

Improving the Efficiency of Function-Hiding Functional Commitments

Vanesa Daza, **Álvaro Montes** and Carla Ràfols



Enforcing Uniformity



x_A : Alice's financial data



x_B : Bob's financial data



f : Secret credit score algorithm

Enforcing Uniformity



x_A →

← $f(x_A)$

x_A : Alice's financial data



x_B →

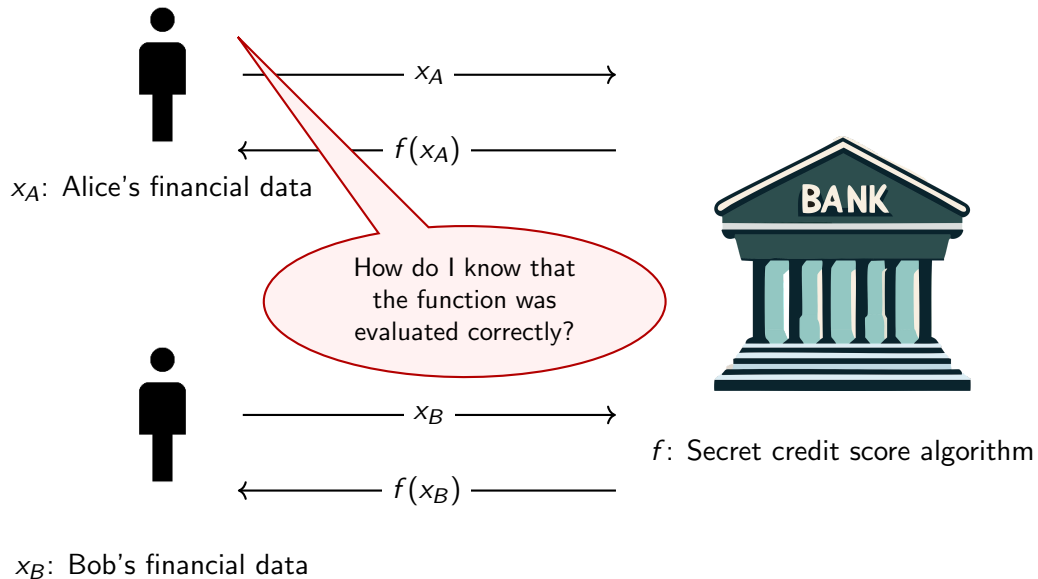
← $f(x_B)$

x_B : Bob's financial data

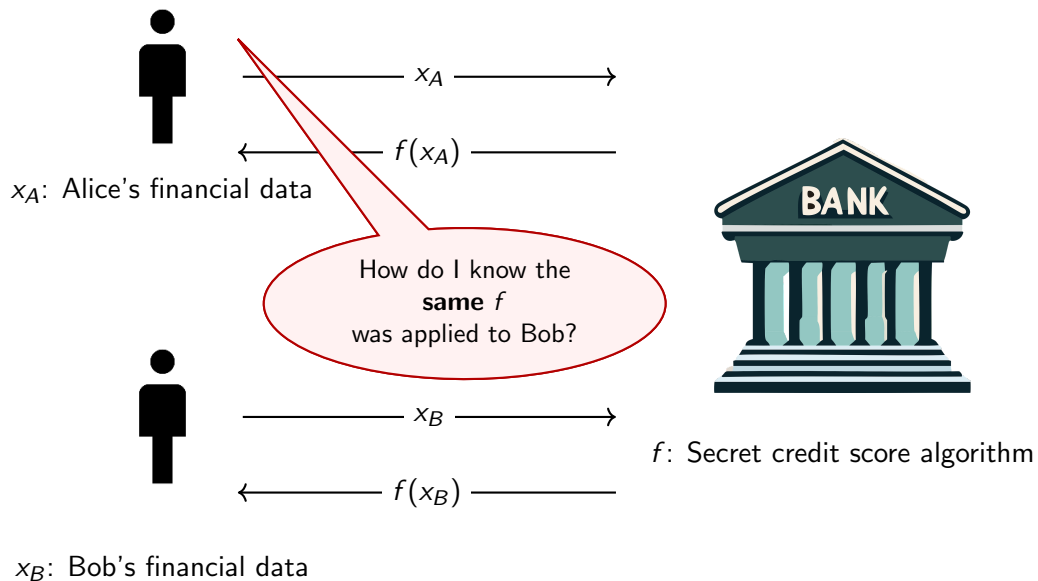


f : Secret credit score algorithm

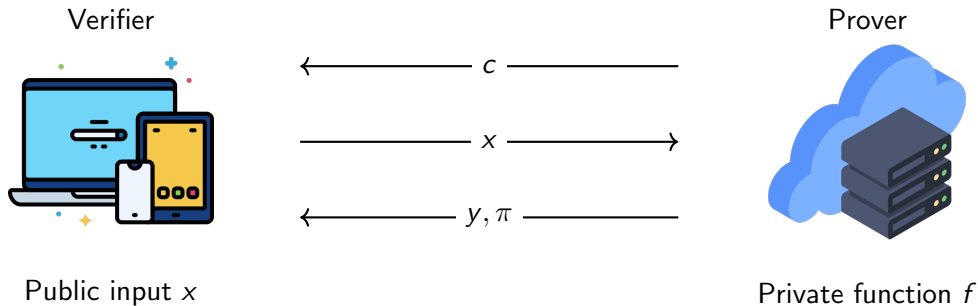
Enforcing Uniformity



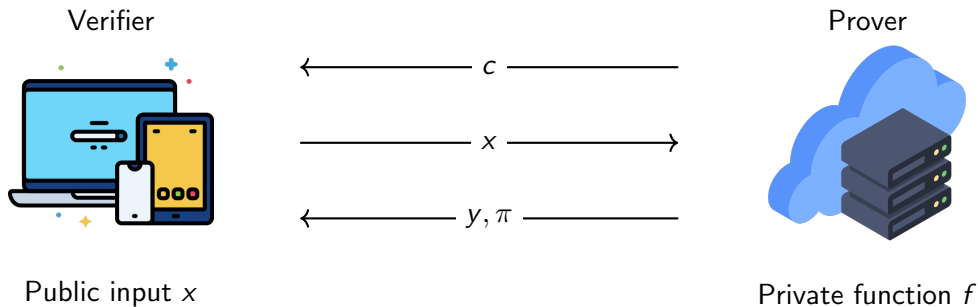
Enforcing Uniformity



Function-Hiding Functional Commitments [BNO21]



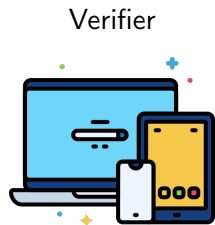
Function-Hiding Functional Commitments [BNO21]



- c is a hiding and binding commitment to the function f
- π is a zero-knowledge proof for the relation

$$\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\text{FHFC}} = \{(c, x, y; f) \mid f(x) = y \wedge f \in \mathcal{F} \wedge \text{Commit}(f) = c\}$$

(Input-Hiding) Functional Commitments [LRY16]



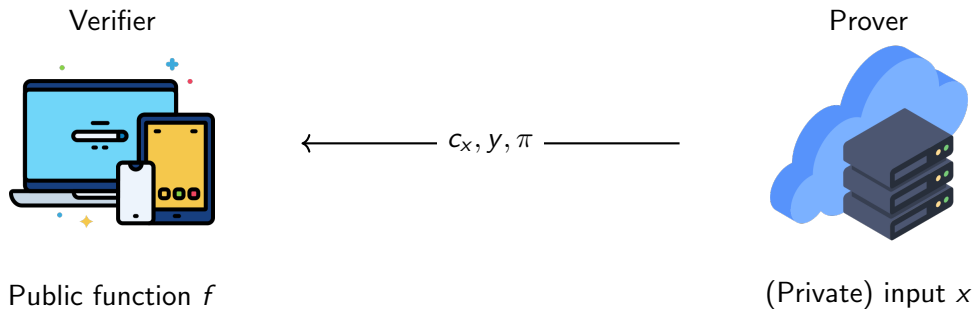
Public function f

$\leftarrow c_x, y, \pi \longrightarrow$



(Private) input x

(Input-Hiding) Functional Commitments [LRY16]



- c_x is a (hiding) and binding commitment to the input x
- π (zero-knowledge) proof for $f(x) = y$

Particular examples of FHFC

- When $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{F}^n$, *vector commitment schemes*

$$\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\text{VCS}} = \{(c, i, y; v) \mid v_i = y \wedge v \in \mathbb{F}^n \wedge \text{Commit}(v) = c\}$$

Particular examples of FHFC

- When $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{F}^n$, *vector commitment schemes*

$$\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\text{VCS}} = \{(c, i, y; v) \mid v_i = y \wedge v \in \mathbb{F}^n \wedge \text{Commit}(v) = c\}$$

- When $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{F}_{<n}[X]$, *polynomial commitment schemes*

$$\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\text{PCS}} = \{(c, x, y; p) \mid p(x) = y \wedge p(X) \in \mathbb{F}_{<n}[X] \wedge \text{Commit}(p) = c\}$$

Particular examples of FHFC

- When $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{F}^n$, *vector commitment schemes*

$$\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\text{VCS}} = \{(c, i, y; v) \mid v_i = y \wedge v \in \mathbb{F}^n \wedge \text{Commit}(v) = c\}$$

- When $\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{F}_{<n}[X]$, *polynomial commitment schemes*

$$\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\text{PCS}} = \{(c, x, y; p) \mid p(x) = y \wedge p(X) \in \mathbb{F}_{<n}[X] \wedge \text{Commit}(p) = c\}$$

In this work, \mathcal{F} = the set of arithmetic circuits of bounded size

Universal zkSNARKs

A zkSNARK for a universal relation \mathcal{R} is a tuple $\Pi = (\text{Setup}, \text{Derive}, \text{Prove}, \text{Verify})$

- $\text{Setup}(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \text{srs}$. Generates universal public parameters
- $\text{Derive}(R \in \mathcal{R}, \text{srs}) \rightarrow (\text{pk}_R, \text{vk}_R)$. Generates relation-specific parameters
- $\text{Prove}(\text{pk}_R, x, w) \rightarrow \pi$. Produces a proof π for $(x, w) \in R$ of size $O(\log |w|)$
- $\text{Verify}(\text{vk}_R, x, \pi) \rightarrow b$. Accepts or rejects the proof π in time $O(\log |w|)$

Universal zkSNARKs

A zkSNARK for a universal relation \mathcal{R} is a tuple $\Pi = (\text{Setup}, \text{Derive}, \text{Prove}, \text{Verify})$

- $\text{Setup}(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \text{srs}$. Generates universal public parameters
- $\text{Derive}(R \in \mathcal{R}, \text{srs}) \rightarrow (\text{pk}_R, \text{vk}_R)$. Generates relation-specific parameters
- $\text{Prove}(\text{pk}_R, x, w) \rightarrow \pi$. Produces a proof π for $(x, w) \in R$ of size $O(\log |w|)$
- $\text{Verify}(\text{vk}_R, x, \pi) \rightarrow b$. Accepts or rejects the proof π in time $O(\log |w|)$

The verifier never reads R , it only receives the summary vk_R

Universal zkSNARKs

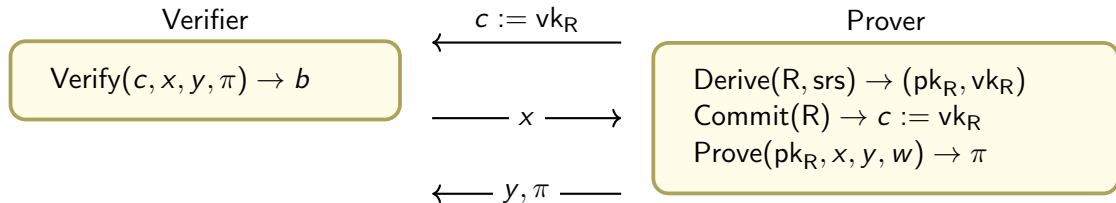
A zkSNARK for a universal relation \mathcal{R} is a tuple $\Pi = (\text{Setup}, \text{Derive}, \text{Prove}, \text{Verify})$

- $\text{Setup}(\mathcal{R}) \rightarrow \text{srs}$. Generates universal public parameters
- $\text{Derive}(R \in \mathcal{R}, \text{srs}) \rightarrow (\text{pk}_R, \text{vk}_R)$. Generates relation-specific parameters
- $\text{Prove}(\text{pk}_R, x, w) \rightarrow \pi$. Produces a proof π for $(x, w) \in R$ of size $O(\log |w|)$
- $\text{Verify}(\text{vk}_R, x, \pi) \rightarrow b$. Accepts or rejects the proof π in time $O(\log |w|)$

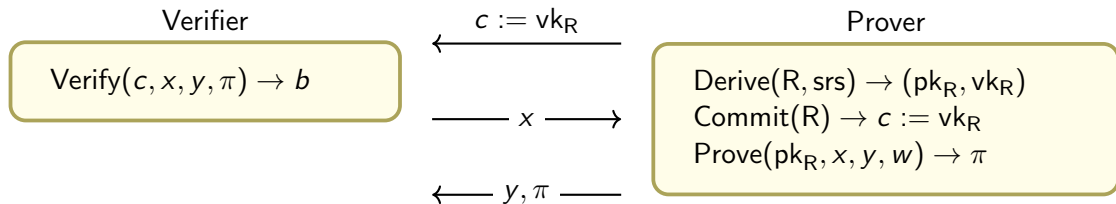
The verifier never reads R , it only receives the summary vk_R

Idea: Use vk_R as the commitment to R to build a FHFC

Do universal zkSNARKs directly imply FHFC?

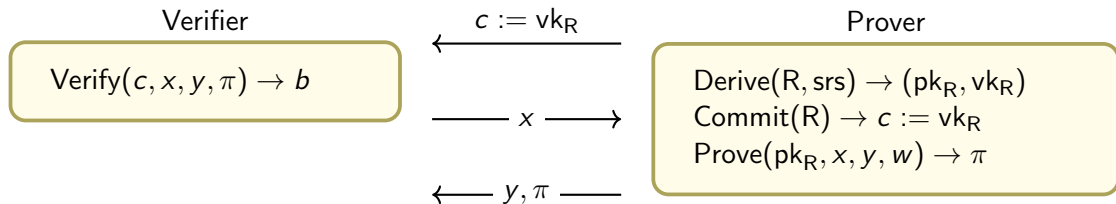


Do universal zkSNARKs directly imply FHFC?



Issue: Derive is assumed to be trusted \implies not sound if run by the Prover

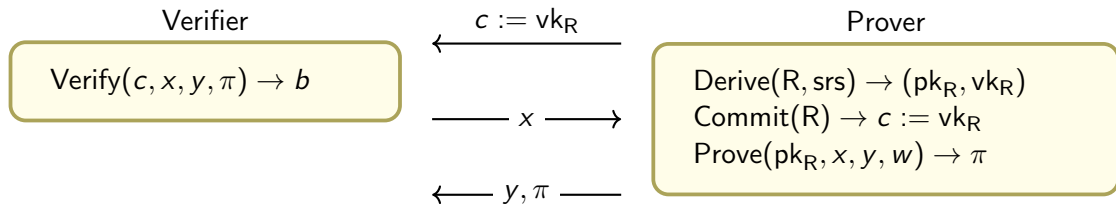
Do universal zkSNARKs directly imply FHFC?



Issue: The zero-knowledge proof π may leak information about the function

Solution: Standard zero-knowledge says that a proof for $(x, w) \in R$ reveals no information about w . We need a stronger notion (*index-privacy* [BNO21]) so that no information about R is revealed

Do universal zkSNARKs directly imply FHFC?



Issue: The relation R may not represent a function!

Solution: Add a new protocol to ensure this is the case

Proof of Function Relation (PFR) [BNO21]

Functional Set: $\mathcal{D}_{\text{func}} = \{R \in \mathcal{R} \mid \forall x, \exists! y : (x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(R)\}$

PFR: $\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\text{PFR}} = \{(c, R) \mid R \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{func}} \wedge c = \text{Derive}_V(\text{srs}, R) \wedge \text{Commit}(R) = c\}$

Building Function-Hiding Functional Commitments [BNO21]

Information Theoretic Primitive

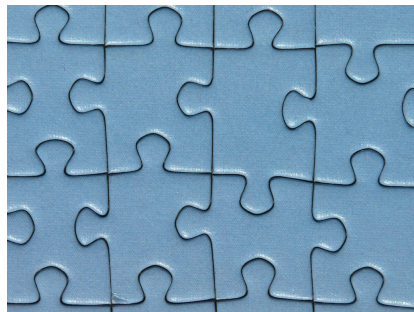


+

Cryptographic Primitive

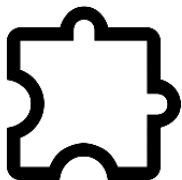


SNARK



Building Function-Hiding Functional Commitments [BNO21]

PIOP for \mathcal{R}_{PFR}



$R \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{func}}$

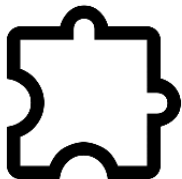
Index-Private AHP



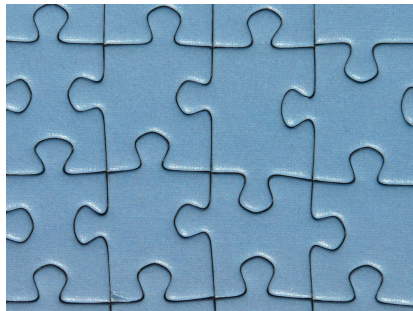
$(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}(R)$



Hiding PCS



Function-Hiding Functional Commitment



Algebraic Holographic Proofs [CHM⁺19]

AHP = $(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V})$ for a universal relation \mathcal{R}

- **Offline Phase:** The deterministic *indexer* \mathcal{I} encodes the relation $R \in \mathcal{R}$ into some polynomials $\mathbf{p}(X)$.

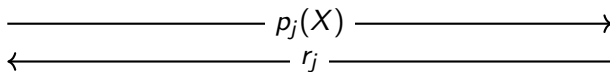
Algebraic Holographic Proofs [CHM⁺19]

AHP = $(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V})$ for a universal relation \mathcal{R}

- **Offline Phase:** The deterministic *indexer* \mathcal{I} encodes the relation $R \in \mathcal{R}$ into some polynomials $\mathbf{p}(X)$.
- **Online Phase:**

$\mathcal{P}(R, x, w)$

$\mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(R)}(x)$



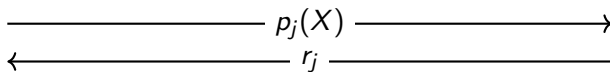
Algebraic Holographic Proofs [CHM⁺19]

AHP = $(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V})$ for a universal relation \mathcal{R}

- **Offline Phase:** The deterministic *indexer* \mathcal{I} encodes the relation $R \in \mathcal{R}$ into some polynomials $\mathbf{p}(X)$.
- **Online Phase:**

$\mathcal{P}(R, x, w)$

$\mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(R)}(x)$



Zero-Knowledge: $\{\text{Sim}(R, x)\} \approx \{\text{View}(\mathcal{P}(R, x, w), \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(R)}(x))\}$

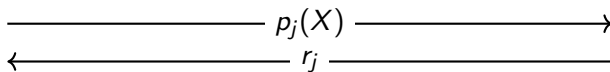
Algebraic Holographic Proofs [CHM⁺19]

AHP = $(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V})$ for a universal relation \mathcal{R}

- **Offline Phase:** The deterministic *indexer* \mathcal{I} encodes the relation $R \in \mathcal{R}$ into some polynomials $\mathbf{p}(X)$.
- **Online Phase:**

$\mathcal{P}(R, x, w)$

$\mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(R)}(x)$



Zero-Knowledge: $\{\text{Sim}(R, x)\} \approx \{\text{View}(\mathcal{P}(R, x, w), \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(R)}(x))\}$

Index-Privacy [BNO21]: $\{\text{Sim}(x)\} \approx \{\text{View}(\mathcal{P}(R, x, w), \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(R)}(x))\}$

Instantiating the compiler: Efficiency Issues

[BNO21] instantiate their compiler with a hiding variant of KZG, proof of ≈ 21 kB

Instantiating the compiler: Efficiency Issues

[BNO21] instantiate their compiler with a hiding variant of KZG, proof of ≈ 21 kB

1 Hiding PCS \implies cannot use plain KZG

Instantiating the compiler: Efficiency Issues

[BNO21] instantiate their compiler with a hiding variant of KZG, proof of ≈ 21 kB

- 1 Hiding PCS \implies cannot use plain KZG
- 2 Standard AHP+PCS compilation does not cover some optimizations (batching, linearization tricks...)

Instantiating the compiler: Efficiency Issues

[BNO21] instantiate their compiler with a hiding variant of KZG, proof of ≈ 21 kB

- 1 Hiding PCS \implies cannot use plain KZG
- 2 Standard AHP+PCS compilation does not cover some optimizations (batching, linearization tricks...)
- 3 Expensive techniques to achieve index-privacy ($\approx 2\times$ number of polynomials)

Instantiating the compiler: Efficiency Issues

[BNO21] instantiate their compiler with a hiding variant of KZG, proof of ≈ 21 kB

- 1 Hiding PCS \implies cannot use plain KZG
- 2 Standard AHP+PCS compilation does not cover some optimizations (batching, linearization tricks...)
- 3 Expensive techniques to achieve index-privacy ($\approx 2\times$ number of polynomials)

Can we do better?

Lunar framework [CFF⁺20]

- Compilation with CP-SNARKs instead of PCS

Lunar framework [CFF⁺20]

- Compilation with CP-SNARKs instead of PCS
- AHP → PHPs. Allows for a more fine grained zero-knowledge analysis

Lunar framework [CFF⁺20]

- Compilation with CP-SNARKs instead of PCS
- AHP \rightarrow PHPs. Allows for a more fine grained zero-knowledge analysis
- Can build zkSNARKs based on KZG

Lunar framework [CFF⁺20]

- Compilation with CP-SNARKs instead of PCS
- AHP \rightarrow PHPs. Allows for a more fine grained zero-knowledge analysis
- Can build zkSNARKs based on KZG

Bounded Zero-Knowledge: Zero-knowledge holds after leaking some evaluations of the polynomials.

$$\left\{ \left(\text{View}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}, x, w), \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{R})}(x)), (p_i(y))_{(i,y) \in \mathcal{L}} \right) \right\} \approx \{ \text{Sim}(\mathbb{R}, x, \mathcal{L}) \}$$

Lunar framework [CFF⁺20]

- Compilation with CP-SNARKs instead of PCS
- AHP \rightarrow PHPs. Allows for a more fine grained zero-knowledge analysis
- Can build zkSNARKs based on KZG

Bounded Zero-Knowledge: Zero-knowledge holds after leaking some evaluations of the polynomials.

$$\left\{ \left(\text{View}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}, x, w), \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(\mathbb{R})}(x)), (p_i(y))_{(i,y) \in \mathcal{L}} \right) \right\} \approx \{ \text{Sim}(\mathbb{R}, x, \mathcal{L}) \}$$

It is **crucial** to be able to leak evaluations of polynomials, even if they contain information about the witness

Lunar framework [CFF⁺20]

- Compilation with CP-SNARKs instead of PCS
- AHP \rightarrow PHPs. Allows for a more fine grained zero-knowledge analysis
- Can build zkSNARKs based on KZG

Bounded Zero-Knowledge: Zero-knowledge holds after leaking some evaluations of the polynomials.

$$\left\{ \left(\text{View}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}, x, w), \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(\mathbf{R})}(x)), (p_i(y))_{(i,y) \in \mathcal{L}} \right) \right\} \approx \{ \text{Sim}(\mathbf{R}, x, \mathcal{L}) \}$$

It is **crucial** to be able to leak evaluations of polynomials, even if they contain information about the witness

Since $\mathcal{I}(\mathbf{R}) \rightarrow \mathbf{p}(X)$ is deterministic, knowledge of \mathbf{R} is required to simulate their evaluations.

Our solution: PHP with randomized indexer (rPHP)

rPHPs allow the indexer to use randomness when encoding the relation

Offline Phase: $\mathcal{I}(R, r) \rightarrow \mathbf{p}(X)$ for $R \in \mathcal{R}$ and $r \leftarrow \text{Rand}$

Our solution: PHP with randomized indexer (rPHP)

rPHPs allow the indexer to use randomness when encoding the relation

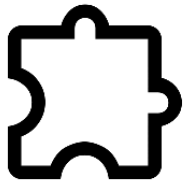
Offline Phase: $\mathcal{I}(R, r) \rightarrow \mathbf{p}(X)$ for $R \in \mathcal{R}$ and $r \leftarrow \text{Rand}$

Bounded Index-Privacy:

$$\left\{ \left(\text{View}(\mathcal{P}(R, r, x, w), \mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{I}(R, r)}(x)), (p_i(y))_{(i, y) \in \mathcal{L}} \right) \mid r \leftarrow \text{Rand} \right\} \approx \{\text{Sim}(x, \mathcal{L})\}$$

Our compiler for FHFC

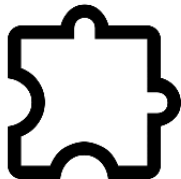
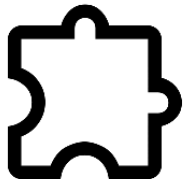
Bounded Index-Private rPHP



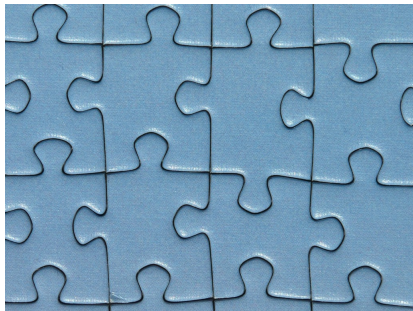
+

CP-SNARK for $\hat{\mathcal{R}}_{\text{PFR}}$

Other CP-SNARKs



Function-Hiding Functional Commitment



When does an R1CS instance define a function?

Lemma ([BNO21])

If $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ are t -strictly lower triangular and $C \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ is t -diagonal, for any $x \in \mathbb{F}^t$ there exists a unique $z \in \mathbb{F}^n$, $z = (x, w, y)$ such that $Az \circ Bz = Cz$

When does an R1CS instance define a function?

Lemma ([BNO21])

If $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ are t -strictly lower triangular and $C \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ is t -diagonal, for any $x \in \mathbb{F}^t$ there exists a unique $z \in \mathbb{F}^n$, $z = (x, w, y)$ such that $Az \circ Bz = Cz$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{t+1,1} & a_{t+1,2} & \cdots & a_{t+1,t} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,t} & a_{n,t+1} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & 0 & & & & \\ & & & c_{t+1} & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & & c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

- We introduce a new information theoretic primitive, rPHPs, with a more fine-grained index-privacy notion

Results and Conclusion

- We introduce a new information theoretic primitive, rPHPs, with a more fine-grained index-privacy notion
- Using rPHPs and CP-SNARKs, we build a FHFC compiler that allows the use of KZG


Results and Conclusion

- We introduce a new information theoretic primitive, rPHPs, with a more fine-grained index-privacy notion
- Using rPHPs and CP-SNARKs, we build a FHFC compiler that allows the use of KZG
- We design simpler, more efficient PFRs, leveraging the relaxed zero-knowledge notions of our building blocks

Results and Conclusion

- We introduce a new information theoretic primitive, rPHPs, with a more fine-grained index-privacy notion
- Using rPHPs and CP-SNARKs, we build a FHFC compiler that allows the use of KZG
- We design simpler, more efficient PFRs, leveraging the relaxed zero-knowledge notions of our building blocks
- Our FHFC based on Marlin and Plonk are concretely efficient, with proof sizes \approx 1.6 kB, whereas [BNO21] were \approx 21 kB

-  Dan Boneh, Wilson Nguyen, and Alex Ozdemir.
Efficient functional commitments: How to commit to a private function.
[Cryptology ePrint Archive, Paper 2021/1342, 2021.](#)
-  Matteo Campanelli, Antonio Faonio, Dario Fiore, Anaïs Querol, and Hadrián Rodríguez.
Lunar: a toolbox for more efficient universal and updatable zkSNARKs and commit-and-prove extensions.
[Cryptology ePrint Archive, Paper 2020/1069, 2020.](#)
-  Alessandro Chiesa, Yuncong Hu, Mary Maller, Pratyush Mishra, Psi Vesely, and Nicholas Ward.
Marlin: Preprocessing zkSNARKs with universal and updatable SRS.
[Cryptology ePrint Archive, Paper 2019/1047, 2019.](#)

-  [Benoît Libert, Somindu C. Ramanna, and Moti Yung.](#)
Functional commitment schemes: From polynomial commitments to pairing-based accumulators from simple assumptions.
[Cryptography ePrint Archive, Paper 2016/766, 2016.](#)