

Machine Learning (17L)

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Experiment no. 9

Aim: To implement Bayesian Belief Network.

Theory: Bayesian classification is based on Bayesian Theorem. Bayesian classifiers are the statistical classifiers. They can predict class membership possibilities such as the probability that a given tuple belongs to a particular class.

Bayesian Belief Network specify joint conditional probability distributions. we can use a trained Bayesian Network for classification.

There are two components that define a Bayesian Belief Network, Directed acyclic graph. A set of conditional probability tables. Directed Acyclic Graph. Each node in a directed acyclic graph represents a random variable. These variables may be discrete and continuous valued. These variables may correspond to actual attributes given in the data.

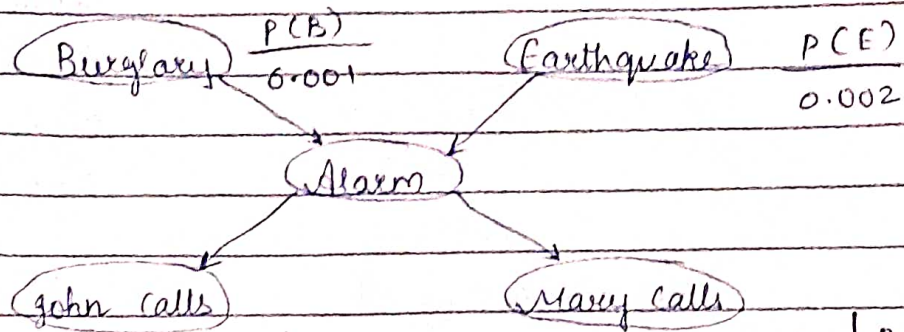
Directed acyclic graph

- Node = Random variables

Burglary, Earthquake, Alarm, Mary calls, John calls

- links = direct (causal) dependencies between variables.

The chance of Alarm is induced by Earthquake, The chance of John calling is affected by Alarm.



A	P(J/A)
T	0.90
F	0.05

A	P(M/A)
T	0.70
F	0.01

B	E	P(A B, E)
T	T	0.95
T	F	0.94
F	T	0.29
F	F	0.001

Q1] what is the probability that the alarm has sounded but neither a burglary nor an earthquake has occurred and both John and Mary call?

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(j \wedge m \wedge a \wedge \neg b \wedge \neg e) &= P(j|a) P(m|a) P(a|\neg b, \neg e) P(\neg b) P(\neg e) \\
 &= 0.90 \times 0.70 \times 0.001 \times 0.999 \times 0.998 \\
 &= 0.00062
 \end{aligned}$$

Q2] what is the probability that John calls?

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(j) &= P(j|a) P(a) + P(j|\neg a) P(\neg a) \\
 &= P(j|a) \{ P(a|b, e) * P(b, e) + P(a|\neg b, e) * P(\neg b, e) \\
 &\quad + P(a|b, \neg e) * P(b, \neg e) + P(a|\neg b, \neg e) * P(\neg b, \neg e) \} \\
 &\quad + P(j|\neg a) \{ P(\neg a|b, e) * P(b, e) + P(\neg a|\neg b, e) * P(\neg b, e) \\
 &\quad + P(\neg a|b, \neg e) * P(b, \neg e) + P(\neg a|\neg b, \neg e) * P(\neg b, \neg e) \} \\
 &= 0.90 \times 0.00252 + 0.05 \times 0.9974 \\
 &= 0.0521
 \end{aligned}$$

3] Probability that there is burglary given that John and Mary calls.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\neg b | j, m) &= \alpha P(\neg b) \sum_a P(j|a) P(m|a) \sum_e P(a|\neg b, e) P(e) \\
 &= \alpha P(\neg b) \sum_a P(j|a) P(m|a) \{ P(a|\neg b, e) P(e) + \\
 &\quad P(a|\neg b, \neg e) P(\neg e) \} \\
 &= \alpha P(\neg b) [P(j|a) P(m|a) \{ P(a|\neg b, e) P(e) \\
 &\quad + P(a|\neg b, \neg e) P(\neg e) \} + P(j|\neg a) P(m|\neg a) \\
 &\quad \{ P(\neg a|\neg b, e) P(e) + P(\neg a|\neg b, \neg e) P(\neg e) \}] \\
 &= \alpha \times 0.999 \times (0.9 \times 0.7 \times (0.29 \times 0.002 + 0.001 \times 0.998) \\
 &\quad + 0.05 \times 0.01 \times (0.71 \times 0.002 + 0.999 \times 0.998)) \\
 &= \alpha \times 0.0015
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{(P(b, j, m) + P(\neg b, j, m))}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{(0.00059 + 0.0015)}$$

$$\alpha = 478.5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(b | j, m) &= \alpha \times P(b, j, m) \\
 &= 478.5 \times 0.00059 \\
 &= 0.28
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\neg b | j, m) &= \alpha \times P(\neg b, j, m) \\
 &= 478.5 \times 0.0015 \\
 &= 0.72
 \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion :-

the output provides the joint probability of John calls, Mary calls & alarm given no burglary and no Earthquake, in the 1st query in the code.

In Query 2, in code, the output gives the likelihood of John making a call regardless of other events in network.

In Query 3, the output offers insights into the likelihood of a burglary occurring when both John & Mary have called.

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MACHINE LEARNING EXPERIMENT NO. 09

CODE AND OUTPUT:-

```
[39] !pip install sorobn

Requirement already satisfied: sorobn in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (0.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<2.0.0,>=1.24.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from sorobn) (1.25.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas<2.0.0,>=1.5.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from sorobn) (1.5.3)
Requirement already satisfied: vose<0.0.2,>=0.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from sorobn) (0.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<2.8.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas<2.0.0,>=1.5.3->sorobn) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas<2.0.0,>=1.5.3->sorobn) (2023.4)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from python-dateutil<2.8.1->pandas<2.0.0,>=1.5.3->sorobn) (1.16.0)

[40] import sorobn as soro
import pandas as pd
bayesian = soro.BayesNet(
    ('Burglary', 'Alarm'),
    ('Earthquake', 'Alarm'),
    ('Alarm', 'John calls'),
    ('Alarm', 'Mary calls'),
    seed=42,
)
bayesian.P['Burglary'] = pd.Series({False: .999, True: .001})
bayesian.P['Earthquake'] = pd.Series({False: .998, True: .002})
```

```
[▶] # Probability(Alarm | Burglary, Earthquake)
bayesian.P['Alarm'] = pd.Series({
    (True, True, True): .95,
    (True, True, False): .05,

    (True, False, True): .94,
    (True, False, False): .06,

    (False, True, True): .29,
    (False, True, False): .71,

    (False, False, True): .001,
    (False, False, False): .999 })
# Probability(John calls | Alarm)
bayesian.P['John calls'] = pd.Series({
    (True, True): .9,
    (True, False): .1,
    (False, True): .05,
    (False, False): .95
})
# Probability(Mary calls | Alarm)
bayesian.P['Mary calls'] = pd.Series({
    (True, True): .7,
    (True, False): .3,
    (False, True): .01,
    (False, False): .99
})

[42] bayesian.prepare()
```

QUERY 1

```
bayesian.query('Alarm','John calls','Mary calls',event={'Burglary': False, 'Earthquake': False})
```

Alarm	John calls	Mary calls	
False	False	False	0.939560
		True	0.009491
	True	False	0.049451
		True	0.000500
True	False	False	0.000030
		True	0.000070
	True	False	0.000270
		True	0.000630

Name: P(Alarm, John calls, Mary calls), dtype: float64

QUERY 2

```
[44] bayesian.query('John calls',event={'Alarm':True,'Alarm':False})
```

```
John calls
False    0.95
True     0.05
Name: P(John calls), dtype: float64
```

QUERY 3

```
bayesian.query('Burglary', event={'Mary calls': True, 'John calls': True})
```

```
Burglary
False    0.715828
True     0.284172
Name: P(Burglary), dtype: float64
```

```
[46] print("Probabilities for B, E, A, John calls, and Mary calls:")
print("-" * 50)
print("| Variable | Value | Probability |")
print("-" * 50)

for variable in ["Burglary", "Earthquake", "Alarm", "John calls", "Mary calls"]:
    for value in bayesian.P[variable].index:
        probability = bayesian.P[variable][value]

        print(f"| {variable} | {value} | {probability} |")

print("-" * 50)
```

Probabilities for B, E, A, John calls, and Mary calls:

```
-----
| Variable | Value | Probability |
-----
| Burglary | False | 0.999 |
| Burglary | True  | 0.001 |
| Earthquake | False | 0.998 |
| Earthquake | True  | 0.002 |
| Alarm | (False, False, False) | 0.999 |
| Alarm | (False, False, True) | 0.001 |
| Alarm | (False, True, False) | 0.71 |
| Alarm | (False, True, True) | 0.29 |
| Alarm | (True, False, False) | 0.06 |
| Alarm | (True, False, True) | 0.94 |
| Alarm | (True, True, False) | 0.05 |
| Alarm | (True, True, True) | 0.95 |
| John calls | (False, False) | 0.95 |
| John calls | (False, True) | 0.05 |
| John calls | (True, False) | 0.1 |
| John calls | (True, True) | 0.9 |
| Mary calls | (False, False) | 0.99 |
| Mary calls | (False, True) | 0.01 |
| Mary calls | (True, False) | 0.3 |
| Mary calls | (True, True) | 0.7 |
-----
```