

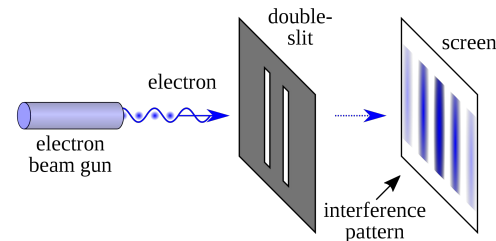
# Grover's Algorithm via Simulated Quantum Circuits

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Cloud Security

# Agenda

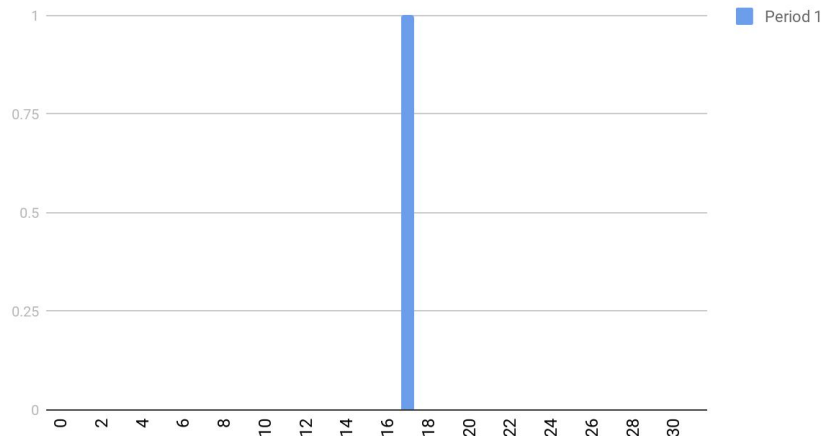
- Minute 1: What's quantum computing?
- Minute 2: What's Grover's algorithm?
- Minute 3: Implementation

# Quantum Computing

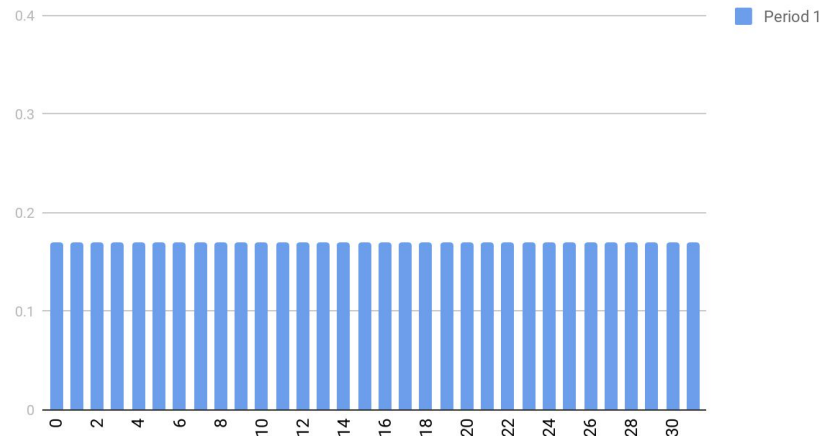


- System that takes advantage of certain quantum “weirdness”, specifically entangled states (superpositions)
- Certain algorithms can have exponential reductions in complexity (factoring (shor’s), particle simulation, AI, chemistry simulations, search)

State of 5 bit register

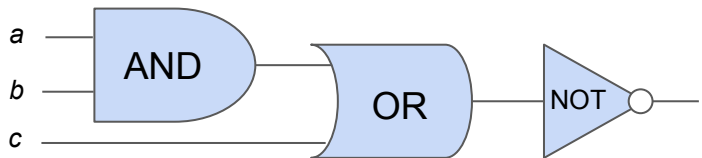


State of 5 qubit register



# Quantum Computing

## Classical Circuit



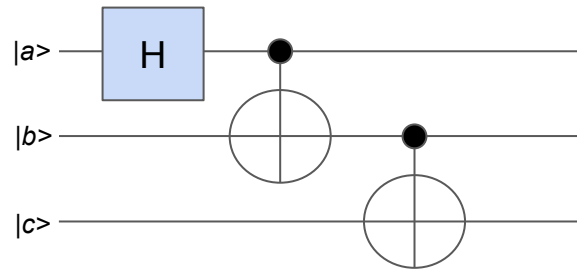
```

func f(a,b,c):
    return !((a&b) | c)
  
```

$f(0, 0, 0) \Rightarrow 1$

$f(1, 0, 1) \Rightarrow 0$

## Quantum Circuit



```

[[[1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0]]
  
```

$I \oplus \text{CNOT}$

```

[[[1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.0]]
  
```

$\text{CNOT} \oplus I$

```

[[[0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0]
 [0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 -0.7 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0]
 [0.0 0.7 0.0 0.0 -0.0 -0.7 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.7 0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.7 -0.0 -0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.7 -0.0]
 [0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 -0.0 -0.0 -0.0 -0.7]]
  
```

$H \oplus I \oplus I$

```

[|000>
 |100>
 |010>
 |110>
 |001>
 |101>
 |011>
 |111>]
  
```

$$f(0, 0, 0) = .7|000\rangle + .7|111\rangle$$

# Grover's Algorithm Problem

- Unindexed Search / Black box oracles
- Black box function  $f(x)$ 
  - $f(000) = 0$  no
  - $f(001) = 0$  no
  - $f(010) = 0$  no
  - $f(011) = 0$  no
  - $f(100) = 0$  no
  - $f(101) = 1$  YES!
- SAT solvers (is there a set of input that returns true?)
- Unindexed database search (is  $x$  the index of a record with {name: 'stuart'})
- Password hash cracking (what value gives the hash 230984792w3f8u2398) 🐱

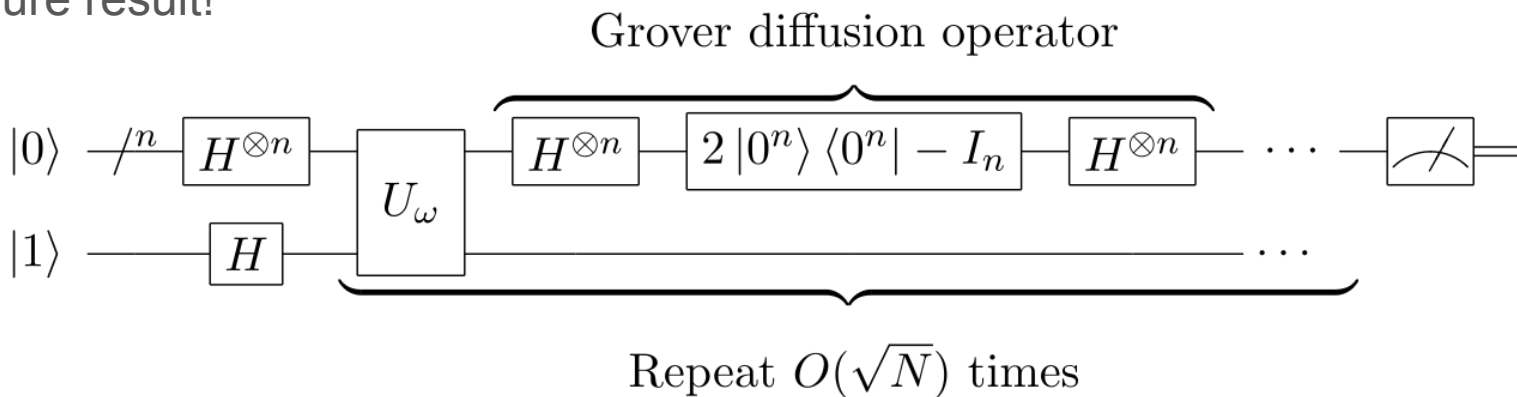
Classically, you need to call  $f$  with every possible guess ( $N$ ) or  $2^n$ .

With Grover's you only need  $\sqrt{N}$ , or  $2^{n/2}$

For cracking SHA256:  $2^{256} = 115792089237316195423570985008687907853269984665640564039457584007913129639936L$   
 $2^{128} = 340282366920938463463374607431768211456L$

# Grover's Algorithm “test all inputs at the same time”

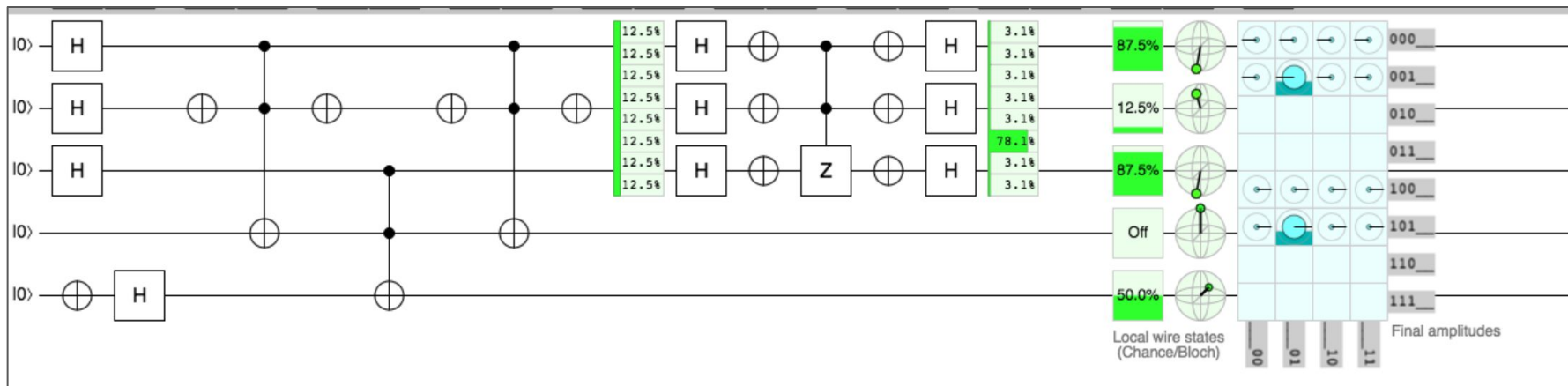
- Put all qubits into an “equal state” (Hadamard gate)
- Run the oracle function (and reverse)
  - Make sure to clean ancillary bits (all operations reversible)
- Phase inversion of the “correct answer”
- Diffusion Operation
  - Reflection around the mean, this is the mathy part (and the core of grovers)
- Measure result!



# Implementation

- Demo  $f(5) = 1$ ,  $f(x) = 0$ 
  - Single Iteration!! (I run  $f(x)$  once!)
- complex/cvector/cmatrix/gates/circuit/algo's
- Grover's Algorithm  $n=3$
- Quantum Superdense Coding / Bell's Inequality / GHZ Inequality

```
ok github.com/c0nrad/qgrad 0.888s
→ qgrad git:(master) x go test
Grover Results f(x) = 1, x = ...
010 0.02
011 0.03
101 0.79
000 0.04
001 0.04
110 0.03
111 0.03
100 0.04
PASS
ok github.com/c0nrad/qgrad 0.888s
```



<https://github.com/c0nrad/qgrad>

# Where to learn more?

slack: @stuart  
email: stuart@mongodb.com

- Play with a real quantum computer!
  - IBM Q Experience
- Books:
  - Quantum Computation for Computer Scientist
  - Mastering Quantum Computing with IBM QX
  - No-nonsense quantum mechanics
  - Practical Quantum Computing for Developers
- Youtube series
  - “Quantum Computing for the determined”

