

# Ligetron: WASM as an Intermediate Representation and easy tooling for zkSNARKs

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# **Ideal Toolchain to Instrument ZK**

**Step 1) Write the statement in C/C++**

**Step 2) Compile it to ZK**

# Obstacles towards the goal

## First, it was, prover time

Today - prover times have come to under 100 ns / gate

## Now, representation

Why is this hard? Representation can only involve

1. **Low-level operations - ADD/MUL gates**
2. **Oblivious control flow**

# Current approaches

ZK-SNARKs - short proofs that are publicly verifiable

Flatten representation (i.e. circuit) but results in large memory overhead

Use Interaction (i.e. `lose public verifiability)

VOLE-based ZK - Highly efficient (LPZK/EMP/Mac-n-cheese)

- Not publicly verifiable
- “Not” succinct
- “Not” Post-quantum security

# Ligetron Performance On a Desktop Browser

- Starting from an **oblivious code written in C**, we achieve
  - Prover: **3.5 us/g**
  - Verifier: **1.5 us/g**
- Starting from any **code written in C with secret memory access** (i.e. RAM) but oblivious otherwise, we achieve
  - Prover: **~10 us/g**
  - Verifier: **~3 us/g**



Can run from a browser on a smartphone!

# Our Approach



## Key Insights

- WASM is a stack based machine with semantics that has low-level operations yet high-level memory management
- Ligerio is an MPC-in-the-head based ZK that can nicely trade space and succinctness

# Extent of WASM integration

## Where we are:

- uint32, uint64
- Oblivious code
- Secret memory (RAM)

## In progress

- Secret branching (more next slide)
- Floating point numbers

```

extern "C" {

    inline int min(int a, int b) {return a <= b ? a : b;}

    inline int oblivious_if(bool cond, int t, int f) {
        int mask = static_cast<int>((1ULL << 33) - cond);
        return (mask & t) | (~mask & f);
    }

    int minDistance(const char* word1, const char* word2, const int m, const int n) {
        int pre;
        int cur[n + 1];
        for (int j = 0; j <= n; j++) {
            cur[j] = j;
        }
        for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
            pre = cur[0];
            cur[0] = i;
            for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
                int temp = cur[j];
                bool cond = word1[i - 1] == word2[j - 1];
                cur[j] = oblivious_if(cond,
                    pre,
                    min(pre, min(cur[j - 1], cur[j])) + 1);
                pre = temp;
            }
        }
        return cur[n];
    }

    bool statement(const char *word1, const char* word2, const int m, const int n) {
        return minDistance(word1, word2, m, n) < 5;
    }
}

```

## C code for Edit distance

LLVM compiler



```

1 (module
2   (type (;0;) (func (param i32 i32 i32 i32) (result i32)))
3   (import "env" "__linear_memory" (memory (;0;) 0))
4   (import "env" "__stack_pointer" (global (;0;) (mut i32)))
5   (func $minDistance (type 0) (param i32 i32 i32 i32) (result i32)
6     (local i32 i32 i32 i32 i32 i32 i32 i32 i32 i32 i32 i32 i32)
7     global.get 0
8     local.tee 4
9     drop
10    i32.const 0
11    local.set 5
12    local.get 4
13    local.get 3
14    i32.const 2
15    i32.shl
16    i32.const 19
17    i32.add
18    i32.const -16
19    i32.and
20    i32.sub
21    local.tee 6
22    drop
23    block ;; label = @1
24      local.get 3
25      i32.const 0
26      i32.lt_s
27      br_if 0 [;@1;]

```

## WASM code for Edit distance



# Demo

Visit [ligetron.com](http://ligetron.com)