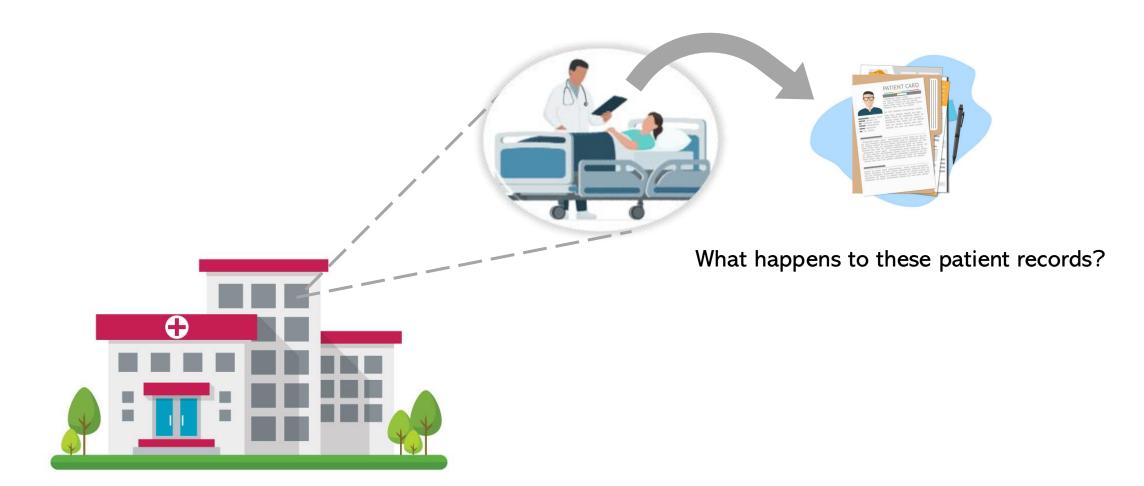
Private and Verifiable Delegation of Computation

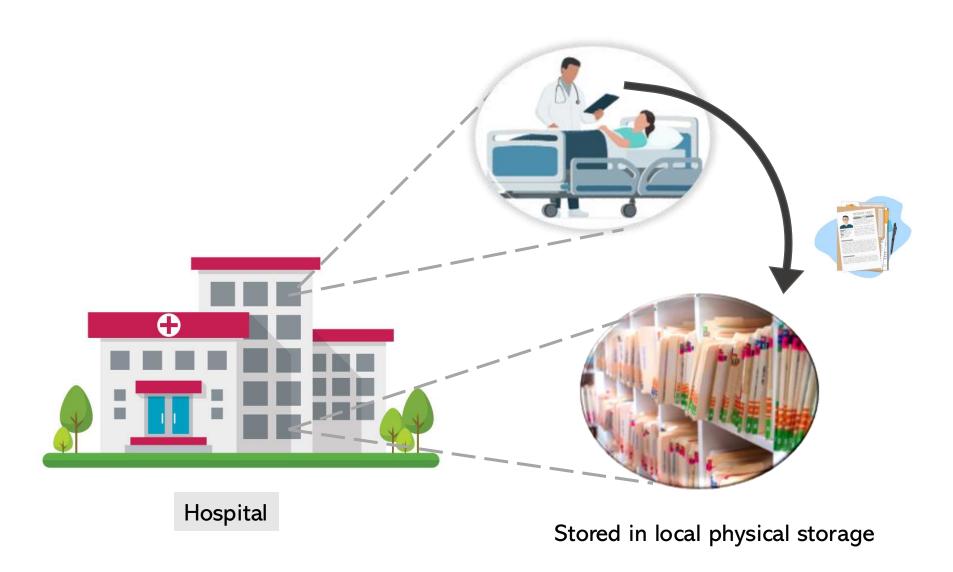
Aarushi Goel





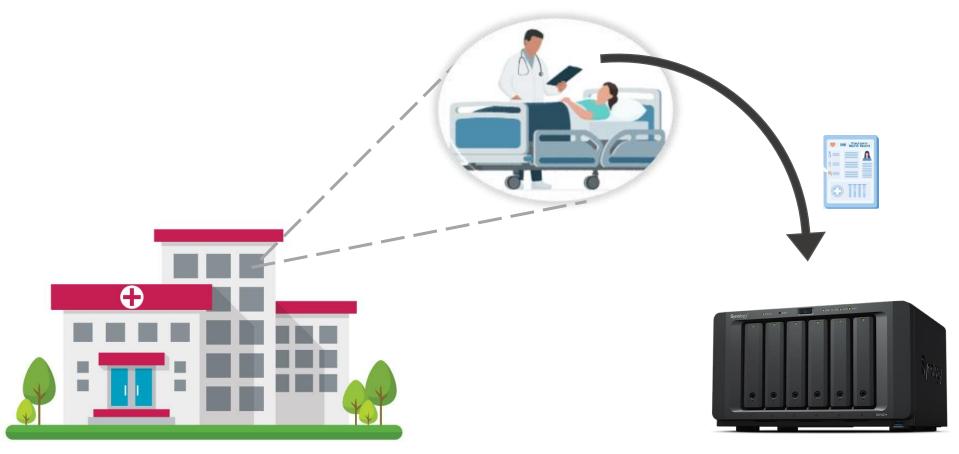
Hospital

Until Late 1980s

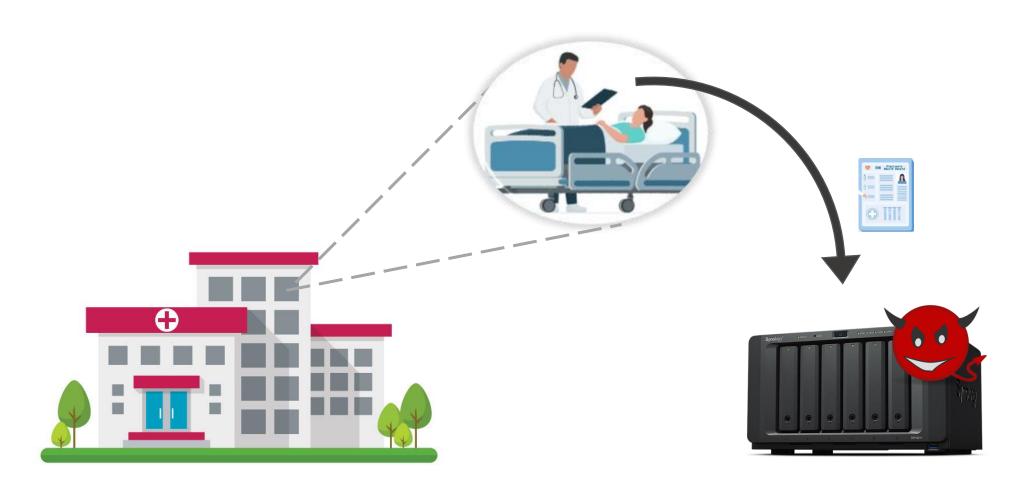


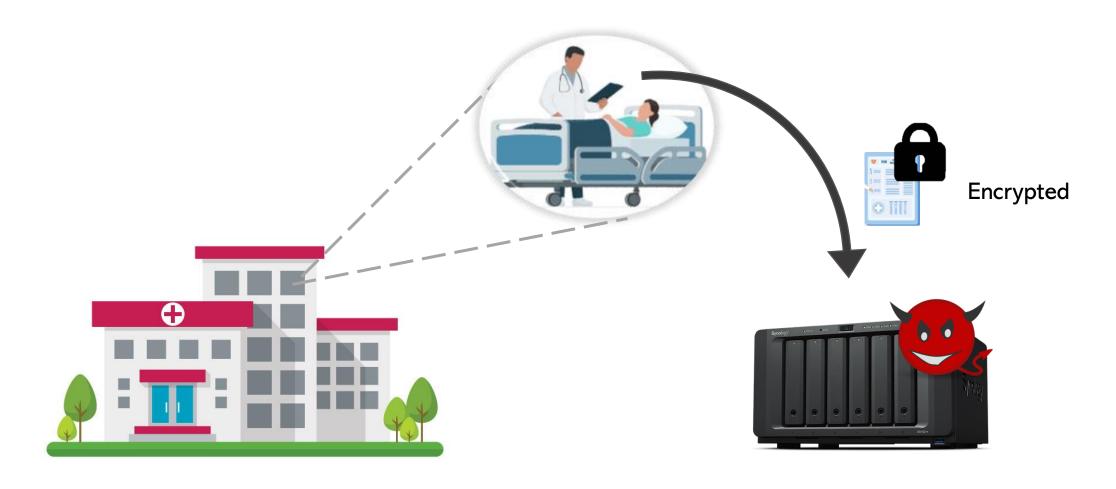


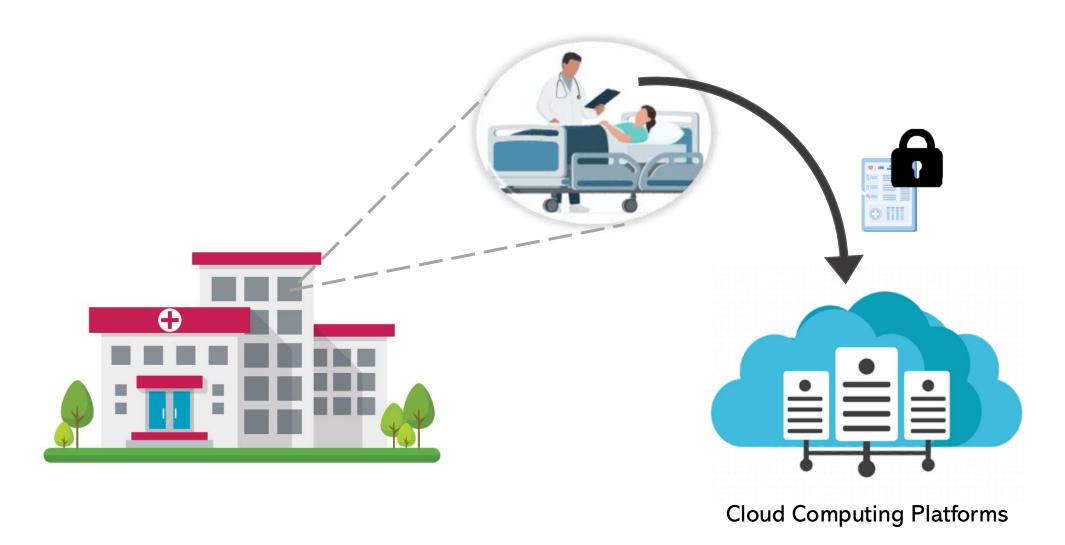
Network attached storage/ Storage area network



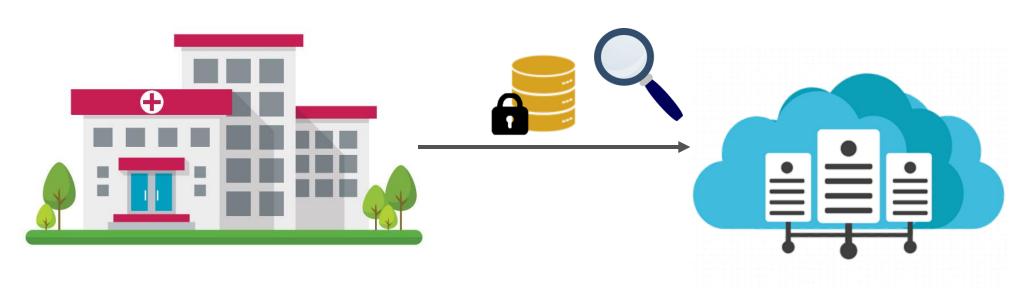
Network attached storage/ Storage area network



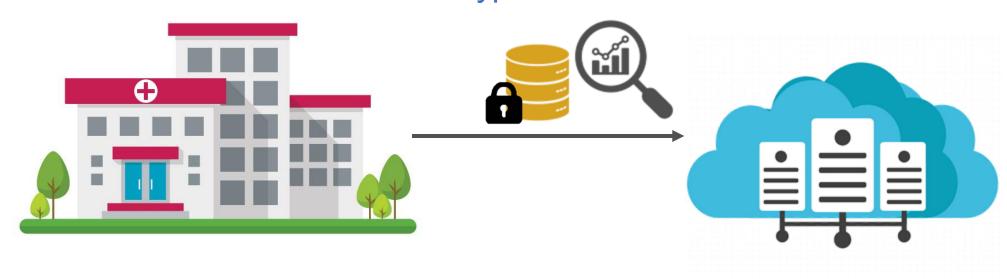




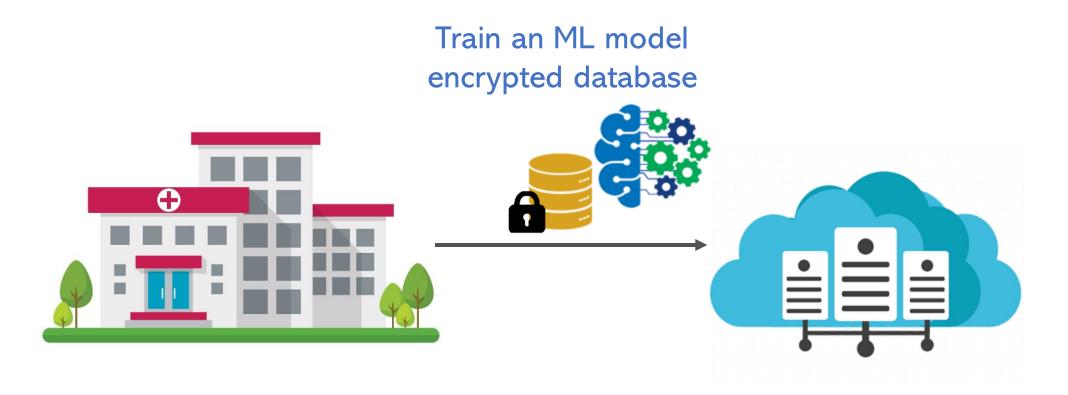
Search encrypted database



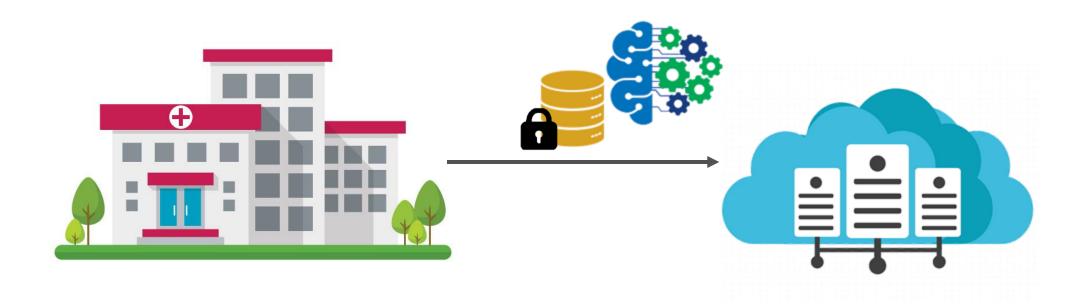
Statistical analysis on encrypted database



Modern Applications



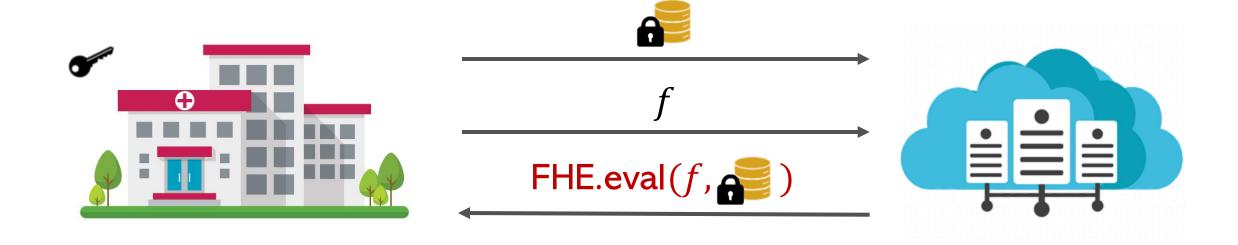
How does one compute on encrypted data?

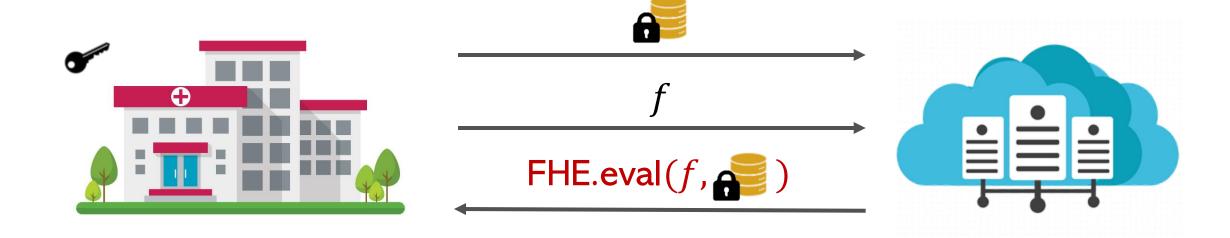




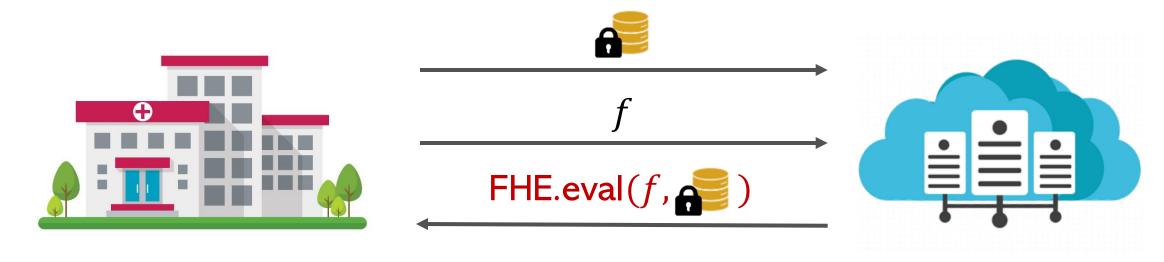














FHE in Industry











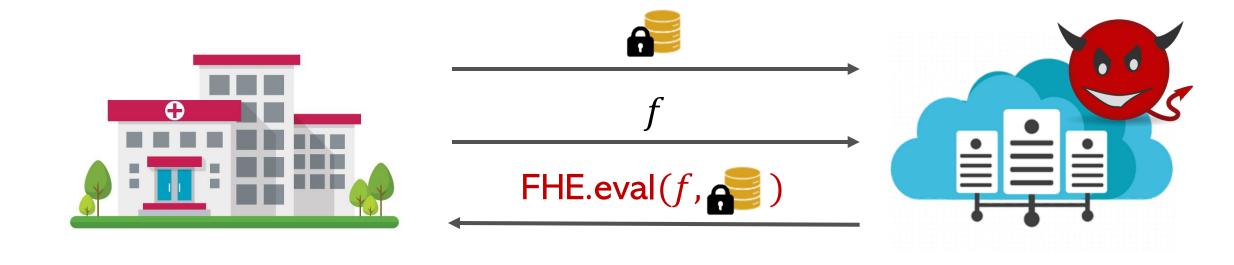








Can we trust the cloud to compute $FHE.eval(f, \blacksquare)$ honestly?



Can we trust the cloud to compute $FHE.eval(f, \blacksquare)$ honestly?

FHE enables private delegation of computation

Main Question:

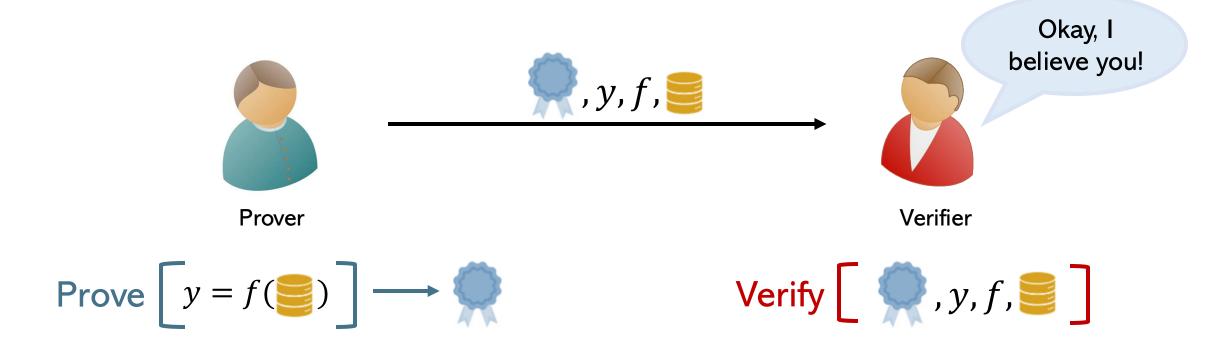
Main Question:





Verifiable Computation

Succinct Proofs/SNARKs [Kil92, Mic94]



SNARKs in Industry

Action1 raises \$20M to implement zero-knowledge architecture into its platform

RISC Zero raises \$40M in new funding for blockchain effort

Zero-knowledge proof startup zCloak Network raises \$5.8 million

Fortune

Zero-Knowledge Proof Startup Proven Raises \$15.8M

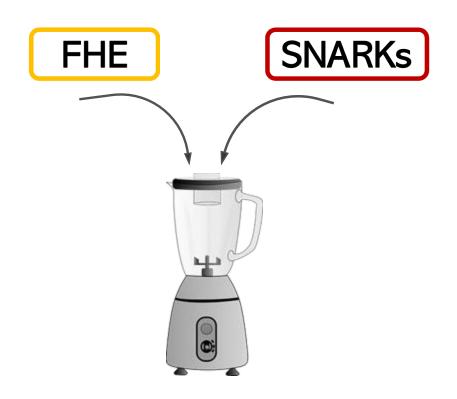
Zero-Knowledge Privacy Startup Webb Protocol Raises \$7M

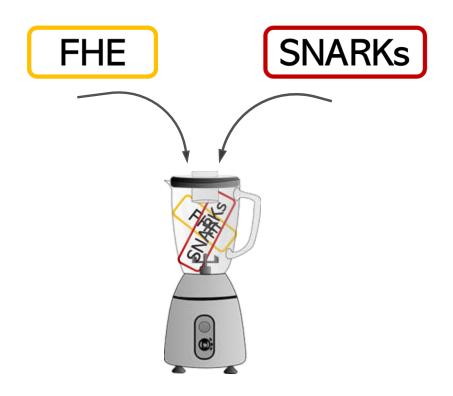
Ingonyama Raises \$21 Million for Zero-Knowledge Proof Acceleration and Semiconductor Development



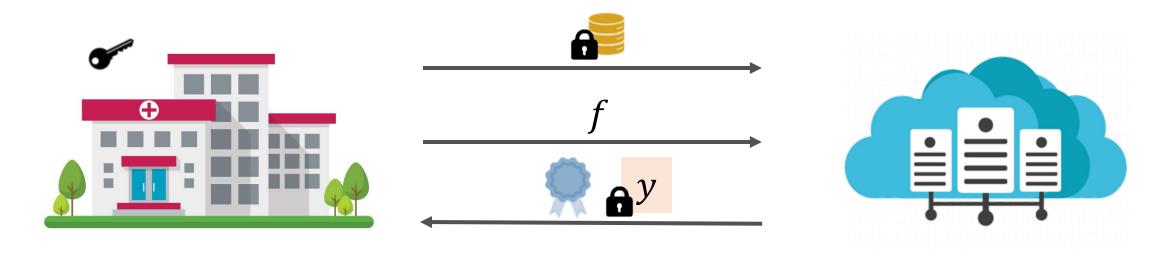








FHE + SNARKs: Strawman Approach





$$y \longrightarrow y = f(y)$$

$$= \mathsf{FHE}.\mathsf{eval}(f, \mathbf{A})$$

Prove
$$y = FHE.eval(f, y) \rightarrow$$

These Technologies Have Overheads!

Time Prove
$$y = f(y)$$
 >>> a X Time $f(y)$

Time
$$f(s) >> b \times Time f(s)$$

FHE + SNARKs: Strawman Approach

Time Prove
$$y = FHE.eval(f, 2)$$
 >>> ab X Time $f(3)$

Prohibitively slow!

Our Result

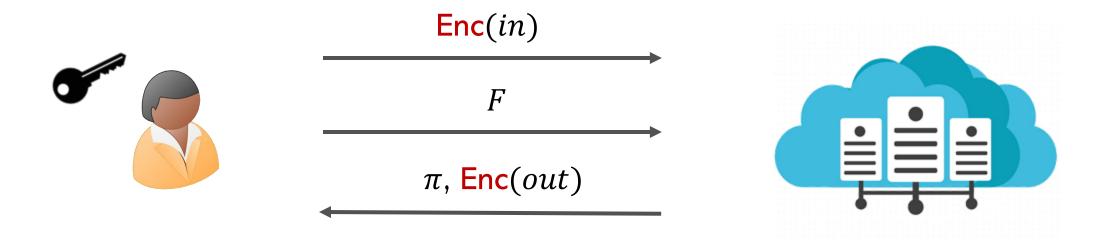
[GGW | CRYPTO24]

An efficient way to combine FHE + SNARKs for private and verifiable delegation of computation to a single untrusted server.

Server's RunTime
$$\approx (a + b) \times \text{Time} f(\mathbf{s})$$

Only makes black-box use of FHE.

FHE + SNARKs: Strawman Approach



Verify
$$\left[\pi, \operatorname{Enc}(out), \operatorname{Enc}(in), \operatorname{FHE.eval}(F,.)\right]$$

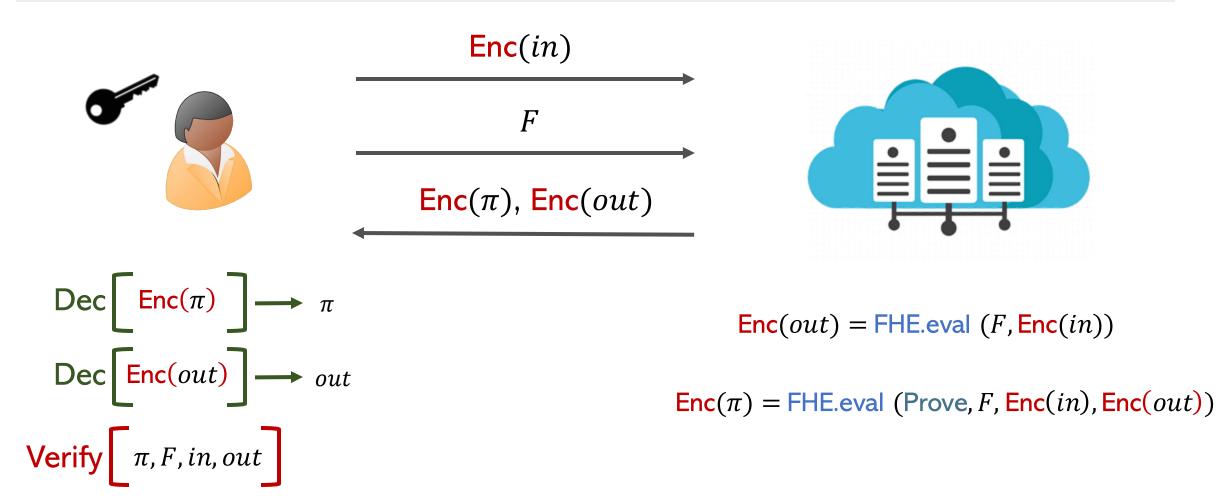
$$\operatorname{Dec}\left[\operatorname{Enc}(out)\right] \longrightarrow out$$

$$Enc(out) = FHE.eval(F, Enc(in))$$

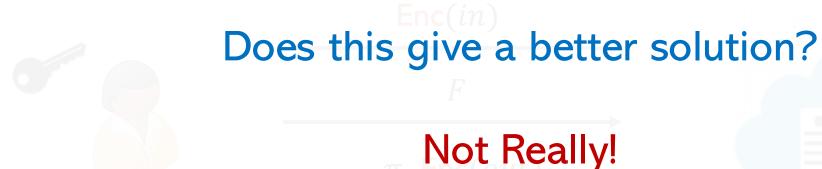
Prove
$$\left[\text{Enc}(out) = \text{FHE.eval}(F, \text{Enc}(in)) \right] \longrightarrow \pi$$

FHE + SNARKs: Another Idea?

Compute an encrypted proof



FHE + SNARKs: Another Idea?



The overheads from FHE and SNARKs will still get multiplied.

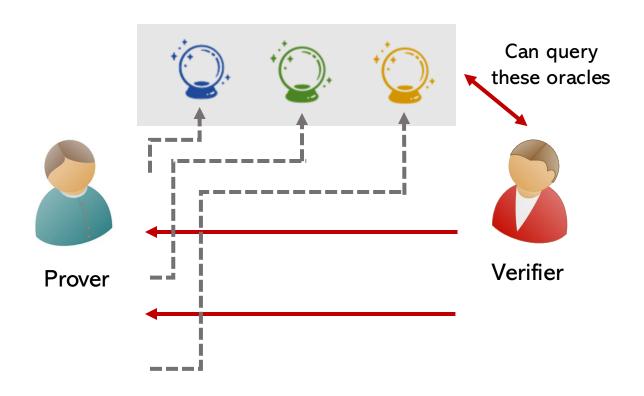
$$\mathsf{Dec}\left[\mathsf{Enc}(out)\right] \longrightarrow out$$

$$\mathsf{Enc}(\pi) = \mathsf{FHE}.\mathsf{eval}\;(\mathsf{Prove}, F, \mathsf{Enc}(in), \mathsf{Enc}(out))$$

$$\mathsf{Verify}\left[\pi, F, in, out\right]$$

State-of-the-art SNARKs

Interactive Oracle Proofs → Interactive Proofs → Non-Interactive Proofs



These are information-theoretic primitives

State-of-the-art SNARKs

Interactive Oracle Proofs → Interactive Proofs → Non-Interactive Proofs



The transformation to interactive proofs requires the use of cryptography

State-of-the-art SNARKs

Interactive Oracle Proofs → Interactive Proofs → Non-Interactive Proofs



Non-interactive in the random oracle model

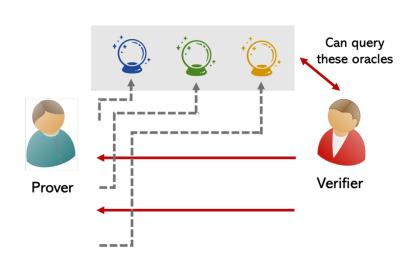
Our Idea

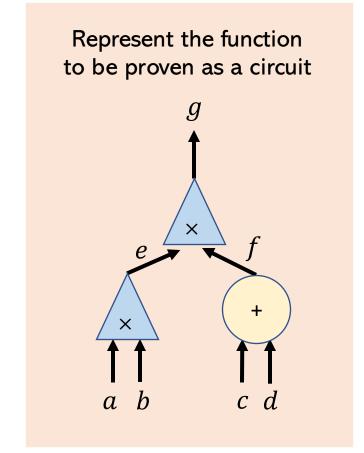
A new compiler for compiling encrypted IOPs

Interactive Oracle Proofs → Interactive Proofs → Non-Interactive Proofs

Encrypted interactive oracle proof

Interactive Oracle Proofs

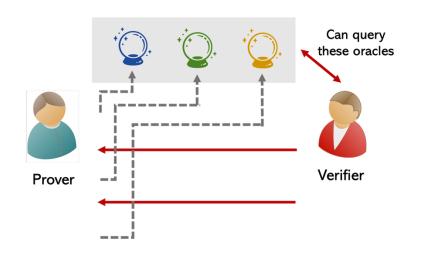




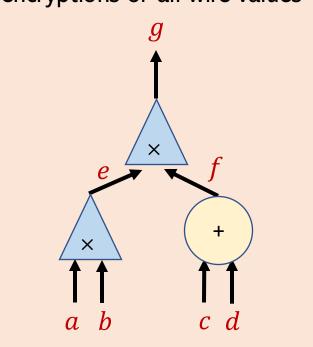
Each oracle can be viewed as a vector of values. The verifier can query linear functions over these values

The computation of each oracle is a function of a, b, c, d, e, f, g

Encrypted Interactive Oracle Proofs

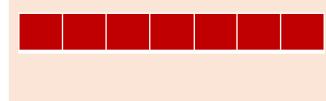


Represent the function F as a circuit. The server uses FHE.eval to compute encryptions of all wire values



Use FHE.eval on encrypted values a, b, c, d, e, f, g to compute encrypted oracles

Each oracle is now a vector of encrypted values.



What does the verifier query in the encrypted oracle?

$$Enc(\alpha)$$
 $Enc(\beta)$ $Enc(\gamma)$ $Enc(\delta)$ $Enc(\epsilon)$ $Enc(\eta)$ $Enc(\vartheta)$

We observe: The verifier needs to query an encryption of a linear function of the $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, ... values.

We design: A new cryptographic compiler for this that remains black-box in FHE.

Thanks!



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https://aarushigoel.github.io/