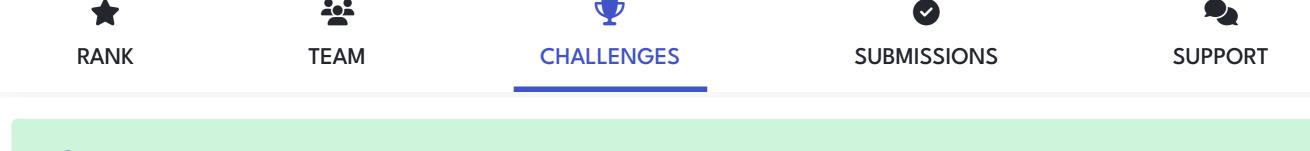
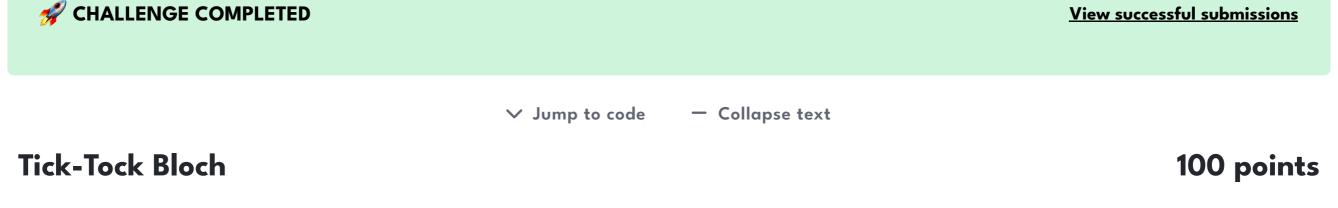
HOME EVENTS CODING CHALLENGES **CRISTIAN EMILIANO** PRIZES JOB BOARD CODING METASTORY HACKATHON FAQ

QHack

Quantum Coding Challenges





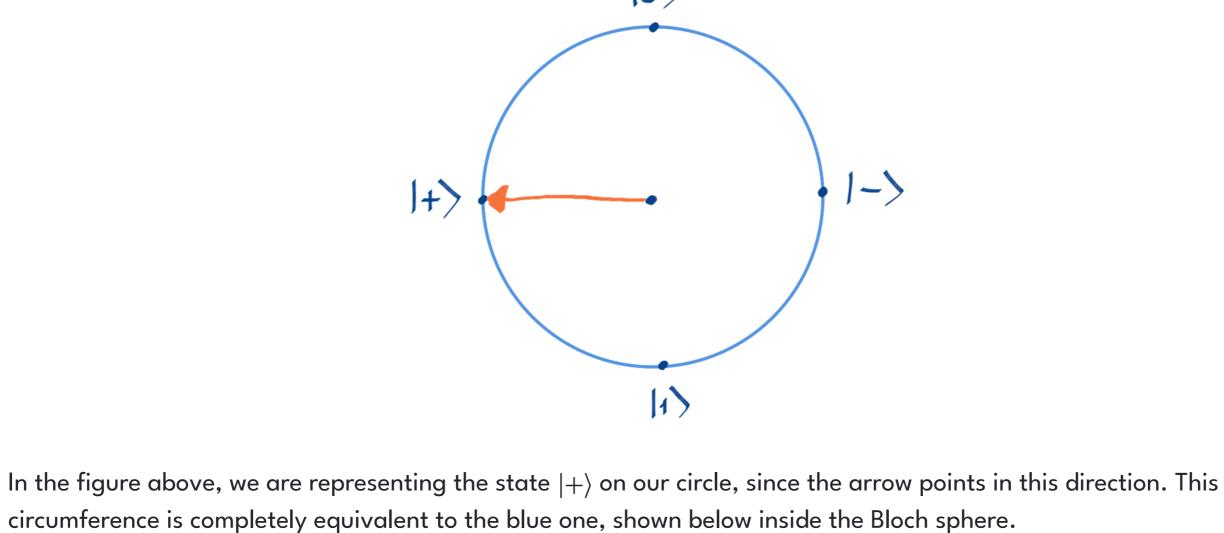
Zenda and Reece work at a firm, Trine's Designs, that uses quantum devices for very silly things. Their job as physicists

Backstory

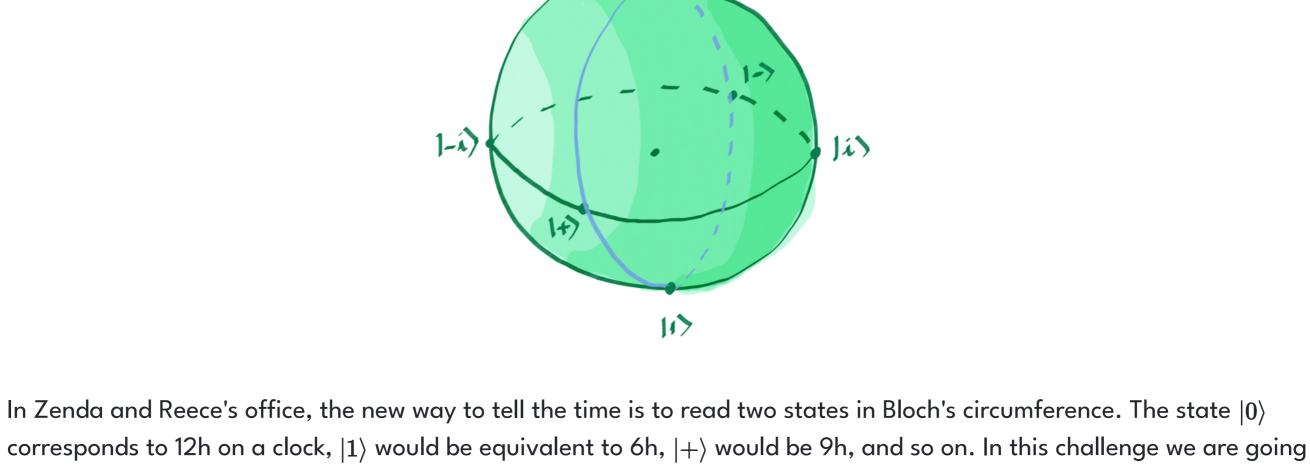
is fun, since they get to program and fix quantum devices of all sorts, such as clocks, coffee machines, and lazy-worker detectors. The office has purchased a new quantum clock. To tell time, one has to read quantum states. They'd better get used to it, or they'll be late for their meetings! The clock and the Bloch circumference

The Bloch sphere is the most widespread representation of a qubit. However, if we only consider states whose

amplitudes are real, you could represent what we will call the Bloch circumference. 10)

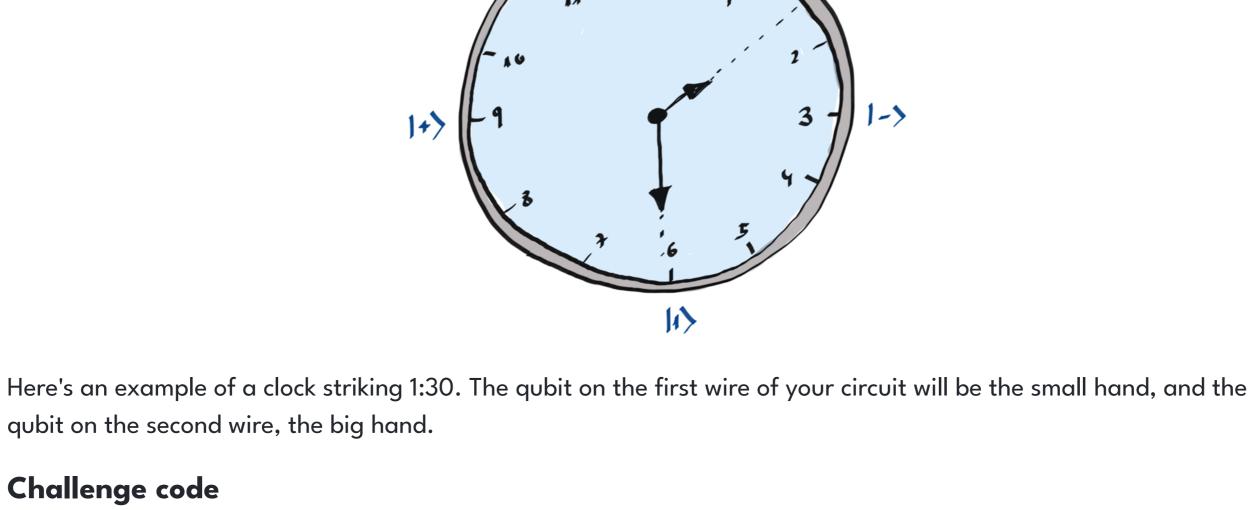


10>



the time of the day as the input and you will have to generate the quantum states equivalent to such time. 10>

to work with 2 qubits. The first one corresponds to the hour hand and the second one to the minutes. You will be given



You must complete the time function that will take the hour and minutes as an argument and generate the two-qubit state associated to the indicated time.

Input The input will be two integers. The one corresponding to the hours will take values from 1 to 12 and the one

import pennylane.numpy as np

else:

Copy all

print("Correct!")

Challenge code

corresponding to the minutes will range from 0 to 59. Output

The output will be the vector of probabilities of the two-qubit state, measured in the computational basis. You are only asked to complete the gates, we'll handle the rest. Good luck!

Code import json import pennylane as qml

? Help

```
dev = qml.device("default.qubit", wires=["hour", "minute"])
 5
 6 @qml.qnode(dev)
 7 √ def time(hour, minute):
         """Generates the quantum state associated with the time passed as argument.
 9
10
         Args:
11
             hour (int): Hour associated with the requested time
12
             minute (int): Minutes associated with the requested time
13
         Returns:
14
             (numpy.tensor): Probabilities associated with the state created.
15
16
         # Put your code here #
17
         return qml.probs(wires=["hour", "minute"])
18
19
   # These functions are responsible for testing the solution.
                                                                                                                  21 def run(test_case_input: str) -> str:
22
23
24
25
26 ×
        hour, minute = json.loads(test_case_input)
        state = [float(x) for x in time(hour, minute)]
         return str(state)
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
    def check(solution_output, expected_output: str) -> None:
        solution_output = json.loads(solution_output)
        expected_output = json.loads(expected_output)
         assert np.allclose(
             solution_output, expected_output, atol=0.1
         ), "The solution does not seem to be correct."
35 test_cases = [['[12, 0]', '[1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]'], ['[1, 30]', '[0.0, 0.85355339, 0.0, 1.46446609e-01 🖨 🗗
for i, (input_, expected_output) in enumerate(test_cases):
                                                                                                                  ٠
        print(f"Running test case {i} with input '{input_}'...")
38
39 <sub>v</sub>
40
        try:
41
42 ×
43
44
45 ×
46 ×
47
48
49 ×
             output = run(input_)
        except Exception as exc:
             print(f"Runtime Error. {exc}")
         else:
             if message := check(output, expected_output):
50
```

print(f"Wrong Answer. Have: '{output}'. Want: '{expected_output}'.")

Open Notebook

Reset

Submit