

# start

October 24, 2019

```
In [4]: import numpy as np
        from qiskit import QuantumCircuit, ClassicalRegister, QuantumRegister
        from qiskit import execute

        #Building circuits

        #create a quantum register with 3 qubits
        q=QuantumRegister(3,'q')
        #create quantum circuit acting on q register
        circ=QuantumCircuit(q)
        # Had on q0
        circ.h(q[0])
        # add CX (cnot) gate on Control q0 => target q1, putting the qubits in Bell state
        circ.cx(q[0],q[1])
        # add CX (cnot) gate on control q0 => target q2, putting the qubits in GHZ state
        circ.cx(q[0],q[2])

        #vizulalize the circuit
        circ.draw()

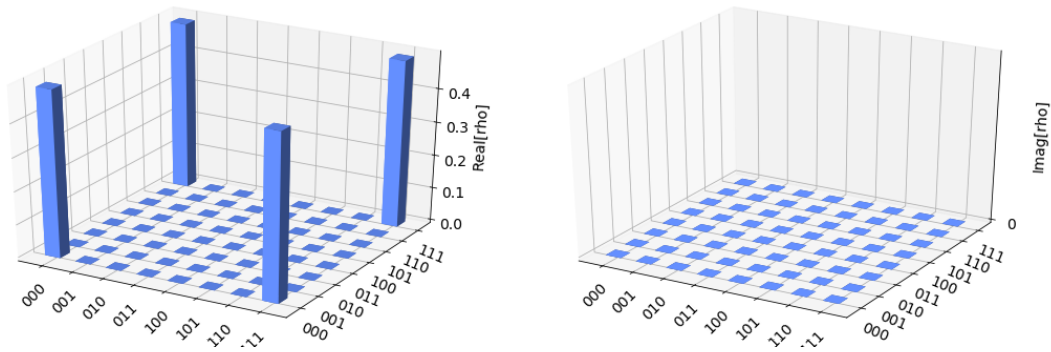
Out[4]: <qiskit.tools.visualization._text.TextDrawing at 0x7f614ff72f60>

In [5]: #Simulating circuits with Aer - statevector simulator
        from qiskit import BasicAer
        #run the circ on backend=statevect sim
        backend=BasicAer.get_backend('statevector_simulator')
        #compile and execute circuit
        job=execute(circ,backend)
        #take the result method
        result=job.result()
        #get the output -vs- statevector of the quantum circuit
        outputstate=result.get_statevector(circ, decimals=3)
        print(outputstate)

[0.707+0.j 0.    +0.j 0.    +0.j 0.    +0.j 0.    +0.j 0.    +0.j
 0.707+0.j]
```

```
In [6]: #visualization toolbox
from qiskit.tools.visualization import plot_state_city
plot_state_city(outputstate)
```

Out[6]:



```
In [7]: #simulating with open QASM backend; for this you have to add measuring AND qasm_simula
# Create a Classical Register with 3 bits.
c = ClassicalRegister(3, 'c')
# Create a Quantum Circuit
meas = QuantumCircuit(q, c)
meas.barrier(q)
# map the quantum measurement to the classical bits
meas.measure(q,c)

# The Qiskit circuit object supports composition using
# the addition operator.
qc = circ+meas

#drawing the circuit
qc.draw()
```

Out[7]: <qiskit.tools.visualization.\_text.TextDrawing at 0x7f614de150f0>

```
In [10]: # Use Aer's qasm_simulator
backend_sim = BasicAer.get_backend('qasm_simulator')

# Execute the circuit on the qasm simulator.
# We've set the number of repeats of the circuit
# to be 1024, which is the default.
job_sim = execute(qc, backend_sim, shots=1024)

# Grab the results from the job.
result_sim = job_sim.result()
#get the aggregated binary outcomes of the circuit via get_counts
```

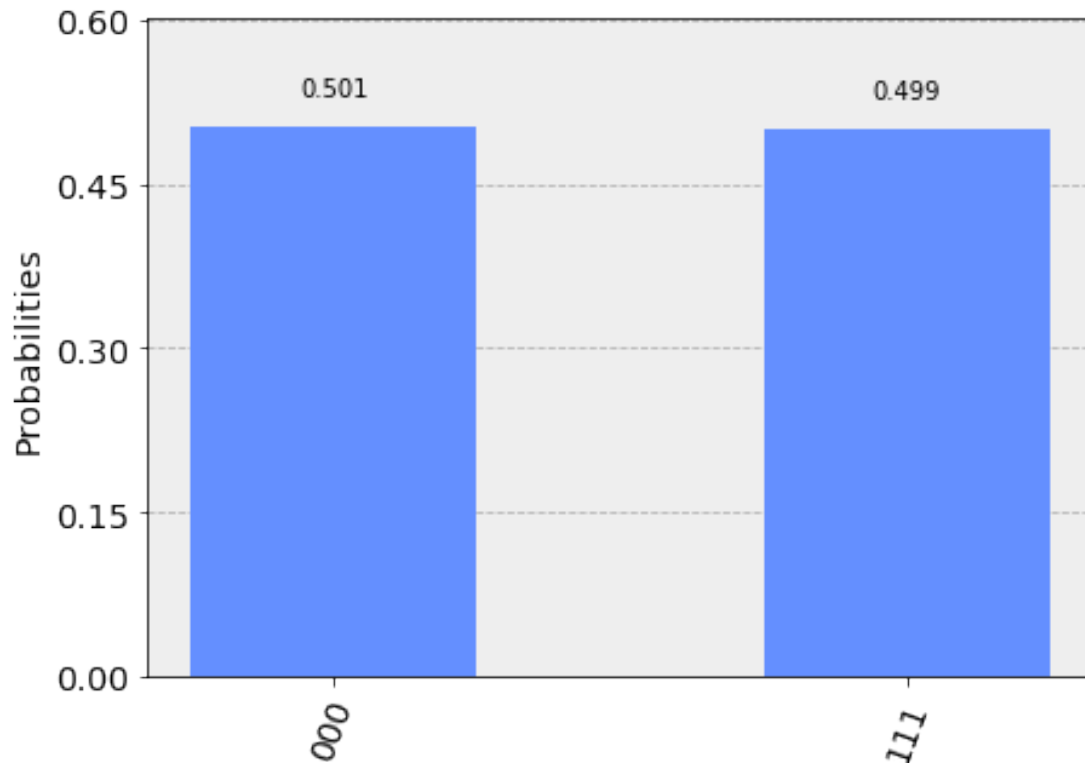
```

counts = result_sim.get_counts(qc)
print(counts)
#and show a hystogram
from qiskit.tools.visualization import plot_histogram
plot_histogram(counts)

```

```
{'000': 513, '111': 511}
```

Out[10]:



```

In [11]: #now it's time for real HW
from qiskit import IBMQ
IBMQ.load_accounts()
print("Available backends:")
IBMQ.backends()

```

Available backends:

```

Out[11]: [<IBMQBackend('ibmqx4') from IBMQ(>,>,
<IBMQBackend('ibmqx2') from IBMQ(>,>,
<IBMQBackend('ibmq_16_melbourne') from IBMQ(>,>,
<IBMQBackend('ibmq_qasm_simulator') from IBMQ(>,>]

```

```
In [12]: #choose a device having least busy queue and which it can support our 3 qubits
from qiskit.providers.ibmq import least_busy
large_enough_devices = IBMQ.backends(filters=lambda x: x.configuration().n_qubits > 4
                                         not x.configuration().simulator)

backend=least_busy(large_enough_devices)
print('best backend=',backend.name())
```

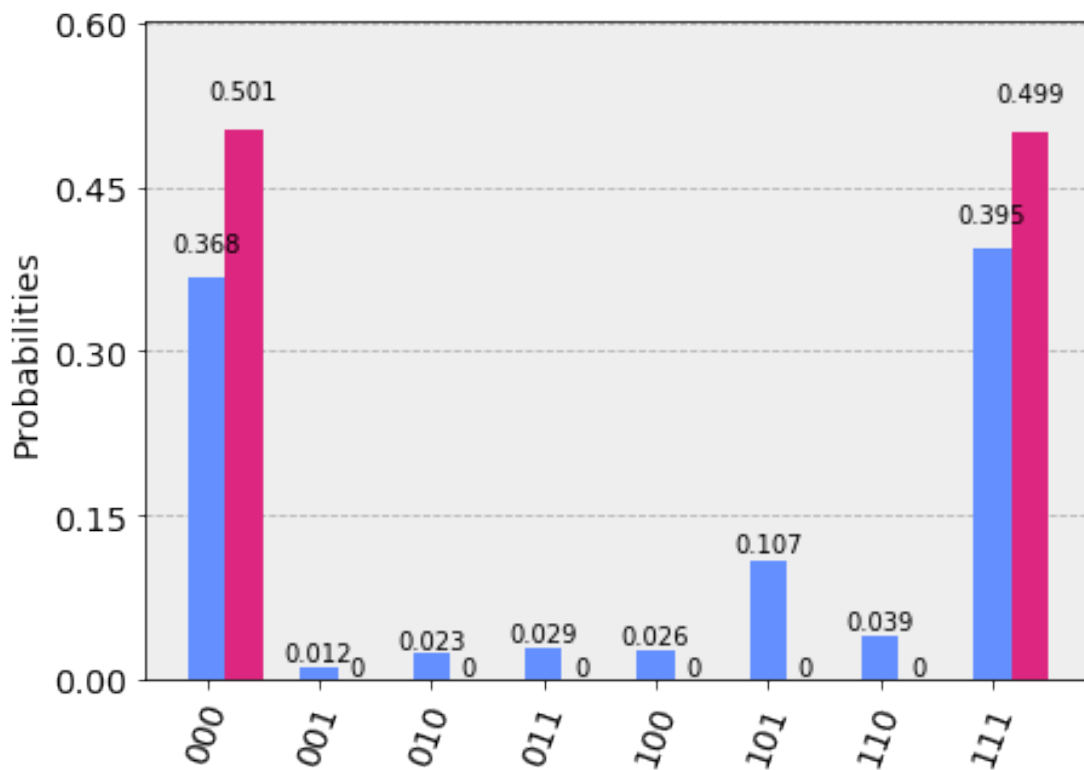
best backend= ibmqx4

```
In [13]: #in order to run on real backend we need to specify: number of shots AND number of cr
from qiskit.tools.monitor import job_monitor
shots=1024 #number of shots running the experiment- MAX is = 8192
max_credits=3
job_exp=execute(qc,backend=backend,shots=shots,max_credits=max_credits)
job_monitor(job_exp)
```

HTML(value="<p style='font-size:16px;'>Job Status: job is being initialized </p>")

```
In [14]: result_exp=job_exp.result()
counts_exp=result_exp.get_counts(qc)
plot_histogram([counts_exp,counts])
```

Out[14]:



```
In [16]: #retrive the jobs - if it takes too long
         jobID=job_exp.job_id()
         print('job ID=',jobID)
         #and having the ID the job object can be later reconstructed from backend using retri
         job_get=backend.retrieve_job(jobID)
         #and get results from recosntructed
         job_get.result().get_counts(qc)
```

job ID= 5c97790d1c18ab006fb9ca42

```
Out[16]: {'010': 24,
          '000': 377,
          '101': 110,
          '011': 30,
          '110': 40,
          '001': 12,
          '111': 404,
          '100': 27}
```

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In [ ]:
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