	In [3]
# Bernstein-Vazirani algorithm in Cirq	
	In [128]

Print version of SDK

!pip show amazon-braket-sdk | grep Version

Import Braket libraries

from braket.circuits import Circuit, Gate, Moments from braket.circuits.instruction import Instruction from braket.aws import AwsDevice import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import boto3 import time import cirq import random import numpy as np

Version: 0.6.0

In [129]:

```
# get number of qubits
num_qubits = circ.qubit_count
# specify desired results_types
circ.probability()
# submit task: define task (asynchronous)
if device.name == 'DefaultSimulator':
  task = device.run(circ, shots=1000)
else:
  task = device.run(circ, s3_folder,
              shots=1000,
              poll_timeout_seconds=1000)
# Get ID of submitted task
task_id = task.id
 print('Task ID :', task_id)
# Wait for job to complete
status_list = []
status = task.state()
status_list += [status]
print('Status:', status)
# Only notify the user when there's a status change
while status != 'COMPLETED':
  status = task.state()
  if status != status_list[-1]:
     print('Status:', status)
  status_list += [status]
# get result
result = task.result()
# get metadata
metadata = result.task_metadata
# get output probabilities
probs_values = result.values[0]
# get measurment results
measurement_counts = result.measurement_counts
# print measurment results
print('measurement_counts:', measurement_counts)
# bitstrings
format_bitstring = '{0:0' + str(num_qubits) + 'b}'
bitstring_keys = [format_bitstring.format(ii) for ii in range(2**num_qubits)]
# plot probabalities
plt.bar(bitstring_keys, probs_values);
plt.xlabel('bitstrings');
```

```
plt.ylabel('probability');
  plt.xticks(rotation=90);
  plt.show()
  return measurement_counts
                                                                                                                               In [130]:
qubit_count = 8
# Number of times to sample from the circuit
circuit_sample_count = 3
# Choose qubits to use
input_qubits = [cirq.GridQubit(i, 0) for i in range(qubit_count)]
output_qubit = cirq.GridQubit(qubit_count, 0)
# Pick coefficients for the oracle and create a circuit to query it
secret_bias_bit = random.randint(0,1)
secret_factor_bits = [random.randint(0, 1) for _ in range(qubit_count)]
                                                                                                                               In [131]:
def make_oracle(input_qubits, output_qubit, secret_factor_bits, secret_bias_bit):
  # Gates implementing the function f(a) = a*factors + bias (mod1)
  if secret_bias_bit:
     yield cirq.X(output_qubit)
  for qubit, bit in zip(input_qubits, secret_factor_bits):
     if bit:
       yield cirq.CNOT(qubit, output_qubit)
                                                                                                                               In [132]:
```

oracle = make_oracle(input_qubits, output_qubit,

```
secret_factor_bits, secret_bias_bit)
print('Secret function:\nf(x) = x*<{}> + {} (mod 2'.format(
    ','.join(str(e) for e in secret_factor_bits), secret_bias_bit))

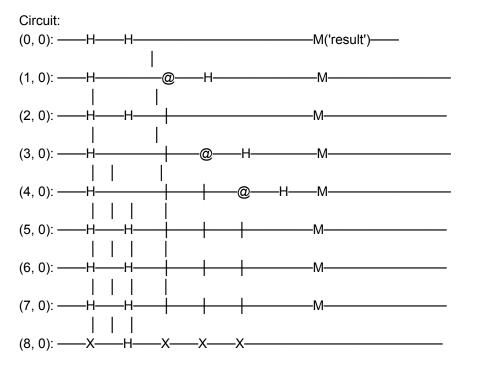
Secret function:
f(x) = x*<0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0> + 0 (mod 2
```

In [133]:

```
"""make the bernstein vazirani circuit"""
def make_bernstein_vazirani_circuit(input_qubits, output_qubit, oracle):
  \# Solves for factors in f(a) = a*factors + bias (mod2) with one query
  c = cirq.Circuit()
  # Initialize qubits
  c.append([
     cirq.X(output_qubit),
     cirq.H(output_qubit),
     cirq.H.on_each(*input_qubits)
  ])
  # Query oracle
  c.append(oracle)
  # Measure in X basis
  c.append([
     cirq.H.on_each(*input_qubits),
     cirq.measure(*input_qubits, key='result')
  ])
  return c
```

In [134]:

```
print('\nCircuit:')
print(cirq_circuit)
```



In [135]:

```
# intialize
init = qubit_count-1
on = 1
for i in range(init):
  circ.h([i])
circ.x([init])
circ.h([init])
# oracle
target = i+1
if secret_bias_bit:
  circ.x([init])
for q in range(qubit_count):
  if secret_factor_bits[q] == on:
     circ.cnot(q,target)
for i in range(init):
  circ.h([i])
```

print aws sdk circuit

circ = Circuit()

```
print(circ)
```

In [136]:

```
def bitstring(bits):
    return ".join(str(int(b)) for b in bits)
```

In [137]:

```
# Sample from the circuit a couple times
```

```
simulator = cirq.Simulator()
result = simulator.run(cirq_circuit, repetitions=circuit_sample_count)
frequencies = result.histogram(key='result', fold_func=bitstring)
print('\nSampled results:\n{}'.format(frequencies))
```

```
Sampled results:
Counter({'01011000': 3})
                                                                                                                        In [138]:
# Check if we actually found the secret value
most_common_bitstring = frequencies.most_common (1) [0] [0]
print('\nMost common matches secret factors:\n{}'.format(
  most_common_bitstring == bitstring(secret_factor_bits)
))
Most common matches secret factors:
True
                                                                                                                        In [139]:
# Select an S3 bucket to save output. Change the bucket_name to the S3 bucket you created.
aws_account_id = boto3.client("sts").get_caller_identity()["Account"]
my_bucket = f"amazon-braket-8ec782c949c9" # the name of the bucket
my_prefix = "simulation-output" # the name of the folder in the bucket
s3_folder = (my_bucket, my_prefix)
# Select device arn for the managed simulator
device = AwsDevice("arn:aws:braket:::device/quantum-simulator/amazon/sv1")
```

run aws device

get_result(device, circ, s3_folder)

Status: CREATED Status: QUEUED Status: RUNNING Status: COMPLETED

measurement_counts: Counter({'01011001': 504, '01011000': 496})

Out[140]:

Counter(('01011001': 504, '01011000': 496))

In []: