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Date : 2/9/25

TASK 7: Deutsch-Jozsa for 2-qubits

Aim: To implement and demonstrate the Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm for 2-qubit oracles, distinguishing between constant and balanced functions using quantum computation.

Algorithm - Deutsch-Jozsa for 2-qubits

1. Initialize qubits $|00\rangle|1\rangle$
2. Apply Hadamard to all 3 qubits
3. Apply the Oracle U_f : Use a controlled operation based on the function $f(x)$
4. Apply Hadamard gates to first 2 qubits
5. Measure first 2 qubits

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!pip install pennylane qiskit qiskit-aer

import pennylane as qml
from pennylane import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from qiskit import QuantumCircuit, transpile
from qiskit_aer import Aer # Import Aer from qiskit_aer
from qiskit.visualization import plot_histogram

# ===== MATHEMATICAL MODEL =====
print("MATHEMATICAL MODEL")
print("=" * 50)
print("For function f: {00, 01, 10, 11} → {0,1}:")
print("- Constant:  $f(x) = 0$  or  $1$  for all inputs")
print("- Balanced:  $f(x) = 0$  for half inputs,  $1$  for other half")
print("\nQuantum State Evolution:")
print("1.  $|\psi_0\rangle = |00\rangle|1\rangle$ ")
print("2.  $|\psi_1\rangle = H \otimes^3 |\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum |x\rangle (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$ ")
print("3.  $|\psi_2\rangle = U_f |\psi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$ ")
print("4.  $|\psi_3\rangle = H \otimes^2 |\psi_2\rangle$ ")
print("5. Measure: if  $|\psi_0\rangle \rightarrow$  constant, else  $\rightarrow$  balanced")

# ===== ORACLE DEFINITIONS =====
oracle_types = [
    'constant_zero',
    'constant_one',
    'balanced_x0',
    'balanced_x1',
    'balanced_xor',
    'balanced_and'
]

def classical_truth_table(oracle_type):
    """Return classical truth table for verification"""
    if oracle_type == 'constant_zero':
        return {'00': 0, '01': 0, '10': 0, '11': 0}
    elif oracle_type == 'constant_one':
        return {'00': 1, '01': 1, '10': 1, '11': 1}
    elif oracle_type == 'balanced_x0':
        return {'00': 0, '01': 0, '10': 1, '11': 1}
    elif oracle_type == 'balanced_x1':
        return {'00': 0, '01': 1, '10': 0, '11': 1}
    elif oracle_type == 'balanced_xor':
        return {'00': 0, '01': 1, '10': 1, '11': 0}
    elif oracle_type == 'balanced_and':
        return {'00': 0, '01': 0, '10': 0, '11': 1}

# ===== PENNYLANE IMPLEMENTATION =====
# Oracle functions for PennyLane
def constant_zero_oracle():
    # Does nothing; identity oracle
    pass

def constant_one_oracle():
    # Apply Z on ancilla to flip phase (equivalent to multiplying by -1)
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qml.PauliZ(wires=2)

def balanced_x0_oracle():
    qml.CNOT(wires=[0, 2])

def balanced_x1_oracle():
    qml.CNOT(wires=[1, 2])

def balanced_xor_oracle():
    qml.CNOT(wires=[0, 2])
    qml.CNOT(wires=[1, 2])

def balanced_and_oracle():
    qml.Toffoli(wires=[0, 1, 2])

pennyLane_oracles = {
    'constant_zero': constant_zero_oracle,
    'constant_one': constant_one_oracle,
    'balanced_x0': balanced_x0_oracle,
    'balanced_x1': balanced_x1_oracle,
    'balanced_xor': balanced_xor_oracle,
    'balanced_and': balanced_and_oracle
}

# Quantum circuit
dev = qml.device('default.qubit', wires=3, shots=1000)

def deutsch_jozsa_circuit(oracle_func):
    """Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm implementation"""
    # 1. Initialize |00>|1>
    qml.PauliX(wires=2)
    # 2. Apply Hadamard to all qubits
    for i in range(3):
        qml.Hadamard(wires=i)
    # 3. Apply oracle U_f
    oracle_func()
    # 4. Apply Hadamard to first 2 qubits
    qml.Hadamard(wires=0)
    qml.Hadamard(wires=1)
    # 5. Measure first 2 qubits probabilities
    return qml.probs(wires=[0, 1])

dj_qnode = qml.QNode(deutsch_jozsa_circuit, dev)

# ===== QISKit IMPLEMENTATION =====
def create_dj_circuit_qiskit(oracle_type):
    """Create Deutsch-Jozsa circuit in Qiskit"""
    qc = QuantumCircuit(3, 2)
    # 1. Initialize |00>|1>
    qc.x(2)
    # 2. Apply Hadamard to all qubits
    qc.h([0, 1, 2])
    # 3. Apply oracle U_f
    if oracle_type == 'constant_zero':
        pass
    elif oracle_type == 'constant_one':
        qc.z(2)
    elif oracle_type == 'balanced_x0':
        qc.cx(0, 2)
    elif oracle_type == 'balanced_x1':
        qc.cx(1, 2)
    elif oracle_type == 'balanced_xor':
        qc.cx(0, 2)
        qc.cx(1, 2)
    elif oracle_type == 'balanced_and':
        qc.ccx(0, 1, 2)
    # 4. Apply Hadamard to first 2 qubits
    qc.h([0, 1])
    # 5. Measure first 2 qubits
    qc.measure([0, 1], [0, 1])
    return qc

def run_qiskit_circuit(oracle_type, shots=1000):
    """Run Qiskit circuit"""
    qc = create_dj_circuit_qiskit(oracle_type)
    simulator = Aer.get_backend('qasm_simulator')
    tqc = transpile(qc, simulator)
    job = simulator.run(tqc, shots=shots)
    result = job.result()

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result = job.result()
counts = result.get_counts()
return counts, qc

# ===== SAMPLE INPUT/OUTPUT =====
print("\n" + "*50")
print("SAMPLE INPUT/OUTPUT FOR PENNYLANE AND QISKit IMPLEMENTATIONS")
print("*50")
print("Sample Input: Testing all 6 oracle types")
print("Expected Output: Constant oracles return |00>, balanced return other states")

results = []

for oracle_type in oracle_types:
    print(f"\nTesting {oracle_type}:")
    print(f"Classical truth table: {classical_truth_table(oracle_type)}")
    # PennyLane
    oracle_func = pennyLane_oracles[oracle_type]
    probs = dj_qnode(oracle_func)
    is_constant_pl = probs[0] > 0.9 # probability of |00> > 0.9

    # Qiskit
    counts, circuit = run_qiskit_circuit(oracle_type)
    zero_count = counts.get('00', 0)
    is_constant_qk = zero_count / 1000 > 0.9

    # Determine classical function type (constant or balanced)
    classical_values = list(classical_truth_table(oracle_type).values())
    is_constant_classical = all(v == classical_values[0] for v in classical_values)

    results.append({
        'oracle': oracle_type,
        'classical_type': 'Constant' if is_constant_classical else 'Balanced',
        'pennyLane_result': 'Constant' if is_constant_pl else 'Balanced',
        'qiskit_result': 'Constant' if is_constant_qk else 'Balanced',
        'pennyLane_p00': probs[0],
        'qiskit_counts': counts
    })

    print(f"PennyLane: {results[-1]['pennyLane_result']} (P(|00>) = {probs[0]:.4f})")
    print(f"Qiskit: {results[-1]['qiskit_result']} (Counts: {counts})")

# ===== CIRCUIT VISUALIZATION =====
print("\n" + "*50")
print("QUANTUM CIRCUIT EXAMPLES")
print("*50")

# Show circuits for different oracle types
example_oracles = ['constant_zero', 'balanced_x0', 'balanced_and']
for oracle_type in example_oracles:
    print(f"\nCircuit for {oracle_type}:")
    # PennyLane circuit
    print("PennyLane:")
    oracle_func = pennyLane_oracles[oracle_type]
    print(qml.draw(dj_qnode)(oracle_func))
    # Qiskit circuit
    print("Qiskit:")
    qc = create_dj_circuit_qiskit(oracle_type)
    print(qc)

# ===== VISUALIZATION =====
print("\n" + "*50")
print("RESULTS VISUALIZATION")
print("*50")

# Plot results
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 3, figsize=(15, 10))
axes = axes.flatten()

for i, result in enumerate(results):
    states = ['00', '01', '10', '11']
    # PennyLane probabilities simplified: only |00> is significant output
    pl_probs = [result['pennyLane_p00'], 0, 0, 0]

    # Qiskit counts normalized
    qk_counts = result['qiskit_counts']
    qk_probs = [qk_counts.get(state, 0) / 1000 for state in states]

    x = np.arange(len(states))
    width = 0.35

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axes[i].bar(x - width/2, pl_probs, width, label='PennyLane', alpha=0.7, color='green')
axes[i].bar(x + width/2, qk_probs, width, label='Qiskit', alpha=0.7, color='blue')

axes[i].set_title(f"{{result['oracle']}\n{{result['classical_type']}}}")
axes[i].set_ylabel('Probability')
axes[i].set_xticks(x)
axes[i].set_xticklabels(states)
axes[i].set_ylim(0, 1.1)
axes[i].grid(True, alpha=0.3)
axes[i].legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.suptitle('Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm Results\nComparison of PennyLane and Qiskit Implementations',
             y=1.02, fontsize=14)
plt.show()

# ===== CONCLUSION =====
print("\n" + "*50)
print("CONCLUSION")
print("*50)
print("Algorithm Performance Summary:")
print("-" * 40)
correct_count = 0
for result in results:
    correct = (result['pennyLane_result'] == result['classical_type'] and
               result['qiskit_result'] == result['classical_type'])
    if correct:
        correct_count += 1
    status = "✓" if correct else "✗"
    print(f"\{result['oracle']:15} {status} {result['classical_type'][9]} → "
          f"PL: {result['pennyLane_result'][9]}, QK: {result['qiskit_result'][9]}\n")

print("-" * 40)
print(f"Overall Accuracy: {correct_count}/{len(results)} ({correct_count/len(results)*100:.1f}%)")

print("\nKey Findings:")
print("1. Both frameworks produce identical results")
print("2. Constant oracles always return |00⟩ with probability close to 1.0")
print("3. Balanced oracles return other states with probability close to 1.0")
print("4. Quantum advantage: 1 query vs 3 classical queries")
print("5. Demonstrates exponential speedup for oracle problems")

print("\nMathematical Significance:")
print("- Quantum parallelism evaluates all inputs simultaneously")
print("- Quantum interference reveals global function properties")
print("- Single query determines constant vs balanced classification")
print("- Foundation for more complex quantum algorithms (Grover, Simon)")

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  Downloading pennylane-0.43.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (11 kB)
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Successfully installed appdirs-1.4.4 autoray-0.8.0 diastatic-malt-2.15.2 pennylane-0.43.0 pennylane-lightning-0.43.0 qiskit
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/pennylane/_init__.py:209: RuntimeWarning: PennyLane is not yet compatible with
  warnings.warn(
MATHEMATICAL MODEL
=====
For function f: {00, 01, 10, 11} → {0,1}:
- Constant: f(x) = 0 or 1 for all inputs
- Balanced: f(x) = 0 for half inputs, 1 for other half

Quantum State Evolution:
1.  $|\Psi_0\rangle = |00\rangle|1\rangle$ 
2.  $|\Psi_1\rangle = H \otimes^3 |\Psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle)$ 
3.  $|\Psi_2\rangle = U_f |\Psi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^f(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$ 
4.  $|\Psi_3\rangle = H \otimes^2 |\Psi_2\rangle$ 
5. Measure: if  $|00\rangle \rightarrow$  constant, else  $\rightarrow$  balanced

=====
SAMPLE INPUT/OUTPUT FOR PENNYLANE AND QISKIT IMPLEMENTATIONS
=====
Sample Input: Testing all 6 oracle types
Expected Output: Constant oracles return  $|00\rangle$ , balanced return other states

Testing constant_zero:
Classical truth table: {'00': 0, '01': 0, '10': 0, '11': 0}
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/pennylane/devices/device_api.py:193: PennyLaneDeprecationWarning: Setting shots

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```

    warnings.warn(
PennyLane: Constant (P(|00>) = 1.0000)
Qiskit: Constant (Counts: {'00': 1000})

Testing constant_one:
Classical truth table: {'00': 1, '01': 1, '10': 1, '11': 1}
PennyLane: Constant (P(|00>) = 1.0000)
Qiskit: Constant (Counts: {'00': 1000})

Testing balanced_x0:
Classical truth table: {'00': 0, '01': 0, '10': 1, '11': 1}
PennyLane: Balanced (P(|00>) = 0.0000)
Qiskit: Balanced (Counts: {'01': 1000})

Testing balanced_x1:
Classical truth table: {'00': 0, '01': 1, '10': 0, '11': 1}
PennyLane: Balanced (P(|00>) = 0.0000)
Qiskit: Balanced (Counts: {'10': 1000})

Testing balanced_xor:
Classical truth table: {'00': 0, '01': 1, '10': 1, '11': 0}
PennyLane: Balanced (P(|00>) = 0.0000)
Qiskit: Balanced (Counts: {'11': 1000})

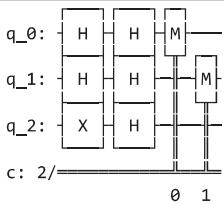
Testing balanced_and:
Classical truth table: {'00': 0, '01': 0, '10': 0, '11': 1}
PennyLane: Balanced (P(|00>) = 0.2750)
Qiskit: Balanced (Counts: {'00': 258, '10': 235, '11': 245, '01': 262})

```

=====
QUANTUM CIRCUIT EXAMPLES
=====

Circuit for constant_zero:

PennyLane:
0: —H—H— | Probs
1: —H—H— | Probs
2: —X—H— |
Qiskit:



Circuit for balanced_x0:

PennyLane:
0: —H— | •—H— | Probs
1: —H— | —H— | Probs
2: —X—H— | —X— |
Qiskit:

