# Lecture #28: A Glimpse of the Cutting Edge

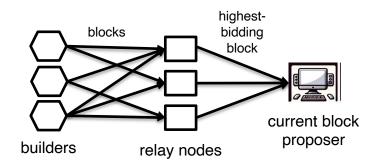
COMS 4995-001: The Science of Blockchains URL: https://timroughgarden.org/s25/

Tim Roughgarden

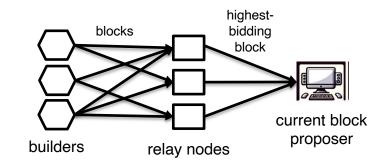
#### Goals for Lecture #28

- 1. Censorship-resistance.
  - experimental ideas to mitigate dangers with centralized builders
- 2. Protocols from principles.
  - recap of everything you now know about Bitcoin and Ethereum
- 3. "SNARK-ify everything."
  - scaling an L1 by outsourcing execution to builders via SNARKs
- 4. Some future directions.
  - e.g., "zk co-processors" to guarantee correctness of off-chain computation

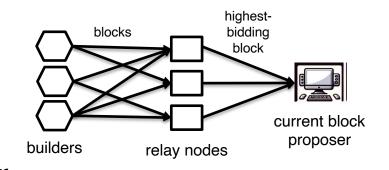
 specialized builders submit blocks (with bids) to trusted relay nodes



- specialized builders submit blocks (with bids) to trusted relay nodes
- relay nodes forward header of highestbidding valid block to current block proposer

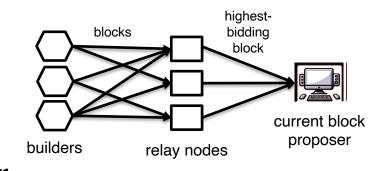


- specialized builders submit blocks (with bids) to trusted relay nodes
- relay nodes forward header of highestbidding valid block to current block proposer



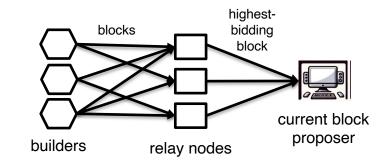
proposer returns signer header to relay node, block is broadcast

- specialized builders submit blocks (with bids) to trusted relay nodes
- relay nodes forward header of highestbidding valid block to current block proposer



- proposer returns signer header to relay node, block is broadcast
- relay node broadcasts signed block over gossip network

- specialized builders submit blocks (with bids) to trusted relay nodes
- relay nodes forward header of highestbidding valid block to current block proposer

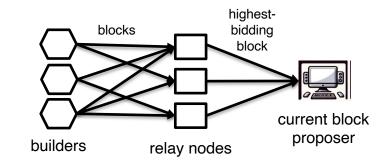


- proposer returns signer header to relay node, block is broadcast
- relay node broadcasts signed block over gossip network

Properties: (i) validators can't steal MEV from builders

- txs in block unknown when proposer signs the block header

- specialized builders submit blocks (with bids) to trusted relay nodes
- relay nodes forward header of highestbidding valid block to current block proposer



- proposer returns signer header to relay node, block is broadcast
- relay node broadcasts signed block over gossip network

Properties: (i) validators can't steal MEV from builders

- txs in block unknown when proposer signs the block header
- MEV rewards (per-unit-stake) equalized across validators
  - hopefully, no economic barriers to decentralized validator set

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few validators?

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few validators? [answer: yes, largely defeats the point of a blockchain protocol]

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few validators? [answer: yes, largely defeats the point of a blockchain protocol]

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few blockbuilders (but lots of validators)?

Block	Slot	Age	Txn	Fee Recipient	Gas Used	Gas Limit	Base Fee	Reward	Burnt Fees (ETH)
22330775	11548010 🖸	14 secs ago	184	Titan Builder	14,024,967 (38.96%)	35,999,965	1.166 Gwei	0.01742 ETH	0.016360 (48.42%)
22330774	11548009 🖸	26 secs ago	228	Titan Builder	<b>17,704,576</b> (49.23%)	35,964,845	1.168 Gwei	0.02039 ETH	0.020692 (50.36%)
22330773	11548008 🖸	38 secs ago	204	beaverbuild (D	20,131,027 (55.92%)	36,000,000	1.151 Gwei	0.01934 ETH	0.023184 (54.52%)
22330772	11548007 🖸	50 secs ago	173	beaverbuild (D	16,695,651 (46.38%)	36,000,000	1.162 Gwei	0.01824 ETH	0.019404 (51.53%)
22330771	11548006 🛽	1 min ago	324	Titan Builder	<b>35,644,314</b> (99.01%)	36,000,000	1.035 Gwei	0.0492 ETH	0.036904 (42.86%)
22330770	11548005 🛯	1 min ago	115	quasarbuilder 💭	<b>7,545,978</b> (20.96%)	36,000,000	1.116 Gwei	0.00557 ETH	0.008424 (60.18%)
22330769	11548004 🛽	1 min ago	186	beaverbuild (D	<b>17,009,799</b> (47.25%)	35,999,965	1.124 Gwei	0.04548 ETH	0.019121 (29.59%)
22330768	11548003 🛛	1 min ago	214	beaverbuild (D	21,519,909 (59.84%)	35,964,845	1.097 Gwei	0.04709 ETH	0.023610 (33.39%)
22330767	11548002 🖸	1 min ago	244	Titan Builder	21,948,869 (60.97%)	36,000,000	1.067 Gwei	0.01889 ETH	0.023438 (55.37%)
22330766	11548001 🛽	2 mins ago	146	beaverbuild (D	<b>10,282,523</b> (28.56%)	36,000,000	1.128 Gwei	0.00775 ETH	0.011602 (59.95%)
22330765	11548000 🛯	2 mins ago	211	Titan Builder	<b>22,679,059</b> (63.00%)	35,999,931	1.092 Gwei	0.01958 ETH	0.024784 (55.85%)
22330764	11547999 🖸	2 mins ago	315	Titan Builder	<b>30,120,386</b> (83.75%)	35,964,811	1.007 Gwei	0.0271 ETH	0.030355 (52.82%)
22330763	11547998 🛯	2 mins ago	43	Lido: Execution Layer Rew	<b>2,326,986</b> (6.48%)	35,929,725	1.13 Gwei	0.00809 ETH	0.002631 (24.52%)
22330762	11547997 🖸	2 mins ago	274	Titan Builder	<b>25,964,257</b> (72.19%)	35,964,845	1.071 Gwei	0.03609 ETH	0.027818 (43.53%)
22330761	11547996 🛯	3 mins ago	216	beaverbuild (D	<b>24,057,554</b> (66.83%)	36,000,000	1.028 Gwei	0.04062 ETH	0.024735 (37.84%)
22330760	11547995 🖸	3 mins ago	165	Lido: Execution Layer Rew	<b>11,446,914</b> (31.80%)	36,000,000	1.077 Gwei	0.00408 ETH	<b>0.012330</b> (75.12%)

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few validators? [answer: yes, largely defeats the point of a blockchain protocol]

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few blockbuilders (but lots of validators)?

block-building might be an intrinsically specialized skill

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few validators? [answer: yes, largely defeats the point of a blockchain protocol]

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few blockbuilders (but lots of validators)?

- block-building might be an intrinsically specialized skill
- at least builders don't control consensus, right?
  - block proposer could always propose their own block if they prefer

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few validators? [answer: yes, largely defeats the point of a blockchain protocol]

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few blockbuilders (but lots of validators)?

- block-building might be an intrinsically specialized skill
- at least builders don't control consensus, right?
  - block proposer could always propose their own block if they prefer

One issue: censorship --- i.e., systematic exclusion of certain txs.

- e.g., for financial or legal/regulatory reasons

#### **Censorship-Resistance**

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few blockbuilders (but lots of validators)?

One issue: censorship --- i.e., systematic exclusion of certain txs.

Open question: how to mitigate censorship risks.

#### **Censorship-Resistance**

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few blockbuilders (but lots of validators)?

One issue: censorship --- i.e., systematic exclusion of certain txs.

Open question: how to mitigate censorship risks.

• idea #1: inclusion lists (IL) --- let validators designate txs whose inclusion is part of block validity (cf., forced inclusion in rollups)

## **Censorship-Resistance**

Question: big problem if a blockchain protocol has only a few blockbuilders (but lots of validators)?

One issue: censorship --- i.e., systematic exclusion of certain txs.

Open question: how to mitigate censorship risks.

- idea #1: inclusion lists (IL) --- let validators designate txs whose inclusion is part of block validity (cf., forced inclusion in rollups)
- idea #2: multiple concurrent proposers (MCP) --- take union of multiple validator block proposals → censoring requires large bribes to multiple validators [Fox/Pai/Resnick 23]

• consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus

- consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus
  - longest-chain consensus (detail: "longest" = "most amount of work")
  - proof-of-work sybil-resistance

- consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus
  - longest-chain consensus (detail: "longest" = "most amount of work")
  - proof-of-work sybil-resistance
    - pros: simple, scales well, consistent + live in synchrony w/majority honest hashrate

- consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus
  - longest-chain consensus (detail: "longest" = "most amount of work")
  - proof-of-work sybil-resistance
    - pros: simple, scales well, consistent + live in synchrony w/majority honest hashrate
    - cons: lose safety in partial synchrony, guarantees only probabilistic, large latency

- consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus
  - longest-chain consensus (detail: "longest" = "most amount of work")
  - proof-of-work sybil-resistance
    - pros: simple, scales well, consistent + live in synchrony w/majority honest hashrate
    - cons: lose safety in partial synchrony, guarantees only probabilistic, large latency
- execution layer: UTXOs (unspent tx outputs)

tx = inputs (previously created UTXOs) and outputs (new UTXO)

- consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus
  - longest-chain consensus (detail: "longest" = "most amount of work")
  - proof-of-work sybil-resistance
    - pros: simple, scales well, consistent + live in synchrony w/majority honest hashrate
    - cons: lose safety in partial synchrony, guarantees only probabilistic, large latency
- execution layer: UTXOs (unspent tx outputs)
  - tx = inputs (previously created UTXOs) and outputs (new UTXO)
  - user signatures = ECDSA or (post-Taproot) Schnorr

- consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus
  - longest-chain consensus (detail: "longest" = "most amount of work")
  - proof-of-work sybil-resistance
    - pros: simple, scales well, consistent + live in synchrony w/majority honest hashrate
    - cons: lose safety in partial synchrony, guarantees only probabilistic, large latency
- execution layer: UTXOs (unspent tx outputs)
  - tx = inputs (previously created UTXOs) and outputs (new UTXO)
  - user signatures = ECDSA or (post-Taproot) Schnorr
  - tx fee = first-price auction ("bid" = diff between value of inputs, outputs)

- consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus
  - longest-chain consensus (detail: "longest" = "most amount of work")
  - proof-of-work sybil-resistance
    - pros: simple, scales well, consistent + live in synchrony w/majority honest hashrate
    - cons: lose safety in partial synchrony, guarantees only probabilistic, large latency
- execution layer: UTXOs (unspent tx outputs)
  - tx = inputs (previously created UTXOs) and outputs (new UTXO)
  - user signatures = ECDSA or (post-Taproot) Schnorr
  - tx fee = first-price auction ("bid" = diff between value of inputs, outputs)
  - txs disseminated via public mempool (implemented via gossip protocol)

- consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus
  - longest-chain consensus (detail: "longest" = "most amount of work")
  - proof-of-work sybil-resistance
- execution layer: UTXO-based (UTXO = "unspent tx output")
  - tx = inputs (previously created UTXOs) and outputs (new UTXO)
  - user signatures = ECDSA or (post-Taproot) Schnorr
  - tx fee = first-price auction ("bid" = diff between value of inputs, outputs)
  - txs disseminated via public mempool (implemented via gossip protocol)
- light clients (commit to txs in block header via Merkle root)

- consensus layer: Nakamoto consensus
  - longest-chain consensus (detail: "longest" = "most amount of work")
  - proof-of-work sybil-resistance
- execution layer: UTXO-based (UTXO = "unspent tx output")
  - tx = inputs (previously created UTXOs) and outputs (new UTXO)
  - user signatures = ECDSA or (post-Taproot) Schnorr
  - tx fee = first-price auction ("bid" = diff between value of inputs, outputs)
  - txs disseminated via public mempool (implemented via gossip protocol)
- light clients (commit to txs in block header via Merkle root)
- misc. trivia/lore (blocksize wars, SegWit, etc.)

• consensus layer:

- consensus layer:
  - proof-of-stake sybil-resistance (1 validator = 32 ETH)

- consensus layer:
  - proof-of-stake sybil-resistance (1 validator = 32 ETH)
  - backbone = longest-chain-type consensus (view length = 12 seconds)

- consensus layer:
  - proof-of-stake sybil-resistance (1 validator = 32 ETH)
  - backbone = longest-chain-type consensus (view length = 12 seconds)
    - leader sequence chosen using a VRF (derived from BLS signatures)

- consensus layer:
  - proof-of-stake sybil-resistance (1 validator = 32 ETH)
  - backbone = longest-chain-type consensus (view length = 12 seconds)
    - leader sequence chosen using a VRF (derived from BLS signatures)
    - "LMD-GHOST" = idiosyncratic fork choice rule (not longest-chain)

- consensus layer:
  - proof-of-stake sybil-resistance (1 validator = 32 ETH)
  - backbone = longest-chain-type consensus (view length = 12 seconds)
    - leader sequence chosen using a VRF (derived from BLS signatures)
    - "LMD-GHOST" = idiosyncratic fork choice rule (not longest-chain)
  - "finality gadget" = "Casper"  $\approx$  Tendermint (but pipelined)

- consensus layer:
  - proof-of-stake sybil-resistance (1 validator = 32 ETH)
  - backbone = longest-chain-type consensus (view length = 12 seconds)
    - leader sequence chosen using a VRF (derived from BLS signatures)
    - "LMD-GHOST" = idiosyncratic fork choice rule (not longest-chain)
  - "finality gadget" = "Casper"  $\approx$  Tendermint (but pipelined)
    - effective view length = 32 slots = 6.4 minutes
      - need time for e.g. signature aggregation/verification for > 1M validators!

## Ethereum in a Nutshell (Consensus)

- consensus layer:
  - proof-of-stake sybil-resistance (1 validator = 32 ETH)
  - backbone = longest-chain-type consensus (view length = 12 seconds)
    - leader sequence chosen using a VRF (derived from BLS signatures)
    - "LMD-GHOST" = idiosyncratic fork choice rule (not longest-chain)
  - "finality gadget" = "Casper"  $\approx$  Tendermint (but pipelined)
    - effective view length = 32 slots = 6.4 minutes
      - need time for e.g. signature aggregation/verification for > 1M validators!
    - consistent + live in partial synchrony with 67% honest stake

## Ethereum in a Nutshell (Consensus)

- consensus layer:
  - proof-of-stake sybil-resistance (1 validator = 32 ETH)
  - backbone = longest-chain-type consensus (view length = 12 seconds)
    - leader sequence chosen using a VRF (derived from BLS signatures)
    - "LMD-GHOST" = idiosyncratic fork choice rule (not longest-chain)
  - "finality gadget" = "Casper"  $\approx$  Tendermint (but pipelined)
    - effective view length = 32 slots = 6.4 minutes
      - need time for e.g. signature aggregation/verification for > 1M validators!
    - consistent + live in partial synchrony with 67% honest stake
    - slashing for consistency, liveness violations

• execution layer: account-based state + EVM virtual machine

- execution layer: account-based state + EVM virtual machine
  - state = set of accounts

- execution layer: account-based state + EVM virtual machine
  - state = set of accounts
  - account = balance + (byte)code + data (+ nonce, to avoid replay attacks)

- execution layer: account-based state + EVM virtual machine
  - state = set of accounts
  - account = balance + (byte)code + data (+ nonce, to avoid replay attacks)
  - accounts organized in Merkle-Patricia tree ("state root" = root of MPT)

- execution layer: account-based state + EVM virtual machine
  - state = set of accounts
  - account = balance + (byte)code + data (+ nonce, to avoid replay attacks)
  - accounts organized in Merkle-Patricia tree ("state root" = root of MPT)
  - tx = ETH transfer or contract function call

- execution layer: account-based state + EVM virtual machine
  - state = set of accounts
  - account = balance + (byte)code + data (+ nonce, to avoid replay attacks)
  - accounts organized in Merkle-Patricia tree ("state root" = root of MPT)
  - tx = ETH transfer or contract function call
  - EVM used to execute (byte)code, modify blockchain state as needed

- execution layer: account-based state + EVM virtual machine
  - state = set of accounts
  - account = balance + (byte)code + data (+ nonce, to avoid replay attacks)
  - accounts organized in Merkle-Patricia tree ("state root" = root of MPT)
  - tx = ETH transfer or contract function call
  - EVM used to execute (byte)code, modify blockchain state as needed
  - computation measured (line-by-line of bytecode) in "gas"

- execution layer: account-based state + EVM virtual machine
  - state = set of accounts
  - account = balance + (byte)code + data (+ nonce, to avoid replay attacks)
  - accounts organized in Merkle-Patricia tree ("state root" = root of MPT)
  - tx = ETH transfer or contract function call
  - EVM used to execute (byte)code, modify blockchain state as needed
  - computation measured (line-by-line of bytecode) in "gas"
  - tx fees = EIP-1559 (protocol-computed base fee (burned) + priority fees)

- execution layer: account-based state + EVM virtual machine
  - state = set of accounts
  - account = balance + (byte)code + data (+ nonce, to avoid replay attacks)
  - accounts organized in Merkle-Patricia tree ("state root" = root of MPT)
  - tx = ETH transfer or contract function call
  - EVM used to execute (byte)code, modify blockchain state as needed
  - computation measured (line-by-line of bytecode) in "gas"
  - tx fees = EIP-1559 (protocol-computed base fee (burned) + priority fees)
  - tx dissemination via public mempool (gossipsub) or sent directly (as private order flow) to searchers/builders

• scaling: "rollup-centric roadmap"

- scaling: "rollup-centric roadmap"
  - use L1 (i.e., Ethereum) for DA (i.e., data availability of rollup txs)
    - anyone can run full node for rollup, e.g. detect bogus state roots
    - post EIP-4844: rollup tx descriptions in "blobs" (expire after 18 days), KZG commitments to blobs archived

- scaling: "rollup-centric roadmap"
  - use L1 (i.e., Ethereum) for DA (i.e., data availability of rollup txs)
    - anyone can run full node for rollup, e.g. detect bogus state roots
    - post EIP-4844: rollup tx descriptions in "blobs" (expire after 18 days), KZG commitments to blobs archived
  - key challenge: state root verification (SRV) problem

- scaling: "rollup-centric roadmap"
  - use L1 (i.e., Ethereum) for DA (i.e., data availability of rollup txs)
    - anyone can run full node for rollup, e.g. detect bogus state roots
    - post EIP-4844: rollup tx descriptions in "blobs" (expire after 18 days), KZG commitments to blobs archived
  - key challenge: state root verification (SRV) problem
  - optimistic rollups: innocent until proven guilty by challenger who wins a dispute-resolution game ("fault proofs") (→ sequencer's stake is slashed)
    - L1 re-executes a single line of bytecode to determine the winner

- scaling: "rollup-centric roadmap"
  - use L1 (i.e., Ethereum) for DA (i.e., data availability of rollup txs)
    - anyone can run full node for rollup, e.g. detect bogus state roots
    - post EIP-4844: rollup tx descriptions in "blobs" (expire after 18 days), KZG commitments to blobs archived
  - key challenge: state root verification (SRV) problem
  - optimistic rollups: innocent until proven guilty by challenger who wins a dispute-resolution game ("fault proofs") (→ sequencer's stake is slashed)
    - L1 re-executes a single line of bytecode to determine the winner
  - validity rollups: guilty until proven innocent with a SNARK for SRV
    - L1 verifies SNARK directly

### Ethereum: Looking Ahead

Challenge: scale better (higher throughput, lower latency).

hardest part = scaling execution

### Ethereum: Looking Ahead

Challenge: scale better (higher throughput, lower latency).

hardest part = scaling execution

Approach #1: increase capacity to support rollups.

- e.g., allow more blobs per block for additional rollup DA

### Ethereum: Looking Ahead

Challenge: scale better (higher throughput, lower latency).

hardest part = scaling execution

Approach #1: increase capacity to support rollups.

- e.g., allow more blobs per block for additional rollup DA

Approach #2: directly scale the core Ethereum protocol.

- e.g., 100x throughput (1.8 billion gas/block), lower latency
- "preconfirmations" for sub-second latency (even with > 1M validators)
- see e.g. Justin Drake's CBER seminar on May 8th

One approach: "SNARK-ify everything."

 $- \approx$  turns Ethereum into a validity rollup of itself

One approach: "SNARK-ify everything."

- $\approx$  turns Ethereum into a validity rollup of itself
- validators outsource execution to builders (≈ rollup sequencers)

One approach: "SNARK-ify everything."

- $\approx$  turns Ethereum into a validity rollup of itself
- validators outsource execution to builders (≈ rollup sequencers)
- builders include (L1) tx data (in blobs) + SNARK proof in block
  - perhaps collaborating with 3<sup>rd</sup>-party provers to do this quickly

#### One approach: "SNARK-ify everything."

- $\approx$  turns Ethereum into a validity rollup of itself
- validators outsource execution to builders (≈ rollup sequencers)
- builders include (L1) tx data (in blobs) + SNARK proof in block
  - perhaps collaborating with 3<sup>rd</sup>-party provers to do this quickly
  - Ethereum validators now effectively become stateless
    - don't need blockchain state to verify block validity (just check SNARK)
    - like stateless clients, but still with consensus voting power

One approach: "SNARK-ify everything."

- validators outsource execution to builders ( $\approx$  rollup sequencers)
- builders include (L1) tx data (in blobs) + SNARK proof in block

One approach: "SNARK-ify everything."

- validators outsource execution to builders ( $\approx$  rollup sequencers)
- builders include (L1) tx data (in blobs) + SNARK proof in block

- 1. Which type(s) of SNARKs should be accepted?
  - SNARK verification now enshrined in core protocol, not a smart contract

One approach: "SNARK-ify everything."

- validators outsource execution to builders ( $\approx$  rollup sequencers)
- builders include (L1) tx data (in blobs) + SNARK proof in block

- 1. Which type(s) of SNARKs should be accepted?
  - SNARK verification now enshrined in core protocol, not a smart contract
- 2. Redesign the EVM to make SNARK proving/verification easier?
  - e.g., recent discussion around moving from EVM to RISC V

One approach: "SNARK-ify everything."

- validators outsource execution to builders ( $\approx$  rollup sequencers)
- builders include (L1) tx data (in blobs) + SNARK proof in block

- 1. Which type(s) of SNARKs should be accepted?
  - SNARK verification now enshrined in core protocol, not a smart contract
- 2. Redesign the EVM to make SNARK proving/verification easier?
  - e.g., recent discussion around moving from EVM to RISC V
- 3. Will SNARK generation ever be fast enough for this vision?

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

• buzzword: "zk co-processors"

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

buzzword: "zk co-processors"

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

buzzword: "zk co-processors"

Example: ML inference.

• commitment z to a (possibly large) model posted on-chain

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

• buzzword: "zk co-processors"

- commitment z to a (possibly large) model posted on-chain
- for query x and alleged output y, SNARK asserts existence of model M with h(M) = z and M(x) = y

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

• buzzword: "zk co-processors"

- commitment z to a (possibly large) model posted on-chain
- for query x and alleged output y, SNARK asserts existence of model M with h(M) = z and M(x) = y
- upshot: results of complex inference queries can be verifiably posted on-chain (no trust required)

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

- commitment z to a (possibly large) model posted on-chain
- for query x and alleged output y, SNARK asserts existence of model M with h(M) = z and M(x) = y
- or even ML training:

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

- commitment z to a (possibly large) model posted on-chain
- for query x and alleged output y, SNARK asserts existence of model M with h(M) = z and M(x) = y
- or even ML training: w.r.t. on-chain commitment w to some data set and commitment z to alleged training output, SNARK asserts existence of D and M s.t. (i) h(D) = w; (ii) h(M) = z;

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

- commitment z to a (possibly large) model posted on-chain
- for query x and alleged output y, SNARK asserts existence of model M with h(M) = z and M(x) = y
- or even ML training: w.r.t. on-chain commitment w to some data set and commitment z to alleged training output, SNARK asserts existence of D and M s.t. (i) h(D) = w; (ii) h(M) = z; and (iii) training a model (with an agreed-upon algorithm) with training data D results in the model M

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

Example: ML inference (and maybe even ML training).

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

Example: ML inference (and maybe even ML training).

- TLS: how two parties can communicate securely over Internet
  - e.g. client logging into a Web site, performs operations on its account
  - alas, servers do not generally sign their messages

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

Example: ML inference (and maybe even ML training).

- TLS: how two parties can communicate securely over Internet
  - e.g. client logging into a Web site, performs operations on its account
  - alas, servers do not generally sign their messages
- zkTLS: proving results of such a secure communication to a third party (without e.g. leaking your login password) 74

Note: SNARKs can be used to prove correctness of *any* (NP) computation, not just state root verification.

Example: ML inference (and maybe even ML training).

- TLS: how two parties can communicate securely over Internet
- zkTLS: proving results of such a secure communication to a third party (without e.g. leaking your login password)
  - one application: getting Web2 data on-chain in verifiable way

# Epilogue

Benefits of learning a mature field:

- agreed-upon models and definitions
- agreement on the most important open problems
- agreement on what constitutes a "solution" or "progress"
- shared language and knowledge base
- comprehensive textbooks, MOOCs, etc.

## Epilogue

Benefits Challenges of learning a mature field about blockchains:

- agreed-upon models and definitions
- agreement on the most important open problems
- agreement on what constitutes a "solution" or "progress"
- shared language and knowledge base
- comprehensive textbooks, MOOCs, etc.

## Epilogue

Benefits Challenges of learning a mature field about blockchains:

- agreed-upon models and definitions
- agreement on the most important open problems
- agreement on what constitutes a "solution" or "progress"
- shared language and knowledge base
- comprehensive textbooks, MOOCs, etc.

**Opportunity:** get in on the ground floor, shape the technology!

# Upcoming Conferences in NYC

- May 12-13 @ Columbia: TLDR (The Latest in DeFi Research)
- May 19-23 in NYC: Accelerate (Solana)
- June 24-26 in Brooklyn: Permissionless IV
- August 4-6 @ Berkeley: Science of Blockchains Conference (SBC)
- December @ Columbia: Columbia Cryptoeconomics Workshop
- etc.

### **THANKS!**