

# Bayesian networks in R with RUnBBayes package

November 30, 2013

Developers:    Fernando Santos

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

Instructor:    Rommel Carvalho

## 1 Introduction

The RUnBBayes package provides access to some functionalities of the UnBBayes framework. UnBBayes (<http://unbbayes.sourceforge.net/>) is an open source software for modeling, learning and reasoning upon probabilistic networks developed in Java. Making use of rJava, this package provides an interface to implement probabilistic networks within R.

## 2 The chest clinic example

This section explains how to use RUnBBayes in the chest clinic example of Lauritzen and Spiegelhalter (1988) (Figure 1). As stated by Lauritzen and Spiegelhalter (1988):

”Shortnessofbreath (dyspnoea) may be due to tuberculosis, lung cancer or bronchitis, or none of them, or more than one of them. A recent visit to Asia increases the chances of tuberculosis, while smoking is known to be a risk factor for both lung cancer and bronchitis. The results of a single chest Xray do not discriminate between lung cancer and tuberculosis, as neither does the presence or absence of dyspnoea.”

### 2.1 Defining the network nodes

We can create a network by defining its nodes, together with their conditional probabilities and their states.

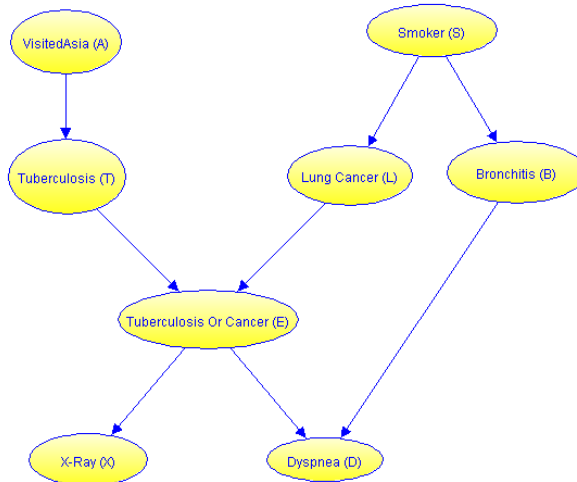


Figure 1: Chest clinic example

```

> node.a = createNodeInfo(~asia, prob=c(0.01, 0.99), states=c("yes","no"))
> node.t = createNodeInfo(~tub|asia, prob=c(0.05, 0.95, 0.01, 0.99),states=c("yes","no"))
> node.s = createNodeInfo(~smoke, prob=c(5,5), states=c("yes","no"))
> node.l = createNodeInfo(~lung|smoke, prob=c(0.1, 0.9, 0.01, 0.99), states=c("yes","no"))
> node.b = createNodeInfo(~bronc|smoke, prob=c(0.6, 0.4, 0.3, 0.7), states=c("yes","no"))
> node.e = createNodeInfo(~either|lung:tub,prob=c(1,0,1,0,1,0,0,1),states=c("yes","no"))
> node.x = createNodeInfo(~xray|either, prob=c(0.98, 0.02, 0.05, 0.95), states=c("yes","no"))
> node.d = createNodeInfo(~dyspl|bronc:either, prob=c(0.9, 0.1, 0.7, 0.3, 0.8, 0.2, 0.1, 0.9))

```

Each of these calls will return a "nodeinfo" structure.

```

> node.a = createNodeInfo(~asia, prob=c(0.01, 0.99), states=c("yes","no"))
> node.a
Node:      asia
Parents:   NA
Probabilities: 0.01, 0.99
States:    yes, no

```

## 2.2 Compiling the network

## 2.3 Querying the network

1. The network can be queried to return the priori probabilities of all nodes:

```

> prioriProb = queryNetwork(net)
> prioriProb
$Xray

```

```
yes no
0.11 0.89
```

```
$bronc
yes no
0.45 0.55
```

```
$dysp
yes no
0.44 0.56
```

```
$asia
yes no
0.01 0.99
```

```
$smoke
yes no
0.5 0.5
```

```
$lung
yes no
0.06 0.94
```

```
$tub
yes no
0.01 0.99
```

```
$either
yes no
0.06 0.94
> prioriProb$xray
$yes
```

```
0.11
```

```
$no
```

```
0.89
```

```
> prioriProb$xray$yes
[1] 0.11
```

2. The network can be queried to return the priori probabilities of some specific nodes:

```
> prioriProb = queryNetwork(net, list(c("T", "yes"), c("L", "no")))
```

```
> prioriProb
$L
no
0.94

$T
yes
0.01
```

3. The network can return the posteriori probabilities of some event given some evidences without modifying the current network object:

```
> posterioriProb = queryNetworkWithEvidences(net, c("either", "yes"), list(c("asia", "yes")))
> posterioriProb
$either
yes
0.06
```

4. Evidences can be set and reset in the network:

```
> net = setEvidence(net, list(c("asia", "yes"), c("smoker", "no")))
> net = propagateEvidences(net)
> posterioriProb = queryNetwork(net, c("dysp", "yes"))
> posterioriProb
$dysp
yes
0.34

> net = resetEvidences(net)
> prioriProb = queryNetwork(net, c("dysp", "yes"))
> prioriProb
$dysp
yes
0.44
```

## References

[1] J. M. Smith and A. B. Jones. *Chemistry*. Publisher, 7th edition, 2012.