Quantum Computing for Computer Scientist

Quantum Lab

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Recall: Last Experiment

qc.measure(q[0],c[0])

Measuring Output

```
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```

Recall: Last Experiment

How to make Partial measurements??

Example : qc.measure(q[0],c[0])

We will discuss it later!

Problem-1: Visualizing Circuit after applying Hadamard in 2-qubits

- Use Qiskit's circuit_drawer function
- We know $H|0\rangle \otimes H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle)$

Visualizing QuantumCircuit in terms of gates

```
from qiskit import QuantumRegister, QuantumCircuit, Aer, execute from qiskit import ClassicalRegister from qiskit.tools.visualization import circuit_drawer M_simulator = Aer.backends(name='qasm_simulator')[0]  q = QuantumRegister(2, name='q') \\ c = ClassicalRegister(2, name='c') \\ qc = QuantumCircuit(q,c, name='qc') \\ qc.h(q[0]) \\ qc.h(q[1]) \\ qc.measure(q,c)
```

Problem-1: Solution

In given diagram, M represents "measurement" and double lines used to show the results store in Classical register.

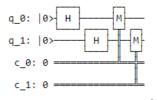


Figure: Quantum Circuit Diagram

Problem-2: Measuring All 3 qubits Simultaneously

Guess the output?

```
q = QuantumRegister(3)
c = ClassicalRegister(3)
qc = QuantumCircuit(q,c)

qc.x(q[0])
qc.h(q[1])
qc.id(q[2])

S = execute(qc,S_simulator).result().get_statevector()
print(S)
qc.measure(q,c)
M = execute(qc,M_simulator,shots=100).result().get_counts(qc)
print(M)
S = execute(qc,S_simulator).result().get_statevector()
print(S)
print(G)
```

Gates Provided by Qiskit

 In order to make sure that all cells of code run properly, run the following cell of code

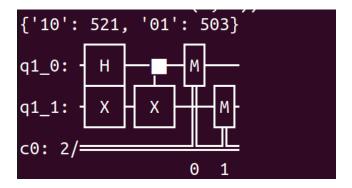
Just testing

```
from qiskit import QuantumRegister, QuantumCircuit, Aer, execute from qiskit import ClassicalRegister from qiskit.tools.visualization import circuit_drawer import Our_Qiskit_Functions as oq import maths as m M_simulator = Aer.backends(name='qasm_simulator')[0] S_simulator = Aer.backends(name='statevector_simulator')[0]
```

Problem-3: Implement cNOT Gate using Qiskit

cNOT

cNOT Output



Inclass Assignment-3

Problem-1

Tweak the input to generate outputs $|00\rangle$ and $|11\rangle$

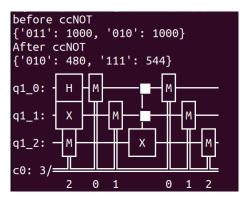
Problem-2

Prove that cNOT is reversible. Also, give Visualization using Qiskit Circuit Diagram

ccNOT Toffoli Gate

```
1 from giskit import ClassicalRegister, QuantumRegister, QuantumCircuit, Aer, execute
 2 from giskit.tools.visualization import circuit drawer
 3 import numpy as np
 4S simulator = Aer.backends(name='statevector simulator')[0]
 5M simulator = Aer.backends(name='gasm simulator')[0]
 7q = OuantumRegister(3)
 8c = ClassicalRegister(3)
 9 gc = OuantumCircuit(g.c)
10 qc.h(q[0])
11qc.x(q[1])
12 gc.measure(q,c)
13M = execute(qc,M simulator,shots = 2000).result().qet counts(qc)
14 print("before ccNOT")
15 print (M)
16 qc.ccx(q[0],q[1],q[2])
17
18 gc.measure(g,c)
19M = execute(gc,M simulator).result().get counts(gc)
20 print ("After ccN\overline{0}T")
21 print(M)
22 print(qc.draw())
```

ccnot Output



InClass Assignment-3 U

Universality of Toffoli Gate

Problem 3

Tweak the inputs of the Toffoli gate in a way that produces a fanout of values, along with Visualization using the Qiskit Circuit Diagram.

Problem 4

Tweak the inputs of Toffoli gate to AND Gate, along with Visualization using Qiskit Circuit Diagram.

Problem 5

Tweak the inputs of Toffoli gate to NOT Gate, along with Visualization using Qiskit Circuit Diagram.

Thank You!