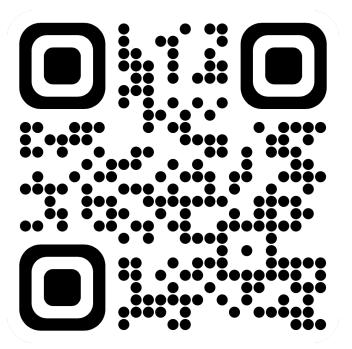
FRIDA Data Availability Sampling from FRI

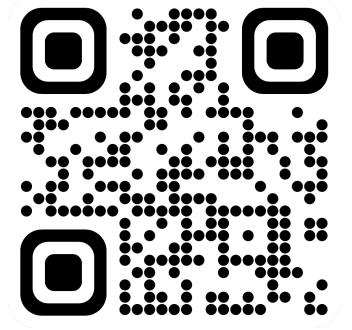


Mathias Hall-Andersen



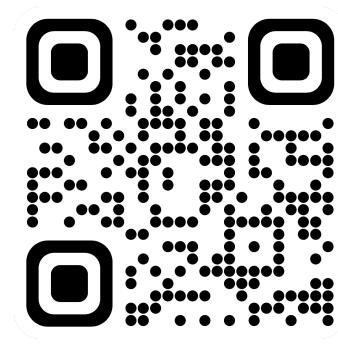


Mark Simkin



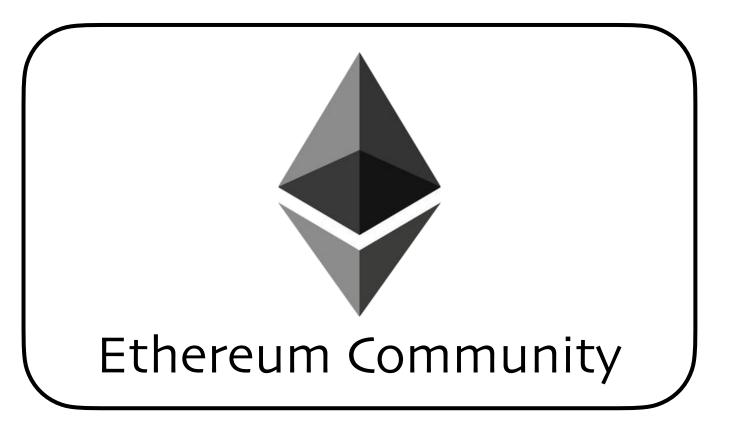


Benedikt Wagner



Data Availability Sampling from FRI

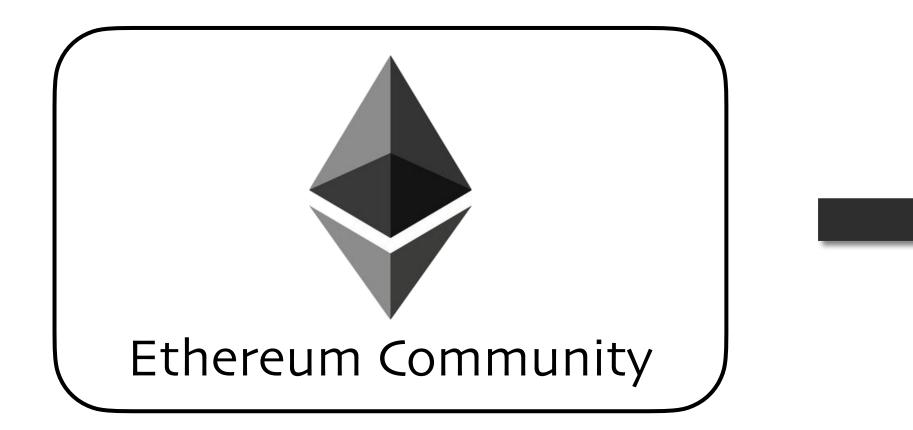
Data Availability Sampling from FRI

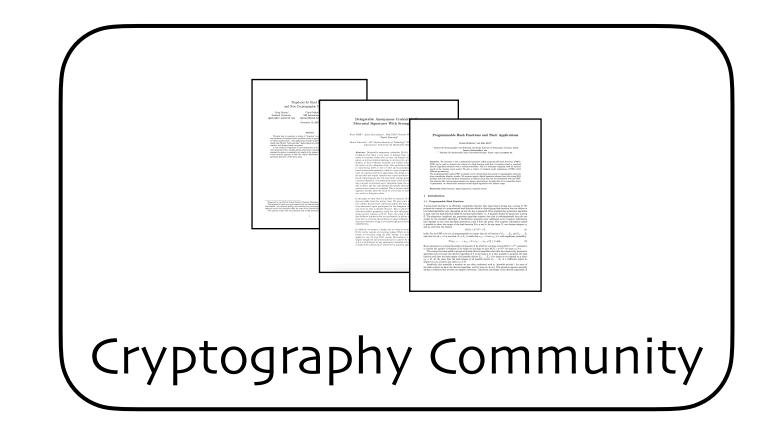


Central For Roadmap

Vague Idea / Concept

Few Constructions

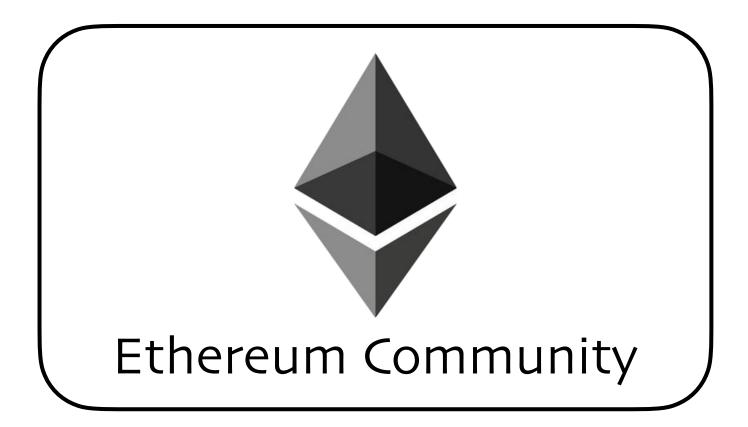


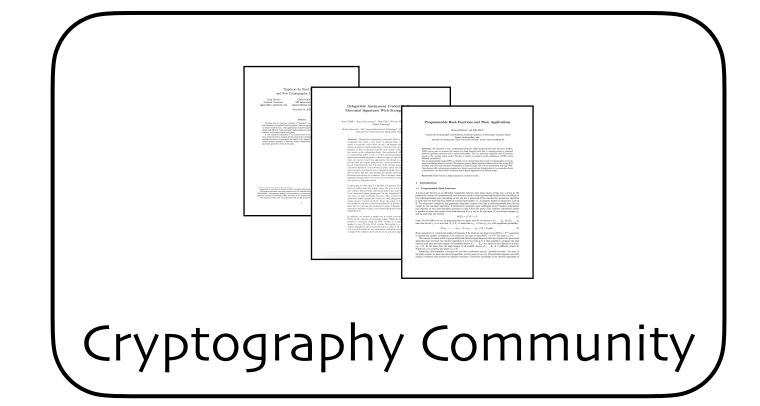


Central For Roadmap

Vague Idea / Concept

Few Constructions





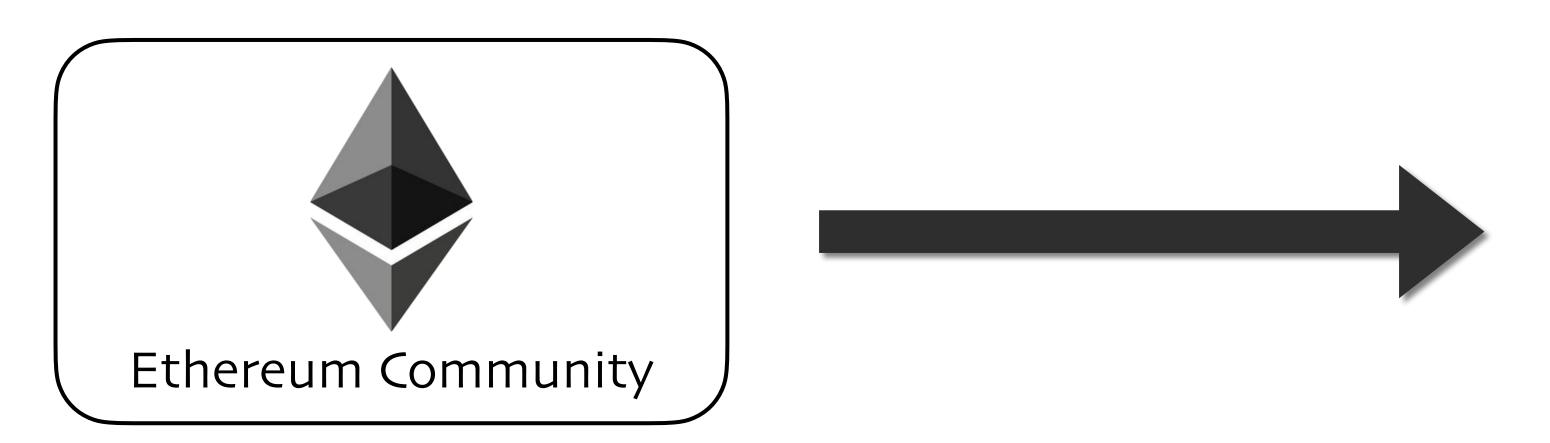
Central For Roadmap

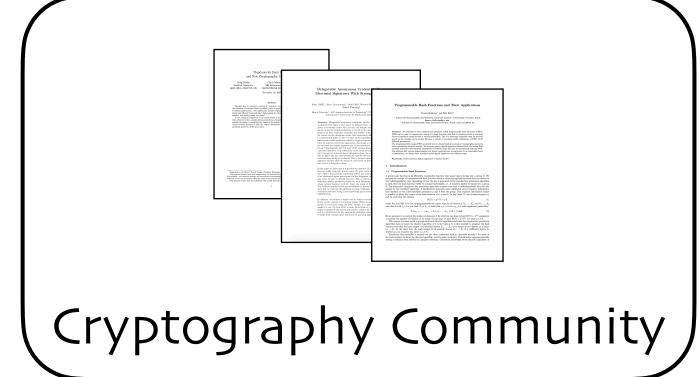
Vague Idea / Concept

Few Constructions

Formal Definitions

New Constructions





Central For Roadmap

Vague Idea / Concept

Few Constructions



New Constructions

Foundations of Data Availability Sampling

Mathias Hall-Andersen*1 Mark Simkin 2 Benedikt Wagner $^{\dagger \ 3,4}$ July 11, 2023

¹ Aarhus University

ma@cs.au.dk

² Ethereum Foundation

mark.simkin@ethereum.org

³ CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security

benedikt.wagner@cispa.de

⁴ Saarland University

Abstract

Towards building more scalable blockchains, an approach known as data availability sampling (DAS) has emerged over the past few years. Even large blockchains like Ethereum are planning to eventually deploy DAS to improve their scalability. In a nutshell, DAS allows the participants of a network to ensure the full availability of some data without any one participant downloading it entirely. Despite the significant practical interest that DAS has received, there are currently no formal definitions for this primitive, no security notions, and no security proofs for any candidate constructions. For a cryptographic primitive that may end up being widely deployed in large real-world systems, this is a rather unsatisfactory state of affairs.

In this work, we initiate a cryptographic study of data availability sampling. To this end, we define data availability sampling precisely as a clean cryptographic primitive. Then, we show how data availability sampling relates to erasure codes. We do so by defining a new type of commitment schemes which naturally generalizes vector commitments and polynomial commitments. Using our

define data availability sampling precisely as a clean cryptographic primitive. Then, we show how data availability sampling relates to erasure codes. We do so by defining a new type of commitment schemes which naturally generalizes vector commitments and polynomial commitments. Using our

ystems, this is a rather unsatisfactory state of affairs.

In this work, we initiate a cryptographic study of data availability sampling. To this end, we

constructions. For a cryptographic primitive that may end up being widely deployed in large real-world

Foundations of Data Availability Sampling

Mathias Hall-Andersen*1 Mark Simkin 2 Benedikt Wagner† 3,4 July 11, 2023

Aarhus University

ma@cs.au.dk

Ethereum Foundation

mark.simkin@ethereum.org

CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security

benedikt.wagner@cispa.de

Agarland University

Abstract

Towards building more scalable blockchains, an approach known as data availability sampling (DAS) has emerged over the past few years. Even large blockchains like Ethereum are planning to eventually deploy DAS to improve their scalability. In a nutshell, DAS allows the participants of a network to ensure the full availability of some data without any one participant downloading it entirely. Despite the significant practical interest that DAS has received, there are currently no formal definitions for this primitive, no security notions, and no security proofs for any candidate constructions. For a cryptographic primitive that may end up being widely deployed in large real-world systems, this is a rather unsatisfactory state of affairs.

In this work, we initiate a cryptographic study of data availability sampling. To this end, we define data availability sampling precisely as a clean cryptographic primitive. Then, we show how data availability sampling relates to erasure codes. We do so by defining a new type of commitment schemes which naturally generalizes vector commitments and polynomial commitments. Using our

define data availability sampling precisely as a clean cryptographic primitive. Then, we show how data availability sampling relates to erasure codes. We do so by defining a new type of commitment schemes which naturally generalizes vector commitments and polynomial commitments. Using our

c study of data availability sampling. To this end, we

hat may end up being widely deployed in large real-world

Definitions

Foundations of Data Availability Sampling

Mathias Hall-Andersen*1 Mark Simkin ² Benedikt Wagner^{† 3,4}

July 11, 2023

Aarhus University

ma@cs.au.dk

Ethereum Foundation

mark.simkin@ethereum.org

CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security

benedikt.wagner@cispa.de

Agarland University

Abstract

Towards building more scalable blockchains, an approach known as data availability sampling (DAS) has emerged over the past few years. Even large blockchains like Ethereum are planning to eventually deploy DAS to improve their scalability. In a nutshell, DAS allows the participants of a network to ensure the full availability of some data without any one participant downloading it entirely. Despite the significant practical interest that DAS has received, there are currently no formal definitions for this primitive, no security notions, and no security proofs for any candidate constructions. For a cryptographic primitive that may end up being widely deployed in large real-world systems, this is a rather unsatisfactory state of affairs.

In this work, we initiate a cryptographic study of data availability sampling. To this end, we define data availability sampling precisely as a clean cryptographic primitive. Then, we show how data availability sampling relates to erasure codes. We do so by defining a new type of commitment schemes which naturally generalizes vector commitments and polynomial commitments. Using our

define data availability sampling precisely as a clean cryptographic primitive. Then, we show how data availability sampling relates to erasure codes. We do so by defining a new type of commitment schemes which naturally generalizes vector commitments and polynomial commitments. Using our

Definitions

Constructions

Foundations of Data Availability Sampling

Mathias Hall-Andersen*1 Mark Simkin 2 Benedikt Wagner $^{\dagger \ 3,4}$ July 11, 2023

¹ Aarhus University

ma@cs.au.dk

² Ethereum Foundation

mark.simkin@ethereum.org

³ CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security

benedikt.wagner@cispa.de

⁴ Saarland University

Abstract

Towards building more scalable blockchains, an approach known as data availability sampling (DAS) has emerged over the past few years. Even large blockchains like Ethereum are planning to eventually deploy DAS to improve their scalability. In a nutshell, DAS allows the participants of a network to ensure the full availability of some data without any one participant downloading it entirely. Despite the significant practical interest that DAS has received, there are currently no formal definitions for this primitive, no security notions, and no security proofs for any candidate constructions. For a cryptographic primitive that may end up being widely deployed in large real-world systems, this is a rather unsatisfactory state of affairs.

In this work, we initiate a cryptographic study of data availability sampling. To this end, we define data availability sampling precisely as a clean cryptographic primitive. Then, we show how data availability sampling relates to erasure codes. We do so by defining a new type of commitment schemes which naturally generalizes vector commitments and polynomial commitments. Using our

define data availability sampling precisely as a clean cryptographic primitive. Then, we show how data availability sampling relates to erasure codes. We do so by defining a new type of commitment schemes which naturally generalizes vector commitments and polynomial commitments. Using our

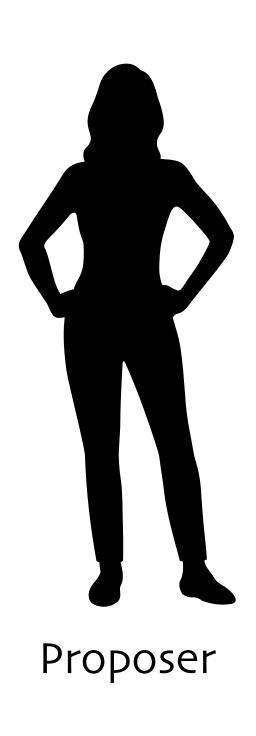
Long Talk

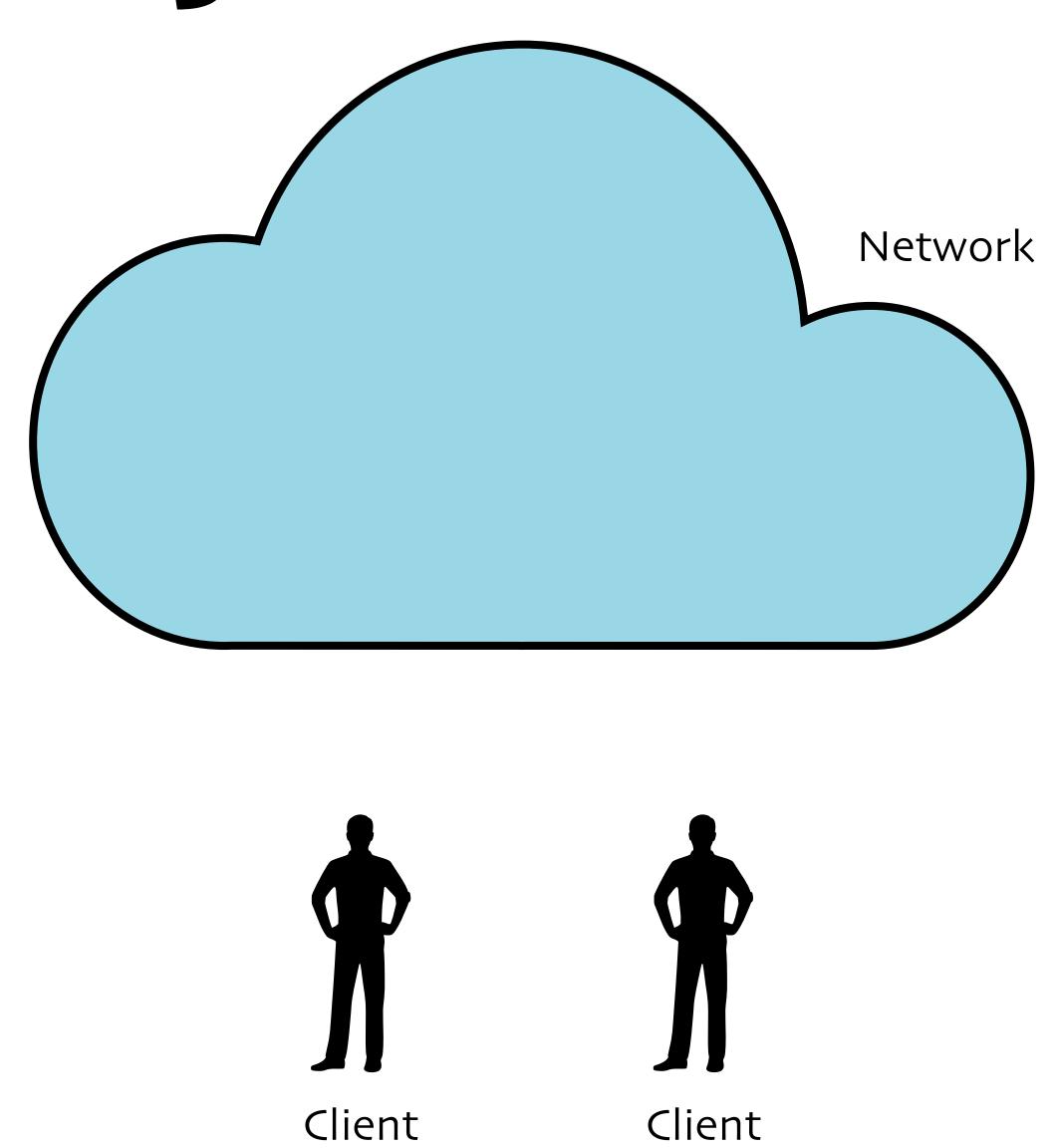


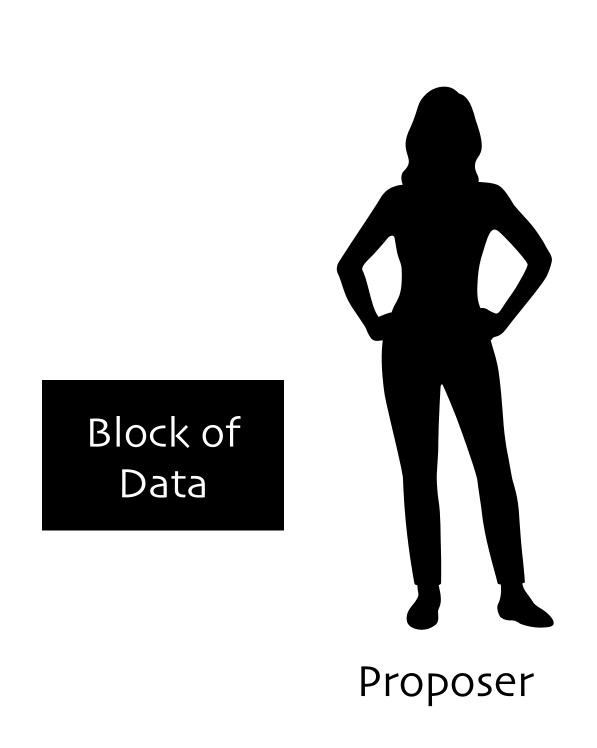
YouTube

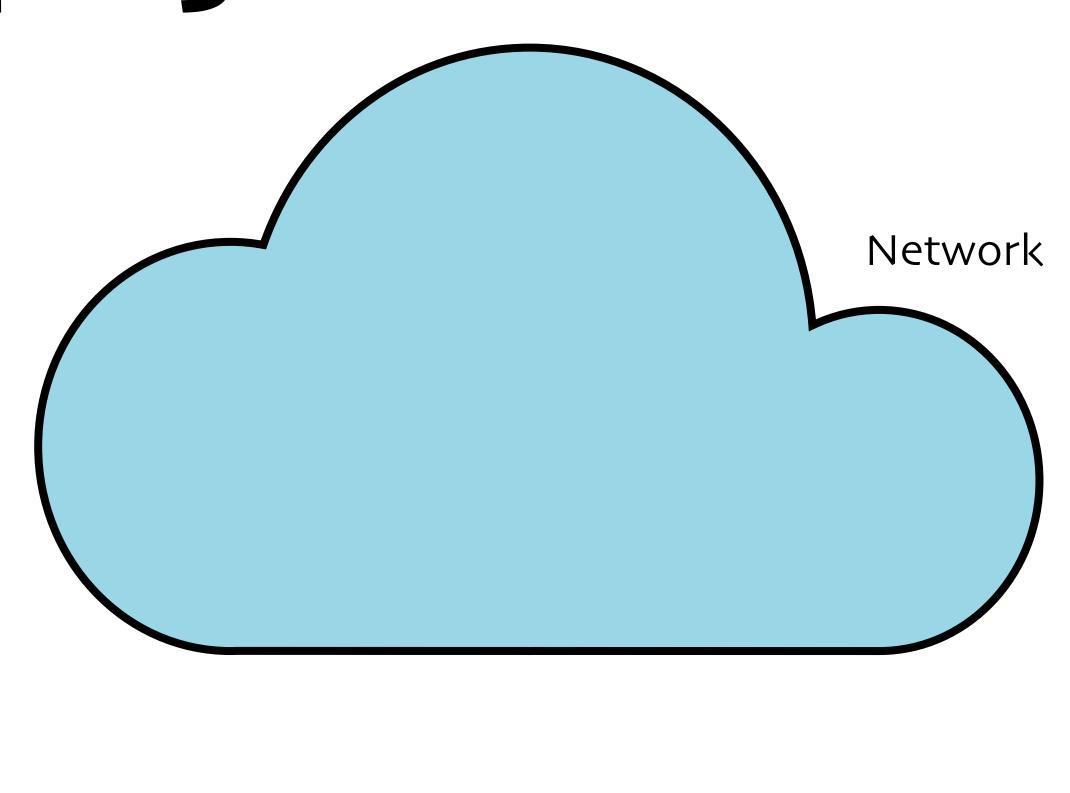
Definitions

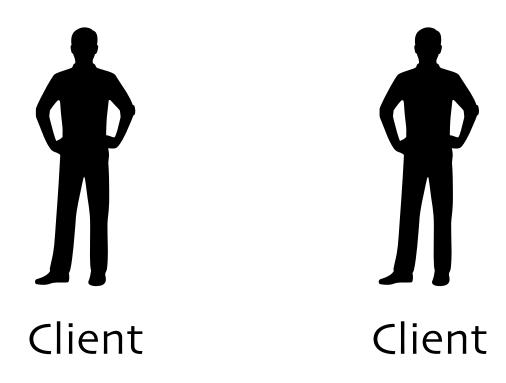
Constructions

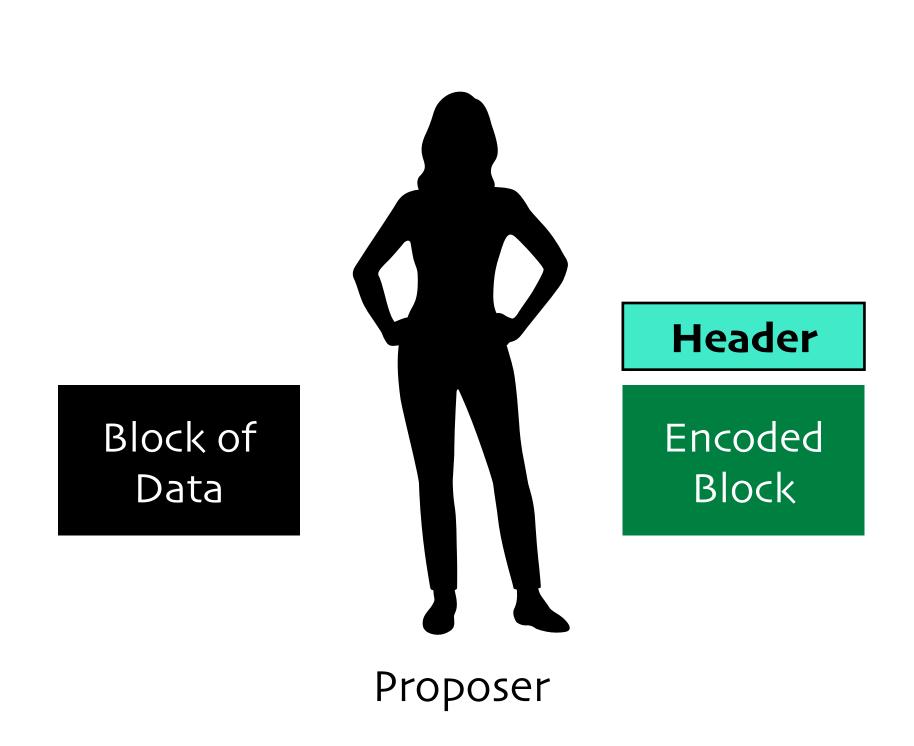


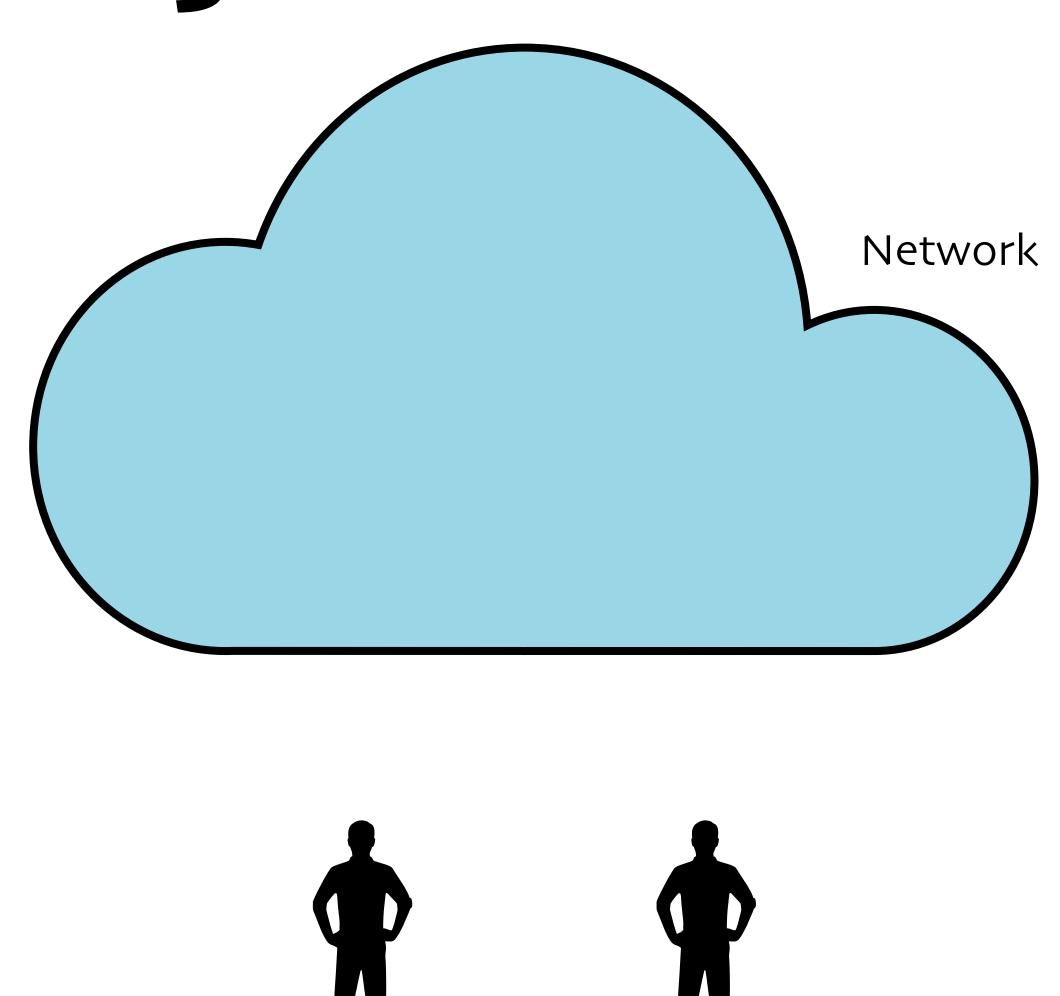


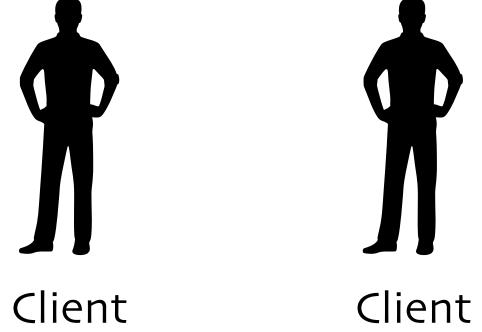


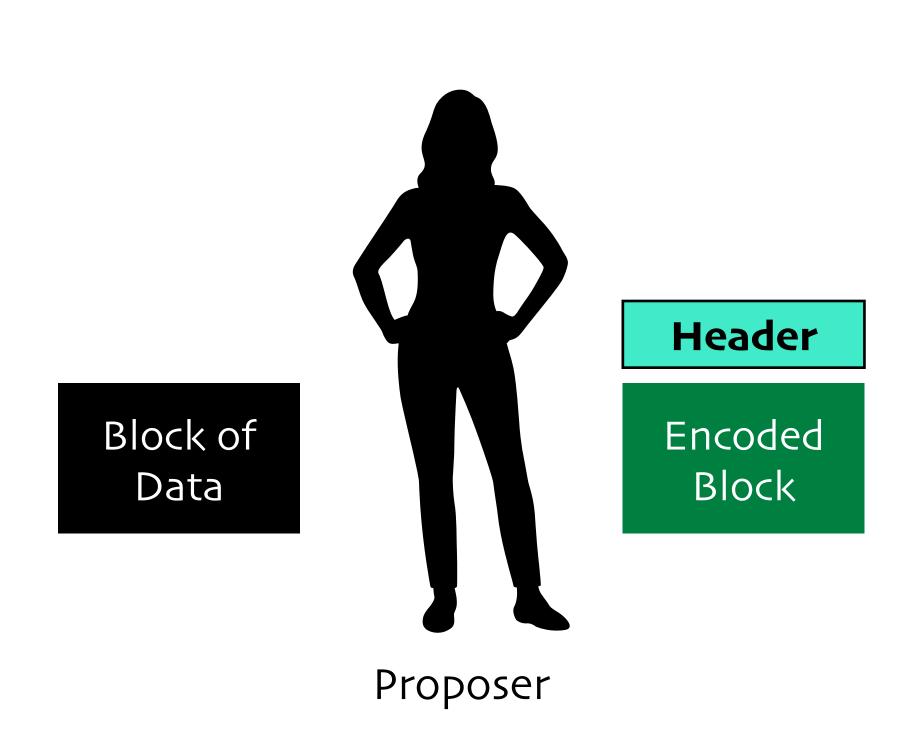


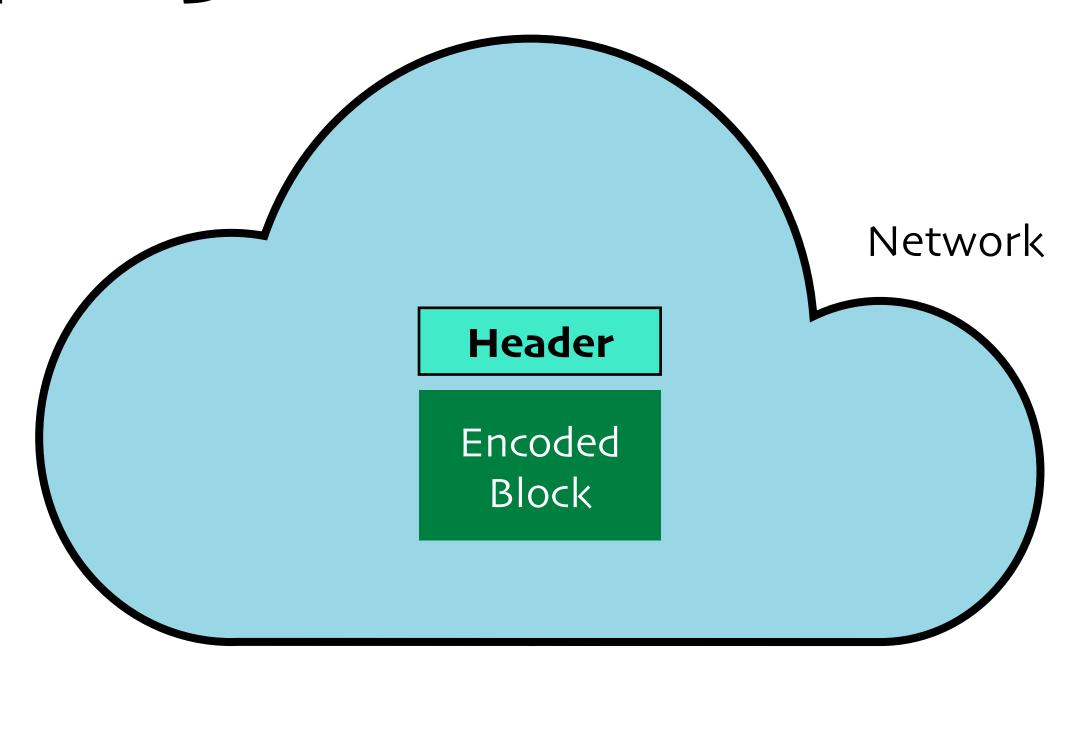


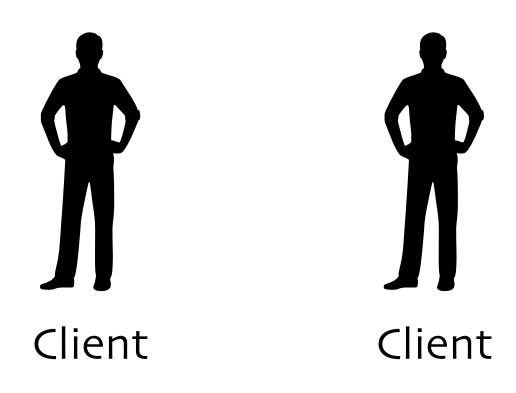


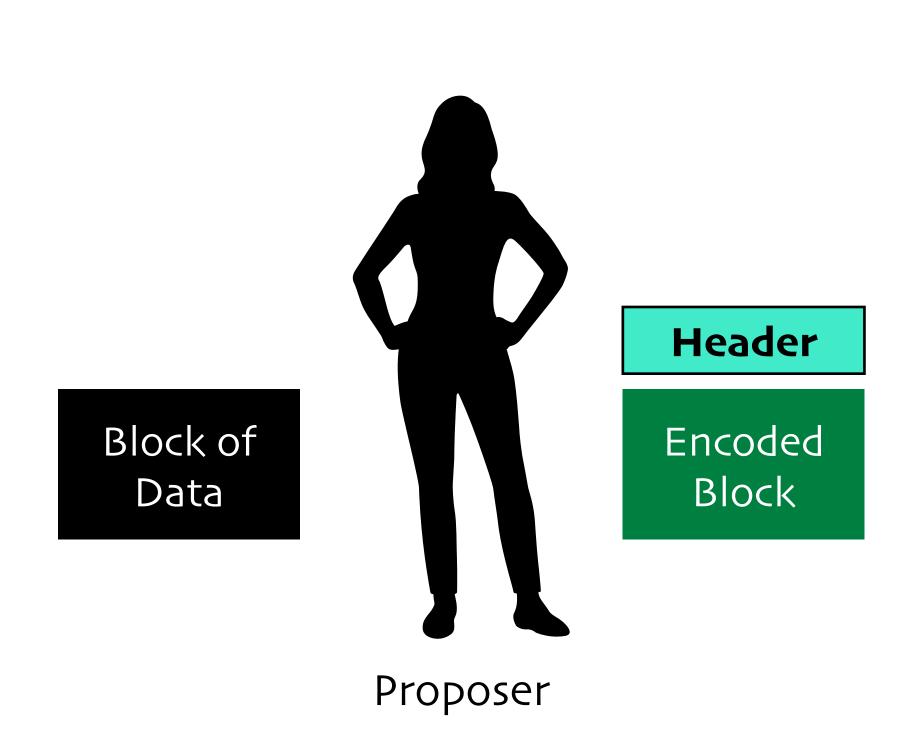


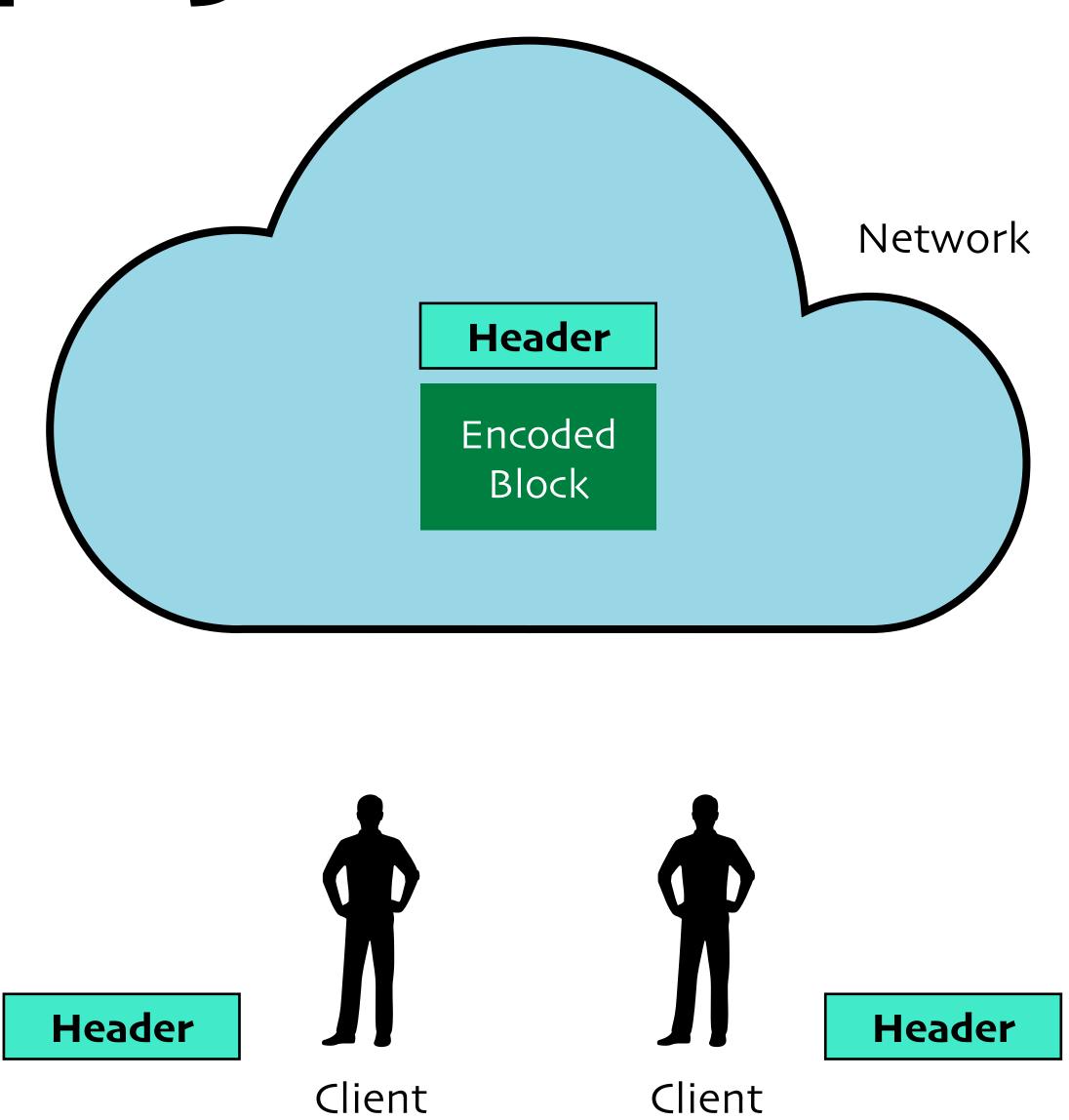


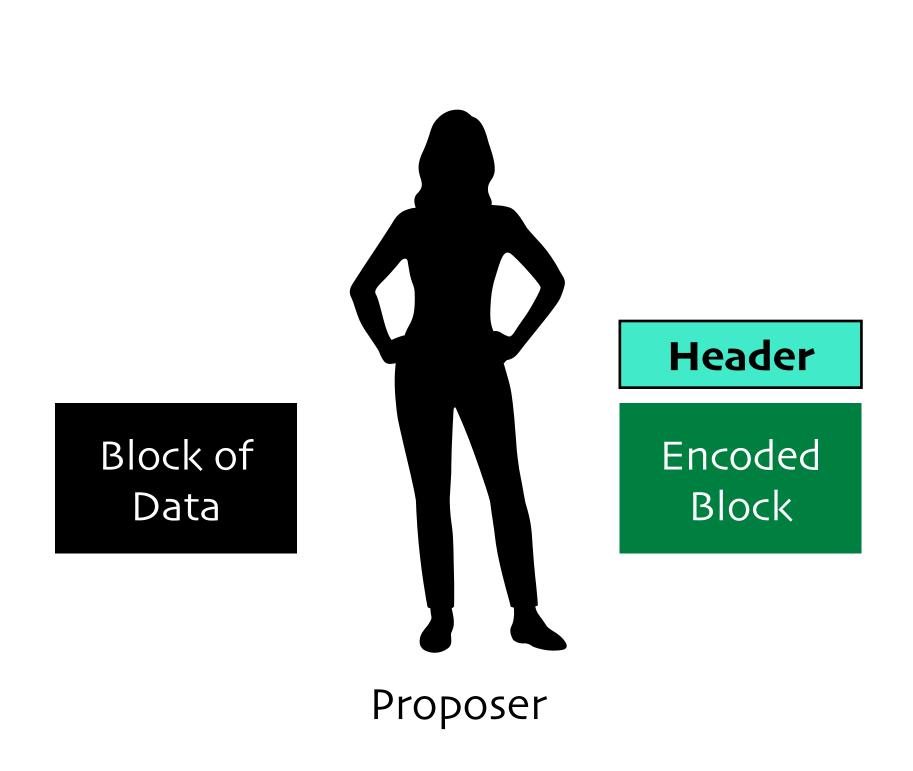


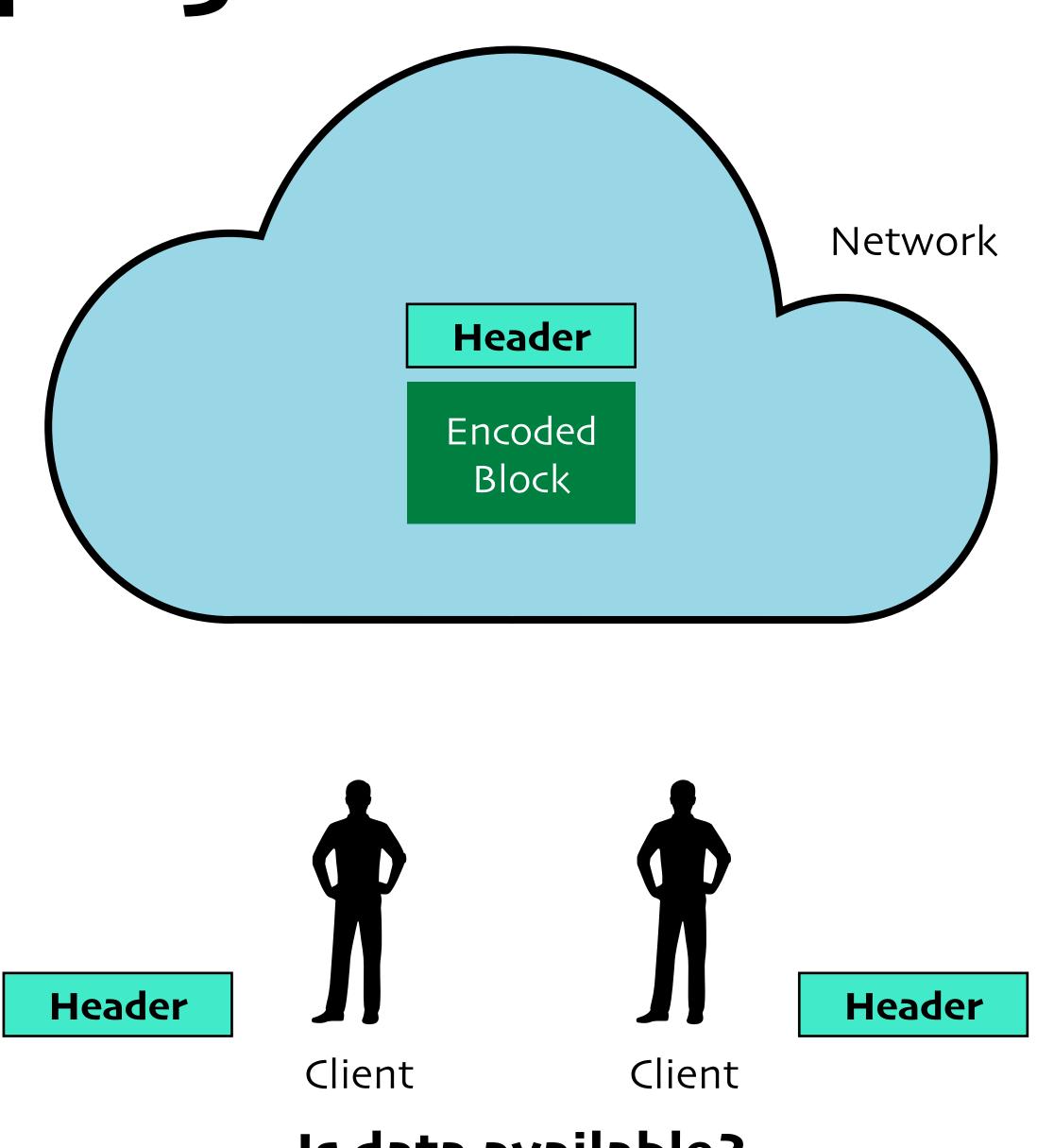




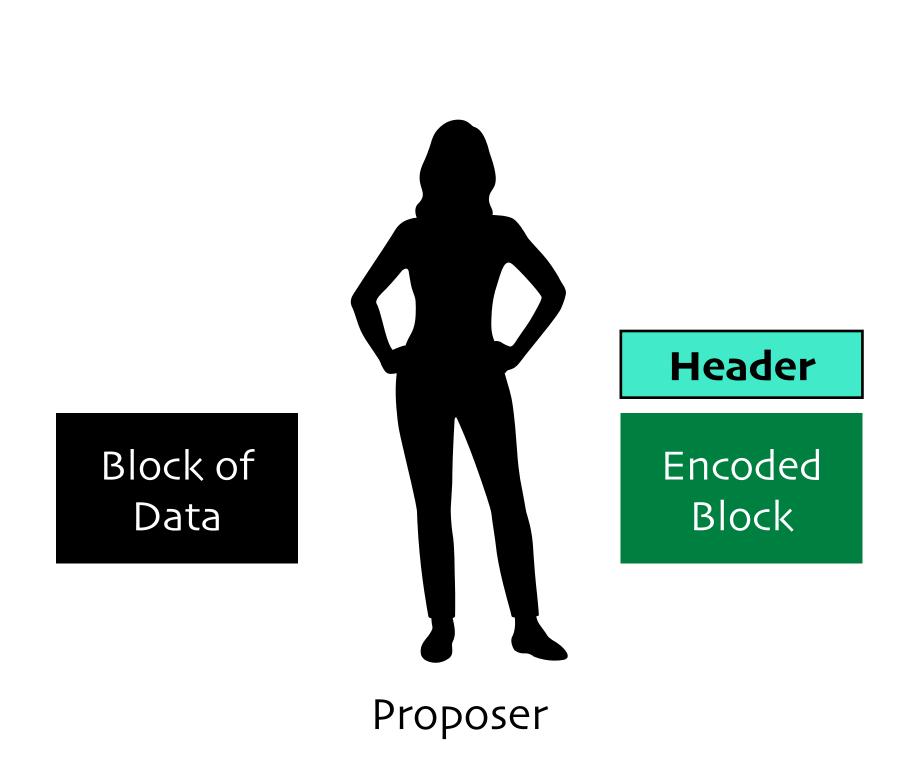


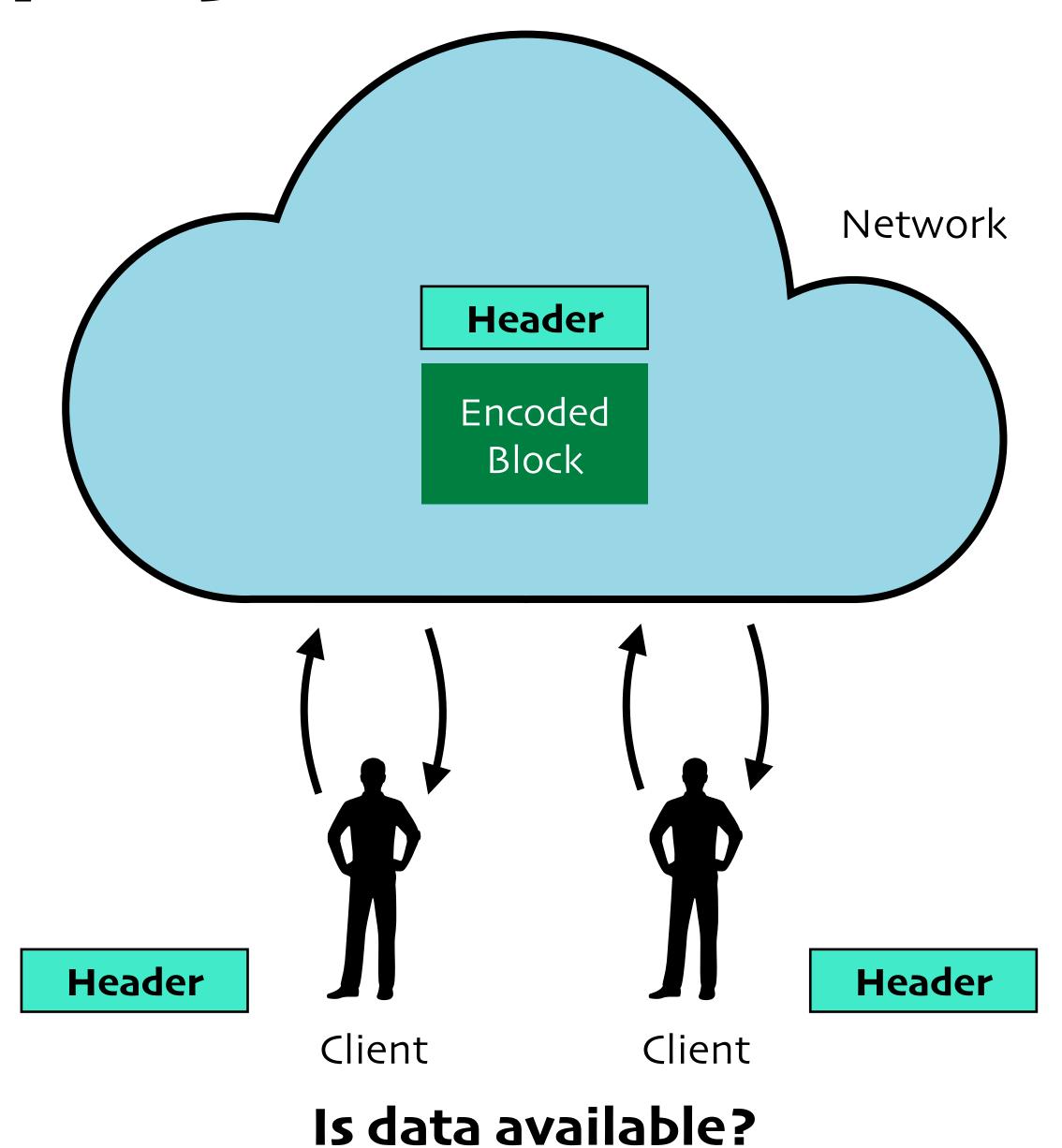


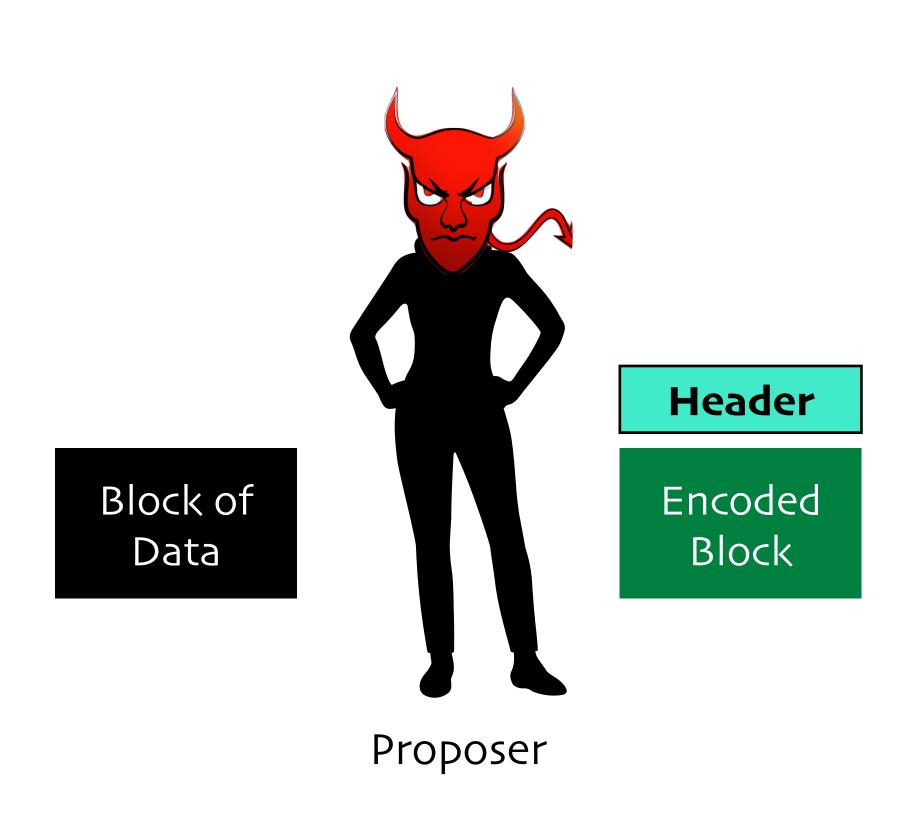


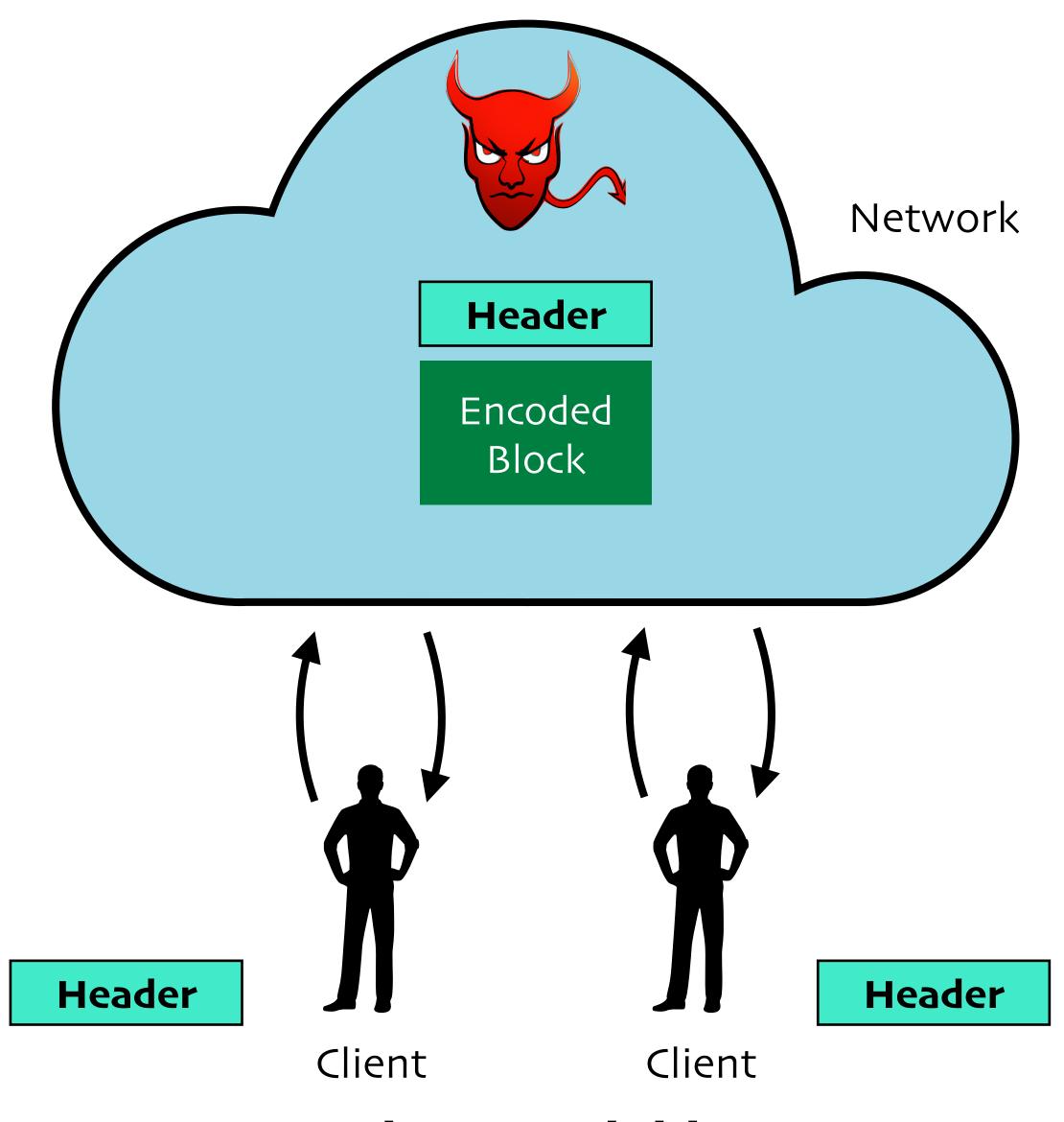


Is data available?

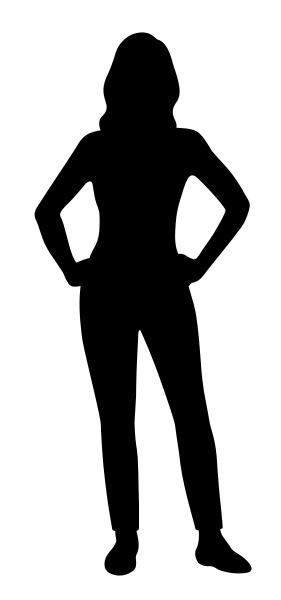


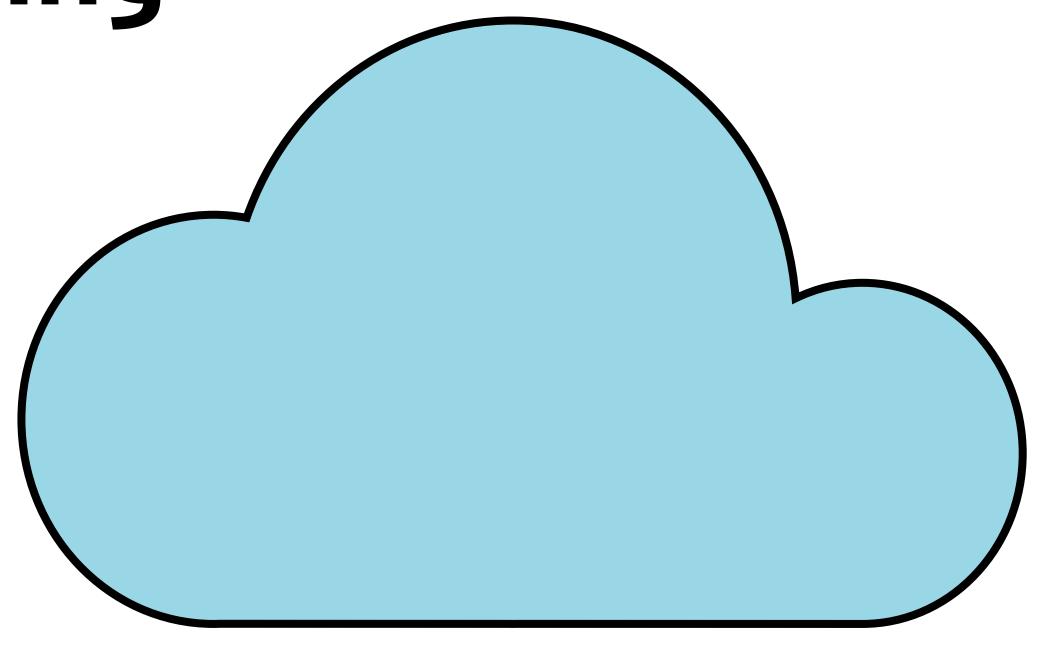


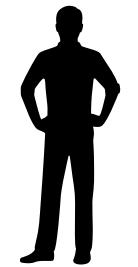




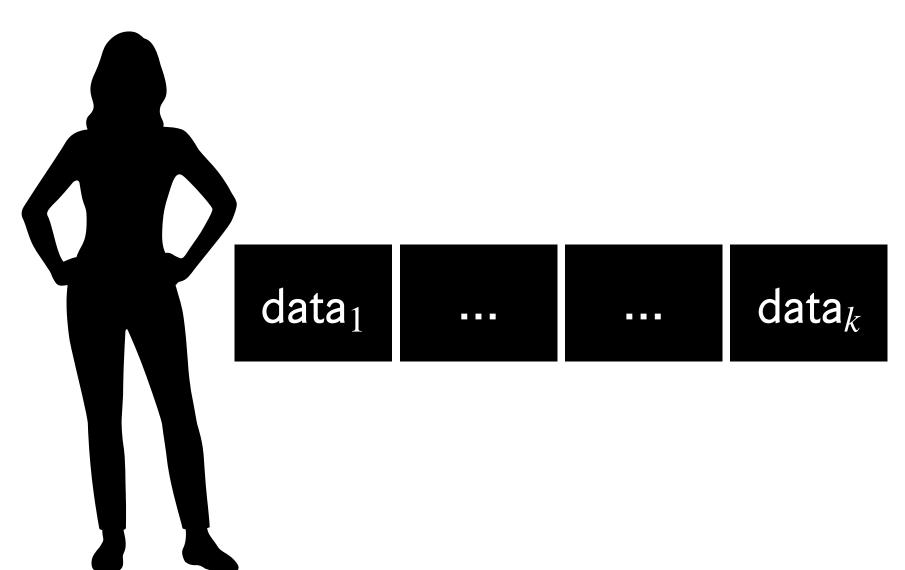
Is data available?

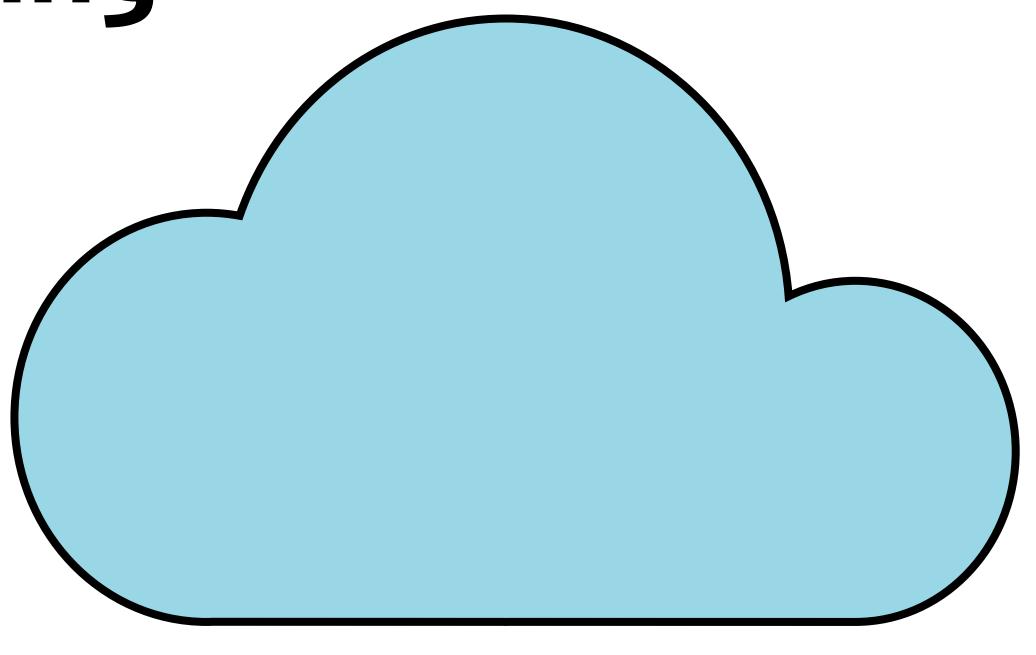






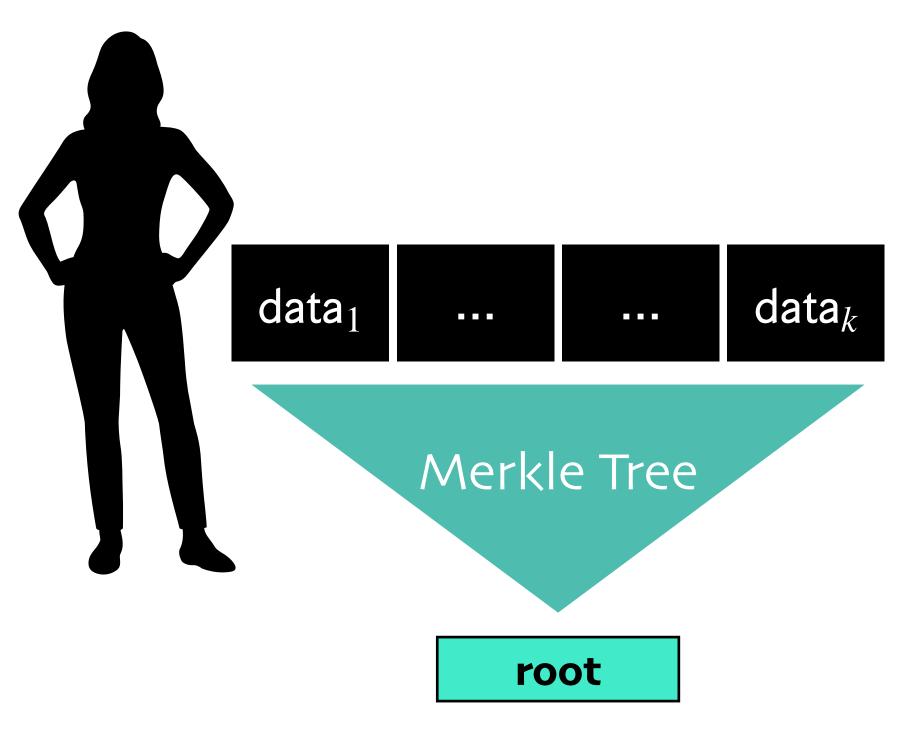


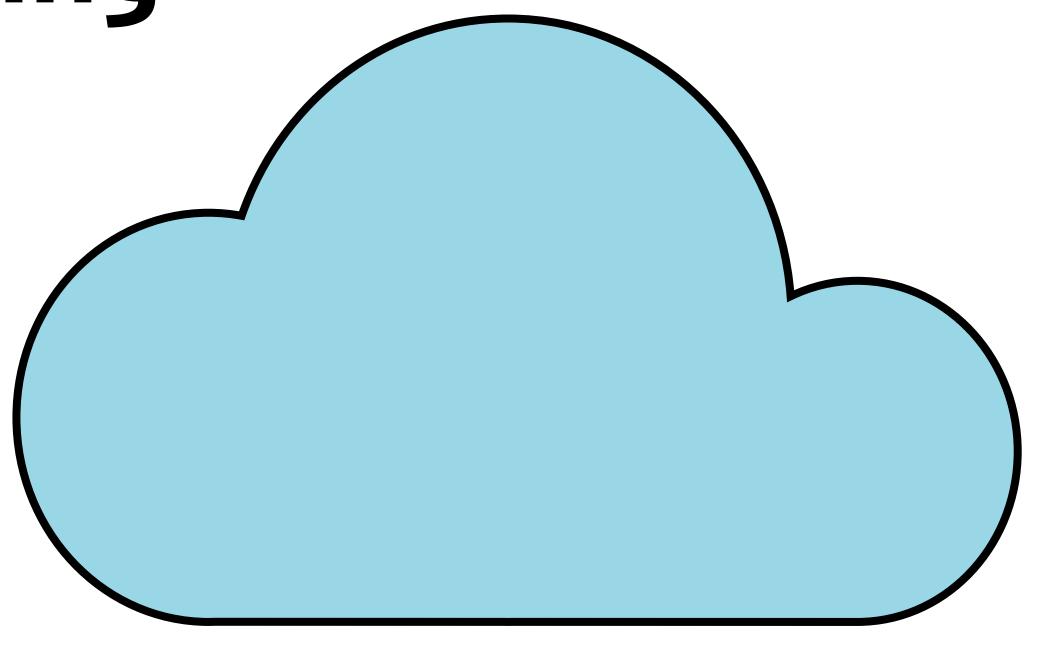






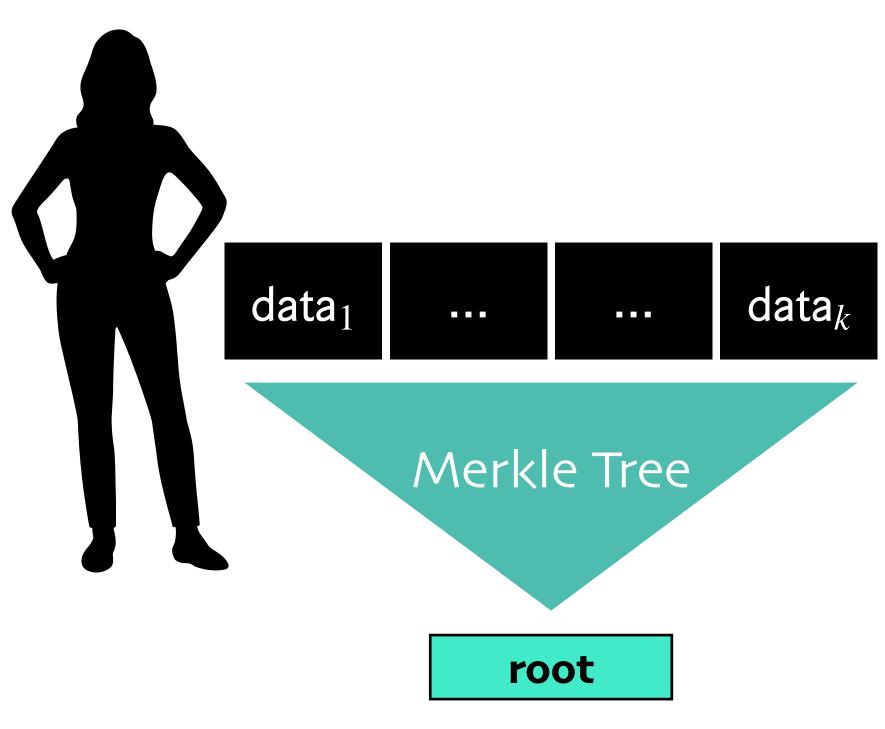


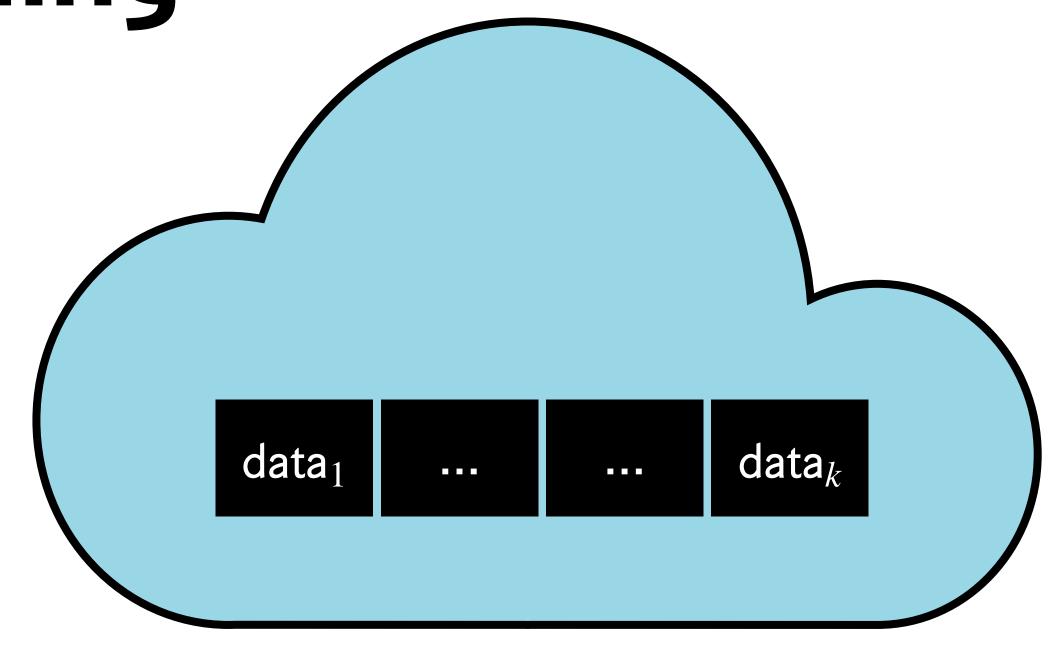








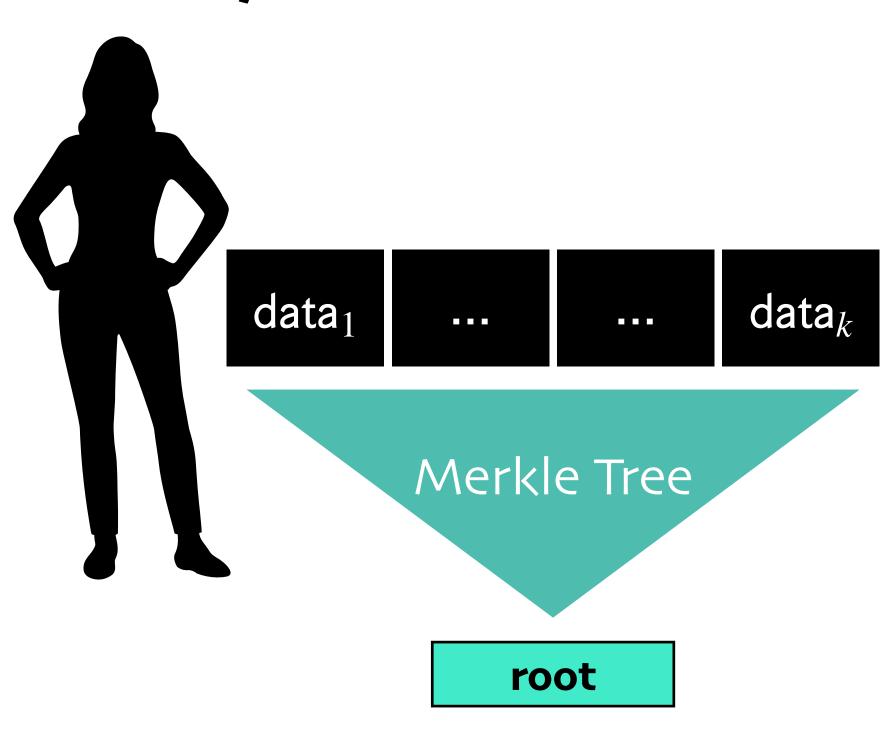


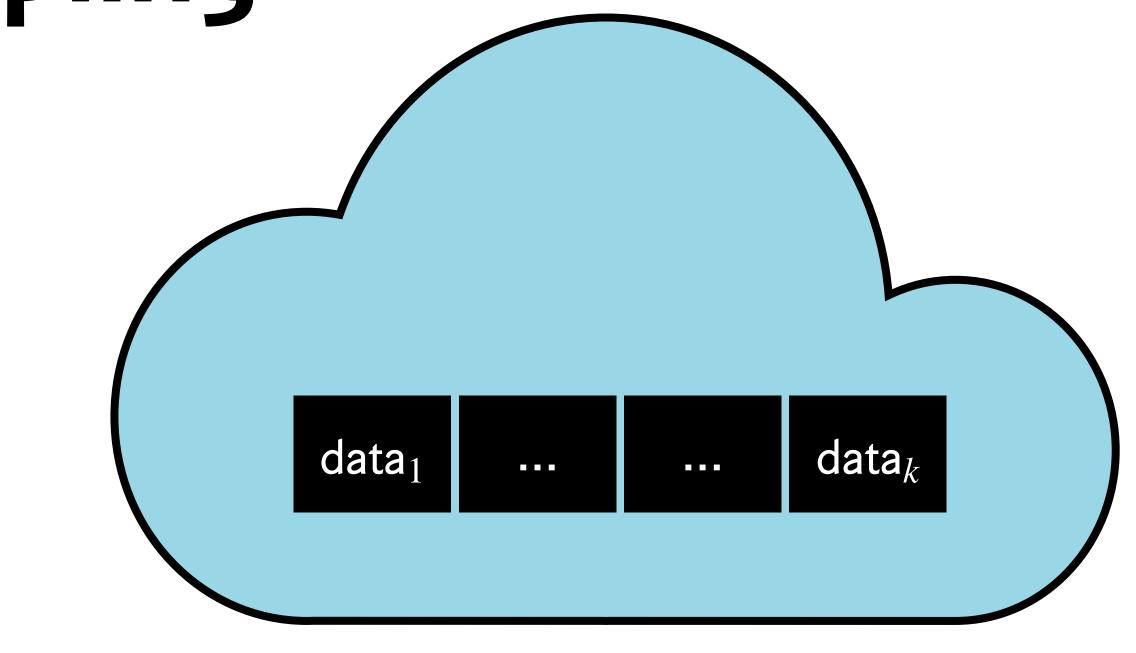


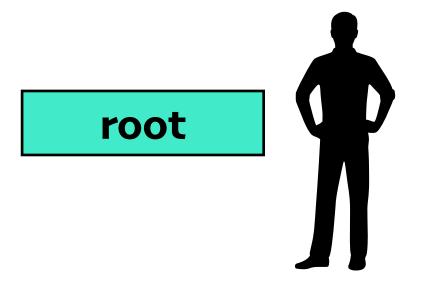




Naively

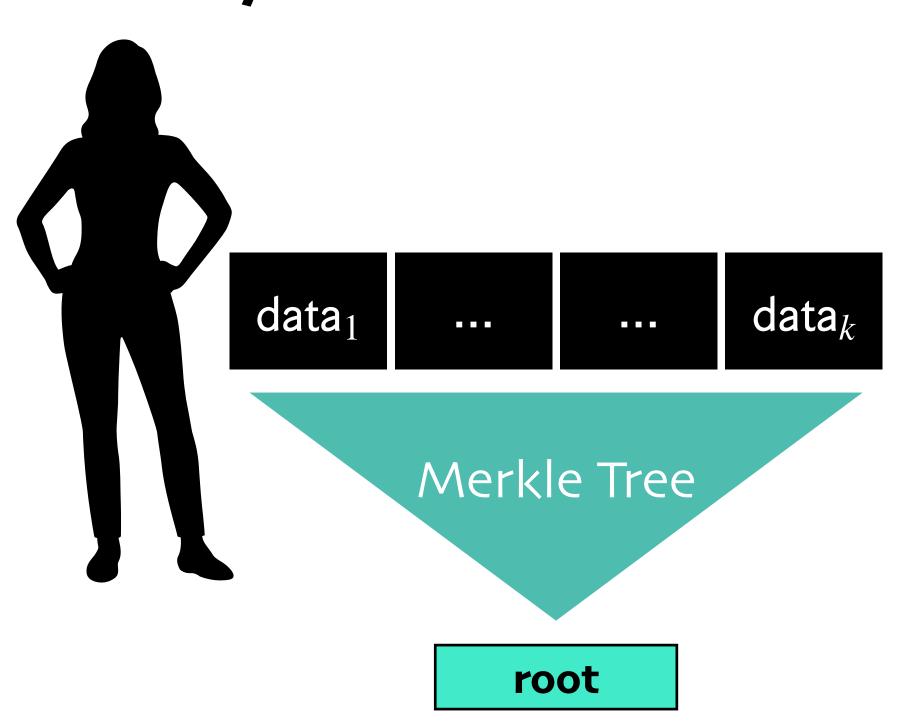


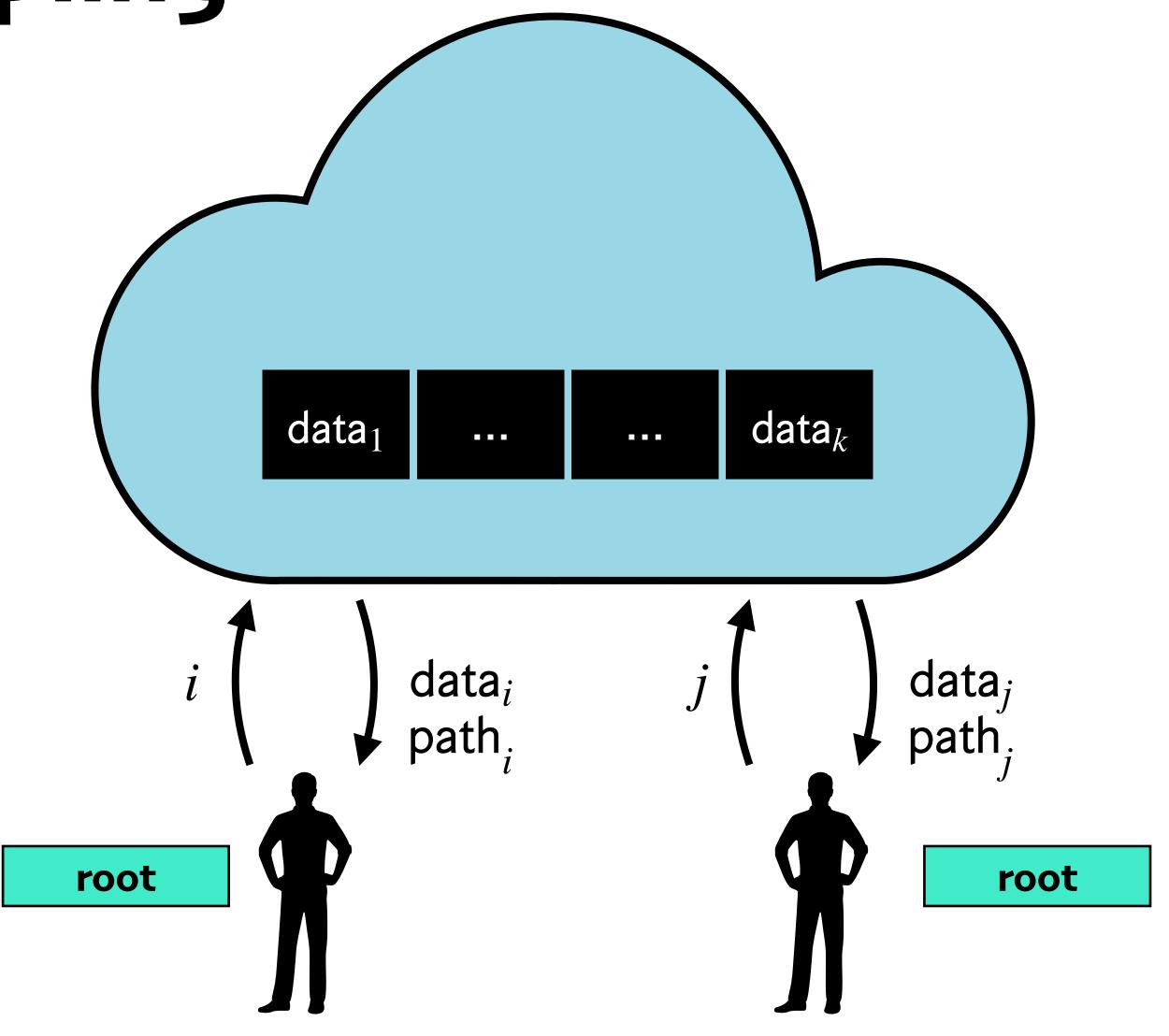


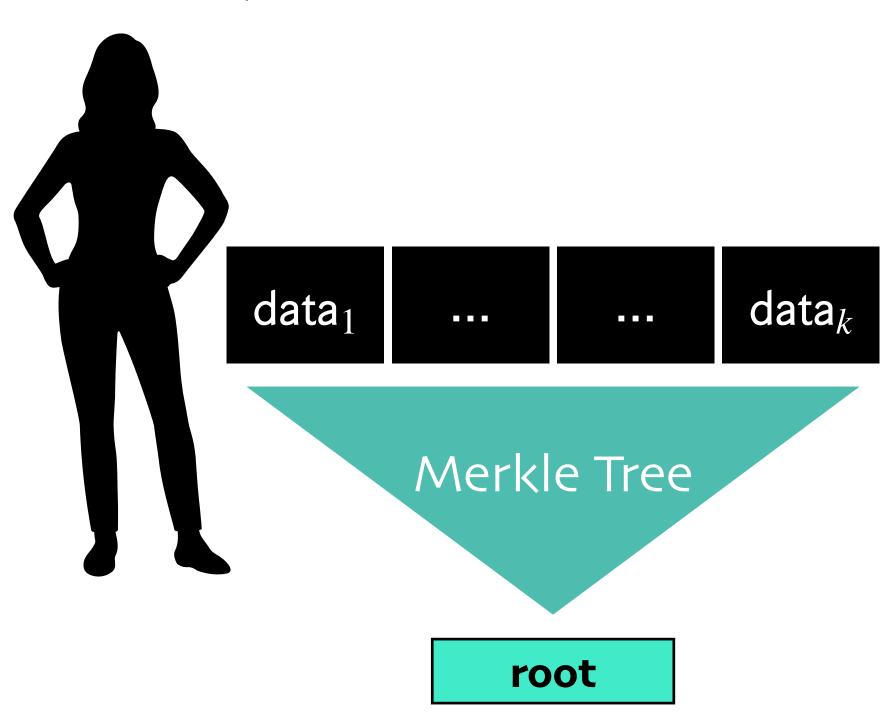


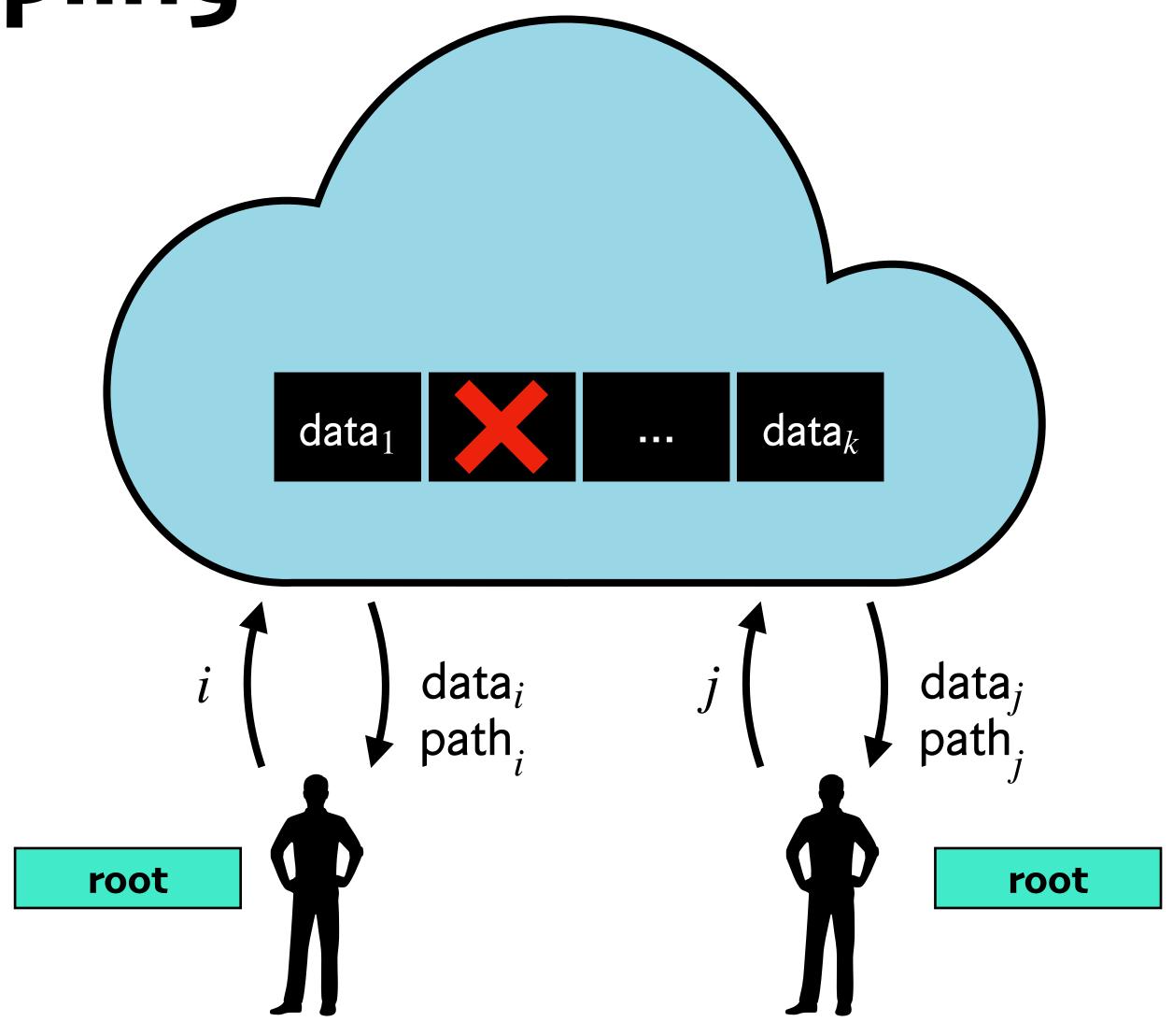


root



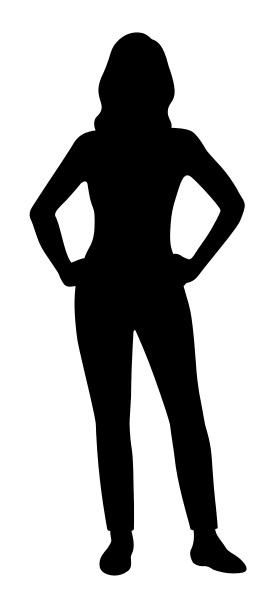


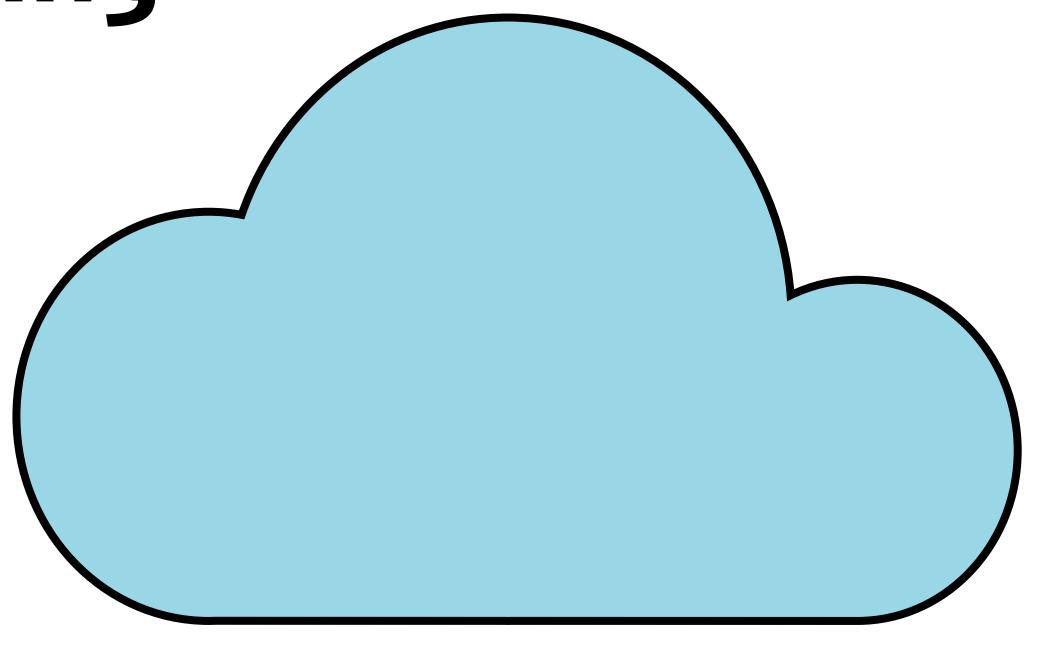




Data Availability Sampling Naively data₁ $data_k$ $data_k$ data₁ Merkle Tree datai datai path, root root root

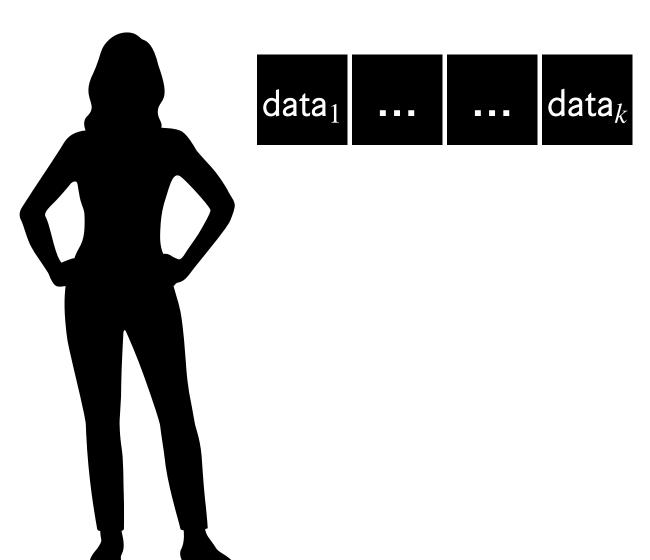
Bad Soundness

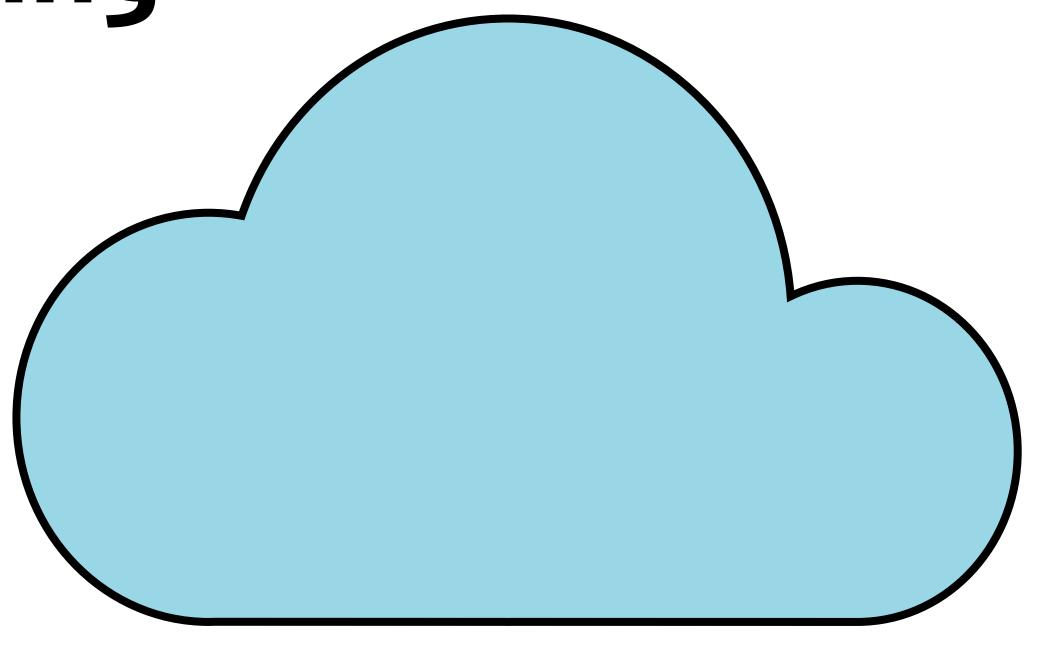






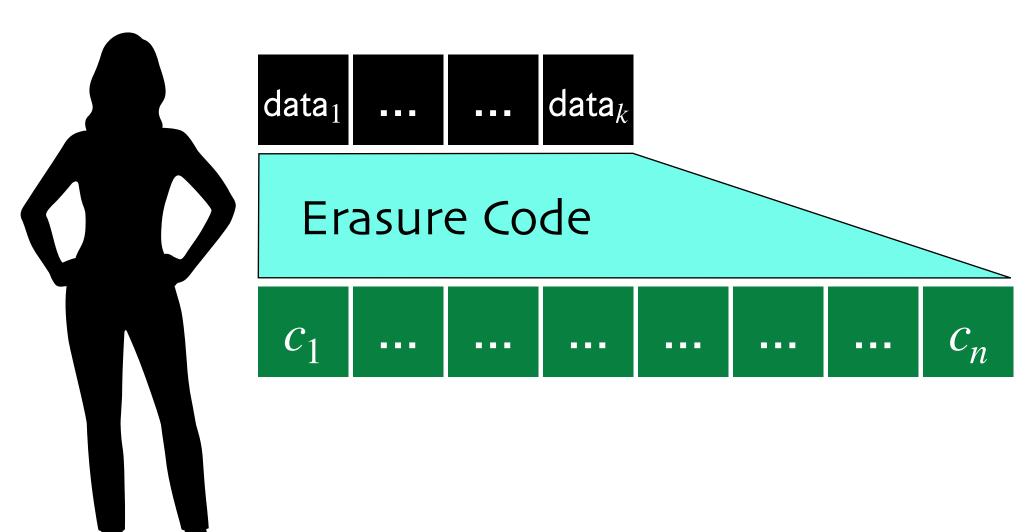


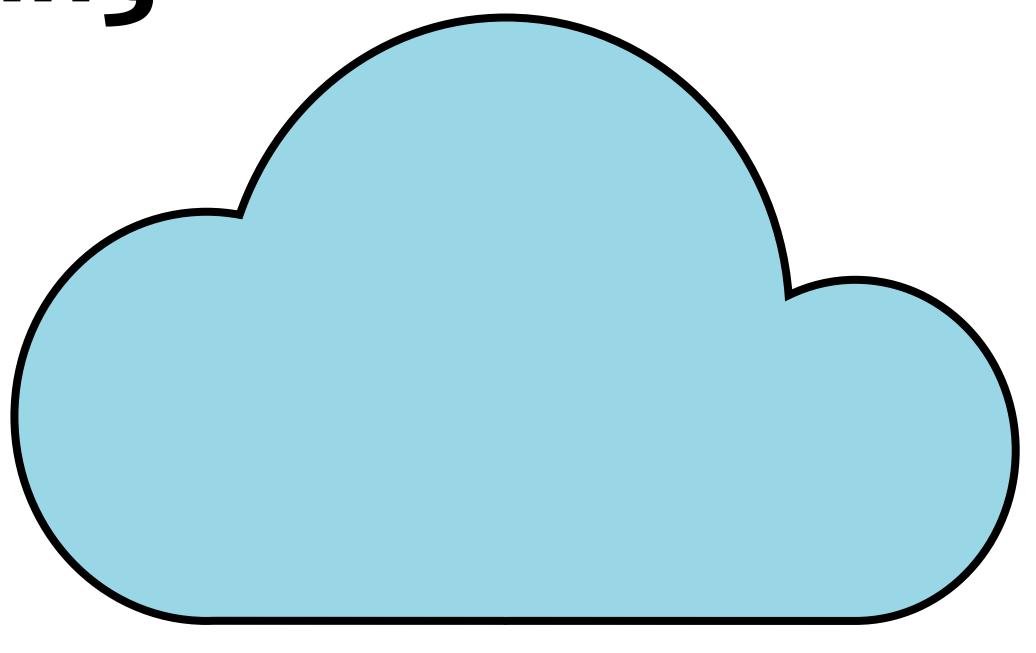






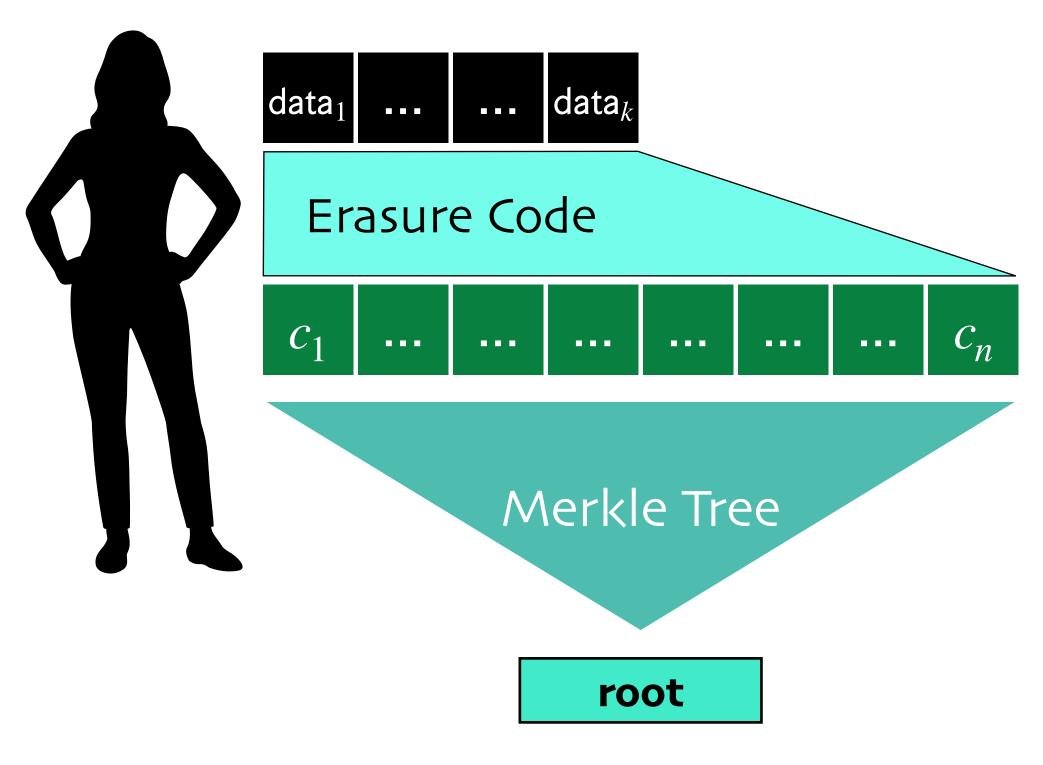


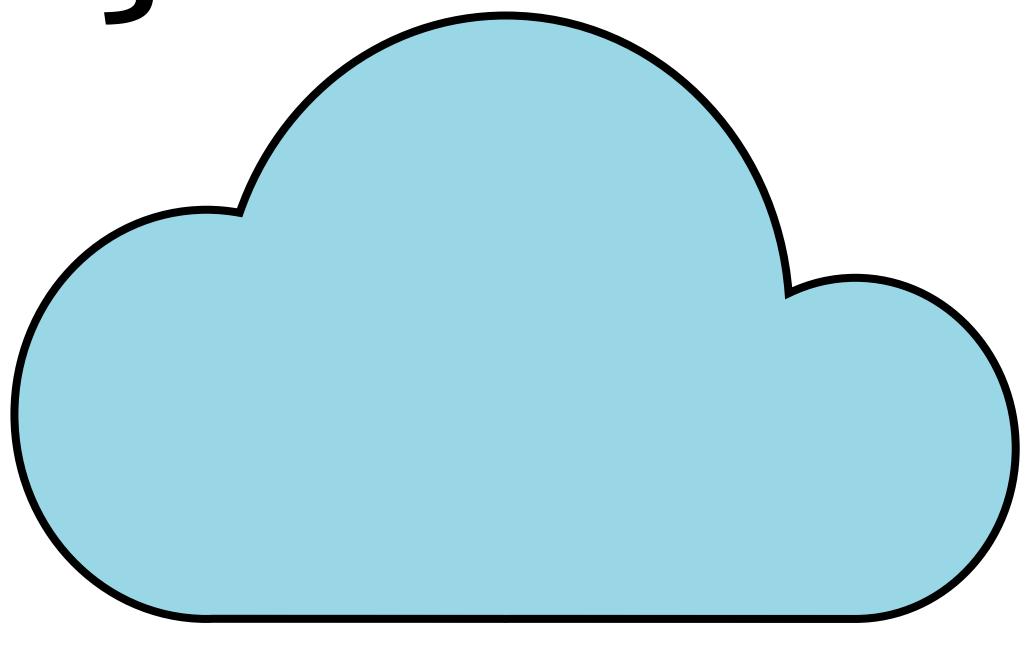


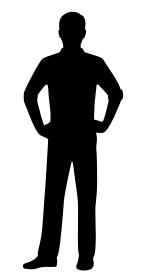






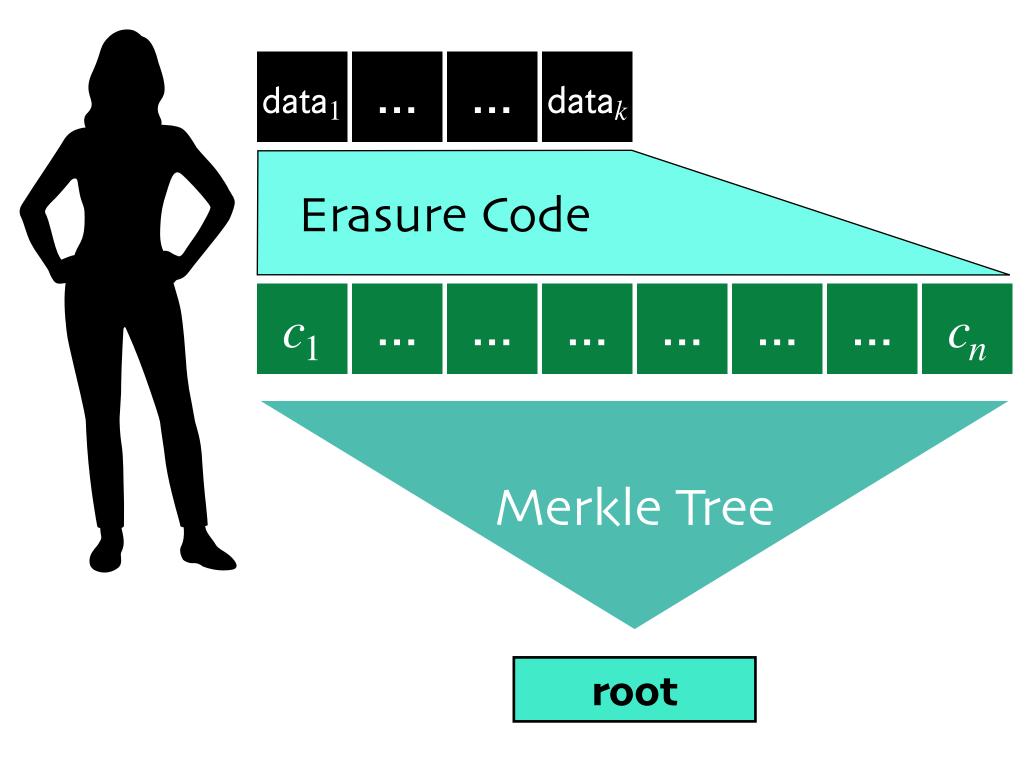


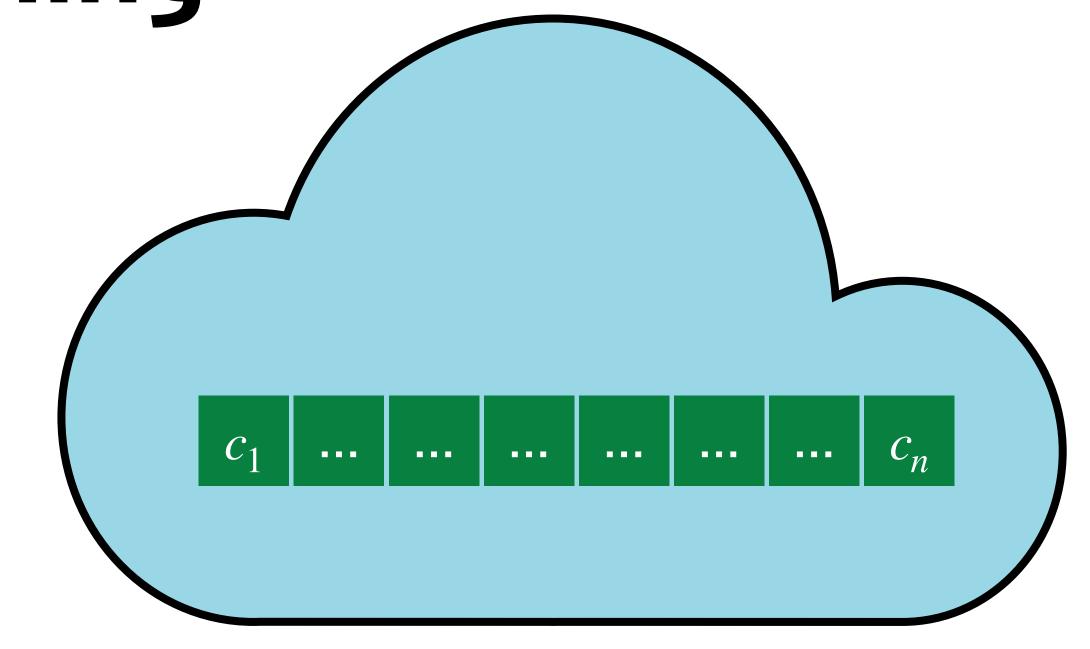


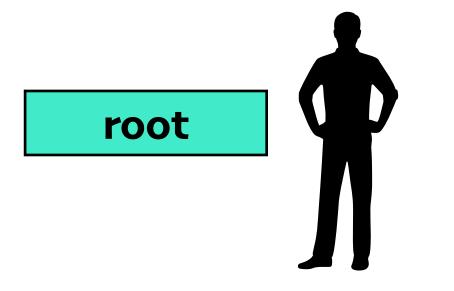


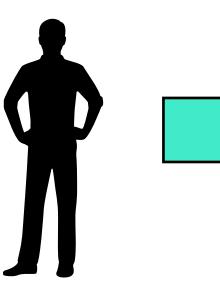


Using Erasure Codes

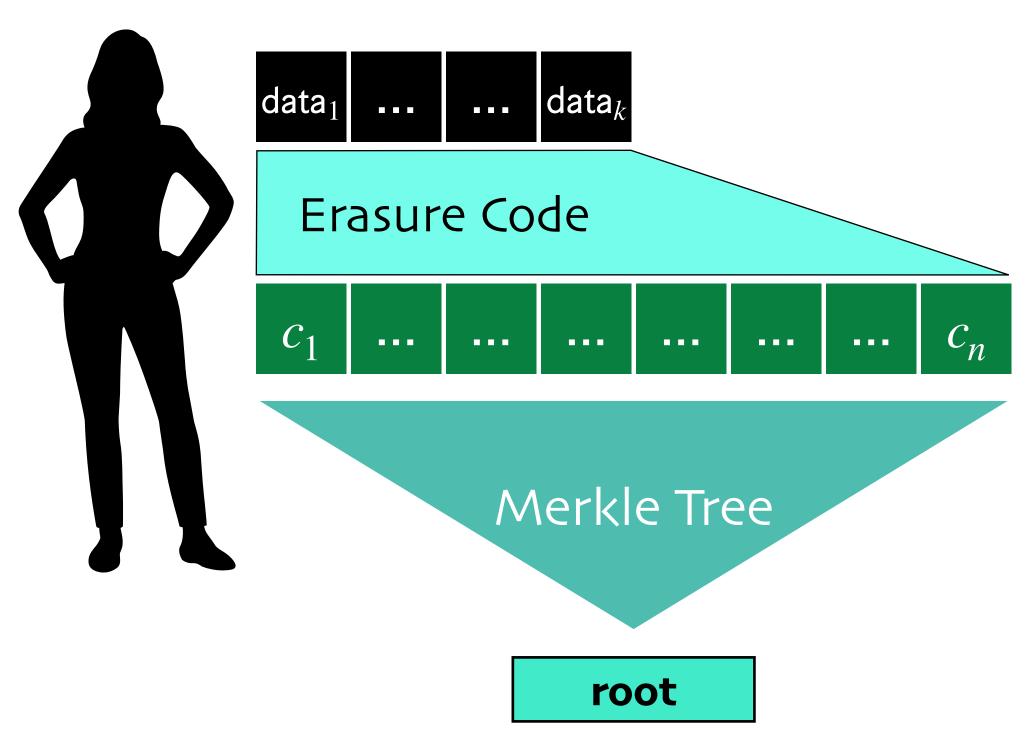


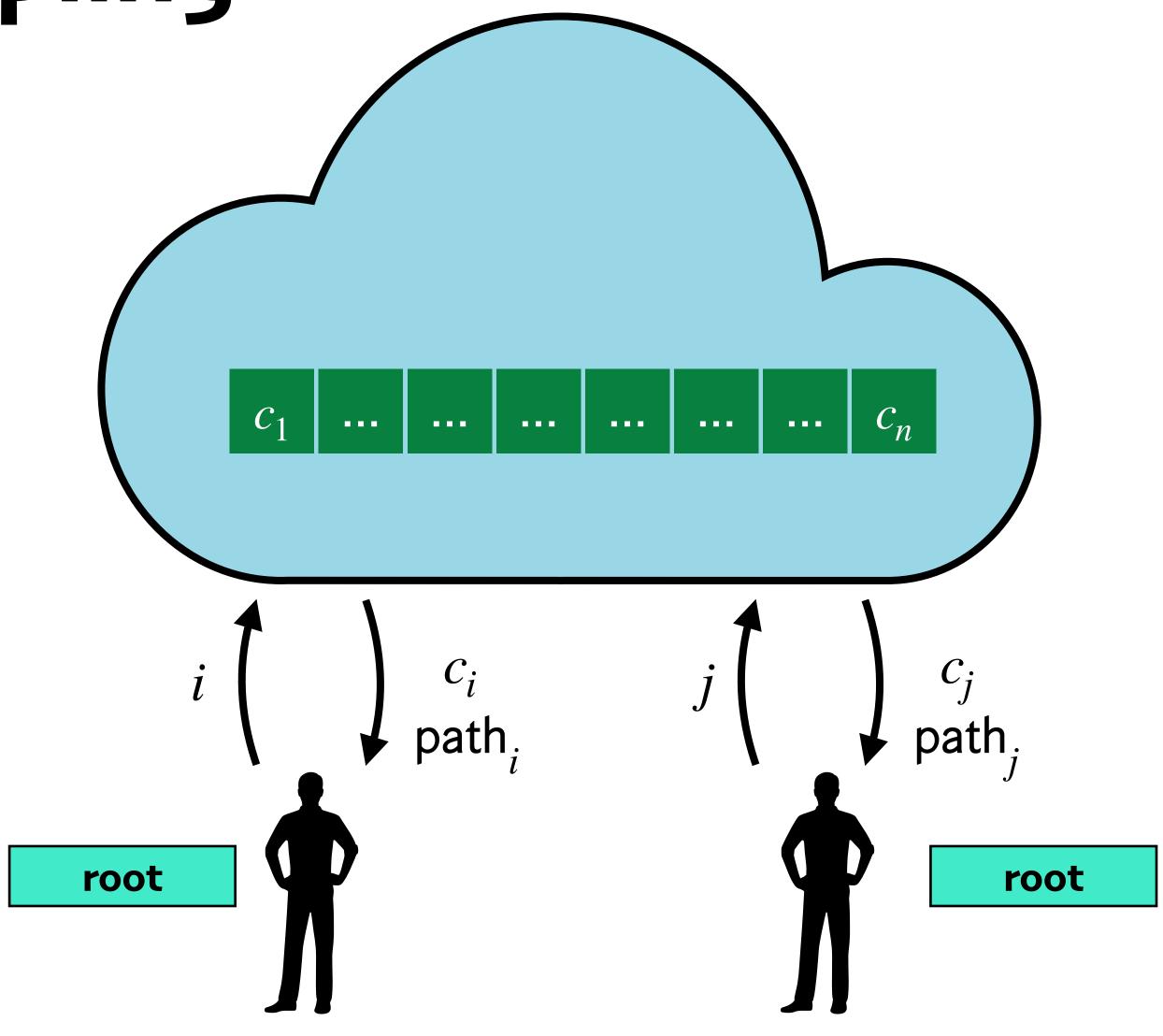




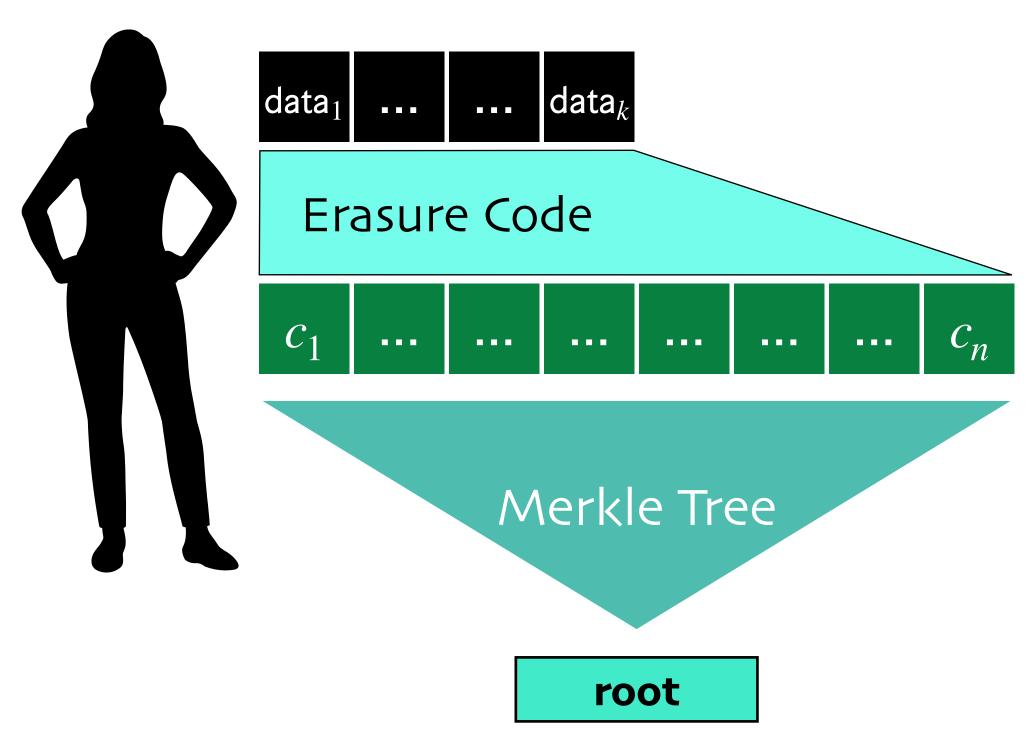


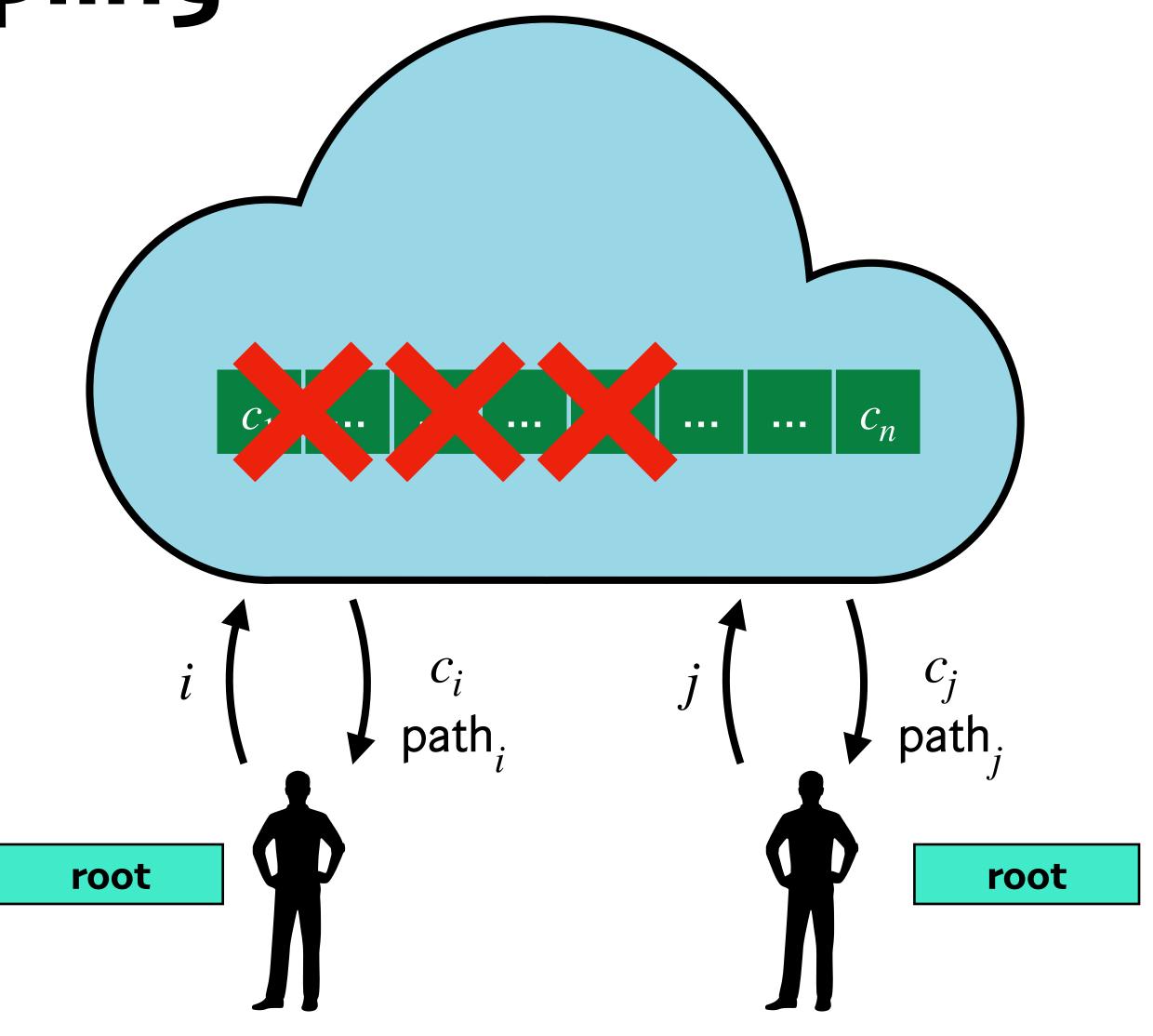
root



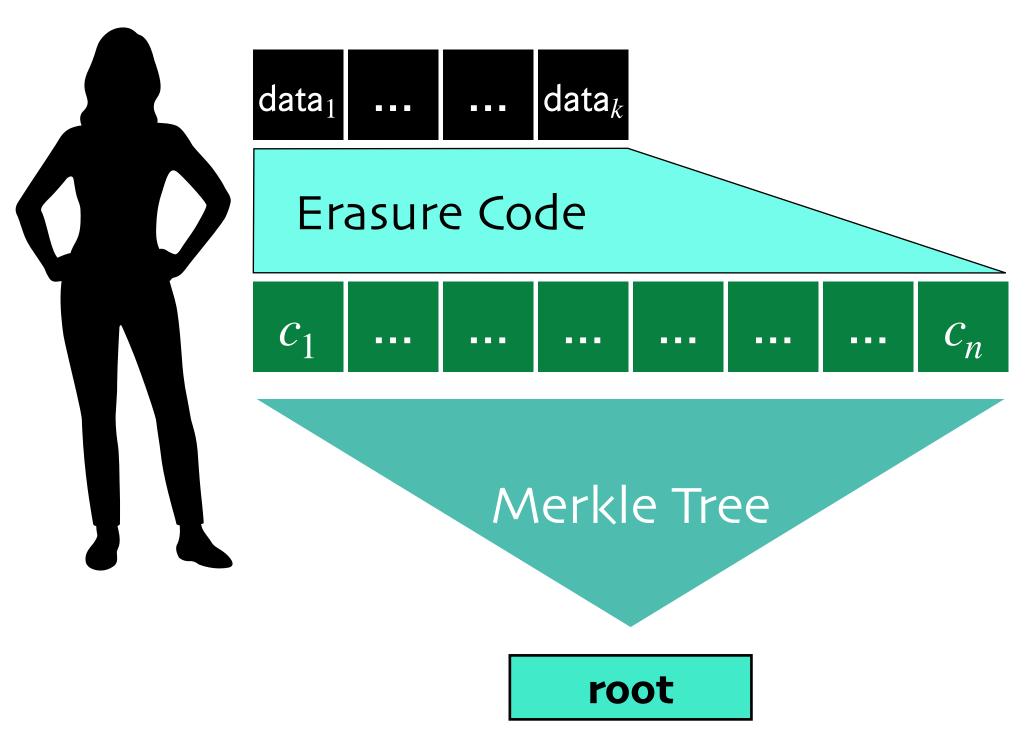


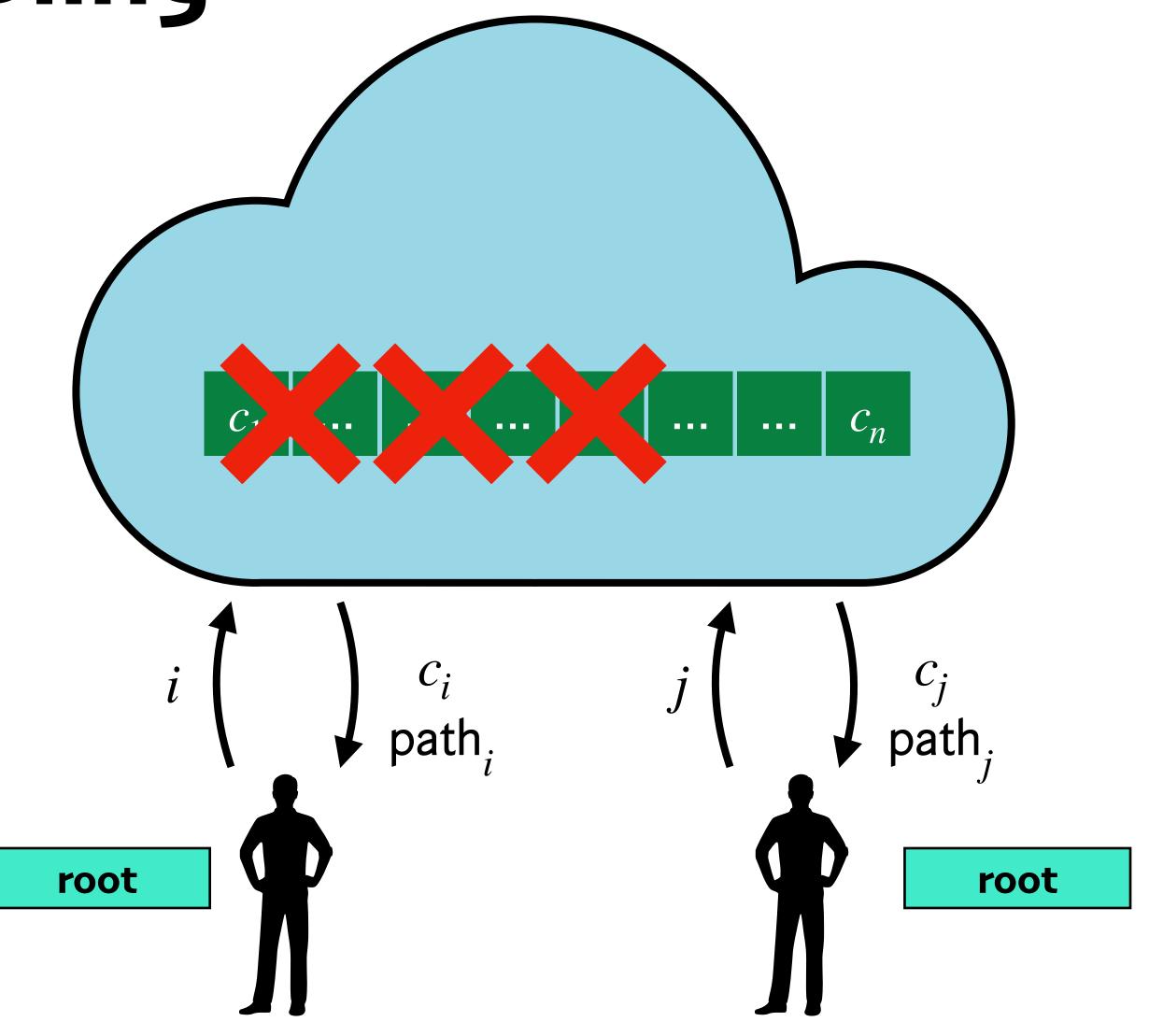
Using Erasure Codes



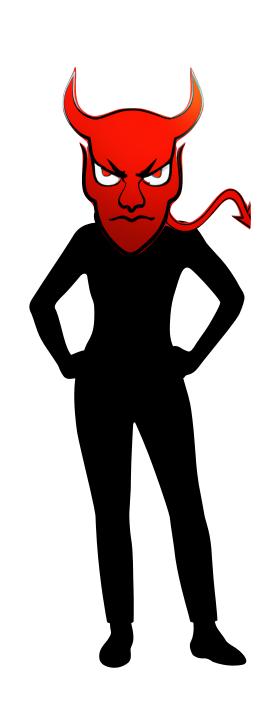


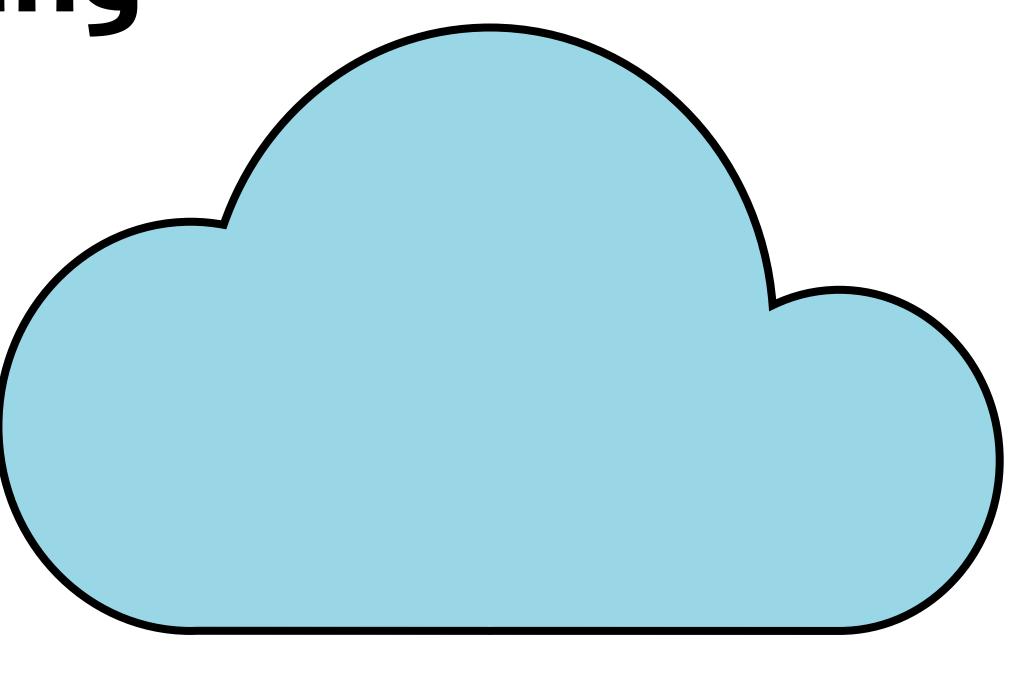
Using Erasure Codes





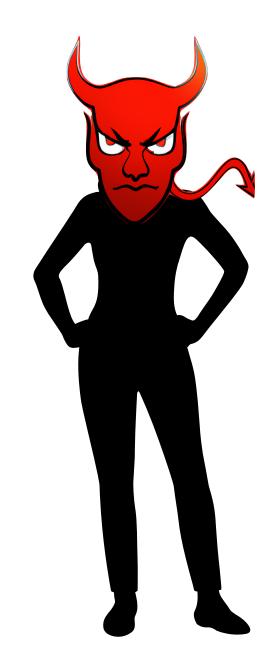
Better Soundness



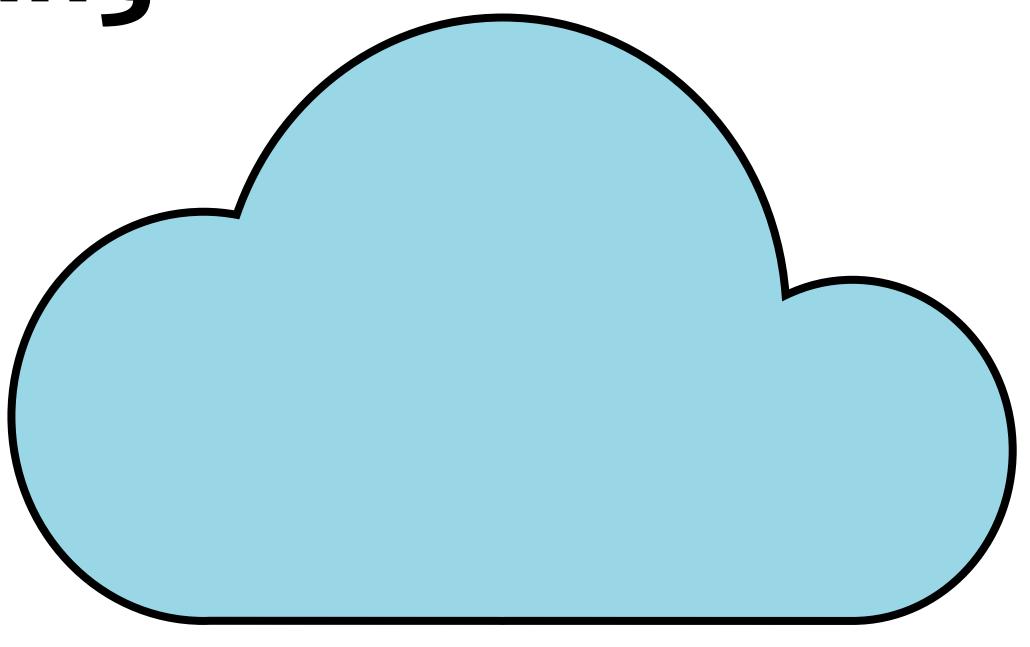


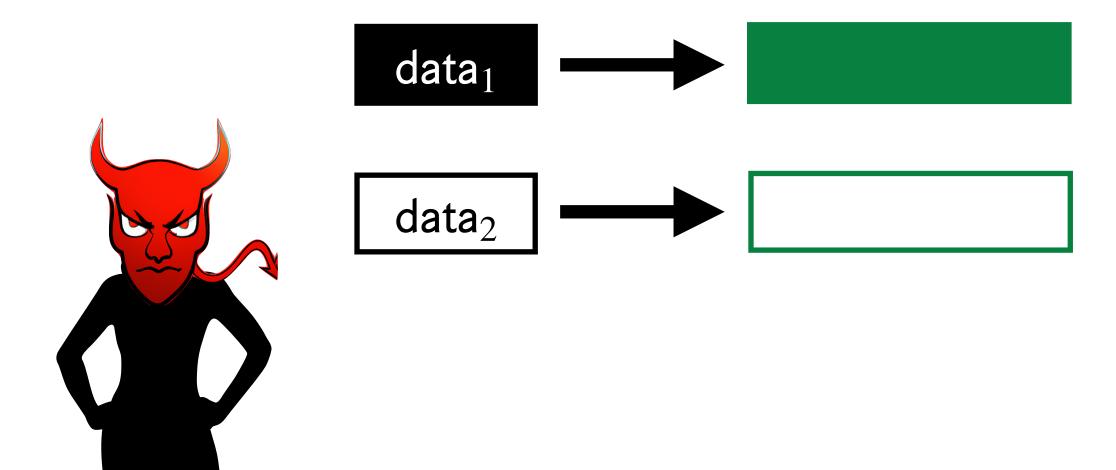
Using Erasure Codes - Inconsistency

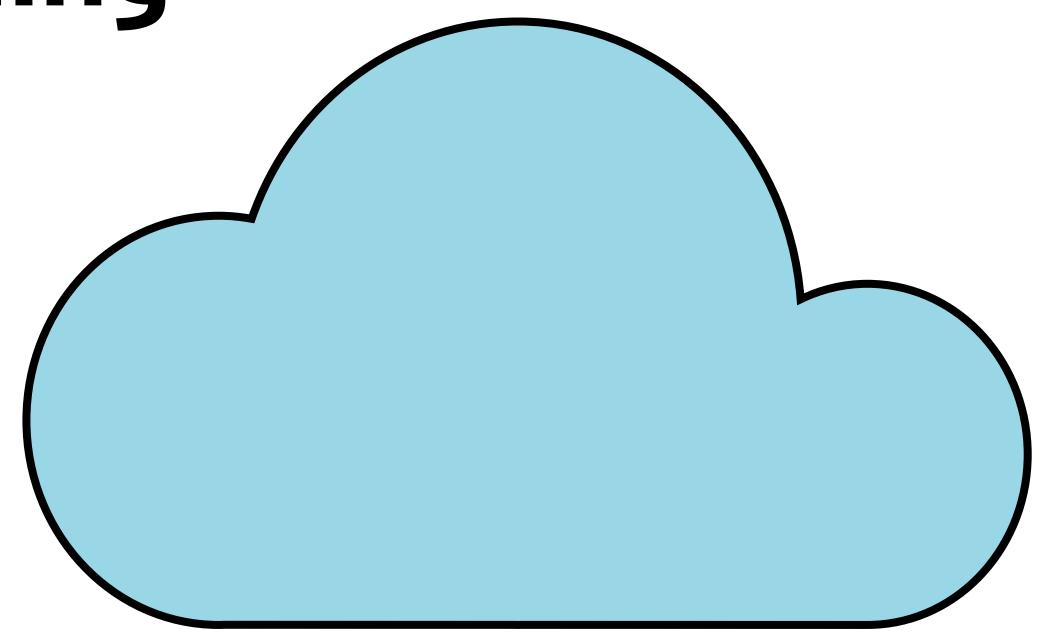


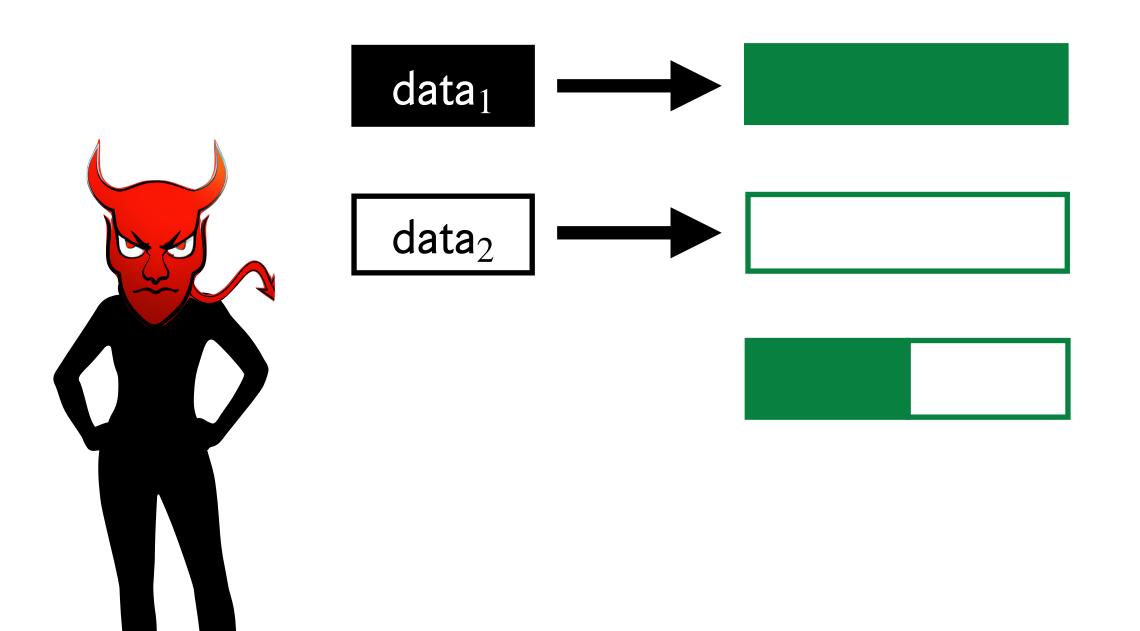


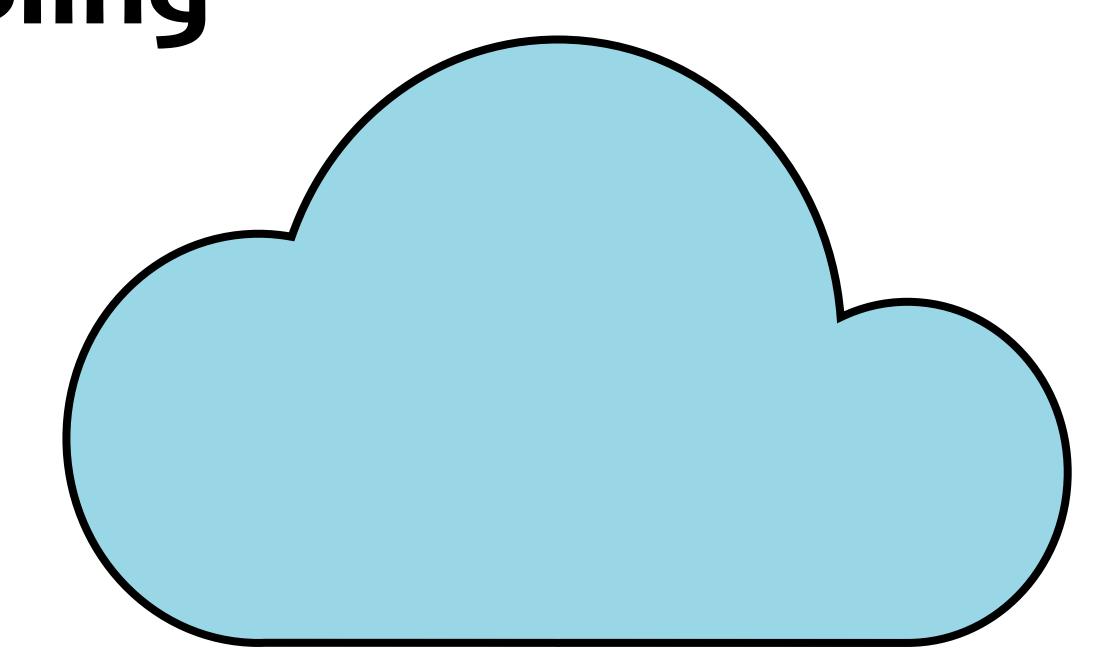
 $data_2$

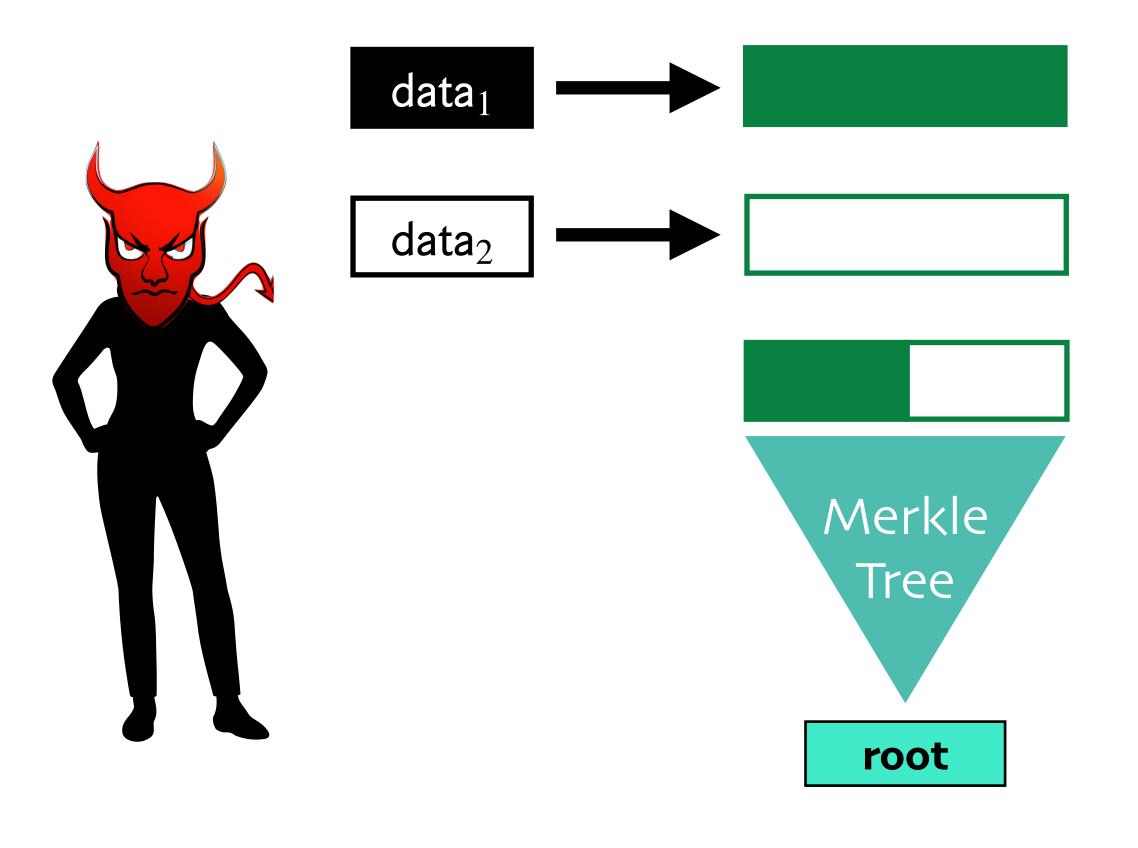


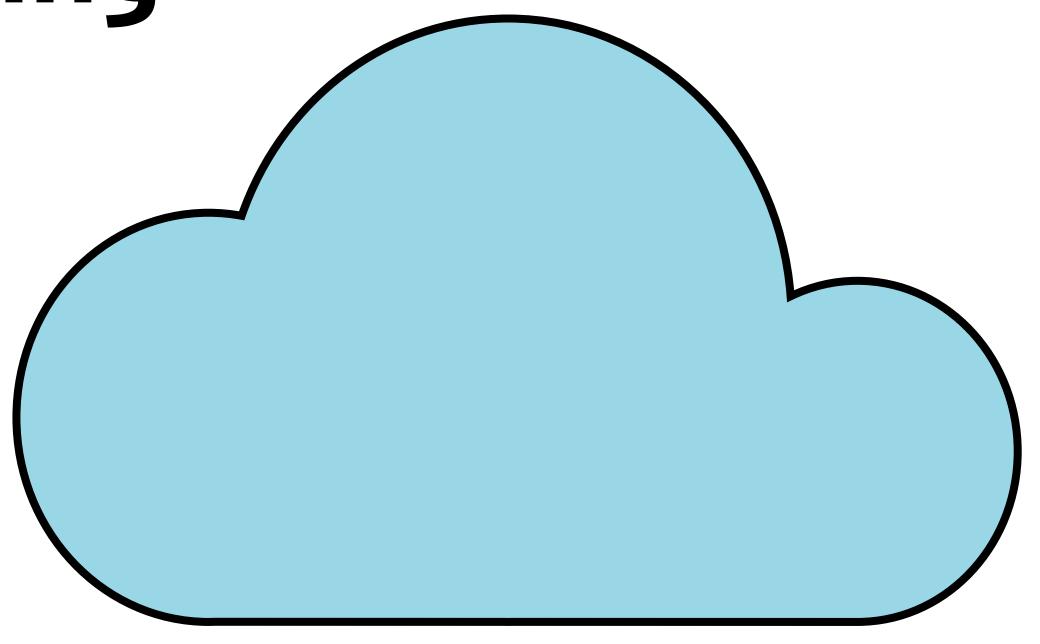


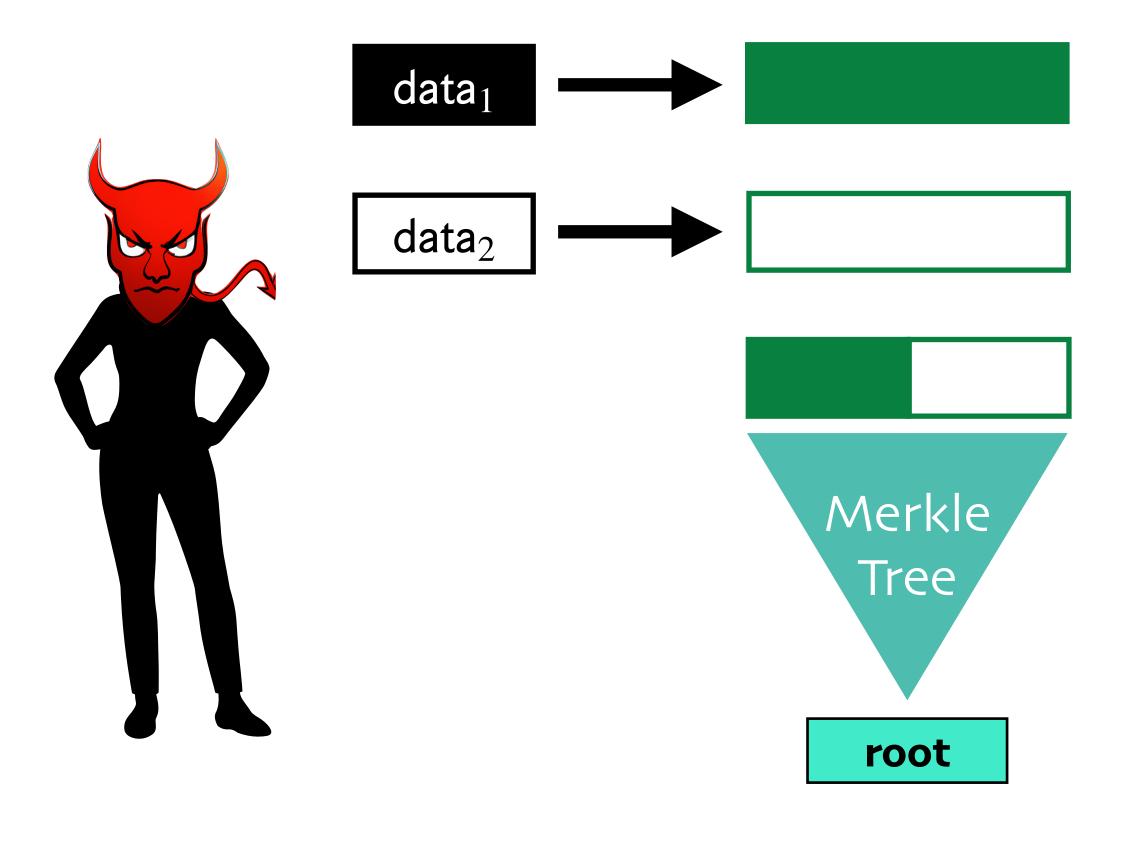


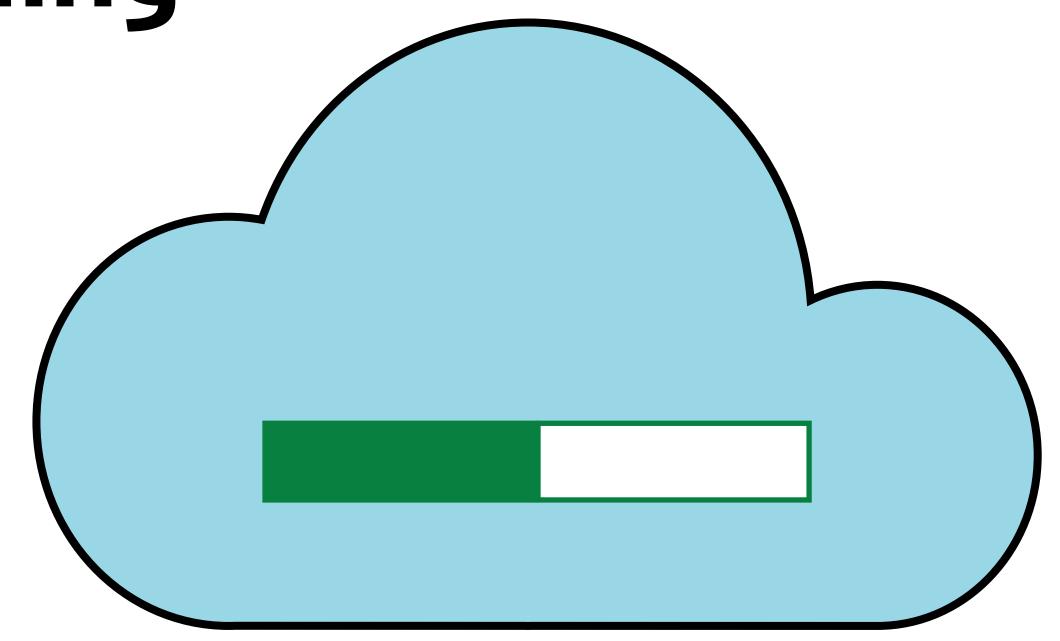


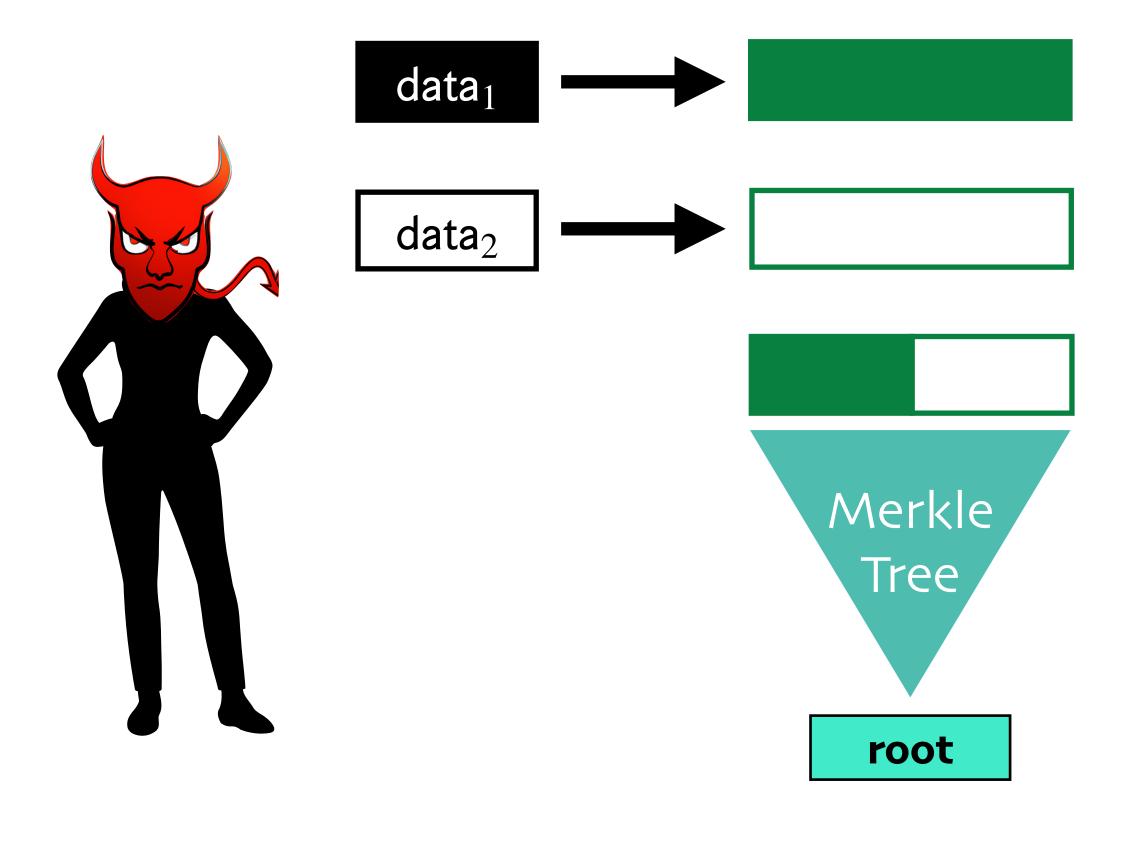


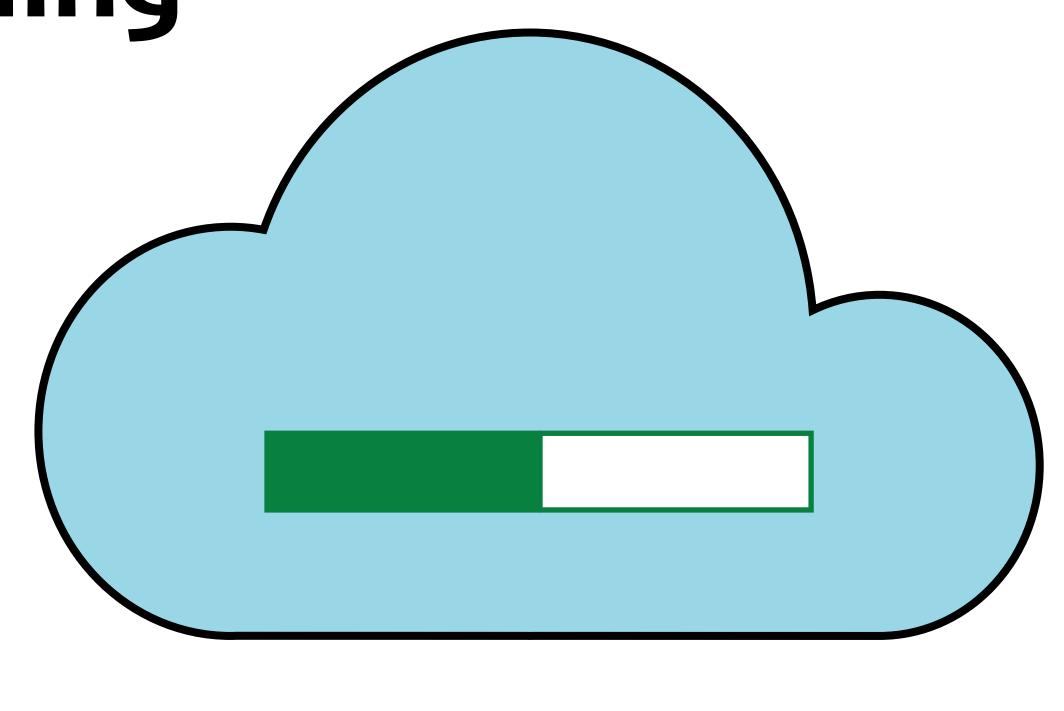


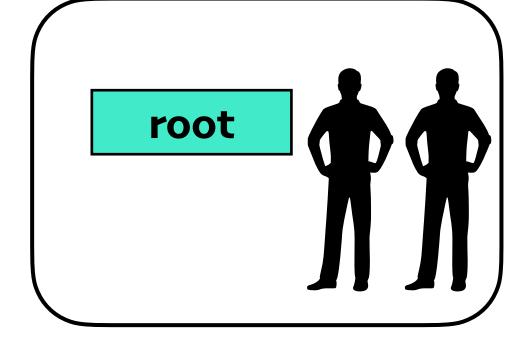


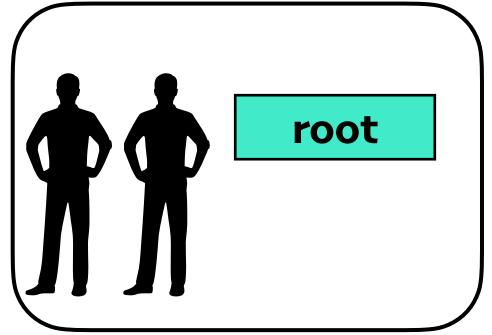


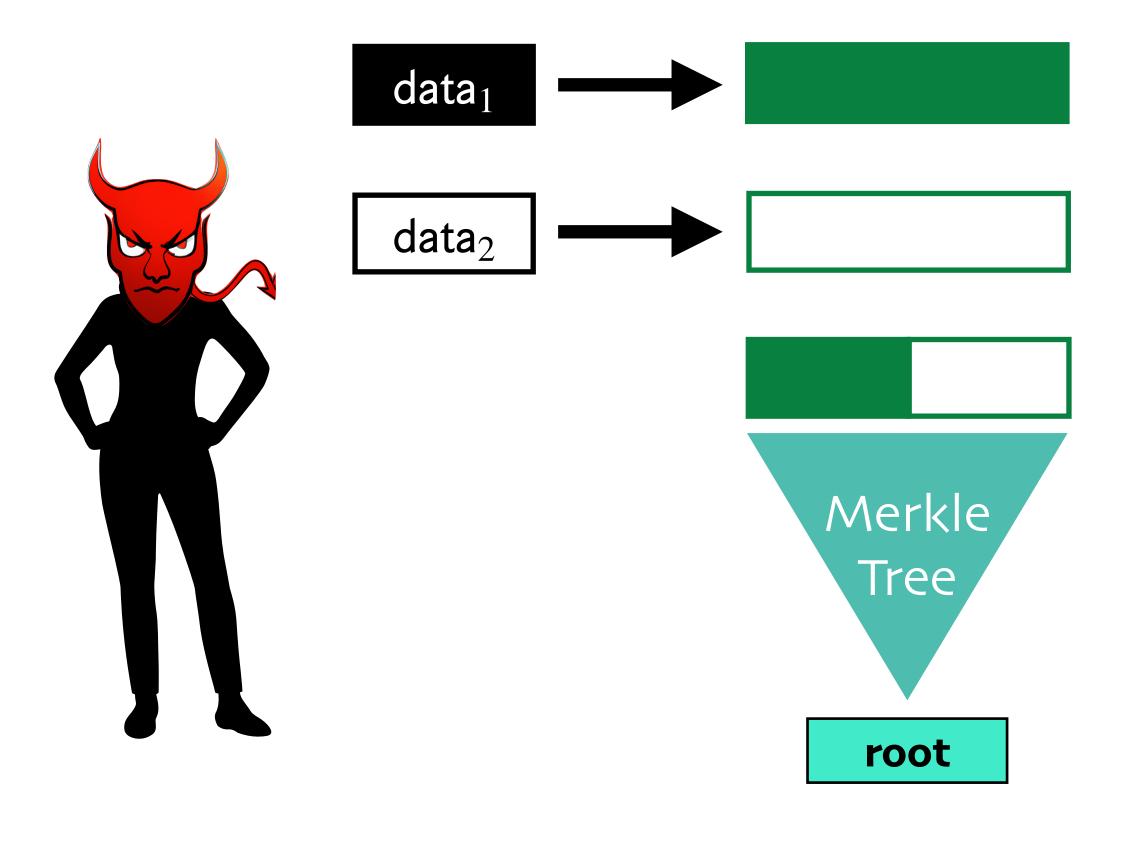


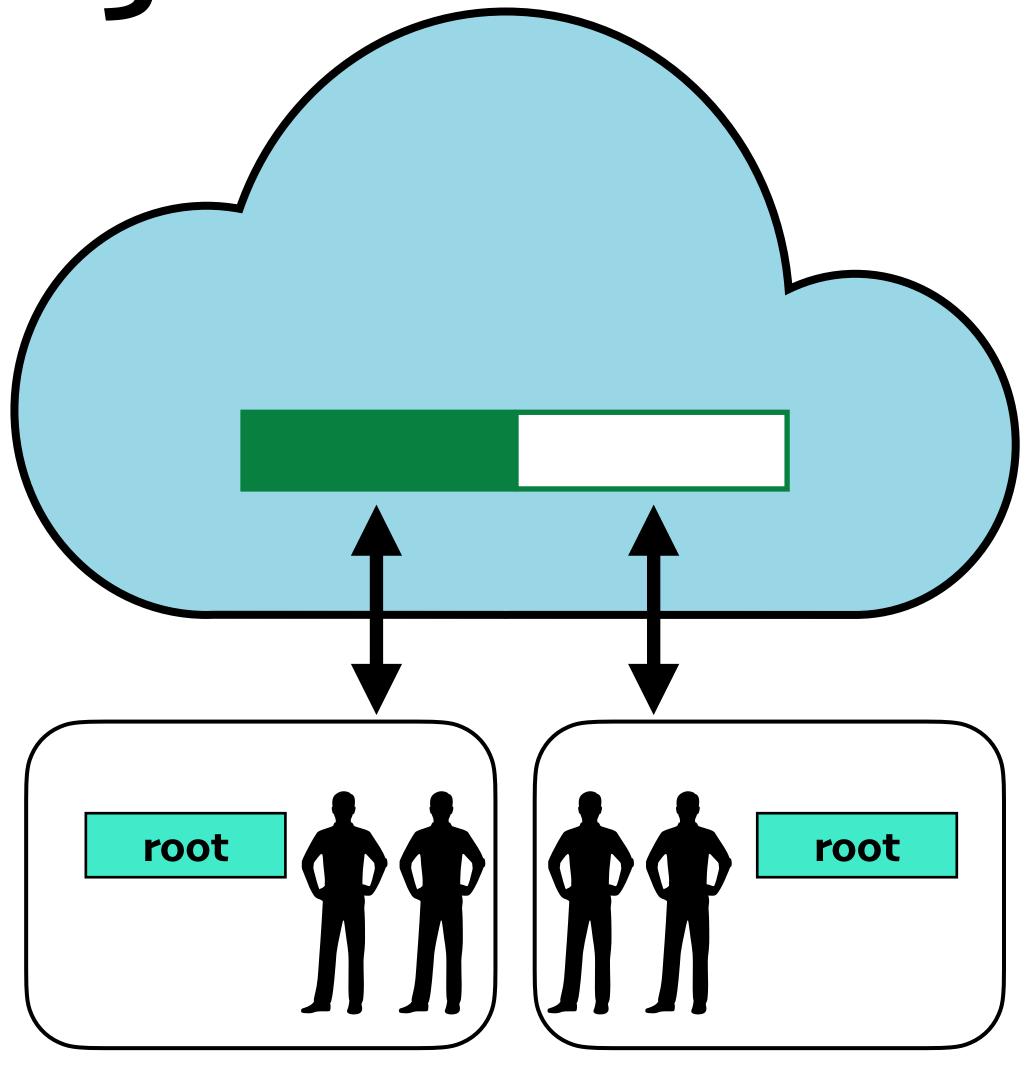


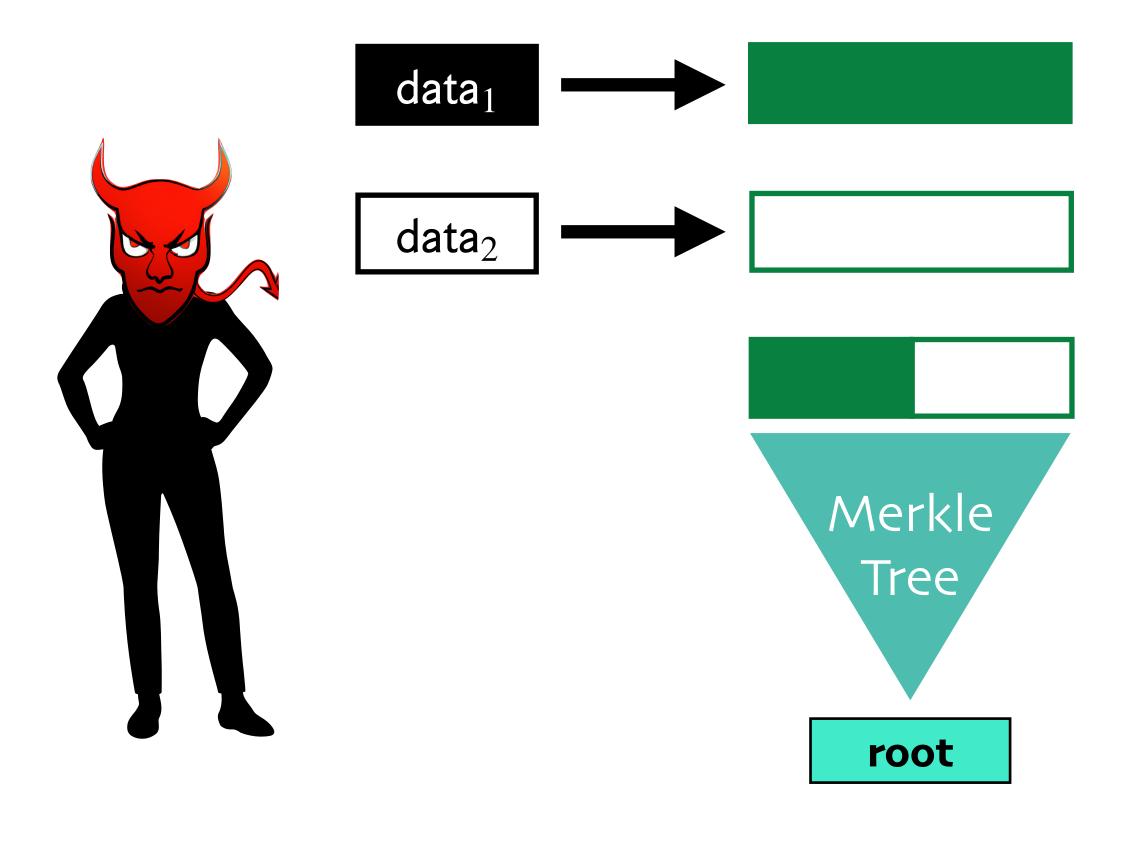


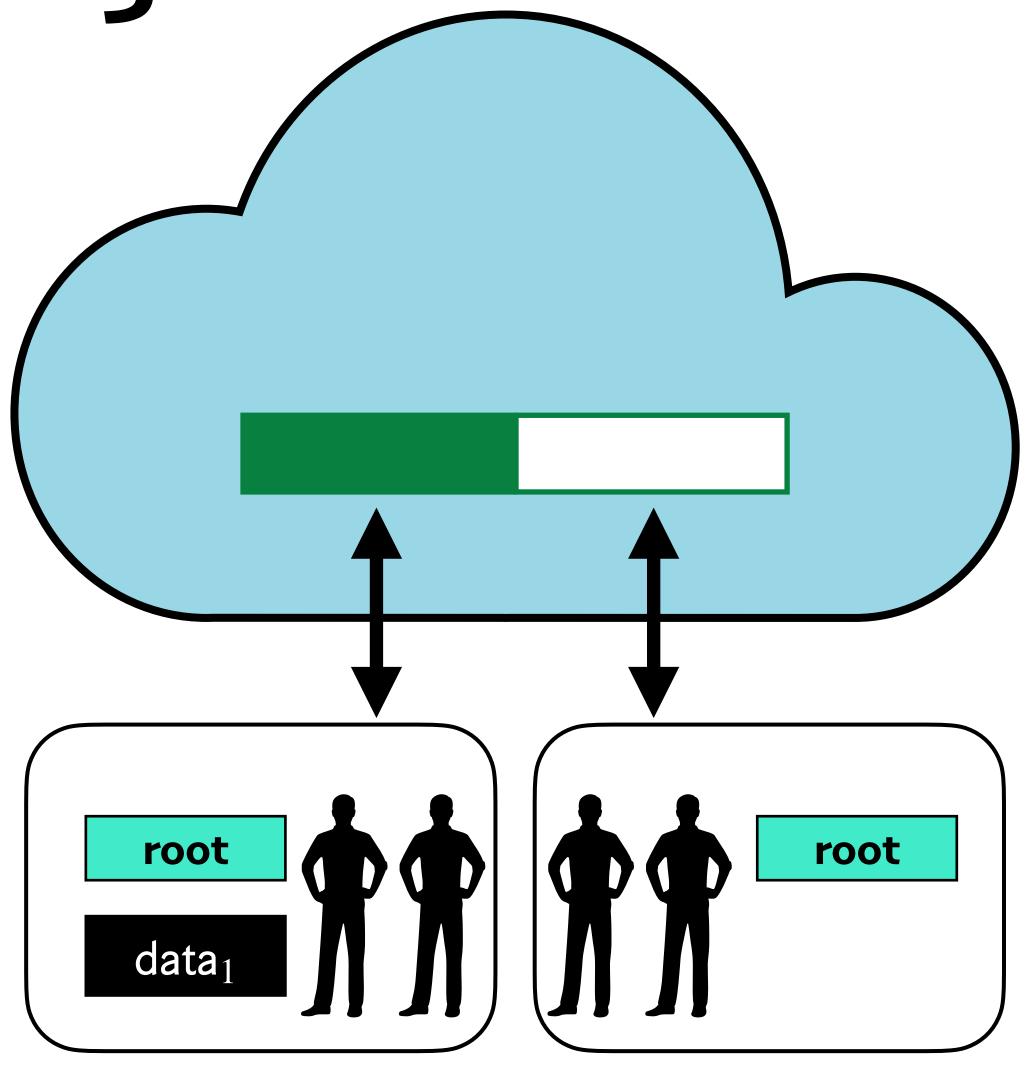


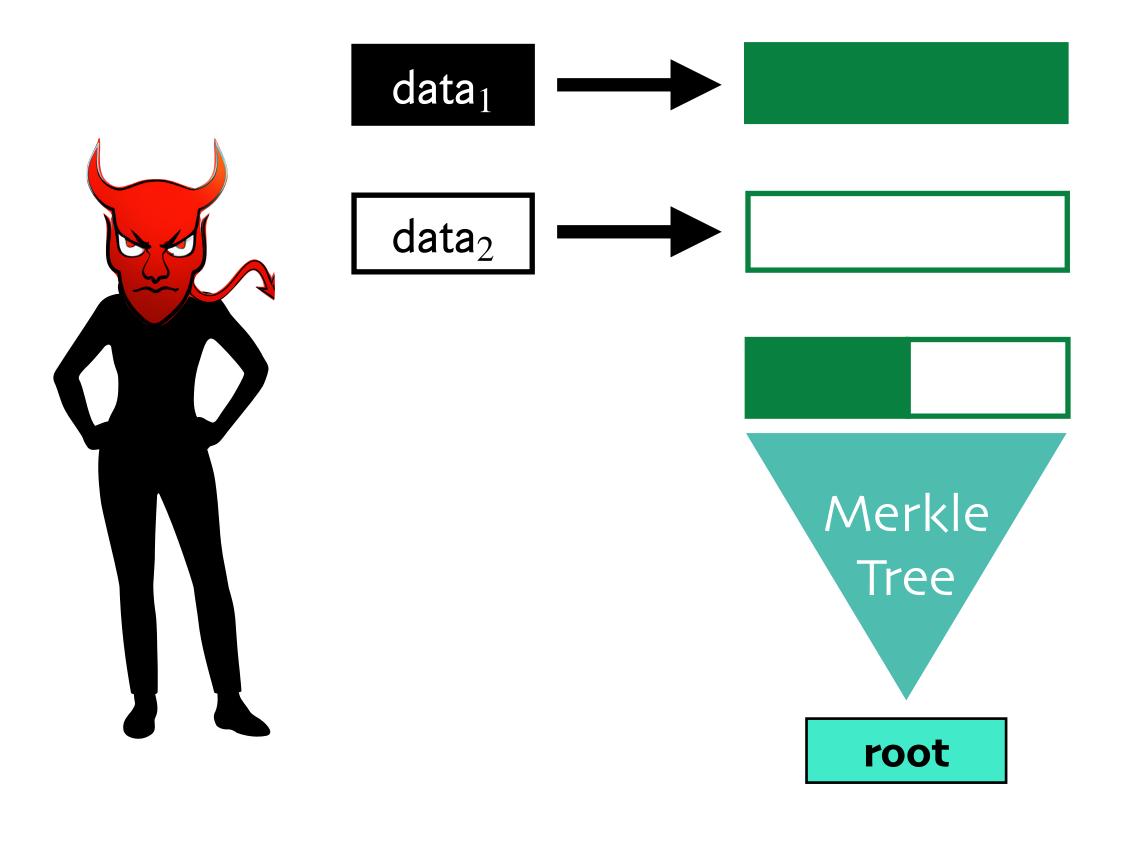


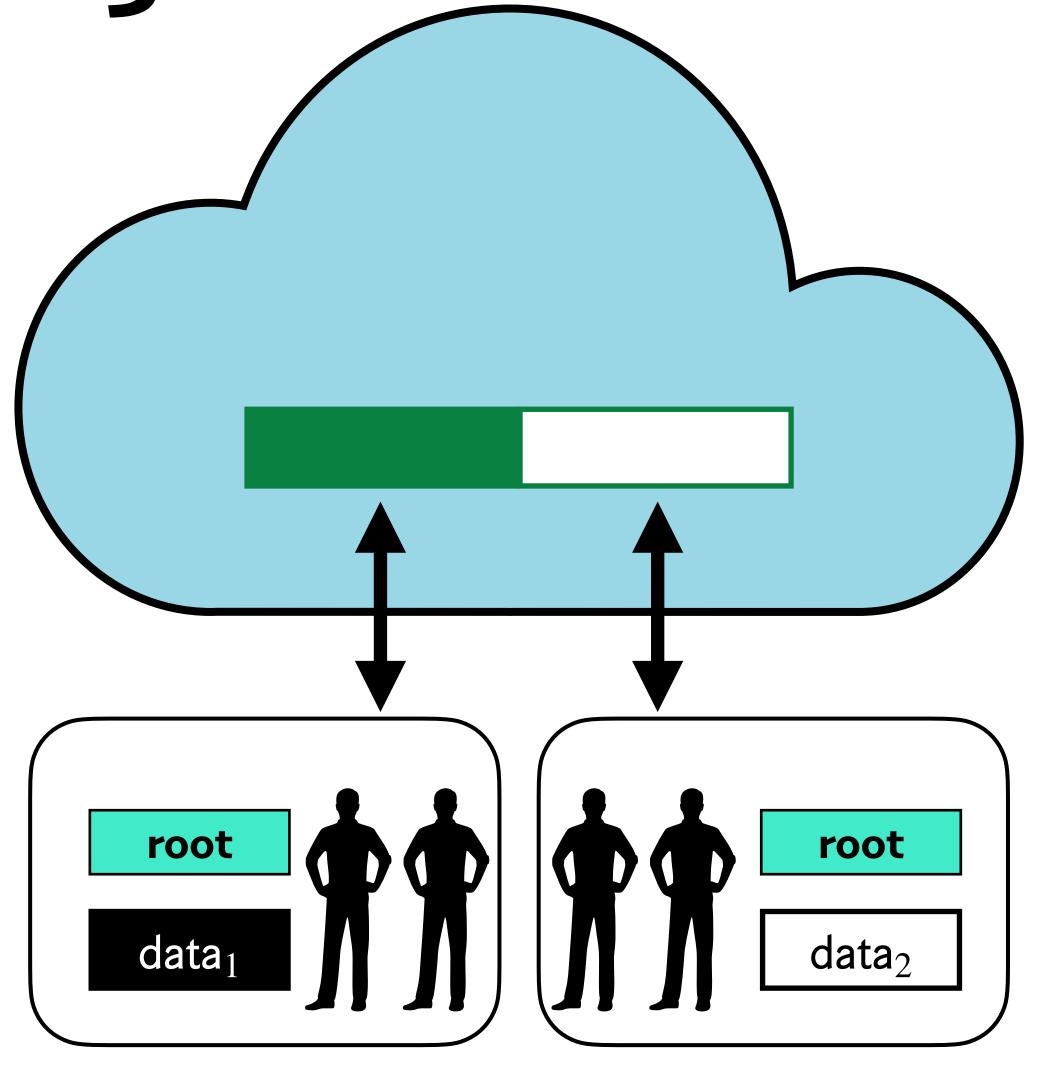










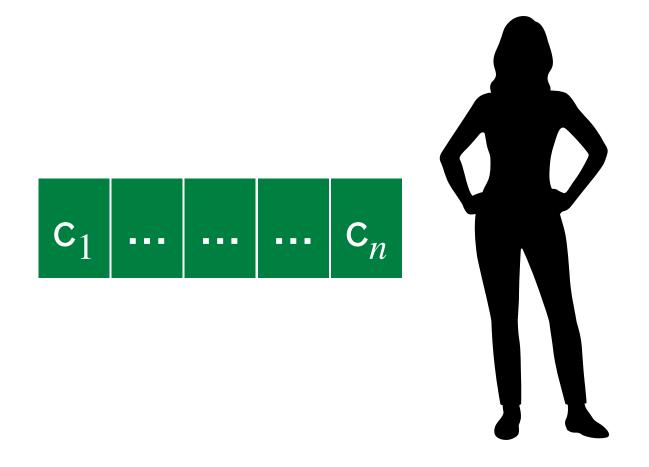


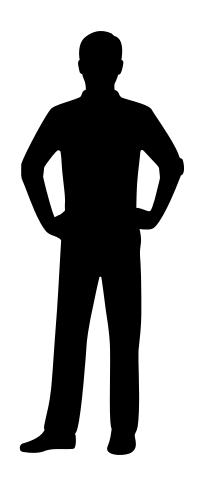
Data Availability Sampling Using Erasure Codes - Inconsistency data₁ data₂ Merkle Tree root root root

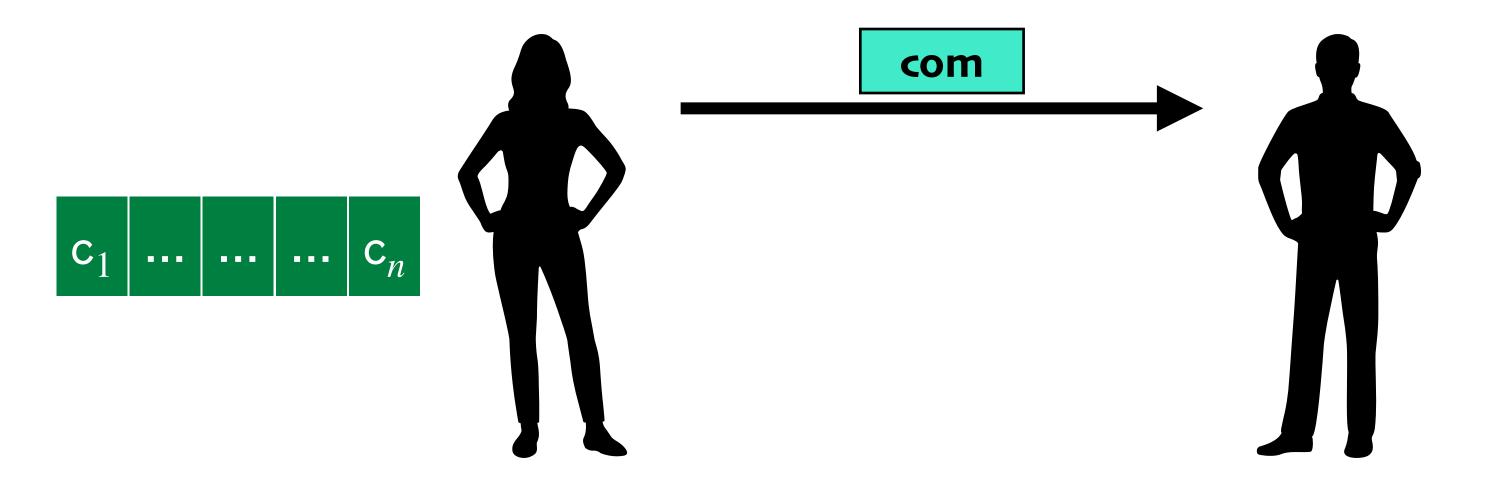
Inconsistency

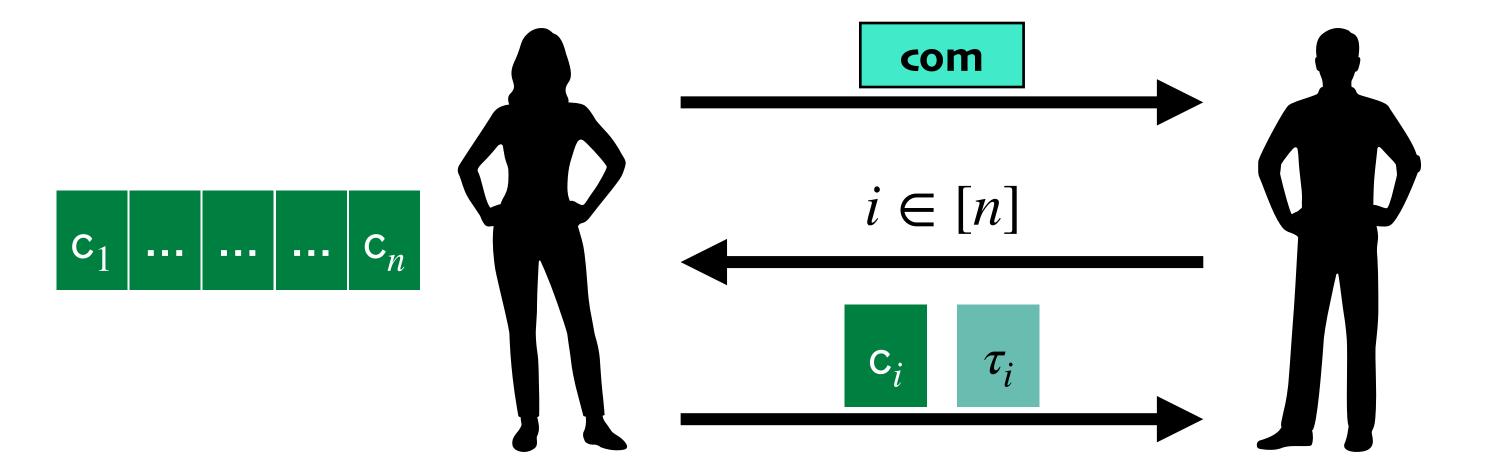
data₁

data₂

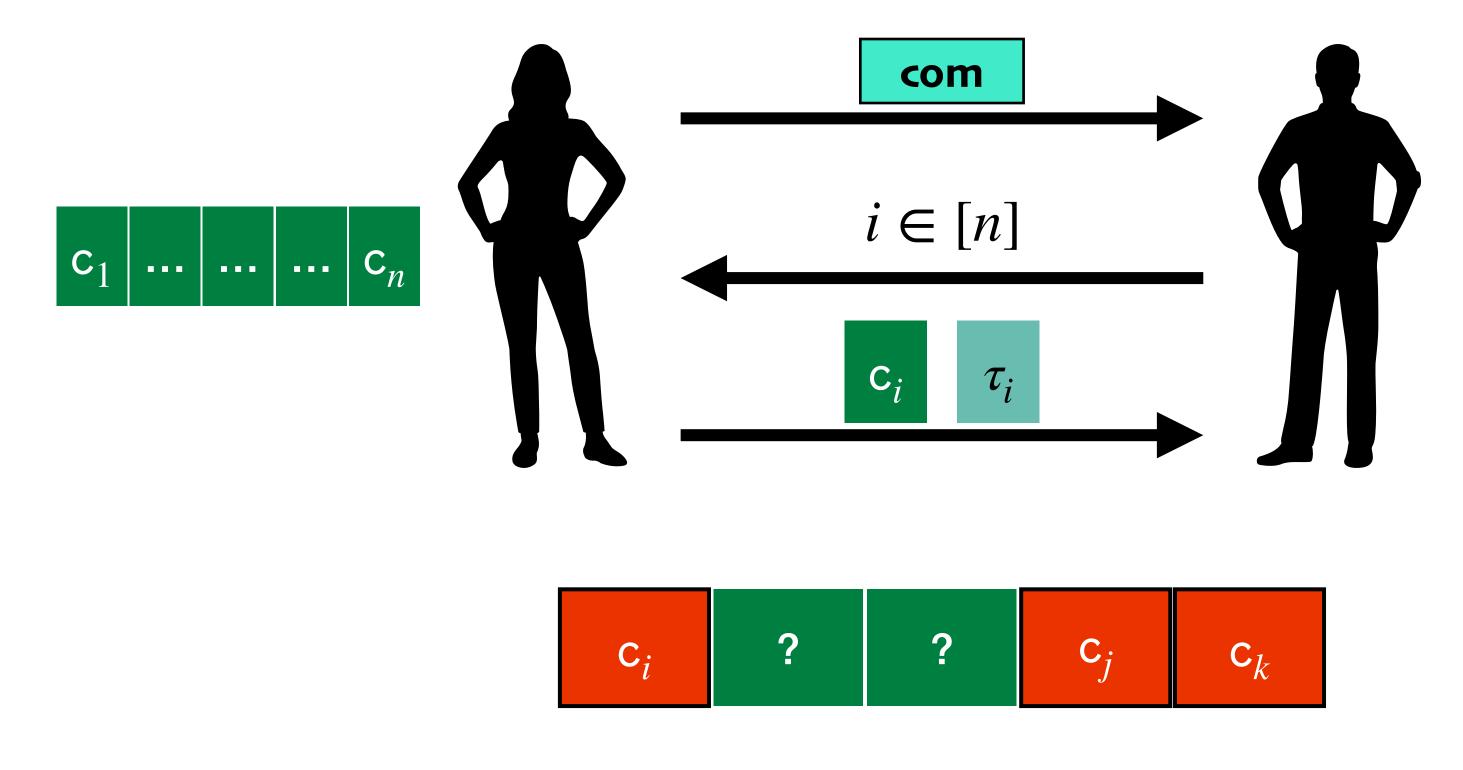




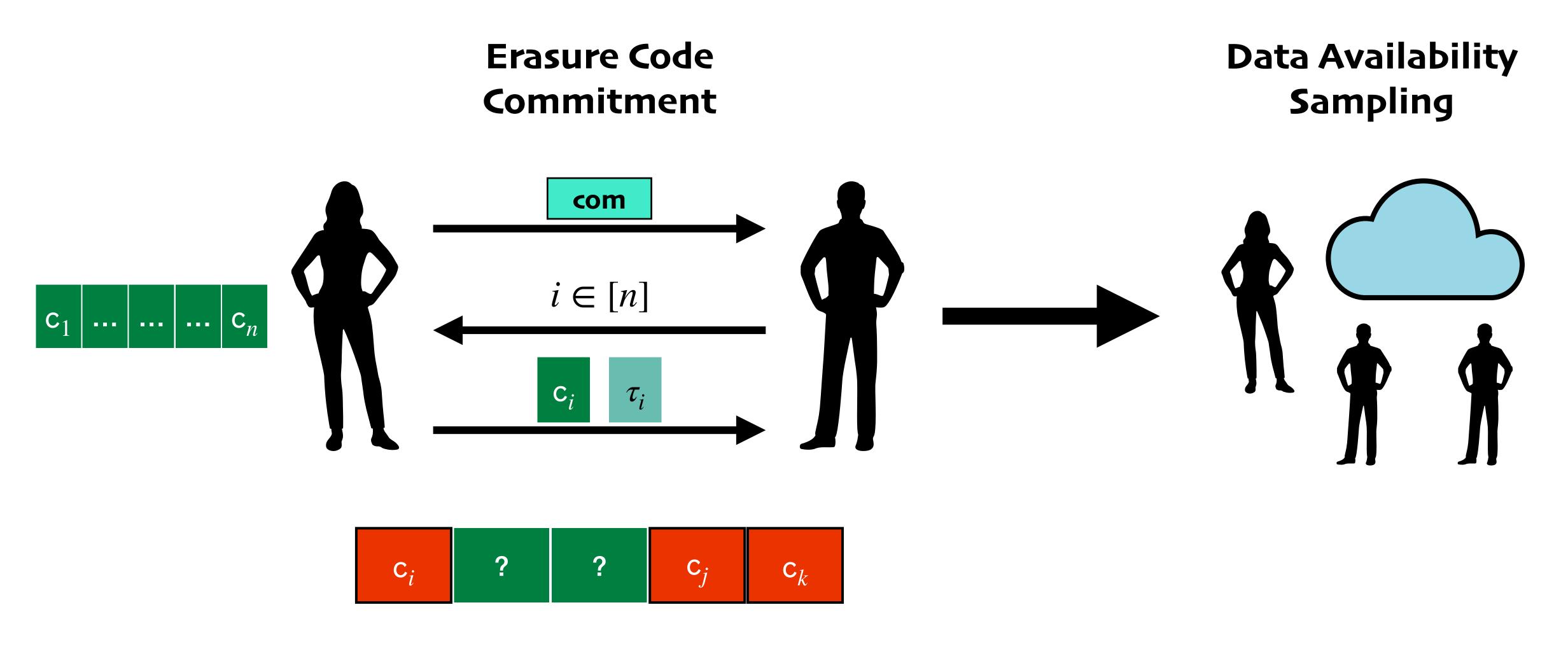




Erasure Code Commitment

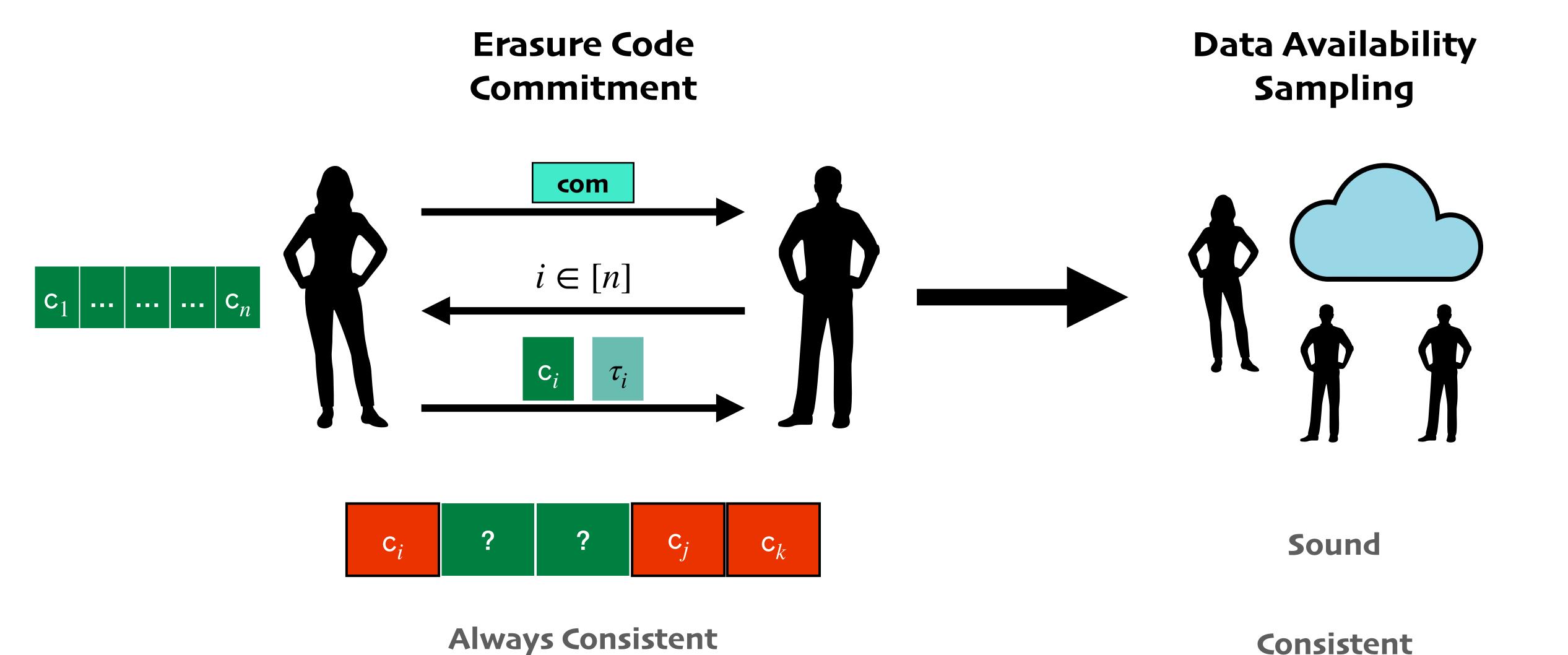


Always Consistent with a Codeword



Always Consistent with a Codeword

with a Codeword

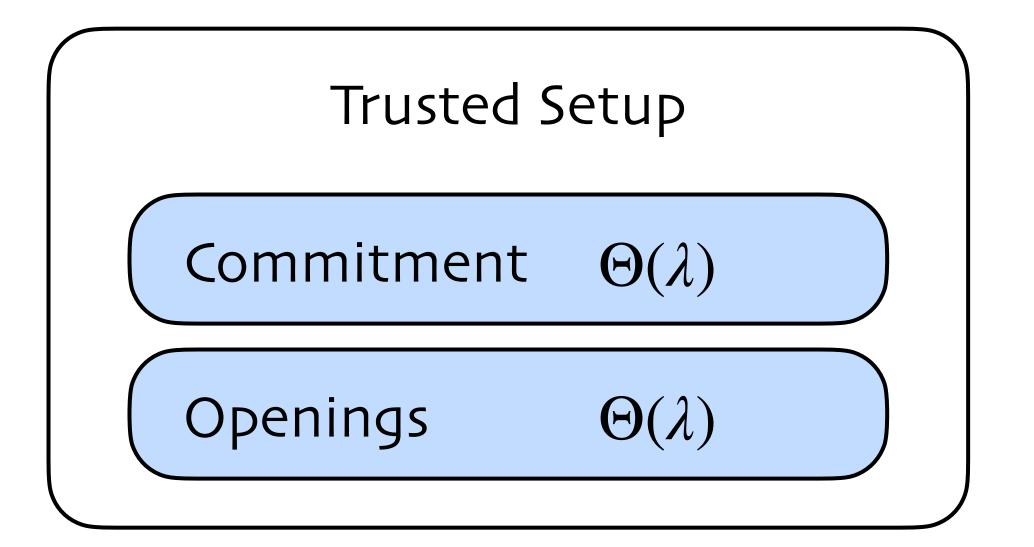


Erasure Code Commitments / DAS

D: size of data

 λ : security parameter

Erasure Code Commitments / DAS



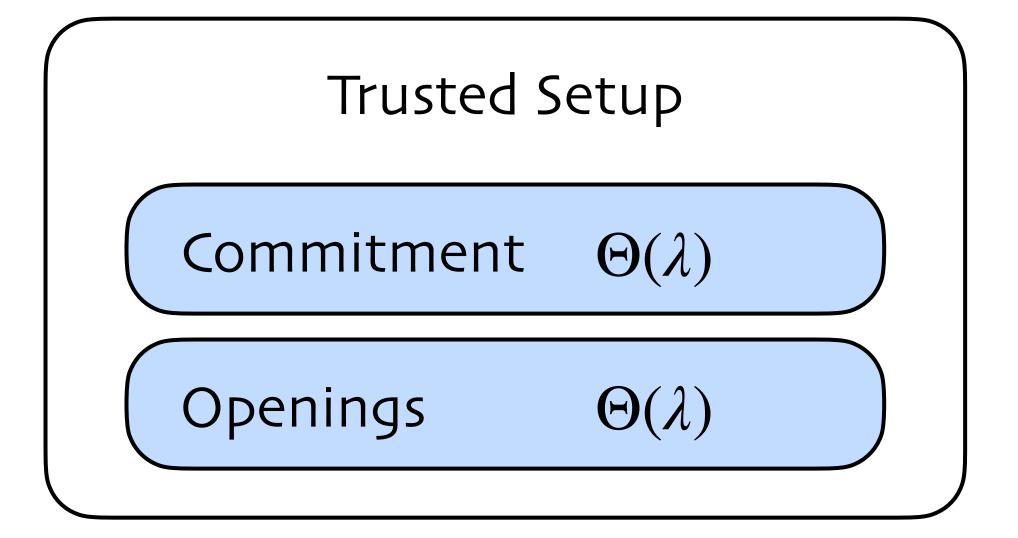
D: size of data

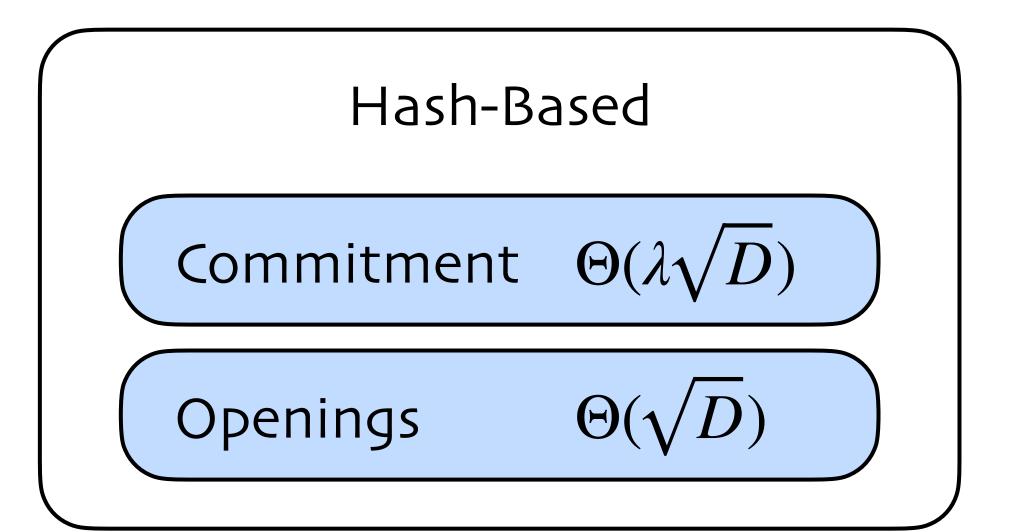
 λ : security parameter

Erasure Code Commitments / DAS

D: size of data

 λ : security parameter

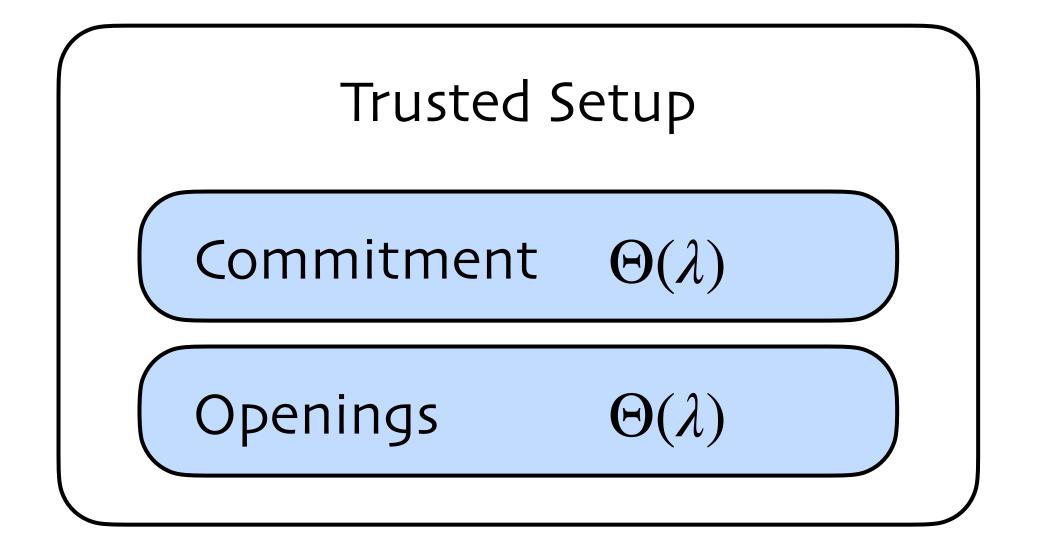


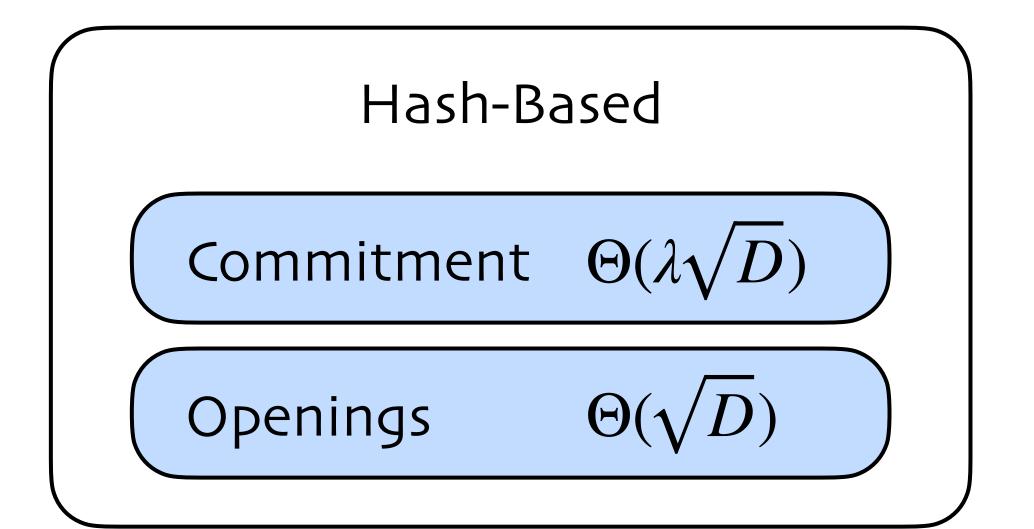


Erasure Code Commitments / DAS

D: size of data

 λ : security parameter



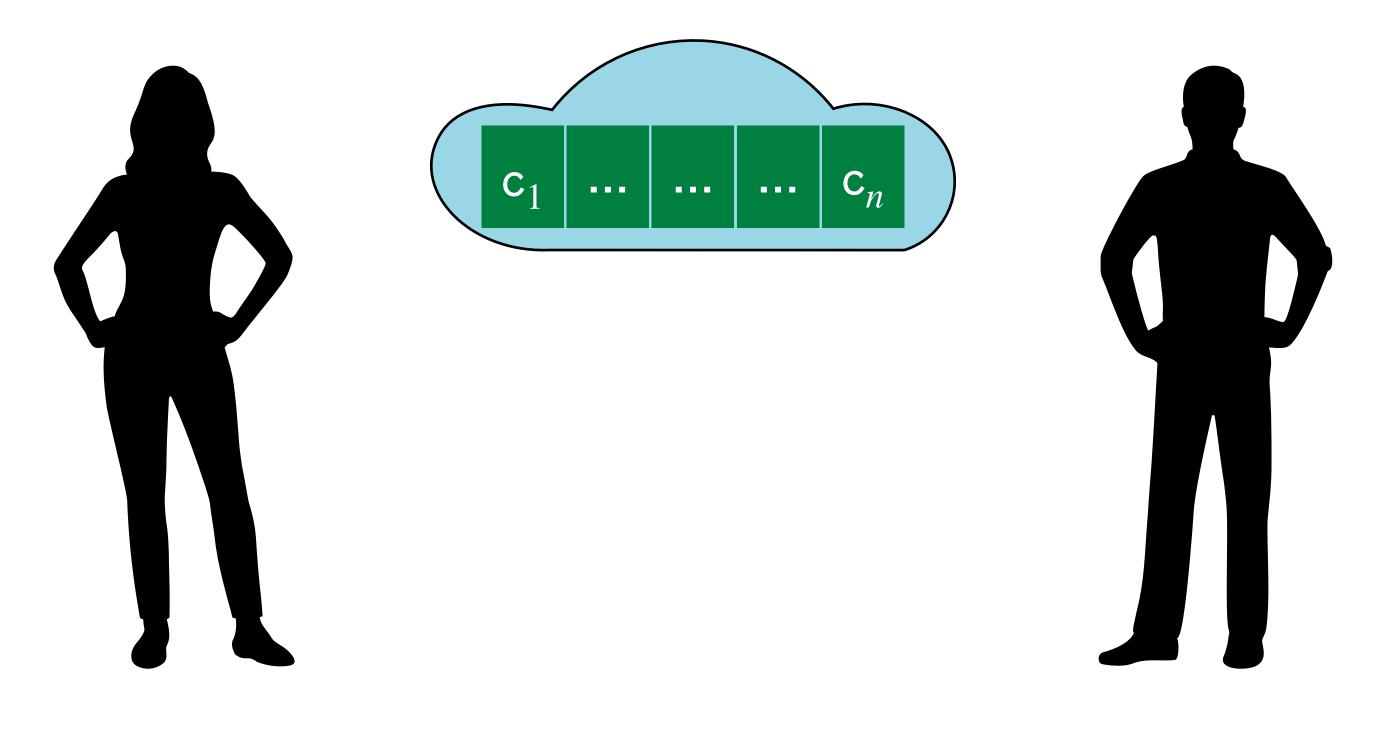


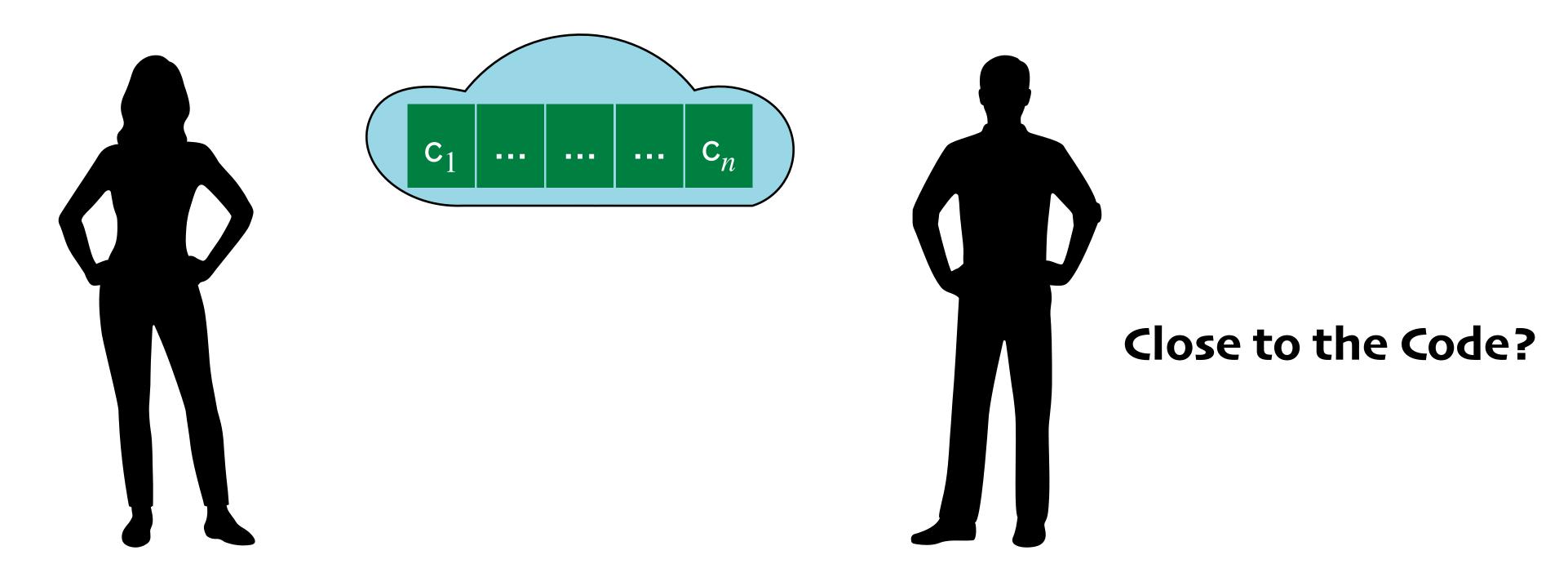
Hash-Based with Polylog Overhead?

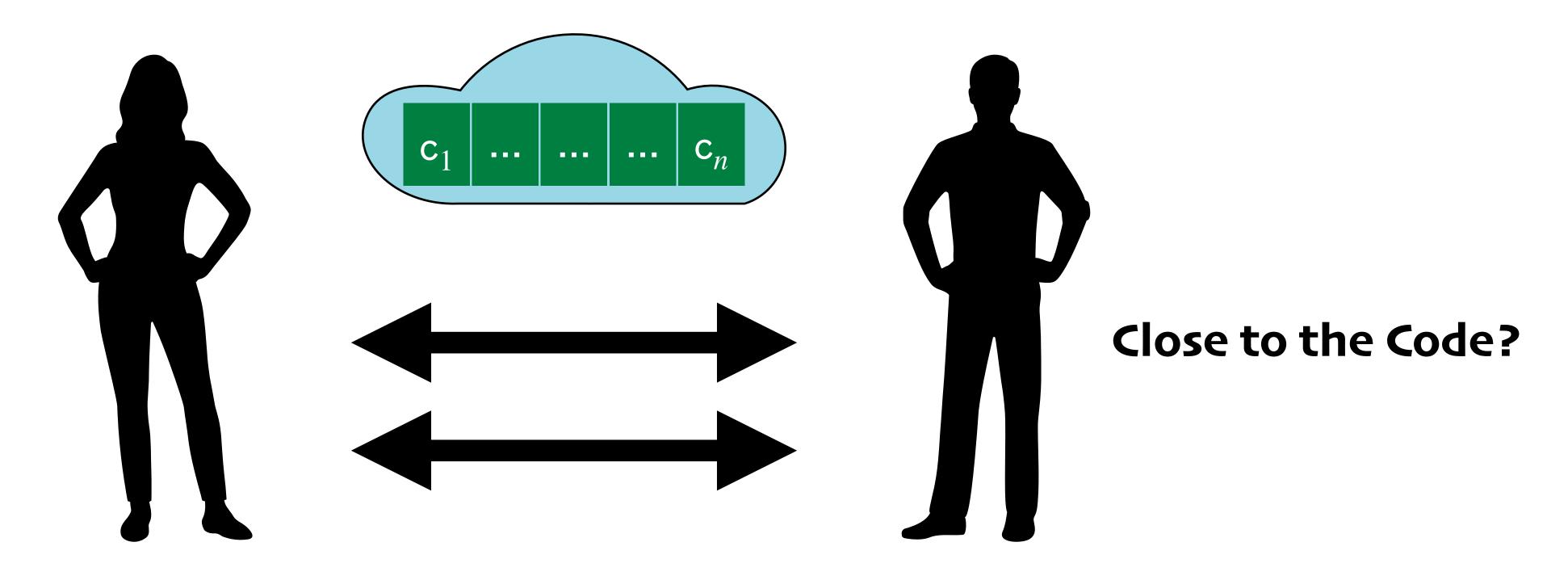
Data Availability Sampling from FRI

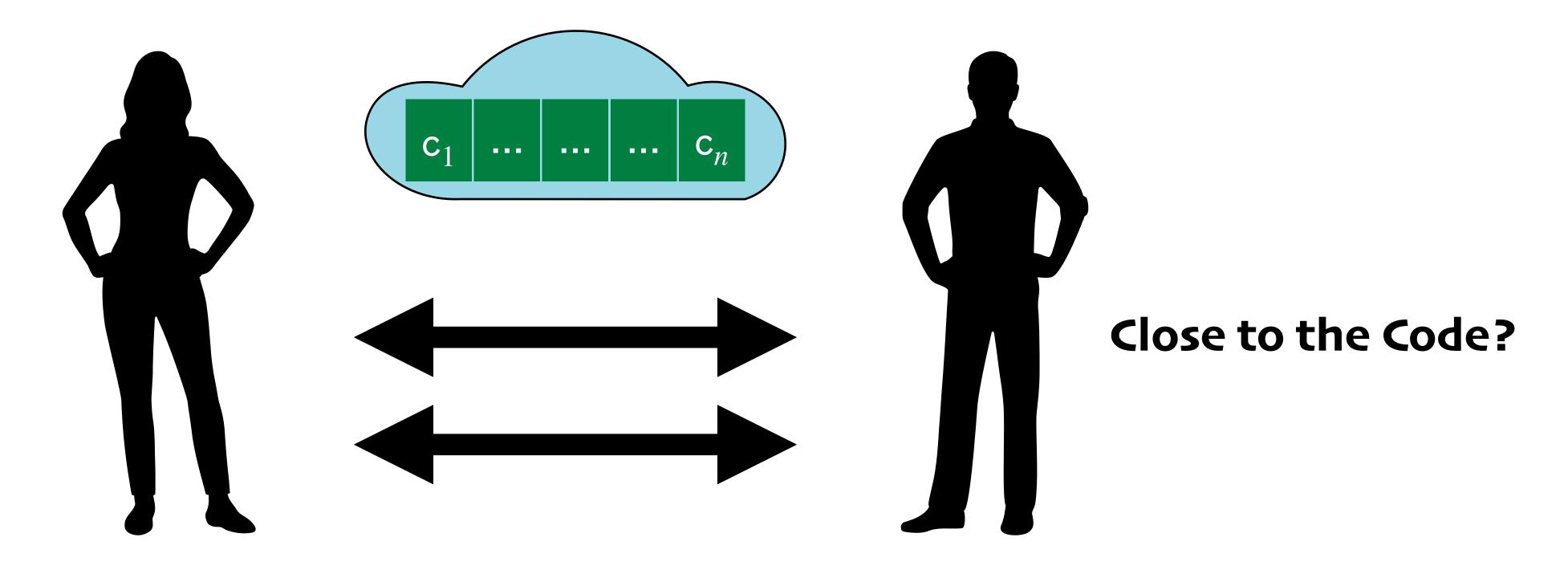
Data Availability Sampling from FRI

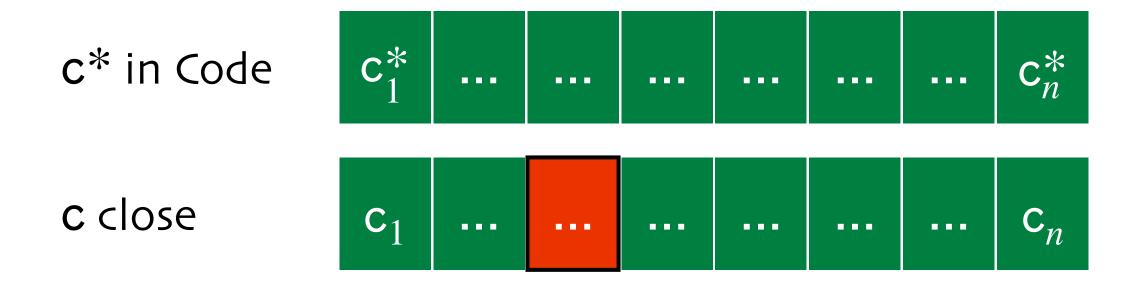
FRI = Fast Reed-Solomon IOPP

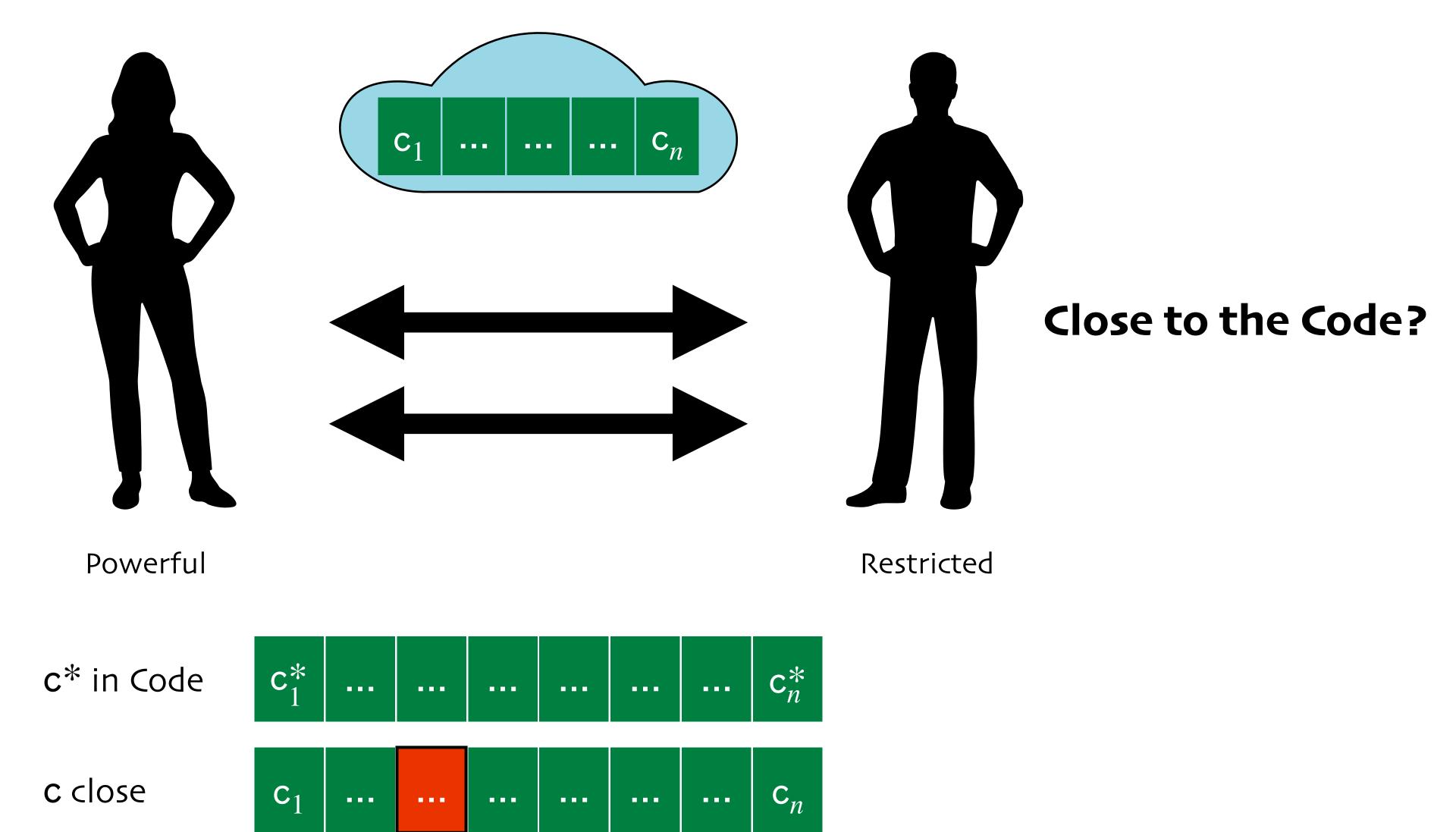






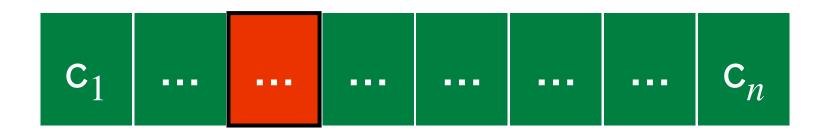




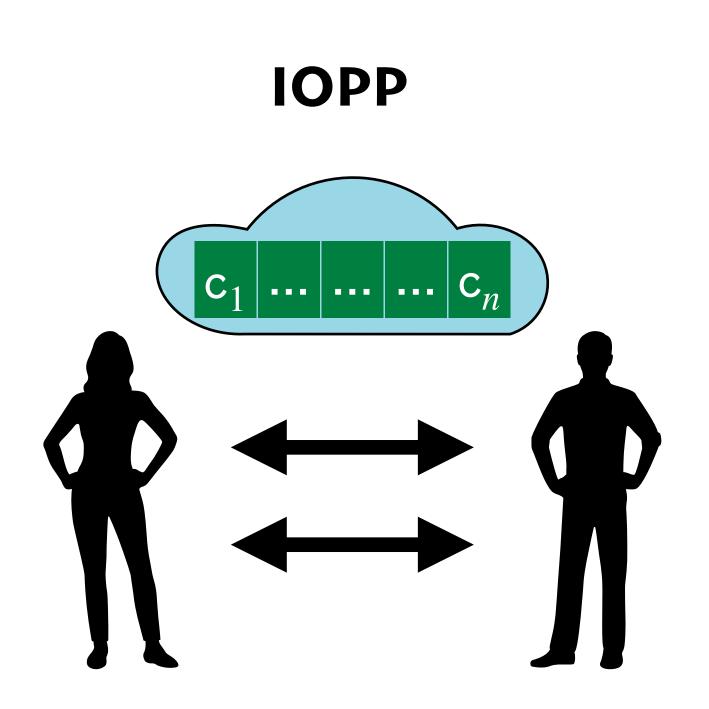


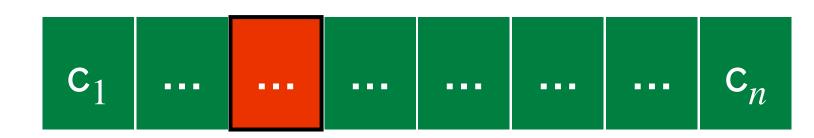
IOPPs vs Erasure Code Commitments

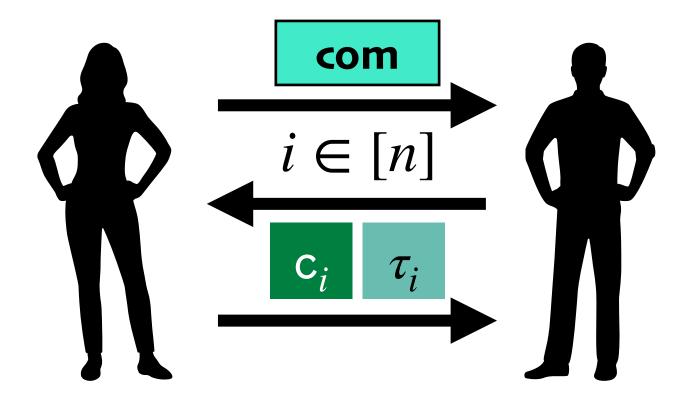
IOPPs vs Erasure Code Commitments



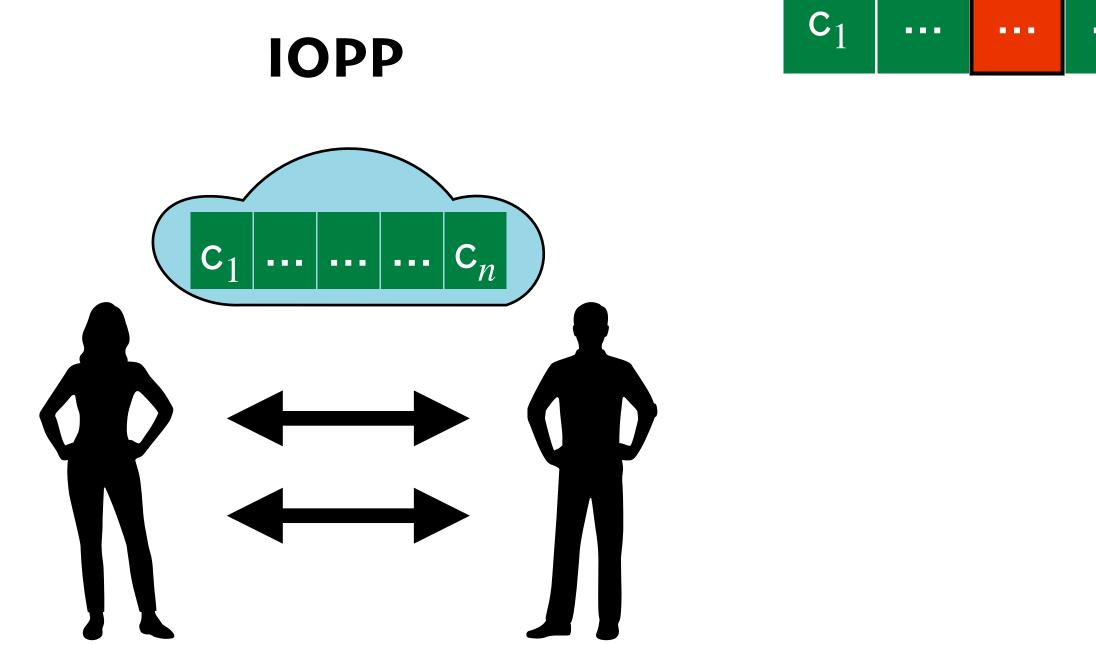
IOPPs vs Erasure Code Commitments





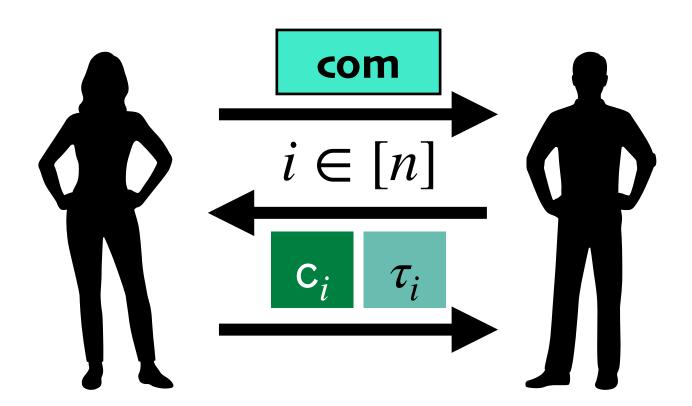


IOPPs vs Erasure Code Commitments



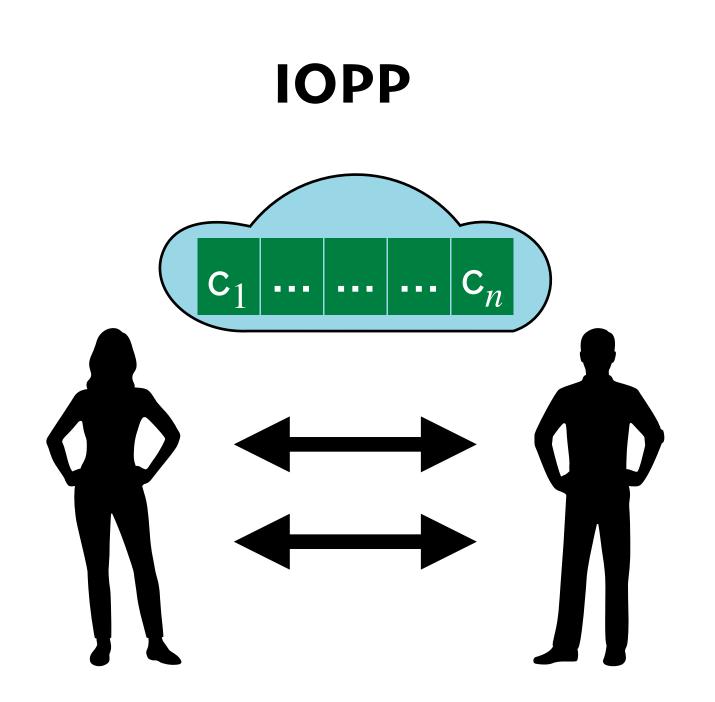


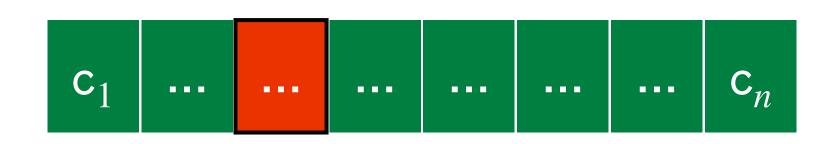
Erasure Code
Commitments



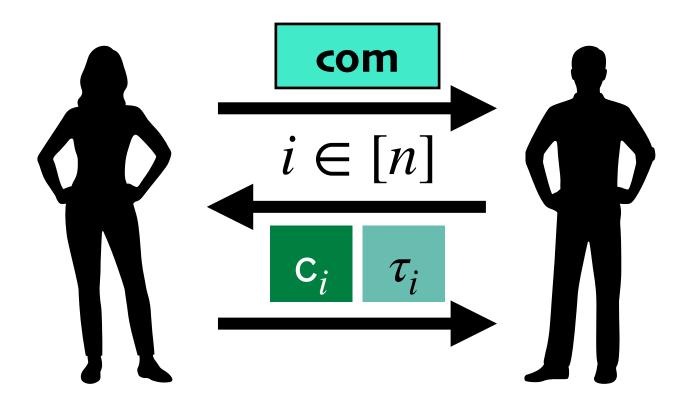
Few Red Positions

IOPPs vs Erasure Code Commitments





Erasure Code
Commitments

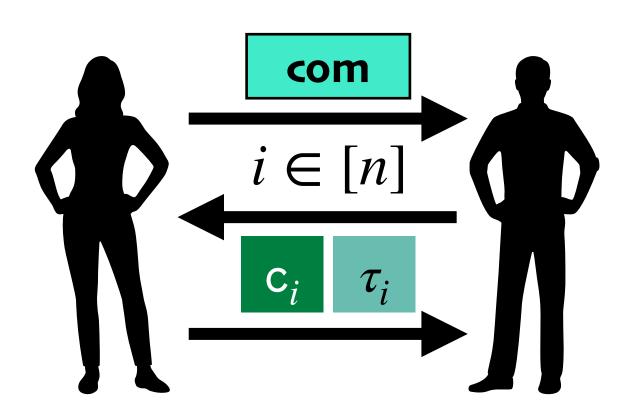


Few Red Positions

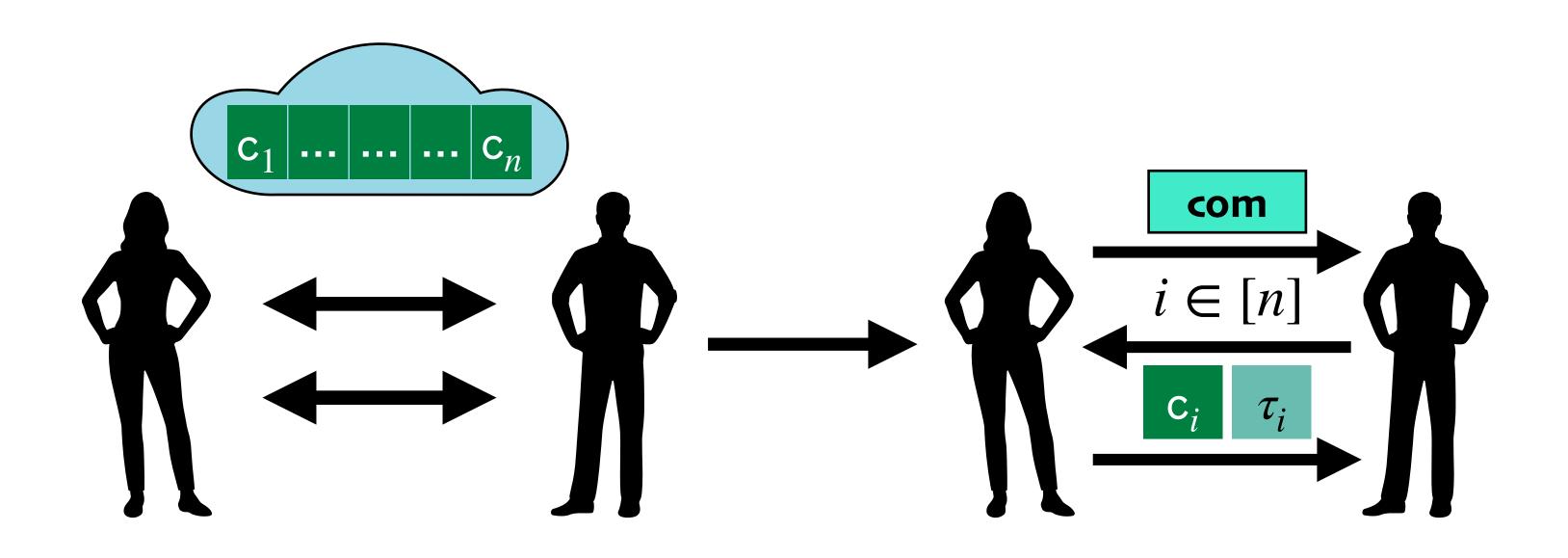
Can't Open Red Positions

IOPPs to Erasure Code Commitments

IOPPs to Erasure Code Commitments

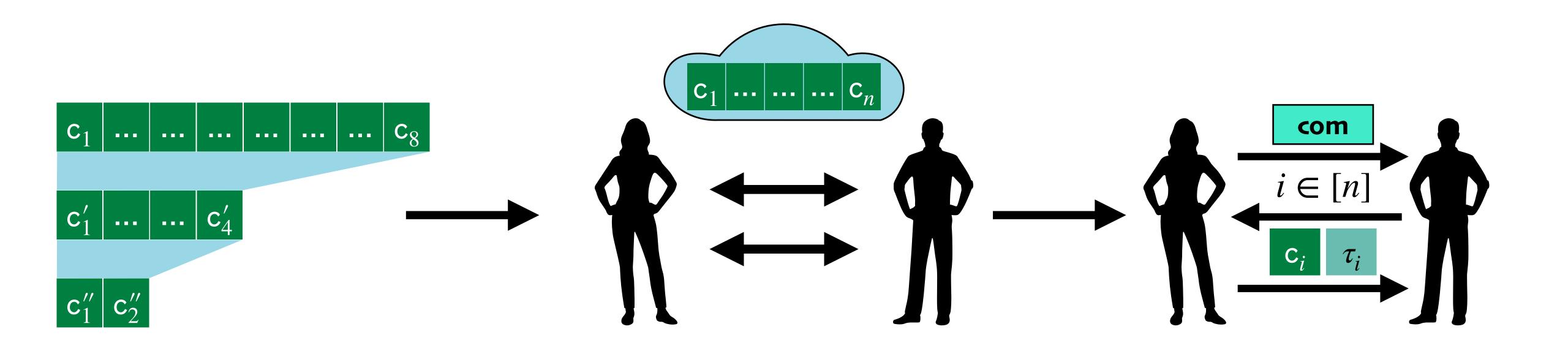


IOPPs to Erasure Code Commitments



IOPP with Opening-Consistency

IOPPs to Erasure Code Commitments



FRI

IOPP with Opening-Consistency

Efficiency of FRIDA

D: size of data

 λ : security parameter

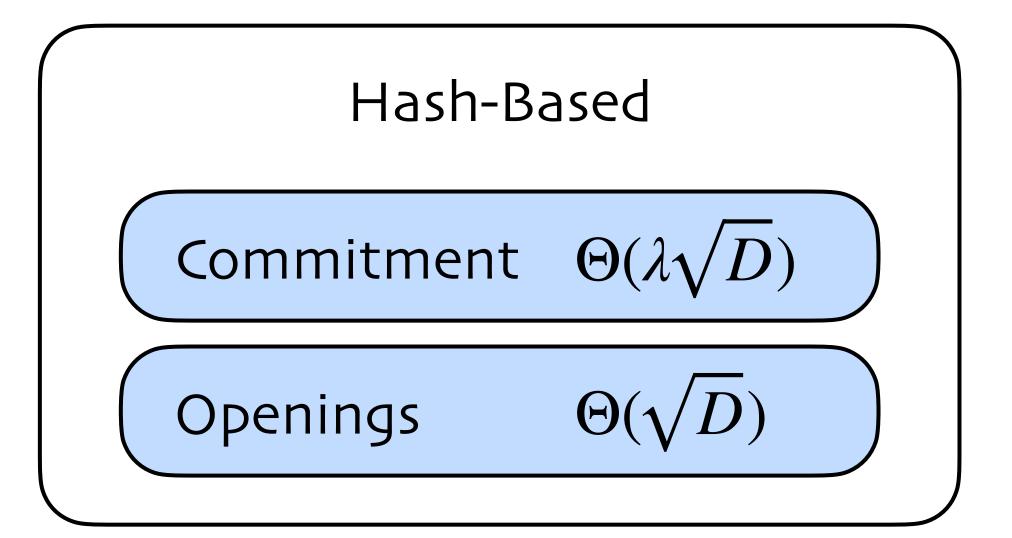
Efficiency of FRIDA

D: size of data

 λ : security parameter

Trusted Setup

Commitment $\Theta(\lambda)$ Openings $\Theta(\lambda)$



Efficiency of FRIDA

D: size of data

 λ : security parameter

Trusted Setup

Commitment $\Theta(\lambda)$

Openings $\Theta(\lambda)$

Hash-Based

Commitment $\Theta(\lambda \sqrt{D})$

Openings $\Theta(\sqrt{D})$

FRIDA - Commitment from FRI

Commitment $\Theta(\lambda^2 \log^2 D)$

Openings $\Theta(\lambda \log^2 D)$

DAS and Erasure Code Commitments

DAS and Erasure Code Commitments

DAS from FRI

DAS and Erasure Code Commitments

DAS from FRI

No Trusted Setup

DAS and Erasure Code Commitments

DAS from FRI

No Trusted Setup

Polylog Overhead

DAS and Erasure Code Commitments

DAS from FRI

No Trusted Setup

Polylog Overhead

Compiler from IOPP

DAS and Erasure Code Commitments

DAS from FRI

No Trusted Setup

Polylog Overhead

Compiler from IOPP

Opening-Consistency

DAS and Erasure Code Commitments

DAS from FRI

No Trusted Setup

Polylog Overhead

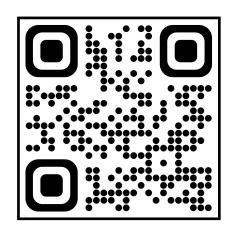
Compiler from IOPP

Opening-Consistency

Better IOPPs with Opening-Consistency

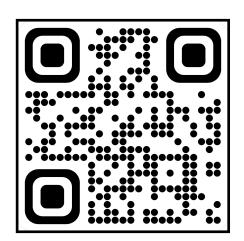


Mathias Hall-Andersen



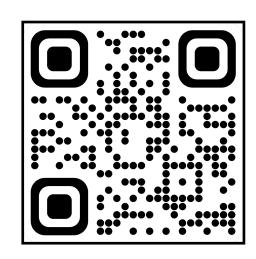


Mark Simkin





Benedikt Wagner



FRIDA: Data Availability Sampling from FRI

Mathias Hall-Andersen*1 Mark Simkin ² Benedikt Wagner^{† 3,4} February 15, 2024

¹ Aarhus University

ma@cs.au.dk

² Ethereum Foundation

mark.simkin@ethereum.org

³ CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security

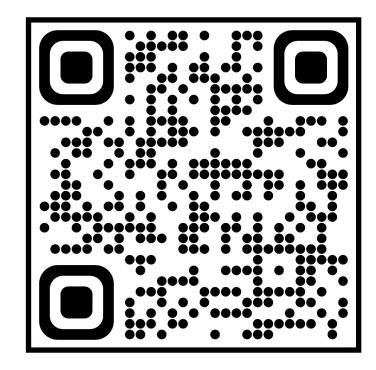
benedikt.wagner@cispa.de

⁴ Saarland University

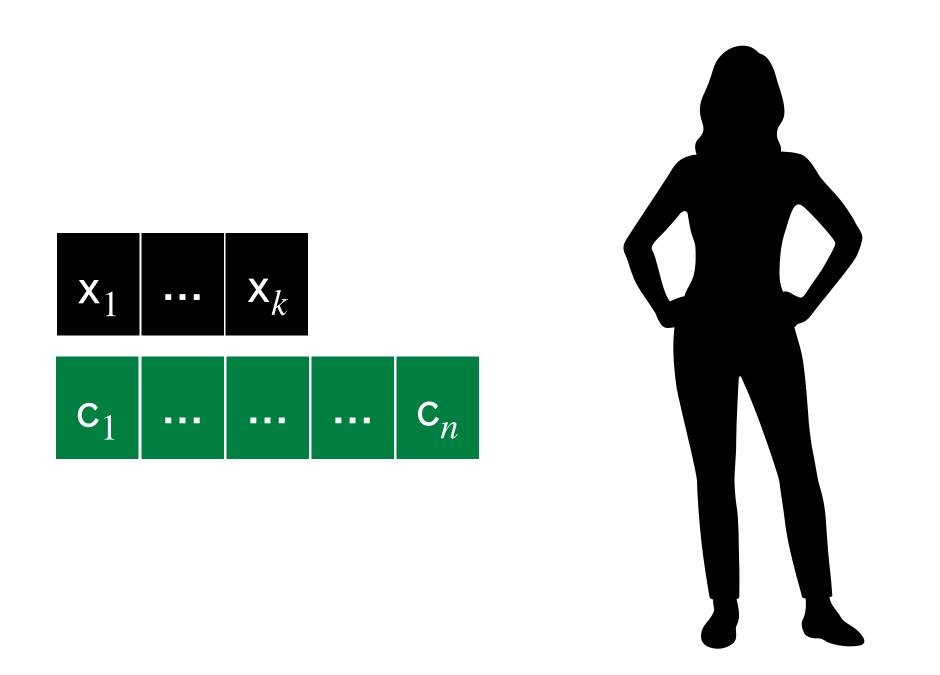
Abstract

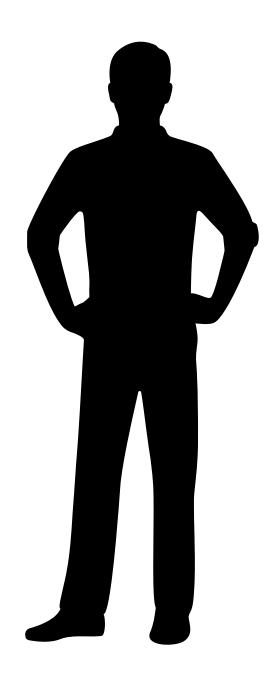
As blockchains like Ethereum continue to grow, clients with limited resources can no longer store the entire chain. Light nodes that want to use the blockchain, without verifying that it is in a good state overall, can just download the block headers without the corresponding block contents. As those light nodes may eventually need some of the block contents, they would like to ensure that they are in principle available.

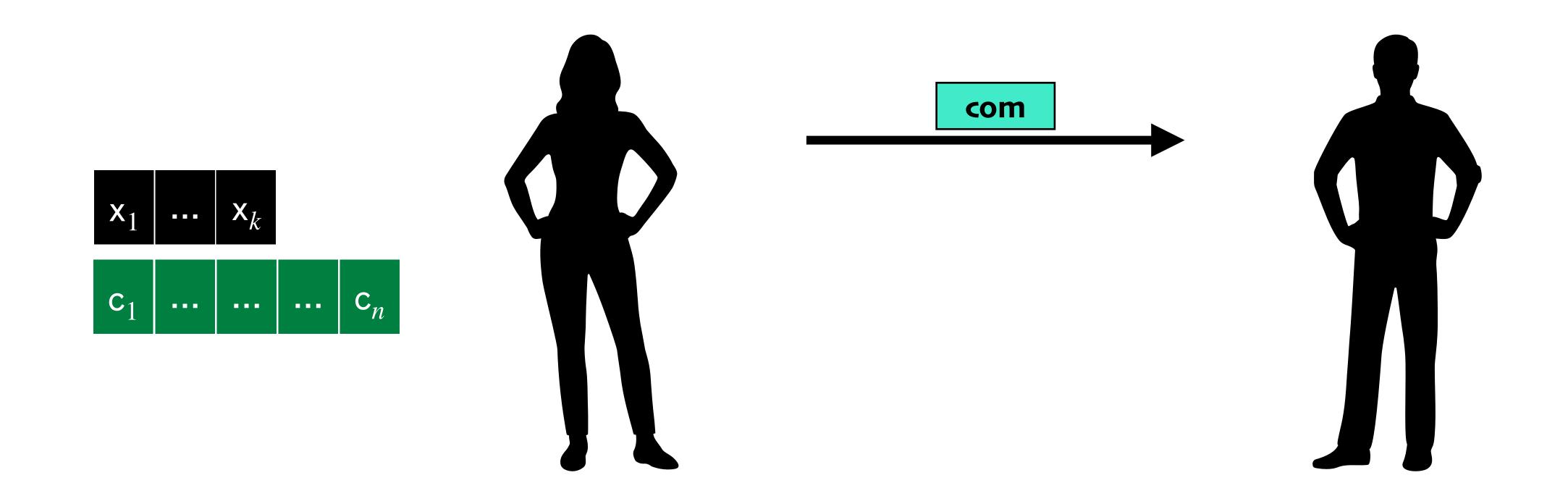
Data availability sampling, introduced by Bassam et al., is a process that allows light nodes to check the availability of data without download it. In a recent effort, Hall-Andersen, Simkin, and Wagner have introduced formal definitions and analyzed several constructions. While their work thoroughly lays the formal foundations for data availability sampling, the constructions are either prohibitively expensive, use a trusted setup, or have a download complexity for light clients scales

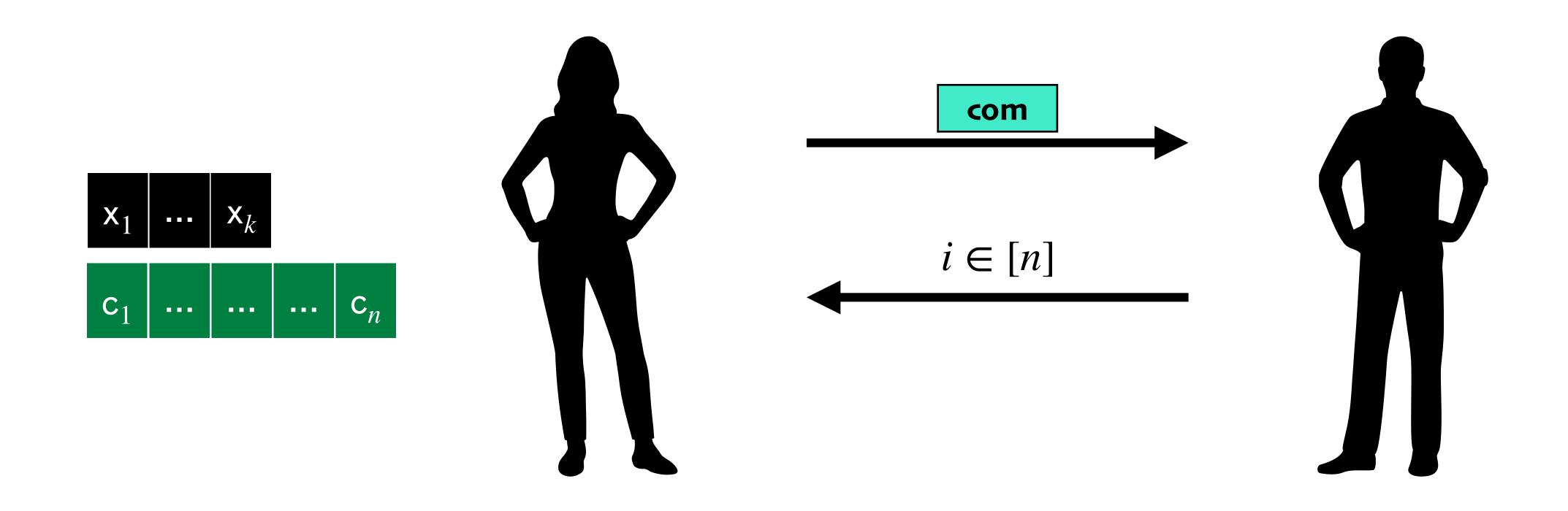


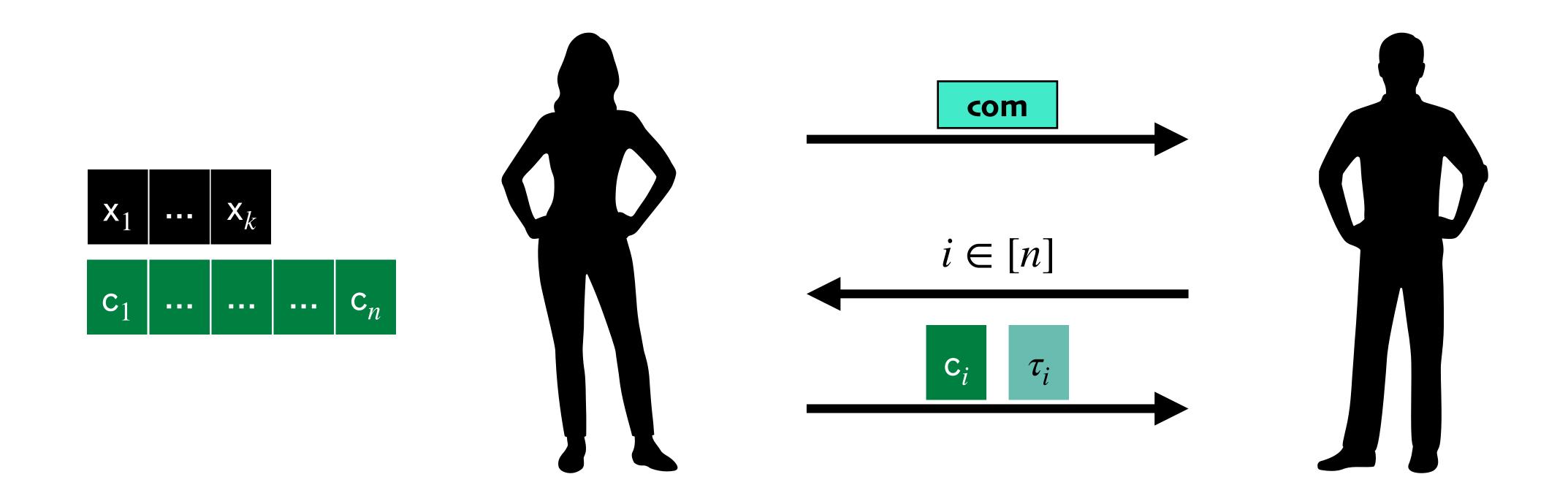
eprint: 2024/248











Erasure Code Commitments

Position-Binding

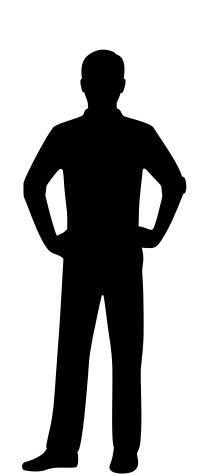
Code-Binding

Erasure Code Commitments

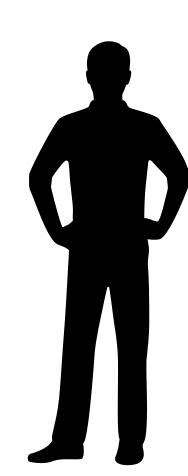
Position-Binding

Code-Binding





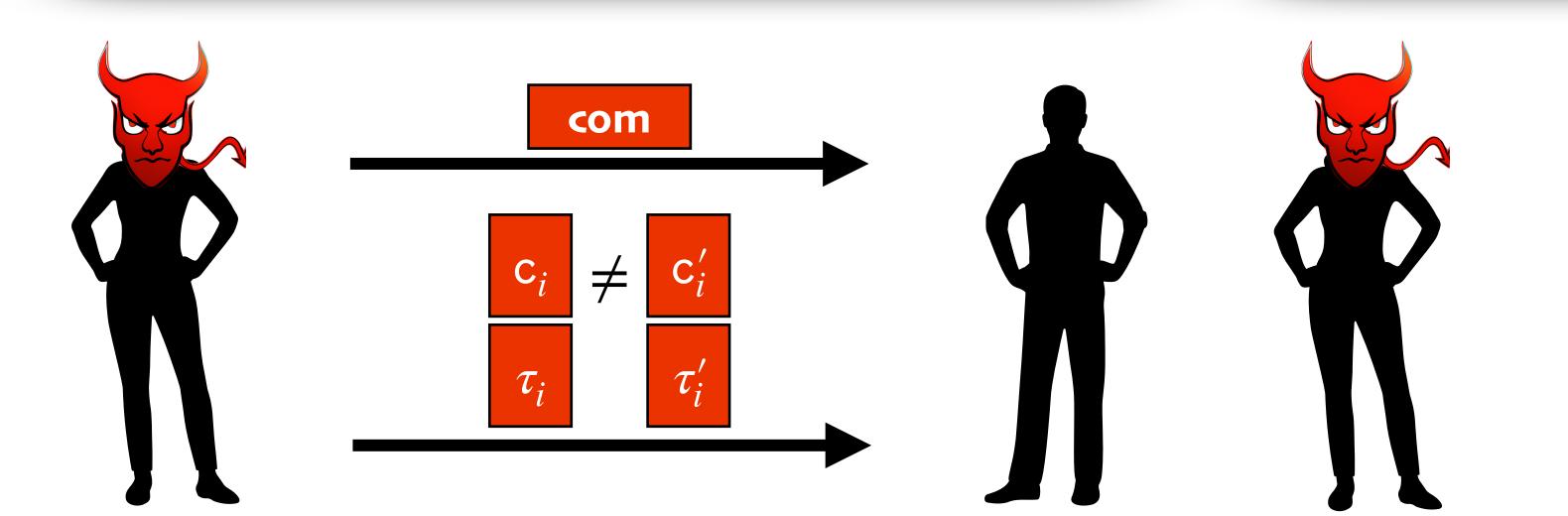


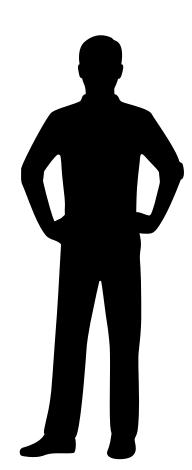


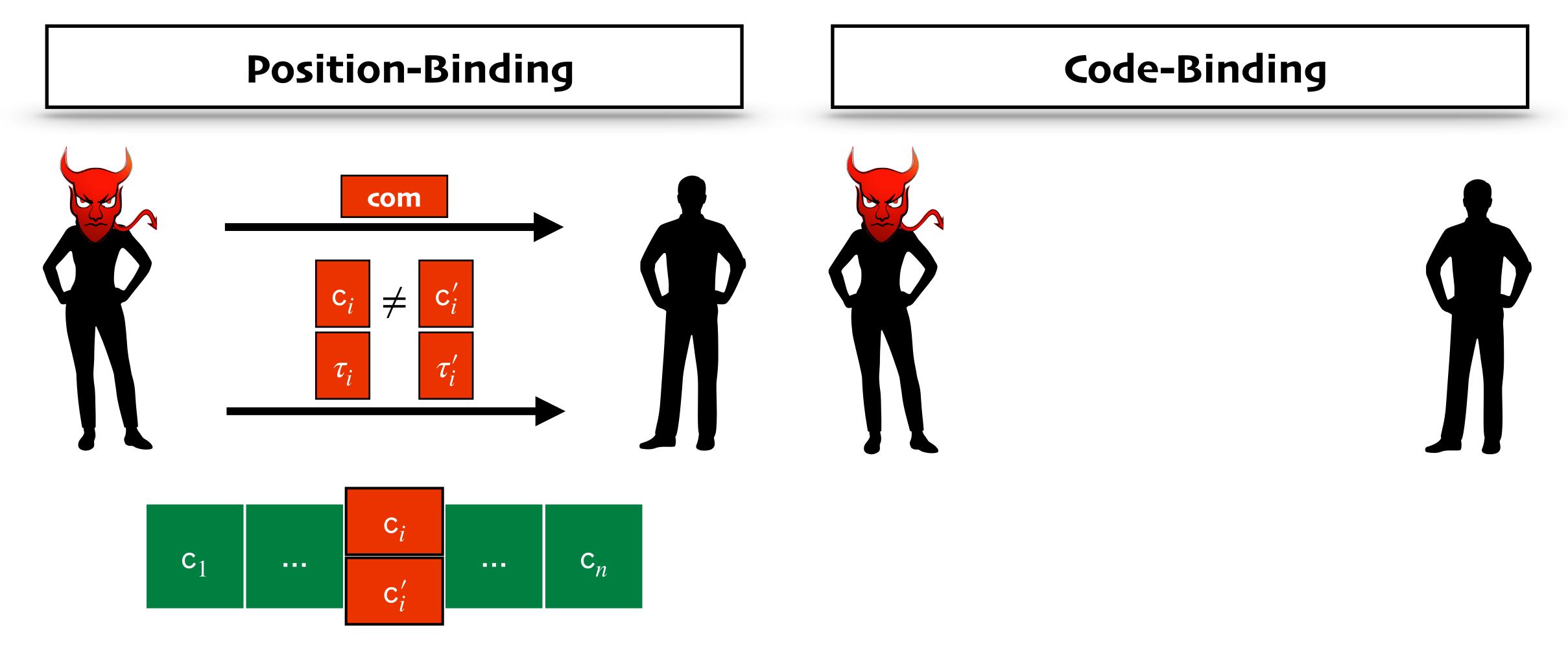
Erasure Code Commitments

Position-Binding

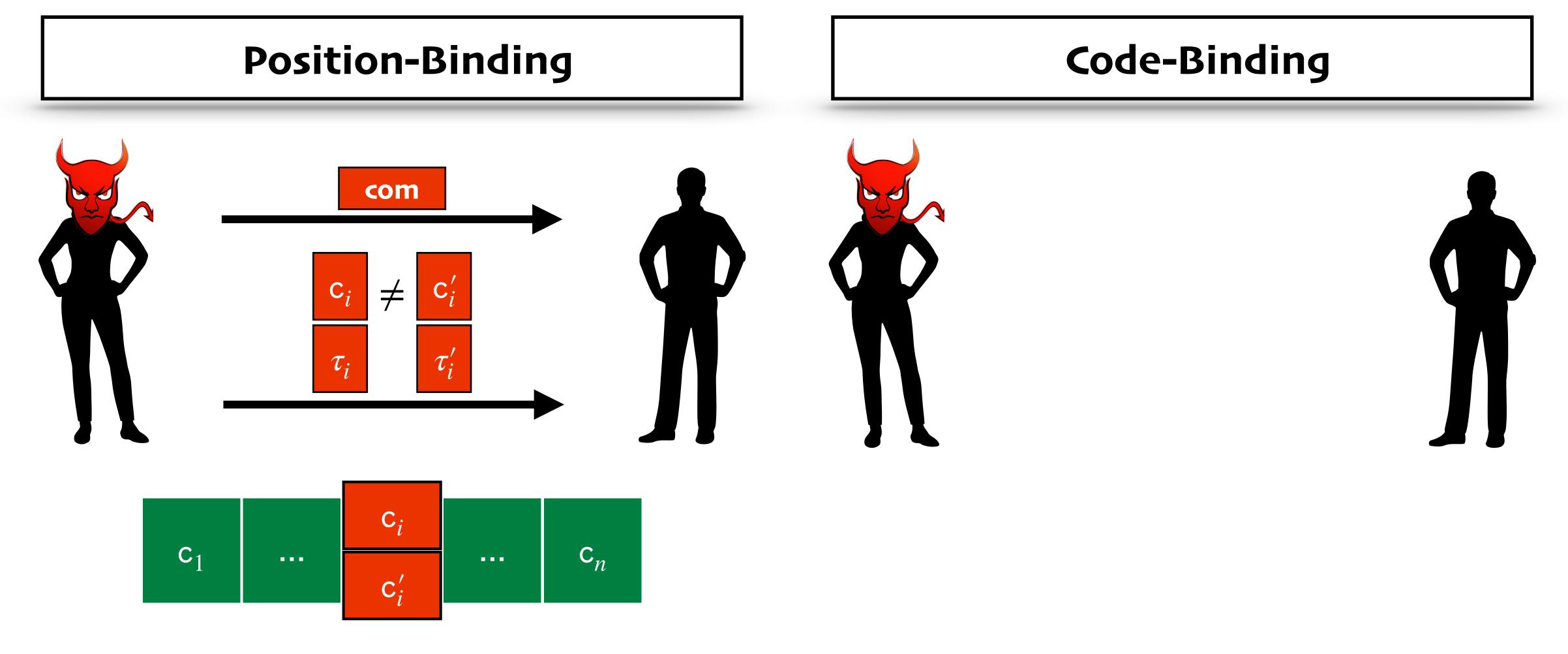
Code-Binding





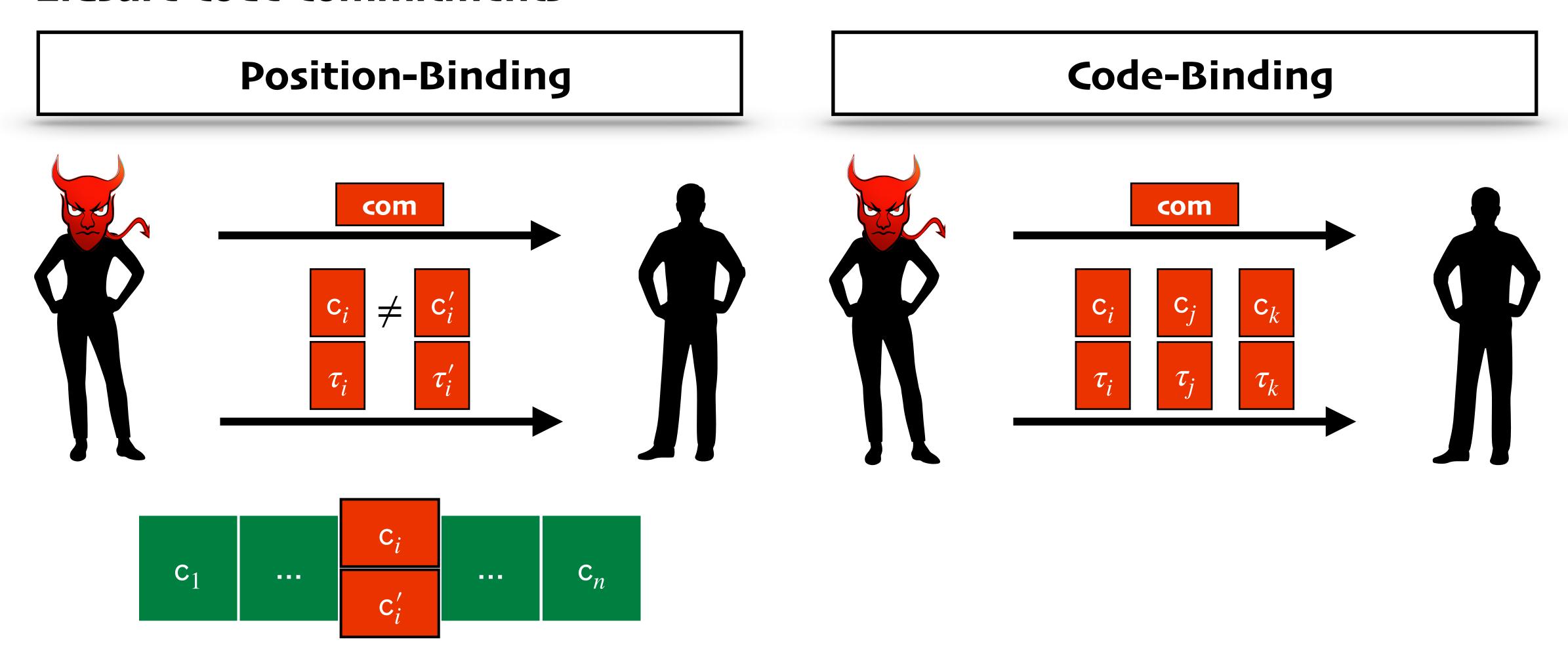


Erasure Code Commitments



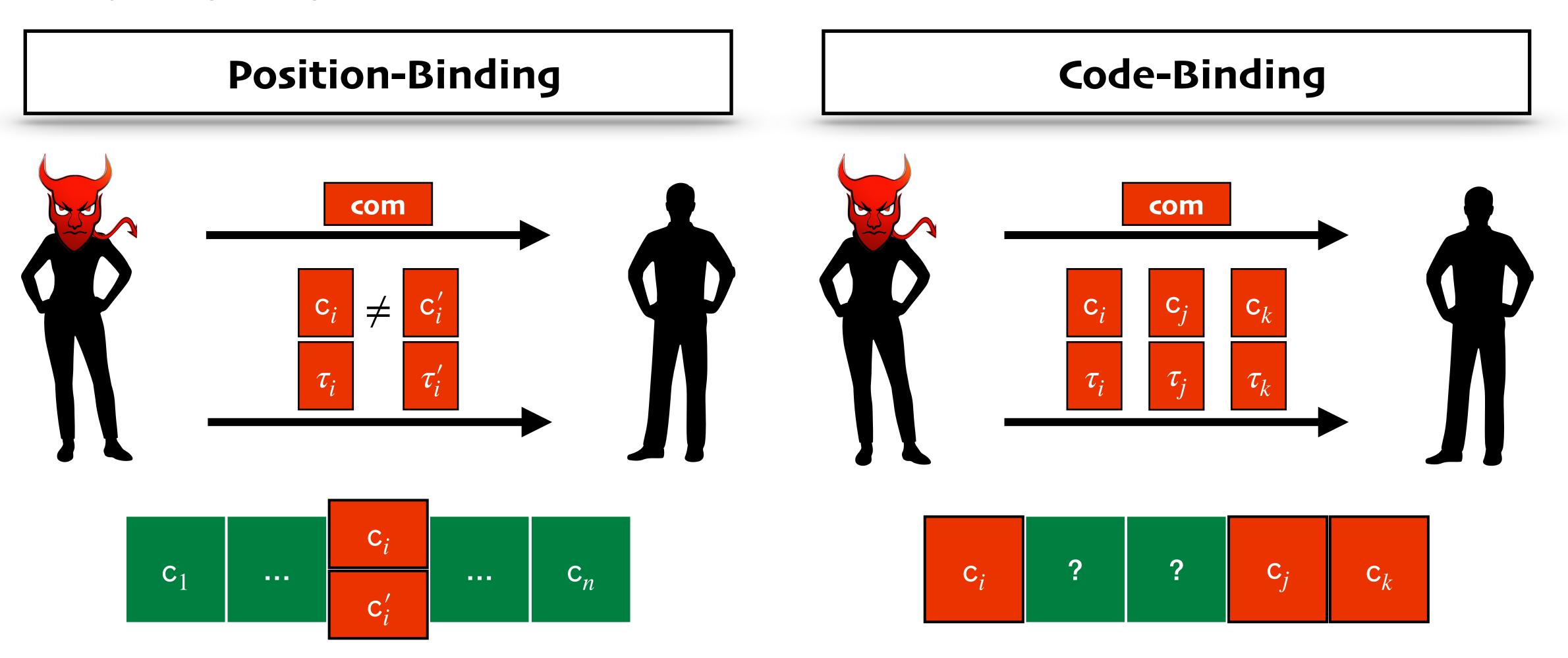
No two distinct openings for same position

Erasure Code Commitments



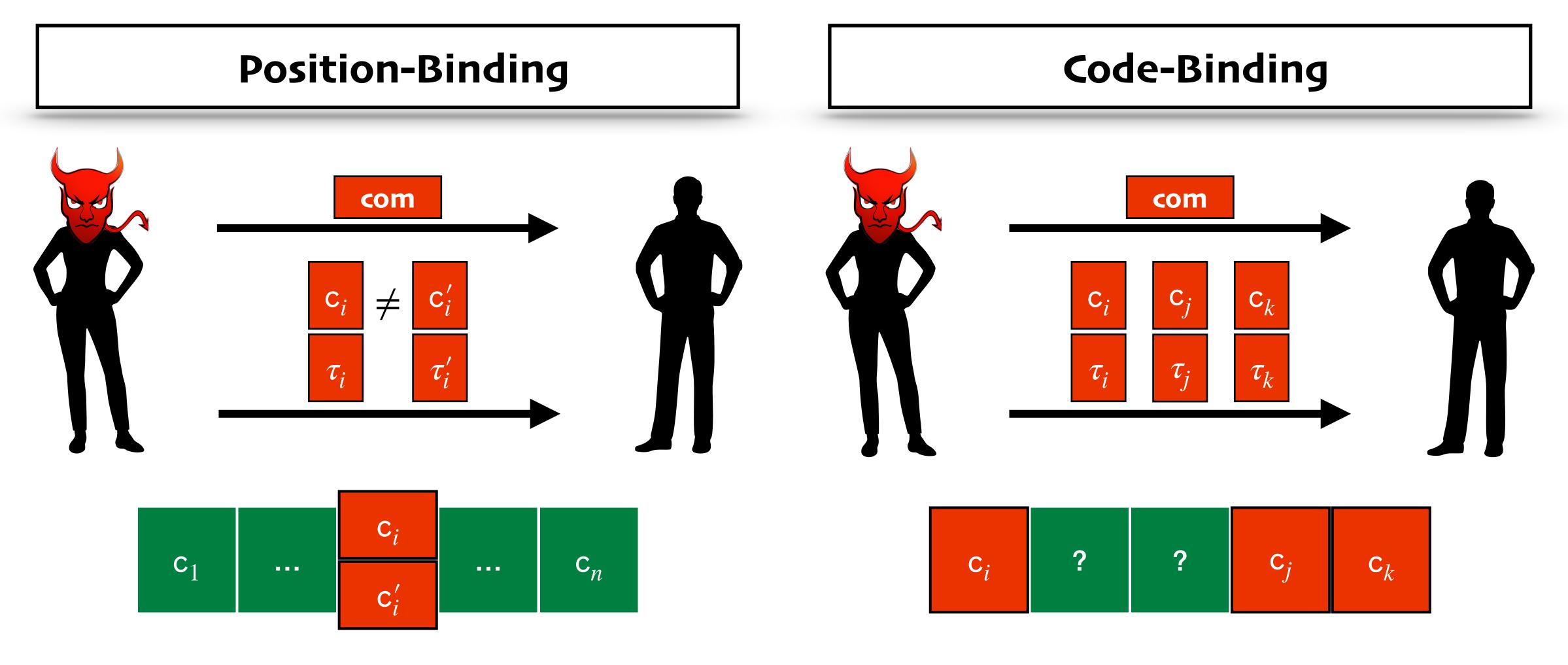
No two distinct openings for same position

Erasure Code Commitments



No two distinct openings for same position

Erasure Code Commitments



No two distinct openings for same position

Always consistent with at least one codeword