**Quantum Algorithms and its Significance**

In [quantum computing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_computing), a quantum algorithm is an [algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algorithm) which runs on a realistic model of [quantum computation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_computation), the most commonly used model being the [quantum circuit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_circuit) model of computation.

 A classical (or non-quantum) algorithm is a finite sequence of instructions, or a step-by-step procedure for solving a problem, where each step or instruction can be performed on a classical [computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer).

Similarly, a quantum algorithm is a step-by-step procedure, where each of the steps can be performed on a [quantum computer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_computer). Although all classical algorithms can also be performed on a quantum computer, the term quantum algorithm is usually used for those algorithms which seem inherently quantum, or use some essential feature of quantum computation such as [quantum superposition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_superposition) or [quantum entanglement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_entanglement).

What makes quantum algorithms interesting is that they might be able to solve some problems faster than classical algorithms because the quantum superposition and quantum entanglement that quantum algorithms exploit probably cannot be efficiently simulated on classical computers.

The best-known algorithms are [Shor's algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shor%27s_algorithm) for factoring and [Grover's algorithm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grover%27s_algorithm) for searching an unstructured database or an unordered list. Shor's algorithms runs much (almost exponentially) faster than the best-known classical algorithm for factoring, the [general number field sieve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_number_field_sieve). Grover's algorithm runs quadratically faster than the best possible classical algorithm for the same task, a [linear search](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_search).

The significance of quantum algorithms goes beyond these specific examples. Quantum algorithms have the potential to revolutionize various fields, such as cryptography, optimization, drug discovery, materials science, and artificial intelligence. However, it's important to note that quantum computers are still in their early stages of development, and building large-scale, error-corrected quantum computers is a significant technological challenge. Nonetheless, researchers and organizations are actively working on advancing quantum computing and exploring the potential of quantum algorithms.

In the following blogs we will cover the following quantum algorithms:

* Deutsch algorithm and Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm.
* Superdense coding
* Quantum Teleportation
* Grover search algorithm
* Quantum amplitude estimation technique
* Quantum Fourier Transform
* VQE algorithm
* HHL algorithm
* Quantum phase estimation
* Shor's algorithm