

Scriptless Scripts

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Mimblewimble and Scriptless Scripts

- Mimblewimble, proposed in 2016 by Tom Elvis Jedusor
- No scripts, only signatures.
- “What script support is possible? We would need to translate script operations into some sort of discrete logarithm information.”

Not Just Mimblewimble

- Bitcoin (and Ethereum, etc.) uses a scripting language to describe smart contracts and enforce their execution.
- These scripts must be downloaded, parsed, validated by all full nodes on the network. Can't be compressed or aggregated.
- The details of the script are visible forever, compromising privacy and fungibility.
- With scriptless scripts, the only visible things are public keys (i.e. uniformly random curvepoints) and digital signatures.

Adaptor Signatures

- In a Schnorr multisignature, parties first exchange “public nonces” then exchange “partial signatures”.
- Partial signatures are objects that, when added to other partial signatures, produce total signatures. This property is publicly verifiable.
- You can also make objects that, when added to arbitrary-but-precommitted values, produce total or partial signatures. These are [adaptor signatures](#).
- With an adaptor signature, when you learn the partial signature you also learn the precommitted value, and vice-versa.

Example: Atomic (Cross-chain) Swaps

- Suppose Alice wants to trade 10 A -coins for 5 of Bob's B -coins.
- On their respective chains, each moves the coins to outputs that can only be spent by a 2-of-2 multisignature with both Alice and Bob.
- They do sign the multisignature protocols in parallel, except that in both cases Bob gives Alice adaptor signatures using a commitment T to a secret value t .
- Bob replaces one of the signatures (s, R) with $(s + t, R)$ and publishes it, to take his coins. Alice sees this, learns t , then does the same thing on the other chain to take her coins.

Example: Blind Swaps (Nick 2017)

- Suppose now that Alice is a mixing service who receives coins and sends coins, but does not want to be able to link sends to receives.
- She can precommit to a *blind signature* sending coins to a user Bob, and give an adaptor signature to this blind signature.
- Similar to the atomic swap, Bob sends Alice coins that can only be redeemed by her revealing the corresponding real signature.

<https://github.com/jonasnick/scriptless-scripts/blob/blind-swaps/md/partially-blind-swap.md>

Example: zk-Contingent Payments (Maxwell 2011)

- Suppose now that Alice is a computational service who wants to sell the solution to some hard problem.
- She can make a commitment T to a value t , and provide a *zero-knowledge proof* that t is the encryption key to a solution of the problem. (Also she provides the encrypted solution.)
- She then sends an adaptor signature to T to Bob, for a signature that would redeem coins jointly owned by her and Bob. Bob can now sign.

Features of Adaptor Signatures

- By attaching auxiliary proofs to T to ensure t is some necessary data for a separate protocol, arbitrary steps of arbitrary protocols can be made equivalent to signature production.
- In particular, by using the same T in multiple adaptor signatures it is possible to make arbitrary sets of signatures atomic with other arbitrary sets, enabling multi-hop payment channels.
- You can re-blind commitments between hops while retaining the atomicity, for improved privacy.

Features of Adaptor Signatures

- After a signature hits the chain, anyone can make up a commitment T and compute a corresponding “adaptor signature” for it, so such schemes are *deniable*.
- Unlike hash-preimages, the secret t is revealed only to a party in possession of an adaptor signature, who can efficiently prove knowledge of it. This gives a *transferrable proof* that a protocol (e.g. a Lightning invoice) was completed correctly.
- Existing multisignature outputs can be used with adaptor signatures, no need to precommit to a specific protocol.

- Lightning with scriptless scripts (AJ Towns and others, lightning-dev 2018)
- ECDSA rather than Schnorr (Moreno-Sanchez, Kate 2018)

Thank You

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