

# Define model

You can define your model by declaring a new function. The function should take the data as input and return the predicted values.

## Python

```
def model(Y, X):  
    # Define the model here  
    a = m.dist.normal(0, 1, name = 'a')  
    b = m.dist.normal(1, 1, name = 'b')  
    s = m.dist.exponential(1 name = 's')  
  
    # Return the predicted values  
    m.dist.normal(a + b * X, obs = Y)
```

## R

```
model <- function(Y, X){  
    # Define the model here  
    a = m.dist.normal(0, 1, name = 'a')  
    b = m.dist.normal(1, 1, name = 'b')  
    s = m.dist.exponential(1 name = 's')  
    m.dist.normal(a + b * X, obs = Y)  
}
```

Note the additional `obs` argument when declaring the likelihood function. This argument is used to specify the observed data.