

pyAgrum Documentation

Release 0.15.0

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May 09, 2019

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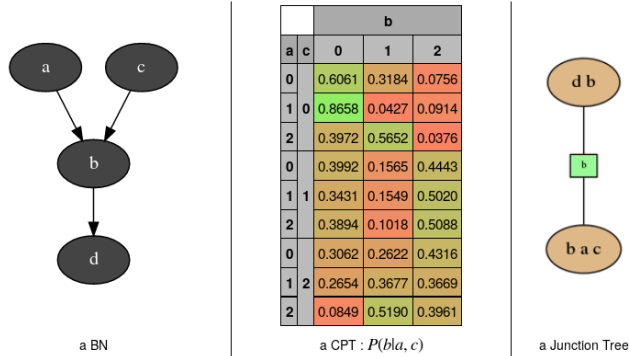
pyAgrum is a Python wrapper for the C++ aGrUM (<http://agrum.org>) library. It provides a high-level interface to the C++ part of aGrUM allowing to create, manage and perform efficient computations with Bayesian Networks.



(<http://agrum.org>)

```
1 import pyAgrum as gum
2 import pyAgrum.lib.notebook as gnb

1 bn=gum.fastBN("a->b;c->b->d",3)
2 gnb.sideBySide(bn,
3               bn.cpt("b"),
4               gnb.getJunctionTree(bn),
5               captions=['a BN','a CPT : $P(b|a,c)$','a Junction Tree'])
```



The module is generated using the [SWIG](https://www.swig.org) (<https://www.swig.org>) interface generator. Custom-written code was added to make the interface more user friendly.

pyAgrum aims to allow to easily use (as well as to prototype new algorithms on) Bayesian network and other graphical models.

pyAgrum contains

- a [comprehensive API documentation](http://www-desir.lip6.fr/~phw/aGrUM/docs/last/pyAgrum/index.html) (<http://www-desir.lip6.fr/~phw/aGrUM/docs/last/pyAgrum/index.html>),
- [examples as jupyter notebooks](http://www-desir.lip6.fr/~phw/aGrUM/docs/last/notebooks/01-tutorial.ipynb.html) (<http://www-desir.lip6.fr/~phw/aGrUM/docs/last/notebooks/01-tutorial.ipynb.html>),
- and a [website](http://agrum.org) (<http://agrum.org>).

1.1 Functions from pyAgrum

Useful functions in pyAgrum

`pyAgrum.about()`
about() for pyAgrum

`pyAgrum.fastBN(arcs, domain_size=2)`
rapid prototyping of BN.

Parameters

- **arcs** – dot-like simple list of arcs (“a->b->c;a->c->d” for instance). The first apparition of a node name can be enhanced with a “[domain_size]” extension. For instance “a[5]->b->c;a[2]->c->d” will create a BN with a variable “a” whos domain size is `a.nbrDim()==5` (the second “a[2]” is not taken into account since the variable has already been created).
- **domain_size** – the domain size of each created variable.

Returns the created `pyAgrum.BayesNet`

`pyAgrum.getPosterior(bn, evs, target)`

Compute the posterior of a single target (variable) in a BN given evidence

`getPosterior` uses a VariableElimination inference. If more than one target is needed with the same set of evidence or if the same target is needed with more than one set of evidence, this function is not relevant since it creates a new inference engine every time it is called.

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) –
- **evs** (*dictionary*) – events map {name/id:val, name/id : [val1, val2], ... }
- **target** – variable name or id

Returns posterior Potential

1.1.1 Input/Output for bayesian networks

`pyAgrum.availableBNExts()`

Returns a string which lists all suffixes for supported BN file formats.

`pyAgrum.loadBN(filename, listeners=None, verbose=False, **opts)`

Parameters

- **filename** – the name of the input file
- **listeners** – list of functions to execute
- **verbose** – whether to print or not warning messages
- **system** – (for O3PRM) name of the system to flatten in a BN
- **classpath** – (for O3PRM) list of folders containing classes

Returns a BN from a file using one of the `availableBNExts()` suffixes.

Listeners could be added in order to monitor its loading.

Examples

```
>>> import pyAgrum as gum
>>>
>>> # creating listeners
>>> def foo_listener(progress):
>>>     if progress==200:
>>>         print(' BN loaded ')
>>>         return
>>>     elif progress==100:
>>>         car='%'
>>>     elif progress%10==0:
>>>         car='#'
>>>     else:
>>>         car='.'
>>>     print(car,end='',flush=True)
>>>
>>> def bar_listener(progress):
>>>     if progress==50:
>>>         print('50%')
>>>
>>> # loadBN with list of listeners
>>> gum.loadBN('./bn.bif',listeners=[foo_listener,bar_listener])
>>> # .....#.....#.....#.....#...50%
>>> # .....#.....#.....#.....#.....#.....% | bn loaded
```

`pyAgrum.saveBN(bn,filename)`

save a BN into a file using the format corresponding to one of the `availableWriteBNExts()` suffixes.

1.1.2 Input for influence diagram

`pyAgrum.loadID(filename)`

read a `gum.InfluenceDiagram` from a `bifxml` file

Parameters **filename** – the name of the input file

Returns an `InfluenceDiagram`

1.2 Graphs manipulation

In aGrUM, graphs are undirected (using edges), directed (using arcs) or mixed (using both arcs and edges). Some other types of graphs are described below. Edges and arcs are represented by pairs of int (nodeId), but these pairs are considered as unordered for edges whereas they are ordered for arcs.

For all types of graphs, nodes are int. If a graph of objects is needed (like *pyAgrum.BayesNet* (page 42)), the objects are mapped to nodeIds.

1.2.1 Edges and Arcs

1.2.1.1 Arc

class *pyAgrum.Arc* (*args)

pyAgrum.Arc is the representation of an arc between two nodes represented by int : the head and the tail.

Available ructors: *Arc*(tail, head) -> *Arc*

Arc(src) -> *Arc*

Parameters

- **tail** (*int*) – the tail
- **head** (*int*) – the head
- **src** – the *Arc* to copy

first (*Arc self*)

Returns the nodeId of the first node of the arc (the tail)

Return type int

head (*Arc self*)

Returns the id of the head node

Return type int

other (*Arc self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the nodeId of the head or the tail

Returns the nodeId of the other node

Return type int

second (*Arc self*)

Returns the nodeId of the second node of the arc (the head)

Return type int

tail (*Arc self*)

Returns the id of the tail node

Return type int

1.2.1.2 Edge

class *pyAgrum.Edge* (*args)

pyAgrum.Edge is the representation of an arc between two nodes represented by int : the first and the second.

Available ructors : `Edge(aN1, aN2) -> Edge`

`Edge(src) -> Edge`

Parameters

- **aN1** (*int*) – the nodeId of the first node
- **aN2** (*int*) – the nodeId of the secondnode
- **src** (`pyAgrum.Edge` (page 5)) – the Edge to copy

first (*Edge self*)

Returns the nodeId of the first node of the arc (the tail)

Return type `int`

other (*Edge self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the nodeId of one of the nodes of the Edge

Returns the nodeId of the other node

Return type `int`

second (*Edge self*)

Returns the nodeId of the second node of the arc (the head)

Return type `int`

1.2.2 Directed Graphs

1.2.2.1 Digraph

class `pyAgrum.DiGraph(*args)`

DiGraph represents a Directed Graph.

Available ructors: `DiGraph() -> DiGraph`

`DiGraph(src) -> DiGraph`

Parameters **src** (`pyAgrum.DiGraph` (page 6)) – the digraph to copy

addArc (*DiGraph self, int tail, int head*)

`addArc(DiGraph self, int n1, int n2)`

Add an arc from tail to head.

Parameters

- **tail** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **head** (*int*) – the id of the head node

Raises `gum.InvalidNode` – If head or tail does not belong to the graph nodes.

addNode (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the new NodeId

Return type `int`

addNodeWithId (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Add a node by choosing a new NodeId.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – The id of the new node

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If the given id is already used

addNodes (*DiGraph self*, *int n*)

Add n nodes.

Parameters *n* (*int*) – the number of nodes to add.

Returns the new ids

Return type Set of int

arcs (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the list of the arcs

Return type List

children (*DiGraph self*, *int id*)

Parameters *id* (*int*) – the id of the parent

Returns the set of all the children

Return type Set

clear (*DiGraph self*)

Remove all the nodes and arcs from the graph.

empty (*DiGraph self*)

Check if the graph is empty.

Returns True if the graph is empty

Return type bool

emptyArcs (*DiGraph self*)

Check if the graph doesn't contains arcs.

Returns True if the graph doesn't contains arcs

Return type bool

eraseArc (*DiGraph self*, *int n1*, *int n2*)

Erase the arc between n1 and n2.

Parameters

- *n1* (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- *n2* (*int*) – the id of the head node

eraseChildren (*DiGraph self*, *int n*)

Erase the arcs heading through the node's children.

Parameters *n* (*int*) – the id of the parent node

eraseNode (*DiGraph self*, *int id*)

Erase the node and all the related arcs.

Parameters *id* (*int*) – the id of the node

eraseParents (*DiGraph self*, *int n*)

Erase the arcs coming to the node.

Parameters *n* (*int*) – the id of the child node

existsArc (*DiGraph self*, *int n1*, *int n2*)

Check if an arc exists between n1 and n2.

Parameters

- *n1* (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- *n2* (*int*) – the id of the head node

Returns True if the arc exists

Return type bool

existsNode (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Check if a node with a certain id exists in the graph.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the checked id

Returns True if the node exists

Return type bool

ids ()

Deprecated method in pyAgrum>0.12.0. See nodes instead.

nodes (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the set of ids

Return type set

parents (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** – The id of the child node

Returns the set of the parents ids.

Return type Set

size (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type int

sizeArcs (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the number of arcs in the graph

Return type int

toDot (*DiGraph self*)

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format

Return type str

topologicalOrder (*DiGraph self, bool clear=True*)

Returns the list of the nodes Ids in a topological order

Return type List

Raises gum.InvalidDirectedCycle – If this graph contains cycles

1.2.2.2 Directed Acyclic Graph

class pyAgrum.DAG (*args)

DAG represents a Directed Acyclic Graph.

Available ructors: DAG () -> DAG

DAG (src) -> DAG

Parameters **src** – the DAG to copy

addArc (*DAG self, int tail, int head*)

addArc(DAG self, int n1, int n2)

Add an arc from tail to head.

Parameters

- **tail** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **head** (*int*) – the id of the head node

Raises

- `gum.InvalidDirectedCircle` – If any (directed) cycle is created by this arc
- `gum.InvalidNode` – If head or tail does not belong to the graph nodes

addNode (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the new `NodeId`

Return type `int`

addNodeWithId (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Add a node by choosing a new `NodeId`.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – The id of the new node

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If the given id is already used

addNodes (*DAG self, int n*)

arcs (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the list of the arcs

Return type `List`

children (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the parent

Returns the set of all the children

Return type `Set`

clear (*DiGraph self*)

Remove all the nodes and arcs from the graph.

empty (*DiGraph self*)

Check if the graph is empty.

Returns `True` if the graph is empty

Return type `bool`

emptyArcs (*DiGraph self*)

Check if the graph doesn't contains arcs.

Returns `True` if the graph doesn't contains arcs

Return type `bool`

eraseArc (*DiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Erase the arc between `n1` and `n2`.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the head node

eraseChildren (*DiGraph self, int n*)

Erase the arcs heading through the node's children.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – the id of the parent node

eraseNode (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Erase the node and all the related arcs.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the node

eraseParents (*DiGraph self, int n*)

Erase the arcs coming to the node.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – the id of the child node

existsArc (*DiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Check if an arc exists between n1 and n2.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the head node

Returns True if the arc exists

Return type bool

existsNode (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Check if a node with a certain id exists in the graph.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the checked id

Returns True if the node exists

Return type bool

ids ()

Deprecated method in pyAgrum>0.12.0. See nodes instead.

moralGraph (*DAG self*)

nodes (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the set of ids

Return type set

parents (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** – The id of the child node

Returns the set of the parents ids.

Return type Set

size (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type int

sizeArcs (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the number of arcs in the graph

Return type int

toDot (*DiGraph self*)

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format

Return type str

topologicalOrder (*DiGraph self, bool clear=True*)

Returns the list of the nodes Ids in a topological order

Return type List

Raises `gum.InvalidDirectedCycle` – If this graph contains cycles

1.2.3 Undirected Graphs

1.2.3.1 UndiGraph

class pyAgrum.**UndiGraph** (*args)

UndiGraph represents an Undirected Graph.

Available ructors: UndiGraph() -> UndiGraph

UndiGraph(src) -> UndiGraph

Parameters **src** – the UndiGraph to copy

addEdge (UndiGraph self, int n1, int n2)

Insert a new edge into the graph.

Parameters

- **n1** (int) – the id of one node of the new inserted edge
- **n2** (int) – the id of the other node of the new inserted edge

Raises gum.InvalidNode – If n1 or n2 does not belong to the graph nodes.

addNode (UndiGraph self)

Returns the new NodeId

Return type int

addNodeWithId (UndiGraph self, int id)

Add a node by choosing a new NodeId.

Parameters **id** (int) – The id of the new node

Raises gum.DuplicateElement – If the given id is already used

addNodes (UndiGraph self, int n)

Add n nodes.

Parameters **n** (int) – the number of nodes to add.

Returns the new ids

Return type Set of int

clear (UndiGraph self)

Remove all the nodes and edges from the graph.

edges (UndiGraph self)

Returns the list of the edges

Return type List

empty (UndiGraph self)

Check if the graph is empty.

Returns True if the graph is empty

Return type bool

emptyEdges (UndiGraph self)

Check if the graph doesn't contains edges.

Returns True if the graph doesn't contains edges

Return type bool

eraseEdge (UndiGraph self, int n1, int n2)

Erase the edge between n1 and n2.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the head node

eraseNeighbours (*UndiGraph self, int n*)

Erase all the edges adjacent to a given node.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – the id of the node**eraseNode** (*UndiGraph self, int id*)

Erase the node and all the adjacent edges.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the node**existsEdge** (*UndiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Check if an edge exists bewteen n1 and n2.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of one extremity of the edge
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the other extremity if tge edge

Returns True if the arc exists**Return type** bool**existsNode** (*UndiGraph self, int id*)

Check if a node with a certain id exists in the graph.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the checked id**Returns** True if the node exists**Return type** bool**hasUndirectedCycle** (*UndiGraph self*)

Checks whether the graph contains cycles.

Returns True if the graph contains a cycle**Return type** bool**ids** ()

Deprecated method in pyAgrum>0.12.0. See nodes instead.

neighbours (*UndiGraph self, int id*)**Parameters** **id** (*int*) – the id of the checked node**Returns** The set of edges adjacent to the given node**Return type** Set**nodes** (*UndiGraph self*)**Returns** the set of ids**Return type** set**partialUndiGraph** (*UndiGraph self, Set nodesSet*)**Parameters** **nodesSet** (*Set*) – The set of nodes composing the partial graph**Returns** The partial graph formed by the nodes given in parameter**Return type** *pyAgrum.UndiGraph* (page 11)**size** (*UndiGraph self*)**Returns** the number of nodes in the graph**Return type** int

sizeEdges (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the number of edges in the graph

Return type int

toDot (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format

Return type str

1.2.3.2 Clique Graph

class `pyAgrum.CliqueGraph(*args)`

CliqueGraph represents a Clique Graph.

Available ructors: `CliqueGraph()` -> `CliqueGraph`

`CliqueGraph(src)` -> `CliqueGraph`

Parameters `src` (`pyAgrum.CliqueGraph` (page 13)) – the `CliqueGraph` to copy

addEdge (*CliqueGraph self, int first, int second*)

Insert a new edge into the graph.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of one node of the new inserted edge
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the other node of the new inserted edge

Raises `gum.InvalidNode` – If `n1` or `n2` does not belong to the graph nodes.

addNode (*CliqueGraph self, Set clique*)

`addNode(CliqueGraph self) -> int` `addNode(CliqueGraph self, int id, Set clique)`

`addNode(CliqueGraph self, int id)`

Returns the new `NodeId`

Return type int

addNodeWithId (*UndiGraph self, int id*)

Add a node by choosing a new `NodeId`.

Parameters `id` (*int*) – The id of the new node

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If the given id is already used

addNodes (*UndiGraph self, int n*)

Add `n` nodes.

Parameters `n` (*int*) – the number of nodes to add.

Returns the new ids

Return type Set of int

addToClique (*CliqueGraph self, int clique_id, int node_id*)

Change the set of nodes included into a given clique and returns the new set

Parameters

- **clique_id** (*int*) – the id of the clique
- **node_id** (*int*) – the id of the node

Raises

- `gum.NotFound` – If `clique_id` does not exist

- `gum.DuplicateElement` – If `clique_id` set already contains the ndoe

clear (*CliqueGraph self*)

Remove all the nodes and edges from the graph.

clearEdges (*CliqueGraph self*)

Remove all edges and their separators

clique (*CliqueGraph self, int clique*)

Parameters `idClique` (*int*) – the id of the clique

Returns The set of nodes included in the clique

Return type Set

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If the clique does not belong to the clique graph

container (*CliqueGraph self, int idNode*)

Parameters `idNode` (*int*) – the id of the node

Returns the id of a clique containing the node

Return type int

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If no clique contains `idNode`

containerPath (*CliqueGraph self, int node1, int node2*)

Parameters

- `node1` (*int*) – the id of one node
- `node2` (*int*) – the id of the other node

Returns a path from a clique containing `node1` to a clique containing `node2`

Return type List

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If such path cannot be found

edges (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the list of the edges

Return type List

empty (*UndiGraph self*)

Check if the graph is empty.

Returns True if the graph is empty

Return type bool

emptyEdges (*UndiGraph self*)

Check if the graph doesn't contains edges.

Returns True if the graph doesn't contains edges

Return type bool

eraseEdge (*CliqueGraph self, Edge edge*)

Erase the edge between `n1` and `n2`.

Parameters

- `n1` (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- `n2` (*int*) – the id of the head node

eraseFromClique (*CliqueGraph self, int clique_id, int node_id*)

Remove a node from a clique

Parameters

- **clique_id** (*int*) – the id of the clique
- **node_id** (*int*) – the id of the node

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If `clique_id` does not exist

eraseNeighbours (*UndiGraph self, int n*)

Erase all the edges adjacent to a given node.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – the id of the node

eraseNode (*CliqueGraph self, int node*)

Erase the node and all the adjacent edges.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the node

existsEdge (*UndiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Check if an edge exists bewteen `n1` and `n2`.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of one extremity of the edge
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the other extremity if tge edge

Returns True if the arc exists

Return type bool

existsNode (*UndiGraph self, int id*)

Check if a node with a certain id exists in the graph.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the checked id

Returns True if the node exists

Return type bool

hasRunningIntersection (*CliqueGraph self*)

Returns True if the running intersection property holds

Return type bool

hasUndirectedCycle (*UndiGraph self*)

Checks whether the graph contains cycles.

Returns True if the graph contains a cycle

Return type bool

ids ()

Deprecated method in pyAgrum>0.12.0. See `nodes` instead.

isJoinTree (*CliqueGraph self*)

Returns True if the graph is a join tree

Return type bool

neighbours (*UndiGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the checked node

Returns The set of edges adjacent to the given node

Return type Set

nodes (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the set of ids

Return type set

partialUndiGraph (*UndiGraph self, Set nodesSet*)

Parameters `nodesSet` (*Set*) – The set of nodes composing the partial graph

Returns The partial graph formed by the nodes given in parameter

Return type `pyAgrum.UndiGraph` (page 11)

separator (*CliqueGraph self, int cliq1, int cliq2*)

Parameters

- **edge** (`pyAgrum.Edge` (page 5)) – the edge to be checked
- **cliq1** (*int*) – one extremity of the edge
- **cliq2** (*int*) – the other extremity of the edge

Returns the separator included in a given edge

Return type `Set`

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If the edge does not belong to the clique graph

setClique (*CliqueGraph self, int idClique, Set new_clique*)

changes the set of nodes included into a given clique

Parameters

- **idClique** (*int*) – the id of the clique
- **new_clique** (*Set*) – the new set of nodes to be included in the clique

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If idClique is not a clique of the graph

size (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type `int`

sizeEdges (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the number of edges in the graph

Return type `int`

toDot (*CliqueGraph self*)

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format

Return type `str`

toDotWithNames (*bn*)

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) –
- **Bayesian network** (*a*) –

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format where ids have been changed according to their correspondance in the BN

Return type `str`

1.2.4 Mixed Graph

class `pyAgrum.MixedGraph` (**args*)

MixedGraph represents a Clique Graph.

Available ructors: `MixedGraph()` -> `MixedGraph`

`MixedGraph(src)` -> `MixedGraph`

Parameters **src** ([pyAgrum.MixedGraph](#) (page 16)) – the MixedGraph to copy

addArc (*DiGraph self, int tail, int head*)
addArc(*DiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Add an arc from tail to head.

Parameters

- **tail** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **head** (*int*) – the id of the head node

Raises `gum.InvalidNode` – If head or tail does not belong to the graph nodes.

addEdge (*UndiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)
addEdge(*UndiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Insert a new edge into the graph.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of one node of the new inserted edge
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the other node of the new inserted edge

Raises `gum.InvalidNode` – If n1 or n2 does not belong to the graph nodes.

addNode (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the new `NodeId`

Return type `int`

addNodeWithId (*UndiGraph self, int id*)
addNodeWithId(*UndiGraph self, int id*)

Add a node by choosing a new `NodeId`.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – The id of the new node

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If the given id is already used

addNodes (*UndiGraph self, int n*)
addNodes(*UndiGraph self, int n*)

Add n nodes.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – the number of nodes to add.

Returns the new ids

Return type `Set of int`

arcs (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the list of the arcs

Return type `List`

children (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the parent

Returns the set of all the children

Return type `Set`

clear (*MixedGraph self*)

Remove all the nodes and edges from the graph.

edges (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the list of the edges

Return type `List`

empty (*UndiGraph self*)

Check if the graph is empty.

Returns `True` if the graph is empty

Return type bool

emptyArcs (*DiGraph self*)

Check if the graph doesn't contains arcs.

Returns True if the graph doesn't contains arcs

Return type bool

emptyEdges (*UndiGraph self*)

Check if the graph doesn't contains edges.

Returns True if the graph doesn't contains edges

Return type bool

eraseArc (*DiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Erase the arc between n1 and n2.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the head node

eraseChildren (*DiGraph self, int n*)

Erase the arcs heading through the node's children.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – the id of the parent node

eraseEdge (*UndiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Erase the edge between n1 and n2.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the head node

eraseNeighbours (*UndiGraph self, int n*)

Erase all the edges adjacent to a given node.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – the id of the node

eraseNode (*MixedGraph self, int id*)

Erase the node and all the adjacent edges.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the node

eraseParents (*DiGraph self, int n*)

Erase the arcs coming to the node.

Parameters **n** (*int*) – the id of the child node

existsArc (*DiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Check if an arc exists between n1 and n2.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the head node

Returns True if the arc exists

Return type bool

existsEdge (*UndiGraph self, int n1, int n2*)

Check if an edge exists between n1 and n2.

Parameters

- **n1** (*int*) – the id of one extremity of the edge

- **n2** (*int*) – the id of the other extremity if tge edge

Returns True if the arc exists

Return type bool

existsNode (*UndiGraph self, int id*)

Check if a node with a certain id exists in the graph.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the checked id

Returns True if the node exists

Return type bool

hasUndirectedCycle (*UndiGraph self*)

Checks whether the graph contains cycles.

Returns True if the graph contains a cycle

Return type bool

ids ()

Deprecated method in pyAgrum>0.12.0. See nodes instead.

mixedOrientedPath (*MixedGraph self, int node1, int node2*)

Parameters

- **node1** (*int*) – the id form which the path begins
- **node2** (*int*) – the id to witch the path ends

Returns a path from node1 to node2, using edges and/or arcs (following the direction of the arcs)

Return type List

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If no path can be found between the two nodes

mixedUnorientedPath (*MixedGraph self, int node1, int node2*)

Parameters

- **node1** (*int*) – the id from which the path begins
- **node2** (*int*) – the id to which the path ends

Returns a path from node1 to node2, using edges and/or arcs (not necessarily following the direction of the arcs)

Return type List

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If no path can be found between the two nodes

neighbours (*UndiGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the checked node

Returns The set of edges adjacent to the given node

Return type Set

nodes (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the set of ids

Return type set

parents (*DiGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** – The id of the child node

Returns the set of the parents ids.

Return type Set

partialUndiGraph (*UndiGraph self, Set nodesSet*)

Parameters **nodesSet** (*Set*) – The set of nodes composing the partial graph

Returns The partial graph formed by the nodes given in parameter

Return type *pyAgrum.UndiGraph* (page 11)

size (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type int

sizeArcs (*DiGraph self*)

Returns the number of arcs in the graph

Return type int

sizeEdges (*UndiGraph self*)

Returns the number of edges in the graph

Return type int

toDot (*MixedGraph self*)

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format

Return type str

topologicalOrder (*DiGraph self, bool clear=True*)

Returns the list of the nodes Ids in a topological order

Return type List

Raises *gum.InvalidDirectedCycle* – If this graph contains cycles

1.3 Random Variables

aGrUM/pyAgrum is currently dedicated for discrete probability distributions.

There are 3 types of discrete random variables in aGrUM/pyAgrum: *LabelizedVariable*, *DiscretizedVariable* and *RangeVariable*. The 3 types are mainly provided in order to ease modelization. Derived from *DiscreteVariable*, they share a common API. They essentially differ by the means to create, name and access to their modalities.

1.3.1 Common API for Random Discrete Variables

class *pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (**args, **kwargs*)

DiscreteVariable is the base class for discrete random variable.

Available ructors:

```
DiscreteVariable(aName, aDesc='') -> DiscreteVariable
```

```
DiscreteVariable(aDRV) -> DiscreteVariable
```

Parameters

- **aName** (*str*) – The name of the variable
- **aDesc** (*str*) – The (optional) description of the variable
- **aDRV** (*pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20)) – Another *DiscreteVariable* that will be copied

description (*Variable self*)

Returns the description of the variable

Return type str

domain (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the domain of the variable

Return type str

domainSize (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the number of modalities in the variable domain

Return type int

empty (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns True if the domain size < 2

Return type bool

index (*DiscreteVariable self, str label*)

Parameters **label** (*str*) – a label

Returns the indice of the label

Return type int

label (*DiscreteVariable self, int i*)

Parameters **i** (*int*) – the index of the label we wish to return

Returns the indice-th label

Return type str

Raises `gum.OutOfBound` – If the variable does not contain the label

labels (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns a tuple containing the labels

Return type tuple

name (*Variable self*)

Returns the name of the variable

Return type str

numerical (*DiscreteVariable self, int indice*)

Parameters **indice** (*int*) – an index

Returns the numerical representation of the indice-th value

Return type float

setDescription (*Variable self, str theValue*)

set the description of the variable.

Parameters **theValue** (*str*) – the new description of the variable

setName (*Variable self, str theValue*)

sets the name of the variable.

Parameters **theValue** (*str*) – the new description of the variable

toDiscretizedVar (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the discretized variable

Return type [*pyAgrum.DiscretizedVariable*](#) (page 25)

Raises `gum.RuntimeError` – If the variable is not a DiscretizedVariable

toLabelizedVar (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the labeled variable

Return type *pyAgrum.LabelizedVariable* (page 22)

Raises `gum.RuntimeError` – If the variable is not a *LabelizedVariable*

toRangeVar (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the range variable

Return type *pyAgrum.RangeVariable* (page 28)

Raises `gum.RuntimeError` – If the variable is not a *RangeVariable*

toStringWithDescription (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns a description of the variable

Return type `str`

varType (*DiscreteVariable self*)

returns the type of variable

Returns the type of the variable, 0: *DiscretizedVariable*, 1: *LabelizedVariable*, 2: *RangeVariable*

Return type `int`

1.3.2 Concrete classes for Random Discrete Variables

1.3.2.1 LabelizedVariable

class `pyAgrum.LabelizedVariable` (*args)

LabelizedVariable is a discrete random variable with a customizable sequence of labels.

Available ructors:

```
LabelizedVariable(aName, aDesc='', nbrLabel=2) ->
LabelizedVariable

LabelizedVariable(aName, aDesc='') -> LabelizedVariable

LabelizedVariable(aLDRV) -> LabelizedVariable
```

Parameters

- **aName** (*str*) – The name of the variable
- **aDesc** (*str*) – The (optional) description of the variable
- **nbrLabel** (*int*) – The number of labels to create (2 by default)
- **aLDRV** (*pyAgrum.LabelizedVariable* (page 22)) – Another *LabelizedVariable* that will be copied

Examples

```
>>> import pyAgrum as gum
>>>
>>> # creating a variable with 3 labels : '0', '1' and '2'
>>> va=gum.LabelizedVariable('a','a labeled variable',3)
>>> print(va)
>>> ## a<0,1,2>
>>>
```

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```

>>> va.addLabel('foo')
>>> print(va)
>>> ## a<0,1,2,foo>
>>>
>>> va.chgLabel(1,'bar')
>>> print(va)
>>> a<0,bar,2,foo>
>>>
>>> vb=gum.LabelizedVariable('b','b',0).addLabel('A').addLabel('B').addLabel('C
→')
>>> print(vb)
>>> ## b<A,B,C>
>>>
>>> vb.labels()
>>> ## ('A', 'B', 'C')
>>>
>>> vb.isLabel('E')
>>> ## False
>>>
>>> vb.label(2)
>>> ## 'B'

```

addLabel (*args)

Add a label with a new index (we assume that we will NEVER remove a label).

Parameters **aLabel** (*str*) – the label to be added to the labeled variable**Returns** the labeled variable**Return type** *pyAgrum.LabelizedVariable* (page 22)**Raises** *gum.DuplicateElement* – If the variable already contains the label**changeLabel** (*LabelizedVariable self, int pos, str aLabel*)

Change the label at the specified index

Parameters

- **pos** (*int*) – the index of the label to be changed
- **aLabel** (*str*) – the label to be added to the labeled variable

Raises

- *gum.DuplicatedElement* – If the variable already contains the new label
- *gum.OutOfBounds* – If the index is greater than the size of the variable

description (*Variable self*)**Returns** the description of the variable**Return type** *str***domain** (*LabelizedVariable self*)**Returns** the domain of the variable as a string**Return type** *str***domainSize** (*LabelizedVariable self*)**Returns** the number of modalities in the variable domain**Return type** *int***empty** (*DiscreteVariable self*)**Returns** True if the domain size < 2

Return type bool

eraseLabels (*LabelizedVariable self*)

Erase all the labels from the variable.

index (*LabelizedVariable self, str label*)

Parameters **label** (*str*) – a label

Returns the indice of the label

Return type int

isLabel (*LabelizedVariable self, str aLabel*)

Indicates whether the variable already has the label passed in argument

Parameters **aLabel** (*str*) – the label to be tested

Returns True if the label already exists

Return type bool

label (*LabelizedVariable self, int i*)

Parameters **i** (*int*) – the index of the label we wish to return

Returns the indice-th label

Return type str

Raises `gum.OutOfBound` – If the variable does not contain the label

labels (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns a tuple containing the labels

Return type tuple

name (*Variable self*)

Returns the name of the variable

Return type str

numerical (*LabelizedVariable self, int indice*)

Parameters **indice** (*int*) – an index

Returns the numerical representation of the indice-th value

Return type float

posLabel (*LabelizedVariable self, str label*)

setDescription (*Variable self, str theValue*)

set the description of the variable.

Parameters **theValue** (*str*) – the new description of the variable

setName (*Variable self, str theValue*)

sets the name of the variable.

Parameters **theValue** (*str*) – the new description of the variable

toDiscretizedVar (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the discretized variable

Return type [*pyAgrum.DiscretizedVariable*](#) (page 25)

Raises `gum.RuntimeError` – If the variable is not a DiscretizedVariable

toLabelizedVar (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the labeled variable

Return type *pyAgrum.LabelizedVariable* (page 22)

Raises `gum.RuntimeError` – If the variable is not a `LabelizedVariable`

toRangeVar (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the range variable

Return type *pyAgrum.RangeVariable* (page 28)

Raises `gum.RuntimeError` – If the variable is not a `RangeVariable`

toStringWithDescription (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns a description of the variable

Return type `str`

varType (*LabelizedVariable self*)

returns the type of variable

Returns the type of the variable, 0: `DiscretizedVariable`, 1: `LabelizedVariable`, 2: `RangeVariable`

Return type `int`

1.3.2.2 DiscretizedVariable

class `pyAgrum.DiscretizedVariable (*args)`

`DiscretizedVariable` is a discrete random variable with a set of `ticks` defining intervals.

Available ructors:

`DiscretizedVariable(aName, aDesc='') -> DiscretizedVariable`

`DiscretizedVariable(aDDRV) -> DiscretizedVariable`

Parameters

- **aName** (*str*) – The name of the variable
- **aDesc** (*str*) – The (optional) description of the variable
- **aDDRV** (*pyAgrum.DiscretizedVariable* (page 25)) – Another *Discretized-Variable* that will be copied

Examples

```
>>> import pyAgrum as gum
>>>
>>> vX=gum.DiscretizedVariable('X','X has been discretized')
>>> vX.addTick(1).addTick(2).addTick(3).addTick(3.1415) #doctest: +ELLIPSIS
>>> ## <pyAgrum.pyAgrum.DiscretizedVariable;...>
>>> print (vX)
>>> ## X<[1;2[, [2;3[, [3;3.1415]>
>>>
>>> vX.isTick(4)
>>> ## False
>>>
>>> vX.labels()
>>> ## ('[1;2[', '[2;3[', '[3;3.1415]')
>>>
>>> # where is the real value 2.5 ?
>>> vX.index('2.5')
>>> ## 1
```

addTick (**args*)

Parameters **aTick** (*double*) – the Tick to be added

Returns the discretized variable

Return type *pyAgrum.DiscretizedVariable* (page 25)

Raises *gum.DefaultInLabel* – If the tick is already defined

description (*Variable self*)

Returns the description of the variable

Return type *str*

domain (*DiscretizedVariable self*)

Returns the domain of the variable as a string

Return type *str*

domainSize (*DiscretizedVariable self*)

Returns the number of modalities in the variable domain

Return type *int*

empty (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns True if the domain size < 2

Return type *bool*

eraseTicks (*DiscretizedVariable self*)

erase all the Ticks

index (*DiscretizedVariable self, str label*)

Parameters **label** (*str*) – a label

Returns the indice of the label

Return type *int*

isTick (*DiscretizedVariable self, double aTick*)

Parameters **aTick** (*double*) – the Tick to be tested

Returns True if the Tick already exists

Return type *bool*

label (*DiscretizedVariable self, int i*)

Parameters **i** (*int*) – the index of the label we wish to return

Returns the indice-th label

Return type *str*

Raises *gum.OutOfBound* – If the variable does not contain the label

labels (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns a tuple containing the labels

Return type *tuple*

name (*Variable self*)

Returns the name of the variable

Return type *str*

numerical (*DiscretizedVariable self, int indice*)

Parameters `indice` (*int*) – an index

Returns the numerical representation of the indice-th value

Return type float

setDescription (*Variable self, str theValue*)

set the description of the variable.

Parameters `theValue` (*str*) – the new description of the variable

setName (*Variable self, str theValue*)

sets the name of the variable.

Parameters `theValue` (*str*) – the new description of the variable

tick (*DiscretizedVariable self, int i*)

Indicate the index of the Tick

Parameters `i` (*int*) – the index of the Tick

Returns `aTick` – the index-th Tick

Return type double

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If the index is greater than the number of Ticks

ticks (*DiscretizedVariable self*)

Returns a tuple containing all the Ticks

Return type tuple

toDiscretizedVar (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the discretized variable

Return type [pyAgrum.DiscretizedVariable](#) (page 25)

Raises `gum.RuntimeError` – If the variable is not a DiscretizedVariable

toLabelizedVar (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the labeled variable

Return type [pyAgrum.LabelizedVariable](#) (page 22)

Raises `gum.RuntimeError` – If the variable is not a LabelizedVariable

toRangeVar (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns the range variable

Return type [pyAgrum.RangeVariable](#) (page 28)

Raises `gum.RuntimeError` – If the variable is not a RangeVariable

toStringWithDescription (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns a description of the variable

Return type str

varType (*DiscretizedVariable self*)

returns the type of variable

Returns the type of the variable, 0: DiscretizedVariable, 1: LabelizedVariable, 2: RangeVariable

Return type int

1.3.2.3 RangeVariable

class `pyAgrum.RangeVariable(*args)`

RangeVariable represents a variable with a range of integers as domain.

Available ructors:

```
RangeVariable(aName, aDesc='', minVal, maxVal) ->
RangeVariable

RangeVariable(aName, aDesc='', minVal) -> RangeVariable

RangeVariable(aName, aDesc='') -> RangeVariable

RangeVariable(aRV) -> RangeVariable
```

Parameters

- **aName** (*str*) – The name of the variable
- **aDesc** (*str*) – The (optional) description of the variable
- **minVal** (*int*) – The minimal integer of the interval
- **maxVal** (*int*) – The maximal integer of the interval
- **aDV** (`pyAgrum.RangeVariable` (page 28)) – Another *RangeVariable* that will be copied

Examples

```
>>> import pyAgrum as gum
>>>
>>> vI=gum.gum.RangeVariable('I', 'I in [4,10]', 4, 10)
>>> print(vI)
>>> ## I[4-10]
>>>
>>> vX.maxVal()
>>> ## 10
>>>
>>> vX.belongs(1)
>>> ## False
>>>
>>> # where is the value 5 ?
>>> vX.index('5')
>>> ## 1
>>>
>>> vi.labels()
>>> ## ('4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10')
```

belongs (*RangeVariable self, long val*)

Parameters **val** (*long*) – the value to be tested

Returns True if the value in parameters belongs to the variable's interval.

Return type bool

description (*Variable self*)

Returns the description of the variable

Return type str

domain (*RangeVariable self*)

Returns the domain of the variable

Return type str

domainSize (*RangeVariable self*)

Returns the number of modalities in the variable domain

Return type int

empty (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns True if the domain size < 2

Return type bool

index (*RangeVariable self, str arg2*)

Parameters **arg2** (*str*) – a label

Returns the indice of the label

Return type int

label (*RangeVariable self, int indice*)

Parameters **indice** (*int*) – the index of the label we wish to return

Returns the indice-th label

Return type str

Raises `gum.OutOfBound` – If the variable does not contain the label

labels (*DiscreteVariable self*)

Returns a tuple containing the labels

Return type tuple

maxVal (*RangeVariable self*)

Returns the upper bound of the variable.

Return type long

minVal (*RangeVariable self*)

Returns the lower bound of the variable

Return type long

name (*Variable self*)

Returns the name of the variable

Return type str

numerical (*RangeVariable self, int indice*)

Parameters **indice** (*int*) – an index

Returns the numerical representation of the indice-th value

Return type float

setDescription (*Variable self, str theValue*)

set the description of the variable.

Parameters **theValue** (*str*) – the new description of the variable

setMaxVal (*RangeVariable self, long maxVal*)

Set a new value of the upper bound

Parameters **maxVal** (*long*) – The new value of the upper bound

Warning: An error should be raised if the value is lower than the lower bound.

setMinVal (*RangeVariable self, long minVal*)

Set a new value of the lower bound

Parameters **minVal** (*long*) – The new value of the lower bound

Warning: An error should be raised if the value is higher than the upper bound.

setName (*Variable self, str theValue*)

sets the name of the variable.

Parameters **theValue** (*str*) – the new description of the variable**toDiscretizedVar** (*DiscreteVariable self*)**Returns** the discretized variable**Return type** *pyAgrum.DiscretizedVariable* (page 25)**Raises** *gum.RuntimeError* – If the variable is not a DiscretizedVariable**toLabelizedVar** (*DiscreteVariable self*)**Returns** the labelized variable**Return type** *pyAgrum.LabelizedVariable* (page 22)**Raises** *gum.RuntimeError* – If the variable is not a LabelizedVariable**toRangeVar** (*DiscreteVariable self*)**Returns** the range variable**Return type** *pyAgrum.RangeVariable* (page 28)**Raises** *gum.RuntimeError* – If the variable is not a RangeVariable**toStringWithDescription** (*DiscreteVariable self*)**Returns** a description of the variable**Return type** *str***varType** (*RangeVariable self*)

returns the type of variable

Returns the type of the variable, 0: DiscretizedVariable, 1: LabelizedVariable, 2: RangeVariable**Return type** *int*

1.4 Potential and Instantiation

pyAgrum.Potential (page 36) is a multi-dimensional array with a *pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20) associated to each dimension. It is used to represent probabilities and utilities tables in aGrUMs' multidimensional (graphical) models with some conventions.

- The data are stored by iterating over each variable in the sequence.

```
>>> a=gum.RangeVariable("A","variable A",1,3)
>>> b=gum.RangeVariable("B","variable B",1,2)
>>> p=gum.Potential().add(a).add(b).fillWith([1,2,3,4,5,6]);
```

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```
>>> print(p)
<A:1|B:1> :: 1 /<A:2|B:1> :: 2 /<A:3|B:1> :: 3 /<A:1|B:2> :: 4 /<A:2|B:2> :: 5 /
↪<A:3|B:2> :: 6
```

- If a `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36) with the sequence of `pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20) X,Y,Z represents a conditional probability Table (CPT), it will be $P(X|Y,Z)$.

```
>>> print(p.normalizeAsCPT())
<A:1|B:1> :: 0.166667 /<A:2|B:1> :: 0.333333 /<A:3|B:1> :: 0.5 /<A:1|B:2> :: 0.
↪266667 /<A:2|B:2> :: 0.333333 /<A:3|B:2> :: 0.4
```

- For addressing and looping in a `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36) structure, pyAgrum provides Instantiation class which represents a multi-dimensionnal index.

```
>>> I=gum.Instantiation(p)
>>> print(I)
<A:1|B:1>
>>> I.inc();print(I)
<A:2|B:1>
>>> I.inc();print(I)
<A:3|B:1>
>>> I.inc();print(I)
<A:1|B:2>
>>> I.setFirst();print("{} -> {}".format(I,p.get(I)))
<A:1|B:1> -> 0.16666666666666666
>>> I["B"]="2";print("{} -> {}".format(I,p.get(I)))
<A:1|B:2> -> 0.26666666666666666
```

- `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36) include tensor operators (see for instance this [notebook](http://www-desir.lip6.fr/~phw/aGrUM/docs/last/notebooks/05-potentials.ipynb.html) (<http://www-desir.lip6.fr/~phw/aGrUM/docs/last/notebooks/05-potentials.ipynb.html>)).

```
>>> c=gum.RangeVariable("C","variable C",1,5)
>>> q=gum.Potential().add(a).add(c).fillWith(1)
>>> print(p+q)
<A:1|C:1|B:1> :: 2 /<A:2|C:1|B:1> :: 3 /<A:3|C:1|B:1> :: 4 /<A:1|C:2|B:1> :: 2 /
↪<A:2|C:2|B:1> :: 3 /<A:3|C:2|B:1> :: 4 /<A:1|C:3|B:1> :: 2 /<A:2|C:3|B:1> :: 3 /
↪<A:3|C:3|B:1> :: 4 /<A:1|C:4|B:1> :: 2 /<A:2|C:4|B:1> :: 3 /<A:3|C:4|B:1> :: 4 /
↪<A:1|C:5|B:1> :: 2 /<A:2|C:5|B:1> :: 3 /<A:3|C:5|B:1> :: 4 /<A:1|C:1|B:2> :: 5 /
↪<A:2|C:1|B:2> :: 6 /<A:3|C:1|B:2> :: 7 /<A:1|C:2|B:2> :: 5 /<A:2|C:2|B:2> :: 6 /
↪<A:3|C:2|B:2> :: 7 /<A:1|C:3|B:2> :: 5 /<A:2|C:3|B:2> :: 6 /<A:3|C:3|B:2> :: 7 /
↪<A:1|C:4|B:2> :: 5 /<A:2|C:4|B:2> :: 6 /<A:3|C:4|B:2> :: 7 /<A:1|C:5|B:2> :: 5 /
↪<A:2|C:5|B:2> :: 6 /<A:3|C:5|B:2> :: 7
>>> print((p*q).margSumOut(["B","C"])) # marginalize p*q over B and C(using sum)
<A:1> :: 25 /<A:2> :: 35 /<A:3> :: 45
```

1.4.1 Instantiation

class `pyAgrum.Instantiation(*args)`

Class for assigning/browsing values to tuples of discrete variables.

Instantiation is designed to assign values to tuples of variables and to efficiently loop over values of subsets of variables.

Available ructors:

```
Instantiation() -> Instantiation
Instantiation(aI) -> Instantiation
```

Parameters `aI` (`pyAgrum.Instantiation` (page 31)) – The Instantiation we copy

Returns

- *pyAgrum.Instantiation* – An empty tuple or a copy of the one in parameters
- *Instantiation is subscriptable therefore values can be easily accessed/modified.*

Examples

```
>>> ## Access the value of A in an instantiation aI
>>> valueOfA = aI['A']
>>> ## Modify the value
>>> aI['A'] = newValueOfA
```

add (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Adds a new variable in the Instantiation.

Parameters *v* (*pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20)) – The new variable added to the Instantiation

Raises *DuplicateElement* (page 168) – If the variable is already in this Instantiation

chgVal (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v, int newval*)

chgVal(*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v, int newval*) -> *Instantiation* *chgVal*(*Instantiation self, int varPos, int newval*) -> *Instantiation* *chgVal*(*Instantiation self, str var, int newval*) -> *Instantiation* *chgVal*(*Instantiation self, str var, str newval*) -> *Instantiation*

Assign newval to v (or to the variable at position varPos) in the Instantiation.

Parameters

- *v* (*pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20) *or string*) – The variable whose value is assigned (or its name)
- **varPos** (*int*) – The index of the variable whose value is assigned in the tuple of variables of the Instantiation
- **newval** (*int or string*) – The index of the value assigned (or its name)

Returns The modified instantiation

Return type *pyAgrum.Instantiation* (page 31)

Raises

- *NotFound* (page 175) – If variable v does not belong to the instantiation.
- *OutOfBounds* – If newval is not a possible value for the variable.

clear (*Instantiation self*)

Erase all variables from an Instantiation.

contains (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

contains(*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*) -> bool

Indicates whether a given variable belongs to the Instantiation.

Parameters *v* (*pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20)) – The variable for which the test is made.

Returns True if the variable is in the Instantiation.

Return type bool

dec (*Instantiation self*)

Operator –.

decIn (*Instantiation self, Instantiation i*)

Operator – for the variables in i.

Parameters *i* ([pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – The set of variables to decrement in this Instantiation

decNotVar (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Operator – for vars which are not v.

Parameters *v* ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable not to decrement in this Instantiation.

decOut (*Instantiation self, Instantiation i*)

Operator – for the variables not in i.

Parameters *i* ([pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – The set of variables to not decrement in this Instantiation.

decVar (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Operator – for variable v only.

Parameters *v* ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable to decrement in this Instantiation.

Raises [NotFound](#) (page 175) – If variable v does not belong to the Instantiation.

domainSize (*Instantiation self*)

Returns The product of the variable's domain size in the Instantiation.

Return type int

empty (*Instantiation self*)

Returns True if the instantiation is empty.

Return type bool

end (*Instantiation self*)

Returns True if the Instantiation reached the end.

Return type bool

erase (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Parameters *v* ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable to be removed from this Instantiation.

Raises [NotFound](#) (page 175) – If v does not belong to this Instantiation.

fromdict (*Instantiation self, PyObject *dict*)

Change the values in an instantiation from a dict (variable_name:value) where value can be a position (int) or a label (string).

If a variable_name does not occur in the instantiation, nothing is done.

Warning: OutOfBounds raised if a value cannot be found.

hamming (*Instantiation self*)

Returns the hamming distance of this instantiation.

Return type int

inOverflow (*Instantiation self*)

Returns True if the current value of the tuple is correct

Return type bool

inc (*Instantiation self*)

Operator ++.

incIn (*Instantiation self, Instantiation i*)

Operator ++ for the variables in i.

Parameters **i** ([pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – The set of variables to increment in this Instantiation.

incNotVar (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Operator ++ for vars which are not v.

Parameters **v** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable not to increment in this Instantiation.

incOut (*Instantiation self, Instantiation i*)

Operator ++ for the variables not in i.

Parameters **i** ([Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – The set of variable to not increment in this Instantiation.

incVar (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Operator ++ for variable v only.

Parameters **v** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable to increment in this Instantiation.

Raises [NotFound](#) (page 175) – If variable v does not belong to the Instantiation.

nbrDim (*Instantiation self*)

Returns The number of variables in the Instantiation.

Return type int

pos (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Returns the position of the variable v.

Return type int

Parameters **v** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – the variable for which its position is return.

Raises [NotFound](#) (page 175) – If v does not belong to the instantiation.

rend (*Instantiation self*)

Returns True if the Instantiation reached the rend.

Return type bool

reorder (*Instantiation self, pyAgrum.Sequence< pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable * > v*)

reorder(Instantiation self, Instantiation i)

Reorder vars of this instantiation giving the order in v (or i).

Parameters

- **i** ([pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – The sequence of variables with which to reorder this Instantiation.
- **v** (*list*) – The new order of variables for this Instantiation.

setFirst (*Instantiation self*)

Assign the first values to the tuple of the Instantiation.

setFirstIn (*Instantiation self, Instantiation i*)

Assign the first values in the Instantiation for the variables in i.

Parameters **i** ([pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – The variables to which their first value is assigned in this Instantiation.

setFirstNotVar (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Assign the first values to variables different of v.

Parameters *v* ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable that will not be set to its first value in this Instantiation.

setFirstOut (*Instantiation self, Instantiation i*)

Assign the first values in the Instantiation for the variables not in i.

Parameters *i* ([pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – The variable that will not be set to their first value in this Instantiation.

setFirstVar (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Assign the first value in the Instantiation for var v.

Parameters *v* ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable that will be set to its first value in this Instantiation.

setLast (*Instantiation self*)

Assign the last values in the Instantiation.

setLastIn (*Instantiation self, Instantiation i*)

Assign the last values in the Instantiation for the variables in i.

Parameters *i* ([pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – The variables to which their last value is assigned in this Instantiation.

setLastNotVar (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Assign the last values to variables different of v.

Parameters *v* ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable that will not be set to its last value in this Instantiation.

setLastOut (*Instantiation self, Instantiation i*)

Assign the last values in the Instantiation for the variables not in i.

Parameters *i* ([pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – The variables that will not be set to their last value in this Instantiation.

setLastVar (*Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Assign the last value in the Instantiation for var v.

Parameters *v* ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable that will be set to its last value in this Instantiation.

setVals (*Instantiation self, Instantiation i*)

Assign the values from i in the Instantiation.

Parameters *i* ([pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)) – An Instantiation in which the new values are searched

Returns a reference to the instantiation

Return type [pyAgrum.Instantiation](#) (page 31)

todict (*Instantiation self, bool withLabels=False*)

Create a dict (variable_name:value) from an instantiation

Parameters **withLabels** (*boolean*) – The value will be a label (string) if True. It will be a position (int) if False.

Returns The dictionary

Return type Dict

unsetEnd (*Instantiation self*)

Alias for unsetOverflow().

unsetOverflow (*Instantiation self*)

Removes the flag overflow.

val (*Instantiation self, int i*)

val(Instantiation self, DiscreteVariable var) -> int

Parameters

- **i** (*int*) – The index of the variable.
- **var** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – The variable the value of which we wish to know

Returns the current value of the variable.

Return type `int`

Raises `NotFound` (page 175) – If the element cannot be found.

variable (*Instantiation self, int i*)

`variable(Instantiation self, str name) -> DiscreteVariable`

Parameters **i** (*int*) – The index of the variable

Returns the variable at position *i* in the tuple.

Return type `pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)

Raises `NotFound` (page 175) – If the element cannot be found.

variablesSequence (*Instantiation self*)

Returns the sequence of `DiscreteVariable` of this instantiation.

Return type `List`

1.4.2 Potential

class `pyAgrum.Potential` (**args*)

Class representing a potential.

Available ructors:

`Potential()` -> `Potential`

`Potential(src)` -> `Potential`

Parameters **src** (`pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)) – The Potential to copy

Returns The new Potential

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

KL (*Potential self, Potential p*)

Check the compatibility and compute the Kullback-Leibler divergence between the potential and.

Parameters **p** (`pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)) – the potential from which we want to calculate the divergence.

Returns The value of the divergence

Return type `float`

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If *p* is not compatible with the potential (dimension, variables)
- `gum.FatalError` – If a zero is found in *p* or the potential and not in the other.

abs (*Potential self*)

Apply abs on every element of the container

Returns a reference to the modified potential.

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

add (*Potential self*, *DiscreteVariable v*)

Add a discrete variable to the potential.

Parameters **v** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – the var to be added

Raises

- `DuplicateElement` (page 168) – If the variable is already in this Potential.
- `InvalidArgument` (page 172) – If the variable is empty.

argmax (*Potential self*)

argmin (*Potential self*)

contains (*Potential self*, *DiscreteVariable v*)

Parameters **v** (`pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)) – a DiscreteVariable.

Returns True if the var is in the potential

Return type bool

draw (*Potential self*)

draw a value using the potential as a probability table.

Returns the index of the drawn value

Return type int

empty (*Potential self*)

Returns Returns true if no variable is in the potential.

Return type bool

entropy (*Potential self*)

Returns the entropy of the potential

Return type double

extract (*Potential self*, *Instantiation inst*)

extract(Potential self, PyObject * dict) -> Potential

create a new Potential extracted from self given a partial instantiation.

Parameters

- **inst** (`pyAgrum.instantiation`) – a partial instantiation
- **dict** (`dict`) – a dictionary containing discrete variables (?)

Returns the new Potential

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

fill (*v*)

Deprecated method in pyAgrum>0.12.0. See fillWith instead.

fillWith (*Potential self*, *Potential src*)

fillWith(Potential self, Potential src, Vector_string mapSrc) -> Potential
fillWith(Potential self, double v) -> Potential

Automatically fills the potential with v.

Parameters **v** (*number or list or pyAgrum.Potential the number of parameters of the Potential*) – a value or a list/pyAgrum.Potential containing the values to fill the Potential with.

Warning: if v is a list, the size of the list must be the if v is a pyAgrum.Potential. It must to contain variables with exactly the same names and labels but not necessarily the same variables.

Returns a reference to the modified potentia

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.SizeError` – If `v` size's does not matches the domain size.

findAll (*Potential self, double v*)

get (*Potential self, Instantiation i*)

Parameters `i` (*pyAgrum.Instantiation* (page 31)) – an Instantiation

Returns the value in the Potential at the position given by the instantiation

Return type `double`

isNonZeroMap (*Potential self*)

Returns a boolean-like potential using the predicate `isNonZero`

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

margMaxIn (*Potential self, PyObject * varnames*)

Projection using max as operation.

Parameters `varnames` (*set*) – the set of vars to keep

Returns the projected Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

margMaxOut (*Potential self, PyObject * varnames*)

Projection using max as operation.

Parameters `varnames` (*set*) – the set of vars to eliminate

Returns the projected Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.InvalidArgument` – If `varnames` contains only one variable that does not exist in the Potential

margMinIn (*Potential self, PyObject * varnames*)

Projection using min as operation.

Parameters `varnames` (*set*) – the set of vars to keep

Returns the projected Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

margMinOut (*Potential self, PyObject * varnames*)

Projection using min as operation.

Parameters `varnames` (*set*) – the set of vars to eliminate

Returns the projected Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Warning: `InvalidArgument` raised if `varnames` contains only one variable that does not exist in the Potential

margProdIn (*Potential self, PyObject * varnames*)

Projection using multiplication as operation.

Parameters `varnames` (*set*) – the set of vars to keep

Returns the projected Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

margProdOut (*Potential self, PyObject * varnames*)

Projection using multiplication as operation.

Parameters **varnames** (*set*) – the set of vars to eliminate

Returns the projected Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *gum.InvalidArgument* – If varnames contains only one variable that does not exist in the Potential

margSumIn (*Potential self, PyObject * varnames*)

Projection using sum as operation.

Parameters **varnames** (*set*) – the set of vars to keep

Returns the projected Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

margSumOut (*Potential self, PyObject * varnames*)

Projection using sum as operation.

Parameters **varnames** (*set*) – the set of vars to eliminate

Returns the projected Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *gum.InvalidArgument* – If varnames contains only one variable that does not exist in the Potential

max (*Potential self*)

Returns the maximum of all elements in the Potential

Return type double

maxNonOne (*Potential self*)

Returns the maximum of non one elements in the Potential

Return type double

Raises *gum.NotFound* – If all value == 1.0

min (*Potential self*)

Returns the min of all elements in the Potential

Return type double

minNonZero (*Potential self*)

Returns the min of non zero elements in the Potential

Return type double

Raises *gum.NotFound* – If all value == 0.0

nbrDim (*Potential self*)

Returns the number of vars in the multidimensional container.

Return type int

newFactory (*Potential self*)

Erase the Potential content and create a new empty one.

Returns a reference to the new Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

normalize (*Potential self*)

Normalize the Potential (do nothing if sum is 0)

Returns a reference to the normalized Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

normalizeAsCPT (*Potential self*)

Normalize the Potential as a CPT

Returns a reference to the normalized Potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.FatalError` – If some distribution sums to 0

populate (*v*)

Deprecated method in pyAgrum>0.12.0. See `fillWith` instead.

pos (*Potential self, DiscreteVariable v*)

Parameters **v** (*pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20)) – The variable for which the index is returned.

Returns

Return type Returns the index of a variable.

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If *v* is not in this multidimensional matrix.

product (*Potential self*)

Returns the product of all elements in the Potential

Return type `double`

putFirst (*Potential self, PyObject * varname*)

Parameters **v** (*pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20)) – The variable for which the index should be 0.

Returns a reference to the modified potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the var is not in the potential

remove (*Potential self, DiscreteVariable var*)

Parameters **v** (*pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20)) – The variable to be removed

Returns a reference to the modified potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Warning: `IndexError` raised if the var is not in the potential

reorganize (*Potential self, vector< pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable *, allocator< pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable *>> vars*)

`reorganize(Potential self, PyObject * varnames) -> Potential`

Create a new Potential with another order.

Returns **varnames** – a list of the var names in the new order

Return type `list`

Returns a reference to the modified potential

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

scale (*Potential self, double v*)

Create a new potential multiplied by v.

Parameters **v** (*double*) – a multiplier

Returns

Return type a reference to the modified potential

set (*Potential self, Instantiation i, double value*)

Change the value pointed by i

Parameters

- **i** (`pyAgrum.Instantiation` (page 31)) – The Instantiation to be changed
- **value** (*double*) – The new value of the Instantiation

sq (*Potential self*)

Square all the values in the Potential

sum (*Potential self*)

Returns the sum of all elements in the Potential

Return type double

toarray ()

Returns the potential as an array

Return type array

tolist ()

Returns the potential as a list

Return type list

translate (*Potential self, double v*)

Create a new potential added with v.

Parameters **v** (*double*) – The value to be added

Returns

Return type a reference to the modified potential

var_dims

Returns a list containing the dimensions of each variables in the potential

Return type list

var_names

Returns a list containing the name of each variables in the potential

Return type list

Warning: Listed in reverse from the variable enumeration order

variable (*Potential self, int i*)

variable(Potential self, str name) -> DiscreteVariable

Parameters **i** (*int*) – An index of this multidimensional matrix.

Returns

Return type the variable at the ith index

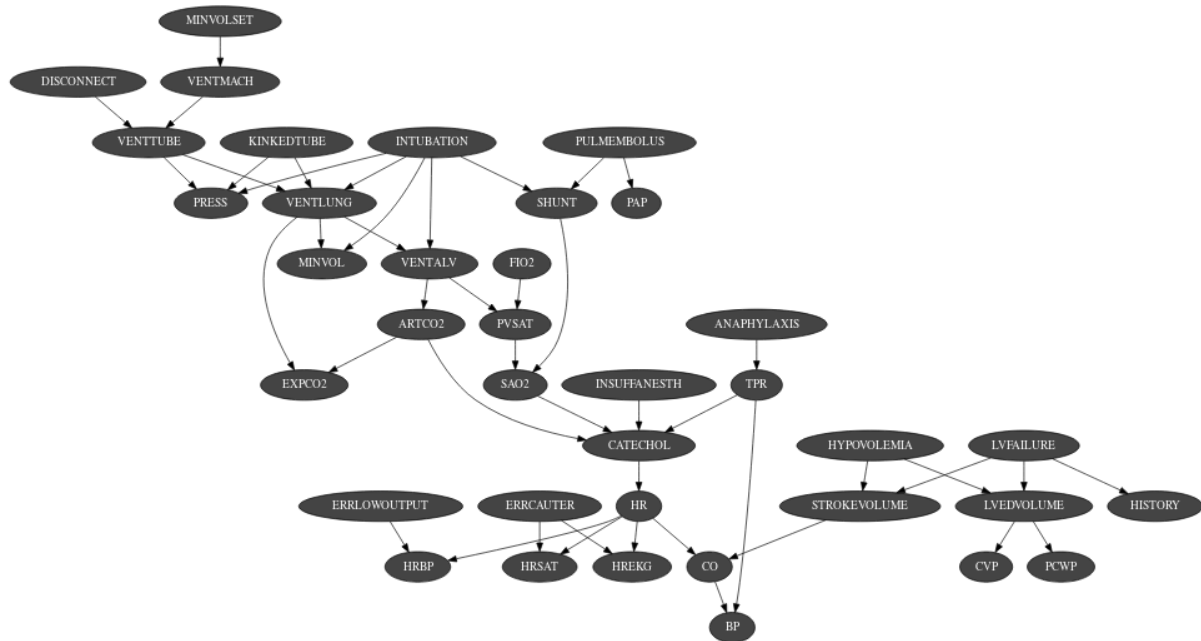
Raises `gum.NotFound` – If i does not reference a variable in this multidimensional matrix.

variablesSequence()

Returns a list containing the sequence of variables

Return type list

1.5 Bayesian Network



The Bayesian Network is the main object of pyAgrum. A Bayesian network is a probabilistic graphical model. It represents a joint distribution over a set of random variables. In pyAgrum, the variables are (for now) only discrete.

A Bayesian network uses a directed acyclic graph (DAG) to represent conditional independencies in the joint distribution. These conditional independencies allow to factorize the joint distribution, thereby allowing to compactly represent very large ones. Moreover, inference algorithms can also use this graph to speed up the computations. Finally, the Bayesian networks can be learnt from data.

1.5.1 Model

class pyAgrum.**BayesNet** (*args)

BayesNet represents a Bayesian Network.

Available ructors: BayesNet (name='') -> BayesNet

BayesNet (source) -> BayesNet

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – the name of the Bayes Net (optional)
- **source** (pyAgrum.BayesNet (page 42)) – the Bayesian network to copy

add (BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var)

add(BayesNet self, str name, unsigned int nbrmod) -> int
 add(BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, pyAgrum.MultiDimImplementation aContent) -> int
 add(BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, pyAgrum.MultiDimImplementation aContent, int id) -> int
 add(BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, pyAgrum.MultiDimImplementation aContent, int id) -> int

Add a variable to the `pyAgrum.BayesNet`.

Parameters

- **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – the variable added
- **name** (`str`) – the variable name
- **nbrmod** (`int`) – the nombre of modalities for the new variable
- **id** (`int`) – the variable forced id in the `pyAgrum.BayesNet`

Returns the id of the new node

Return type `int`

Raises

- `gum.DuplicateLabel` – If `variable.name()` is already used in this `pyAgrum.BayesNet`.
- `gum.NotAllowed` – If `nbrmod < 2`
- `gum.DuplicateElement` – If `id` is already used.

addAMPLITUDE (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var*)

Others aggregators

Parameters **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – the variable to be added

Returns the id of the added value

Return type `int`

addAND (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var*)

Add a variable, it's associate node and an AND implementation.

The id of the new variable is automatically generated.

Parameters **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – The variable added by copy.

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type `int`

Raises `gum.SizeError` – If `variable.domainSize() > 2`

addArc (*BayesNet self, int tail, int head*)

`addArc(BayesNet self, str tail, str head)`

Add an arc in the BN, and update `arc.head`'s CPT.

Parameters

- **head** – a variable's id (`int`)
- **tail** – a variable's id (`int`)
- **head** – a variable's name (`str`)
- **tail** – a variable's name (`str`)

Raises `gum.InvalidEdge` – If `arc.tail` and/or `arc.head` are not in the BN.

addCOUNT (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, int value=1*)

Others aggregators

Parameters **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – the variable to be added

Returns the id of the added value

Return type `int`

addEXISTS (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, int value=1*)

Others aggregators

Parameters **variable** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – the variable to be added

Returns the id of the added value

Return type int

addFORALL (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, int value=1*)

Others aggregators

Parameters **variable** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – the variable to be added

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type int

addLogit (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight, int id*)

`addLogit(BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight) -> int`

Add a variable, its associate node and a Logit implementation.

(The id of the new variable can be automatically generated.)

Parameters

- **variable** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable added by copy
- **externalWeight** (*double*) – the added external weight
- **id** (*int*) – The proposed id for the variable.

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type int

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If id is already used

addMAX (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var*)

Others aggregators

Parameters **variable** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – the variable to be added

Returns the id of the added value

Return type int

addMEDIAN (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var*)

Others aggregators

Parameters **variable** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – the variable to be added

Returns the id of the added value

Return type int

addMIN (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var*)

Others aggregators

Parameters **variable** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – the variable to be added

Returns the id of the added value

Return type int

addNoisyAND (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight, int id*)
 addNoisyAND(BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight) -> int

Add a variable, its associate node and a noisyAND implementation.

(The id of the new variable can be automatically generated.)

Parameters

- **variable** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable added by copy
- **externalWeight** (*double*) – the added external weight
- **id** (*int*) – The proposed id for the variable.

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type int

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If id is already used

addNoisyOR (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight*)
 addNoisyOR(BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight, int id) -> int

Add a variable, it's associate node and a noisyOR implementation.

Since it seems that the 'classical' noisyOR is the Compound noisyOR, we keep the addNoisyOR as an alias for addNoisyORCompound.

(The id of the new variable can be automatically generated.)

Parameters

- **variable** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable added by copy
- **externalWeight** (*double*) – the added external weight
- **id** (*int*) – The proposed id for the variable.

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type int

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If id is already used

addNoisyORCompound (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight*)
 addNoisyORCompound(BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight, int id) -> int

Add a variable, it's associate node and a noisyOR implementation.

Since it seems that the 'classical' noisyOR is the Compound noisyOR, we keep the addNoisyOR as an alias for addNoisyORCompound.

(The id of the new variable can be automatically generated.)

Parameters

- **variable** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The variable added by copy
- **externalWeight** (*double*) – the added external weight
- **id** (*int*) – The proposed id for the variable.

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type int

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If id is already used

addNoisyORNet (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight*)

`addNoisyORNet(BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var, double external_weight, int id) -> int`

Add a variable, its associate node and a noisyOR implementation.

Since it seems that the ‘classical’ noisyOR is the Compound noisyOR, we keep the addNoisyOR as an alias for addNoisyORCompound.

(The id of the new variable can be automatically generated.)

Parameters

- **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – The variable added by copy
- **externalWeight** (*double*) – the added external weight
- **id** (*int*) – The proposed id for the variable.

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type `int`

addOR (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var*)

Add a variable, it’s associate node and an OR implementation.

The id of the new variable is automatically generated.

Warning: If parents are not boolean, all value>1 is True

Parameters **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – The variable added by copy

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type `int`

Raises `gum.SizeError` – If `variable.domainSize()`>2

addStructureListener (*whenNodeAdded=None, whenNodeDeleted=None, whenArcAdded=None, whenArcDeleted=None*)

Add the listeners in parameters to the list of existing ones.

Parameters

- **whenNodeAdded** (*lambda expression*) – a function for when a node is added
- **whenNodeDeleted** (*lambda expression*) – a function for when a node is removed
- **whenArcAdded** (*lambda expression*) – a function for when an arc is added
- **whenArcDeleted** (*lambda expression*) – a function for when an arc is removed

addWeightedArc (*BayesNet self, int tail, int head, double causalWeight*)

`addWeightedArc(BayesNet self, str tail, str head, double causalWeight)`

Add an arc in the BN, and update arc.head’s CPT.

Parameters

- **head** – a variable’s id (`int`)
- **tail** – a variable’s id (`int`)
- **head** – a variable’s name (`str`)
- **tail** – a variable’s name (`str`)

- **causalWeight** (*double*) – the added causal weight

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArc` – If `arc.tail` and/or `arc.head` are not in the BN.
- `gum.InvalidArc` – If variable in `arc.head` is not a NoisyOR variable.

arcs (*IBayesNet self*)

Returns The list of arcs in the IBayesNet

Return type list

beginTopologyTransformation (*BayesNet self*)

When inserting/removing arcs, node CPTs change their dimension with a cost in time. begin Multiple Change for all CPTs These functions delay the CPTs change to be done just once at the end of a sequence of topology modification, begins a sequence of insertions/deletions of arcs without changing the dimensions of the CPTs.

changePotential (*BayesNet self, int id, Potential newPot*)

`changePotential(BayesNet self, str name, Potential newPot)`

change the CPT associated to `nodeId` to `newPot` delete the old CPT associated to `nodeId`.

Parameters

- **newPot** (`pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)) – the new potential
- **NodeId** (*int*) – the id of the node
- **name** (*str*) – the name of the variable

Raises `gum.NotAllowed` – If `newPot` has not the same signature as `__probaMap[NodeId]`

changeVariableLabel (*BayesNet self, int id, str old_label, str new_label*)

`changeVariableLabel(BayesNet self, str name, str old_label, str new_label)`

change the label of the variable associated to `nodeId` to the new value.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – the id of the node
- **name** (*str*) – the name of the variable
- **old_label** (*str*) – the new label
- **new_label** (*str*) – the new label

Raises `gum.NotFound` – if `id/name` is not a variable or if `old_label` does not exist.

changeVariableName (*BayesNet self, int id, str new_name*)

`changeVariableName(BayesNet self, str name, str new_name)`

Changes a variable's name in the `pyAgrum.BayesNet`.

This will change the `pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` names in the `pyAgrum.BayesNet`.

Parameters

- **new_name** (*str*) – the new name of the variable
- **NodeId** (*int*) – the id of the node
- **name** (*str*) – the name of the variable

Raises

- `gum.DuplicateLabel` – If `new_name` is already used in this `BayesNet`.
- `gum.NotFound` – If no variable matches `id`.

children (*IBayesNet self, int id*)

Parameters `id` (*int*) – the id of the parent

Returns the set of all the children

Return type Set

completeInstantiation (*DAGmodel self*)

Get an instantiation over all the variables of the model.

Returns the complete instantiation

Return type pyAgrum.instantiation

cpt (*BayesNet self, int varId*)

cpt(BayesNet self, str name) -> Potential

Returns the CPT of a variable.

Parameters

- **VarId** (*int*) – A variable's id in the pyAgrum.BayesNet.
- **name** (*str*) – A variable's name in the pyAgrum.BayesNet.

Returns The variable's CPT.

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If no variable's id matches varId.

dag (*BayesNet self*)

Returns a ant reference to the dag of this BayesNet.

Return type *pyAgrum.DAG* (page 8)

dim (*IBayesNet self*)

Returns the dimension (the number of free parameters) in this BayesNet.

Returns the dimension of the BayesNet

Return type int

empty (*DAGmodel self*)

Returns True if the model is empty

Return type bool

endTopologyTransformation (*BayesNet self*)

Terminates a sequence of insertions/deletions of arcs by adjusting all CPTs dimensions. End Multiple Change for all CPTs.

Returns

Return type *pyAgrum.BayesNet* (page 42)

erase (*BayesNet self, int varId*)

erase(BayesNet self, str name) erase(BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var)

Remove a variable from the pyAgrum.BayesNet.

Removes the corresponding variable from the pyAgrum.BayesNet and from all of it's children pyAgrum.Potential.

If no variable matches the given id, then nothing is done.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – The variable's id to remove.
- **name** (*str*) – The variable's name to remove.
- **var** (*pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20)) – A reference on the variable to remove.

eraseArc (*BayesNet self, Arc arc*)

eraseArc(BayesNet self, int tail, int head) eraseArc(BayesNet self, str tail, str head)

Removes an arc in the BN, and update head's CTP.

If (tail, head) doesn't exist, the nothing happens.

Parameters

- **arc** (*pyAgrum.Arc* (page 5)) – The arc to be removed.
- **head** – a variable's id (int)
- **tail** – a variable's id (int)
- **head** – a variable's name (str)
- **tail** – a variable's name (str)

static fastPrototype (*str dotlike, int domainSize=2*)

Create a bn with a dotlike syntax : 'a->b->c;b->d;'.

The domain size maybe specified using 'a[10]'.

Note that if the dotlike string contains such a specification for an already defined variable, the first specification will be used.

Parameters

- **dotlike** (*str*) – the string containing the specification
- **domainSize** (*int*) – the default domain size for variables

Returns the resulting bayesian network

Return type *pyAgrum.BayesNet* (page 42)

generateCPT (*BayesNet self, int node*)

generateCPT(BayesNet self, str name)

Randomly generate CPT for a given node in a given structure.

Parameters

- **node** (*int*) – The variable's id.
- **name** (*str*) – The variable's name.

generateCPTs (*BayesNet self*)

Randomly generates CPTs for a given structure.

hasSameStructure (*DAGmodel self, DAGmodel other*)

Parameters *pyAgrum.DAGmodel* – a direct acyclic model

Returns True if all the named node are the same and all the named arcs are the same

Return type bool

idFromName (*BayesNet self, str name*)

Returns a variable's id given its name in the graph.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – The variable's name from which the id is returned.

Returns The variable's node id.

Return type int

Raises *gum.NotFound* – If name does not match a variable in the graph

ids ()

Deprecated method in pyAgrum>0.12.0. See nodes instead.

jointProbability (*IBayesNet self, Instantiation i*)

Parameters *i* (*pyAgrum.instantiation*) – an instantiation of the variables

Returns a parameter of the joint probability for the BayesNet

Return type double

Warning: a variable not present in the instantiation is assumed to be instantiated to 0

loadBIF (*BayesNet self, str name, PyObject * l=(PyObject *) 0*)

Load a BIF file.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – the file's name
- **l** (*list*) – list of functions to execute

Raises

- *gum.IOError* – If file not found
- *gum.FatalError* – If file is not valid

loadBIFXML (*BayesNet self, str name, PyObject * l=(PyObject *) 0*)

Load a BIFXML file.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – the name's file
- **l** (*list*) – list of functions to execute

Raises

- *gum.IOError* – If file not found
- *gum.FatalError* – If file is not valid

loadDSL (*BayesNet self, str name, PyObject * l=(PyObject *) 0*)

Load a DSL file.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – the file's name
- **l** (*list*) – list of functions to execute

Raises

- *gum.IOError* – If file not found
- *gum.FatalError* – If file is not valid

loadNET (*BayesNet self, str name, PyObject * l=(PyObject *) 0*)

Load a NET file.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – the name's file
- **l** (*list*) – list of functions to execute

Raises

- *gum.IOError* – If file not found
- *gum.FatalError* – If file is not valid

loadO3PRM (*BayesNet self, str name, str system="", str classpath="", PyObject * l=(PyObject *) 0*)

Load an O3PRM file.

Warning: The O3PRM language is the only language allowing to manipulate not only DiscretizedVariable but also RangeVariable and LabeledVariable.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – the file's name
- **system** (*str*) – the system's name
- **classpath** (*str*) – the classpath
- **l** (*list*) – list of functions to execute

Raises

- `gum.IOError` – If file not found
- `gum.FatalError` – If file is not valid

loadUAI (*BayesNet self, str name, PyObject * l=(PyObject *) 0*)

Load an UAI file.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – the name's file
- **l** (*list*) – list of functions to execute

Raises

- `gum.IOError` – If file not found
- `gum.FatalError` – If file is not valid

log10DomainSize (*BayesNet self*)

Returns The log10 domain size of the joint probability for the model.

Return type double

log2JointProbability (*IBayesNet self, Instantiation i*)

Parameters *i* (`pyAgrum.instantiation`) – an instantiation of the variables

Returns a parameter of the log joint probability for the BayesNet

Return type double

Warning: a variable not present in the instantiation is assumed to be instantiated to 0

maxNonOneParam (*IBayesNet self*)

Returns The biggest value (not equal to 1) in the CPTs of the BayesNet

Return type double

maxParam (*IBayesNet self*)

Returns the biggest value in the CPTs of the BayesNet

Return type double

maxVarDomainSize (*IBayesNet self*)

Returns the biggest domain size among the variables of the BayesNet

Return type int

minNonZeroParam (*IBayesNet self*)

Returns the smallest value (not equal to 0) in the CPTs of the IBayesNet

Return type double

minParam (*IBayesNet self*)

Returns the smallest value in the CPTs of the IBayesNet

Return type double

minimalCondSet (*IBayesNet self, int target, Set soids*)

minimalCondSet(*IBayesNet self, Set targets, Set soids*) -> Set
minimalCondSet(*IBayesNet self, PyObject * targets, PyObject * list*) -> PyObject *

Returns, given one or many targets and a list of variables, the minimal set of those needed to calculate the target/targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – The id of the target
- **targets** (*list*) – The ids of the targets
- **list** (*list*) – The list of available variables

Returns The minimal set of variables

Return type Set

moralGraph (*DAGmodel self, bool clear=True*)

Returns the moral graph of the BayesNet, formed by adding edges between all pairs of nodes that have a common child, and then making all edges in the graph undirected.

Returns The moral graph

Return type [pyAgrum.UndiGraph](#) (page 11)

names (*IBayesNet self*)

Returns The names of the graph variables

Return type list

nodeId (*BayesNet self, DiscreteVariable var*)

Parameters **var** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – a variable

Returns the id of the variable

Return type int

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the graph does not contain the variable

nodes (*BayesNet self*)

Returns the set of ids

Return type set

parents (*IBayesNet self, int id*)

Parameters **id** – The id of the child node

Returns the set of the parents ids.

Return type Set

property (*DAGmodel self, str name*)

Warning: Unreferenced function

propertyWithDefault (*DAGmodel self, str name, str byDefault*)

Warning: Unreferenced function

reverseArc (*BayesNet self, int tail, int head*)

reverseArc(BayesNet self, str tail, str head) reverseArc(BayesNet self, Arc arc)

Reverses an arc while preserving the same joint distribution.

Parameters

- **tail** – (int) the id of the tail variable
- **head** – (int) the id of the head variable
- **tail** – (str) the name of the tail variable
- **head** – (str) the name of the head variable
- **arc** ([pyAgrum.Arc](#) (page 5)) – an arc

Raises `gum.InvalidArc` – If the arc does not exist or if its reversal would induce a directed cycle.

saveBIF (*BayesNet self, str name*)

Save the BayesNet in a BIF file.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – the file's name

saveBIFXML (*BayesNet self, str name*)

Save the BayesNet in a BIFXML file.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – the file's name

saveDSL (*BayesNet self, str name*)

Save the BayesNet in a DSL file.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – the file's name

saveNET (*BayesNet self, str name*)

Save the BayesNet in a NET file.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – the file's name

saveO3PRM (*BayesNet self, str name*)

Save the BayesNet in an O3PRM file.

Warning: The O3PRM language is the only language allowing to manipulate not only DiscretizedVariable but also RangeVariable and LabeledVariable.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – the file's name

saveUAI (*BayesNet self, str name*)

Save the BayesNet in an UAI file.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – the file's name

setProperty (*DAGmodel self, str name, str value*)

Warning: Unreferenced function

size (*BayesNet self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type int

sizeArcs (*DAGmodel self*)

Returns the number of arcs in the graph

Return type int

toDot (*IBayesNet self*)

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format

Return type str

topologicalOrder (*DAGmodel self, bool clear=True*)

Returns the list of the nodes Ids in a topological order

Return type List

Raises `gum.InvalidDirectedCycle` – If this graph contains cycles

variable (*BayesNet self, int id*)

`variable(BayesNet self, str name) -> DiscreteVariable`

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a variable's id
- **name** (*str*) – a variable's name

Returns the variable

Return type *pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20)

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the graph does not contain the variable

variableFromName (*BayesNet self, str name*)

Parameters **name** (*str*) – a variable's name

Returns the variable

Return type *pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable* (page 20)

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the graph does not contain the variable

variableNodeMap (*BayesNet self*)

Returns the variable node map

Return type *pyAgrum.variableNodeMap*

1.5.2 Tools for Bayesian networks

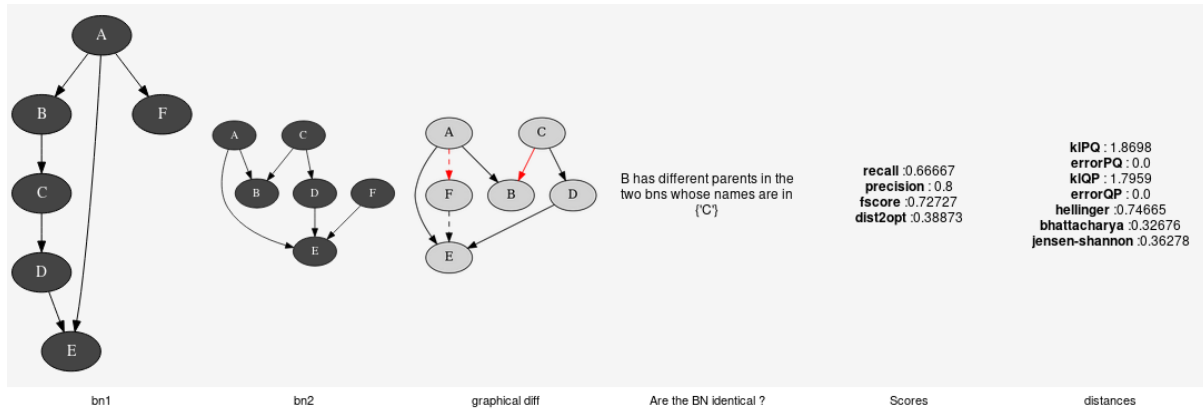
aGrUM/pyAgrum provide a set of classes and functions in order to easily work with Bayesian networks.

1.5.2.1 Generation of database

class *pyAgrum.BNDatabaseGenerator* (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.BayesNet*)

BNGenerator is used to easily generate databases from a *gum.BayesNet*.

Available ructors:



```
BNDatabaseGenerator(bn) -> BNDatabaseGenerator
```

Parameters **bn** (*gum.BayesNet*) – the Bayesian network used to generate data.

database (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*)

drawSamples (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*, *int nbSamples*)

log2likelihood (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*)

setAntiTopologicalVarOrder (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*)

setRandomVarOrder (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*)

setTopologicalVarOrder (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*)

setVarOrder (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*, *vector< int, allocator< int > > varOrder*)

setVarOrder(*BNDatabaseGenerator self*, *Vector_string varOrder*)

setVarOrderFromCSV (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*, *str csvFileURL*, *str csvSeparator=","*)

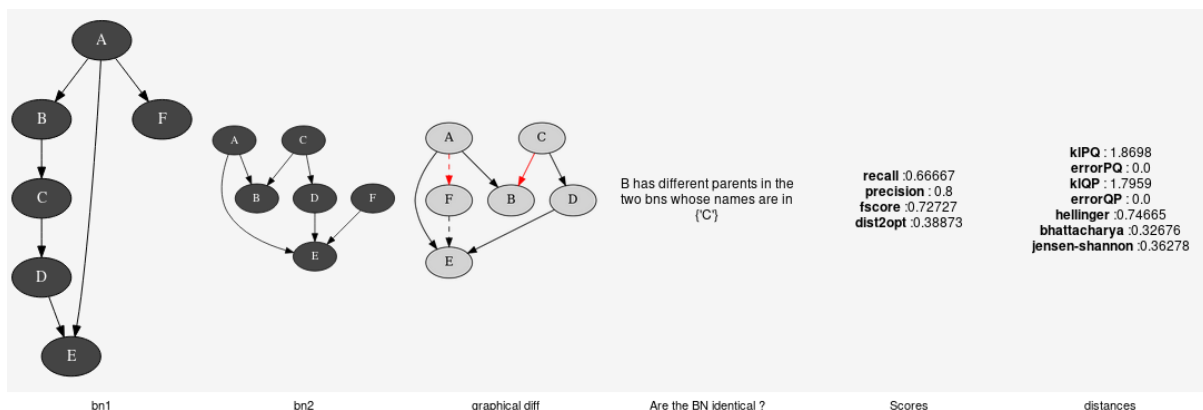
toCSV (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*, *str csvFileURL*, *bool useLabels=True*, *bool append=False*, *str csvSeparator=","*, *bool checkOnAppend=False*)

toDatabaseTable (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*, *bool useLabels=True*)

varOrder (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*)

varOrderNames (*BNDatabaseGenerator self*)

1.5.2.2 Comparison of Bayesian networks



To compare Bayesian network, one can compare the structure of the BNs (see `pyAgrum.lib.bn_vs_vb.GraphicalBNComparator`). However BNs can also be compared as probability distributions.

class `pyAgrum.ExactBNdistance` (*args)

Class representing exacte computation of divergence and distance between BNs

Available ructors :

`ExactBNdistance(P,Q) -> ExactBNdistance`

`ExactBNdistance(ebnd) -> ExactBNdistance`

Parameters

- **P** (`pyAgrum.IBayesNet`) – a Bayesian network
- **Q** (`pyAgrum.IBayesNet`) – anotre Bayesian network
- **ebnd** (`pyAgrum.ExactBNdistance` (page 56)) – the exact BNdistance to copy

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the 2BNs have not the same domain size of compatible node sets

compute (`ExactBNdistance self`)

Returns a dictionnary containing the different values after the computation.

Return type dict

class `pyAgrum.GibbsBNdistance` (*args)

Class representing a Gibbs-Approximated computation of divergence and distance between BNs

Available ructors :

`GibbsBNdistance(P,Q) -> GibbsBNdistance`

`GibbsBNdistance(gbnd) -> GibbsBNdistance`

Parameters

- **P** (`pyAgrum.IBayesNet`) – a Bayesian network
- **Q** (`pyAgrum.IBayesNet`) – anotre Bayesian network
- **gbnd** (`pyAgrum.GibbsBNdistance` (page 56)) – the Gibbs BNdistance to copy

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the 2BNs have not the same domain size of compatible node sets

burnIn (`GibbsBNdistance self`)

Returns size of burn in on number of iteration

Return type int

compute (`GibbsBNdistance self`)

Returns a dictionnary containing the different values after the computation.

Return type dict

continueApproximationScheme (`ApproximationScheme self, double error`)

Continue the approximation scheme.

Parameters **error** (*double*) –

currentTime (`GibbsBNdistance self`)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

disableEpsilon (*ApproximationScheme self*)
 Disable epsilon as a stopping criterion.

disableMaxIter (*ApproximationScheme self*)
 Disable max iterations as a stopping criterion.

disableMaxTime (*ApproximationScheme self*)
 Disable max time as a stopping criterion.

disableMinEpsilonRate (*ApproximationScheme self*)
 Disable a min epsilon rate as a stopping criterion.

enableEpsilon (*ApproximationScheme self*)
 Enable epsilon as a stopping criterion.

enableMaxIter (*ApproximationScheme self*)
 Enable max iterations as a stopping criterion.

enableMaxTime (*ApproximationScheme self*)
 Enable max time as a stopping criterion.

enableMinEpsilonRate (*ApproximationScheme self*)
 Enable a min epsilon rate as a stopping criterion.

epsilon (*GibbsBNdistance self*)
Returns the value of epsilon
Return type double

history (*GibbsBNdistance self*)
Returns the scheme history
Return type tuple
Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

initApproximationScheme (*ApproximationScheme self*)
 Initiate the approximation scheme.

isDrawnAtRandom (*GibbsBNdistance self*)
Returns True if variables are drawn at random
Return type bool

isEnabledEpsilon (*ApproximationScheme self*)
Returns True if epsilon is used as a stopping criterion.
Return type bool

isEnabledMaxIter (*ApproximationScheme self*)
Returns True if max iterations is used as a stopping criterion
Return type bool

isEnabledMaxTime (*ApproximationScheme self*)
Returns True if max time is used as a stopping criterion
Return type bool

isEnabledMinEpsilonRate (*ApproximationScheme self*)
Returns True if epsilon rate is used as a stopping criterion
Return type bool

maxIter (*GibbsBNdistance self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*GibbsBNdistance self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*GibbsBNdistance self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*GibbsBNdistance self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrDrawnVar (*GibbsBNdistance self*)

Returns the number of variable drawn at each iteration

Return type int

nbrIterations (*GibbsBNdistance self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

periodSize (*GibbsBNdistance self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

remainingBurnIn (*ApproximationScheme self*)

Returns the number of remaining burn in

Return type int

setBurnIn (*GibbsBNdistance self, int b*)

Parameters **b** (*int*) – size of burn in on number of iteration

setDrawnAtRandom (*GibbsBNdistance self, bool _atRandom*)

Parameters **_atRandom** (*bool*) – indicates if variables should be drawn at random

setEpsilon (*GibbsBNdistance self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{eps} < 0$

setMaxIter (*GibbsBNdistance self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{max} \leq 1$

setMaxTime (*GibbsBNdistance self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{timeout} \leq 0.0$

setMinEpsilonRate (*GibbsBNdistance self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setNbrDrawnVar (*GibbsBNdistance self, int _nbr*)

Parameters *_nbr* (*int*) – the number of variables to be drawn at each iteration

setPeriodSize (*GibbsBNdistance self, int p*)

Parameters *p* (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises *gum.OutOfLowerBound* – If $p < 1$

setVerbosity (*GibbsBNdistance self, bool v*)

Parameters *v* (*bool*) – verbosity

startOfPeriod (*ApproximationScheme self*)

Returns True if it is a start of a period

Return type bool

stateApproximationScheme (*ApproximationScheme self*)

Returns the state of the approximation scheme

Return type int

stopApproximationScheme (*ApproximationScheme self*)

Stop the approximation scheme.

updateApproximationScheme (*ApproximationScheme self, unsigned int incr=1*)

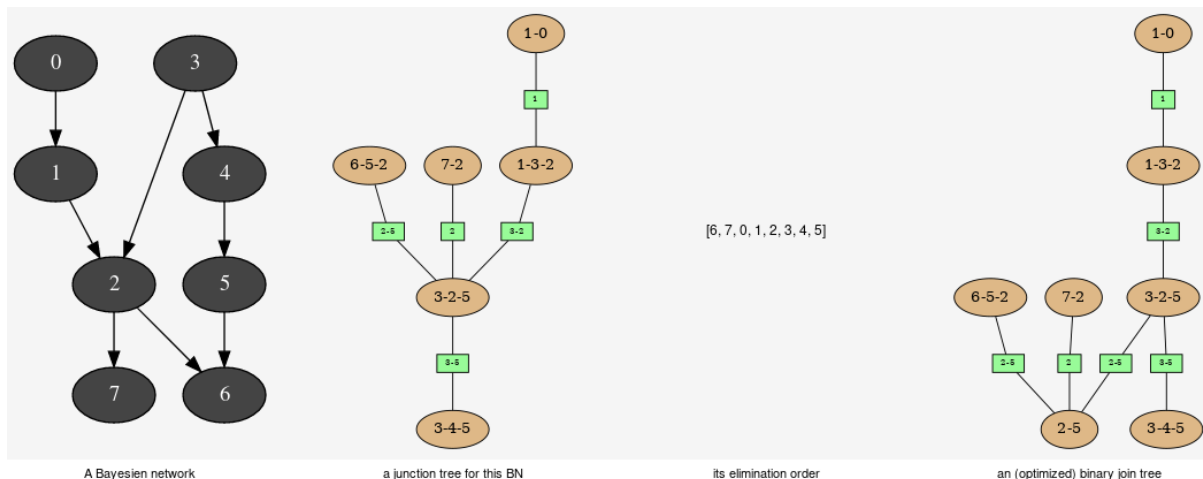
Update the approximation scheme.

verbosity (*GibbsBNdistance self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.5.2.3 Explanation and analysis



This tools aimed to provide some different views on the Bayesian network in order to explore its qualitative and/or quantitive behaviours.

class `pyAgrum.JunctionTreeGenerator`

JunctionTreeGenerator is use to generate junction tree or binary junction tree from bayesian networks.

Available ructors: `JunctionTreeGenerator()` -> `JunctionTreeGenerator`

binaryJoinTree (*JunctionTreeGenerator self, UndiGraph g, PyObject * partial_order=None*)
binaryJoinTree(JunctionTreeGenerator self, DAG dag, PyObject * partial_order=None) -> Clique-
Graph binaryJoinTree(JunctionTreeGenerator self, BayesNet bn, PyObject * partial_order=None) ->
CliqueGraph

Computes the binary joint tree for its parameters. If the first parameter is a graph, the heuristic assumes that all the nodes have the same domain size (2). If given, the heuristic takes into account the partial order for its elimination order.

Parameters

- **g** (`pyAgrum.UndiGraph` (page 11)) – a undirected graph
- **dag** (`pyAgrum.DAG` (page 8)) – a dag
- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a BayesianNetwork
- **partial_order** (`List[List[int]]`) – a partial order among the nodeIDs

Returns the current binary joint tree

Return type `pyAgrum.CliqueGraph` (page 13)

eliminationOrder (*JunctionTreeGenerator self, UndiGraph g, PyObject * partial_order=None*)
eliminationOrder(JunctionTreeGenerator self, DAG dag, PyObject * partial_order=None) -> PyObject
eliminationOrder(JunctionTreeGenerator self, BayesNet bn, PyObject * partial_order=None) ->
PyObject

Computes the elimination for its parameters. If the first parameter is a graph, the heuristic assumes that all the nodes have the same domain size (2). If given, the heuristic takes into account the partial order for its elimination order.

Parameters

- **g** (`pyAgrum.UndiGraph` (page 11)) – a undirected graph
- **dag** (`pyAgrum.DAG` (page 8)) – a dag
- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a BayesianNetwork
- **partial_order** (`List[List[int]]`) – a partial order among the nodeIDs

Returns the current elimination order.

Return type `pyAgrum.CliqueGraph` (page 13)

junctionTree (*JunctionTreeGenerator self, UndiGraph g, PyObject * partial_order=None*)
junctionTree(JunctionTreeGenerator self, DAG dag, PyObject * partial_order=None) -> CliqueGraph
junctionTree(JunctionTreeGenerator self, BayesNet bn, PyObject * partial_order=None) -> Clique-
Graph

Computes the junction tree for its parameters. If the first parameter is a graph, the heuristic assumes that all the nodes have the same domain size (2). If given, the heuristic takes into account the partial order for its elimination order.

Parameters

- **g** (`pyAgrum.UndiGraph` (page 11)) – a undirected graph
- **dag** (`pyAgrum.DAG` (page 8)) – a dag
- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a BayesianNetwork
- **partial_order** (`List[List[int]]`) – a partial order among the nodeIDs

Returns the current junction tree.

Return type `pyAgrum.CliqueGraph` (page 13)

class `pyAgrum.EssentialGraph (*args)`
Proxy of C++ `pyAgrum.EssentialGraph` class.

arcs (*EssentialGraph self*)

Returns The list of arcs in the EssentialGraph

Return type list

children (*EssentialGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the parent

Returns the set of all the children

Return type Set

edges (*EssentialGraph self*)

Returns the list of the edges

Return type List

ids ()

Deprecated method in pyAgrum>0.12.0. See nodes instead.

mixedGraph (*EssentialGraph self*)

Returns the mixed graph

Return type [*pyAgrum.MixedGraph*](#) (page 16)

neighbours (*EssentialGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the checked node

Returns The set of edges adjacent to the given node

Return type Set

nodes (*EssentialGraph self*)

parents (*EssentialGraph self, int id*)

Parameters **id** – The id of the child node

Returns the set of the parents ids.

Return type Set

size (*EssentialGraph self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type int

sizeArcs (*EssentialGraph self*)

Returns the number of arcs in the graph

Return type int

sizeEdges (*EssentialGraph self*)

Returns the number of edges in the graph

Return type int

sizeNodes (*EssentialGraph self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type int

skeleton (*EssentialGraph self*)

toDot (*EssentialGraph self*)

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format

Return type str

class pyAgrum.**MarkovBlanket** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.MarkovBlanket class.

arcs (*MarkovBlanket self*)

Returns the list of the arcs

Return type List

children (*MarkovBlanket self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the parent

Returns the set of all the children

Return type Set

hasSameStructure (*MarkovBlanket self, DAGmodel other*)

Parameters **pyAgrum.DAGmodel** – a direct acyclic model

Returns True if all the named node are the same and all the named arcs are the same

Return type bool

mb (*MarkovBlanket self*)

Returns a copy of the directed graph

Return type *pyAgrum.DiGraph* (page 6)

nodes (*MarkovBlanket self*)

Returns the set of ids

Return type set

parents (*MarkovBlanket self, int id*)

Parameters **id** – The id of the child node

Returns the set of the parents ids.

Return type Set

size (*MarkovBlanket self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type int

sizeArcs (*MarkovBlanket self*)

Returns the number of arcs in the graph

Return type int

sizeNodes (*MarkovBlanket self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type int

toDot (*MarkovBlanket self*)

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format

Return type str

1.5.3 Inference

Inference is the process that consists in computing new probabilistic information from a Bayesian network and some evidence. aGrUM/pyAgrum mainly focus and the computation of (joint) posterior for some variables of the Bayesian networks given soft or hard evidence that are the form of likelihoods on some variables. Inference is a hard task (NP-complete). aGrUM/pyAgrum implements exact inference but also approximated inference that can converge slowly and (even) not exactly but that can in many cases be useful for applications.

1.5.4 Exact Inference

1.5.4.1 Lazy Propagation

Lazy Propagation is the main exact inference for classical Bayesian networks in aGrUM/pyAgrum.

class pyAgrum.LazyPropagation (*args)

Class used for Lazy Propagation

Available ructors: LazyPropagation(bn) -> LazyPropagation

Parameters bn (pyAgrum.BayesNet (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (LazyPropagation self)

Returns A ant reference over the IBayesNet referenced by this class.

Return type pyAgrum.IBayesNet

Raises gum.UndefinedElement – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (LazyPropagation self, int X)

H(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName) -> double

Parameters

- **X** (int) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (str) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

I (LazyPropagation self, int X, int Y)

Parameters

- **X** (int) – a node Id
- **Y** (int) – another node Id

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

VI (LazyPropagation self, int X, int Y)

Parameters

- **X** (int) – a node Id
- **Y** (int) – another node Id

Returns variation of information between X and Y

Return type double

addAllTargets (LazyPropagation self)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*LazyPropagation self, int id, int val*)

addEvidence(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName, int val) addEvidence(LazyPropagation self, int id, str val) addEvidence(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName, str val) addEvidence(LazyPropagation self, int id, Vector vals) addEvidence(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName, Vector vals)

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addJointTarget (*LazyPropagation self, PyObject * list*)

Add a list of nodes as a new joint target. As a collateral effect, every node is added as a marginal target.

Parameters **list** – a list of names of nodes

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If some node(s) do not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*LazyPropagation self, int target*)

addTarget(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName)

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*LazyPropagation self, int id, int val*)

chgEvidence(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName, int val) chgEvidence(LazyPropagation self, int id, str val) chgEvidence(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName, str val) chgEvidence(LazyPropagation self, int id, Vector vals) chgEvidence(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName, Vector vals)

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If `val` is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of `vals` is different from the domain size of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If `vals` is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseAllEvidence (*LazyPropagation self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllJointTargets (*LazyPropagation self*)

Clear all previously defined joint targets.

eraseAllMarginalTargets (*LazyPropagation self*)

Clear all the previously defined marginal targets.

eraseAllTargets (*LazyPropagation self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*LazyPropagation self, int id*)

`eraseEvidence(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName)`

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node `Id` or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node `Id`
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseJointTarget (*LazyPropagation self, PyObject * list*)

Remove, if existing, the joint target.

Parameters **list** – a list of names or `Ids` of nodes

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node `Id` is not in the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*LazyPropagation self, int target*)

`eraseTarget(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName)`

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node `Id`
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node `Id` is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*LazyPropagation self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

`evidenceImpact(LazyPropagation self, str target, Vector_string evs) -> Potential`

Create a `pyAgrum.Potential` for `P(target|evs)` (for all instantiation of `target` and `evs`)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.

Returns a Potential for P(targets|evs)

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

evidenceJointImpact (*LazyPropagation self, PyObject * targets, PyObject * evs*)
evidenceJointImpact(LazyPropagation self, Vector_string targets, Vector_string evs) -> Potential

Create a pyAgrum.Potential for P(joint targets|evs) (for all instantiation of targets and evs)

Parameters

- **targets** – (int) a node Id
- **targets** – (str) a node name
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Returns a Potential for P(target|evs)

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *gum.Exception* – If some evidence entered into the Bayes net are incompatible (their joint proba = 0)

evidenceProbability (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the probability of evidence

Return type double

hardEvidenceNodes (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type set

hasEvidence (*LazyPropagation self, int id*)

hasEvidence(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type bool

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*LazyPropagation self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type bool

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*LazyPropagation self, int id*)

hasSoftEvidence(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

isJointTarget (*LazyPropagation self, PyObject * list*)

Parameters **list** – a list of nodes ids or names.

Returns True if target is a joint target.

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

isTarget (*LazyPropagation self, int variable*)

isTarget(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

joinTree (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the current join tree used

Return type *pyAgrum.CliqueGraph* (page 13)

jointMutualInformation (*LazyPropagation self, PyObject * targets*)

jointPosterior (*LazyPropagation self, PyObject * list*)

Compute the joint posterior of a set of nodes.

Parameters **list** – the list of nodes whose posterior joint probability is wanted

Warning: The order of the variables given by the list here or when the `jointTarget` is declared can not be assumed to be used by the Potential.

Returns a ref to the posterior joint probability of the set of nodes.

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If an element of nodes is not in targets

jointTargets (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the list of target sets

Return type list

junctionTree (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the current junction tree

Return type *pyAgrum.CliqueGraph* (page 13)

makeInference (*LazyPropagation self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what `makeInference` should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

nbrEvidence (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrJointTargets (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the number of joint targets

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

posterior (*LazyPropagation self, int var*)

`posterior(LazyPropagation self, str nodeName) -> Potential`

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply `addEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in `evidces`.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setFindBarrenNodesType (*LazyPropagation self, pyAgrum.FindBarrenNodesType type*)
sets how we determine barren nodes

Barren nodes are unnecessary for probability inference, so they can be safely discarded in this case (`type = FIND_BARREN_NODES`). This speeds-up inference. However, there are some cases in which we do not want to remove barren nodes, typically when we want to answer queries such as Most Probable Explanations (MPE).

0 = FIND_NO_BARREN_NODES 1 = FIND_BARREN_NODES

Parameters `type` (*int*) – the finder type

Raises `gum.InvalidArgument` – If type is not implemented

setRelevantPotentialsFinderType (*LazyPropagation self, pyAgrum.RelevantPotentialsFinderType type*)
sets how we determine the relevant potentials to combine

When a clique sends a message to a separator, it first itute the set of the potentials it contains and of the potentials contained in the messages it received. If `RelevantPotentialsFinderType = FIND_ALL`, all these potentials are combined and projected to produce the message sent to the separator. If `RelevantPotentialsFinderType = DSEP_BAYESBALL_NODES`, then only the set of potentials d-connected to the variables of the separator are kept for combination and projection.

0 = FIND_ALL 1 = DSEP_BAYESBALL_NODES 2 = DSEP_BAYESBALL_POTENTIALS 3 = DSEP_KOLLER_FRIEDMAN_2009

Parameters `type` (*int*) – the finder type

Raises `gum.InvalidArgument` – If type is not implemented

setTargets (*targets*)
Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters `targets` (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setTriangulation (*LazyPropagation self, Triangulation new_triangulation*)

softEvidenceNodes (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type `set`

targets (*LazyPropagation self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type `list`

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply `chgEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in `evidces` (or `addEvidence`).

Parameters `evidces` (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s

- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

1.5.4.2 Shafer Shenoy Inference

class `pyAgrum.ShaferShenoyInference` (*args)

Class used for Shafer-Shenoy inferences.

Available ructors: `ShaferShenoyInference(bn)` -> `ShaferShenoyInference`

Parameters `bn` (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns A ant reference over the `IBayesNet` referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int X*)

`H(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName)` -> double

Parameters

- `X` (*int*) – a node Id
- `nodeName` (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

I (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int X, int Y*)

Parameters

- `X` (*int*) – a node Id
- `Y` (*int*) – another node Id

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

VI (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int X, int Y*)

Parameters

- `X` (*int*) – a node Id
- `Y` (*int*) – another node Id

Returns variation of information between X and Y

Return type double

addAllTargets (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int id, int val*)

`addEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName, int val)` `addEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, int id, str val)` `addEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName, str val)` `addEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, int id, Vector vals)` `addEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- `id` (*int*) – a node Id

- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addJointTarget (*ShaferShenoyInference self, PyObject * list*)

Add a list of nodes as a new joint target. As a collateral effect, every node is added as a marginal target.

Parameters **list** – a list of names of nodes

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If some node(s) do not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int target*)

`addTarget(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName)`

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int id, int val*)

`chgEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName, int val) chgEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, int id, str val) chgEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName, str val) chgEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, int id, Vector vals) chgEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s

- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseAllEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllJointTargets (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Clear all previously defined joint targets.

eraseAllMarginalTargets (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Clear all the previously defined marginal targets.

eraseAllTargets (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int id*)

`eraseEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName)`

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseJointTarget (*ShaferShenoyInference self, PyObject * list*)

Remove, if existing, the joint target.

Parameters **list** – a list of names or Ids of nodes

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int target*)

`eraseTarget(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName)`

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

`evidenceImpact(ShaferShenoyInference self, str target, Vector_string evs) -> Potential`

Create a `pyAgrum.Potential` for $P(\text{target}|\text{evs})$ (for all instantiation of target and evs)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.
--

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{targets|evs})$

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

evidenceJointImpact (*ShaferShenoyInference self, PyObject * targets, PyObject * evs*)
 evidenceJointImpact(ShaferShenoyInference self, Vector_string targets, Vector_string evs) -> Potential

Create a pyAgrum.Potential for $P(\text{joint targets|evs})$ (for all instantiation of targets and evs)

Parameters

- **targets** – (int) a node Id
- **targets** – (str) a node name
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{target|evs})$

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *gum.Exception* – If some evidence entered into the Bayes net are incompatible (their joint proba = 0)

evidenceProbability (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the probability of evidence

Return type double

hardEvidenceNodes (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type set

hasEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int id*)

hasEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type bool

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type bool

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int id*)

hasSoftEvidence(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

isJointTarget (*ShaferShenoyInference self, PyObject * list*)

Parameters **list** – a list of nodes ids or names.

Returns True if target is a joint target.

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

isTarget (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int variable*)

`isTarget(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

joinTree (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the current join tree used

Return type [*pyAgrum.CliqueGraph*](#) (page 13)

jointMutualInformation (*ShaferShenoyInference self, PyObject * targets*)

jointPosterior (*ShaferShenoyInference self, PyObject * list*)

Compute the joint posterior of a set of nodes.

Parameters **list** – the list of nodes whose posterior joint probability is wanted

Warning: The order of the variables given by the list here or when the `jointTarget` is declared can not be assumed to be used by the Potential.

Returns a ref to the posterior joint probability of the set of nodes.

Return type [*pyAgrum.Potential*](#) (page 36)

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If an element of nodes is not in targets

jointTargets (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the list of target sets

Return type list

junctionTree (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the current junction tree

Return type [*pyAgrum.CliqueGraph*](#) (page 13)

makeInference (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what makeInference should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

nbrEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrJointTargets (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the number of joint targets

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

posterior (*ShaferShenoyInference self, int var*)

posterior(ShaferShenoyInference self, str nodeName) -> Potential

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *gum.UndefinedElement* – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply addEvidence(key,value) for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If one value is not a value for the node
- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- *gum.FatalError* – If one value is a vector of 0s
- *gum.UndefinedElement* – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setFindBarrenNodesType (*ShaferShenoyInference self, pyAgrum.FindBarrenNodesType type*)
sets how we determine barren nodes

Barren nodes are unnecessary for probability inference, so they can be safely discarded in this case (type = FIND_BARREN_NODES). This speeds-up inference. However, there are some cases in which we do not want to remove barren nodes, typically when we want to answer queries such as Most Probable Explanations (MPE).

0 = FIND_NO_BARREN_NODES 1 = FIND_BARREN_NODES

Parameters **type** (*int*) – the finder type

Raises `gum.InvalidArgument` – If type is not implemented

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setTriangulation (*ShaferShenoyInference self, Triangulation new_triangulation*)

softEvidenceNodes (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type `set`

targets (*ShaferShenoyInference self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type `list`

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply `chgEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in evidces (or `addEvidence`).

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

1.5.4.3 Variable Elimination

class `pyAgrum.VariableElimination` (**args*)

Class used for Variable Elimination inference algorithm.

Available ructors: `VariableElimination(bn)` -> `VariableElimination`

Parameters **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*VariableElimination self*)

Returns A ant reference over the `IBayesNet` referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*VariableElimination self, int X*)

`H(VariableElimination self, str nodeName)` -> double

Parameters

- **x** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

addAllTargets (*VariableElimination self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*VariableElimination self, int id, int val*)

addEvidence(VariableElimination self, str nodeName, int val) addEvidence(VariableElimination self, int id, str val) addEvidence(VariableElimination self, str nodeName, str val) addEvidence(VariableElimination self, int id, Vector vals) addEvidence(VariableElimination self, str nodeName, Vector vals)

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addJointTarget (*VariableElimination self, PyObject * list*)

Add a list of nodes as a new joint target. As a collateral effect, every node is added as a marginal target.

Parameters **list** – a list of names of nodes

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If some node(s) do not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*VariableElimination self, int target*)

addTarget(VariableElimination self, str nodeName)

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*VariableElimination self, int id, int val*)

chgEvidence(VariableElimination self, str nodeName, int val) chgEvidence(VariableElimination self, int id, str val) chgEvidence(VariableElimination self, str nodeName, str val) chgEvidence(VariableElimination self, int id, Vector vals) chgEvidence(VariableElimination self, str nodeName, Vector vals)

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (*int*) a node value
- **val** – (*str*) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseAllEvidence (*VariableElimination self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*VariableElimination self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*VariableElimination self, int id*)

`eraseEvidence(VariableElimination self, str nodeName)`

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseJointTarget (*VariableElimination self, PyObject * list*)

Remove, if existing, the joint target.

Parameters **list** – a list of names or Ids of nodes

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*VariableElimination self, int target*)

`eraseTarget(VariableElimination self, str nodeName)`

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node `Id` is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*VariableElimination self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

`evidenceImpact(VariableElimination self, str target, Vector_string evs) -> Potential`

Create a `pyAgrum.Potential` for $P(\text{target}|\text{evs})$ (for all instantiation of `target` and `evs`)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some `evs` are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{targets}|\text{evs})$

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

evidenceJointImpact (*VariableElimination self, PyObject * targets, PyObject * evs*)

Create a `pyAgrum.Potential` for $P(\text{joint targets}|\text{evs})$ (for all instantiation of `targets` and `evs`)

Parameters

- **targets** – (int) a node `Id`
- **targets** – (str) a node name
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{target}|\text{evs})$

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

Raises `gum.Exception` – If some evidence entered into the Bayes net are incompatible (their joint proba = 0)

hardEvidenceNodes (*VariableElimination self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type `set`

hasEvidence (*VariableElimination self, int id*)

`hasEvidence(VariableElimination self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node `Id`
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*VariableElimination self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node `Id`
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*VariableElimination self, int id*)

hasSoftEvidence(*VariableElimination self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

isJointTarget (*VariableElimination self, PyObject * list*)

Parameters **list** – a list of nodes ids or names.

Returns True if target is a joint target.

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

isTarget (*VariableElimination self, int variable*)

isTarget(*VariableElimination self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

jointMutualInformation (*VariableElimination self, PyObject * targets*)

jointPosterior (*VariableElimination self, PyObject * list*)

Compute the joint posterior of a set of nodes.

Parameters **list** – the list of nodes whose posterior joint probability is wanted

Warning: The order of the variables given by the list here or when the `jointTarget` is declared can not be assumed to be used by the `Potential`.

Returns a ref to the posterior joint probability of the set of nodes.

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If an element of nodes is not in targets

jointTargets (*VariableElimination self*)

Returns the list of target sets

Return type list

junctionTree (*VariableElimination self, int id*)

Returns the current junction tree

Return type *pyAgrum.CliqueGraph* (page 13)

makeInference (*VariableElimination self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what makeInference should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

nbrEvidence (*VariableElimination self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*VariableElimination self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*VariableElimination self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*VariableElimination self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

posterior (*VariableElimination self, int var*)

posterior(VariableElimination self, str nodeName) -> Potential

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *gum.UndefinedElement* – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply addEvidence(key,value) for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If one value is not a value for the node
- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- *gum.FatalError* – If one value is a vector of 0s
- *gum.UndefinedElement* – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setFindBarrenNodesType (*VariableElimination self, pyAgrum.FindBarrenNodesType type*)

sets how we determine barren nodes

Barren nodes are unnecessary for probability inference, so they can be safely discarded in this case (type = FIND_BARREN_NODES). This speeds-up inference. However, there are some cases in which

we do not want to remove barren nodes, typically when we want to answer queries such as Most Probable Explanations (MPE).

0 = FIND_NO_BARREN_NODES 1 = FIND_BARREN_NODES

Parameters *type* (*int*) – the finder type

Raises `gum.InvalidArgument` – If type is not implemented

setRelevantPotentialsFinderType (*VariableElimination self, pyAgrum.RelevantPotentialsFinderType type*)
sets how we determine the relevant potentials to combine

When a clique sends a message to a separator, it first itute the set of the potentials it contains and of the potentials contained in the messages it received. If RelevantPotentialsFinderType = FIND_ALL, all these potentials are combined and projected to produce the message sent to the separator. If RelevantPotentialsFinderType = DSEP_BAYESBALL_NODES, then only the set of potentials d-connected to the variables of the separator are kept for combination and projection.

0 = FIND_ALL 1 = DSEP_BAYESBALL_NODES 2 = DSEP_BAYESBALL_POTENTIALS 3 = DSEP_KOLLER_FRIEDMAN_2009

Parameters *type* (*int*) – the finder type

Raises `gum.InvalidArgument` – If type is not implemented

setTargets (*targets*)
Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters *targets* (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setTriangulation (*VariableElimination self, Triangulation new_triangulation*)

softEvidenceNodes (*VariableElimination self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type `set`

targets (*VariableElimination self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type `list`

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply `chgEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in evidces (or `addEvidence`).

Parameters *evidces* (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

1.5.5 Approximated Inference

1.5.5.1 Loopy Belief Propagation

class `pyAgrum.LoopyBeliefPropagation` (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.IBayesNet*)

Class used for inferences using loopy belief propagation algorithm.

Available ructors: `LoopyBeliefPropagation(bn) -> LoopyBeliefPropagation`

Parameters `bn` (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns A ant reference over the IBayesNet referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int X*)

`H(LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName) -> double`

Parameters

- **X** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon’s entropy of a node given the observation

Return type `double`

addAllTargets (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int id, int val*)

`addEvidence(LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName, int val) addEvidence(LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int id, str val) addEvidence(LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName, str val) addEvidence(LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int id, Vector vals) addEvidence(LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (*int*) a node value
- **val** – (*str*) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int target*)

`addTarget(LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName)`

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int id, int val*)

chgEvidence(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName, int val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int id, str val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName, str val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int id, Vector vals*) chgEvidence(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName, Vector vals*)

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

currentTime (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

epsilon (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int id*)

eraseEvidence(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName*)

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int target*)

eraseTarget(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName*)

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int target, PyObject * evs*)
 evidenceImpact(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str target, Vector_string evs*) -> Potential
 Create a `pyAgrum.Potential` for $P(\text{target}|\text{evs})$ (for all instantiation of target and evs)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{targets}|\text{evs})$

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

hardEvidenceNodes (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type `set`

hasEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int id*)
 hasEvidence(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int id*)
 hasSoftEvidence(*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

history (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

isTarget (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int variable*)

`isTarget(LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

makeInference (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what `makeInference` should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

maxIter (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrIterations (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

periodSize (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

posterior (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int var*)

`posterior(LoopyBeliefPropagation self, str nodeName) -> Potential`

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEpsilon (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{eps} < 0$

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply `addEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setMaxIter (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{max} \leq 1$

setMaxTime (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{timeout} \leq 0.0$

setMinEpsilonRate (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setVerbosity (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

softEvidenceNodes (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type `set`

targets (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type `list`

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply `chgEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in evidces (or `addEvidence`).

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

verbosity (*LoopyBeliefPropagation self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type `bool`

1.5.5.2 Sampling

1.5.5.2.1 Gibbs Sampling

class `pyAgrum.GibbsSampling` (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.IBayesNet*)

Class for making Gibbs sampling inference in bayesian networks.

Available ructors: `GibbsSampling(bn) -> GibbsSampling`

Parameters **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns A ant reference over the `IBayesNet` referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*GibbsSampling self, int X*)

`H(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName) -> double`

Parameters

- **X** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon’s entropy of a node given the observation

Return type `double`

addAllTargets (*GibbsSampling self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*GibbsSampling self, int id, int val*)

`addEvidence(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName, int val)` `addEvidence(GibbsSampling self, int id, str val)` `addEvidence(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName, str val)` `addEvidence(GibbsSampling self, int id, Vector vals)` `addEvidence(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (*int*) a node value
- **val** – (*str*) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*GibbsSampling self, int target*)

`addTarget(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName)`

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

burnIn (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns size of burn in on number of iteration

Return type `int`

chgEvidence (*GibbsSampling self, int id, int val*)

`chgEvidence(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName, int val)` `chgEvidence(GibbsSampling self, int id, str val)` `chgEvidence(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName, str val)` `chgEvidence(GibbsSampling self, int id, Vector vals)` `chgEvidence(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain size of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

currentPosterior (*GibbsSampling self, int id*)

currentPosterior(*GibbsSampling self, str name*) -> Potential

Computes and returns the current posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the current posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *UndefinedElement* (page 178) – If an element of nodes is not in targets

currentTime (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

epsilon (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*GibbsSampling self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*GibbsSampling self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*GibbsSampling self, int id*)

eraseEvidence(*GibbsSampling self, str nodeName*)

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id

- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*GibbsSampling self, int target*)

`eraseTarget(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName)`

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*GibbsSampling self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

`evidenceImpact(GibbsSampling self, str target, Vector_string evs) -> Potential`

Create a `pyAgrum.Potential` for $P(\text{target}|\text{evs})$ (for all instantiation of target and evs)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{targets}|\text{evs})$

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

hardEvidenceNodes (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type `set`

hasEvidence (*GibbsSampling self, int id*)

`hasEvidence(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*GibbsSampling self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*GibbsSampling self, int id*)
hasSoftEvidence(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

history (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

isDrawnAtRandom (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns True if variables are drawn at random

Return type bool

isTarget (*GibbsSampling self, int variable*)
isTarget(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

makeInference (*GibbsSampling self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what makeInference should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

maxIter (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrDrawnVar (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of variable drawn at each iteration

Return type int

nbrEvidence (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrIterations (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

periodSize (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

posterior (*GibbsSampling self, int var*)

`posterior(GibbsSampling self, str nodeName) -> Potential`

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type [pyAgrum.Potential](#) (page 36)

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setBurnIn (*GibbsSampling self, int b*)

Parameters **b** (*int*) – size of burn in on number of iteration

setDrawnAtRandom (*GibbsSampling self, bool _atRandom*)

Parameters **_atRandom** (*bool*) – indicates if variables should be drawn at random

setEpsilon (*GibbsSampling self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `eps<0`

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply `addEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in `evidces`.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setMaxIter (*GibbsSampling self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `max <= 1`

setMaxTime (*GibbsSampling self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `timeout<=0.0`

setMinEpsilonRate (*GibbsSampling self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setNbrDrawnVar (*GibbsSampling self, int _nbr*)

Parameters **_nbr** (*int*) – the number of variables to be drawn at each iteration

setPeriodSize (*GibbsSampling self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `p<1`

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setVerbosity (*GibbsSampling self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

softEvidenceNodes (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type `set`

targets (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type `list`

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply `chgEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in `evidces` (or `addEvidence`).

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

verbosity (*GibbsSampling self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.5.5.2.2 Monte Carlo Sampling

class `pyAgrum.MonteCarloSampling` (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.IBayesNet*)

Class used for Monte Carlo sampling inference algorithm.

Available ructors: `MonteCarloSampling(bn) -> MonteCarloSampling`

Parameters `bn` (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns A ant reference over the IBayesNet referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*MonteCarloSampling self, int X*)

`H(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName) -> double`

Parameters

- **X** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

addAllTargets (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self, int id, int val*)

`addEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, int val)` `addEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, int id, str val)` `addEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, str val)` `addEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, int id, Vector vals)` `addEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*MonteCarloSampling self, int target*)
`addTarget(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName)`

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self, int id, int val*)
`chgEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, int val)` `chgEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, int id, str val)` `chgEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, str val)` `chgEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, int id, Vector vals)` `chgEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (*int*) a node value
- **val** – (*str*) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

currentPosterior (*MonteCarloSampling self, int id*)
`currentPosterior(MonteCarloSampling self, str name) -> Potential`

Computes and returns the current posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the current posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *UndefinedElement* (page 178) – If an element of nodes is not in targets

currentTime (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

epsilon (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self, int id*)

eraseEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName)

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*MonteCarloSampling self, int target*)

eraseTarget(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName)

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*MonteCarloSampling self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

evidenceImpact(MonteCarloSampling self, str target, Vector_string evs) -> Potential

Create a pyAgrum.Potential for P(target|evs) (for all instantiation of target and evs)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.

Returns a Potential for P(targets|evs)

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

hardEvidenceNodes (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type set

hasEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self, int id*)

hasEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self, int id*)

hasSoftEvidence(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

history (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

isTarget (*MonteCarloSampling self, int variable*)

isTarget(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

makeInference (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what makeInference should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

maxIter (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrIterations (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

periodSize (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

posterior (*MonteCarloSampling self, int var*)

posterior(MonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName) -> Potential

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *gum.UndefinedElement* – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEpsilon (*MonteCarloSampling self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises *gum.OutOfLowerBound* – If $\text{eps} < 0$

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply `addEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If one value is not a value for the node
- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- *gum.FatalError* – If one value is a vector of 0s
- *gum.UndefinedElement* – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setMaxIter (*MonteCarloSampling self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises *gum.OutOfLowerBound* – If $\text{max} \leq 1$

setMaxTime (*MonteCarloSampling self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises *gum.OutOfLowerBound* – If $\text{timeout} \leq 0.0$

setMinEpsilonRate (*MonteCarloSampling self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*MonteCarloSampling self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises *gum.OutOfLowerBound* – If $p < 1$

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises *gum.UndefinedElement* – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setVerbosity (*MonteCarloSampling self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

softEvidenceNodes (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type *set*

targets (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type list

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply chgEvidence(key,value) for every pairs in evidces (or addEvidence).

Parameters *evidces* (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

verbosity (*MonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.5.5.2.3 Weighted Sampling

class `pyAgrum.WeightedSampling` (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.IBayesNet*)

Class used for Weighted sampling inference algorithm.

Available ructors: `WeightedSampling(bn) -> WeightedSampling`

Parameters *bn* (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns A ant reference over the IBayesNet referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*WeightedSampling self, int X*)

`H(WeightedSampling self, str nodeName) -> double`

Parameters

- *X* (*int*) – a node Id
- *nodeName* (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

addAllTargets (*WeightedSampling self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*WeightedSampling self, int id, int val*)

`addEvidence(WeightedSampling self, str nodeName, int val)` `addEvidence(WeightedSampling self, int id, str val)` `addEvidence(WeightedSampling self, str nodeName, str val)` `addEvidence(WeightedSampling self, int id, Vector vals)` `addEvidence(WeightedSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- *id* (*int*) – a node Id
- *nodeName* (*int*) – a node name

- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*WeightedSampling self, int target*)
`addTarget(WeightedSampling self, str nodeName)`

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*WeightedSampling self, int id, int val*)
`chgEvidence(WeightedSampling self, str nodeName, int val)` `chgEvidence(WeightedSampling self, int id, str val)` `chgEvidence(WeightedSampling self, str nodeName, str val)` `chgEvidence(WeightedSampling self, int id, Vector vals)` `chgEvidence(WeightedSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

currentPosterior (*WeightedSampling self, int id*)
`currentPosterior(WeightedSampling self, str name) -> Potential`

Computes and returns the current posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability

- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the current posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *UndefinedElement* (page 178) – If an element of nodes is not in targets

currentTime (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

epsilon (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*WeightedSampling self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*WeightedSampling self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*WeightedSampling self, int id*)

eraseEvidence(*WeightedSampling self, str nodeName*)

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*WeightedSampling self, int target*)

eraseTarget(*WeightedSampling self, str nodeName*)

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- *gum.IndexError* – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- *gum.UndefinedElement* – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*WeightedSampling self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

evidenceImpact(*WeightedSampling self, str target, Vector_string evs*) -> Potential

Create a *pyAgrum.Potential* for P(target|evs) (for all instantiation of target and evs)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{targets}|\text{eivs})$

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

hardEvidenceNodes (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type set

hasEvidence (*WeightedSampling self, int id*)

hasEvidence(*WeightedSampling self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type bool

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*WeightedSampling self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type bool

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*WeightedSampling self, int id*)

hasSoftEvidence(*WeightedSampling self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

history (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises *gum.OperationNotAllowed* – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

isTarget (*WeightedSampling self, int variable*)

isTarget(*WeightedSampling self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

makeInference (*WeightedSampling self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what `makeInference` should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

maxIter (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrEvidence (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrIterations (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

periodSize (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

posterior (*WeightedSampling self, int var*)

`posterior(WeightedSampling self, str nodeName) -> Potential`

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEpsilon (*WeightedSampling self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $eps < 0$

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply `addEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setMaxIter (*WeightedSampling self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $max \leq 1$

setMaxTime (*WeightedSampling self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $timeout \leq 0.0$

setMinEpsilonRate (*WeightedSampling self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*WeightedSampling self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setVerbosity (*WeightedSampling self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

softEvidenceNodes (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type set

targets (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type list

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply chgEvidence(key,value) for every pairs in evidces (or addEvidence).

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

verbosity (*WeightedSampling self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.5.5.2.4 Importance Sampling

class `pyAgrum.ImportanceSampling` (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.IBayesNet*)

Class used for inferences using the Importance Sampling algorithm.

Available ructors: `ImportanceSampling(bn) -> ImportanceSampling`

Parameters **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns A ant reference over the IBayesNet referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*ImportanceSampling self, int X*)

`H(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName) -> double`

Parameters

- **X** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

addAllTargets (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self, int id, int val*)

`addEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, int val)` `addEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, int id, str val)` `addEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, str val)` `addEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, int id, Vector vals)` `addEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (*int*) a node value
- **val** – (*str*) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*ImportanceSampling self, int target*)
`addTarget(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName)`

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self, int id, int val*)
`chgEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, int val)` `chgEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, int id, str val)` `chgEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, str val)` `chgEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, int id, Vector vals)` `chgEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (*int*) a node value
- **val** – (*str*) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

currentPosterior (*ImportanceSampling self, int id*)

currentPosterior(ImportanceSampling self, str name) -> Potential

Computes and returns the current posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the current posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *UndefinedElement* (page 178) – If an element of nodes is not in targets

currentTime (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

epsilon (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self, int id*)

eraseEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName)

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*ImportanceSampling self, int target*)

eraseTarget(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName)

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- *gum.IndexError* – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- *gum.UndefinedElement* – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*ImportanceSampling self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

evidenceImpact(ImportanceSampling self, str target, Vector_string evs) -> Potential

Create a pyAgrum.Potential for P(target|evs) (for all instantiation of target and evs)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{targets}|\text{evs})$

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

hardEvidenceNodes (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type *set*

hasEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self, int id*)

hasEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type *bool*

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type *bool*

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self, int id*)

hasSoftEvidence(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type *bool*

Raises *gum.IndexError* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

history (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type *tuple*

Raises *gum.OperationNotAllowed* – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

isTarget (*ImportanceSampling self, int variable*)

isTarget(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

makeInference (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what `makeInference` should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

maxIter (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrIterations (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

periodSize (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises gum.OutOfLowerBound – If $p < 1$

posterior (*ImportanceSampling self, int var*)

posterior(ImportanceSampling self, str nodeName) -> Potential

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises gum.UndefinedElement – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEpsilon (*ImportanceSampling self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises gum.OutOfLowerBound – If $\text{eps} < 0$

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply addEvidence(key,value) for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- gum.InvalidArgument – If one value is not a value for the node
- gum.InvalidArgument – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- gum.FatalError – If one value is a vector of 0s
- gum.UndefinedElement – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setMaxIter (*ImportanceSampling self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises gum.OutOfLowerBound – If $\text{max} \leq 1$

setMaxTime (*ImportanceSampling self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises gum.OutOfLowerBound – If $\text{timeout} \leq 0.0$

setMinEpsilonRate (*ImportanceSampling self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*ImportanceSampling self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises gum.OutOfLowerBound – If $p < 1$

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises gum.UndefinedElement – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setVerbosity (*ImportanceSampling self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

softEvidenceNodes (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type set

targets (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type list

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply chgEvidence(key,value) for every pairs in evidces (or addEvidence).

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

verbosity (*ImportanceSampling self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.5.5.3 Loopy sampling

1.5.5.3.1 Loopy Gibbs Sampling

class `pyAgrum.LoopyGibbsSampling` (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.IBayesNet*)

Class used for inferences using a loopy version of Gibbs sampling.

Available ructors: `LoopyGibbsSampling(bn) -> LoopyGibbsSampling`

Parameters **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns A ant reference over the IBayesNet referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int X*)

`H(LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName) -> double`

Parameters

- **X** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

addAllTargets (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id, int val*)

addEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName, int val*) addEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id, str val*) addEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName, str val*) addEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id, Vector vals*) addEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals*)

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int target*)

addTarget(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName*)

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

burnIn (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns size of burn in on number of iteration

Return type int

chgEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id, int val*)

chgEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName, int val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id, str val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName, str val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id, Vector vals*) chgEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals*)

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If `val` is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of `vals` is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If `vals` is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

currentPosterior (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id*)
 currentPosterior(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str name*) -> Potential

Computes and returns the current posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the current posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *UndefinedElement* (page 178) – If an element of nodes is not in targets

currentTime (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

epsilon (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id*)

eraseEvidence(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName*)

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int target*)

eraseTarget(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName*)

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node `Id` is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

`evidenceImpact(LoopyGibbsSampling self, str target, Vector_string evs) -> Potential`

Create a `pyAgrum.Potential` for $P(\text{target}|\text{evs})$ (for all instantiation of `target` and `evs`)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some `evs` are d-separated, they are not included in the `Potential`.

Returns a `Potential` for $P(\text{targets}|\text{evs})$

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

hardEvidenceNodes (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type `set`

hasEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id*)

`hasEvidence(LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node `Id`
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns `True` if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node `Id`
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns `True` if node has received a hard evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int id*)

`hasSoftEvidence(LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node `Id`
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns `True` if node has received a soft evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

history (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

isDrawnAtRandom (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns True if variables are drawn at random

Return type bool

isTarget (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int variable*)
isTarget(*LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

makeInference (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what `makeInference` should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

maxIter (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrDrawnVar (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of variable drawn at each iteration

Return type int

nbrEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrIterations (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

periodSize (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

posterior (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int var*)

`posterior(LoopyGibbsSampling self, str nodeName) -> Potential`

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setBurnIn (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int b*)

Parameters **b** (*int*) – size of burn in on number of iteration

setDrawnAtRandom (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, bool _atRandom*)

Parameters **_atRandom** (*bool*) – indicates if variables should be drawn at random

setEpsilon (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{eps} < 0$

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply `addEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node

- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setMaxIter (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `max <= 1`

setMaxTime (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `timeout<=0.0`

setMinEpsilonRate (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setNbrDrawnVar (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int _nbr*)

Parameters **_nbr** (*int*) – the number of variables to be drawn at each iteration

setPeriodSize (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `p<1`

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setVerbosity (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

setVirtualLBPSize (*LoopyGibbsSampling self, double vlbpsize*)

Parameters **vlbpsize** (*double*) – the size of the virtual LBP

softEvidenceNodes (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type `set`

targets (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type `list`

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply `chgEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in `evidces` (or `addEvidence`).

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

verbosity (*LoopyGibbsSampling self*)

Returns `True` if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.5.5.3.2 Loopy Monte Carlo Sampling

class pyAgrum.**LoopyMonteCarloSampling** (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.IBayesNet*)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.LoopySamplingInference< double,pyAgrum.MonteCarloSampling > class.

BN (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns A ant reference over the IBayesNet referenced by this class.

Return type pyAgrum.IBayesNet

Raises gum.UndefinedElement – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int X*)

H(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName) -> double

Parameters

- **X** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

addAllTargets (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id, int val*)

addEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, int val) addEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id, str val) addEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, str val) addEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id, Vector vals) addEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- gum.InvalidArgument – If the node already has an evidence
- gum.InvalidArgument – If val is not a value for the node
- gum.InvalidArgument – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- gum.FatalError – If vals is a vector of 0s
- gum.UndefinedElement – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int target*)

addTarget(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName)

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id

- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a `NodeId` in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id, int val*)

`chgEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, int val)` `chgEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id, str val)` `chgEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, str val)` `chgEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id, Vector vals)` `chgEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

currentPosterior (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id*)

`currentPosterior(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str name) -> Potential`

Computes and returns the current posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the current posterior probability of the node

Return type [*pyAgrum.Potential*](#) (page 36)

Raises [*UndefinedElement*](#) (page 178) – If an element of nodes is not in targets

currentTime (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

epsilon (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id*)
eraseEvidence(*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName*)

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int target*)
eraseTarget(*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName*)

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int target, PyObject * evs*)
evidenceImpact(*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str target, Vector_string evs*) -> Potential

Create a `pyAgrum.Potential` for $P(\text{target}|\text{evs})$ (for all instantiation of target and evs)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.
--

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{targets}|\text{evs})$

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

hardEvidenceNodes (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type `set`

hasEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id*)
hasEvidence(*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type `bool`

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int id*)

`hasSoftEvidence(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

history (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

isTarget (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int variable*)

`isTarget(LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

makeInference (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what `makeInference` should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

maxIter (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrIterations (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

periodSize (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises gum.OutOfLowerBound – If $p < 1$

posterior (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int var*)

posterior(*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, str nodeName*) -> Potential

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises gum.UndefinedElement – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEpsilon (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises gum.OutOfLowerBound – If $eps < 0$

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply addEvidence(key,value) for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setMaxIter (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `max <= 1`

setMaxTime (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `timeout <= 0.0`

setMinEpsilonRate (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `p < 1`

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setVerbosity (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

setVirtualLBPSize (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self, double vlbpSize*)

Parameters **vlbpSize** (*double*) – the size of the virtual LBP

softEvidenceNodes (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type `set`

targets (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type `list`

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply `chgEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in `evidces` (or `addEvidence`).

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

verbosity (*LoopyMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.5.5.3.3 Loopy Weighted Sampling

class `pyAgrum.LoopyWeightedSampling` (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.IBayesNet*)

Class used for inferences using a loopy version of weighted sampling.

Available ructors: `LoopyWeightedSampling(bn) -> LoopyWeightedSampling`

Parameters **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns A ant reference over the IBayesNet referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int X*)

`H(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName) -> double`

Parameters

- **X** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

addAllTargets (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id, int val*)

`addEvidence(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName, int val) addEvidence(LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id, str val) addEvidence(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName, str val) addEvidence(LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id, Vector vals) addEvidence(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (*int*) a node value
- **val** – (*str*) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If vals is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int target*)

addTarget(*LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName*)

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises *gum.UndefinedElement* – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id, int val*)

chgEvidence(*LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName, int val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id, str val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName, str val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id, Vector vals*) chgEvidence(*LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals*)

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If the node does not already have an evidence
- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If val is not a value for the node
- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If the size of vals is different from the domain side of the node
- *gum.FatalError* – If vals is a vector of 0s
- *gum.UndefinedElement* – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

currentPosterior (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id*)

currentPosterior(*LoopyWeightedSampling self, str name*) -> Potential

Computes and returns the current posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the current posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *UndefinedElement* (page 178) – If an element of nodes is not in targets

currentTime (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

epsilon (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id*)

`eraseEvidence(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName)`

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int target*)

`eraseTarget(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName)`

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

`evidenceImpact(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str target, Vector_string evs) -> Potential`

Create a `pyAgrum.Potential` for $P(\text{target}|\text{evs})$ (for all instantiation of target and evs)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.

Returns a Potential for $P(\text{targets}|\text{evs})$

Return type [*pyAgrum.Potential*](#) (page 36)

hardEvidenceNodes (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type `set`

hasEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id*)

`hasEvidence(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int id*)

`hasSoftEvidence(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

history (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

isTarget (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int variable*)

`isTarget(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName) -> bool`

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

makeInference (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what `makeInference` should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

maxIter (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrIterations (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

periodSize (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

posterior (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int var*)

`posterior(LoopyWeightedSampling self, str nodeName) -> Potential`

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type [*pyAgrum.Potential*](#) (page 36)

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEpsilon (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `eps<0`

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply `addEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in `evidces`.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setMaxIter (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `max <= 1`

setMaxTime (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `timeout<=0.0`

setMinEpsilonRate (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `p<1`

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setVerbosity (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

setVirtualLBPSize (*LoopyWeightedSampling self, double vlbpsize*)

Parameters **vlbpsize** (*double*) – the size of the virtual LBP

softEvidenceNodes (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type `set`

targets (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type `list`

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply `chgEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in `evidces` (or `addEvidence`).

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

verbosity (*LoopyWeightedSampling self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.5.5.3.4 Loopy Importance Sampling

class `pyAgrum.LoopyImportanceSampling` (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.IBayesNet*)

Class used for inferences using a loopy version of importance sampling.

Available ructors: `LoopyImportanceSampling(bn) -> LoopyImportanceSampling`

Parameters `bn` (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network

BN (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns A ant reference over the IBayesNet referenced by this class.

Return type `pyAgrum.IBayesNet`

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If no Bayes net has been assigned to the inference.

H (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int X*)

`H(LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName) -> double`

Parameters

- **X** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns the computed Shanon's entropy of a node given the observation

Return type double

addAllTargets (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Add all the nodes as targets.

addEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id, int val*)

`addEvidence(LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, int val) addEvi-`
`dence(LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id, str val) addEvidence(LoopyImportanceSampling`
`self, str nodeName, str val) addEvidence(LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id, Vector vals)`
`addEvidence(LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals)`

Adds a new evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (int) a node value
- **val** – (str) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node already has an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If val is not a value for the node

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of `vals` is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If `vals` is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

addTarget (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int target*)
 addTarget(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName*)

Add a marginal target to the list of targets.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Raises `gum.UndefinedElement` – If target is not a NodeId in the Bayes net

chgEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id, int val*)
 chgEvidence(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, int val*) chgEvi-
 dence(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id, str val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, str val*) chgEvidence(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id, Vector vals*)
 chgEvidence(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName, Vector vals*)

Change the value of an already existing evidence on a node (might be soft or hard).

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name
- **val** – (*int*) a node value
- **val** – (*str*) the label of the node value
- **vals** (*list*) – a list of values

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the node does not already have an evidence
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If `val` is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of `vals` is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If `vals` is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

currentPosterior (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id*)
 currentPosterior(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str name*) -> Potential

Computes and returns the current posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the current posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *UndefinedElement* (page 178) – If an element of nodes is not in targets

currentTime (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

epsilon (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Removes all the evidence entered into the network.

eraseAllTargets (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Clear all previously defined targets (marginal and joint targets).

As a result, no posterior can be computed (since we can only compute the posteriors of the marginal or joint targets that have been added by the user).

eraseEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id*)

eraseEvidence(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName*)

Remove the evidence, if any, corresponding to the node Id or name.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

eraseTarget (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int target*)

eraseTarget(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName*)

Remove, if existing, the marginal target.

Parameters

- **target** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*int*) – a node name

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If one of the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

evidenceImpact (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int target, PyObject * evs*)

evidenceImpact(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str target, Vector_string evs*) -> Potential

Create a pyAgrum.Potential for P(target|evs) (for all instantiation of target and evs)

Parameters

- **target** (*set*) – a set of targets ids or names.
- **evs** (*set*) – a set of nodes ids or names.

Warning: if some evs are d-separated, they are not included in the Potential.

Returns a Potential for P(targets|evs)

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

hardEvidenceNodes (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with hard evidence

Return type set

hasEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id*)

hasEvidence(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if some node(s) (or the one in parameters) have received evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasHardEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a hard evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

hasSoftEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int id*)

hasSoftEvidence(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if node has received a soft evidence

Return type bool

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network

history (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

isTarget (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int variable*)

isTarget(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName*) -> bool

Parameters

- **variable** (*int*) – a node Id
- **nodeName** (*str*) – a node name

Returns True if variable is a (marginal) target

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Bayesian network
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If node Id is not in the Bayesian network

makeInference (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Perform the heavy computations needed to compute the targets' posteriors

In a Junction tree propagation scheme, for instance, the heavy computations are those of the messages sent in the JT. This is precisely what makeInference should compute. Later, the computations of the posteriors can be done 'lightly' by multiplying and projecting those messages.

maxIter (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrHardEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of hard evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrIterations (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

nbrSoftEvidence (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of soft evidence entered into the Bayesian network

Return type int

nbrTargets (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of marginal targets

Return type int

periodSize (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises gum.OutOfLowerBound – If $p < 1$

posterior (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int var*)

posterior(*LoopyImportanceSampling self, str nodeName*) -> Potential

Computes and returns the posterior of a node.

Parameters

- **var** (*int*) – the node Id of the node for which we need a posterior probability
- **nodeName** (*str*) – the node name of the node for which we need a posterior probability

Returns a ref to the posterior probability of the node

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises *gum.UndefinedElement* – If an element of nodes is not in targets

setEpsilon (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises *gum.OutOfLowerBound* – If $\text{eps} < 0$

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply `addEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If one value is not a value for the node
- *gum.InvalidArgument* – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- *gum.FatalError* – If one value is a vector of 0s
- *gum.UndefinedElement* – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

setMaxIter (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises *gum.OutOfLowerBound* – If $\text{max} \leq 1$

setMaxTime (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises *gum.OutOfLowerBound* – If $\text{timeout} \leq 0.0$

setMinEpsilonRate (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises *gum.OutOfLowerBound* – If $p < 1$

setTargets (*targets*)

Remove all the targets and add the ones in parameter.

Parameters **targets** (*set*) – a set of targets

Raises *gum.UndefinedElement* – If one target is not in the Bayes net

setVerbosity (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

setVirtualLBPSize (*LoopyImportanceSampling self, double vlbpsize*)

Parameters **vlbpsize** (*double*) – the size of the virtual LBP

softEvidenceNodes (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the set of nodes with soft evidence

Return type *set*

targets (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns the list of marginal targets

Return type list

updateEvidence (*evidces*)

Apply `chgEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in `evidces` (or `addEvidence`).

Parameters **evidces** (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

verbosity (*LoopyImportanceSampling self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.5.6 Learning

pyAgrum encloses all the learning processes for Bayesian network in a simple class `BNLearner`. This class gives access directly to the complete learning algorithm and theirs parameters (such as prior, scores, constraints, etc.) but also proposes low-level functions that eases the work on developing new learning algorithms (for instance, compute `chi2` or conditionanl likelihood on the database, etc.).

class `pyAgrum.BNLearner` (**args*)

Available ructors: `BNLearner(filename) -> BNLearner`

`BNLearner(filename,src,parse_database=false) -> BNLearner`

`BNLearner(learner) -> BNLearner`

Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – the file to learn from
- **src** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – the Bayesian network used to find those modalities
- **parse_database** (*bool*) – if true, the modalities specified by the user will be considered as a superset of the modalities of the variables.
- **learner** (`pyAgrum.BNLearner` (page 138)) – the `BNLearner` to copy

G2 (*BNLearner self, str var1, str var2, Vector_string knw={}*)

G2 computes the G2 statistic and pvalue for two columns, given a list of other columns.

Parameters

- **name1** (*str*) – the name of the first column
- **name2** (*str*) – the name of the second column
- **knowing** (*[str]*) – the list of names of conditioning columns

Returns the G2 statistic and the associated p-value as a Tuple

Return type statistic,pvalue

addForbiddenArc (*BNLearner self, Arc arc*)

addForbiddenArc(BNLearner self, int tail, int head) addForbiddenArc(BNLearner self, str tail, str head)

The arc in parameters won't be added.

Parameters

- **arc** (*pyAgrum.Arc* (page 5)) – an arc
- **head** – a variable's id (int)
- **tail** – a variable's id (int)
- **head** – a variable's name (str)
- **tail** – a variable's name (str)

addMandatoryArc (*BNLearner self, Arc arc*)

addMandatoryArc(BNLearner self, int tail, int head) addMandatoryArc(BNLearner self, str tail, str head)

Allow to add prior structural knowledge.

Parameters

- **arc** (*pyAgrum.Arc* (page 5)) – an arc
- **head** – a variable's id (int)
- **tail** – a variable's id (int)
- **head** – a variable's name (str)
- **tail** – a variable's name (str)

Raises *gum.InvalidDirectedCycle* – If the added arc creates a directed cycle in the DAG

addPossibleEdge (*BNLearner self, Edge edge*)

addPossibleEdge(BNLearner self, int tail, int head) addPossibleEdge(BNLearner self, str tail, str head)

chi2 (*BNLearner self, str var1, str var2, Vector_string knw={}*)

chi2 computes the chi2 statistic and pvalue for two columns, given a list of other columns.

Parameters

- **name1** (*str*) – the name of the first column
- **name2** (*str*) – the name of the second column
- **knowing** (*[str]*) – the list of names of conditioning columns

Returns the chi2 statistic and the associated p-value as a Tuple

Return type statistic,pvalue

currentTime (*BNLearner self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

databaseWeight (*BNLearner self*)

epsilon (*BNLearner self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseForbiddenArc (*BNLearner self, Arc arc*)

eraseForbiddenArc(BNLearner self, int tail, int head) eraseForbiddenArc(BNLearner self, str tail, str head)

Allow the arc to be added if necessary.

Parameters

- **arc** (*pyAgrum*) – an arc
- **head** – a variable's id (int)
- **tail** – a variable's id (int)
- **head** – a variable's name (str)
- **tail** – a variable's name (str)

eraseMandatoryArc (*BNLearner self, Arc arc*)

eraseMandatoryArc(BNLearner self, int tail, int head) eraseMandatoryArc(BNLearner self, str tail, str head)

Parameters

- **arc** (*pyAgrum*) – an arc
- **head** – a variable's id (int)
- **tail** – a variable's id (int)
- **head** – a variable's name (str)
- **tail** – a variable's name (str)

erasePossibleEdge (*BNLearner self, Edge edge*)

erasePossibleEdge(BNLearner self, int tail, int head) erasePossibleEdge(BNLearner self, str tail, str head)

Allow the 2 arcs to be added if necessary.

Parameters

- **arc** (*pyAgrum*) – an arc
- **head** – a variable's id (int)
- **tail** – a variable's id (int)
- **head** – a variable's name (str)
- **tail** – a variable's name (str)

hasMissingValues (*BNLearner self*)

Indicates whether there are missing values in the database.

Returns True if there are some missing values in the database.

Return type bool

history (*BNLearner self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

idFromName (*BNLearner self, str var_name*)

Parameters **var_names** (*str*) – a variable's name

Returns the column id corresponding to a variable name

Return type int

Raises `gum.MissingVariableInDatabase` – If a variable of the BN is not found in the database.

latentVariables (*BNLearner self*)

latentVariables(BNLearner self) -> vector< pyAgrum.Arc, allocator< pyAgrum.Arc > >

Warning: learner must be using 3off2 or MIIC algorithm

Returns the list of latent variables

Return type list

learnBN (*BNLearner self*)

learn a BayesNet from a file (must have read the db before)

Returns the learned BayesNet

Return type *pyAgrum.BayesNet* (page 42)

learnDAG (*BNLearner self*)

learn a structure from a file

Returns the learned DAG

Return type *pyAgrum.DAG* (page 8)

learnMixedStructure (*BNLearner self*)

Warning: learner must be using 3off2 or MIIC algorithm

Returns the learned structure as an EssentialGraph

Return type *pyAgrum.EssentialGraph* (page 60)

learnParameters (*BNLearner self, DAG dag, bool take_into_account_score=True*)

learnParameters(BNLearner self, bool take_into_account_score=True) -> BayesNet

learns a BN (its parameters) when its structure is known.

Parameters

- **dag** (*pyAgrum.DAG* (page 8)) –
- **bn** (*pyAgrum.BayesNet* (page 42)) –
- **take_into_account_score** (*bool*) – The dag passed in argument may have been learnt from a structure learning. In this case, if the score used to learn the structure has an implicit apriori (like K2 which has a 1-smoothing apriori), it is important to also take into account this implicit apriori for parameter learning. By default, if a score exists, we will learn parameters by taking into account the apriori specified by methods `useAprioriXXX ()` + the implicit apriori of the score, else we just take into account the apriori specified by `useAprioriXXX ()`

Returns the learned BayesNet

Return type *pyAgrum.BayesNet* (page 42)

Raises

- `gum.MissingVariableInDatabase` – If a variable of the BN is not found in the database
- `gum.UnknownLabelInDatabase` – If a label is found in the database that do not correspond to the variable

logLikelihood (*BNLearner self*, *vector< int, allocator< int > > vars*, *vector< int, allocator< int > > knowing={}*)
logLikelihood(*BNLearner self*, *vector< int, allocator< int > > vars*) -> double
logLikelihood(*BNLearner self*, *Vector_string vars*, *Vector_string knowing={}*) -> double
logLikelihood(*BNLearner self*, *Vector_string vars*) -> double

logLikelihood computes the log-likelihood for the columns in vars, given the columns in the list knowing (optional)

Parameters

- **vars** (*List[str]*) – the name of the columns of interest
- **knowing** (*List[str]*) – the (optional) list of names of conditioning columns

Returns the log-likelihood (base 2)

Return type double

maxIter (*BNLearner self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*BNLearner self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*BNLearner self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*BNLearner self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nameFromId (*BNLearner self*, *int id*)

Parameters **id** – a node id

Returns the variable's name

Return type str

names (*BNLearner self*)

Returns the names of the variables in the database

Return type List[str]

nbCols (*BNLearner self*)

Return the number of columns in the database

Returns the number of columns in the database

Return type int

nbRows (*BNLearner self*)

Return the number of row in the database

Returns the number of rows in the database

Return type int

nbrIterations (*BNLearner self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type `int`

periodSize (*BNLearner self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type `int`

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

recordWeight (*BNLearner self*, *size_t i*)

setAprioriWeight (*weight*)

Deprecated methods in BNLearner for pyAgrum>0.14.0

setDatabaseWeight (*BNLearner self*, *double new_weight*)

Set the database weight.

Parameters **weight** (*double*) – the database weight

setEpsilon (*BNLearner self*, *double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{eps} < 0$

setInitialDAG (*BNLearner self*, *DAG g*)

Parameters **dag** (`pyAgrum.DAG` (page 8)) – an initial DAG structure

setMaxIndegree (*BNLearner self*, *int max_indegree*)

setMaxIter (*BNLearner self*, *int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{max} \leq 1$

setMaxTime (*BNLearner self*, *double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{timeout} \leq 0.0$

setMinEpsilonRate (*BNLearner self*, *double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*BNLearner self*, *int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

setPossibleSkeleton (*BNLearner self*, *UndiGraph skeleton*)

setRecordWeight (*BNLearner self*, *size_t i*, *double weight*)

setSliceOrder (*BNLearner self*, *PyObject *l*)

`setSliceOrder(BNLearner self, pyAgrum.NodeProperty< int > slice_order) setSliceOrder(BNLearner self, vector< vector< str,allocator< str >>,allocator< vector< str,allocator< str >>> slices)`

Set a partial order on the nodes.

Parameters **l** (*list*) – a list of sequences (composed of ids of rows or string)

setVerbosity (*BNLearner self*, *bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

use3off2 (*BNLearner self*)

Indicate that we wish to use 3off2.

useAprioriBDeu (*BNLearner self, double weight=1*)
useAprioriBDeu(BNLearner self)

The BDeu apriori adds weight to all the cells of the counting tables. In other words, it adds weight rows in the database with equally probable values.

Parameters **weight** (*double*) – the apriori weight

useAprioriDirichlet (*BNLearner self, str filename, double weight=1*)
useAprioriDirichlet(BNLearner self, str filename)

useAprioriSmoothing (*BNLearner self, double weight=1*)
useAprioriSmoothing(BNLearner self)

useEM (*BNLearner self, double epsilon*)
Indicates if we use EM for parameter learning.

Parameters **epsilon** (*double*) – if epsilon=0.0 then EM is not used if epsilon>0 then EM is used and stops when the sum of the cumulative squared error on parameters is less than epsilon.

useGreedyHillClimbing (*BNLearner self*)

useK2 (*BNLearner self, PyObject * l*)
useK2(BNLearner self, pyAgrum.Sequence< int > order) useK2(BNLearner self, vector< int, allocator< int > > order)

Indicate that we wish to use K2.

Parameters **order** (*list*) – a list of ids

useLocalSearchWithTabuList (*BNLearner self, int tabu_size=100, int nb_decrease=2*)
useLocalSearchWithTabuList(BNLearner self, int tabu_size=100) useLocalSearchWithTabuList(BNLearner self)

Indicate that we wish to use a local search with tabu list

Parameters

- **tabu_size** (*int*) – The size of the tabu list
- **nb_decrease** (*int*) – The max number of changes decreasing the score consecutively that we allow to apply

useMDL (*BNLearner self*)
Indicate that we wish to use the MDL correction for 3off2 or MIIC

useMIIC (*BNLearner self*)
Indicate that we wish to use MIIC.

useNML (*BNLearner self*)
Indicate that we wish to use the NML correction for 3off2 or MIIC

useNoApriori (*BNLearner self*)

useNoCorr (*BNLearner self*)
Indicate that we wish to use the NoCorr correction for 3off2 or MIIC

useScoreAIC (*BNLearner self*)

useScoreBD (*BNLearner self*)

useScoreBDeu (*BNLearner self*)

useScoreBIC (*BNLearner self*)

useScoreK2 (*BNLearner self*)

useScoreLog2Likelihood (*BNLearner self*)

verbosity (*BNLearner self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.6 Probabilistic Relational Models

For now, pyAgrum only allows to explore Probabilistic Relational Models written with o3prm syntax.

class pyAgrum.PRMexplorer

PRMexplorer helps navigate through probabilistic relational models.

Available ructors: PRMexplorer() -> PRMexplorer

aggType

a(9).str

min/max/count/exists/forall/or/and/amplitude/median

Type aggType

classAggregates (PRMexplorer self, str class_name)

Parameters class_name (str) – a class name

Returns the list of aggregates in the class

Return type list

Raises gum.IndexError – If the class is not in the PRM

classAttributes (PRMexplorer self, str class_name)

Parameters class_name (str) – a class name

Returns the list of attributes

Return type list

Raises gum.IndexError – If the class is not in the PRM

classDag (PRMexplorer self, str class_name)

Parameters class_name (str) – a class name

Returns a description of the DAG

Return type tuple

Raises gum.IndexError – If the class is not in the PRM

classImplements (PRMexplorer self, str class_name)

Parameters class_name (str) – a class name

Returns the list of interfaces implemented by the class

Return type list

classParameters (PRMexplorer self, str class_name)

Parameters class_name (str) – a class name

Returns the list of parameters

Return type list

Raises gum.IndexError – If the class is not in the PRM

classReferences (PRMexplorer self, str class_name)

Parameters class_name (str) – a class name

Returns the list of references

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the class is not in the PRM

classSlotChains (*PRMexplorer self*, *str class_name*)

Parameters **class_name** (*str*) – a class name

Returns the list of class slot chains

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – if the class is not in the PRM

classes (*PRMexplorer self*)

Returns the list of classes

Return type list

cpf (*PRMexplorer self*, *str class_name*, *str attribute*)

Parameters

- **class_name** (*str*) – a class name
- **attribute** (*str*) – an attribute

Returns the potential of the attribute

Return type *pyAgrum.Potential* (page 36)

Raises

- `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the class element doesn't have any *pyAgrum.Potential* (like a *pyAgrum.PRMReferenceSlot*).
- `gum.IndexError` – If the class is not in the PRM
- `gum.IndexError` – If the attribute in parameters does not exist

getDirectSubClass (*PRMexplorer self*, *str class_name*)

Parameters **class_name** (*str*) – a class name

Returns the list of direct subclasses

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the class is not in the PRM

getDirectSubInterfaces (*PRMexplorer self*, *str interface_name*)

Parameters **interface_name** (*str*) – an interface name

Returns the list of direct subinterfaces

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the interface is not in the PRM

getDirectSubTypes (*PRMexplorer self*, *str type_name*)

Parameters **type_name** (*str*) – a type name

Returns the list of direct subtypes

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the type is not in the PRM

getImplementations (*PRMexplorer self*, *str interface_name*)

Parameters **interface_name** (*str*) – an interface name

Returns the list of classes implementing the interface

Return type str

Raises gum.IndexError – If the interface is not in the PRM

getLabelMap (*PRMexplorer self*, *str type_name*)

Parameters **type_name** (*str*) – a type name

Returns a dict containing pairs of label and their values

Return type dict

Raises gum.IndexError – If the type is not in the PRM

getLabels (*PRMexplorer self*, *str type_name*)

Parameters **type_name** (*str*) – a type name

Returns the list of type labels

Return type list

Raises gum.IndexError – If the type is not in the PRM

getSuperClass (*PRMexplorer self*, *str class_name*)

Parameters **class_name** (*str*) – a class name

Returns the class extended by class_name

Return type str

Raises gum.IndexError – If the class is not in the PRM

getSuperInterface (*PRMexplorer self*, *str interface_name*)

Parameters **interface_name** (*str*) – an interface name

Returns the interace extended by interface_name

Return type str

Raises gum.IndexError – If the interface is not in the PRM

getSuperType (*PRMexplorer self*, *str type_name*)

Parameters **type_name** (*str*) – a type name

Returns the type extended by type_name

Return type str

Raises gum.IndexError – If the type is not in the PRM

getAlltheSystems (*PRMexplorer self*)

Returns the list of all the systems and their components

Return type list

interAttributes (*PRMexplorer self*, *str interface_name*, *bool allAttributes=False*)

Parameters

- **interface_name** (*str*) – an interface
- **allAttributes** (*bool*) – True if supertypes of a custom type should be indicated

Returns the list of (<type>,<attribute_name>) for the given interface

Return type list

Raises gum.IndexError – If the type is not in the PRM

interReferences (*PRMexplorer self*, *str interface_name*)

Parameters **interface_name** (*str*) – an interface

Returns the list of (<reference_type>,<reference_name>,<True if the reference is an array>) for the given interface

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the type is not in the PRM

interfaces (*PRMexplorer self*)

Returns the list of interfaces in the PRM

Return type list

isAttribute (*PRMexplorer self*, *str class_name*, *str att_name*)

Parameters

- **class_name** (*str*) – a class name
- **att_name** (*str*) – the name of the attribute to be tested

Returns True if att_name is an attribute of class_name

Return type bool

Raises

- `gum.IndexError` – If the class is not in the PRM
- `gum.IndexError` – If att_name is not an element of class_name

isClass (*PRMexplorer self*, *str name*)

Parameters **name** (*str*) – an element name

Returns True if the parameter correspond to a class in the PRM

Return type bool

isInterface (*PRMexplorer self*, *str name*)

Parameters **name** (*str*) – an element name

Returns True if the parameter correspond to an interface in the PRM

Return type bool

isType (*PRMexplorer self*, *str name*)

Parameters **name** (*str*) – an element name

Returns True if the parameter correspond to a type in the PRM

Return type bool

load (*PRMexplorer self*, *str filename*, *str classpath=""*, *bool verbose=False*)

Load a PRM into the explorer.

Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – the name of the o3prm file
- **classpath** (*str*) – the classpath of the PRM

Raises `gum.FatalError` – If file not found

types (*PRMexplorer self*)

Returns the list of the custom types in the PRM

Return type list

1.7 Credal Networks

1.7.1 Model

class pyAgrum.CredalNet (*args)

Constructor used to create a CredalNet (step by step or with two BayesNet)

Available ructors: CredalNet () -> CredalNet

CredalNet (src_min_num, src_max_den) -> CredalNet

CredalNet (src_min_num, src_max_den) -> CredalNet

Parameters

- **src_min_num** – (str) the path to a BayesNet which contains lower probabilities.
- **src_max_den** – (str) the (optional) path to a BayesNet which contains upper probabilities.
- **src_min_num** – (pyAgrum.BayesNet) the BayesNet which contains lower probabilities.
- **src_max_den** – (pyAgrum.BayesNet) the (optional) BayesNet which contains upper probabilities.

addArc (CredalNet self, int tail, int head)

Adds an arc between two nodes

Parameters

- **tail** – the id of the tail node
- **head** (int) – the id of the head node

Raises

- gum.InvalidDirectedCircle – If any (directed) cycle is created by this arc
- gum.InvalidNode – If head or tail does not belong to the graph nodes
- gum.DuplicateElement – If one of the arc already exists

addVariable (CredalNet self, str name, int card)

Parameters

- **name** (str) – the name of the new variable
- **card** (int) – the domainSize of the new variable

Returns the id of the new node

Return type int

approximatedBinarization (CredalNet self)

Approximate binarization.

Each bit has a lower and upper probability which is the lowest - resp. highest - over all vertices of the credal set. Enlarge the original credal sets and may induce huge imprecision.

Warning: Enlarge the original credal sets and therefor induce huge imprecision by propagation. Not recommended, use MCSampling or something else instead

bnToCredal (CredalNet self, double beta, bool oneNet, bool keepZeroes=False)

Perturbates the BayesNet provided as input for this CredalNet by generating intervals instead of point probabilities and then computes each vertex of each credal set.

Parameters

- **beta** (*double*) – The beta used to perturbate the network
- **oneNet** (*bool*) – used as a flag. Set to True if one BayesNet if provided with counts, to False if two BayesNet are provided; one with probabilities (the lower net) and one with denominators over the first modalities (the upper net)
- **keepZeroes** (*bool*) – used as a flag as whether or not - respectively True or False - we keep zeroes as zeroes. Default is False, i.e. zeroes are not kept

computeCPTMinMax (*CredalNet self*)

Used with binary networks to speed-up L2U inference.

Store the lower and upper probabilities of each node X over the 'True' modality.

credalNet_currentCpt (*CredalNet self*)**Warning:** Experimental function - Return type to be wrapped**Returns** a ant reference to the (up-to-date) CredalNet CPTs.**Return type** *tbw***credalNet_srcCpt** (*CredalNet self*)**Warning:** Experimental function - Return type to be wrapped**Returns** a ant reference to the (up-to-date) CredalNet CPTs.**Return type** *tbw***currentNodeType** (*CredalNet self, int id*)**Parameters** **id** (*int*) – The ant reference to the choosen NodeId**Returns** the type of the choosen node in the (up-to-date) CredalNet `__current_bn` if any, `__src_bn` otherwise.**Return type** *pyAgrum.CredalNet* (page 149)**current_bn** (*CredalNet self*)**Returns** Returs a ant reference to the actual BayesNet (used as a DAG, it's CPTs does not matter).**Return type** *pyAgrum.BayesNet* (page 42)**domainSize** (*CredalNet self, int id*)**Parameters** **id** (*int*) – The id of the node**Returns** The cardinality of the node**Return type** *int***epsilonMax** (*CredalNet self*)**Returns** a ant reference to the highest perturbation of the BayesNet provided as input for this CredalNet.**Return type** *double***epsilonMean** (*CredalNet self*)

Returns a ant reference to the average perturbation of the BayesNet provided as input for this CredalNet.

Return type double

epsilonMin (*CredalNet self*)

Returns a ant reference to the lowest perturbation of the BayesNet provided as input for this CredalNet.

Return type double

fillConstraint (*CredalNet self, int id, int entry, Vector lower, Vector upper*)

fillConstraint(CredalNet self, int id, Instantiation ins, Vector lower, Vector upper)

Set the interval raints of a credal set of a given node (from an instantiation index)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – The id of the node
- **entry** (*int*) – The index of the instantiation excluding the given node (only the parents are used to compute the index of the credal set)
- **ins** (*pyAgrum.Instantiation* (page 31)) – The Instantiation
- **lower** (*list*) – The lower value for each probability in correct order
- **upper** (*list*) – The upper value for each probability in correct order

Warning: You need to call intervalToCredal when done filling all raints.

Warning: DOES change the BayesNet (s) associated to this credal net !

fillConstraints (*CredalNet self, int id, Vector lower, Vector upper*)

Set the interval raints of the credal sets of a given node (all instantiations)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – The id of the node
- **lower** (*list*) – The lower value for each probability in correct order
- **upper** (*list*) – The upper value for each probability in correct order

Warning: You need to call intervalToCredal when done filling all raints.

Warning: DOES change the BayesNet (s) associated to this credal net !

get_CPT_max (*CredalNet self*)

Warning: Experimental function - Return type to be wrapped

Returns a ant reference to the upper probabilities of each node X over the ‘True’ modality

Return type tbw

get_CPT_min (*CredalNet self*)

Warning: Experimental function - Return type to be wrapped

Returns a ant reference to the lower probabilities of each node X over the ‘True’ modality

Return type tbw

hasComputedCPTMinMax (*CredalNet self*)

Returns True this CredalNet has called computeCPTMinMax() to speed-up inference with binary networks and L2U.

Return type bool

idmLearning (*CredalNet self, int s=0, bool keepZeroes=False*)

Learns parameters from a BayesNet storing counts of events.

Use this method when using a single BayesNet storing counts of events. IDM model if $s > 0$, standard point probability if $s = 0$ (default value if none precised).

Parameters

- **s** (*int*) – the IDM parameter.
- **keepZeroes** (*bool*) – used as a flag as whether or not - respectively True or False - we keep zeroes as zeroes. Default is False, i.e. zeroes are not kept.

instantiation (*CredalNet self, int id*)

Get an Instantiation from a node id, usefull to fill the raints of the network.

bnet accessors / shortcuts.

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the node we want an instantiation from

Returns the instantiation

Return type [*pyAgrum.Instantiation*](#) (page 31)

intervalToCredal (*CredalNet self*)

Computes the vertices of each credal set according to their interval definition (uses lrs).

Use this method when using two BayesNet, one with lower probabilities and one with upper probabilities.

intervalToCredalWithFiles (*CredalNet self*)

Warning: Deprecated : use intervalToCredal (lrsWrapper with no input / output files needed).

Computes the vertices of each credal set according to their interval definition (uses lrs).

Use this method when using a single BayesNet storing counts of events.

isSeparatelySpecified (*CredalNet self*)

Returns True if this CredalNet is separately and interval specified, False otherwise.

Return type bool

lagrangeNormalization (*CredalNet self*)

Normalize counts of a BayesNet storing counts of each events such that no probability is 0.

Use this method when using a single BayesNet storing counts of events. Lagrange normalization. This call is irreversible and modify counts stored by `__src_bn`.

Does not perform computations of the parameters but keeps normalized counts of events only. Call `idmLearning` to compute the probabilities (with any parameter value).

nodeType (*CredalNet self, int id*)

Parameters *id* (*int*) – the ant reference to the chosen NodeId

Returns the type of the chosen node in the (up-to-date) CredalNet in `__src_bn`.

Return type *pyAgrum.CredalNet* (page 149)

saveBNsMinMax (*CredalNet self, str min_path, str max_path*)

If this CredalNet was built over a perturbed BayesNet, one can save the intervals as two BayesNet.

to call after `bnToCredal(GUM_SCALAR beta)` save a BN with lower probabilities and a BN with upper ones

Parameters

- **min_path** (*str*) – the path to save the BayesNet which contains the lower probabilities of each node X.
- **max_path** (*str*) – the path to save the BayesNet which contains the upper probabilities of each node X.

setCPT (*CredalNet self, int id, int entry, vector< vector< double, allocator >, allocator< vector< double, allocator > > > cpt*)

`setCPT(CredalNet self, int id, Instantiation ins, vector< vector< double, allocator >, allocator< vector< double, allocator > > > cpt)`

Warning: (experimental function) - Parameters to be wrapped

Set the vertices of one credal set of a given node (any instantiation index)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – the Id of the node
- **entry** (*int*) – the index of the instantiation (from 0 to K - 1) excluding the given node (only the parents are used to compute the index of the credal set)
- **ins** (*pyAgrum.Instantiation* (page 31)) – the Instantiation (only the parents matter to find the credal set index)
- **cpt** (*tbw*) – the vertices of every credal set (for each instantiation of the parents)

Warning: DOES not change the BayesNet(s) associated to this credal net !

setCPTs (*CredalNet self, int id, vector< vector< vector< double, allocator >, allocator< vector< double, allocator > > >, allocator< vector< vector< double, allocator >, allocator< vector< double, allocator > > > > > cpt*)

Warning: (experimental function) - Parameters to be wrapped

Set the vertices of the credal sets (all of the conditionals) of a given node

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – the NodeId of the node
- **cpt** (*tbw*) – the vertices of every credal set (for each instantiation of the parents)

Warning: DOES not change the BayesNet (s) associated to this credal net !

src_bn (*CredalNet self*)

Returns Returns a ant reference to the original BayesNet (used as a DAG, it's CPTs does not matter).

Return type *pyAgrum.BayesNet* (page 42)

1.7.2 Inference

class *pyAgrum.CNMonteCarloSampling* (*credalNet: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.CredalNet*)

Class used for inferences in credal networks with Monte Carlo sampling algorithm.

Available ructors:

CNMonteCarloSampling(*cn*) -> *CNMonteCarloSampling*

Parameters *cn* (*pyAgrum.CredalNet* (page 149)) – a Credal network

currentTime (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type double

dynamicExpMax (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, str varName*)

Get the upper dynamic expectation of a given variable prefix.

Parameters *varName* (*str*) – the variable name prefix which upper expectation we want.

Returns a ant reference to the variable upper expectation over all time steps.

Return type double

dynamicExpMin (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, str varName*)

Get the lower dynamic expectation of a given variable prefix.

Parameters *varName* (*str*) – the variable name prefix which lower expectation we want.

Returns a ant reference to the variable lower expectation over all time steps.

Return type double

epsilon (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

history (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises *gum.OperationNotAllowed* – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

insertEvidenceFile (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, str path*)

Insert evidence from file.

Parameters *path* (*str*) – the path to the evidence file.

insertModalsFile (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, str path*)

Insert variables modalities from file to compute expectations.

Parameters *path* (*str*) – The path to the modalities file.

makeInference (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Starts the inference.

marginalMax (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, int id*)

marginalMax(CNMonteCarloSampling self, str name) -> Vector

Get the upper marginals of a given node id.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – the node id which upper marginals we want.
- **varName** (*str*) – the variable name which upper marginals we want.

Returns a ant reference to this node upper marginals.

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Credal network

marginalMin (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, int id*)

marginalMin(CNMonteCarloSampling self, str name) -> Vector

Get the lower marginals of a given node id.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – the node id which lower marginals we want.
- **varName** (*str*) – the variable name which lower marginals we want.

Returns a ant reference to this node lower marginals.

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Credal network

maxIter (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrIterations (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

periodSize (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

setEpsilon (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `eps<0`

setMaxIter (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `max <= 1`

setMaxTime (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `timeout<=0.0`

setMinEpsilonRate (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If `p<1`

setRepetitiveInd (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, bool flag*)

Parameters **flag** (*bool*) – True if repetitive independence is to be used, false otherwise.
Only usefull with dynamic networks.

setVerbosity (*CNMonteCarloSampling self, bool v*)

Parameters **v** (*bool*) – verbosity

verbosity (*CNMonteCarloSampling self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type `bool`

class `pyAgrum.CNLoopyPropagation` (*cnet: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.CredalNet*)

Class used for inferences in credal networks with Loopy Propagation algorithm.

Available ructors:

`CNLoopyPropagation(cn) -> CNLoopyPropagation`

Parameters **cn** (`pyAgrum.CredalNet` (page 149)) – a Credal network

currentTime (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns get the current running time in second (double)

Return type `double`

dynamicExpMax (*CNLoopyPropagation self, str varName*)

Get the upper dynamic expectation of a given variable prefix.

Parameters **varName** (*str*) – the variable name prefix which upper expectation we want.

Returns a ant reference to the variable upper expectation over all time steps.

Return type `double`

dynamicExpMin (*CNLoopyPropagation self, str varName*)

Get the lower dynamic expectation of a given variable prefix.

Parameters **varName** (*str*) – the variable name prefix which lower expectation we want.

Returns a ant reference to the variable lower expectation over all time steps.

Return type `double`

epsilon (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns the value of epsilon

Return type double

eraseAllEvidence (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Erase all inference related data to perform another one.

You need to insert evidence again if needed but modalities are kept. You can insert new ones by using the appropriate method which will delete the old ones.

history (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns the scheme history

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If the scheme did not performed or if verbosity is set to false

inferenceType (*CNLoopyPropagation self, pyAgrum.credal::CNLoopyPropagation ::InferenceType inft*)

`inferenceType(CNLoopyPropagation self) -> pyAgrum.credal::CNLoopyPropagation ::InferenceType`

Returns the inference type

Return type int

insertEvidenceFile (*CNLoopyPropagation self, str path*)

Insert evidence from file.

Parameters `path (str)` – the path to the evidence file.

insertModalsFile (*CNLoopyPropagation self, str path*)

Insert variables modalities from file to compute expectations.

Parameters `path (str)` – The path to the modalities file.

makeInference (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Starts the inference.

marginalMax (*CNLoopyPropagation self, int id*)

`marginalMax(CNLoopyPropagation self, str name) -> Vector`

Get the upper marginals of a given node id.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – the node id which upper marginals we want.
- **varName** (*str*) – the variable name which upper marginals we want.

Returns a ant reference to this node upper marginals.

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Credal network

marginalMin (*CNLoopyPropagation self, int id*)

`marginalMin(CNLoopyPropagation self, str name) -> Vector`

Get the lower marginals of a given node id.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – the node id which lower marginals we want.
- **varName** (*str*) – the variable name which lower marginals we want.

Returns a ant reference to this node lower marginals.

Return type list

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node does not belong to the Credal network

maxIter (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns the criterion on number of iterations

Return type int

maxTime (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns the timeout(in seconds)

Return type double

messageApproximationScheme (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns the approximation scheme message

Return type str

minEpsilonRate (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns the value of the minimal epsilon rate

Return type double

nbrIterations (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns the number of iterations

Return type int

periodSize (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns the number of samples between 2 stopping

Return type int

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

saveInference (*CNLoopyPropagation self, str path*)

Saves marginals.

Parameters **path** (*str*) – The path to the file to save marginals.

setEpsilon (*CNLoopyPropagation self, double eps*)

Parameters **eps** (*double*) – the epsilon we want to use

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{eps} < 0$

setMaxIter (*CNLoopyPropagation self, int max*)

Parameters **max** (*int*) – the maximum number of iteration

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{max} \leq 1$

setMaxTime (*CNLoopyPropagation self, double timeout*)

Parameters **tiemout** (*double*) – stopping criterion on timeout (in seconds)

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $\text{timeout} \leq 0.0$

setMinEpsilonRate (*CNLoopyPropagation self, double rate*)

Parameters **rate** (*double*) – the minimal epsilon rate

setPeriodSize (*CNLoopyPropagation self, int p*)

Parameters **p** (*int*) – number of samples between 2 stopping

Raises `gum.OutOfLowerBound` – If $p < 1$

setRepetitiveInd (*CNLoopyPropagation self, bool flag*)

Parameters **flag** (*bool*) – True if repetitive independence is to be used, false otherwise.
Only usefull with dynamic networks.

setVerbosity (*CNLoopyPropagation self, bool v*)

Parameters v (*bool*) – verbosity

verbosity (*CNLoopyPropagation self*)

Returns True if the verbosity is enabled

Return type bool

1.8 Influence Diagram

1.8.1 Model

class `pyAgrum.InfluenceDiagram(*args)`

InfluenceDiagram represents an Influence Diagram.

Available ructors: `InfluenceDiagram()` -> `InfluenceDiagram`

`InfluenceDiagram(source)` -> `InfluenceDiagram`

Parameters **source** (`pyAgrum.InfluenceDiagram` (page 159)) – the InfluenceDiagram to copy

add (*InfluenceDiagram self, DiscreteVariable variable, int id=0*)

Add a chance variable, it's associate node and it's CPT.

The id of the new variable is automatically generated.

Parameters

- **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – The variable added by copy.
- **id** (*int*) – The chosen id. If 0, the NodeGraphPart will choose.

Warning: give an id (not 0) should be reserved for rare and specific situations !!!

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type int

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If id(<>0) is already used

addArc (*InfluenceDiagram self, int tail, int head*)

Add an arc in the ID, and update diagram's potential nodes cpt if necessary.

Parameters

- **tail** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **head** (*int*) – the id of the head node

Raises

- `gum.InvalidEdge` – If arc.tail and/or arc.head are not in the ID.
- `gum.InvalidEdge` – If tail is a utility node

addChanceNode (*InfluenceDiagram self, DiscreteVariable variable, int id=0*)

`addChanceNode(InfluenceDiagram self, DiscreteVariable variable, pyAgrum.MultiDimImplementation aContent, int id=0) -> int`

Add a chance variable, it's associate node and it's CPT.

The id of the new variable is automatically generated.

Parameters

- **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – the variable added by copy.
- **id** (*int*) – the chosen id. If 0, the NodeGraphPart will choose.

Warning: give an id (not 0) should be reserved for rare and specific situations !!!

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type int

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If id(<>0) is already used

addDecisionNode (*InfluenceDiagram self, DiscreteVariable variable, int id=0*)

Add a decision variable.

The id of the new variable is automatically generated.

Parameters

- **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – the variable added by copy.
- **id** (*int*) – the chosen id. If 0, the NodeGraphPart will choose.

Warning: give an id (not 0) should be reserved for rare and specific situations !!!

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type int

Raises `gum.DuplicateElement` – If id(<>0) is already used

addUtilityNode (*InfluenceDiagram self, DiscreteVariable variable, int id=0*)

`addUtilityNode(InfluenceDiagram self, DiscreteVariable variable, pyAgrum.MultiDimImplementation aContent, int id=0) -> int`

Add a utility variable, it's associate node and it's UT.

The id of the new variable is automatically generated.

Parameters

- **variable** (`pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable` (page 20)) – the variable added by copy
- **id** (*int*) – the chosen id. If 0, the NodeGraphPart will choose

Warning: give an id (not 0) should be reserved for rare and specific situations !!!

Returns the id of the added variable.

Return type int

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If variable has more than one label
- `gum.DuplicateElement` – If id(<>0) is already used

arcs (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Returns the list of all the arcs in the Influence Diagram.

Return type list

chanceNodeSize (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Returns the number of chance nodes.

Return type int

changeVariableName (*InfluenceDiagram self, int id, str new_name*)

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – the node Id
- **new_name** (*str*) – the name of the variable

Raises

- `gum.DuplicateLabel` – If this name already exists
- `gum.NotFound` – If no nodes matches id.

children (*InfluenceDiagram self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the id of the parent

Returns the set of all the children

Return type Set

completeInstantiation (*DAGmodel self*)

Get an instantiation over all the variables of the model.

Returns the complete instantiation

Return type `pyAgrum.instantiation`

cpt (*InfluenceDiagram self, int varId*)

Returns the CPT of a variable.

Parameters **VarId** (*int*) – A variable's id in the `pyAgrum.BayesNet`.

Returns The variable's CPT.

Return type `pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If no variable's id matches varId.

dag (*DAGmodel self*)

Returns a ant reference to the dag of this BayesNet.

Return type `pyAgrum.DAG` (page 8)

decisionNodeSize (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Returns the number of decision nodes

Return type int

decisionOrderExists (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Returns True if a directed path exist with all decision node

Return type bool

empty (*DAGmodel self*)

Returns True if the model is empty

Return type bool

erase (*InfluenceDiagram self, int id*)

erase(InfluenceDiagram self, DiscreteVariable var)

Erase a Variable from the network and remove the variable from all his childs.

If no variable matches the id, then nothing is done.

Parameters

- **id** (*int*) – The id of the variable to erase.
- **var** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – The reference on the variable to remove.

eraseArc (*InfluenceDiagram self, Arc arc*)

eraseArc(InfluenceDiagram self, int tail, int head)

Removes an arc in the ID, and update diagram's potential nodes cpt if necessary.

If (tail, head) doesn't exist, the nothing happens.

Parameters

- **arc** ([pyAgrum.Arc](#) (page 5)) – The arc to be removed.
- **tail** (*int*) – the id of the tail node
- **head** (*int*) – the id of the head node

existsPathBetween (*InfluenceDiagram self, int src, int dest*)

Returns true if a path exists between two nodes.

Return type bool

getDecisionGraph (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Returns the temporal Graph.

Return type [pyAgrum.DAG](#) (page 8)

getDecisionOrder (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Returns the sequence of decision nodes in the directed path.

Return type list

Raises [NotFound](#) (page 175) – If such a path does not exist

hasSameStructure (*DAGmodel self, DAGmodel other*)

Parameters [pyAgrum.DAGmodel](#) – a direct acyclic model

Returns True if all the named node are the same and all the named arcs are the same

Return type bool

idFromName (*InfluenceDiagram self, str name*)

Returns a variable's id given its name.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – the variable's name from which the id is returned.

Returns the variable's node id.

Return type int

Raises [gum.NotFound](#) – If no such name exists in the graph.

ids (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Note: Deprecated in pyAgrum>0.13.0 Please use nodes() instead

isChanceNode (*InfluenceDiagram self*, *int varId*)

Parameters **varId** (*int*) – the tested node id.

Returns true if node is a chance node

Return type bool

isDecisionNode (*InfluenceDiagram self*, *int varId*)

Parameters **varId** (*int*) – the tested node id.

Returns true if node is a decision node

Return type bool

isUtilityNode (*InfluenceDiagram self*, *int varId*)

Parameters **varId** (*int*) – the tested node id.

Returns true if node is an utility node

Return type bool

loadBIFXML (*InfluenceDiagram self*, *str name*, *PyObject * l=(PyObject *) 0*)

Load a BIFXML file.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – the name's file

Raises

- `gum.IOError` – If file not found
- `gum.FatalError` – If file is not valid

log10DomainSize (*DAGmodel self*)

Returns The log10 domain size of the joint probability for the model.

Return type double

moralGraph (*DAGmodel self*, *bool clear=True*)

Returns the moral graph of the BayesNet, formed by adding edges between all pairs of nodes that have a common child, and then making all edges in the graph undirected.

Returns The moral graph

Return type [pyAgrum.UndiGraph](#) (page 11)

names (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Returns The names of the InfluenceDiagram variables

Return type list

nodeId (*InfluenceDiagram self*, *DiscreteVariable var*)

Parameters **var** ([pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)) – a variable

Returns the id of the variable

Return type int

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the InfluenceDiagram does not contain the variable

nodes (*DAGmodel self*)

Returns the set of ids

Return type set

parents (*InfluenceDiagram self*, *int id*)

Parameters **id** – The id of the child node

Returns the set of the parents ids.

Return type set

property (*DAGmodel self, str name*)

Warning: Unreferenced function

propertyWithDefault (*DAGmodel self, str name, str byDefault*)

Warning: Unreferenced function

saveBIFXML (*InfluenceDiagram self, str name*)

Save the BayesNet in a BIFXML file.

Parameters **name** (*str*) – the file’s name

setProperty (*DAGmodel self, str name, str value*)

Warning: Unreferenced function

size (*DAGmodel self*)

Returns the number of nodes in the graph

Return type int

sizeArcs (*DAGmodel self*)

Returns the number of arcs in the graph

Return type int

toDot (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Returns a friendly display of the graph in DOT format

Return type str

topologicalOrder (*DAGmodel self, bool clear=True*)

Returns the list of the nodes Ids in a topological order

Return type List

Raises `gum.InvalidDirectedCycle` – If this graph contains cycles

utility (*InfluenceDiagram self, int varId*)

Parameters **varId** (*int*) – the tested node id.

Returns the utility table of the node

Return type [*pyAgrum.Potential*](#) (page 36)

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the InfluenceDiagram does not contain the variable

utilityNodeSize (*InfluenceDiagram self*)

Returns the number of utility nodes

Return type int

variable (*InfluenceDiagram self, int id*)

Parameters **id** (*int*) – the node id

Returns a ant reference over a variabe given it's node id

Return type [pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)

Raises `gum.NotFound` – If no variable's id matches the parameter

variableFromName (*InfluenceDiagram self, str name*)

Parameters **name** (*str*) – a variable's name

Returns the variable

Return type [pyAgrum.DiscreteVariable](#) (page 20)

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the InfluenceDiagram does not contain the variable

variableNodeMap (*DAGmodel self*)

Returns the variable node map

Return type `pyAgrum.variableNodeMap`

1.8.2 Inference

class `pyAgrum.InfluenceDiagramInference` (*infDiag: [gum.pyAgrum.InfluenceDiagram](#)*) *pyA-*
 Proxy of C++ `pyAgrum.InfluenceDiagramInference` class. Proxy of C++ `pyA-`
`gum.InfluenceDiagramInference` class.

displayResult (*InfluenceDiagramInference self*)
 Displays the result of an inference.

displayStrongJunctionTree (*InfluenceDiagramInference self, ostream stream=cout*)
 Displays on terminal the result of strong junction tree computation for test purpose only.

Parameters **args** (*TBW*) –

eraseAllEvidence (*InfluenceDiagramInference self*)
 Removes all the evidence entered into the diagram.

eraseEvidence (*InfluenceDiagramInference self, Potential evidence*)

Parameters **evidence** ([pyAgrum.Potential](#) (page 36)) – the evidence to remove

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the evidence does not belong to the influence diagram

getBestDecisionChoice (*InfluenceDiagramInference self, int decisionId*)
 Returns best choice for decision variable given in parameter (based upon MEU criteria)

Parameters **decisionId** (*int*) – the id of the decision variable

Raises

- `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If no inference have yet been made
- `gum.InvalidNode` – If node given in parmaeter is not a decision node

getMEU (*InfluenceDiagramInference self*)
 Returns maximum expected utility obtained from inference.

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If no inference have yet been made

influenceDiagram (*InfluenceDiagramInference self*)
 Returns a ant reference over the InfluenceDiagram on which this class work.

Returns the InfluenceDiagram on which this class work

Return type [pyAgrum.InfluenceDiagram](#) (page 159)

insertEvidence (*InfluenceDiagramInference self, pyAgrum.List< [pyAgrum.Potential](#) * > evidenceList*)
 Insert new evidence in the graph.

Parameters `evidenceList` (*list*) – a list of potentials as evidences

Warning: If an evidence already w.r.t. a given node and a new evidence w.r.t. this node is onserted, the old evidence is removed

Raises `gum.OperationNotAllowed` – If an evidence is over more than one variable

junctionTreeToDot (*InfluenceDiagramInference self*)

Returns the result of strong junction tree computation for test purpose only.

Return type `str`

makeInference (*InfluenceDiagramInference self*)

Makes the inference.

setEvidence (*evidces*)

Erase all the evidences and apply `addEvidence(key,value)` for every pairs in evidces.

Parameters `evidces` (*dict*) – a dict of evidences

Raises

- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If one value is not a value for the node
- `gum.InvalidArgument` – If the size of a value is different from the domain side of the node
- `gum.FatalError` – If one value is a vector of 0s
- `gum.UndefinedElement` – If one node does not belong to the Bayesian network

1.9 Other functions from aGrUM

1.9.1 Listeners

aGrUM includes a mechanism for listening to actions (close to QT signal/slot). Some of them have been ported to pyAgrum :

1.9.1.1 LoadListener

Listeners could be added in order to monitor the progress when loading a `pyAgrum.BayesNet`

```
>>> import pyAgrum as gum
>>>
>>> # creating a new liseners
>>> def foo(progress):
>>>     if progress==200:
>>>         print(' BN loaded ')
>>>         return
>>>     elif progress==100:
>>>         car='%'
>>>     elif progress%10==0:
>>>         car='#'
>>>     else:
>>>         car='.'
>>>     print(car,end='',flush=True)
>>>
>>> def bar(progress):
>>>     if progress==50:
```

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```

>>>         print('50%')
>>>
>>>
>>> gum.loadBN('./bn.bif',listeners=[foo,bar])
>>> # .....#.....#.....#.....#...50%
>>> # .....#.....#.....#.....#.....#.....% | bn loaded

```

1.9.1.2 StructuralListener

Listeners could also be added when structural modification are made in a `pyAgrum.BayesNet`:

```

>>> import pyAgrum as gum
>>>
>>> ## creating a BayesNet
>>> bn=gum.BayesNet()
>>>
>>> ## adding structural listeners
>>> bn.addStructureListener(whenNodeAdded=lambda n,s:print('adding {}:{}'.format(n,
↪s)),
>>>                           whenArcAdded=lambda i,j: print('adding {}->{}'.
↪format(i,j)),
>>>                           whenNodeDeleted=lambda n:print('deleting {}'.
↪format(n)),
>>>                           whenArcDeleted=lambda i,j: print('deleting {}->{}'.
↪format(i,j)))
>>>
>>> ## adding another listener for when a node is deleted
>>> bn.addStructureListener(whenNodeDeleted=lambda n: print('yes, really deleting
↪'+str(n)))
>>>
>>> ## adding nodes to the BN
>>> l=[bn.add(item,3) for item in 'ABCDE']
>>> # adding 0:A
>>> # adding 1:B
>>> # adding 2:C
>>> # adding 3:D
>>> # adding 4:E
>>>
>>> ## adding arc to the BN
>>> bn.addArc(1,3)
>>> # adding 1->3
>>>
>>> ## removing a node from the BN
>>> bn.erase('C')
>>> # deleting 2
>>> # yes, really deleting 2

```

1.9.1.3 ApproximationSchemeListener

1.9.1.4 DatabaseGenerationListener

1.9.2 Random functions

`pyAgrum.initRandom` (*unsigned int seed=0*)

Initialize random generator seed.

Parameters `seed` (*int*) – the seed used to initialize the random generator

`pyAgrum.randomProba` ()

Returns a random number between 0 and 1 included (i.e. a proba).

Return type double

`pyAgrum.randomDistribution (int n)`

Parameters `n (int)` – The number of modalities for the ditribution.

Returns

Return type a random discrete distribution.

1.9.3 OMP functions

`pyAgrum.isOMP ()`

Returns True if OMP has been set at compilation, False otherwise

Return type bool

`pyAgrum.setNumberOfThreads (unsigned int number)`

To avoid spare cycles (less then 100% CPU occupied), use more threads than logical processors (x2 is a good all-around value).

Returns number – the number of threads to be used

Return type int

`pyAgrum.getNumberOfLogicalProcessors ()`

Returns the number of logical processors

Return type int

`pyAgrum.getMaxNumberOfThreads ()`

Returns the max number of threads

Return type int

1.10 Exceptions from aGrUM

All the classes inherit GumException's functions `errorType`, `errorCallStack` and `errorContent`.

exception `pyAgrum.DefaultInLabel (*args)`

Proxy of C++ `pyAgrum.DefaultInLabel` class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception `pyAgrum.DuplicateElement (*args)`

Proxy of C++ `pyAgrum.DuplicateElement` class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type `str`

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type `str`

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type `str`

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception `pyAgrum.DuplicateLabel (*args)`

Proxy of C++ `pyAgrum.DuplicateLabel` class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type `str`

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type `str`

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type `str`

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception `pyAgrum.EmptyBSTree (*args)`

Proxy of C++ `pyAgrum.EmptyBSTree` class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type `str`

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type `str`

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type `str`

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**EmptySet** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.EmptySet class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**GumException** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.Exception class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**FatalError** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.FatalError class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()
Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**FormatNotFound** (*args)
Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.FormatNotFound class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)
Returns the error call stack
Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)
Returns the error content
Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)
Returns the error type
Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()
Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**GraphError** (*args)
Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.GraphError class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)
Returns the error call stack
Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)
Returns the error content
Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)
Returns the error type
Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()
Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**IOError** (*args)
Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.IOError class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)
Returns the error call stack
Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)
Returns the error content
Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)
Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()
Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**IdError** (*args)
Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.IdError class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)
Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)
Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)
Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()
Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**InvalidArc** (*args)
Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.InvalidArc class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)
Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)
Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)
Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()
Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**InvalidArgument** (*args)
Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.InvalidArgument class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)
Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)
Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**InvalidArgumentsNumber** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.InvalidArgumentsNumber class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**InvalidDirectedCycle** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.InvalidDirectedCycle class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**InvalidEdge** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.InvalidEdge class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.InvalidNode (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.InvalidNode class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.NoChild (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.NoChild class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.NoNeighbour (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.NoNeighbour class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.NoParent (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.NoParent class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.NotFound (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.NotFound class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.NullElement (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.NullElement class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**OperationNotAllowed** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.OperationNotAllowed class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**OutOfBounds** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.OutOfBounds class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**OutOfLowerBound** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.OutOfLowerBound class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**OutOfUpperBound** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.OutOfUpperBound class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**ReferenceError** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.ReferenceError class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**SizeError** (*args)

Proxy of C++ intError class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**SyntaxError** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.SyntaxError class.

col (*SyntaxError self*)

Returns the indice of the colonne of the error

Return type int

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

line (*SyntaxError self*)

Returns the indice of the line of the error

Return type int

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**UndefinedElement** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.UndefinedElement class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**UndefinedIteratorKey** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.UndefinedIteratorKey class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**UndefinedIteratorValue** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.UndefinedIteratorValue class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

exception pyAgrum.**UnknownLabelInDatabase** (*args)

Proxy of C++ pyAgrum.UnknownLabelInDatabase class.

errorCallStack (*GumException self*)

Returns the error call stack

Return type str

errorContent (*GumException self*)

Returns the error content

Return type str

errorType (*GumException self*)

Returns the error type

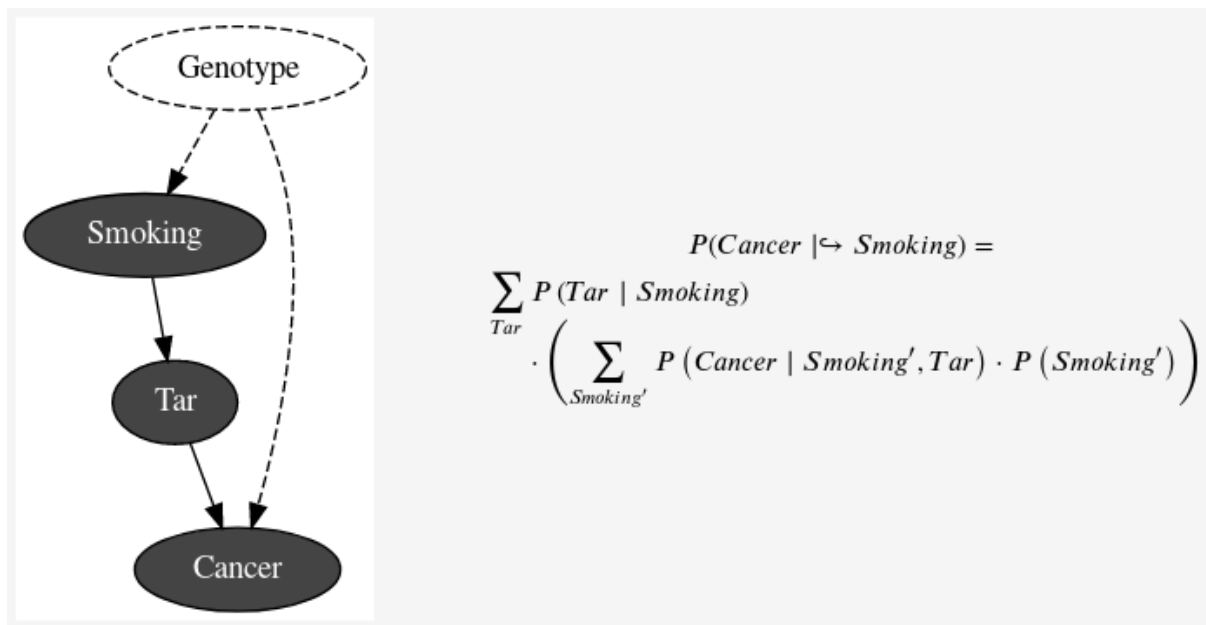
Return type str

what (*GumException self*)

with_traceback ()

Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

2.1 pyAgrum.causal documentation



Causality in pyAgrum mainly consists in the ability to build a causal model, i.e. a (observational) Bayesian network and a set of latent variables and their relation with observation variables and in the ability to compute using do-calculus the causal impact in such a model.

Causality is a set of pure python3 scripts based on pyAgrum's tools.

2.1.1 Causal Model

```
class pyAgrum.causal.CausalModel (bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.BayesNet, latentVarsDescriptor: Optional[List[Tuple[str, Tuple[str, str]]]] = None, keepArcs: bool = False)
```

From an observational BNs and the description of latent variables, this class represent a complet causal

model obtained by adding the latent variables specified in `latentVarsDescriptor` to the Bayesian network `bn`.

Parameters

- **bn** – a observational bayesian network
- **latentVarsDescriptor** – list of couples (<latent variable name>, <list of affected variables' ids>).
- **keepArcs** – By default, the arcs between variables affected by a common latent variable will be removed but this can be avoided by setting `keepArcs` to `True`

causalBN () → `pyAgrum.pyAgrum.BayesNet`

Returns the causal Bayesian network

Warning do not infer any computations in this model. It is strictly a structural model

children (*x*: `Union[int, str]`) → `Set[int]`

Parameters **x** – the node

Returns

idFromName (*name*: `str`) → `int`

Parameters **name** – the name of the variable

Returns the id of the variable

latentVariablesIds () → `Set[int]`

Returns the set of ids of latent variables in the causal model

names () → `Dict[int, str]`

Returns the map `NodeId, Name`

observationalBN () → `pyAgrum.pyAgrum.BayesNet`

Returns the observational Bayesian network

parents (*x*: `Union[int, str]`) → `Set[int]`

From a `NodeId`, returns its parent (as a set of `NodeId`)

Parameters **x** – the node

Returns

2.1.2 Causal Formula

CausalFormula is the class that represents a causal query in a causal model. Mainly it consists in

- a reference to the `CausalModel`
- Three sets of variables name that represent the 3 sets of variable in the query $P(\text{set1} \mid \text{doing}(\text{set2}), \text{knowing}(\text{set3}))$.
- the AST for compute the query.

```
class pyAgrum.causal.CausalFormula (cm: 'CausalModel', root: ASTTree, on: Union(str, NameSet), doing: Union(str, NameSet), knowing: Optional[NameSet] = None)
```

Represents a causal query in a causal model. The query is encoded as an `CausalFormula` that can be evaluated in the causal model : $\$P(\text{on}|\text{knowing}, \text{overhook}(\text{doing}))\$$

Parameters

- **cm** – the causal model
- **root** – the syntax tree as the root `ASTtree`

- **on** – the variable or the set of variables of interest
- **doing** – the intervention variables

:param knowing : the observation variables

cm

return: the causal model

copy () → CausalFormula

Copy the AST. Note that the causal model is just referenced. The tree is copied.

Returns the new CausalFormula

eval () → pyAgrum.pyAgrum.Potential

Compute the Potential from the CausalFormula over vars using cond as value for others variables

Parameters **bn** – the BN where to infer

Returns

latexQuery (values: Optional[Dict[str, str]] = None) → str

Returns a string representing the query compiled by this Formula. If values, the query is annotated with the values in the dictionary.

Parameters **values** – the values to add in the query representation

Returns the string representing the causal query for this CausalFormula

root

return: ASTtree root of the CausalFormula tree

toLatex () → str

Returns a LaTeX representation of the CausalFormula

2.1.3 Causal Inference

Obtaining and evaluating a CausalFormula is done using one these functions :

```
pyAgrum.causal.causalImpact (cm: pyAgrum.causal._CausalModel.CausalModel, on: Union[str, Set[str]], doing: Union[str, Set[str]], knowing: Optional[Set[str]] = None, values: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None)
→ Tuple[pyAgrum.causal._CausalFormula.CausalFormula, pyAgrum.pyAgrum.Potential, str]
```

Determines the causal impact of interventions.

Determines the causal impact of the interventions specified in **doing** on the single or list of variables **on** knowing the states of the variables in **knowing** (optional). These last parameters is dictionary <variable name>:<value>. The causal impact is determined in the causal DAG **cm**. This function returns a triplet with a latex format formula used to compute the causal impact, a potential representing the probability distribution of **on** given the interventions and observations as parameters, and an explanation of the method allowing the identification. If there is no impact, the joint probability of **on** is simply returned. If the impact is not identifiable the formula and the adjustment will be **None** but an explanation is still given.

Parameters

- **cm** – causal model
- **on** – variable name or variable names set
- **doing** – variable name or variable names set
- **knowing** – variable names set
- **values** – Dictionary

Returns the CausalFormula, the computation, the explanation

`pyAgrum.causal.doCalculusWithObservation` (*cm*: `pyAgrum.causal._CausalModel.CausalModel`,
on: *str*; *doing*: *Set[str]*, *knowing*:
Optional[Set[str]] = *None*) → `pyAgrum.causal._CausalFormula.CausalFormula`

Compute the CausalFormula for an impact analysis given the causal model, the observed variables and the variable on which there will be intervention.

Parameters

- **on** – the variables of interest
- **cm** – the causal model
- **doing** – the interventions
- **knowing** – the observations

Returns the CausalFormula for computing this causal impact

`pyAgrum.causal.identifyingIntervention` (*cm*: `pyAgrum.causal._CausalModel.CausalModel`,
Y: *Set[str]*, *X*: *Set[str]*, *P*: `pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree` = *None*) →
`pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree`

Following Shpitser, Ilya and Judea Pearl. ‘Identification of Conditional Interventional Distributions.’ UAI2006 and ‘Complete Identification Methods for the Causal Hierarchy’ JMLR 2008

Parameters

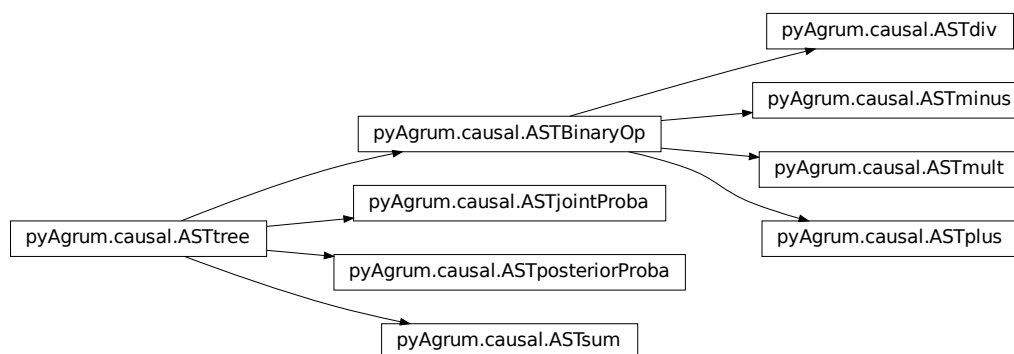
- **cm** – the causal model
- **Y** – The variables of interest (named following the paper)
- **X** – The variable of intervention (named following the paper)
- **P** – The ASTtree representing the calculus in ruction

Returns the ASTtree representing the calculus

2.1.4 Abstract Syntax Tree for Do-Calculus

The pyCausal package compute every causal query into an Abstract Syntax Tree (CausalFormula) that represents the exact computations to be done in order to answer to the probabilistic causal query.

The different types of node in an CausalFormula are presented below and are organized as a hierarchy of classes from `pyAgrum.causal.ASTtree` (page 185).



2.1.4.1 Internal node structure

class `pyAgrum.causal.ASTtree` (*type: str, verbose=False*)

Represents a generic node for the CausalFormula. The type of the node will be registered in a string.

Parameters **type** – the type of the node (will be specified in concrete children classes).

copy () → `pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree`

Copy an CausalFormula tree

Returns the new causal tree

toLatex (*nameOccur: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*) → `str`

Create a LaTeX representation of a ASTtree

Returns the LaTeX string

type

return: the type of the node

class `pyAgrum.causal.ASTBinaryOp` (*type: str, op1: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree, op2: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree*)

Represents a generic binary node for the CausalFormula. The op1 and op2 are the two operands of the class.

Parameters

- **type** – the type of the node (will be specified in concrete children classes)
- **op1** – left operand
- **op2** – right operand

copy () → `pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree`

Copy an CausalFormula tree

Returns the new causal tree

op1

return: the left operand

op2

return: the right operand

toLatex (*nameOccur: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*) → `str`

Create a LaTeX representation of a ASTtree

Returns the LaTeX string

type

return: the type of the node

2.1.4.2 Basic Binary Operations

class `pyAgrum.causal.ASTplus` (*op1: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree, op2: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree*)

Represents the sum of 2 `causal.ASTtree`

Parameters

- **op1** – first operand
- **op2** – second operand

copy () → `pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree`

Copy an CausalFormula tree

Returns the new CausalFormula tree

op1

return: the left operand

op2

return: the right operand

toLatex (*nameOccur: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*) → str

Create a LaTeX representation of a ASTtree

Returns the LaTeX string

type

return: the type of the node

class pyAgrum.causal.**ASTminus** (*op1: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree, op2: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree*)

Represents the substraction of 2 causal.ASTtree

Parameters

- **op1** – first operand
- **op2** – second operand

copy () → pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree

Copy an CausalFormula tree

Returns the new CausalFormula tree

op1

return: the left operand

op2

return: the right operand

toLatex (*nameOccur: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*) → str

Create a LaTeX representation of a ASTtree

Returns the LaTeX string

type

return: the type of the node

class pyAgrum.causal.**ASTdiv** (*op1: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree, op2: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree*)

Represents the division of 2 causal.ASTtree

Parameters

- **op1** – first operand
- **op2** – second operand

copy () → pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree

Copy an CausalFormula tree

Returns the new CausalFormula tree

op1

return: the left operand

op2

return: the right operand

toLatex (*nameOccur: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*) → str

Create a LaTeX representation of a ASTtree

Returns the LaTeX string

type

return: the type of the node

class pyAgrum.causal.**ASTmult** (*op1: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree, op2: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree*)

Represents the multiplication of 2 causal.ASTtree

Parameters

- **op1** – first operand
- **op2** – second operand

copy () → pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree
Copy an CausalFormula tree

Returns the new CausalFormula tree

op1
return: the left operand

op2
return: the right operand

toLatex (nameOccur: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None) → str
Create a LaTeX representation of a ASTtree

Returns the LaTeX string

type
return: the type of the node

2.1.4.3 Complex operations

class pyAgrum.causal.**ASTsum** (var: List[str], term: pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree)
Represents a sum over a variable of a causal.ASTtree.

Parameters

- **var** – name of the variable
- **term** – the tree to be evaluated

copy () → pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree
Copy an CausalFormula tree

Returns the new CausalFormula tree

eval (contextual_bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.BayesNet) → pyAgrum.pyAgrum.Potential
Evaluation of the sum

Parameters **contextual_bn** – BN where to infer

Returns the value of the sum

toLatex (nameOccur: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None) → str
Create a LaTeX representation of a ASTtree

Returns the LaTeX string

type
return: the type of the node

class pyAgrum.causal.**ASTjointProba** (varNames: Set[str])
Represent a joint probability in the base observational part of the causal.CausalModel

Parameters **varNames** – a set of variable names

copy () → pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree
Copy an CausalFormula tree

Returns the new CausalFormula tree

toLatex (nameOccur: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None) → str
Create a LaTeX representation of a ASTtree

Returns the LaTeX string

type
return: the type of the node

varNames
return: the set of names of var

class `pyAgrum.causal.ASTposteriorProba` (*bn: pyAgrum.pyAgrum.BayesNet, vars: Set[str], knw: Set[str]*)

Represent a conditional probability $P_{bn}(vars|knw)$ that can be computed by an inference in a BN.

Parameters

- **bn** – the `pyAgrum:pyAgrum.BayesNet`
- **vars** – a set of variable names (in the BN)
- **knw** – a set of variable names (in the BN)

bn
return: bn in $P_{bn}(vars|knw)$

copy () → `pyAgrum.causal._doAST.ASTtree`
Copy an CausalFormula tree

Returns the new CausalFormula tree

knw
return: knw in $P_{bn}(vars|knw)$

toLatex (*nameOccur: Optional[Dict[str, int]] = None*) → str
Create a LaTeX representation of a ASTtree

Returns the LaTeX string

type
return: the type of the node

vars
return: vars in $P_{bn}(vars|knw)$

2.1.5 Exceptions

class `pyAgrum.causal.HedgeException` (*msg: str, observables: Set[str], gs*)
Represents an hedge exception for a causal query

Parameters

- **msg** – str
- **observables** – NameSet
- **gs** – ???

with_traceback ()
Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

class `pyAgrum.causal.UnidentifiableException` (*msg*)
Represents an unidentifiability for a causal query

with_traceback ()
Exception.with_traceback(tb) – set self.__traceback__ to tb and return self.

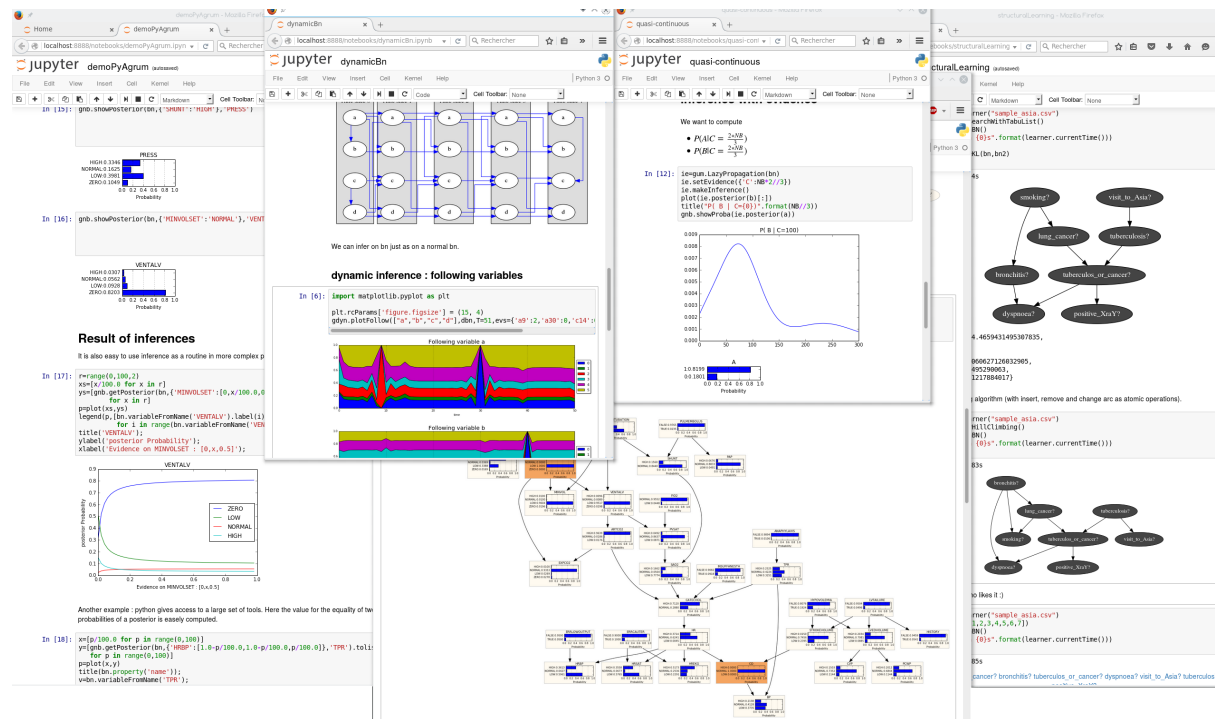
2.1.6 Notebook's tools for causality

CHAPTER 3

pyAgrum.lib

pyAgrum.lib is a set of python tools.

3.1 Module notebook



3.1.1 Helpers

3.1.2 Visualization of Potentials

3.1.3 Visualization of graphs

3.1.4 Visualization of graphical models

3.1.5 Visualization of approximation algorithm

3.2 Module bn2graph

```
pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.BN2dot (bn, size='4', nodeColor=None, arcWidth=None, arcColor=None, cmapNode=None, cmapArc=None, showMsg=None)  
create a pydotplus representation of the BN
```

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) –
- **size** (*string*) – size of the rendered graph
- **nodeColor** – a nodeMap of values (between 0 and 1) to be shown as color of nodes (with special colors for 0

and 1) :param arcWidth: a arcMap of values to be shown as width of arcs :param arcColor: a arcMap of values (between 0 and 1) to be shown as color of arcs :param cmapNode: color map to show the vals of Nodes :param cmapArc: color map to show the vals of Arcs. :param showMsg: a nodeMap of values to be shown as tooltip

Returns the desired representation of the BN as a dot graph

```
pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.BNinference2dot (bn, size='4', engine=None, evs={}, targets={}, format='png', nodeColor=None, arcWidth=None, cmap=None)  
create a pydotplus representation of an inference in a BN
```

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) –
- **size** (*string*) – size of the rendered graph
- **Inference engine** (*pyAgrum*) – inference algorithm used. If None, LazyPropagation will be used
- **evs** (*dictionary*) – map of evidence
- **targets** (*set*) – set of targets. If targets={} then each node is a target
- **format** (*string*) – render as “png” or “svg”
- **nodeColor** – a nodeMap of values to be shown as color nodes (with special color for 0 and 1)
- **arcWidth** – a arcMap of values to be shown as bold arcs
- **cmap** – color map to show the vals

Returns the desired representation of the inference

```
pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.dotize (aBN, name, format='pdf')  
From a bn, creates an image of the BN
```

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – the bayes net to show
- **name** (`string`) – the filename (without extension) for the image
- **format** (`string`) – format in ['pdf','png','fig','jpg','svg']

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.pdfize(aBN, name)`

From a bn, creates a pdf of the BN

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – the bayes net to show
- **name** (`string`) – the filename (without extension) for the image

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.pngize(aBN, name)`

From a bn, creates a png of the BN

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – the bayes net to show
- **name** (`string`) – the filename (without extension) for the image

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.proba2histo(p, scale=1.0)`

compute the representation of an histogram for a mono-dim Potential

Parameters **p** (`pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)) – the mono-dim Potential

Returns a matplotlib histogram for a Potential p.

```

1 bn = gum.fastBN("a->b->d;a->c->d->e;f->b")
2 g = BNinference2dot(bn,
3                     targets=['f', 'd'],
4                     vals={'a': 1,
5                           'b': 0.3,
6                           'c': 0.3,
7                           'd': 0.1,
8                           'e': 0.1,
9                           'f': 0.3},
10                    arcvals={(0, 1): 2,
11                              (0, 2): 0.5})
12 g.write("test.png", format='png')
```

3.2.1 Visualization of Potentials

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.proba2histo(p, scale=1.0)`

compute the representation of an histogram for a mono-dim Potential

Parameters **p** (`pyAgrum.Potential` (page 36)) – the mono-dim Potential

Returns a matplotlib histogram for a Potential p.

3.2.2 Visualization of Bayesian Networks

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.BN2dot(bn, size='4', nodeColor=None, arcWidth=None, arcColor=None, cmapNode=None, cmapArc=None, showMsg=None)`

create a pydotplus representation of the BN

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) –

- **size** (*string*) – size of the rendered graph
- **nodeColor** – a nodeMap of values (between 0 and 1) to be shown as color of nodes (with special colors for 0 and 1) :param arcWidth: a arcMap of values to be shown as width of arcs :param arcColor: a arcMap of values (between 0 and 1) to be shown as color of arcs :param cmapNode: color map to show the vals of Nodes :param cmapArc: color map to show the vals of Arcs. :param showMsg: a nodeMap of values to be shown as tooltip

Returns the desired representation of the BN as a dot graph

```
pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.BNinference2dot (bn, size='4', engine=None, evs={}, targets={},  
                                         format='png', nodeColor=None, arcWidth=None,  
                                         cmap=None)  
    create a pydotplus representation of an inference in a BN
```

Parameters

- **bn** ([pyAgrum.BayesNet](#) (page 42)) –
- **size** (*string*) – size of the rendered graph
- **Inference engine** (*pyAgrum*) – inference algorithm used. If None, LazyPropagation will be used
- **evs** (*dictionary*) – map of evidence
- **targets** (*set*) – set of targets. If targets={} then each node is a target
- **format** (*string*) – render as “png” or “svg”
- **nodeColor** – a nodeMap of values to be shown as color nodes (with special color for 0 and 1)
- **arcWidth** – a arcMap of values to be shown as bold arcs
- **cmap** – color map to show the vals

Returns the desired representation of the inference

3.2.3 Hi-level functions

```
pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.dotize (aBN, name, format='pdf')  
    From a bn, creates an image of the BN
```

Parameters

- **bn** ([pyAgrum.BayesNet](#) (page 42)) – the bayes net to show
- **name** (*string*) – the filename (without extension) for the image
- **format** (*string*) – format in ['pdf','png','fig','jpg','svg']

```
pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.pngize (aBN, name)  
    From a bn, creates a png of the BN
```

Parameters

- **bn** ([pyAgrum.BayesNet](#) (page 42)) – the bayes net to show
- **name** (*string*) – the filename (without extension) for the image

```
pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph.pdfsize(aBN, name)
```

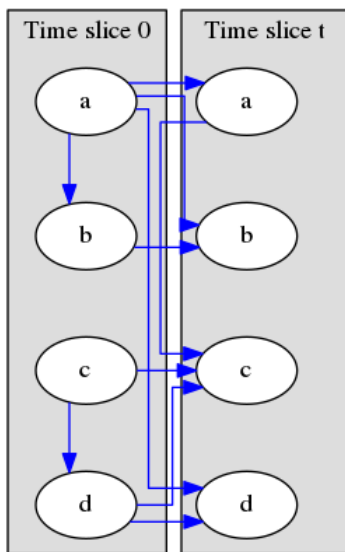
From a bn, creates a pdf of the BN

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – the bayes net to show
- **name** (`string`) – the filename (without extension) for the image

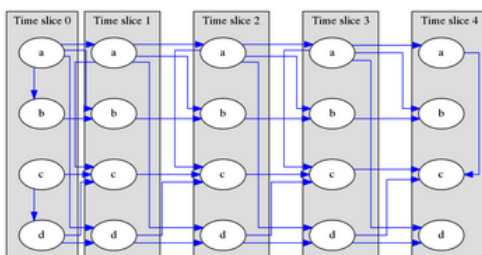
3.3 Module dynamic bayesian network

```
gdyn.showTimeSlices(dbn, format="png")
```



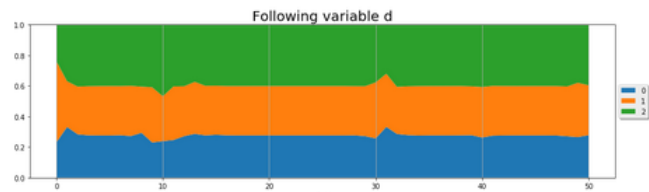
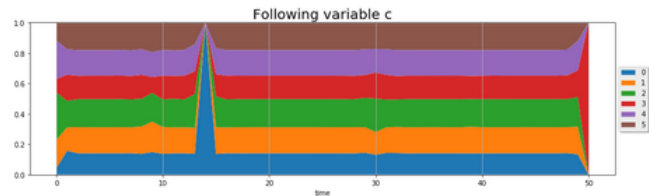
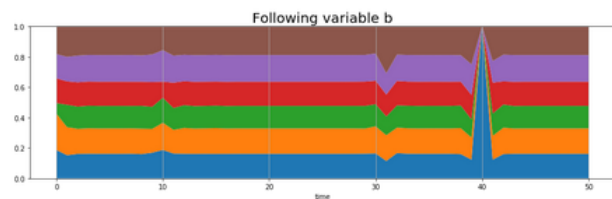
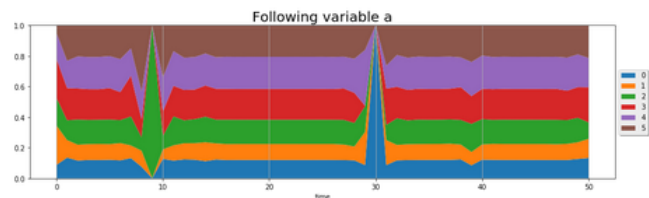
T=5

```
bn=gdyn.unroll2TBN(dbn,T)
gdyn.showTimeSlices(bn,size="10")
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15, 4)
gdyn.plotFollow(["a", "b", "c", "d"], dbn, T=51, evs={'a9':2, 'a30':0, 'c14':0, 'b40':0, 'c50':3})
```



3.4 other pyAgrum.lib modules

3.4.1 bn2roc

```
pyAgrum.lib.bn2roc.module_help(exit_value=1, message="")
```

defines help viewed if args are not OK on command line, and exit with `exit_value`

```
pyAgrum.lib.bn2roc.showROC(bn, csv_name, variable, label, visible=True, show_fig=False,
                             with_labels=True)
```

Compute the ROC curve and save the result in the folder of the

csv file.

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a bayesian network
- **csv_name** (`str`) – a csv filename
- **target** (`str`) – the target
- **label** (`str`) – the target label
- **visible** (`bool`) – indicates if the resulting curve must be printed

3.4.2 bn2csv

Samples generation w.r.t to a probability distribution represented by a Bayesian network.

class `pyAgrum.lib.bn2csv.CSVGenerator`

Bases: `object`

Class for samples generation w.r.t to a probability distribution represented by a Bayesian network.

caching_probab (`bn, node_id, n, par`)

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network
- **node_id** (`int`) – a node id
- **n** (`int`) – a node id
- **par** (`list`) – the node's parents

Returns the node's probabilities

Return type `list`

cachingnameAndParents (`bn, n`)

Compute a list of parents for node n in BN bn.

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network
- **n** – (`int`) a node id
- **n** – (`str`) a node name

Returns a couple of name of n and list of parents names

Return type `tuple`

static draw (`tab`)

draw a value using tab as probability table.

Parameters **tab** (`list`) – a probability table

Returns the couple (i,proba)

Return type `tuple`

static nameAndParents (`bn, n`)

Compute a list of parents for node n in BN bn.

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network
- **n** – (int) a node id
- **n** – (str) a node name

Returns a couple of name of n and list of parents names

Return type tuple

Raises `gum.IndexError` – If the node is not in the Bayesian network

newSample (*bn, seq*)

Generate a sample w.r.t to the bn using the variable sequence seq (topological order)

Parameters

- **bn** (`pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a Bayesian network
- **seq** (*list*) – a variable sequence

Returns the couple (sample, log2-likelihood)

Return type tuple

proceed (*name_in, name_out, n, visible, with_labels*)

From the file name_in (BN file), generate n samples and save them in name_out

Parameters

- **name_in** (*str*) – a file name
- **name_out** (*str*) – the output file
- **n** (*int*) – the number of samples
- **visible** (*bool*) – indicate if a progress bar should be displayed
- **with_labels** (*bool*) – indicate if values should be labelled or not

Returns the log2-likelihood of the n samples database

Return type double

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2csv.generateCSV` (*name_in, name_out, n, visible=False, with_labels=True*)

From the file name_in (BN file), generate n samples and save them in name_out

Parameters

- **name_in** (*str*) – a file name
- **name_out** (*str*) – the output file
- **n** (*int*) – the number of samples
- **visible** (*bool*) – indicate if a progress bar should be displayed
- **with_labels** (*bool*) – indicate if values should be labelled or not

Returns the log2-likelihood of the n samples database

Return type double

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2csv.module_help (exit_value=1)`
defines help viewed if args are not OK on command line, and
exit with `exit_value`

3.4.3 bn2scores

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2scores.checkCompatibility (bn, fields, csv_name)`
check if variables of the bn are in the fields

if not : return None if compatibilty : return a list of position for
variables in fields

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2scores.computeScores (bn_name, csv_name, visible=False, trans-
forme_label=None)`

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2scores.getNumLabel (inst, i, label, transforme_label)`

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2scores.lines_count (filename)`
count lines in a file

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2scores.module_help (exit_value=1)`
defines help viewed if args are not OK on command line, and
exit with `exit_value`

`pyAgrum.lib.bn2scores.stringify (s)`

3.4.4 bn_vs_bn

class `pyAgrum.lib.bn_vs_bn.GraphicalBNComparator (name1, name2, delta=1e-06)`
Bases: object

BNGraphicalComparator allows to compare in multiple way 2
BNs... The smallest assumption is that the names of the vari-
ables are the same in the 2 BNs. But some comparisons will
have also to check the type and domainSize of the variables.
The bns have not exactly the same role : `_bn1` is rather the ref-
erent model for the comparison whereas `_bn2` is the compared
one to the referent model

Parameters

- **name1** (*str* or `pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – a BN
or a filename for reference
- **name2** (*str* or `pyAgrum.BayesNet` (page 42)) – an-
other BN or antoher filename for comparison

`dotDiff ()`

Return a pydotplus graph that compares the arcs of `_bn1` (refer-
ence) with those of `self._bn2`. full black line: the arc is common
for both full red line: the arc is common but inverted in `_bn2`
dotted black line: the arc is added in `_bn2` dotted red line: the
arc is removed in `_bn2`

Returns the result dot graph

Return type `pydotplus.Dot`

`equivalentBNs ()`

Check if the 2 BNs are equivalent :

- same variables

- same graphical structure
- same parameters

Returns “OK” if bn are the same, a description of the error otherwise

Return type str

scores()

Compute Precision, Recall, F-score for self._bn2 compared to self._bn1

precision and recall are computed considering BN1 as the reference

Fscore is $2 * (\text{recall} * \text{precision}) / (\text{recall} + \text{precision})$ and is the weighted average of Precision and Recall.

dist2opt=square root of $(1 - \text{precision})^2 + (1 - \text{recall})^2$ and represents the euclidian distance to the ideal point (precision=1, recall=1)

Returns A dictionary containing ‘precision’, ‘recall’, ‘fscore’, ‘dist2opt’ and so on.

Return type dict[str,double]

`pyAgrum.lib.bn_vs_bn.module_help (exit_value=1)`

defines help viewed if args are not OK on command line, and exit with exit_value

3.4.5 pretty_print

`pyAgrum.lib.pretty_print.bn2txt (aBN)`

Representation of all CPTs of a gum.BayesNet

Parameters **aBN** – the bayes net or the name of the file

Returns

`pyAgrum.lib.pretty_print.cpt2txt (cpt, digits=4)`

string representation of a gum.Potential

Parameters **cpt** – the Potential to represent

Returns the string representation

`pyAgrum.lib.pretty_print.max_length (v)`

`pyAgrum.lib.pretty_print.module_help (exit_value=1)`

defines help viewed if args are not OK on command line, and exit with exit_value

CHAPTER 4

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

5.1 Read me/To do

5.1.1 Read me

The following command is used in order to check the completion of the documentation :

```
python act guideline
```

OPTIONS –correction to display the undocumented methods

Lists of methods and classes to skip are defined in the missingDocs python script (in acttools).

5.1.2 To do

5.1.2.1 Type issues

CredalNet.credalNet_currentCpt (issue with return type)

CredalNet.credalNet_srcCPt (issue with return type)

CredalNet.get_CPT_max (issue with return type)

CredalNet.get_CPT_min (issue with return type)

CredalNet.setCPT (issue with parameter type)

CredalNet.setCPTs (issue with parameter type)

InfluenceDiagramInference.displayStrongJunctionTree (issue with parameter type)

LazyPropagation.setTriangulation (issue with parameter type, Triangulation is not a wrapped object)

BayesNet.variableNodeMap (issue with return type, VariableNodeMap is not a wrapped object)

5.1.2.2 Exception issues

RangeVar.setMinVal(new_minval) (resp. setMaxVal(new_maxval)) should raise an exception if new_minval>maxval (resp. new_maxval<minval)

Potential.add should raise an exception when a DiscretizedVariable is added without any tick.

5.1.2.3 Methods to add

- `gum::LabelizedVariable::addLabels`
- `gum::DiscretizedVariable::addTicks`

5.1.2.4 Methods to overload

`hasHardEvidence` with a node id in parameter (instead of a node name)

5.1.2.5 Other issues

`gum.CredalNet.dynamicExceptions` needed in order to make `dynamicExpMax` and `dynamicExpMin` work.

Can't document `MarkovBlanket` and `EssentialGraph` for unknown reason.

Version of `addChanceNode` and `addUtilityNode` with a `multiDimImplementation` as parameter should be disabled as the object isn't wrapped.

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`pyAgrum.lib.bn2graph`, [190](#)

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