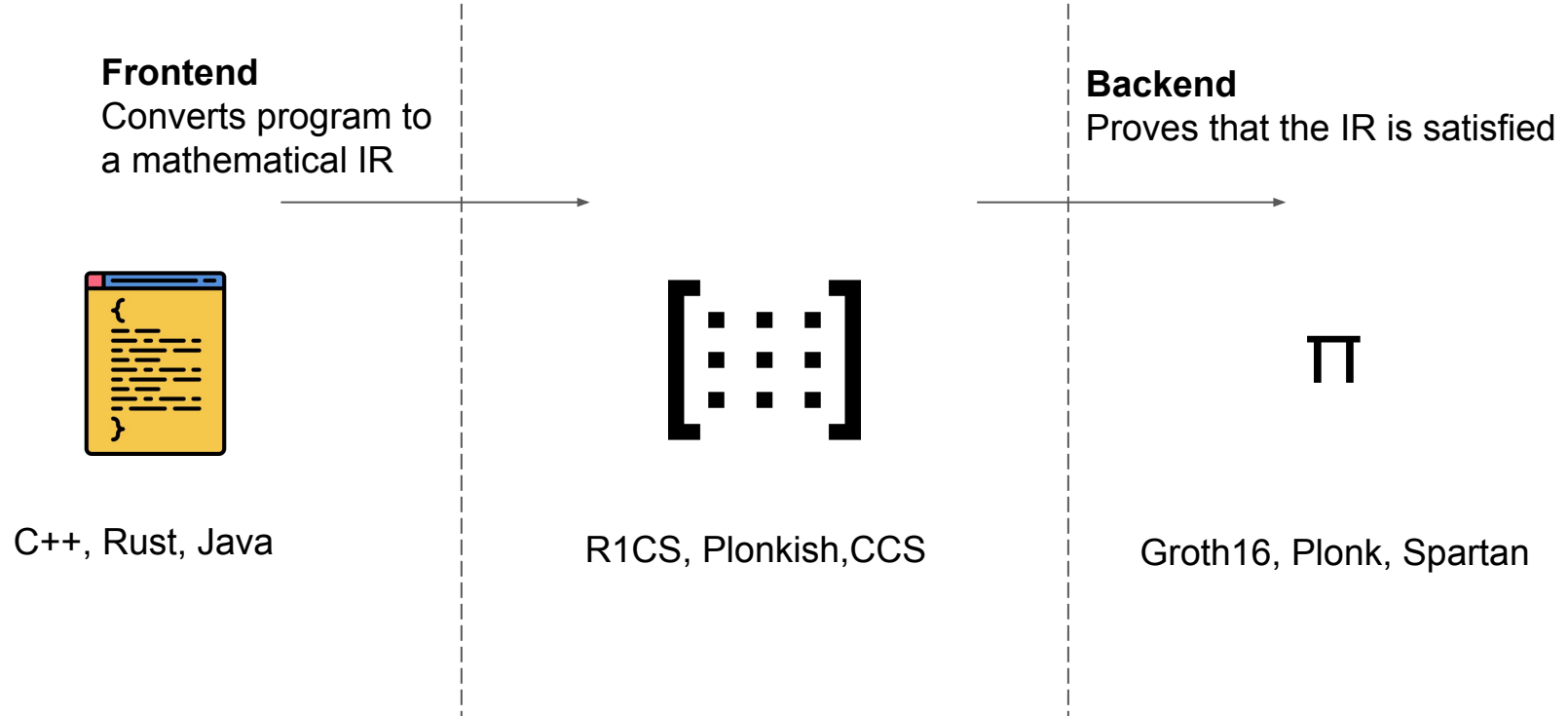
# Proofs of program execution



zkSNARK

- Zero-knowledge
- Non-Interactive
- Succincts

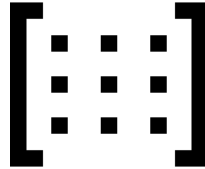
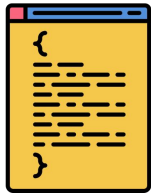
# zkSNARKs: frontends and backends



# The classical approach

## **Per-Program compilation**

compiles each program into a new “circuit”

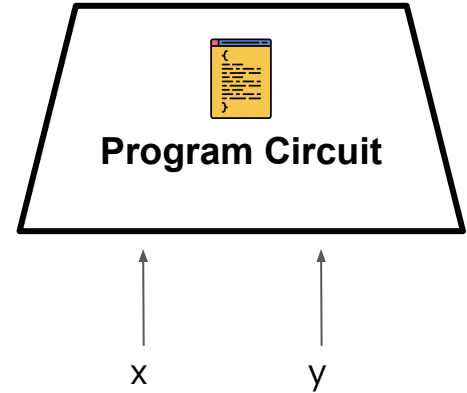
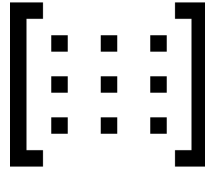
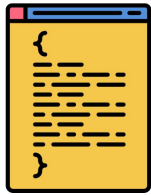


R1CS, Plonkish, CCS

# The classical approach

## Per-Program compilation

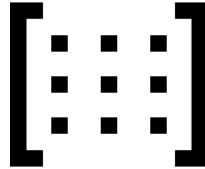
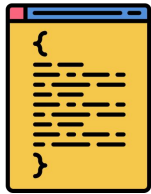
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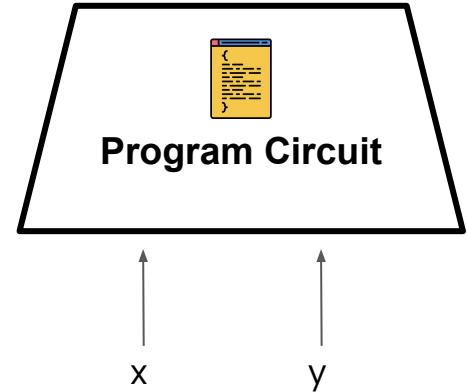
# The classical approach

## Per-Program compilation

compiles each program into a new “circuit”



- Need to perform auditing and formal verification
- Ad-hoc languages and tooling



# The zkVM approach

## Per-Processor compilation

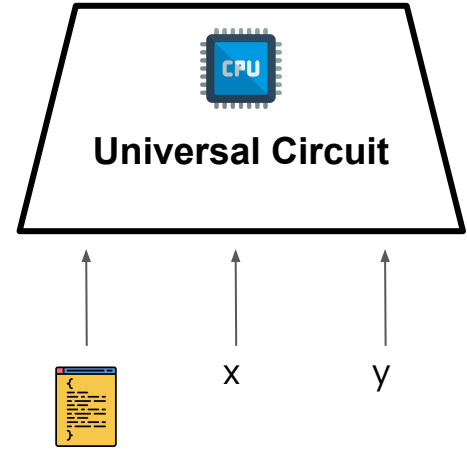
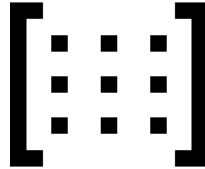
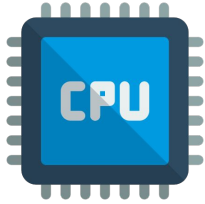
use a universal circuit that takes input  $(P,x)$  outputs  $y=P(x)$



# Frontend: a different approach

## Per-Processor compilation

use a universal circuit that takes input  $(P,x)$  outputs  $y=P(x)$





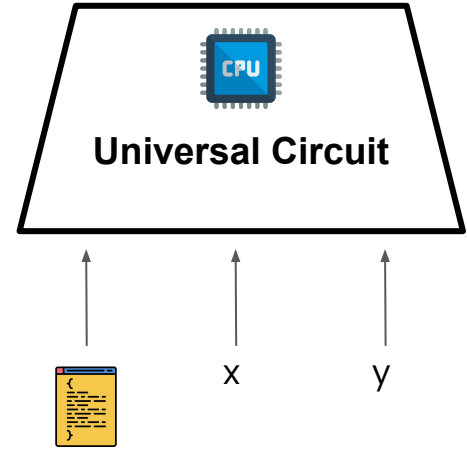
# Frontend: a different approach

## Per-Processor compilation

use a universal circuit that takes input  $(P,x)$  outputs  $y=P(x)$



- + Auditing and formal verification on one circuit
- + Re-use existing languages and tooling



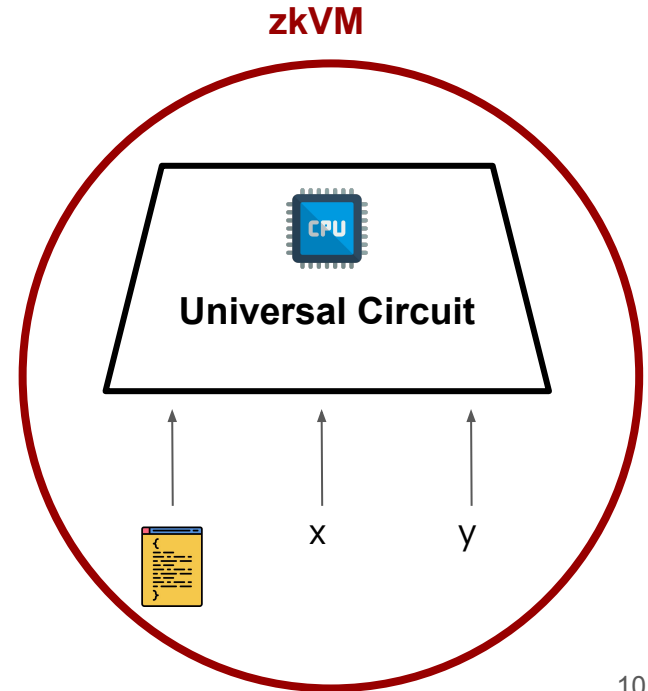
# Frontend: a different approach

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# Applications & Use Cases

## **Generic**

- Proof of solvency
- Image provenance
- Content moderation
- Fancy T-Shirt with a succinct proof of Fermat's last theorem (OR .. OR ..)

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## Generic

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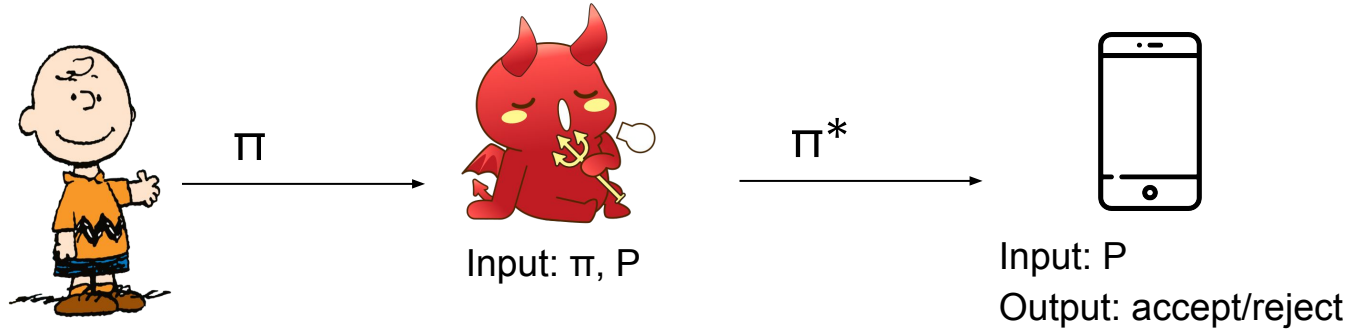
## Blockchain-related

- Private transactions
- Private smart contracts
- ZK-Rollups



**Can old proofs on-chain be useful to the adversary?**

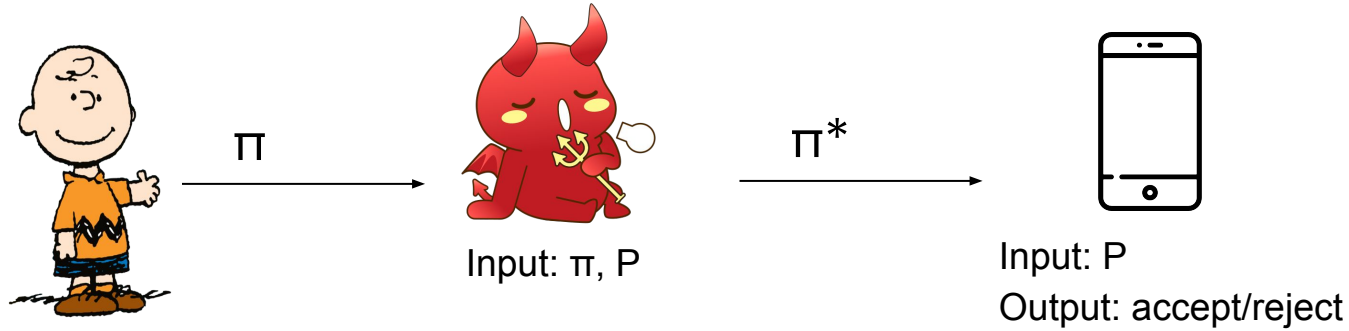
# Security Question



## Malleability attack

Modify an existing proof into a new proof  
without knowing the witness

# Security Question



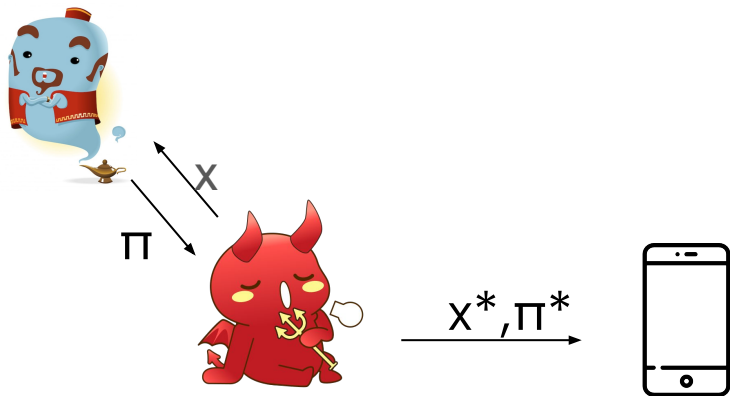
## Malleability attack

Modify an existing proof into a new proof without knowing the witness



Not ruled out by zero-knowledge and knowledge soundness

# Non-Malleability for zkSNARKS = Simulation-Extractability

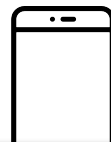


- Adversary interacts with ZK simulator, and then forge a proof.
- We consider zkVMs that are indeed zero-knowledge 🙄.

# Security Issues



$\pi^*$



## Bitcoin Transaction Malleability and MtGox

Christian Decker  
ETH Zurich, Switzerland  
cdecker@tik.ee.ethz.ch

Roger Wattenhofer  
ETH Zurich, Switzerland  
wattenhofer@ethz.ch

### Malleability a

Modify an existing proof into a new proof  
without knowing the witness



Not ruled out by zero-knowledge  
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# Non-malleability of existing zkSNARKs

	[GOP+22]	[GKK+22]	[DG23]	[FFK+23]	[KPT23]	[Lib24]
Bulletproofs	✓		✓			
Spartan			✓			
Sonic		✓				
PLONK		✓		✓	✓	
Marlin		✓		✓	✓	
Lunar				✓	✓	
Basilisk				✓		
HyperPlonk						✓

# The complexity of a zkVM

## **A universal circuit is large**

It must be able to execute any operation at each step  
e.g. RISC-V has 50 operations

```
switch(instruction) {  
  case ADD: {...}  
  case XOR: {...}  
  ...  
  case SHIFT: {...}  
}
```

# The complexity of a zkVM

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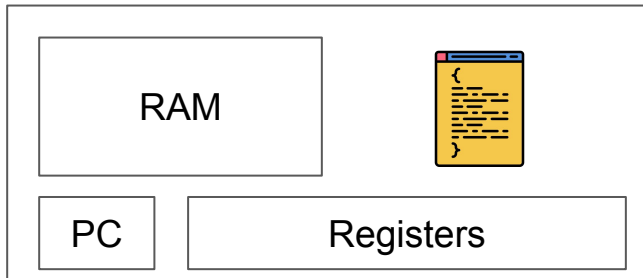
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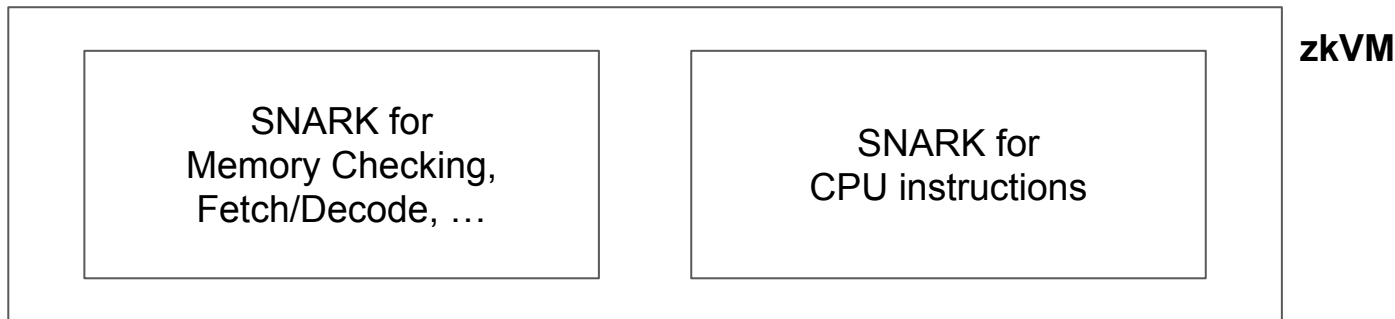
## It's not only about instructions

The zkSNARK-Prover proves that:

- The memory is consistent throughout the entire computation
- The fetch and decode are correctly executed

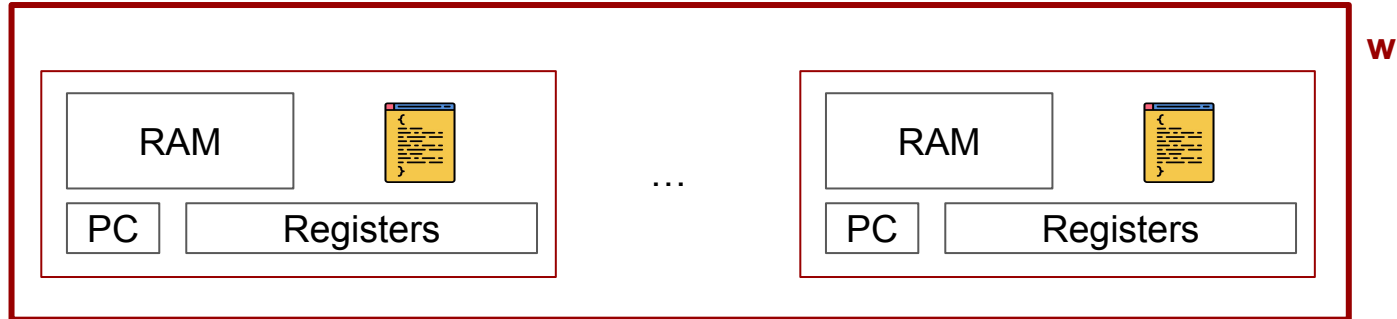
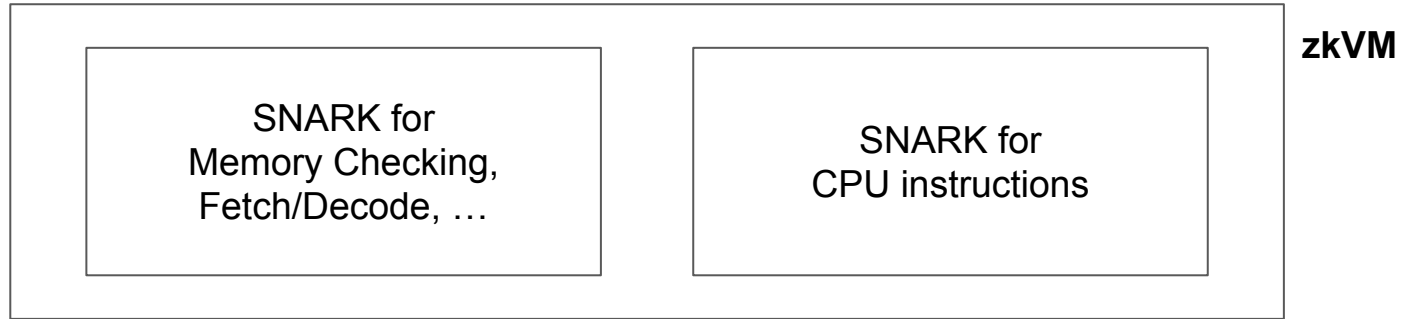


# Joltish: a modular zkVM

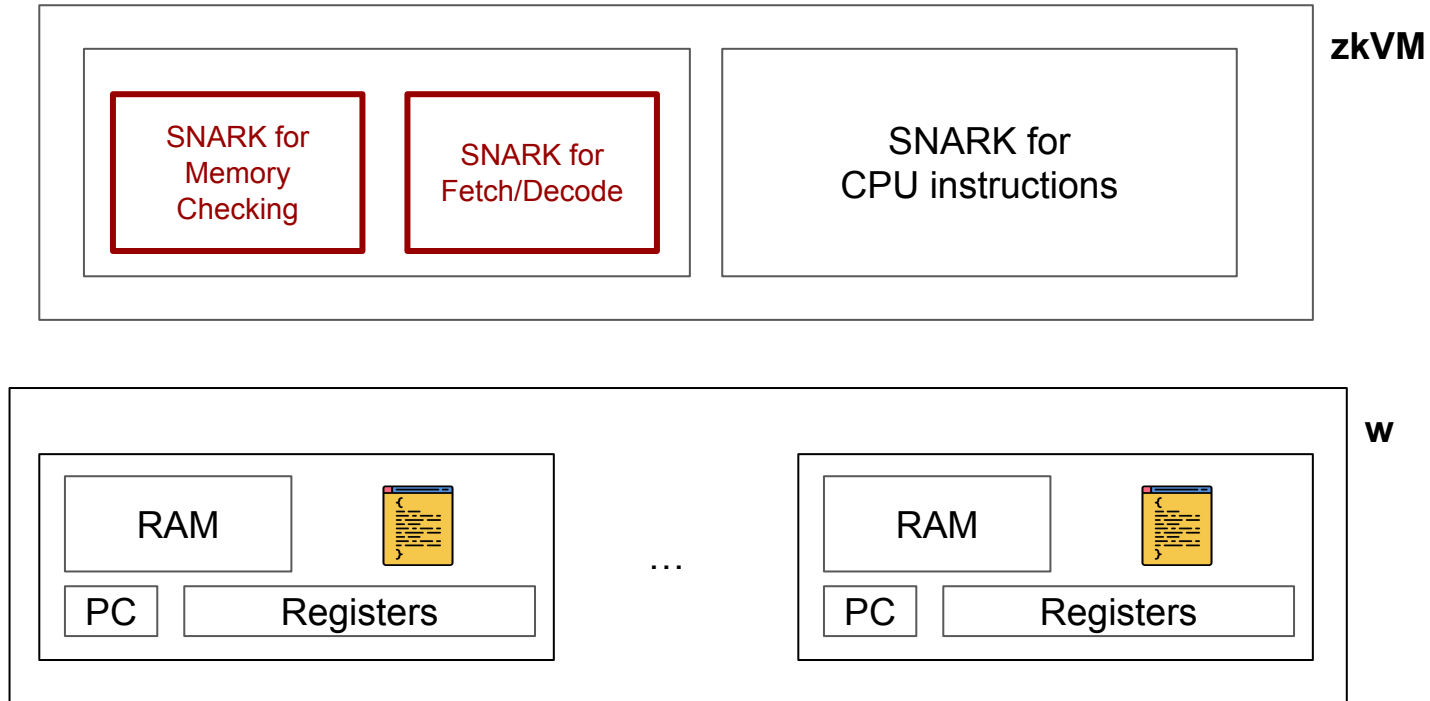


- Many zkVM's designs are modular (it's just natural)
- **Jolt** [AST'24] is the first zkVM based on *the lookup-singularity*
- Our Joltish: inspired by Jolt, but not quite Jolt

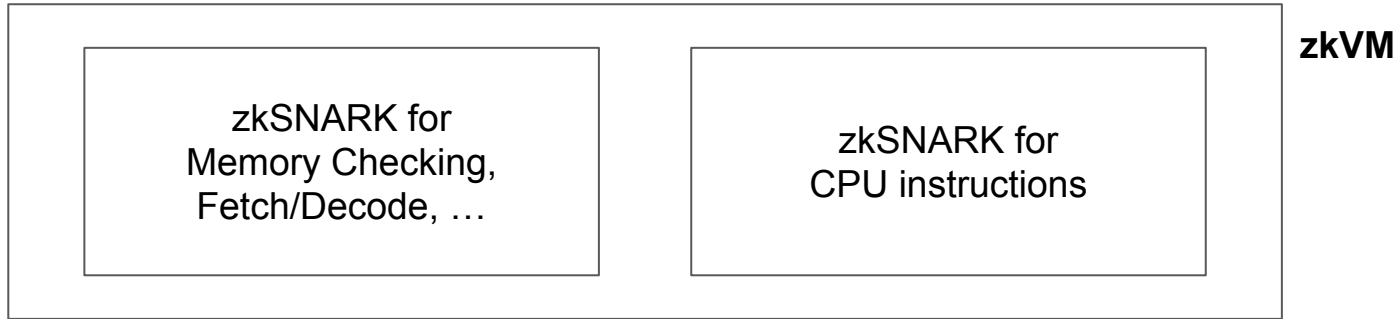
# Joltish: a modular zkVM



# Joltish: a modular zkVM



# Joltish: a modular zkVM



**What are the conditions for the non-malleability of Joltish?**

# Lego-ish: a modular zkSNARK



zkSNARK #1

zkSNARK #2

...

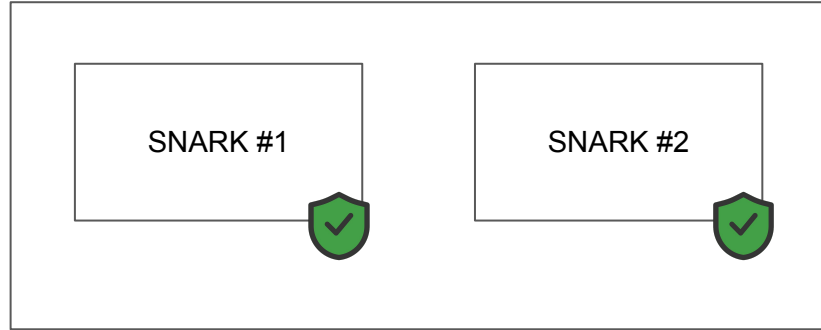
zkSNARK #N

**What are the conditions for the non-malleability of Joltish?**

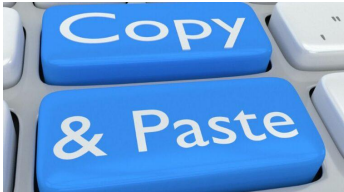
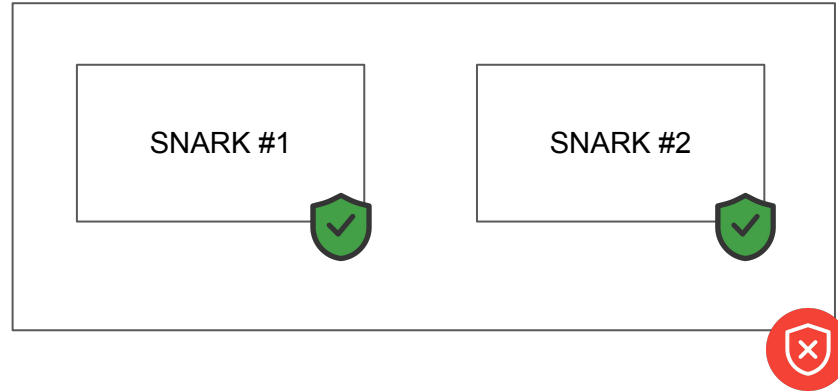
**What are the conditions for the non-malleability of modular zkSNARKs?**



# Non-malleability challenges



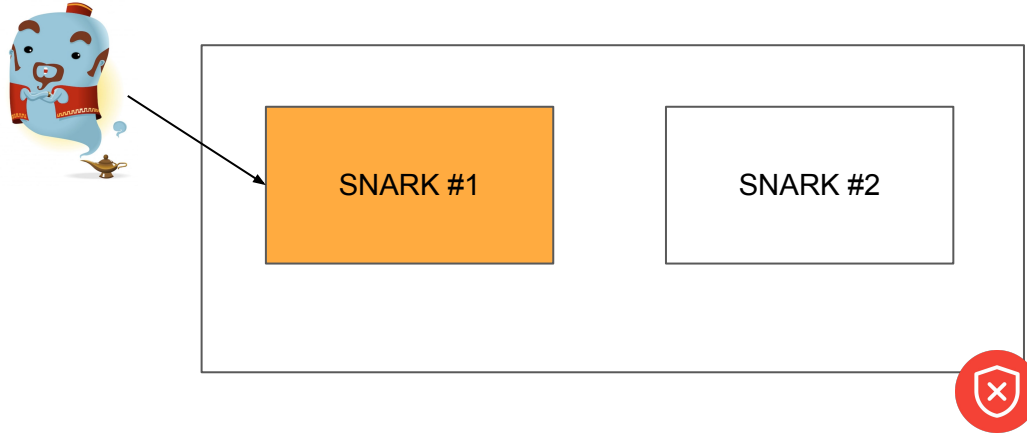
# Non-malleability challenges



## **Copy & Paste attacks**

Composition of non-malleable SNARK is not always secure

# Non-malleability challenges



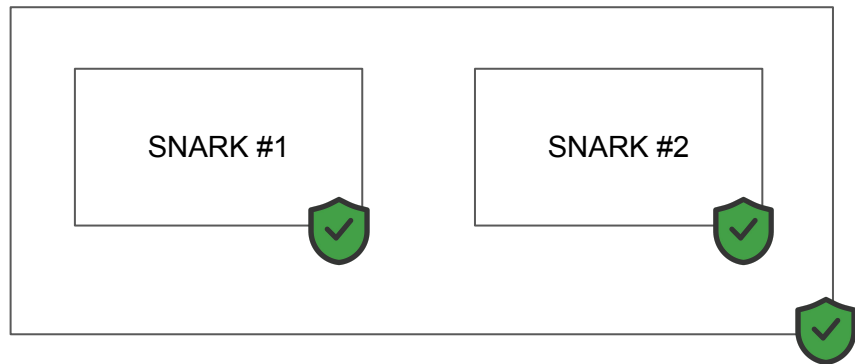
## **Copy & Paste attacks**

Composition of non-malleable SNARK is not always safe!

# Conjunction of Commit-and-Prove Relations

- A commit-and-prove relation (  $c, x ; w$  ) in  $R$  iff
  - (1)  $P(x, w) = 1$
  - (2)  $c = \text{Commit}( w )$
- (Commit and Prove) Conjunction of  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  with shared witness
  - Instance (  $c, x_1, x_2$  )
  - Witness  $w$
  - $P_1( x_1, w ) = 1 \text{ AND } P_2( x_2, w ) = 1$  AND  $c = \text{Commit}( w )$

# Conjunction



$$R1(x1,w)=1 \text{ AND } R2(x2,w)=1$$

**Can we prove Non-Malleability for the conjunction with shared witness?**

**Yes! We give two (slightly different) Non-Malleable Compositions**

# Conjunction: First Case

Prover ( $x_1, x_2, w$ ):

- commits  $w$ : as  $c = \text{Commit}(w)$
- proves  $(c, x_1; w)$  in  $R_1$  using zkSNARK #1
- proves that  $(c, x_2; w)$  in  $R_2$  using zkSNARK #2



# Conjunction: First Construction

Prover ( $x_1, x_2, w$ ):

- commits  $w$ : as  $c = \text{Commit}(w)$
- proves  $(c, x_1; w)$  in  $R_1$  using zkSNARK #1
- proves that  $(c, x_2; w)$  in  $R_2$  using zkSNARK #2



zkSNARK #1

zkSNARK #2

*Trapdoorless* zero-knowledge, Sim-Extractable

# Conjunction: Secor

$P(x_1, x_2, w)$ :

- - commits  $w$ : as c
- proves  $(c, x_1; w)$  in R1 using zkSNARK #1
- proves that  $(c, x_2; w)$  in R2 using zkSNARK #2

and  $\pi_2$  is also a Signature-of-Knowledge for  $\pi_1$

- ZK-sim for Conjunction: compute honest  $\pi_1$ , simulate  $\pi_2$
- Reduction to KS of SNARK#1 does not need of simulated proofs
- $\pi_1$  could be malleable  $\Rightarrow$  SoK: any change on  $\pi_1$  needs a new signature  $\pi_2'$



SNARK #1

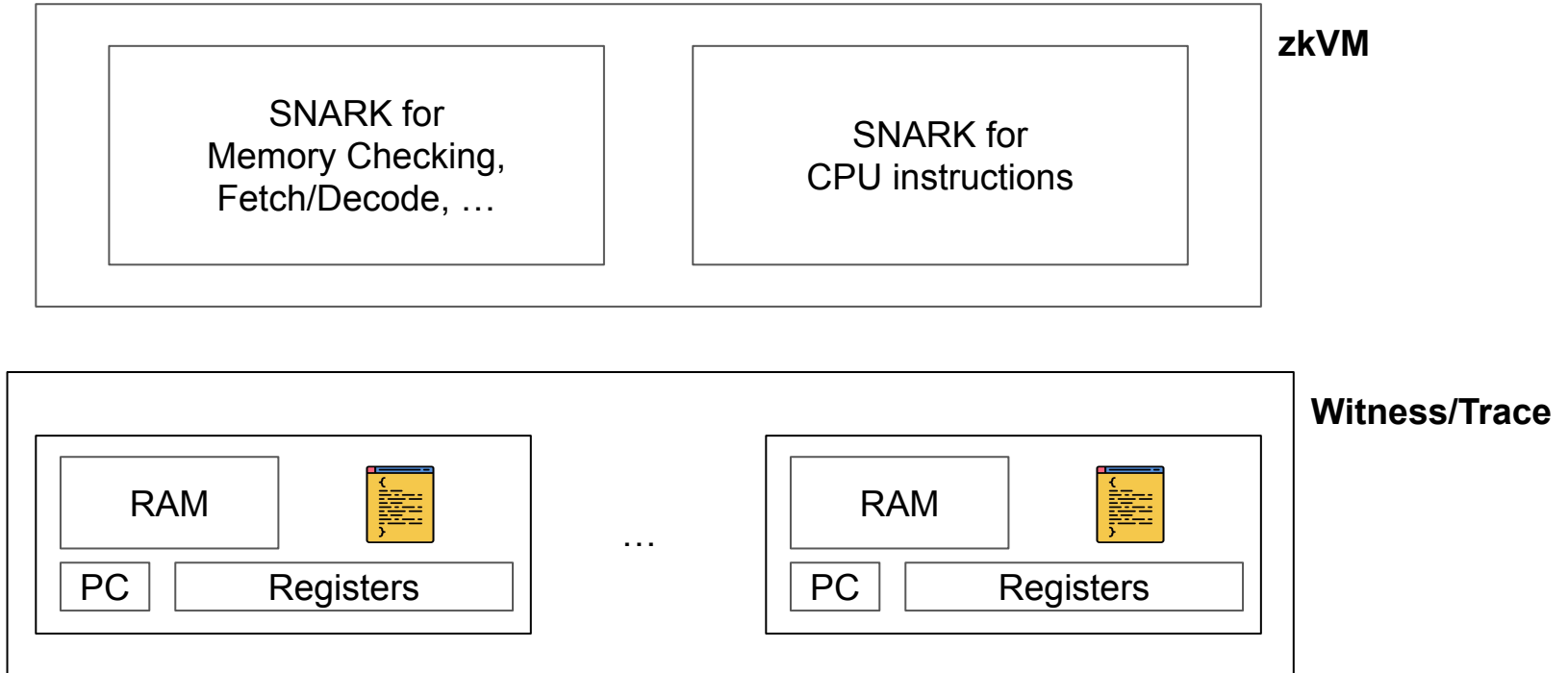
Witness-indistinguishability, knowledge-soundness,  
efficient witness-computability (*easy to find  $w$  for  $x_1$* )

SNARK #2

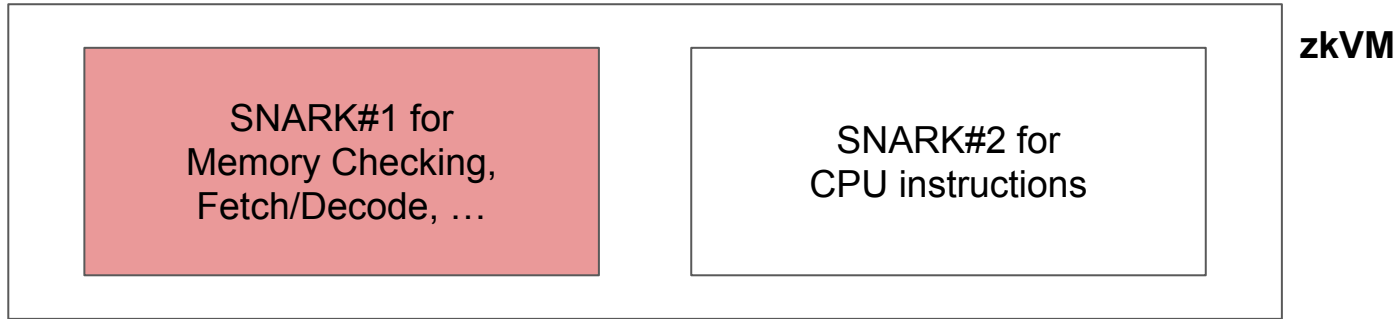
Trapdoorless zero-knowledge, SoK (Sim-Extractable)



# On the Non-Malleability of Joltish

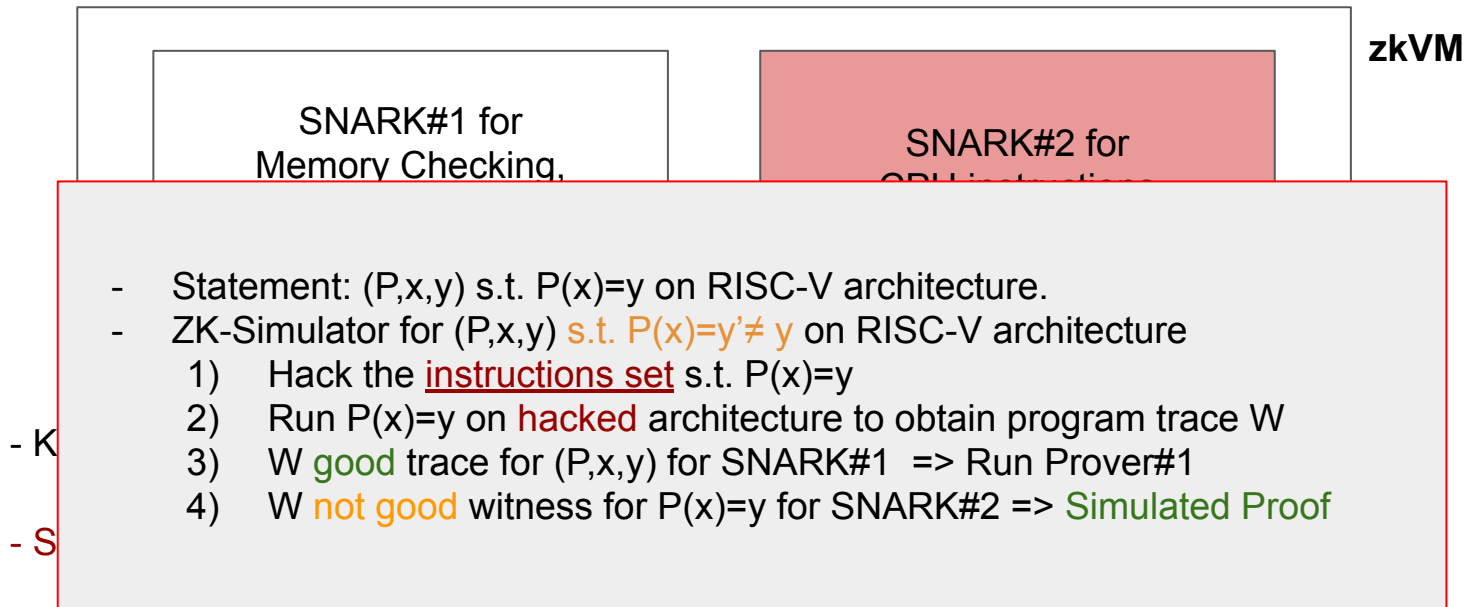


# On the Non-Malleability of Joltish

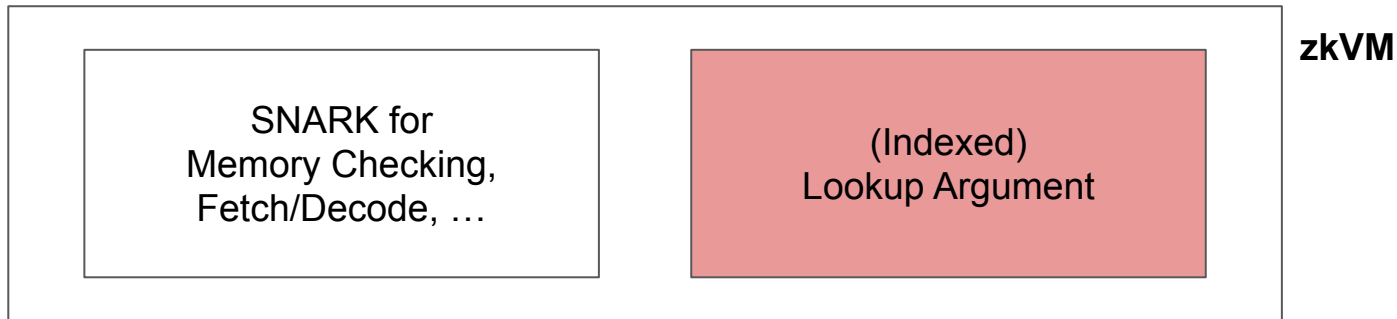


- Knowledge-sound SNARK for Memory Checking, Fetch/Decode, ...

# On the Non-Malleability of Joltish



# The Lookup Singularity based zkVM



- Knowledge-sound SNARK for Memory Checking, Fetch/Decode, ...
- ~~Sim-Ext zkSNARK for CPU instructions~~ **(Indexed) Lookup Argument**

# Lookup Arguments

- Lookup Arguments prove that committed vector  $F$  is sub-vector of big table  $T$ 
  - $|F| \ll |T|$
  - prover complexity is proportional to  $|F|$
- They can handle very big table:
  - as big as truth tables of all RISC-V instructions
- Lookup Argument in Jolt is Lasso [STW'24]

# zk-Lasso

- Define a zero-knowledge version of Lasso
- Prove Sim-Extractability: based on the framework of [FaustKMV12]

(trapdoorless ZK + Unique Response + Special Soundness  $\Rightarrow$  Sim Ext)

- We extend and improve over [Dao and Grubbs23]
  - (Lasso is based on Spartan)



# Future Works

- Non-Malleability of zkSNARKs: non-malleability w/o simulation extractability?
- Non-Malleability for composition of Reduction-of-Knowledge: very natural!
- Non-Malleability of other Lookup Arguments?

**Thank you**



# Truth table and lookups

**XOR(x,y)**

x	y	out
00	00	00
00	01	01
00	10	10
00	11	11

...

11	10	01
11	11	00

# Truth table and lookups

**XOR(x,y)**

x	y	out
00	00	00
00	01	01
00	10	10
00	11	11

...

11	10	01
11	11	00

Checking that  $\text{out} = \text{XOR}(x,y)$  can be reduced to  
check that  $(x,y,\text{out})$  is in the truth table of the XOR

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For 64-bits operands, this table has  $2^{128}$  entries!

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For 64-bits operands, this table has  $2^{128}$  entries!



# Lasso in a nutshell

$nz$

3
6

$a$

4
5

$T$

1
2
3
4
8
10
5
21

$$\forall i : a[i] = T[nz[i]]$$

# Lasso in a nutshell

0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

$M$

1
2
3
4
8
10
5
21

$T$

4
5

$a$

# Lasso in a nutshell

- + Reduces the matrix-vector product to a Sum-Check
- + Performs a memory-checking argument
- + Supports gigantic tables as long as they are structured
- The scheme is not zero-knowledge

Sum-Check

Memory-check  
argument

# Non-Malleability of Lasso

Reduce non-malleability to Special Soundness +  $k$ -ZK +  $k$ -UR

- The simulator can reprogram the RO only at the  $k$ -th round
- Proofs are unique after the  $k$ -th round
- Witness can be extracted from a sufficient number of proofs... or we can break dlog!
- Use rewinding to extract



# References

[DG23] Quang Dao and Paul Grubbs. Spartan and bulletproofs are simulation-extractable (for free!). EUROCRYPT 2023

[FFK+23] Antonio Faonio, Dario Fiore, Markulf Kohlweiss, Luigi Russo, and Michal Zajac. From polynomial IOP and commitments to non-malleable zkSNARKs. TCC 2023

[GKK+22] Chaya Ganesh, Hamidreza Khoshakhlagh, Markulf Kohlweiss, Anca Nitulescu, and Michal Zajac. What makes fiat-shamir zksnarks (updatable SRS) simulation extractable? SCN 2022

[GOP+22] Chaya Ganesh, Claudio Orlandi, Mahak Pancholi, Akira Takahashi, and Daniel Tschudi. Fiat-shamir bulletproofs are non-malleable (in the algebraic group model). EUROCRYPT 2022

[KPT23] Markulf Kohlweiss, Mahak Pancholi, and Akira Takahashi. How to compile polynomial IOP into simulation-extractable SNARKs: A modular approach. TCC 2023

[Lib24] Benoit Libert. Simulation-Extractable KZG Polynomial Commitments and Applications to HyperPlonk. PKC 202

# Additional notes


# Our results on Legoish SNARKs

## **Conjunction (with shared witness)**

- If two schemes are non-malleable then their composition is also non-malleable
- If the first scheme is knowledge-sound, witness-indistinguishable and witness-samplable, and the second one is a SoK, then their composition is non-malleable

Similar results hold for **Functional composition**

# From program to SNARK language



```
def main(x,y):  
    return x and y
```

# From program to SNARK language



```
def main(x,y):  
    return x and y
```

## Polynomial Constraints

Check that:

- $x(x-1) = 0$
- $y(y-1) = 0$
- $x*y = \text{out}$

# From program to SNARK language



```
def main(x,y):  
    return x and y
```

## Polynomial Constraints

Check that:

- $x(x-1) = 0$
- $y(y-1) = 0$
- $x*y = \text{out}$

## Lookup Constraint

Check that  $(x,y,\text{out})$  belongs to the AND table

# zkSNARKs based on Lookup Singularity

## **Lookup Singularity**

Transform arbitrary computer program into “circuits” that only perform lookups



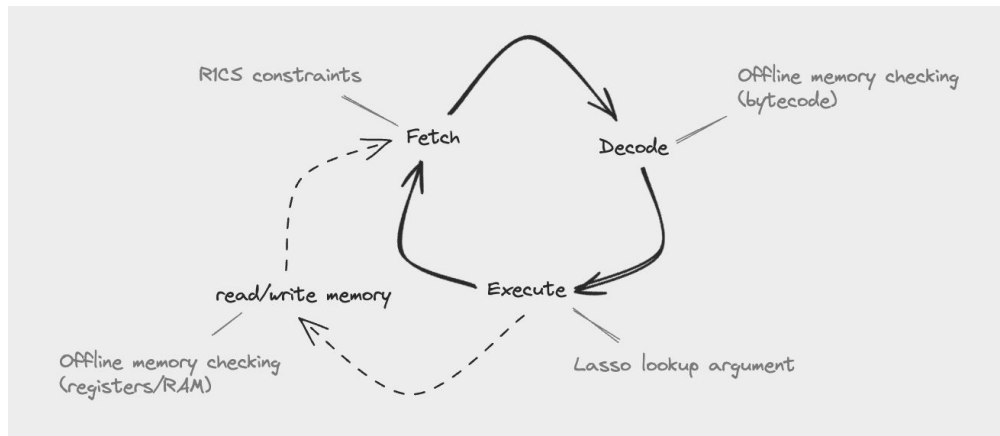
# zkSNARKs based on Lookup Singularity

## Lookup Singularity

Transform arbitrary computer program into “circuits” that only perform lookups

### Jolt zkVM

- Repeatedly execute the fetch-decode-execute logic of its instruction set architecture (RISC-V)
- Perform reads and writes to RAM



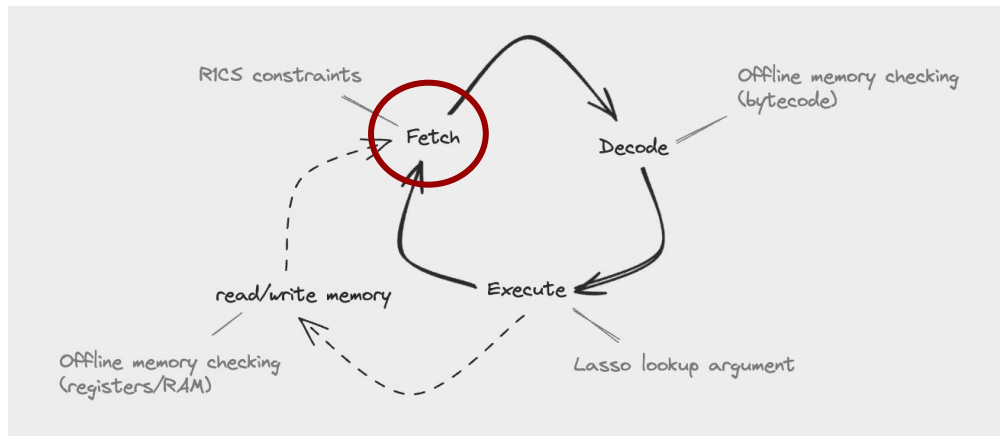
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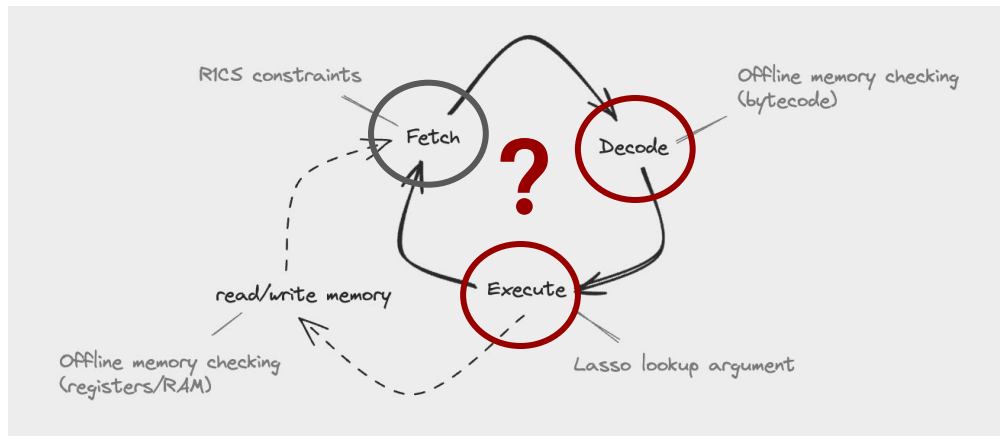
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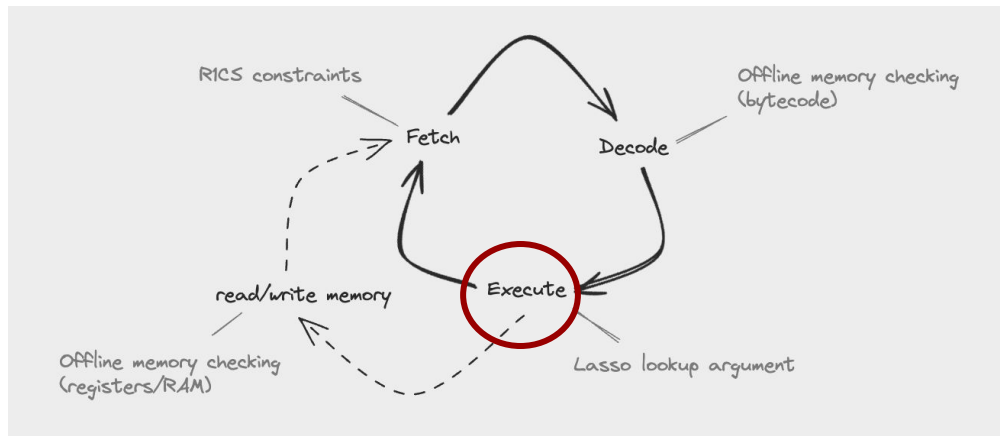




# So what are our results?

A zero-knowledge version of Lasso

- Non-malleable under minimum assumptions ( $\text{dlog}+\text{RO}$ )
- Comparably fast



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