



# 量子電腦與量子計算 入門介紹



## A Brief Tutorial on Qiskit

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Qiskit



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# Installation

- Step 1. Install [Anaconda](#)
- Step 2. Open a **terminal** window in the directory where you want to work.
- Step 3. Create a new environment for running QISKit

```
conda create -n env_name python=3.7 jupyter
```

```
conda activate env_name
```

<https://qiskit.org/documentation/install.html>



# Installation

- Step 4. Install QISKit, matplotlib

```
pip install qiskit  
pip install matplotlib
```

- Step 5. Open Jupyter notebook

```
jupyter notebook
```

- Step 6. Get started!

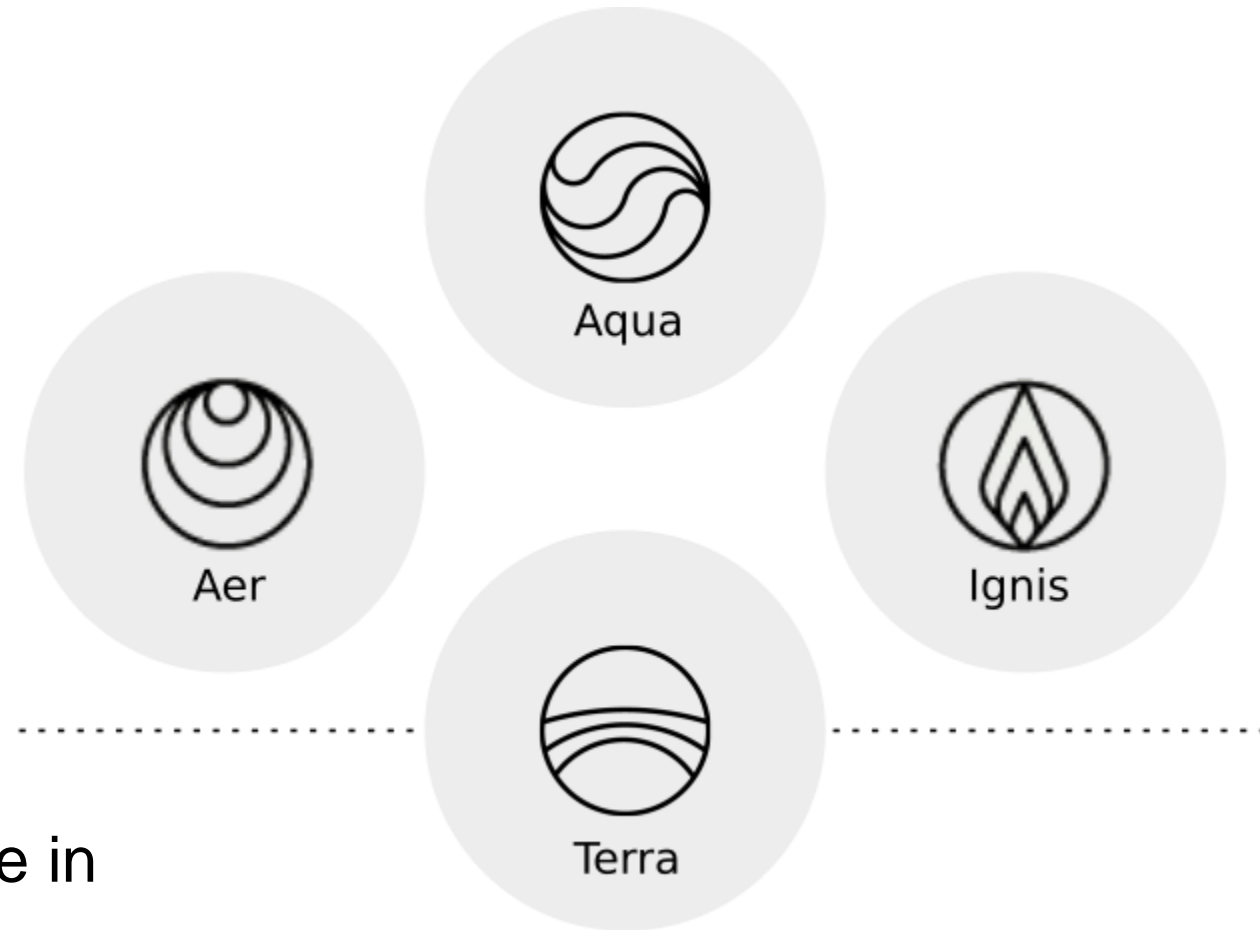
For more details, please refer to:

<https://qiskit.org/documentation/install.html>

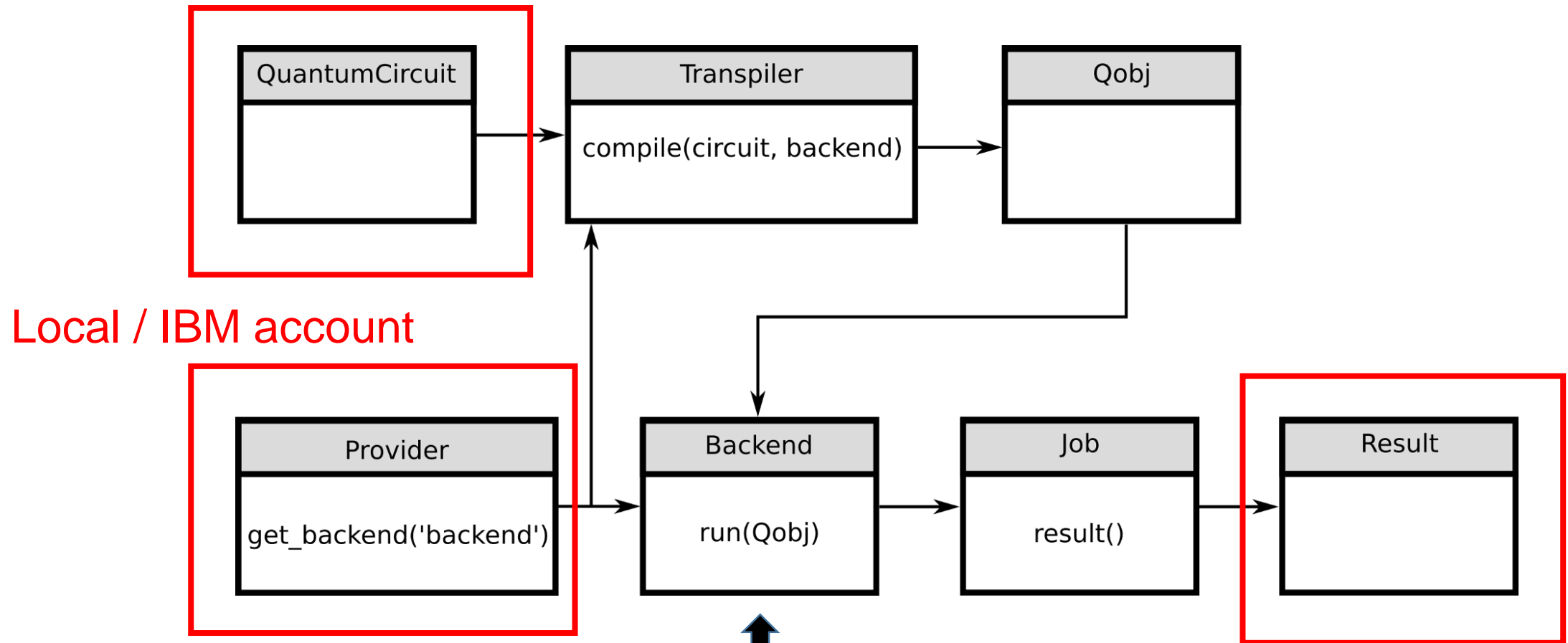


# Installation

- **Qiskit Terra**  
A solid foundation for quantum computing
- **Qiskit Aqua**  
Algorithms for near-term quantum applications
- **Qiskit Aer**  
A high performance simulator framework for quantum circuits
- **Qiskit Ignis**  
Understanding and mitigating noise in quantum devices



# Executing Quantum Programs



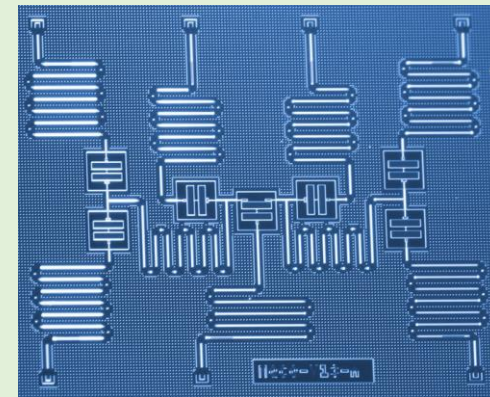
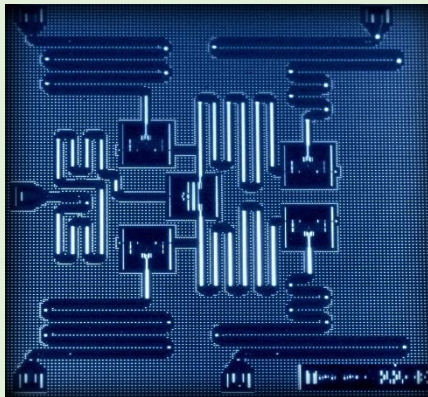
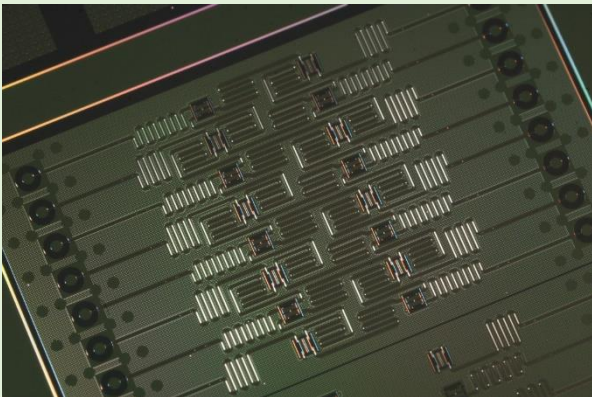
A **backend** represents either a **simulator** or a **real quantum computer**.



# Executing Quantum Programs

1. Build your circuit
2. Choose your **backend**
3. Execute your circuit on your backend, returning a **job** object
4. Access the **result** from the job object via `job.result()`

A **backend** represents either a **simulator** or a **real** quantum computer.



# Example

- Step 1 : Import Packages

```
import numpy as np
from qiskit import (QuantumRegister,
                    ClassicalRegister, QuantumCircuit, execute, Aer)
from qiskit.visualization import plot_histogram
```

[https://qiskit.org/documentation/getting\\_started.html#workflow-step-by-step](https://qiskit.org/documentation/getting_started.html#workflow-step-by-step)

# Example

- Step 2 : Initialize Variables

```
q = QuantumRegister(5, 'q')  
c = ClassicalRegister(2, 'c')  
circ = QuantumCircuit(q, c)
```

- Step 3 : Add Gates

```
circ.h(q[0])  
circ.cx(q[0], q[1])  
circ.measure(q[0], c[0])  
circ.measure(q[1], c[1])
```

[https://qiskit.org/documentation/getting\\_started.html#workflow-step-by-step](https://qiskit.org/documentation/getting_started.html#workflow-step-by-step)



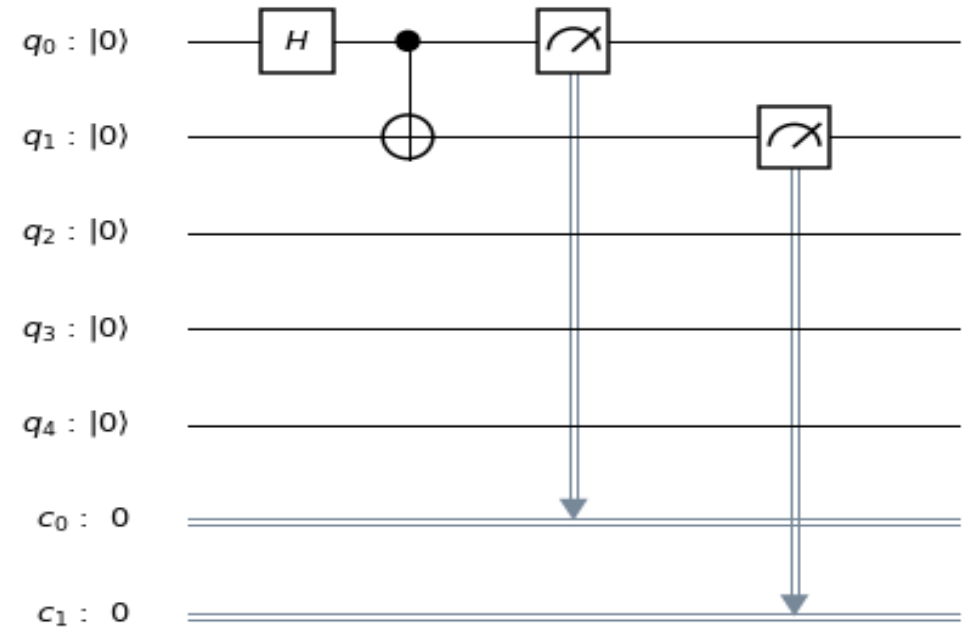
# Example

- Step 4 : Visualize the Circuit

```
circ.draw(output='mpl')
```

- Step 5 : Simulate the Experiment

```
simulator = Aer.get_backend('qasm_simulator')
job = execute(circ, simulator, shots=1000)
result = job.result()
counts = result.get_counts(circ)
print("\nTotal count for 0 and 11 are:")
counts)
```

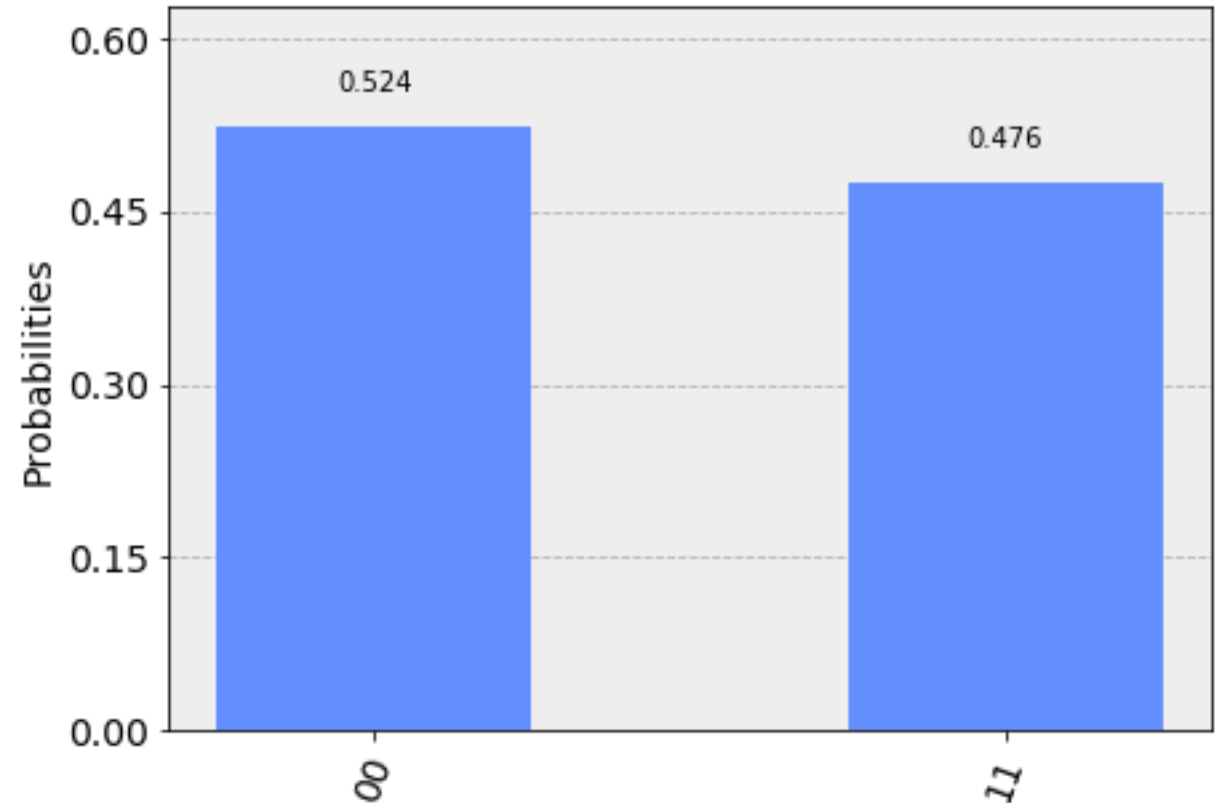


Total count for 0 and 11 are: {'11': 476, '00': 524}

# Example

- Step 6 : Visualize the Results

```
plot_histogram(counts)
```



[https://qiskit.org/documentation/getting\\_started.html#workflow-step-by-step](https://qiskit.org/documentation/getting_started.html#workflow-step-by-step)

# Elementary Operations

[https://qiskit.org/documentation/terra/summary\\_of\\_quantum\\_operations.html](https://qiskit.org/documentation/terra/summary_of_quantum_operations.html)

- Single-Qubit Gates

- u3 gates
- Identity gate
- Pauli gates
  - X
  - Y
  - Z
- Clifford gates
  - H
  - S
  - T
- Standard Rotations

- Two-qubit gates

- Controlled Pauli Gates
- Controlled Hadamard gate
- Controlled rotation gates
- Controlled phase rotation
- Controlled u3 rotation
- SWAP gate
- Three-qubit gates
  - Toffoli gate
  - Fredkin Gate
- Measurement
- Conditional operations

# Simulating Circuits with Qiskit Aer

- Statevector Simulator

This backend returns the quantum state which is the output of the quantum circuit.

- Unitary Simulator

This backend calculates the matrix representing of the gates in the quantum circuit.

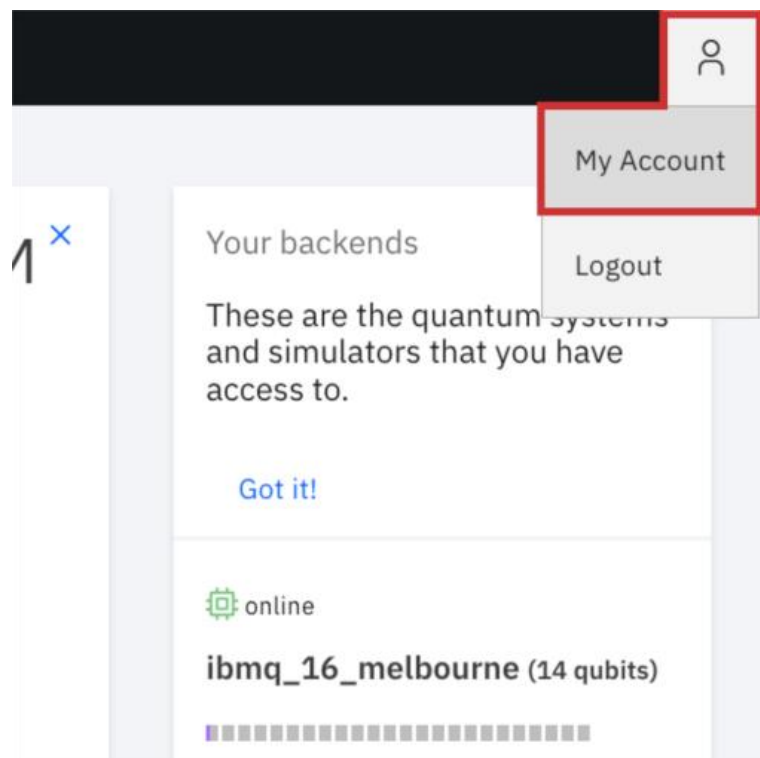
- OpenQASM Simulator

This backend simulates the quantum circuit with measurements.

[https://qiskit.org/documentation/terra/executing\\_quantum\\_programs.html](https://qiskit.org/documentation/terra/executing_quantum_programs.html)

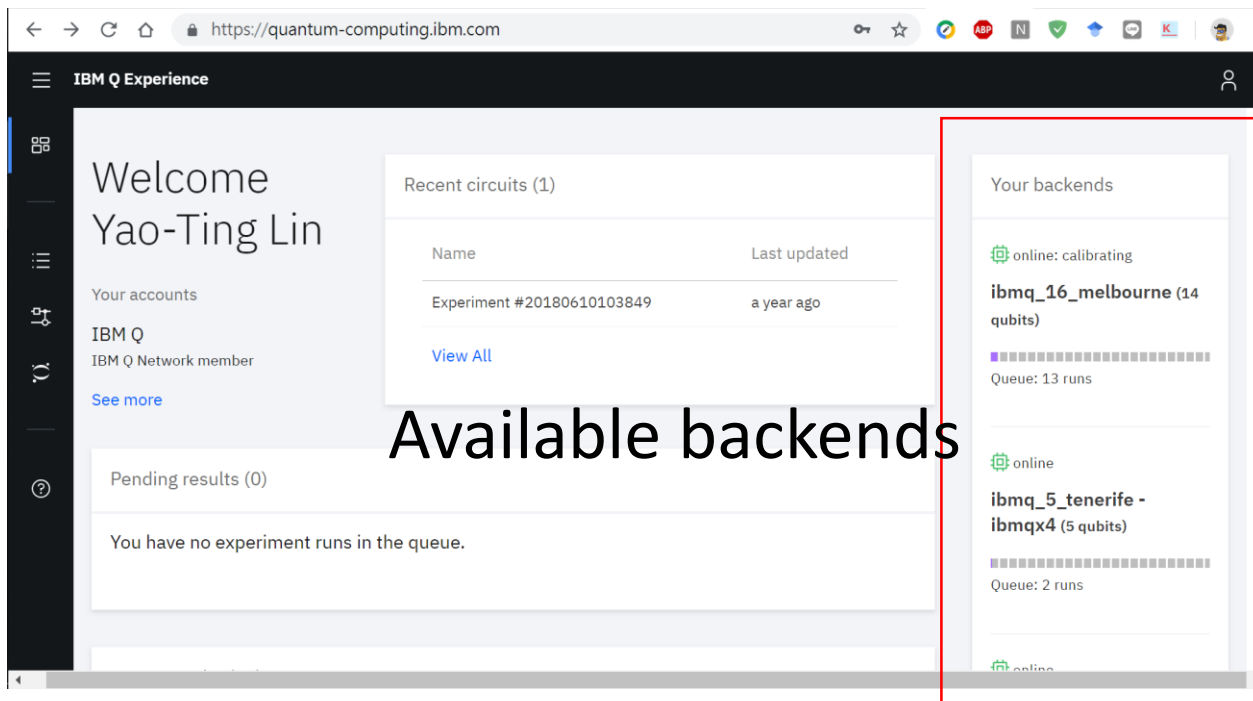
# Running Circuits on IBM Q Devices

- Step 1. [Create a free IBM Q Experience account.](#)
- Step 2. Navigate to **My Account** to view your account settings.



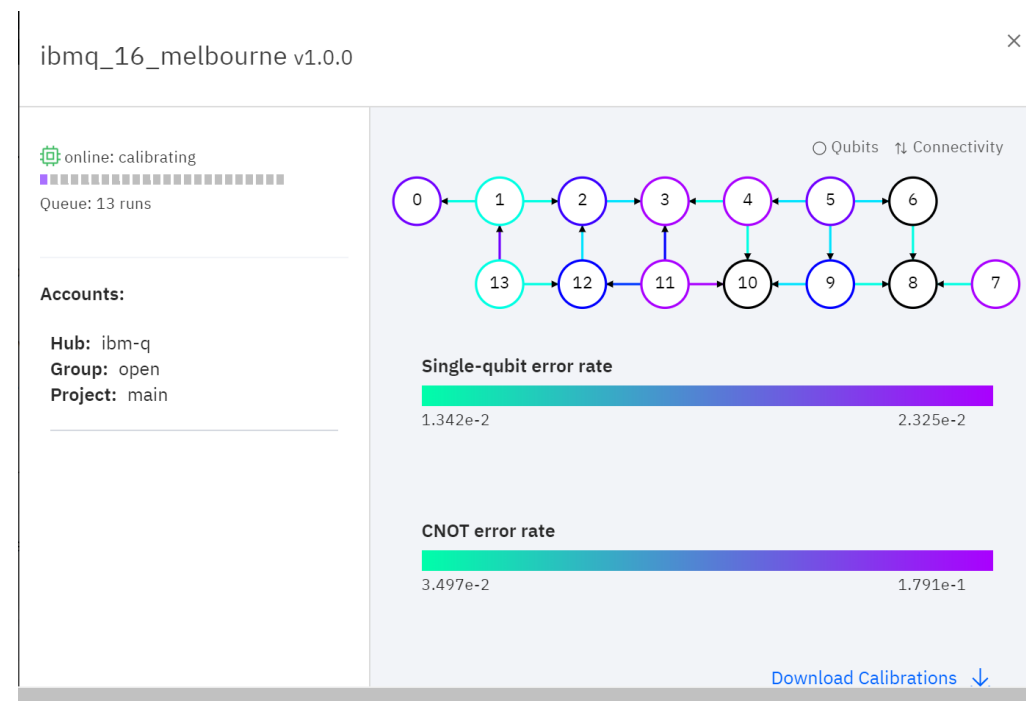
# Running Circuits on IBM Q Devices

- Step 1. [Create a free IBM Q Experience account.](#)
- Step 2. Navigate to **My Account** to view your account settings.



The screenshot shows the IBM Q Experience dashboard for user Yao-Ting Lin. The 'Your backends' section is highlighted with a red box and labeled 'Available backends'. It lists three backends: 'ibmq\_16\_melbourne' (14 qubits) with a queue of 13 runs, 'ibmq\_5\_tenerife' (5 qubits) with a queue of 2 runs, and 'ibmqx4' (5 qubits) with a queue of 2 runs. The dashboard also shows 'Recent circuits (1)' and 'Pending results (0)'.

Available backends



The screenshot shows the 'ibmq\_16\_melbourne v1.0.0' device page. It displays the device's status as 'online: calibrating' with a queue of 13 runs. The 'Accounts' section shows 'Hub: ibm-q', 'Group: open', and 'Project: main'. The 'Single-qubit error rate' is shown as a bar chart ranging from 1.342e-2 to 2.325e-2. The 'CNOT error rate' is shown as a bar chart ranging from 3.497e-2 to 1.791e-1. A 'Download Calibrations' link is at the bottom right.

ibmq\_16\_melbourne v1.0.0

online: calibrating  
Queue: 13 runs

Accounts:  
Hub: ibm-q  
Group: open  
Project: main

Single-qubit error rate  
1.342e-2 2.325e-2

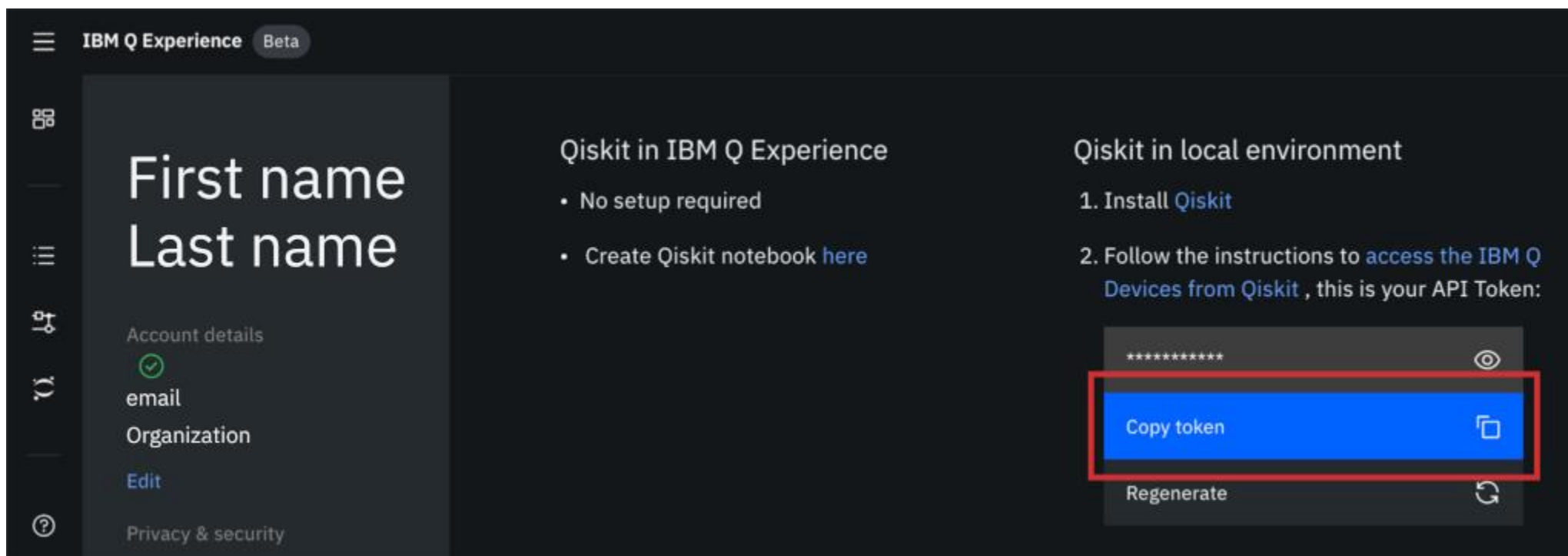
CNOT error rate  
3.497e-2 1.791e-1

Download Calibrations



# Running Circuits on IBM Q Devices

- **Step 3:** Click on **Copy token** to copy the token to your clipboard. Temporarily paste this API token into your favorite text editor so you can use it later to create an account configuration file.



# Running Circuits on IBM Q Devices

- **Step 4:** Run the following commands to store your API token locally for later use in a configuration file called `qiskitrc`. Replace `MY_API_TOKEN` with the API token value that you stored in your text editor.

```
from qiskit import IBMQ
IBMQ.save_account('MY_API_TOKEN')
```

For more details, please refer to:

[https://qiskit.org/documentation/advanced\\_use\\_of\\_ibm\\_q\\_devices.html#advanced-use-of-ibm-q-devices-label](https://qiskit.org/documentation/advanced_use_of_ibm_q_devices.html#advanced-use-of-ibm-q-devices-label)

# Demo: Construct entanglement

```
import qiskit
from qiskit import IBMQ
TOKEN =
'06d9f357cba32e165a02f96104e72a82b5281ee24d4adee817e18d82655980b08
551d229cbf613527275f5e444756b08a3dfbfb7fae72ce27838f444fd03'
IBMQ.save_account(TOKEN)
```

```
# Load account from disk
provider = IBMQ.load_account()
# List the account currently in the session
print(IBMQ.active_account())
# List all available providers
print(IBMQ.providers())
# List all available providers
print(provider.backends())
```

# Demo: Construct entanglement

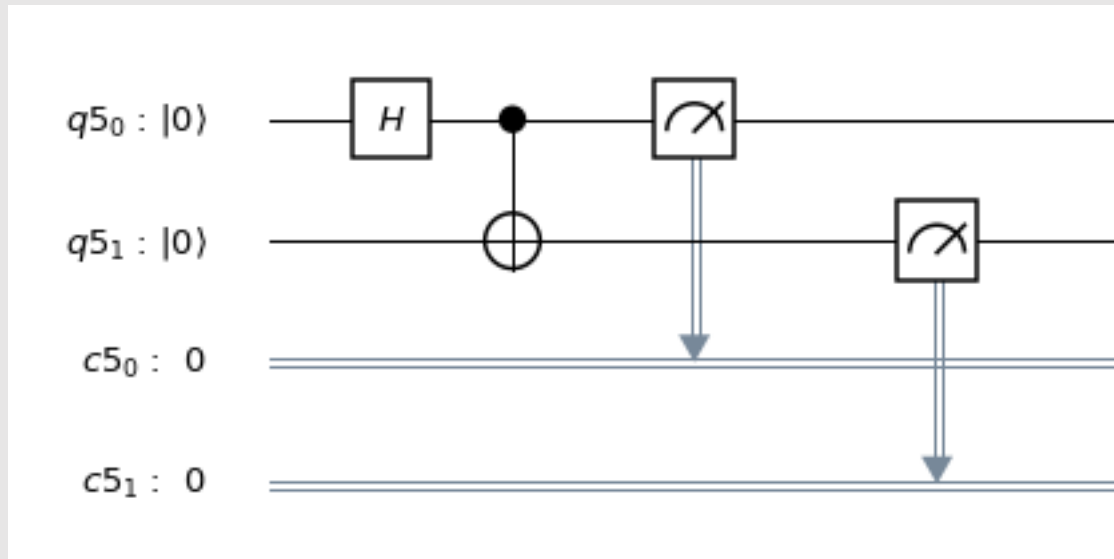
```
from qiskit import QuantumRegister, ClassicalRegister
from qiskit import QuantumCircuit, Aer, execute
```

```
q = QuantumRegister(2)
c = ClassicalRegister(2)
qc = QuantumCircuit(q, c)
```

```
qc.h(q[0])
qc.cx(q[0], q[1])
```

```
qc.measure(q[0], c[0])
qc.measure(q[1], c[1])
```

```
qc.draw(output='mpl')
```



$$\text{Bell state: } |\phi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

# Demo: Construct entanglement

```
job = qiskit.execute(qc, provider.get_backend('ibmqx4'))  
result = job.result()
```

```
print(job.job_id())
```

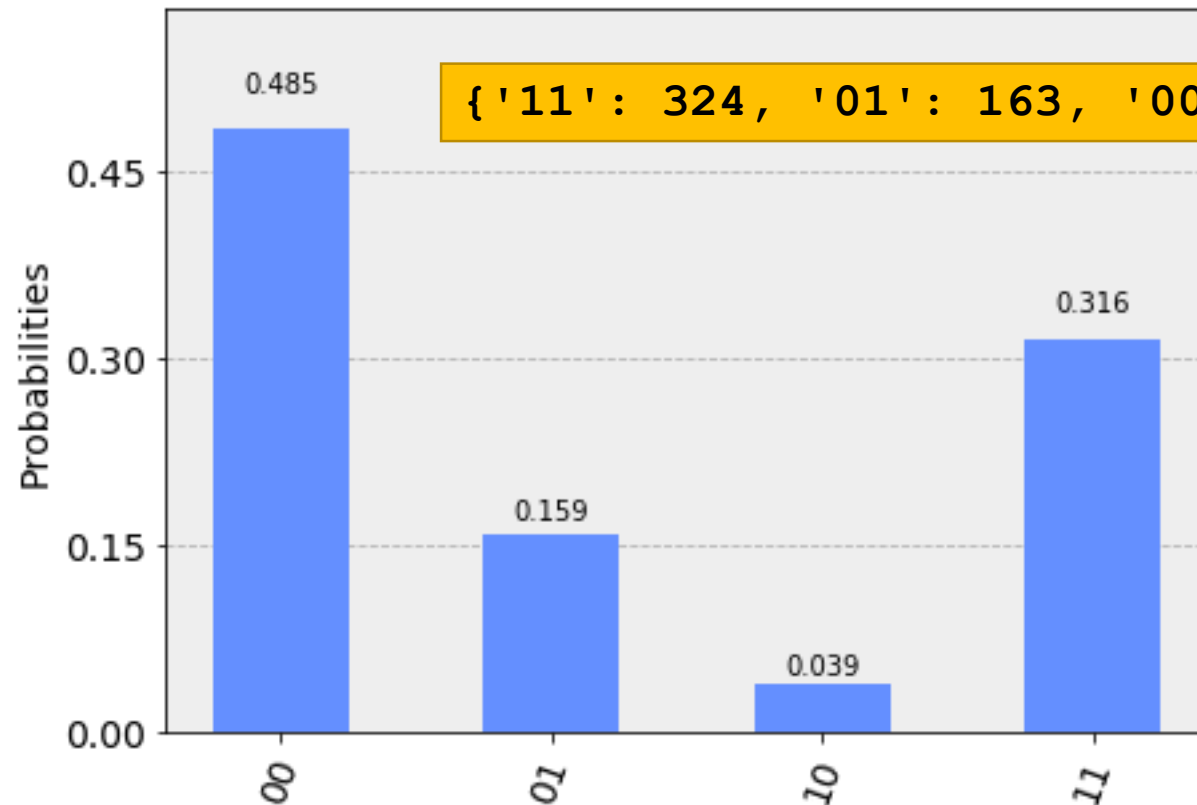
5cff9e8a7f699c0012927b8b

The screenshot shows the IBM Q Experience web interface. The top navigation bar includes the 'IBM Q Experience' logo and a breadcrumb trail 'Result 5cff9c27...'. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column displays a welcome message for 'Yao-Ting Lin', lists accounts (IBM Q, IBM Q Network member), and provides a 'See more' link. The right column shows 'Recent circuits (0)' and a message 'You have not created any experiments yet.' with a 'Start a composer experiment' link. Below these, a 'Pending results (1)' section is highlighted with a red box. It contains a table with one row of data. The table has columns for 'Id' and 'Status'. The 'Id' column contains the job ID '5cff9e8a7f699c0012927b8b', and the 'Status' column contains 'RUNNING'. A 'View All' link is located at the bottom of the table.

Id	Status
5cff9e8a7f699c0012927b8b	RUNNING

# Demo

```
from qiskit.visualization import plot_histogram
print(result.get_counts())
plot_histogram(result.get_counts())
```



`{'11': 324, '01': 163, '00': 497, '10': 40}`

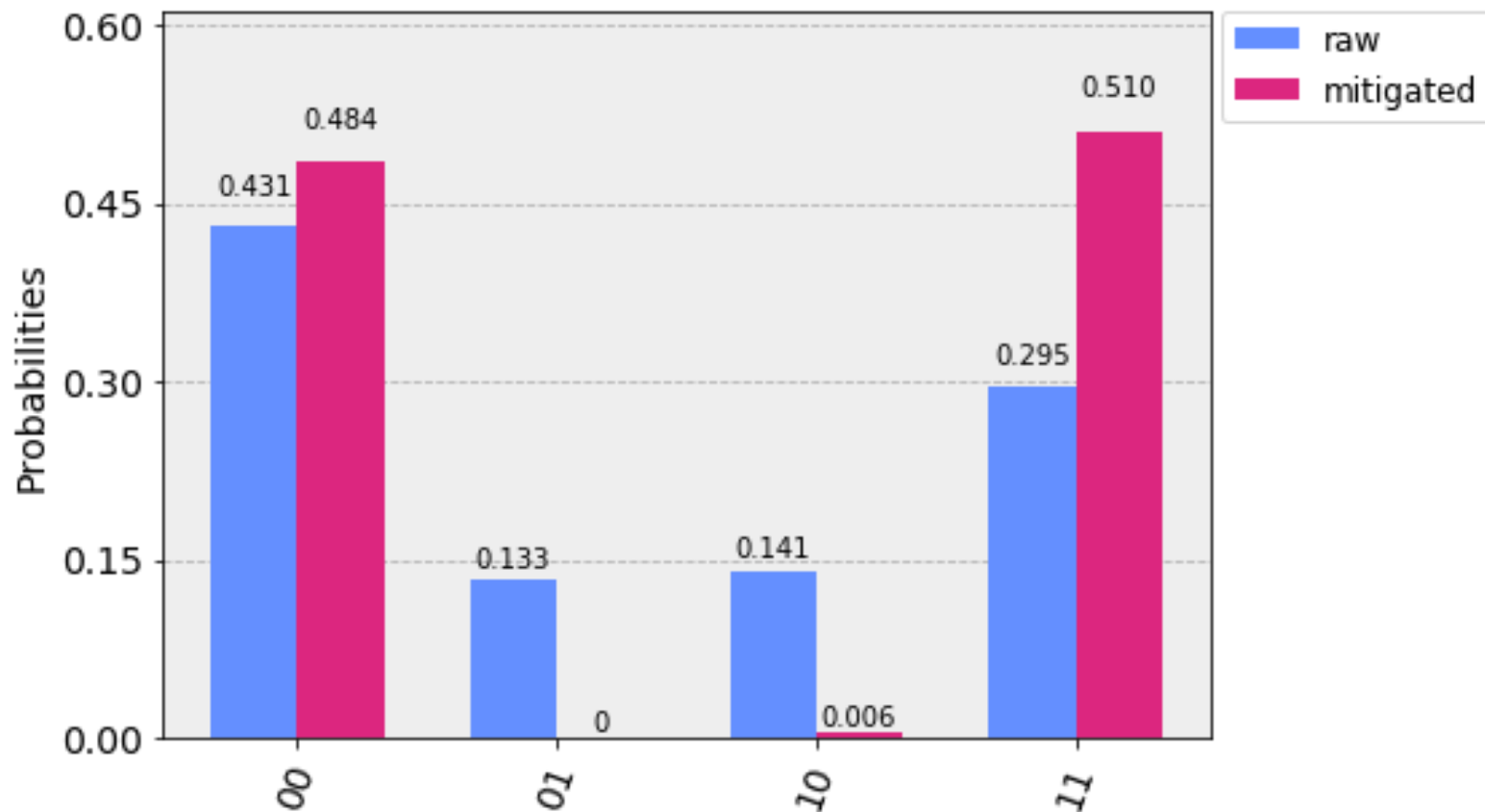
The screenshot shows the IBM Q Experience interface. At the top, there's a header 'IBM Q Experience'. Below it, there's a section 'Pending results (0)' with the text 'You have no experiment runs in the queue.' Below that, there's a section 'Latest results (51)' containing a table. The table has columns: Id, Backend, Status, Shots, Used credits, and Creation date. The first row is highlighted with a red border.

Id	Backend	Status	Shots	Used credits	Creation date
5cff9e8a7f699c0012927b8b	ibmqx4	COMPLETED	1	3	5 minutes ago
5cff9c273347f30011b0a07c	ibmqx4	COMPLETED	1	3	15 minutes ago
5cff98910981ed001202b3d6	ibmqx4	COMPLETED	1	3	30 minutes ago

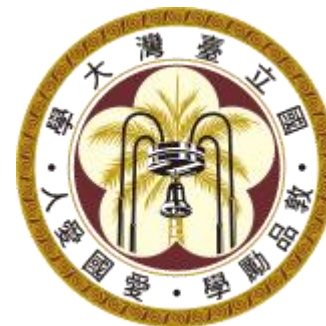


# Demo

Error mitigation will be introduced in tomorrow's lecture.



# 臺灣大學-IBM量子電腦中心



- NTU-IBM Q 開放申請 <http://quantum.ntu.edu.tw/>
- 2019年3月28日  
本中心即日起開放國內各大學及學術研究機構之研究人員申請使用IBM Q 20-qubit量子計算系統，
- 請詳閱「[臺灣大學 IBM Q System 使用須知及簽署](#)」，
- 並上傳簽署及[申請書](#)至本中心審核  
(Email：[ntuq2018@gmail.com](mailto:ntuq2018@gmail.com))，
- 審核通過者始得使用IBM Q System。

# Thanks for your attention!



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