

Q# 0.10 Language Quick Reference

Primitive Types	
64-bit integers	Int
Double-precision floats	Double
Booleans	Bool e.g.: true or false
Qubits	Qubit
Pauli basis	Pauli e.g.: PauliI, PauliX, PauliY, or PauliZ
Measurement results	Result e.g.: Zero or One
Sequences of integers	Range e.g.: 1..10 or 5..-1..0
Strings	String
"Return no information" type	Unit e.g.: ()

Derived Types	
Arrays	<i>elementType</i> []
Tuples	( <i>type0</i> , <i>type1</i> , ...) e.g.: (Int, Qubit)
Functions	<i>input</i> -> <i>output</i> e.g.: ArcCos : (Double) -> Double
Operations	<i>input</i> => <i>output variants</i> e.g.: H : (Qubit => Unit : Adj + Ctl)

User-Defined Types	
Declare UDT with anonymous items	<code>UDTName Name = (Type, Type);</code> e.g.: <code>newtype Complex = (Double, Double);</code>
Declare UDT with named items	<code>newtype Name = (Name1: Type, Name2: Type);</code> e.g.: <code>newtype Complex = (Re : Double, Im : Double);</code>
Advantage of named items	Access directly via the access operator :: e.g.: <code>function Addition (c1 : Complex, c2 : Complex) : Complex</code> <code>return Complex(c1::Re + c2::Re, c1::Im + c2::Im);</code>
nested UDT	<code>newtype UDTName = (type, (Name2 : type, type));</code> e.g.: <code>newtype Nested = (Double, (ItemName : Int, String));</code>
Unwrap operator !	Used for unnamed newtypes
Unwrap operator usage	<code>newtype WrapInt = Int;</code> <code>newtype TwoWrapInt = WrapInt;</code> <code>let x = TwoWrapInt(WrapInt(6));</code> <code>let y = x!;</code> <code>y is WrapInt(6).</code> <code>let z = x!!;</code> <code>z is 6.</code> <code>let c = x!! + 5;</code> <code>c is 11.</code>
Update-and-reassign	<code>newtype Complex = (Re : Double);</code> <code>function AddAll (reals : Double[]) : Complex[] {</code> <code>mutable res = Complex(0.);</code> <code>for (r in reals) {</code> <code>set res w/= Re &lt;- res::Re + r; //</code> <code>update-and-reassign statement</code> <code>}</code> <code>return res;</code> <code>}</code>

Functions and Operations	
Define function (classical routine)	<code>function Name(in0 : type0, ...) : returnType {</code> <code>// function body</code> <code>}</code>
Define operation (quantum routine)	<code>operation Name(in0 : type0, ...) : returnType {</code> <code>body { ... }</code> <code>adjoint { ... }</code> <code>controlled { ... }</code> <code>adjoint controlled { ... }</code> <code>}</code>
Call adjoint operation	<code>Adjoint Name(parameters)</code>
Call controlled operation	<code>Controlled Name(controlQubits, parameters)</code>
Call automatically adjoint and controlled operation	<code>operation PrepareEntangledPair(here: Qubit, there : Qubit) : Unit is</code> <code>Adj+Ctl</code> <code>body { ... }</code>

Symbols and Variables	
Declare immutable symbol	<code>let name = value</code>
Declare mutable symbol (variable)	<code>mutable name = initialValue</code>
Update mutable symbol (variable)	<code>set name = newValue</code>
Apply-and-Reassign	<code>set name operator = expression</code> e.g.: <code>mutable counter = 0;</code> <code>set counter += someValue;</code>

Arrays	
Allocation	<code>mutable name = new Type[length]</code>
Length	<code>Length(name)</code>
k-th element	<code>name[k]</code> NB: indices are 0-based
Array literal	<code>[value0, value1, ...]</code> e.g.: <code>[true, false, true]</code>
Slicing (subarray)	<code>name[start...end]</code> <code>let arr = [1,2,3,4,5,6];</code> <code>let slice1 = arr[3...];</code> <code>slice1 is [4,5,6];</code>
<code>name[...end]</code>	<code>let arr = [1,2,3,4,5,6];</code> <code>let slice3 = arr[...2];</code> <code>slice3 is [1,2,3];</code>
<code>name[...index...]</code>	<code>let arr = [1,2,3,4,5,6];</code> <code>let slice5 = arr[...2...];</code> <code>slice5 is [1,3,5];</code>
<code>name[...-index...]</code>	<code>let arr = [1,2,3,4,5,6];</code> <code>let slice9 = arr[...-1...];</code> <code>slice9 is [6,5,4,3,2,1];</code>

Control Flow	
For loop	<code>for (index in range) {</code> <code>// Use integer index</code> <code>}</code> e.g.: <code>for (i in 0..N-1) { ... }</code>
While loop	<code>while ( ... )</code> <code>...</code>
Iterate over an array	<code>for (val in array) {</code> <code>// Use value val</code> <code>}</code> e.g.: <code>for (q in register) { ... }</code>
Repeat-until-success loop	<code>repeat { ... }</code> <code>until (condition)</code> <code>fixup { ... }</code>
Conditional statement	<code>if (cond1) { ... }</code> <code>elif (cond2) { ... }</code> <code>else { ... }</code>
Ternary operator	<code>condition ? caseTrue   caseFalse</code>
Return a value	<code>return value</code>
Stop with an error	<code>fail "Error message"</code>

Conjugations	
Apply ... Within	operation <i>Name(in0 : type0, ...)</i> : <i>returnType</i> { within { ... } apply { ... } }
	i.e.      withinBlock - applyBlock - Adjoint withinBlock sequence

Debugging	
Print a string	Message("Hello Quantum!")
Print an interpolated string	Message(\$"Value = {val}")
Assert that a qubit is in  0> or  1> state	AssertQubit(Zero, <i>oneQubit</i> )
Print amplitudes of wave function	DumpMachine("dump.txt")

Qubit Allocation	
Allocate qubits	using ( <i>reg</i> = Qubit[ <i>length</i> ]) { // Qubits in <i>reg</i> start in  0>. ... // Qubits must be returned to  0>. }
Allocate one qubit	using ( <i>one</i> = Qubit()) { ... }
Allocate multiple qubits	using ( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , .... ) = (Qubit[N], Qubit(), ... ), where N is a arbitrary number of qubits

Measurements	
Measure qubit in Pauli Z basis	M( <i>oneQubit</i> ) yields a Result (Zero or One)
Reset qubit to  0>	Reset( <i>oneQubit</i> )
Reset an array of qubits to  0..0>	ResetAll( <i>register</i> )

Basic Gates	
Pauli gates	X( <i>qubit</i> ) :  0> $\mapsto$  1>,  1> $\mapsto$  0> Y( <i>qubit</i> ) :  0> $\mapsto i$  1>,  1> $\mapsto -i$  0> Z( <i>qubit</i> ) :  0> $\mapsto$  0>,  1> $\mapsto -$  1>
Hadamard	H( <i>qubit</i> ) :  0> $\mapsto$  +> = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}( 0\rangle +  1\rangle)$ ,  1> $\mapsto$  -> = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}( 0\rangle -  1\rangle)$
Controlled-NOT	CNOT( <i>controlQubit</i> , <i>targetQubit</i> )  00> $\mapsto$  00>,  01> $\mapsto$  01>,  10> $\mapsto$  11>,  11> $\mapsto$  10>
Apply several gates (Bell pair example)	H( <i>qubit1</i> ); CNOT( <i>qubit1</i> , <i>qubit2</i> );

## Resources

Documentation	
Quantum Development Kit	<a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/quantum">https://docs.microsoft.com/quantum</a>
Q# Language Reference	<a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/quantum/language/">https://docs.microsoft.com/quantum/language/</a>
Q# Library Reference	<a href="https://docs.microsoft.com/qsharp/api">https://docs.microsoft.com/qsharp/api</a>

Q# Code Repositories	
QDK Samples	<a href="https://github.com/Microsoft/Quantum">https://github.com/Microsoft/Quantum</a>
QDK Libraries	<a href="https://github.com/Microsoft/QuantumLibraries">https://github.com/Microsoft/QuantumLibraries</a>
Quantum Katas (tutorials)	<a href="https://github.com/Microsoft/QuantumKatas">https://github.com/Microsoft/QuantumKatas</a>

Command Line Basics	
Change directory	cd <i>dirname</i>
Go to home	cd ~
Go up one directory	cd ..
Make new directory	mkdir <i>dirname</i>
Open current directory in VS Code	code .

Working with Q# Projects	
Create new project	dotnet new console -lang Q# --output <i>project-dir</i>
Change directory to project directory	cd <i>project-dir</i>
Build project	dotnet build
Run all unit tests	dotnet test