

REDES BAYESIANAS

Phi

DESARROLLADO EN PYTHON

itertools

pyAgrum

Se desarrollaron 2 códigos diferentes. Uno por parte de análisis y otro por visualización.

REQUISITO

La red bayesiana debe estar en formato tipo JSON y ser un diccionario de nodos con sus probabilidades iniciales

Un diccionario es una estructura en python de llave: valor.

```
"nodes": {
 "Rain": {
  "values": ["none", "light", "heavy"],
  "parents": [],
  "cpt": [
     "when": {},
     "then": {
       "none": 0.7,
       "light": 0.2,
       "heavy": 0.1
```



none	light	heavy
0,7	0,2	0,1

none	light	heavy	heavy
0,7	0,2	0,1	0,1

SEGUNDA CONDICIÓN

TERCERA CONDICIÓN

PRIMERA CONDICIÓN

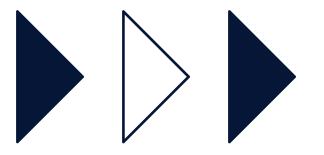
```
Rain none, light, heavy

Maintenance yes, no

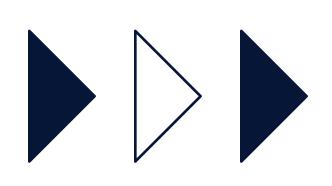
Train on time, delayed

Appointment attend, miss
```

```
{
    "Rain": "light",
    "Maintenance": "no",
    "Train": "delayed",
    "Appointment": "miss"
}
```

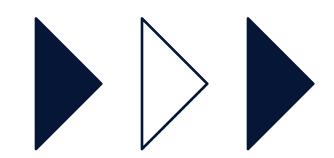


```
"Rain": {
    "when": {},
    "then": { "none": 0.7, "light":
    0.2, "heavy": 0.1 }
}
```



```
"Maintenance": {
    "when": { "Rain": "light" },
    "then": { "yes": 0.2, "no": 0.8 }
}
```

```
"Train": {
 "when": { "Rain": "light", "Maintenance":
"no" },
 "then": { "on time": 0.7, "delayed": 0.3 }
"Appointment": {
 "when": { "Train": "delayed" },
 "then": { "attend": 0.6, "miss": 0.4 }
```



RESULTADO

P = P(Rain) × P(Maintenance | Rain) × P(Train | Rain, Maintenance) × P(Appointment | Train)

 $P = 0.2 \times 0.8 \times 0.3 \times 0.4 = 0.0192$

```
"assignment": {
 "Rain": "light",
 "Maintenance": "no",
 "Train": "delayed",
 "Appointment": "miss"
"probability": 0.0192
```

