

SNARGs for P, and more¹, from poly-secure PIR

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Joint work with Zvika Brakerski and Yael Kalai

¹With RAM efficiency for the prover

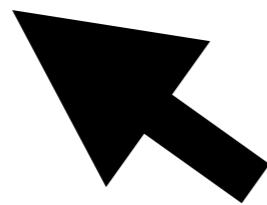
Verifiable Computation: What we want

Common Reference String

Hey! $f(x) = y$. Here's a proof



I believe you



Computationally
bounded

What's Known

Assumptions

random oracle/
knowledge



Result

holy grail

super-polynomial
assumptions or iO



two-message
schemes

Moreover, RAM
efficiency

standard
LWE



public key+1 message,
secret verification key

Soundness:

P.P.T.



wins negligibly often



Worker

Client

pk

$pk, vk \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^\lambda)$

DB

$d = \text{Digest}(\text{DB})$

M, x

$y, d' \leftarrow M^{\text{DB}}(x)$

M, x, y, d', pf

$\text{Verify}(M, d, x, y, d', \text{pf})$

Accept?

Adversarial Worker:

- Adaptively chooses DB, M, x, y, d', and pf
- Wins if $M^{\text{DB}}(x) \not\rightarrow y, d'$ **and** Verify accepts

Theorem

For simplicity,
assume FHE

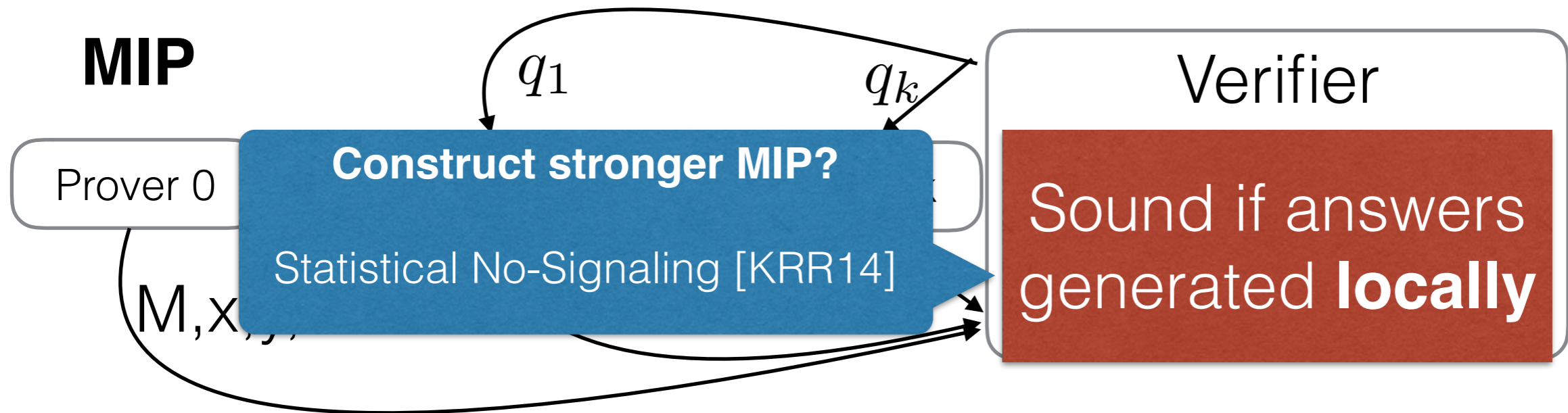
Assume standard LWE.

More generally, any
succinct PIR suffices

Then there is a non-interactive RAM delegation scheme.

Scheme Overview

Aiello-Bhat-Ostrovsky-
Rajagopalan '00



Non-Interactive Delegation

Consider alternate q'_1, \dots, q'_k
with responses a'_1, \dots, a'_k

If $q_1 = q'_1$ then $a_1 \approx_c a'_1$
If $q_S = q'_S$ then $a_S \approx_c a'_S$

Construct stronger FHE?

- “Spooky-free” [DHRW16]
- “homomorphism-extractable” [BC12]

Encrypted with
independent FHE keys

Guarantees
answers are
no-signaling

Family of MIP-based schemes

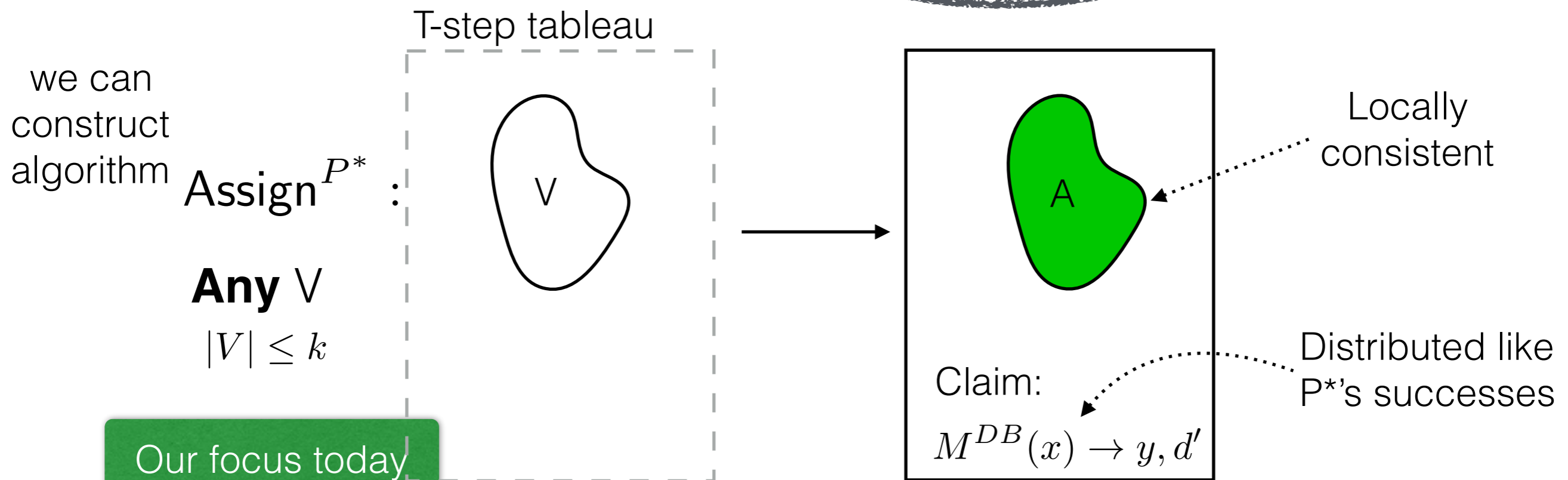
	FHE Strength	MIP Strength	
More Crypto	Spooky-Free	Local	
	Super-poly IND-CPA	Statistical No-Signaling	Moreover, MIP is adaptive
More MIP	IND-CPA	Computational No-Signaling	← This Work

Redo [KRR14]
and more

MIP Overview

1. Lemma: “local soundness” distribution

For any T-time P^* which claims $M^{DB}(x) \rightarrow y, d'$ ($\Pr[\text{win}] > \epsilon$)

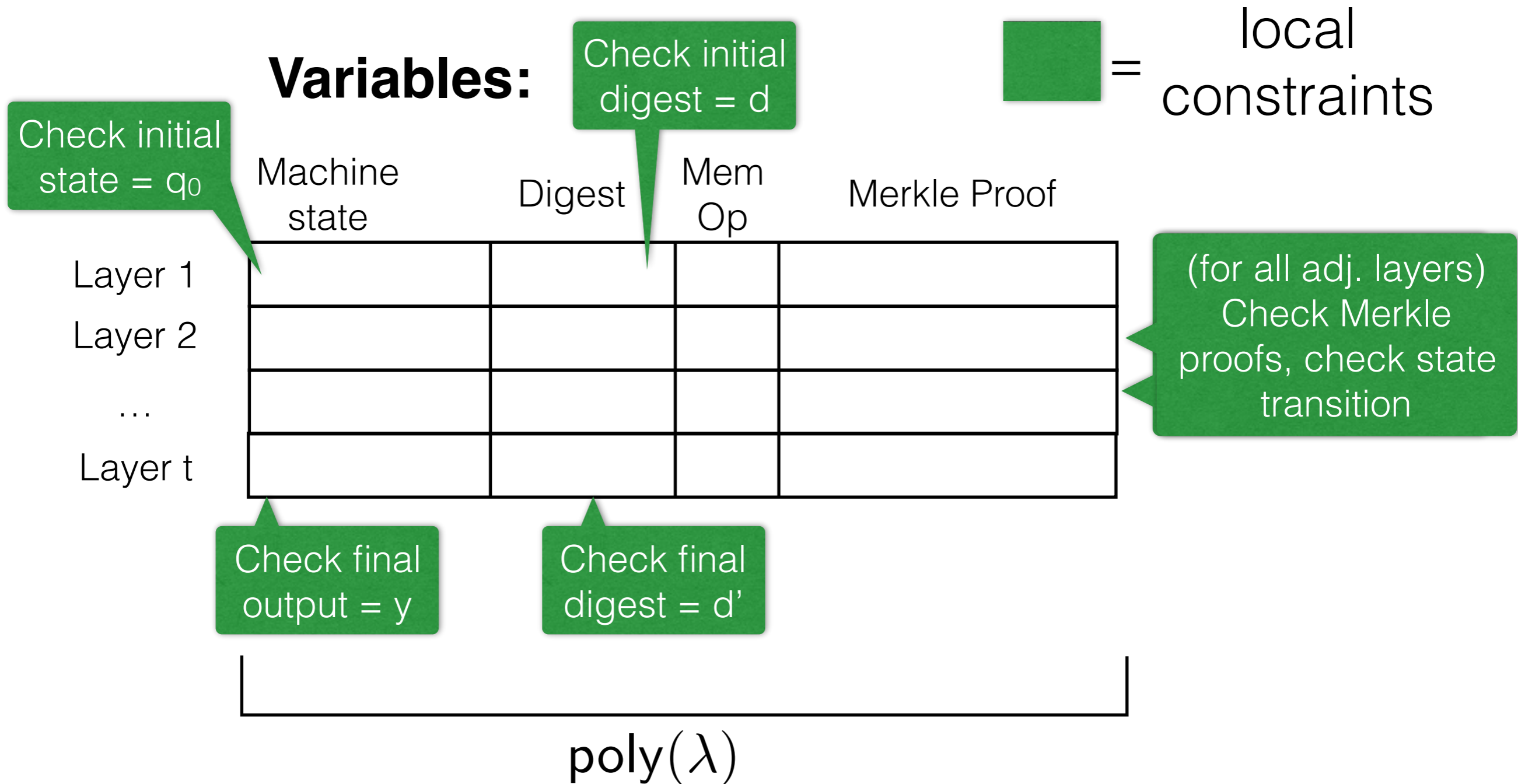


Our focus today

2. Lemma: local soundness implies soundness.

Tableau for RAMs

Kalai-
Paneth 15



Local to global

Claim

Assign^{P*} → $M^{DB}(x) \rightarrow y, d'$

With probability ϵ
 $M^{DB}(x) \not\rightarrow y, d'$

■ = queries to Assign^{P*}

Variables

By hybrid argument,
 For some $i \dots$

	Machine state	Merkle root	Mem Op	Merkle Proof
Layer 1	$M.q_0$	d		
Layer 2				
...				
Layer t	y	d'		

Local to global

Claim

Assign^{P*} \rightarrow $M^{DB}(x) \rightarrow y, d'$

 = queries to Assign^{P*}

With probability ϵ
 $M^{DB}(x) \not\rightarrow y, d'$

Variables

By hybrid argument,
 For some $i \dots$

	Machine state	Merkle root	Mem Op	Merkle Proof
Layer i	Correct			
Layer i+1	Incorrect			

with prob ϵ/t

Layer i
 Layer i+1

Local to global

Claim

Assign^{P*} → $M^{DB}(x) \rightarrow y, d'$

 = queries to Assign^{P*}

With probability ϵ
 $M^{DB}(x) \not\rightarrow y, d'$

Variables

By hybrid argument,
 For some $i \dots$

	Machine state	Merkle root	Mem Op	Merkle Proof
Layer i				
Layer i+1	Correct			Locally Consistent
	Incorrect			

with prob ϵ/t

Hash Collision!



Application: NP Delegation

$$\mathcal{L} = \{x : \exists w \text{ s.t. } R_{\mathcal{L}}(x, w)\}$$

running time
 $|x| + |w|$

Prover

x, w
→

With modifications,
Can prove many x 's
“for the price of one”

Verifier

$$vk \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^\lambda)$$

For deterministic
computations

Optimal
communication*
[Gentry-Wichs]

$$R_{\mathcal{L}}(x, w) = 1$$

deterministic
computation

Soundness follows
from deterministic
adaptive soundness

* from falsifiable assumptions

Thanks