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## Grover's Algorithm:

**Problem:** The classical problem of searching an unsorted database with  $N$  items typically requires  $O(N)$  queries. Grover's algorithm aims to perform this search with only  $O(N^{0.5})$  queries, providing a quadratic speedup.

**Quantum Oracle:** Grover's algorithm uses a quantum oracle, which is a black box function that marks the desired solution(s). The oracle reflects the input states corresponding to the marked solution(s) about the average state.

**Amplitude Amplification:** The core of Grover's algorithm is amplitude amplification, a technique that increases the amplitude of the marked states and decreases the amplitude of the unmarked states. This amplification process is performed iteratively to enhance the probability of measuring a marked state.

```
1 from qiskit_ibm_provider import IBMProvider
2
3 provider = IBMProvider(token='f55702335547d565b44eb80fd6708f3b82b4d0147236062')
4
5 active_account = provider.active_account()
6
7 print("Active Account Details:")
8
9 print(active_account)
```

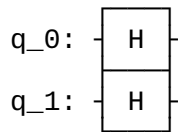
```
<ipython-input-2-76aa4e895954>:1: DeprecationWarning: The package qiskit_ibm_provider
from qiskit_ibm_provider import IBMProvider
Active Account Details:
{'channel': 'ibm_quantum', 'token': 'f55702335547d565b44eb80fd6708f3b82b4d0147236062'}
```

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import numpy as np
3 import math
4 from qiskit import transpile
5 from qiskit import QuantumCircuit, ClassicalRegister, QuantumRegister
6 import qiskit_aer
7 from qiskit.visualization import plot_histogram
```

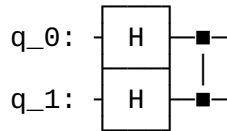
```
1 n = 2
2 grover_circuit = QuantumCircuit(n)
```

```
1 def initialize_s(qc, qubits):
2     for q in qubits:
3         qc.h(q)
4     return qc
```

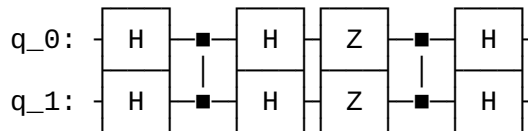
```
1 grover_circuit = initialize_s(grover_circuit, [0,1])
2 grover_circuit.draw(output='text',style='bw')
```



```
1 grover_circuit.cz(0,1)
2 grover_circuit.draw(output='text',style='bw')
```



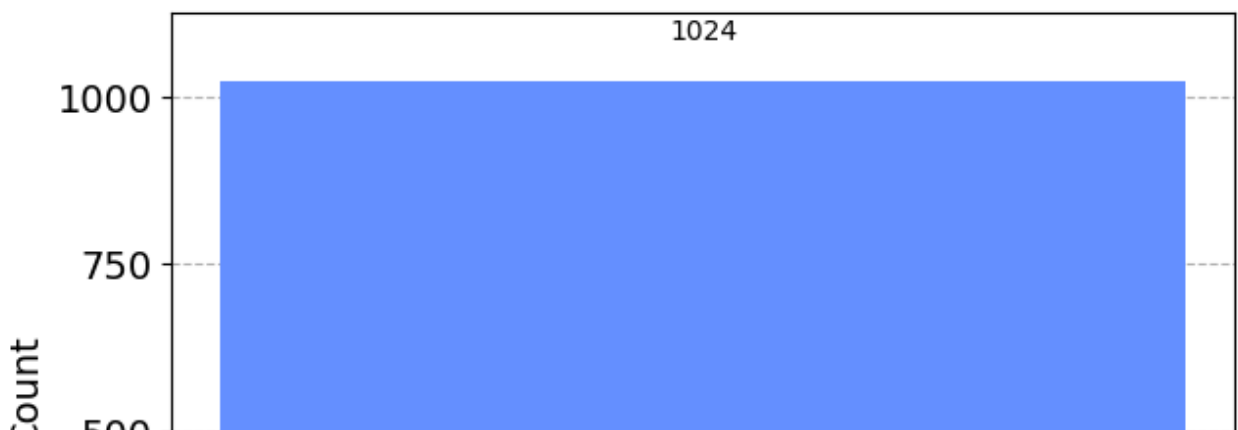
```
1 grover_circuit.h([0,1])
2 grover_circuit.z([0,1])
3 grover_circuit.cz(0,1)
4 grover_circuit.h([0,1])
5 grover_circuit.draw(output='text',style='bw')
```

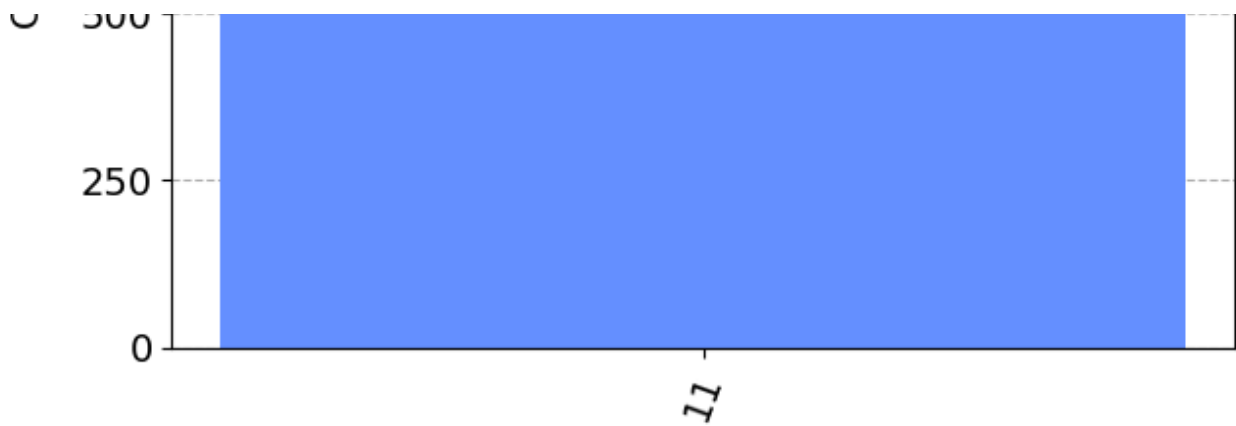


```
1 sv_sim = qiskit_aer.Aer.get_backend('statevector_simulator')
2 result = sv_sim.run(grover_circuit).result()
3 statevec = result.get_statevector()
4 from qiskit.visualization import array_to_latex
5 array_to_latex(statevec, prefix="|\\psi\\rangle =")
```

$$|\psi\rangle = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$$

```
1 grover_circuit.measure_all()
2 qasm_sim = qiskit_aer.Aer.get_backend('qasm_simulator')
3 result = qasm_sim.run(grover_circuit).result()
4 counts = result.get_counts()
5 plot_histogram(counts)
```





1 Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

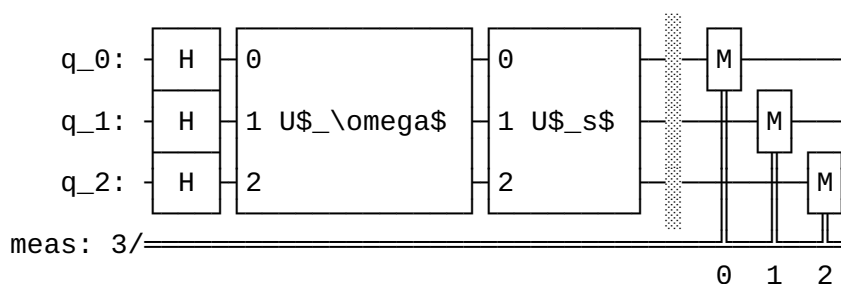
```

1 qc = QuantumCircuit(3)
2 qc.cz(0, 2)
3 qc.cz(1, 2)
4 oracle_ex3 = qc.to_gate()
5 oracle_ex3.name = "U$_\omega$"

1 def diffuser(nqubits):
2     qc = QuantumCircuit(nqubits)
3     for qubit in range(nqubits):
4         qc.h(qubit)
5     for qubit in range(nqubits):
6         qc.x(qubit)
7     qc.h(nqubits-1)
8     qc.mcx(list(range(nqubits-1)), nqubits-1)
9     qc.h(nqubits-1)
10    for qubit in range(nqubits):
11        qc.x(qubit)
12    for qubit in range(nqubits):
13        qc.h(qubit)
14    U_s = qc.to_gate()
15    U_s.name = "U$_s$"
16    return U_s

1 n = 3
2 grover_circuit = QuantumCircuit(n)
3 grover_circuit = initialize_s(grover_circuit, [0,1,2])
4 grover_circuit.append(oracle_ex3, [0,1,2])
5 grover_circuit.append(diffuser(n), [0,1,2])
6 grover_circuit.measure_all()
7 grover_circuit.draw(output='text',style='bw')

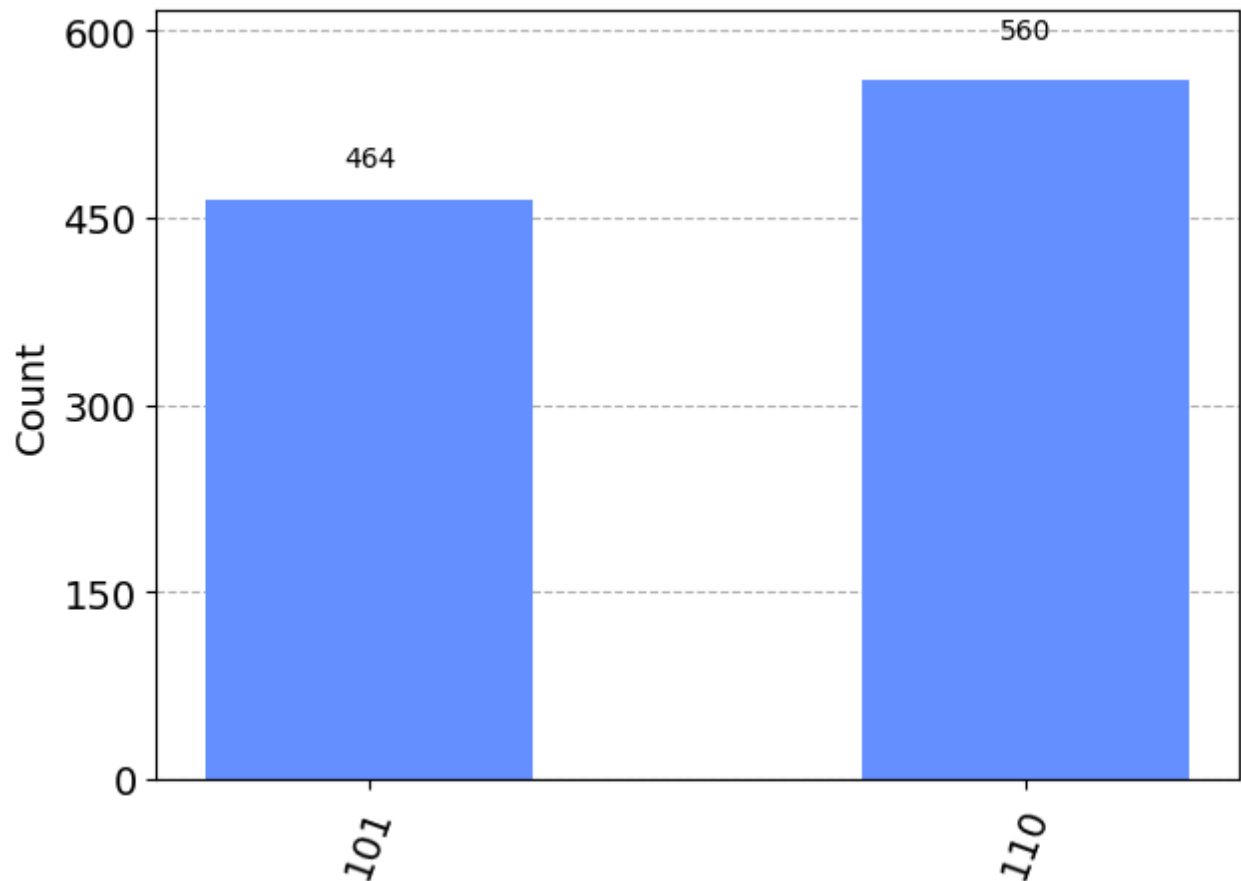
```



```

1 qasm_sim = qiskit_aer.Aer.get_backend('qasm_simulator')
2 transpiled_grover_circuit = transpile(grover_circuit, qasm_sim)
3 results = qasm_sim.run(transpiled_grover_circuit).result()
4 counts = results.get_counts()
5 plot_histogram(counts)

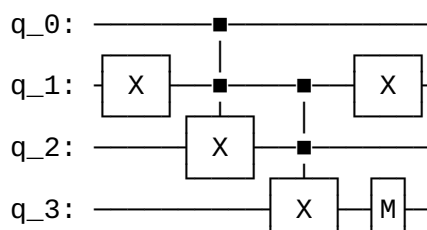
```



```

1 # oracle for '101':
2 from qiskit import QuantumRegister, ClassicalRegister, QuantumCircuit
3 from numpy import pi
4
5 qreg_q = QuantumRegister(4, 'q')
6 creg_c = ClassicalRegister(4, 'c')
7 circuit = QuantumCircuit(qreg_q, creg_c)
8
9 circuit.x(qreg_q[1])
10 circuit.ccx(qreg_q[0], qreg_q[1], qreg_q[2])
11 circuit.ccx(qreg_q[1], qreg_q[2], qreg_q[3])
12 circuit.x(qreg_q[1])
13 circuit.measure(qreg_q[3], creg_c[3])
14 circuit.draw(output='text', style='bw')

```



$$c: 4/\overline{\overline{\quad\quad\quad}} \quad \overline{\quad\quad\quad} \quad \overline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

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