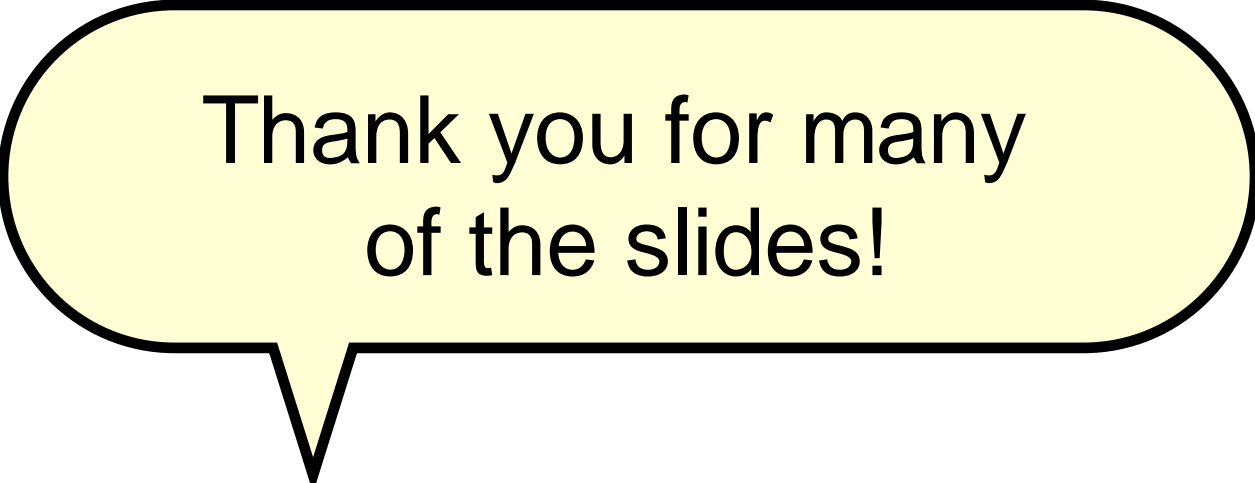


# Proof-Carrying Data From Arithmetized Random Oracles



Thank you for many  
of the slides!

**Jack O'Connor**

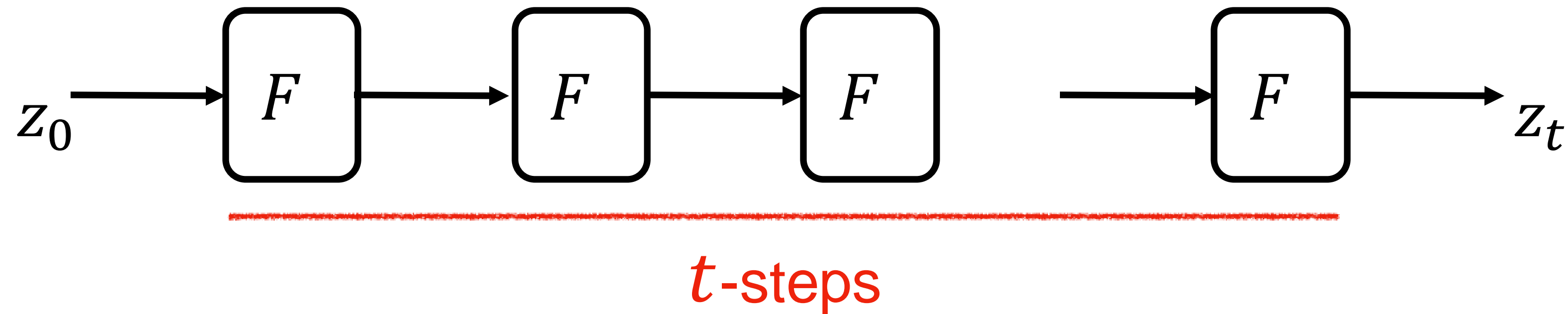
Joint work with Megan Chen, Alessandro Chiesa, Tom Gur and Nicholas Spooner  
Eurocrypt 2023

Our setting: “streaming” verification of  $t$ -step NP computations

# Our setting: “streaming” verification of $t$ -step NP computations

**Goal:** Prove correctness of a  $t$ -step non-deterministic computation:

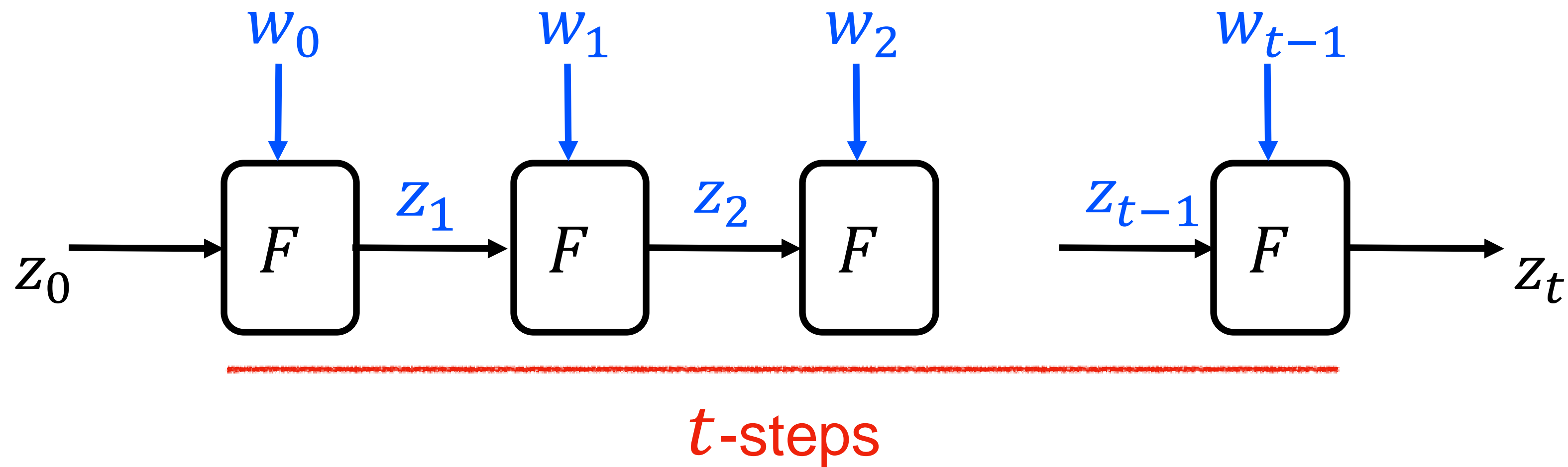
Given  $F, z_0, z_t$ ,



# Our setting: “streaming” verification of $t$ -step NP computations

**Goal:** Prove correctness of a  $t$ -step non-deterministic computation:

Given  $F, z_0, z_t$ , check that  $\exists z_1, \dots, z_{t-1}, w_0, \dots, w_{t-1} : \forall i \in [t], F(z_i, w_i) = z_{i+1}$

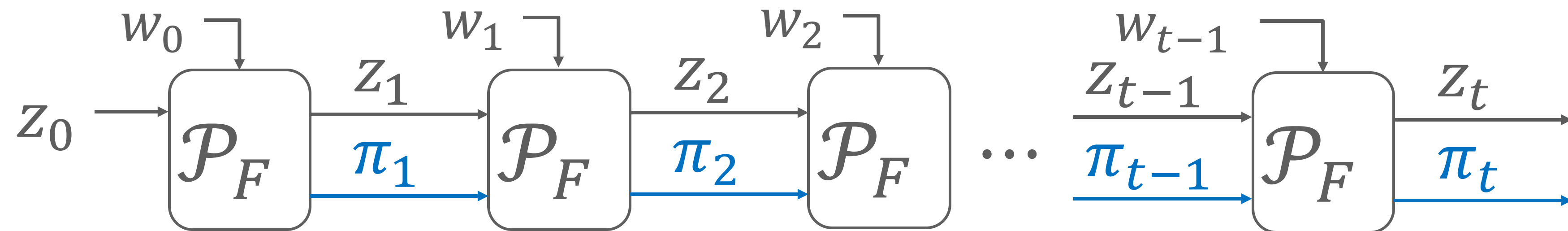


# Our setting: “streaming” verification of $t$ -step NP computations

**Goal:** Prove correctness of a  $t$ -step non-deterministic computation:

Given  $F, z_0, z_t$ , check that  $\exists z_1, \dots, z_{t-1}, w_0, \dots, w_{t-1} : \forall i \in [t], F(z_i, w_i) = z_{i+1}$

**Incrementally verifiable computation (IVC) [Valiant08]**

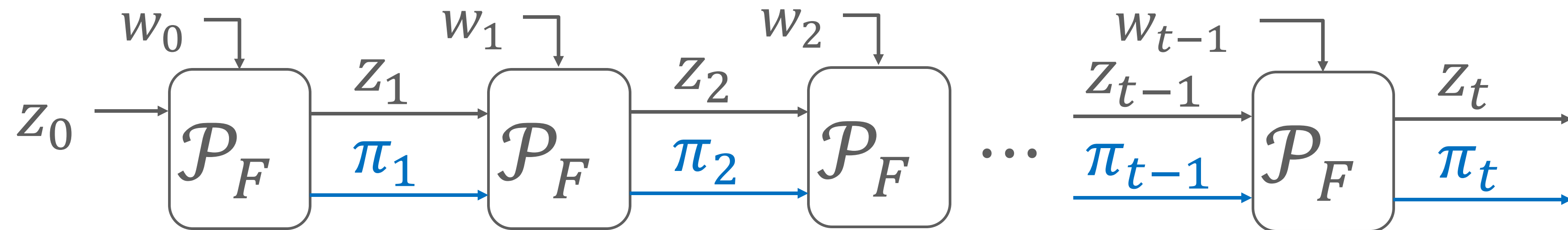


# Our setting: “streaming” verification of $t$ -step NP computations

**Goal:** Prove correctness of a  $t$ -step non-deterministic computation:

Given  $F, z_0, z_t$ , check that  $\exists z_1, \dots, z_{t-1}, w_0, \dots, w_{t-1} : \forall i \in [t], F(z_i, w_i) = z_{i+1}$

**Incrementally verifiable computation (IVC) [Valiant08]**



**Proof-carrying Data (PCD) [CT10, BCCT13]** generalizes path graph to DAG.

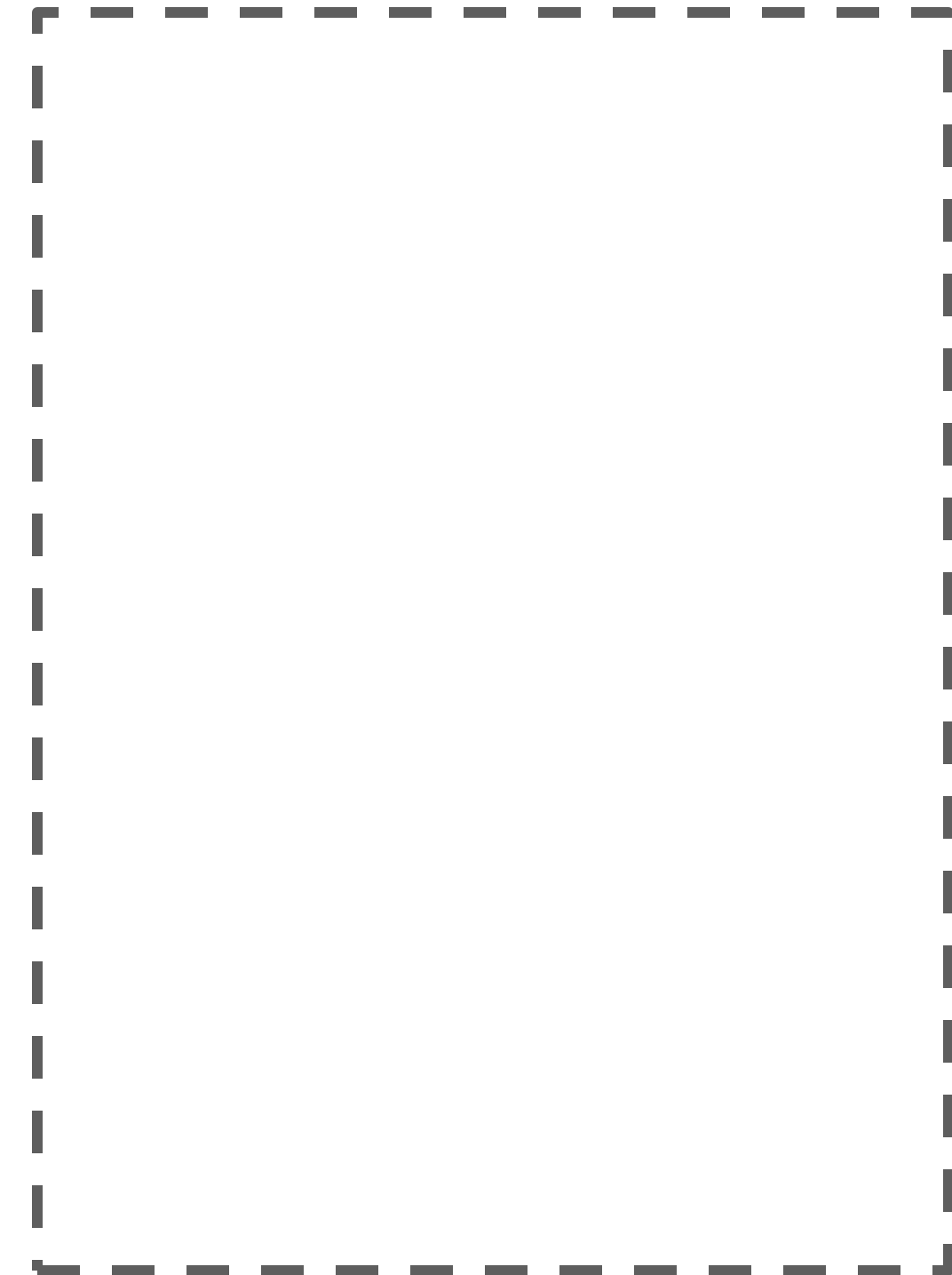
# IVC from SNARK

**SNARK** = Succinct Non-interactive ARgument of Knowledge

# IVC from SNARK

**SNARK** = Succinct Non-interactive ARgument of Knowledge

IVC P





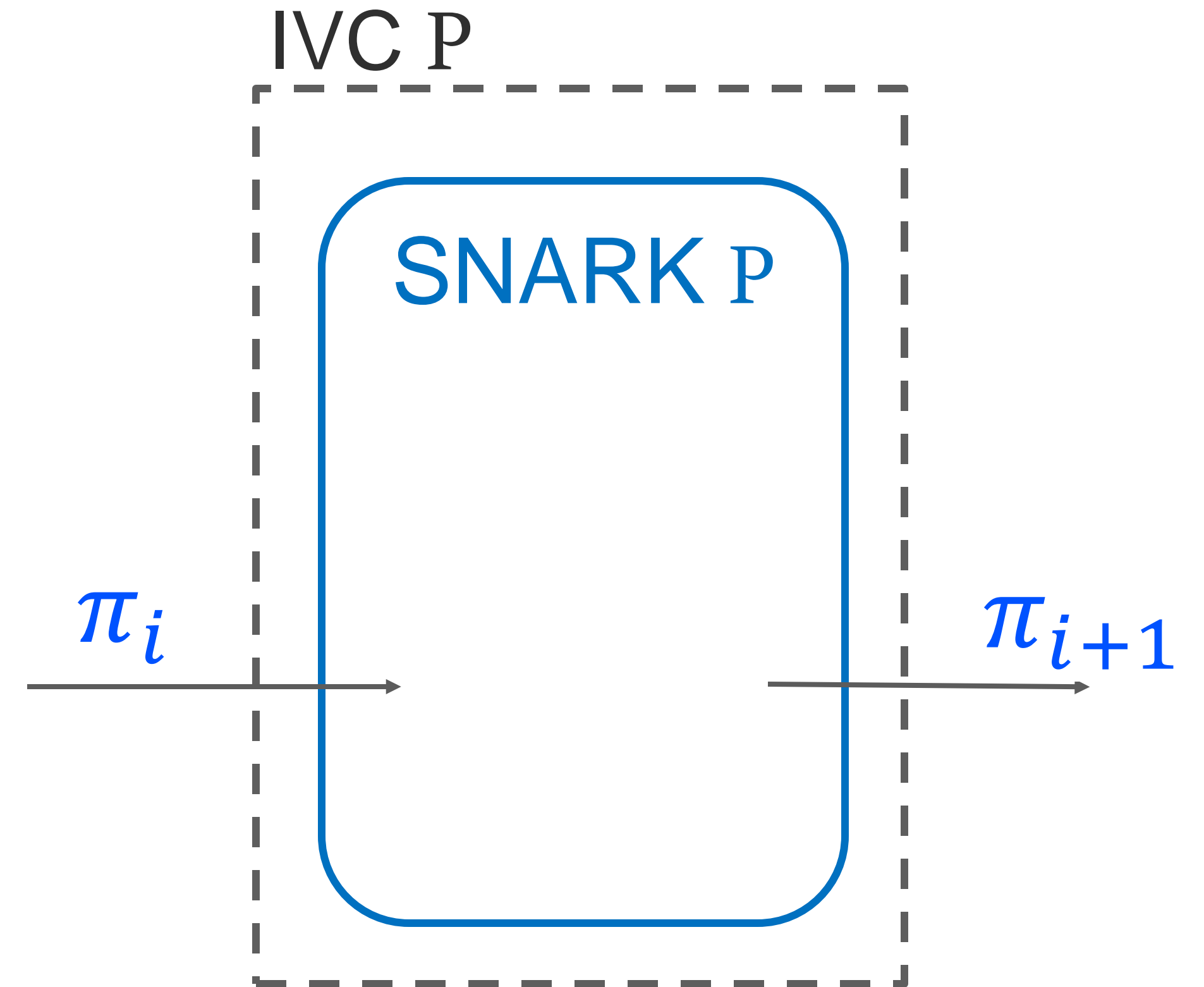
# IVC from SNARK

**SNARK** = Succinct Non-interactive ARgument of Knowledge



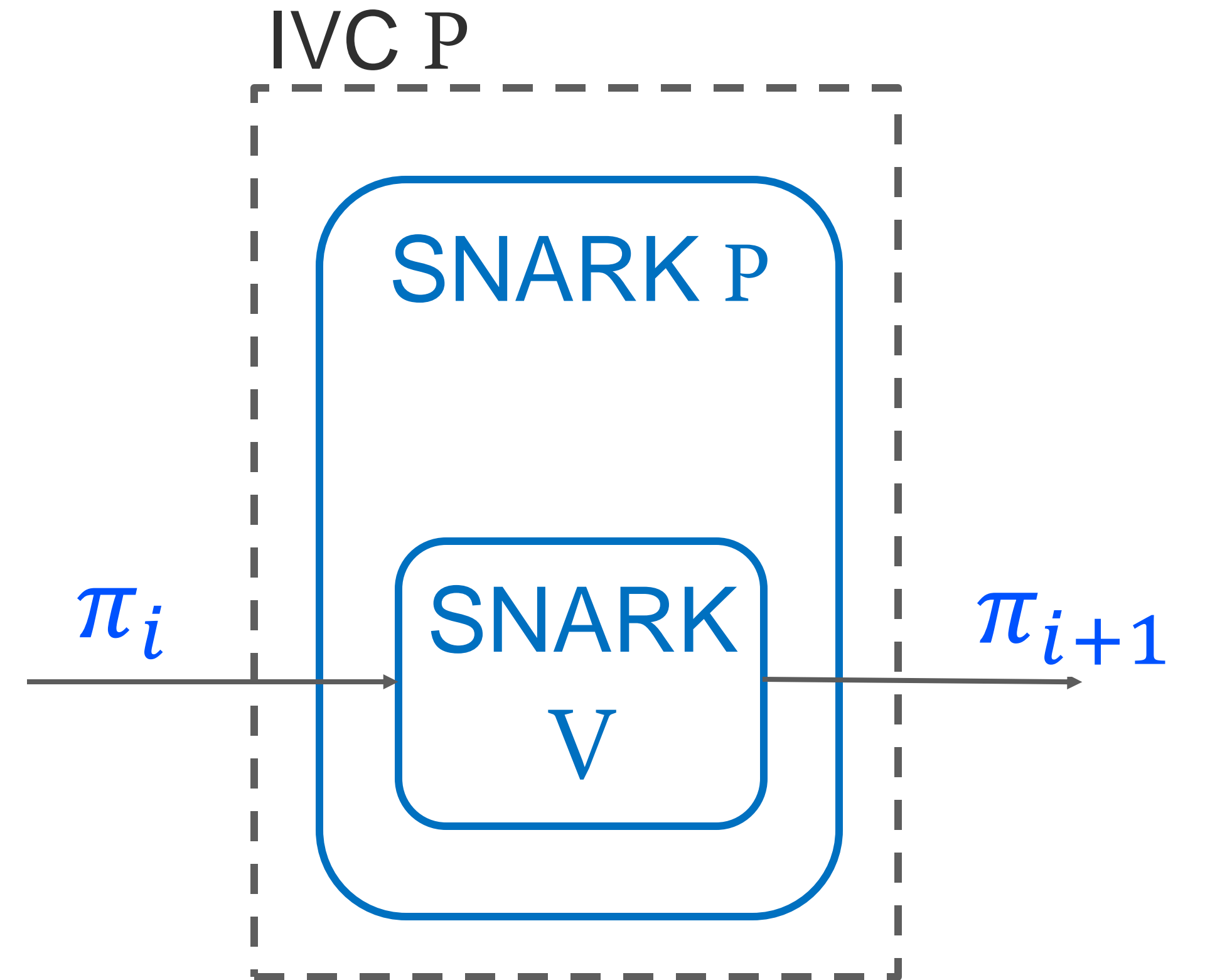
# IVC from SNARK

**SNARK** = Succinct Non-interactive ARgument of Knowledge



# IVC from SNARK

**SNARK** = Succinct Non-interactive ARgument of Knowledge



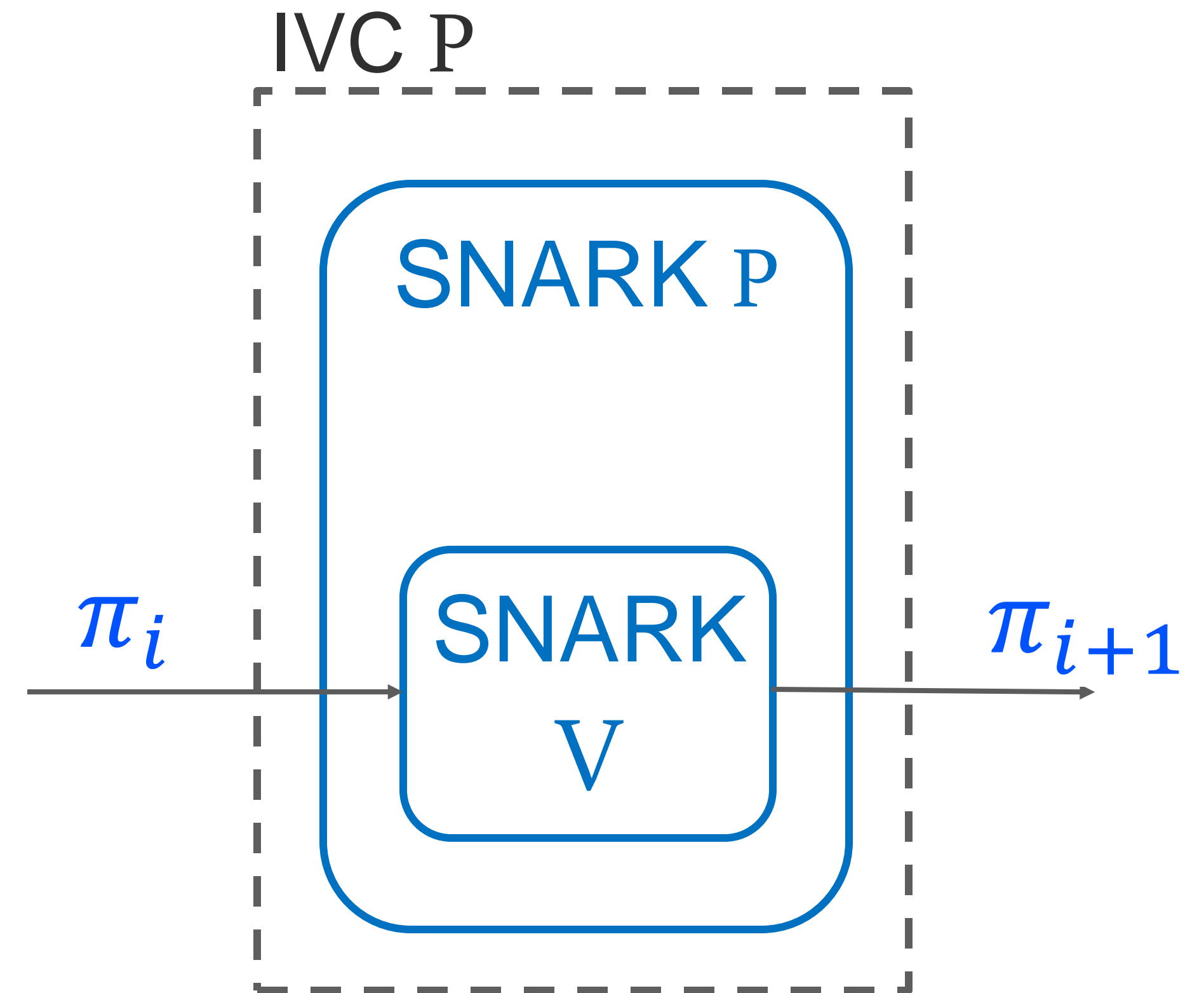
# Prior works: SNARKs

**SNARK** = Succinct Non-interactive ARgument of Knowledge

## Approach 1: CRS + knowledge (extraction)

### assumptions

[Groth10; GennaroGPR13; BitanskyCIOP13; Ben-SassonCTV14; BitanskyCCGLRT14; Groth16; GrothKMMM18]



# Prior works: SNARKs

**SNARK** = Succinct Non-interactive ARgument of Knowledge

## Approach 1: CRS + knowledge (extraction)

### assumptions

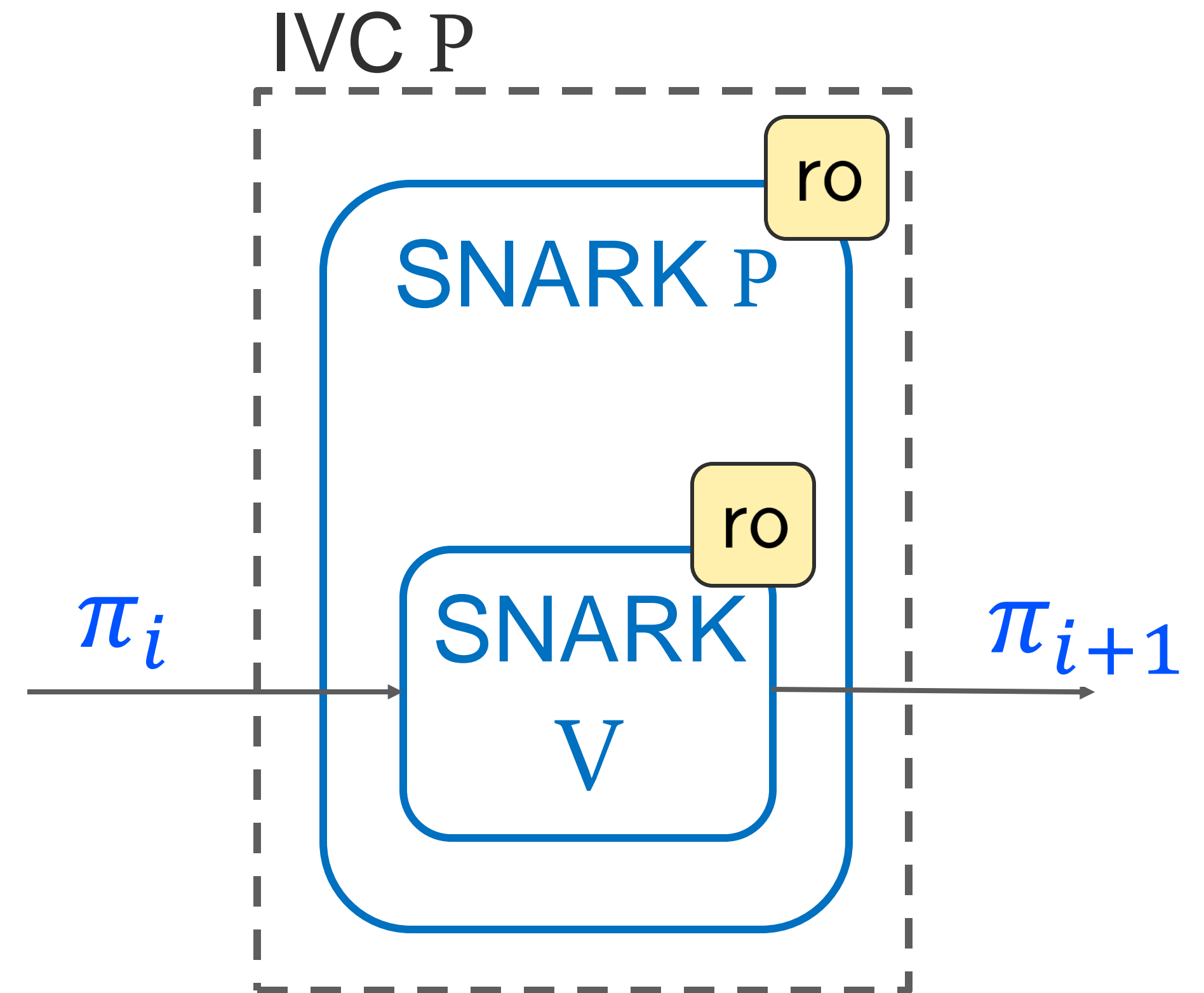
[Groth10; GennaroGPR13; BitanskyCIOP13; Ben-SassonCTV14; BitanskyCCGLRT14; Groth16; GrothKMMM18]

## Approach 2: SNARKs in ROM

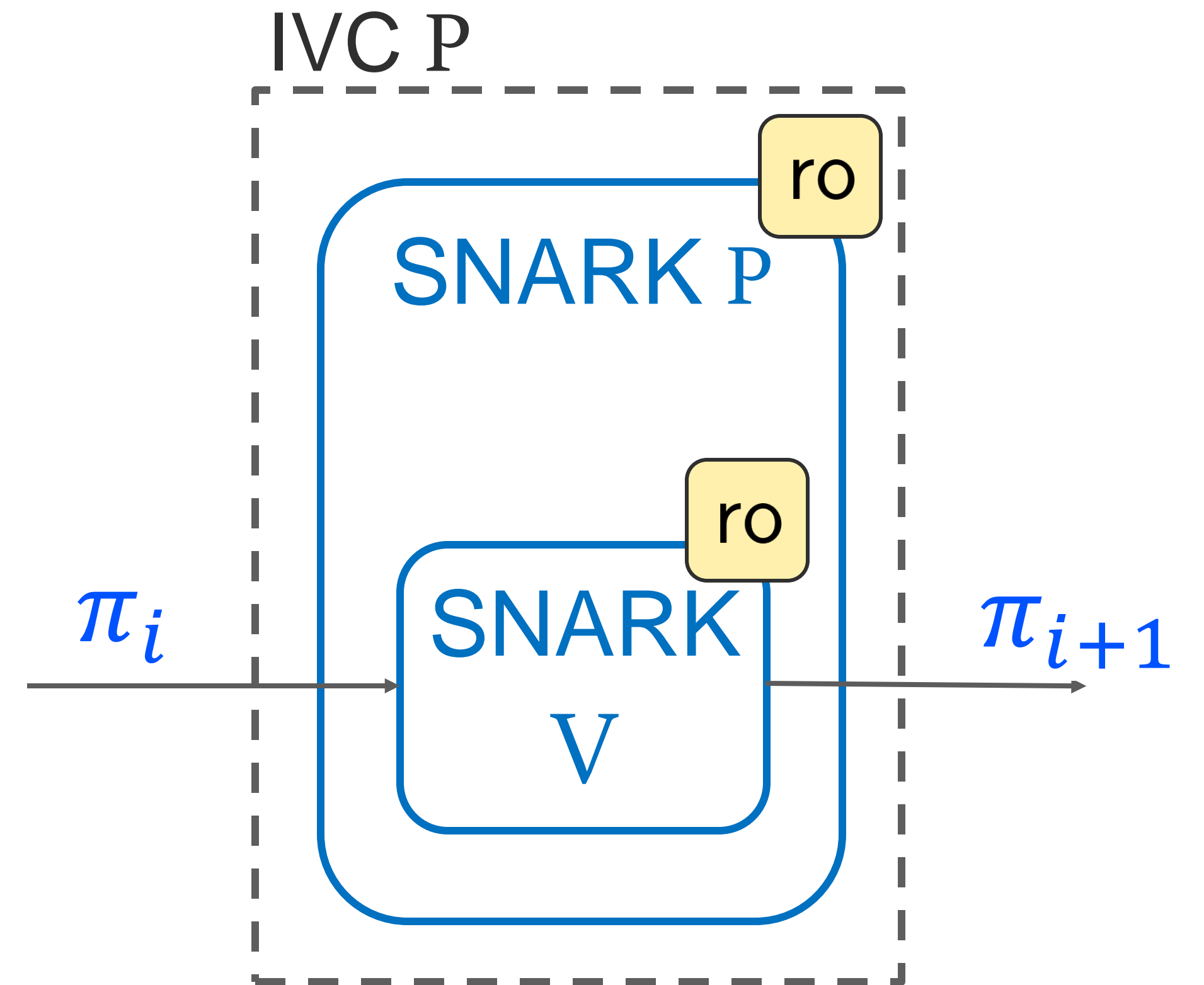
[Micali00; Ben-SassonCS16; ChiesaOS20; ChiesaHMMVW20]

### Benefits:

- Transparent / universal setup
- Efficiency improvements

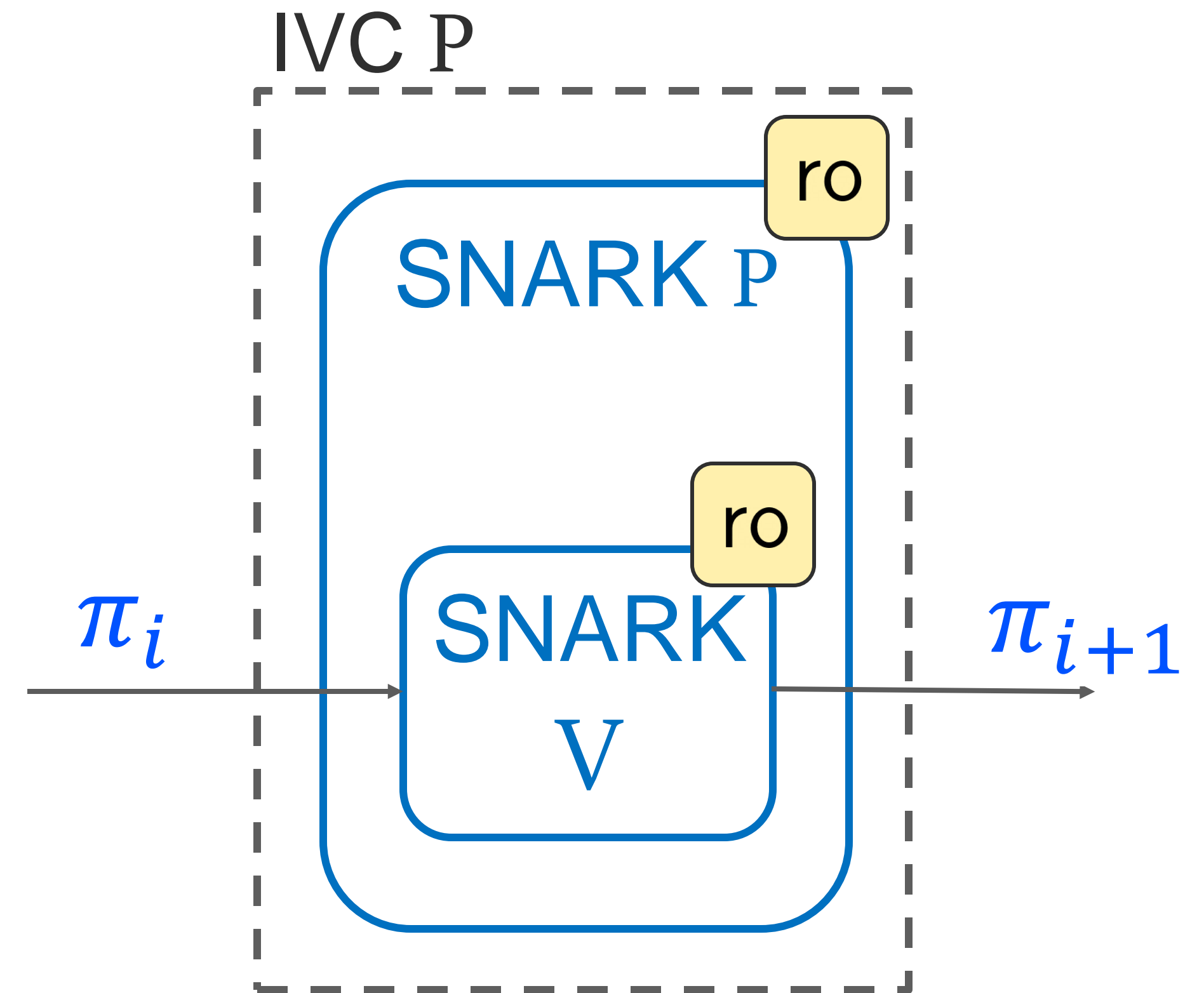


# Issues with IVC from SNARKs in the ROM



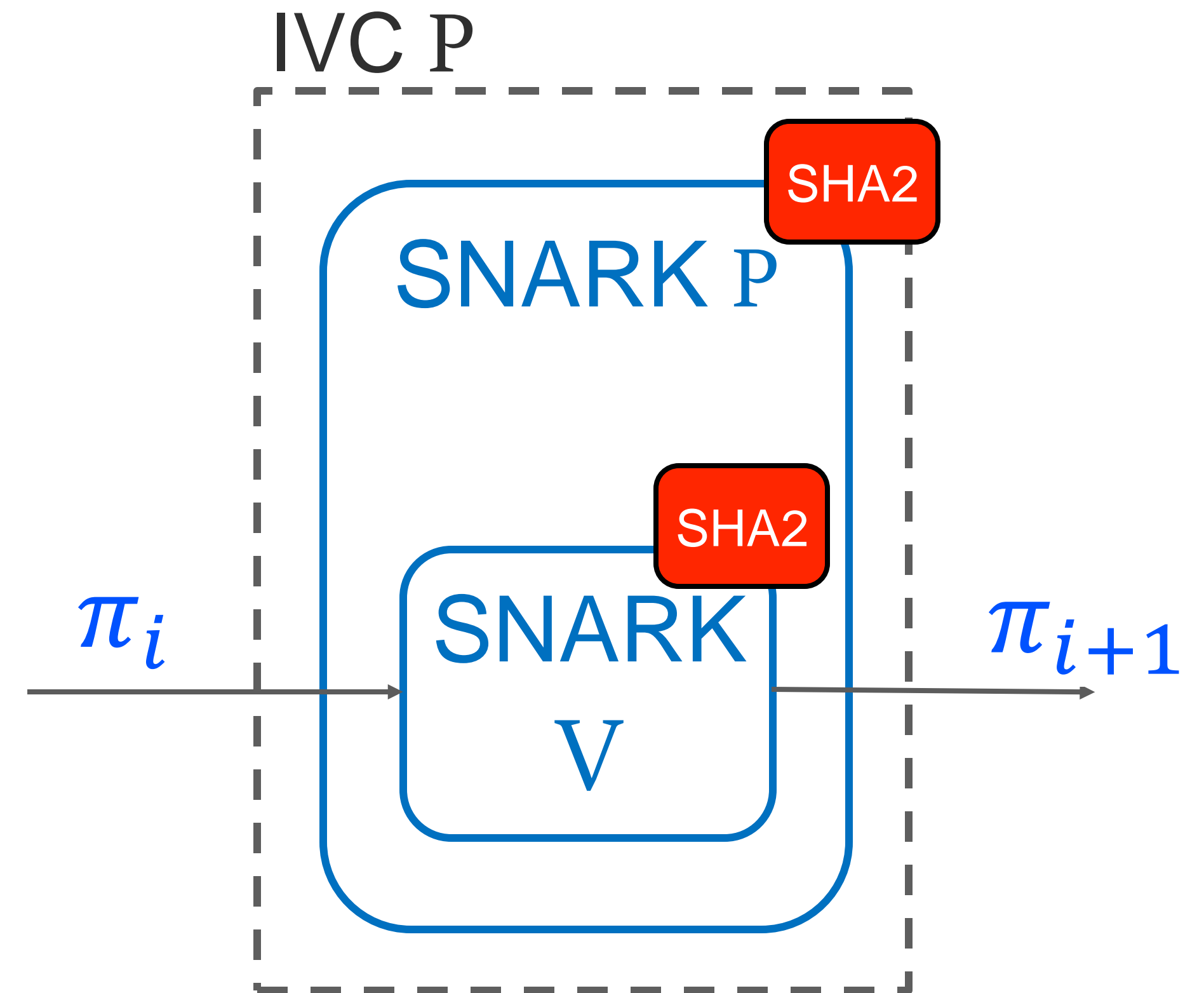
# Issues with IVC from SNARKs in the ROM

- SNARK verifier makes oracle queries, but SNARK is for non-oracle computations.



# Issues with IVC from SNARKs in the ROM

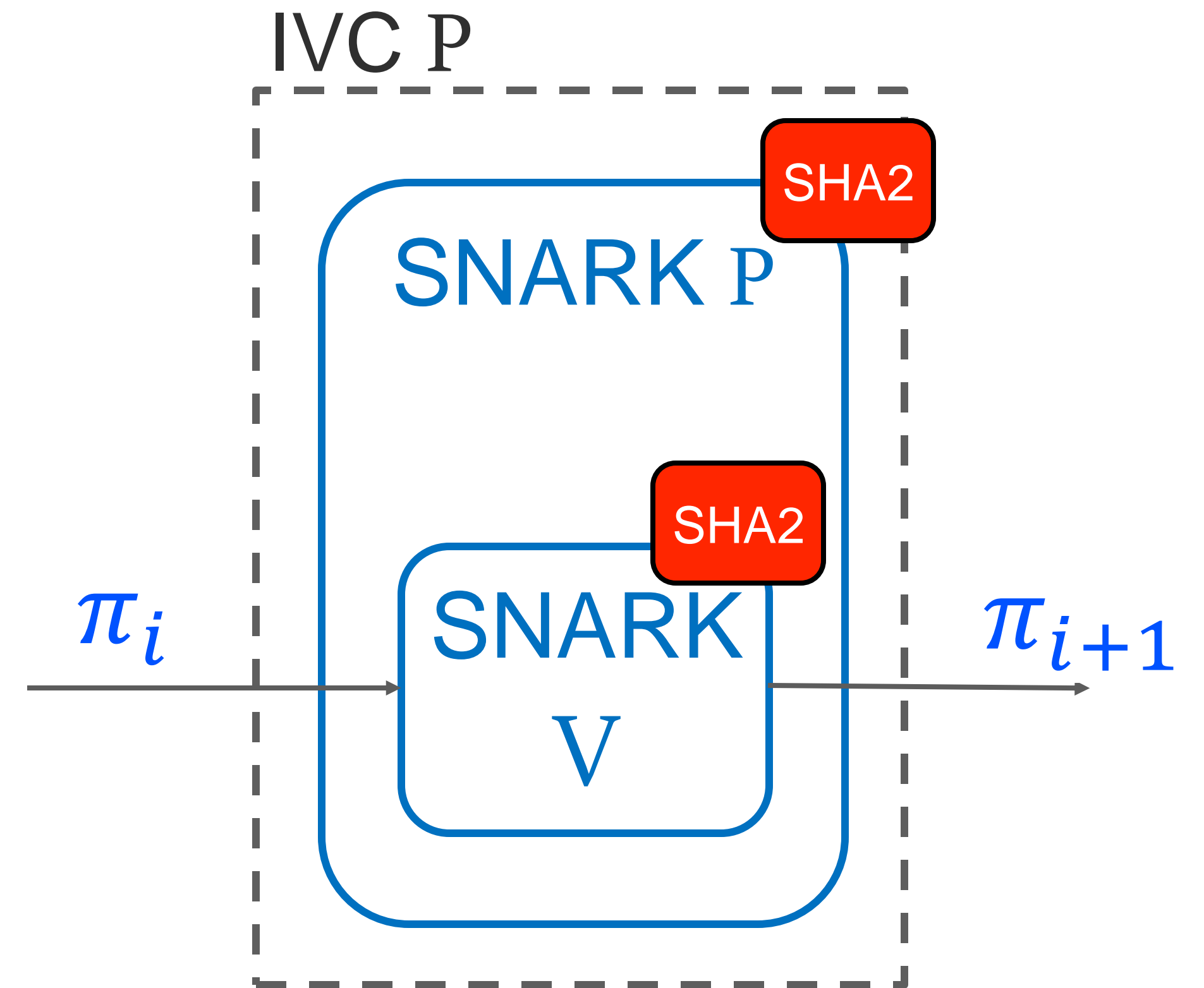
- SNARK verifier makes oracle queries, but SNARK is for non-oracle computations.
- [COS20;,...] Heuristically instantiate ro.





# Issues with heuristic RO instantiation

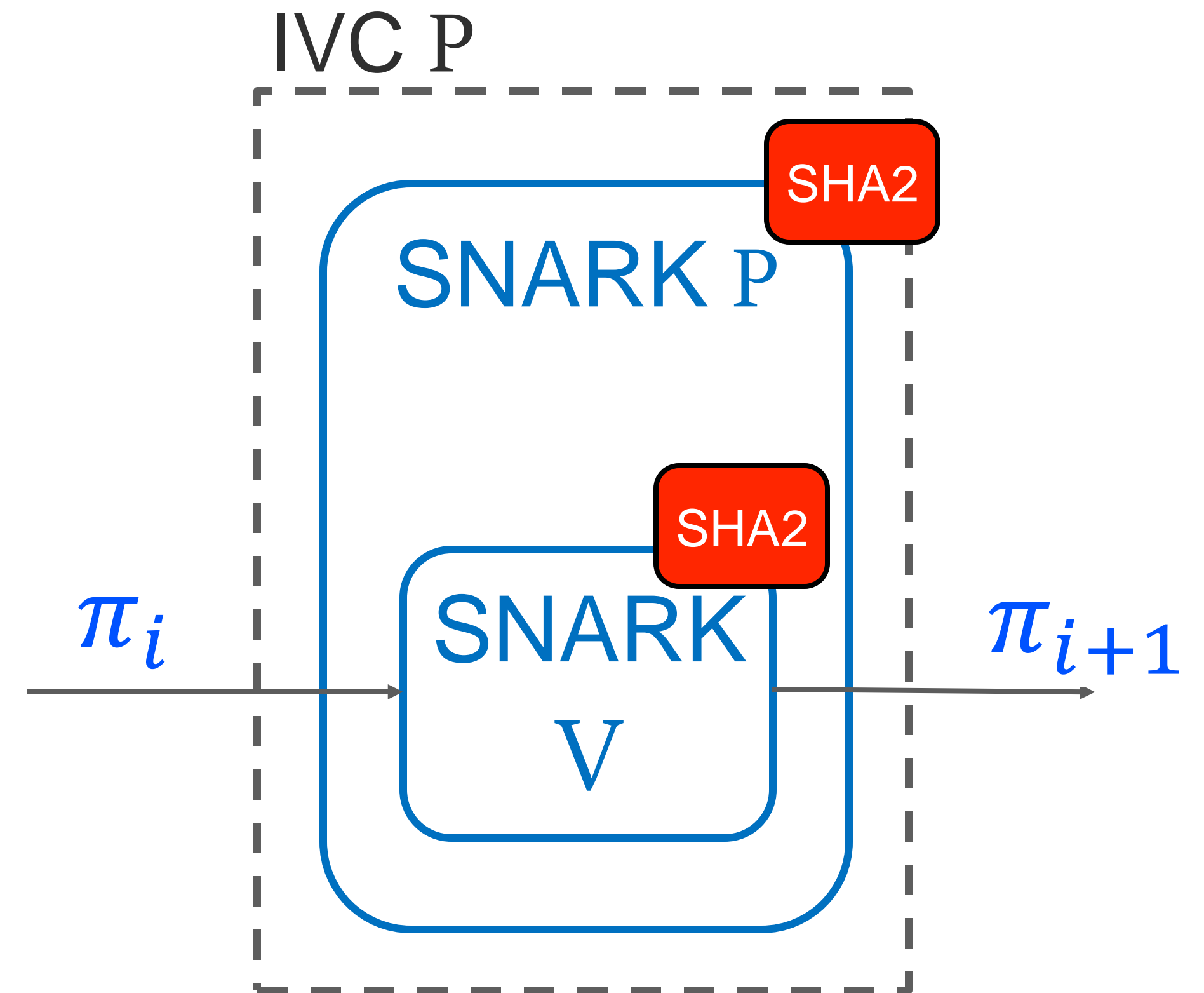
Theoretical:



# Issues with heuristic RO instantiation

## Theoretical:

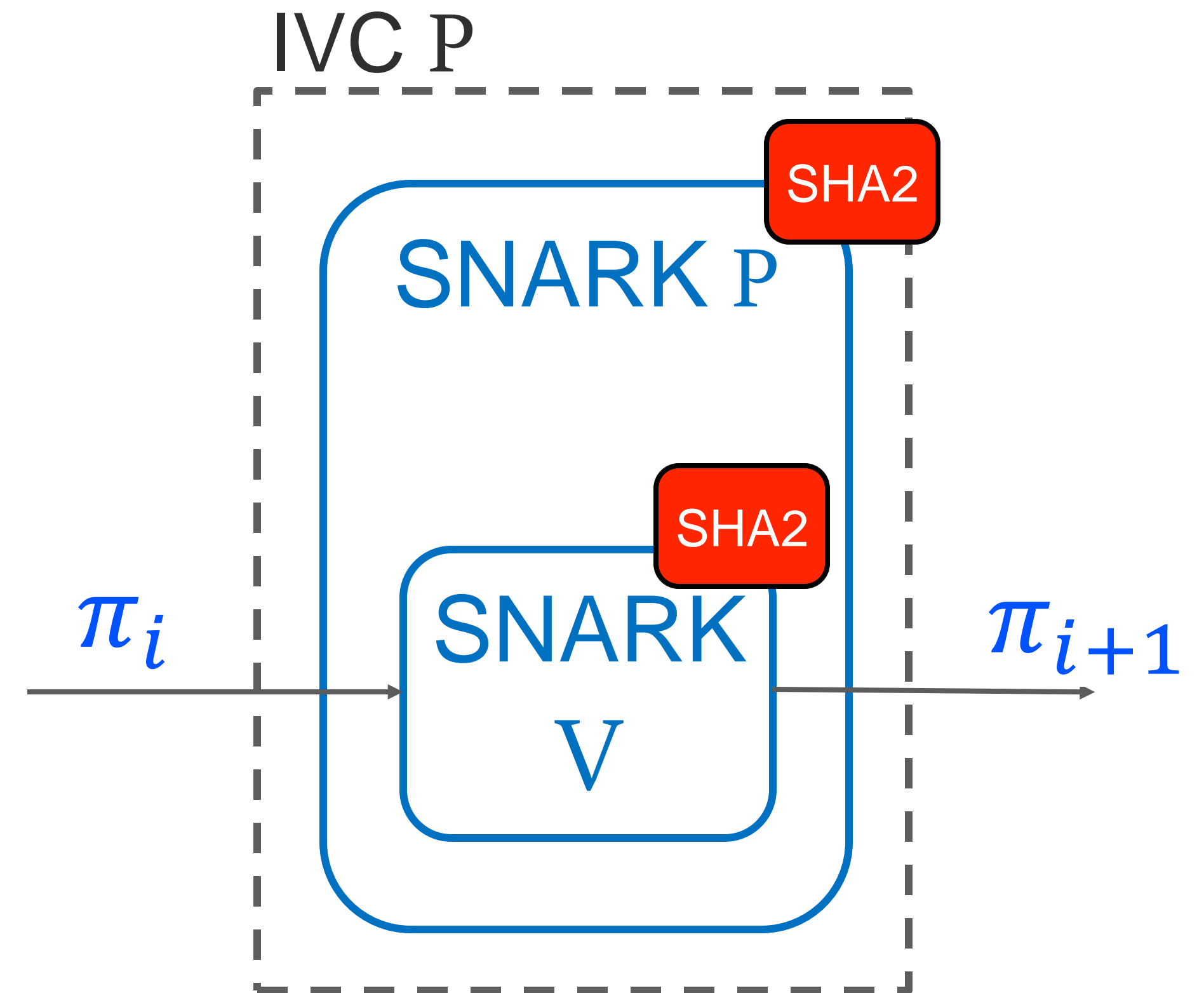
- Requires non-blackbox use of oracle; this breaks the RO abstraction.



# Issues with heuristic RO instantiation

## Theoretical:

- Requires non-blackbox use of oracle; this breaks the RO abstraction.
- Security flaws may be in the heuristic step [GoldwasserK03; CanettiGH04].

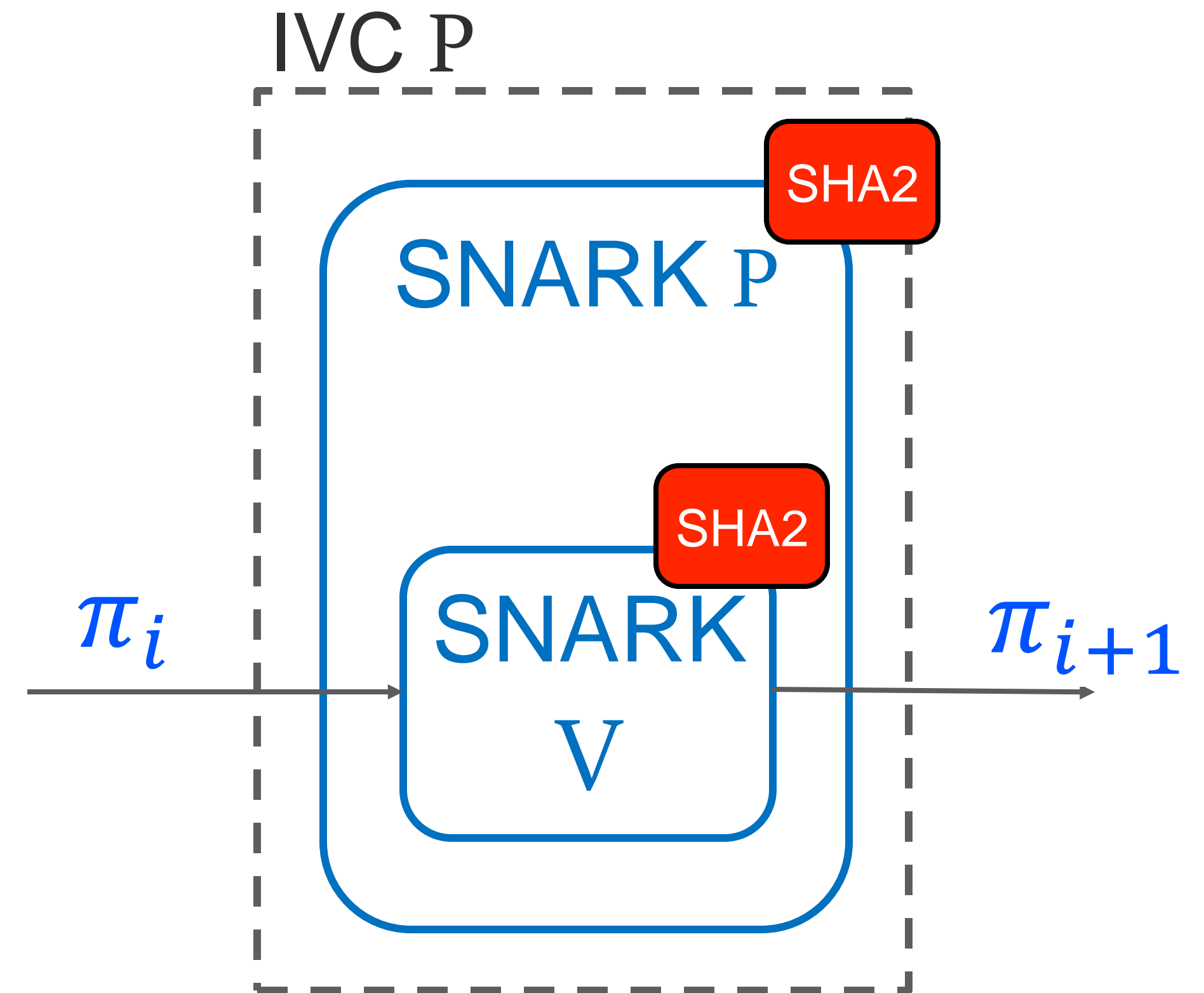


# Issues with heuristic RO instantiation

## Theoretical:

- Requires non-blackbox use of oracle; this breaks the RO abstraction.
- Security flaws may be in the heuristic step [GoldwasserK03; CanettiGH04].

## Practical:



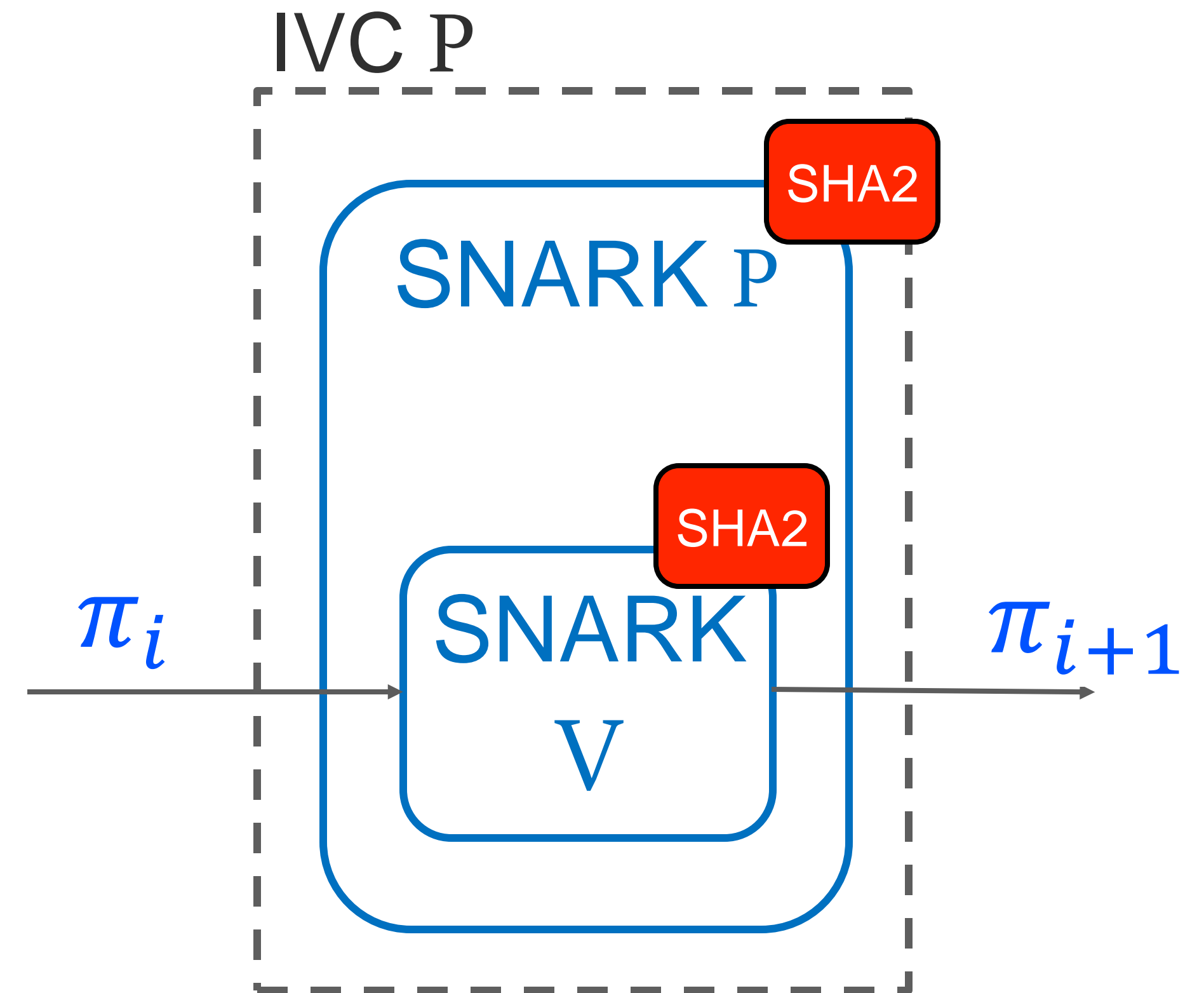
# Issues with heuristic RO instantiation

## Theoretical:

- Requires non-blackbox use of oracle; this breaks the RO abstraction.
- Security flaws may be in the heuristic step [GoldwasserK03; CanettiGH04].

## Practical:

- No flexibility: Oracle must be instantiated as a circuit: can't use MPC, hardware token.



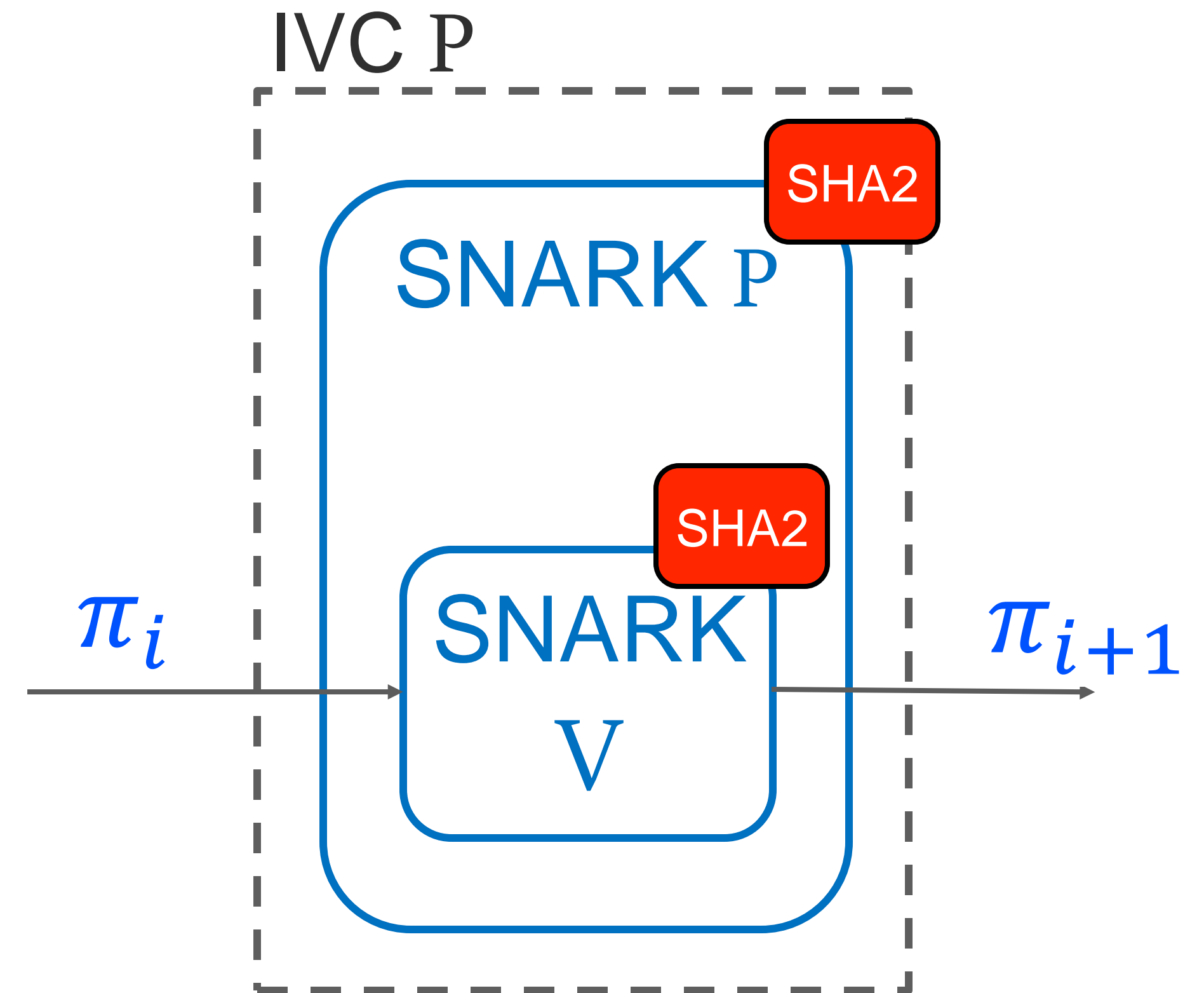
# Issues with heuristic RO instantiation

## Theoretical:

- Requires non-blackbox use of oracle; this breaks the RO abstraction.
- Security flaws may be in the heuristic step [GoldwasserK03; CanettiGH04].

## Practical:

- No flexibility: Oracle must be instantiated as a circuit: can't use MPC, hardware token.
- Inefficient: SNARKs about SHA2, BLAKE are expensive!



IVC from additional oracle structure

# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



Signed Random  
Oracle Model [CT10]

↓  
Random oracle signs  
responses using a signature  
scheme.

# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



Signed Random  
Oracle Model [CT10]

↓  
Random oracle signs  
responses using a signature  
scheme.

↓  
We obtain IVC in the signed  
random oracle model.

# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



Signed Random  
Oracle Model [CT10]

↓  
Random oracle signs  
responses using a signature  
scheme.

↓  
We obtain IVC in the signed  
random oracle model.



# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



Signed Random  
Oracle Model [CT10]

↓  
Random oracle signs  
responses using a signature  
scheme.

↓  
We obtain IVC in the signed  
random oracle model.



Low-Degree Random  
Oracle Model [CCS22]

↓  
Random oracle is extended to a  
low-degree multivariate  
polynomial.

# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



Signed Random  
Oracle Model [CT10]

↓  
Random oracle signs  
responses using a signature  
scheme.

↓  
We obtain IVC in the signed  
random oracle model.



Low-Degree Random  
Oracle Model [CCS22]

↓  
Random oracle is extended to a  
low-degree multivariate  
polynomial.

↓  
We obtain IVC in the low-  
degree random oracle model.

# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



Signed Random  
Oracle Model [CT10]

↓  
Random oracle signs  
responses using a signature  
scheme.

↓  
We obtain IVC in the signed  
random oracle model.



Low-Degree Random  
Oracle Model [CCS22]

↓  
Random oracle is extended to a  
low-degree multivariate  
polynomial.

↓  
We obtain IVC in the low-  
degree random oracle model.



# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



Signed Random Oracle Model [CT10]

Random oracle signs responses using a signature scheme.

We obtain IVC in the signed random oracle model.



Low-Degree Random Oracle Model [CCS22]

Random oracle is extended to a low-degree multivariate polynomial.

We obtain IVC in the low-degree random oracle model.



We don't know of any software-only instantiation of the model.



# IVC from additional oracle structure

It is unknown whether we can obtain IVC in the ROM.



Signed Random Oracle Model [CT10]

Low-Degree Random Oracle Model [CCS22]

Random oracle signs responses using a signature scheme.

Random oracle is extended to a low-degree multivariate polynomial.

We obtain IVC in the signed random oracle model.

We obtain IVC in the low-degree random oracle model.



We don't know of any software-only instantiation of the model.



# The question

Is there an oracle model for which:

1. **There exists a PCD scheme in this model** under standard assumptions; and
2. The oracle can be **heuristically instantiated in software?**

# Our results

Yes!

We propose a new oracle model, the **arithmetized random oracle model (AROM)**, which has a **plausible heuristic instantiation**.

# Our results

Yes!

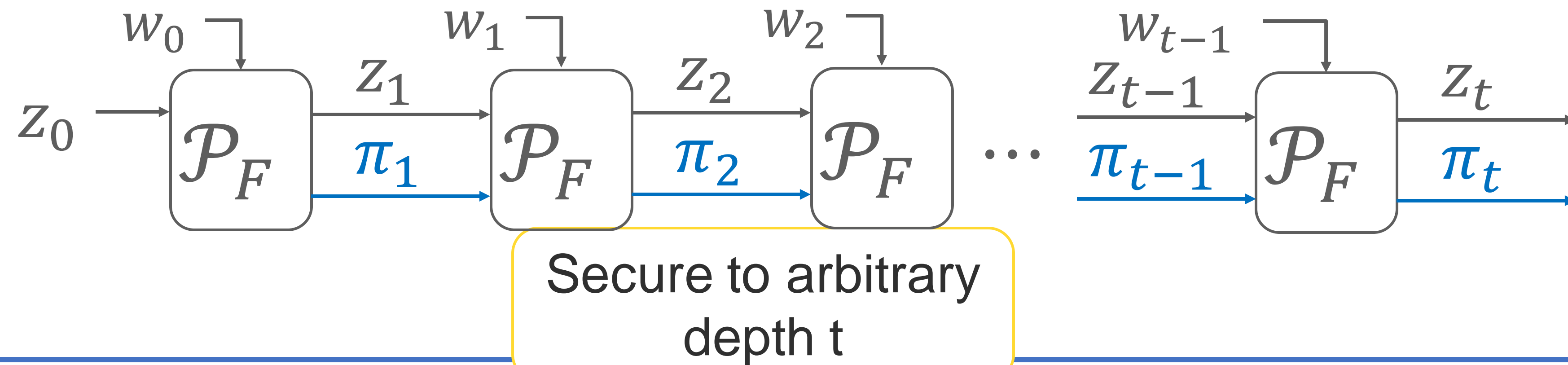
We propose a new oracle model, the **arithmetized random oracle model (AROM)**, which has a **plausible heuristic instantiation**.

**Theorem:** There exists **PCD/IVC** in the AROM, assuming the existence of **collision-resistant hash functions** in the standard model.

# Our results

Yes!

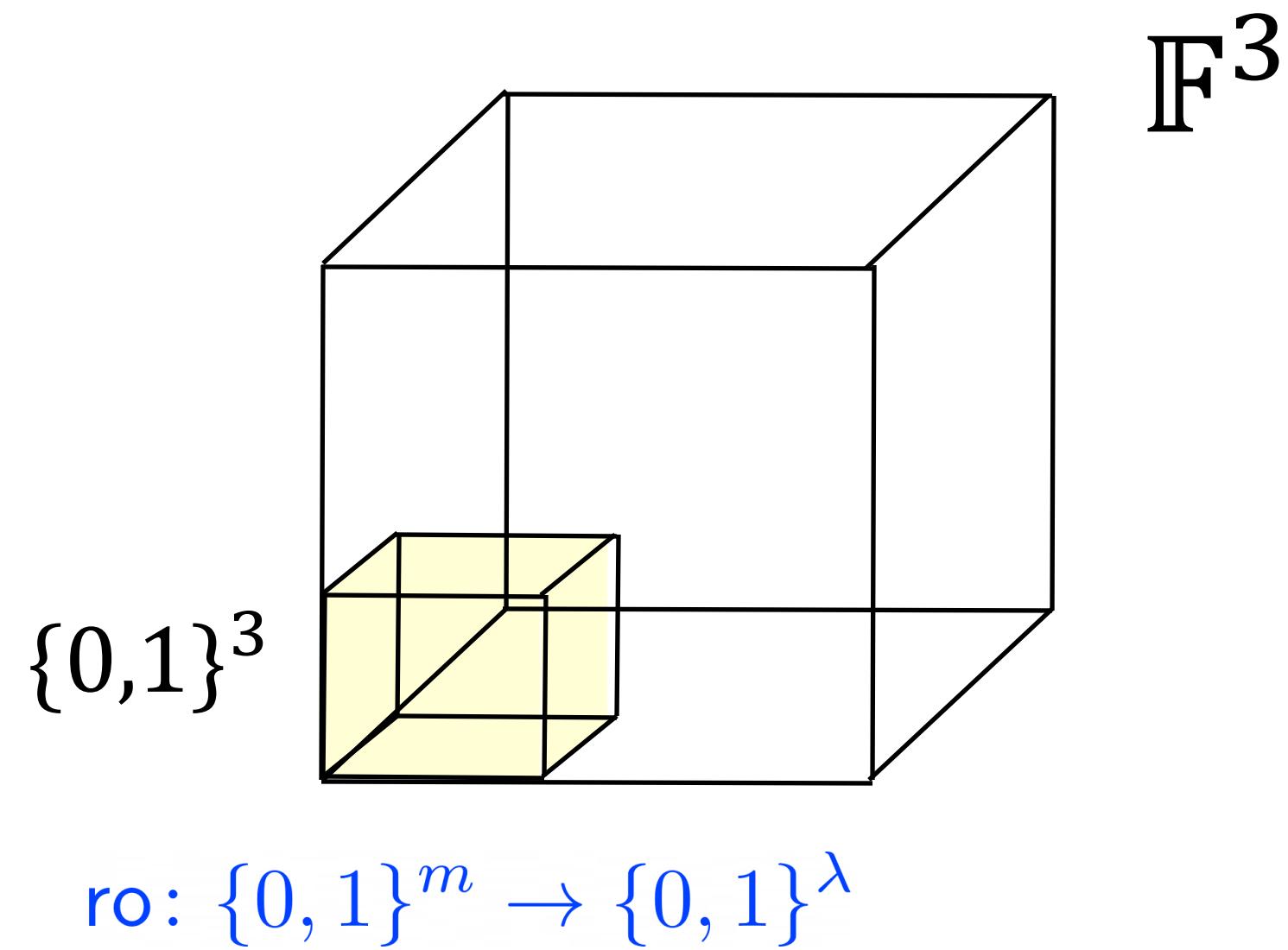
We propose a new oracle model, the **arithmetized random oracle model (AROM)**, which has a **plausible heuristic instantiation**.



**Theorem:** There exists PCD/IVC in the AROM, assuming the existence of collision-resistant hash functions in the standard model.

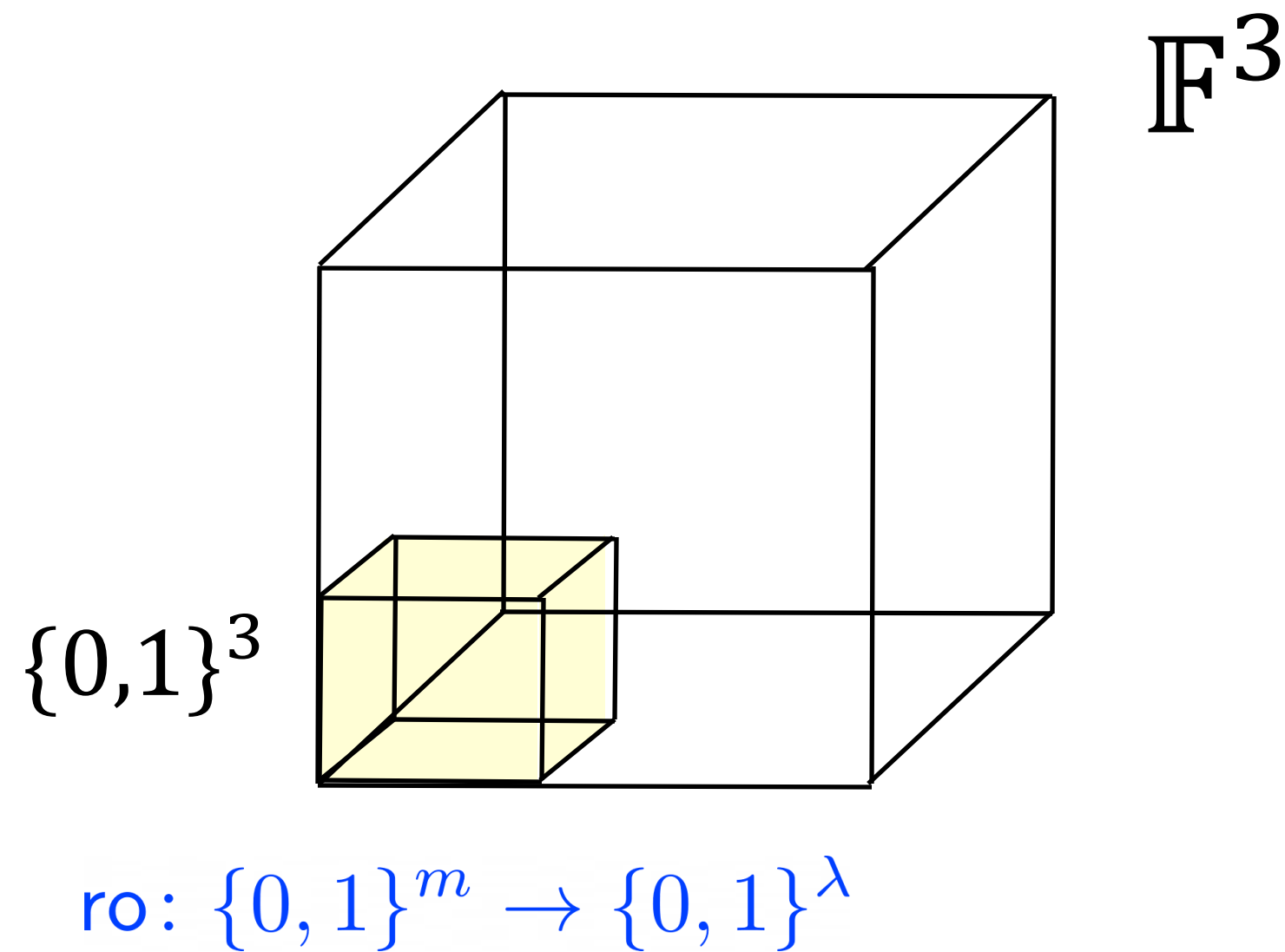
# Low-degree random oracle [CCS22]

# Low-degree random oracle [CCS22]



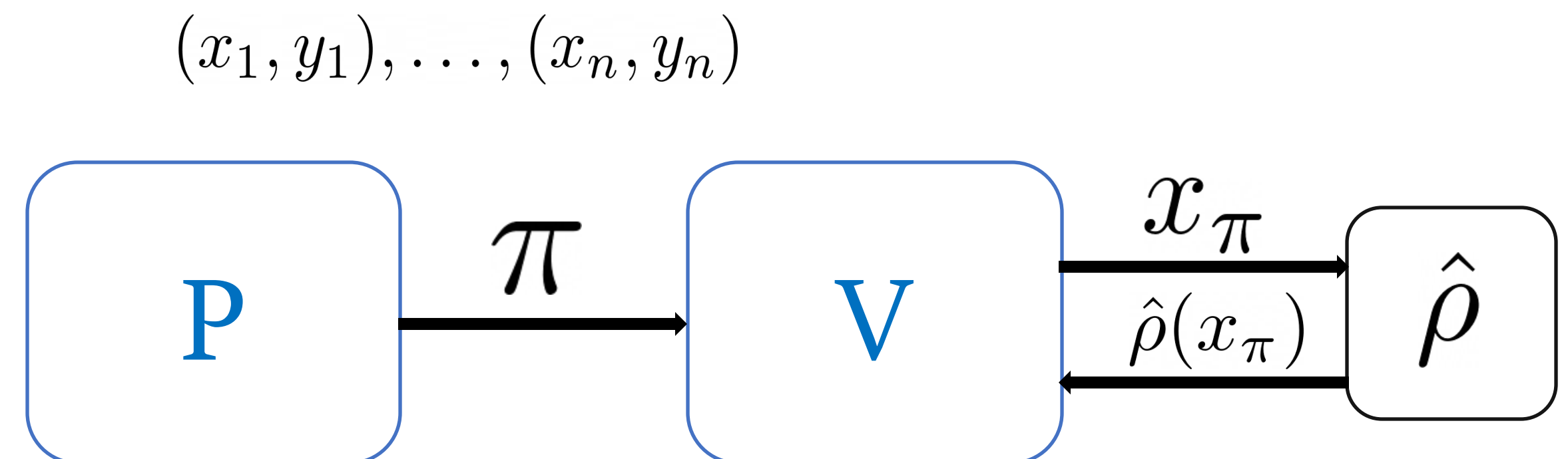
- Random  $\hat{\rho} \in \mathbb{F}^{\leq d}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$  such that:
- Points in Boolean hypercube agree with the random oracle.
  - Is low-degree (e.g.  $d = O(1)$ ).
  - Can query ANY point in  $\mathbb{F}^m$ .

# Low-degree random oracle [CCS22]



- Random  $\hat{\rho} \in \mathbb{F}^{\leq d}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$  such that:
- Points in Boolean hypercube agree with the random oracle.
  - Is low-degree (e.g.  $d = O(1)$ ).
  - Can query ANY point in  $\mathbb{F}^m$ .

- [CCS22] give a non-interactive **query-reduction** protocol in the LDRO.
- This allows  $V$  to verify  $n$  queries to  $\hat{\rho}$  with a **single query** to  $\hat{\rho}$  !





# Arithmetization of hash functions

- Let's try to instantiate the low-degree random oracle...

# Arithmetization of hash functions

- Let's try to instantiate the low-degree random oracle...

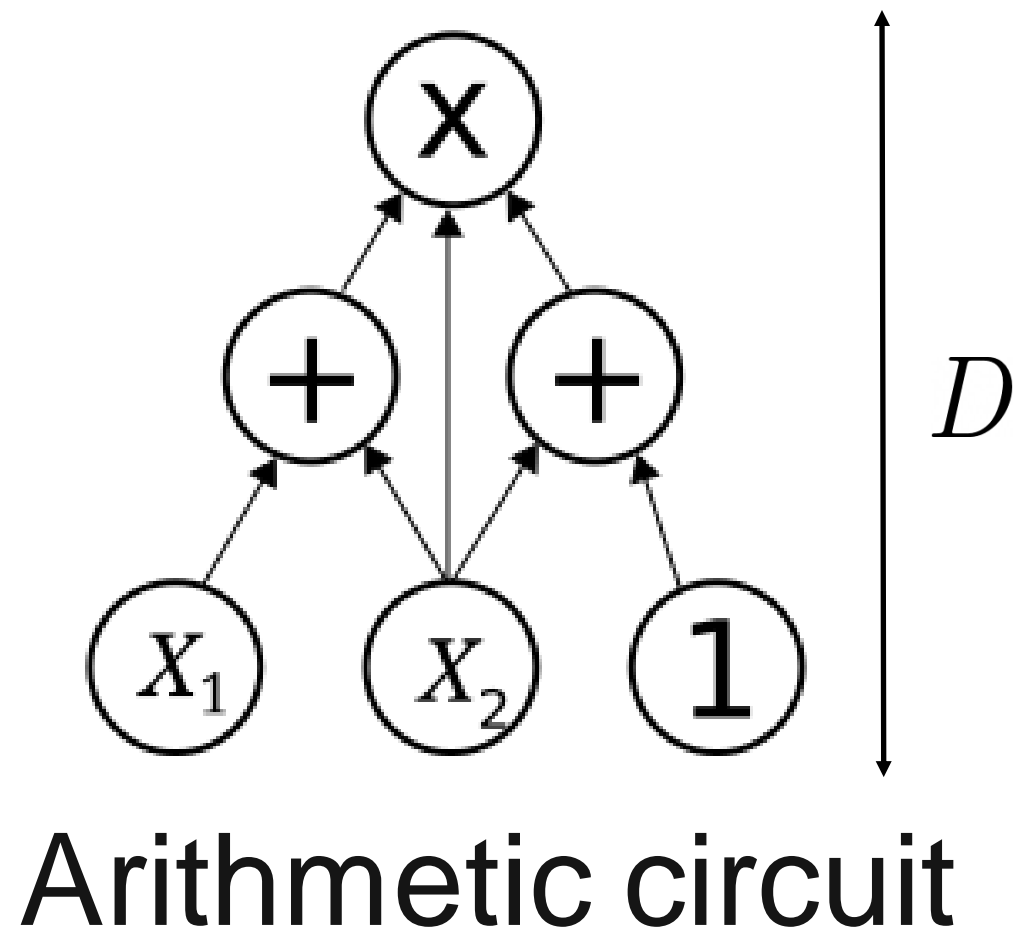
$H$

Hash function

# Arithmetization of hash functions

- Let's try to instantiate the low-degree random oracle...

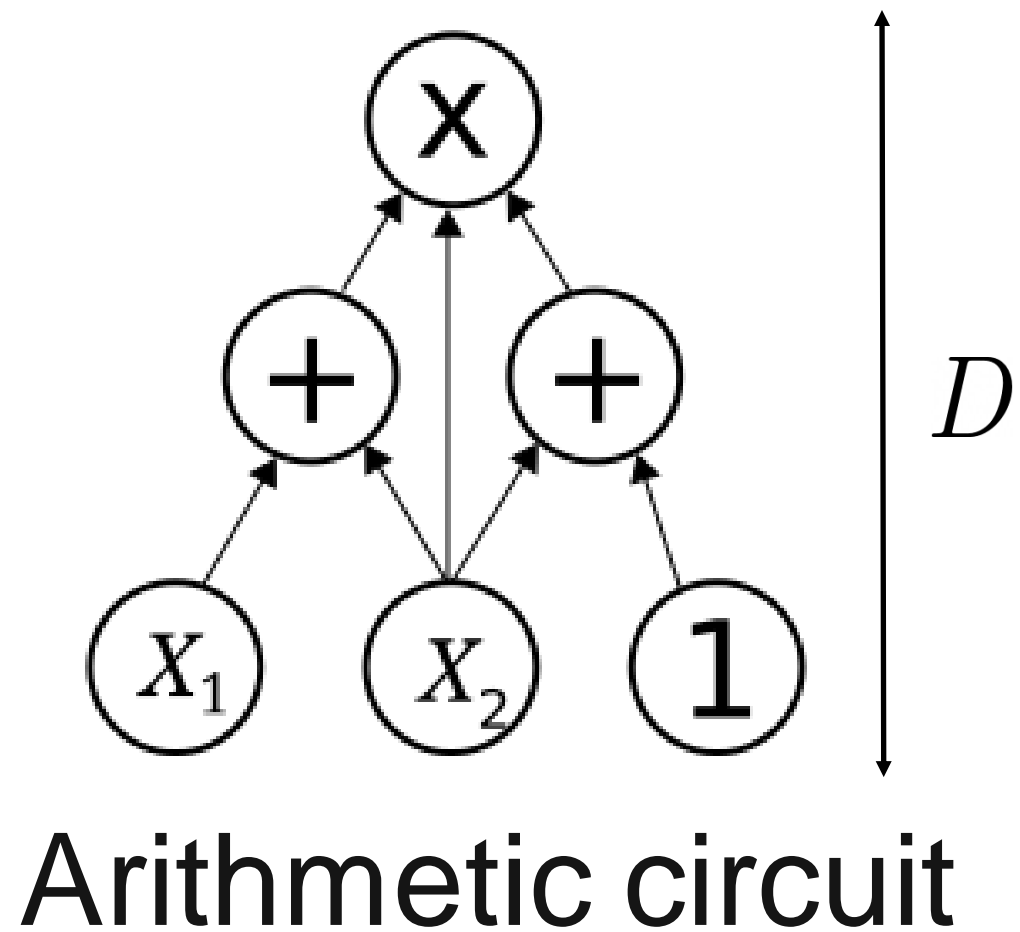
$H$   
Hash function



# Arithmetization of hash functions

- Let's try to instantiate the low-degree random oracle...

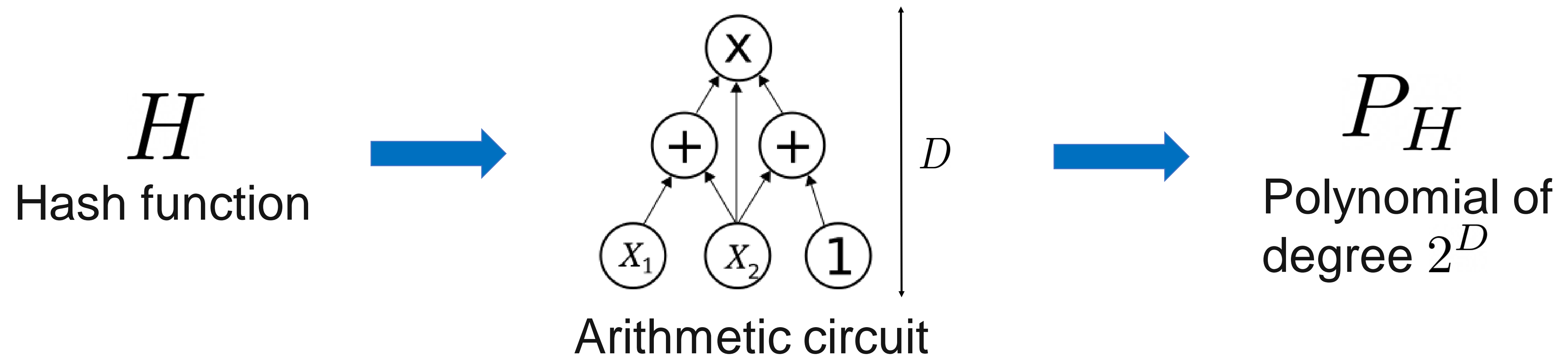
$H$   
Hash function



$P_H$   
Polynomial of  
degree  $2^D$

# Arithmetization of hash functions

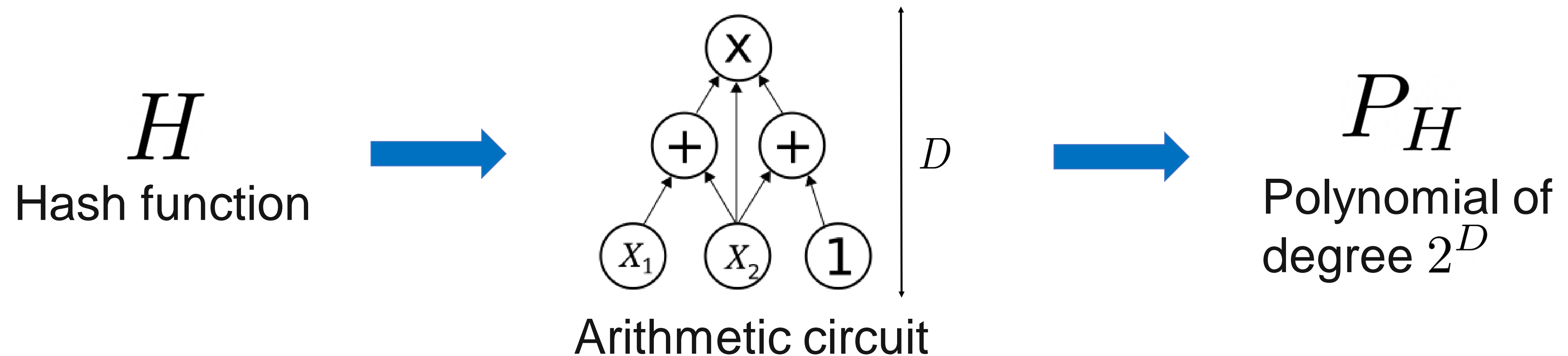
- Let's try to instantiate the low-degree random oracle...



- The IVC verifier for the low-degree random oracle runs in time at least  $O(2^D)$ .

# Arithmetization of hash functions

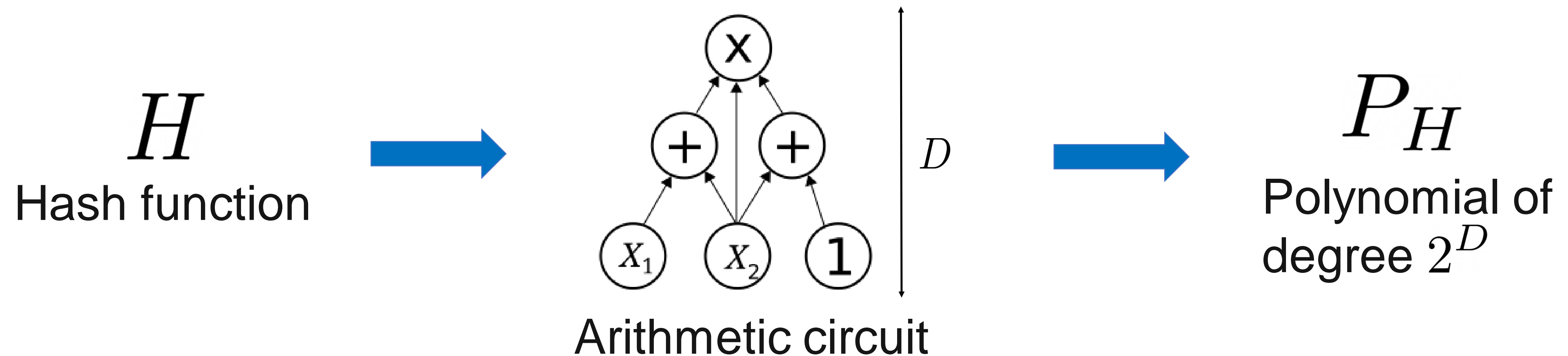
- Let's try to instantiate the low-degree random oracle...



- The IVC verifier for the low-degree random oracle runs in time at least  $O(2^D)$ .
- For widely used hash functions,  $D > 25$ .

# Arithmetization of hash functions

- Let's try to instantiate the low-degree random oracle...

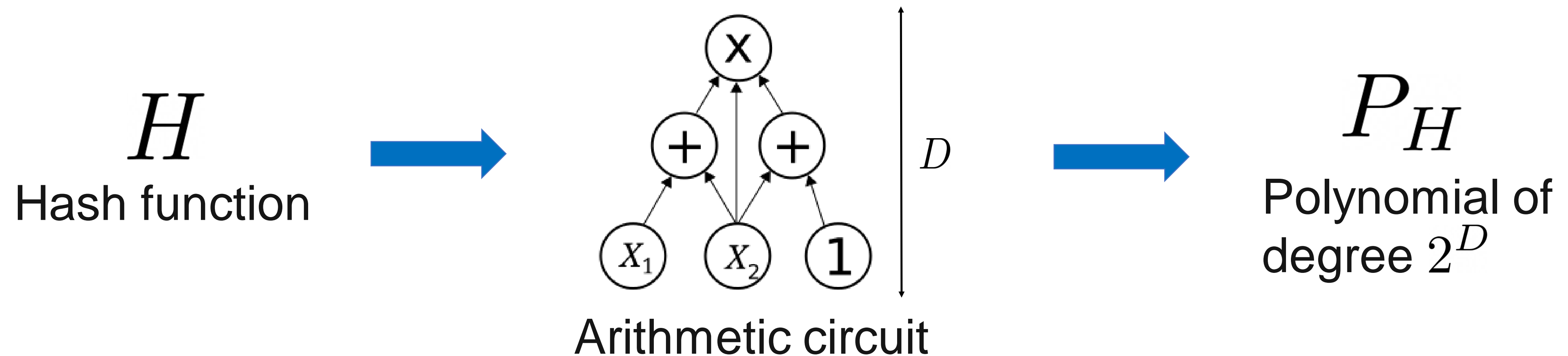


- The IVC verifier for the low-degree random oracle runs in time at least  $O(2^D)$ .
- For widely used hash functions,  $D > 25$ .



# Arithmetization of hash functions

- Let's try to instantiate the low-degree random oracle...

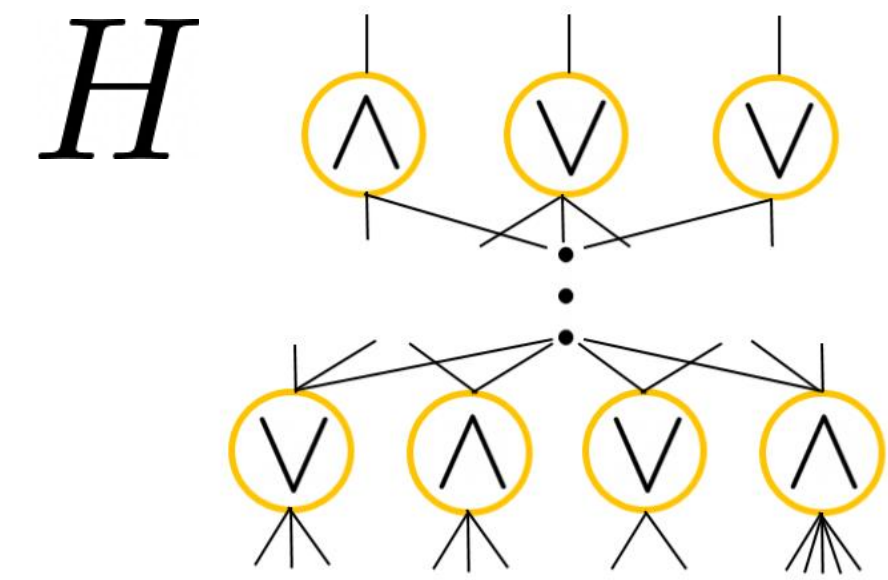


- The IVC verifier for the low-degree random oracle runs in time at least  $O(2^D)$ .
- For widely used hash functions,  $D > 25$ .
- We need to reduce the depth of this circuit.

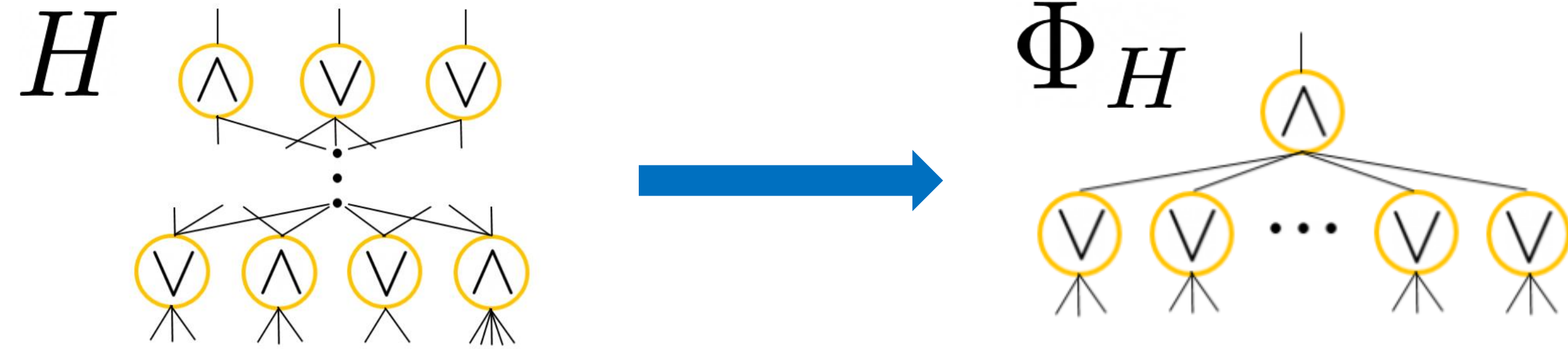




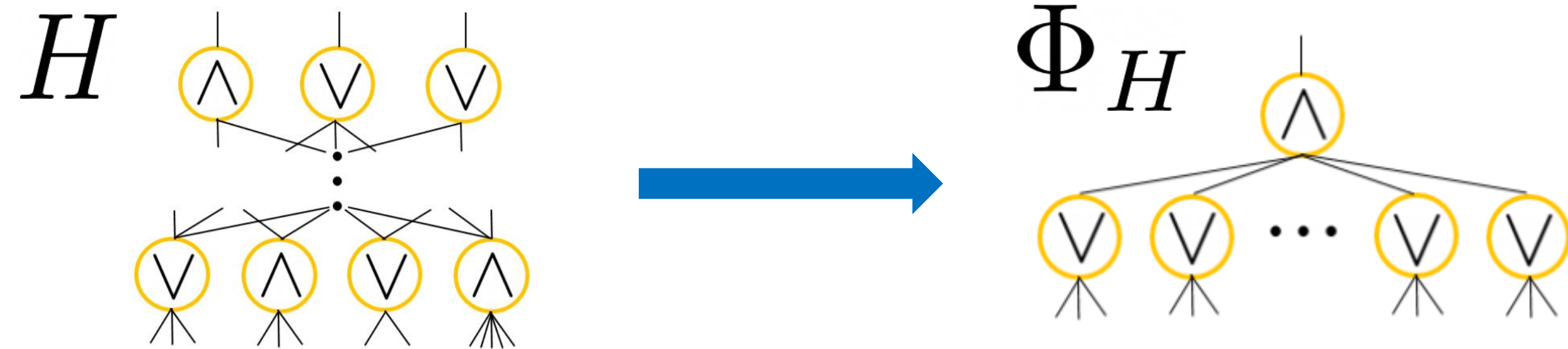
# Degree reduction



# Degree reduction



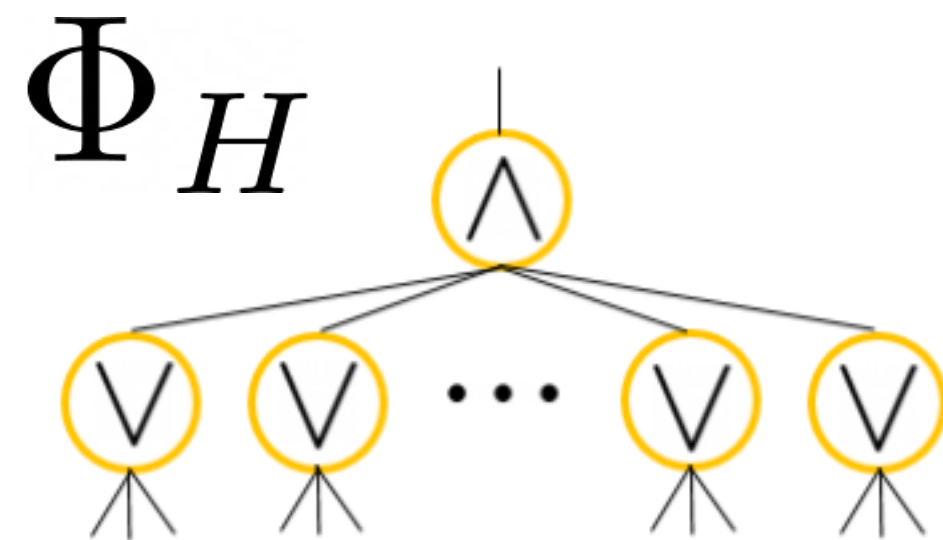
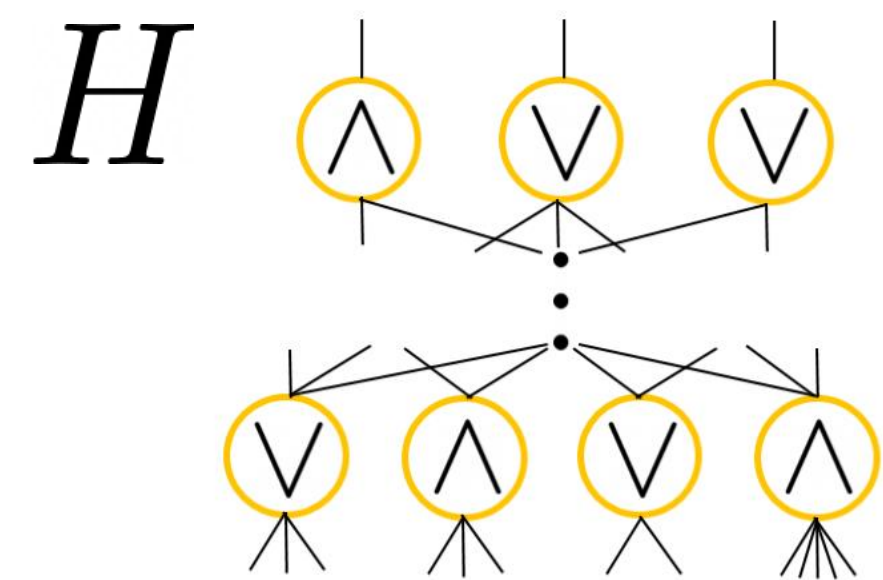
# Degree reduction



$$\Phi_H(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } H(x) = y \text{ and } W_H(x) = z \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Efficiently computable

# Degree reduction

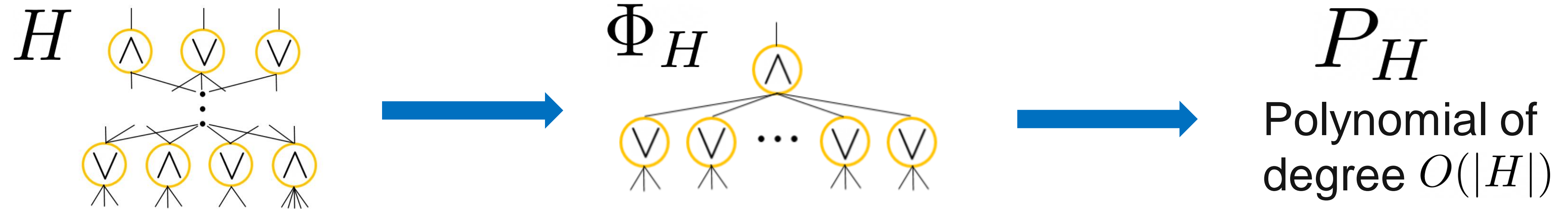


$P_H$   
Polynomial of  
degree  $O(|H|)$

$$\Phi_H(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } H(x) = y \text{ and } W_H(x) = z \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Efficiently computable

# Degree reduction



$$\Phi_H(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } H(x) = y \text{ and } W_H(x) = z \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Efficiently computable

- This is not a low-degree extension of  $H$ , so we can't instantiate the LDRO this way.

# Arithmetized Random Oracle Model

**Hash  
function  $H$**

**Witness  
function  $W_H$**

**Verification polynomial**

$$P_H(x, y, z) = 1$$

$\iff$

$$H(x) = y \wedge W_H(x) = z$$

# Arithmetized Random Oracle Model

**Hash  
function  $H$**

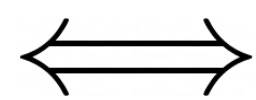


**Random oracle**  
 $\text{ro}: \{0, 1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

**Witness  
function  $W_H$**

**Verification polynomial**

$$P_H(x, y, z) = 1$$



$$H(x) = y \wedge W_H(x) = z$$

# Arithmetized Random Oracle Model

**Hash  
function  $H$**



**Random oracle**  
 $\text{ro}: \{0, 1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

**Witness  
function  $W_H$**



**Witness oracle**  
 $\text{wo}: \{0, 1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^w$

**Verification polynomial**

$$P_H(x, y, z) = 1$$

$\iff$

$$H(x) = y \wedge W_H(x) = z$$



# Arithmetized Random Oracle Model

**Hash  
function  $H$**



**Random oracle**  
 $\text{ro}: \{0, 1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$

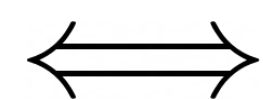
**Witness  
function  $W_H$**



**Witness oracle**  
 $\text{wo}: \{0, 1\}^m \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^w$

**Verification polynomial**

$$P_H(x, y, z) = 1$$



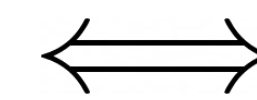
$$H(x) = y \wedge W_H(x) = z$$



**Extended verification  
oracle  $\hat{\text{vo}}: \mathbb{F}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$**

low-degree extension of

$$\text{vo}(x, y, z) = 1$$



$$\text{ro}(x) = y \wedge \text{wo}(x) = z$$

# Modelling Challenges

# Modelling Challenges

**1. How do we define  $w_0$ ?**

# Modelling Challenges

## 1. How do we define $w_0$ ?

$w_0$  is an **adversarially chosen** PPT-computable function.

# Modelling Challenges

## 1. How do we define $w_0$ ?

$w_0$  is an **adversarially chosen** PPT-computable function.

## 2. How do we define $\hat{v}_0$ ?

# Modelling Challenges

## 1. How do we define $w_0$ ?

$w_0$  is an **adversarially chosen** PPT-computable function.

## 2. How do we define $\hat{v}_0$ ?

- If  $d = 1$ , an efficient adversary can invert  $r_0$  [JKRS09].

# Modelling Challenges

## 1. How do we define $w_0$ ?

$w_0$  is an **adversarially chosen** PPT-computable function.

## 2. How do we define $\hat{v}_0$ ?

- If  $d = 1$ , an efficient adversary can invert  $r_0$  [JKRS09].
- If  $\hat{v}_0$  is adversarially chosen, an efficient adversary can invert  $r_0$ .

# Modelling Challenges

## 1. How do we define $w_0$ ?

$w_0$  is an **adversarially chosen** PPT-computable function.

## 2. How do we define $\hat{v}_0$ ?

- If  $d = 1$ , an efficient adversary can invert  $r_0$  [JKRS09].
- If  $\hat{v}_0$  is adversarially chosen, an efficient adversary can invert  $r_0$ .

$\hat{v}_0$  is a **uniformly random** low-degree extension of  $v_0$  with  $d \geq 2$ .



# Modelling Challenges

## 1. How do we define $w_0$ ?

$w_0$  is an **adversarially chosen** PPT-computable function.

## 2. How do we define $\hat{v}_0$ ?

- If  $d = 1$ , an efficient adversary can invert  $r_0$  [JKRS09].
- If  $\hat{v}_0$  is adversarially chosen, an efficient adversary can invert  $r_0$ .

$\hat{v}_0$  is a **uniformly random** low-degree extension of  $v_0$  with  $d \geq 2$ .

- Weakening this choice is a question for future work.

# The question

Is there an oracle model for which:

1. **There exists a PCD scheme in this model** under standard assumptions; and
2. The oracle can be **heuristically instantiated in software?**

# The question

Is there an oracle model for which:

1. **There exists a PCD scheme in this model** under standard assumptions; and
2. The oracle can be **heuristically instantiated in software?**



# Overview of construction

# Overview of construction

PCD in the  
AROM.

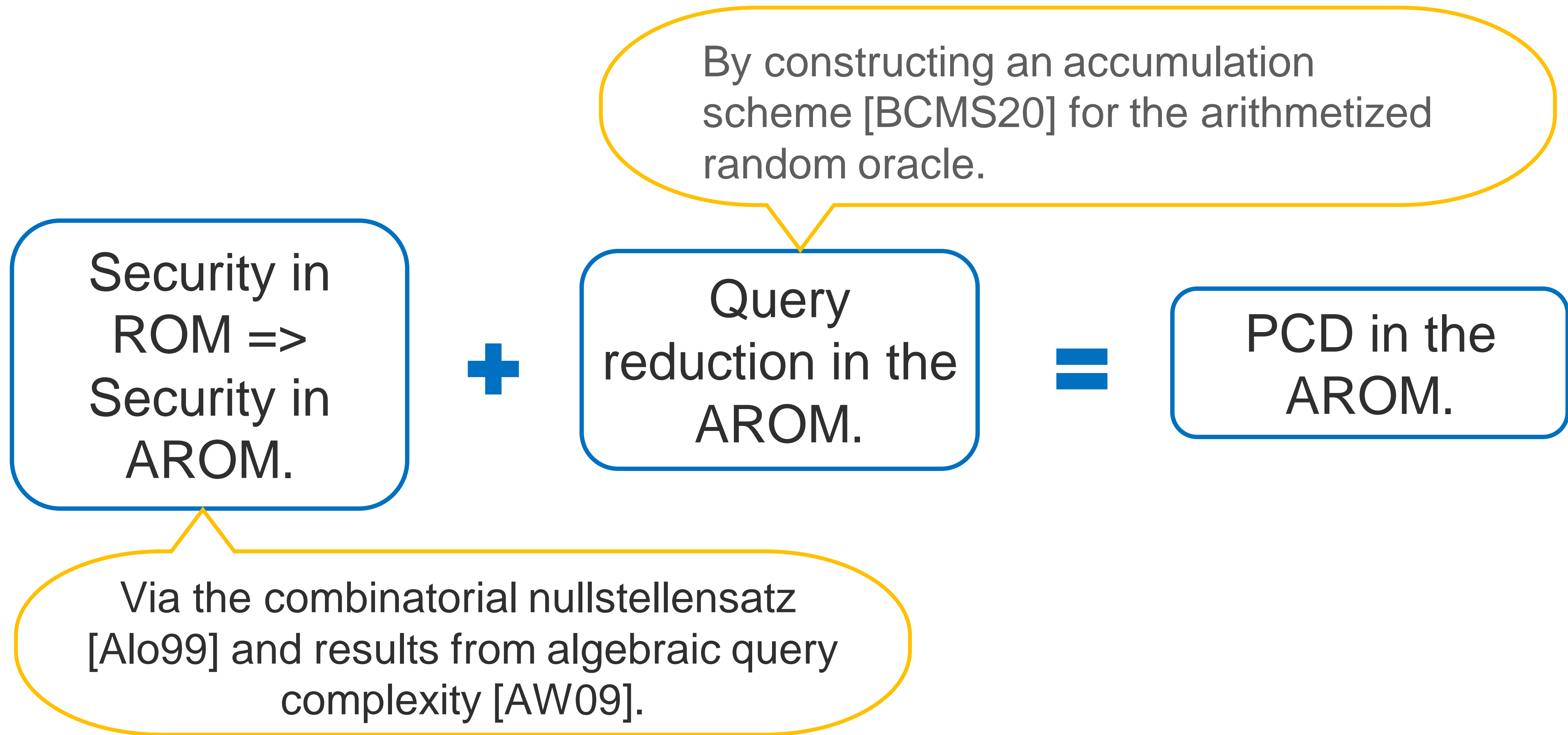
# Overview of construction

Security in  
ROM  $\Rightarrow$   
Security in  
AROM.

Via the combinatorial nullstellensatz  
[Alo99] and results from algebraic query  
complexity [AW09].

PCD in the  
AROM.

# Overview of construction



# The question

Is there an oracle model for which:

1. **There exists a PCD scheme in this model** under standard assumptions; and
2. The oracle can be **heuristically instantiated in software?** ✓



# The question

Is there an oracle model for which:

1. **There exists a PCD scheme in this model** under standard assumptions; and 

2. The oracle can be **heuristically instantiated in software?** 

**Thanks!**



# Emulation of the ARO

**Lemma:** There exists a probabilistic algorithm  $\mathcal{M}$  such that for every security parameter  $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$ , query bound  $t \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $t$ -query adversary:

$$\left| \Pr_{(ro, wo, \hat{v}o) \leftarrow \mathcal{O}(\lambda)} \left[ \mathcal{A}^{(ro, wo, \hat{v}o)} = 1 \right] - \Pr_{(ro, wo, \hat{v}o) \leftarrow \mathcal{O}(\lambda)} \left[ \mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{M}^{(ro, wo)}} = 1 \right] \right| \leq \frac{t}{2^\lambda}$$