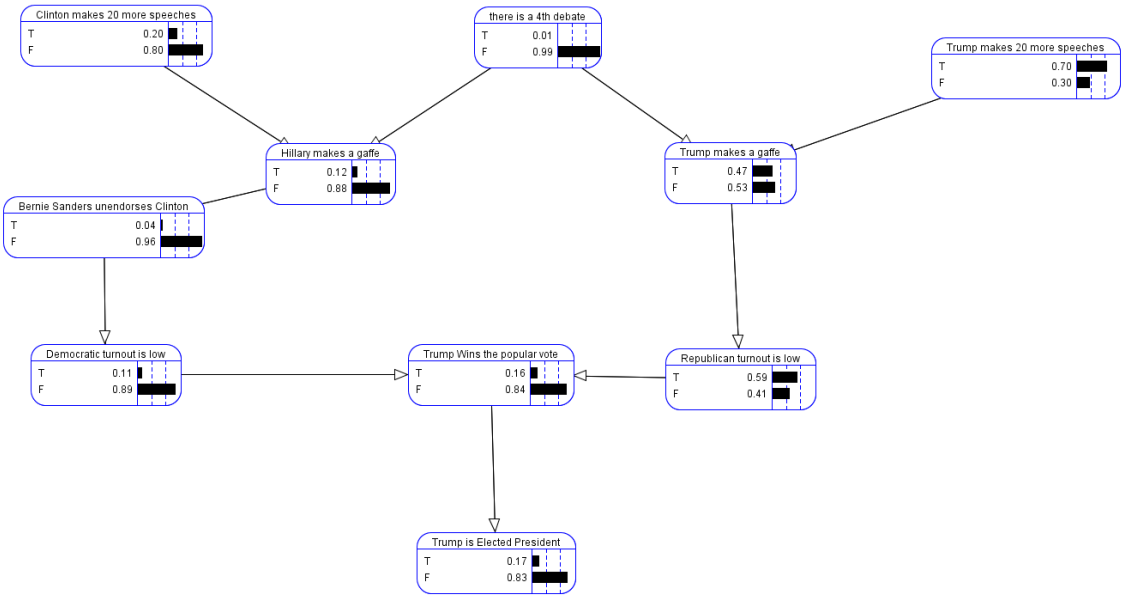
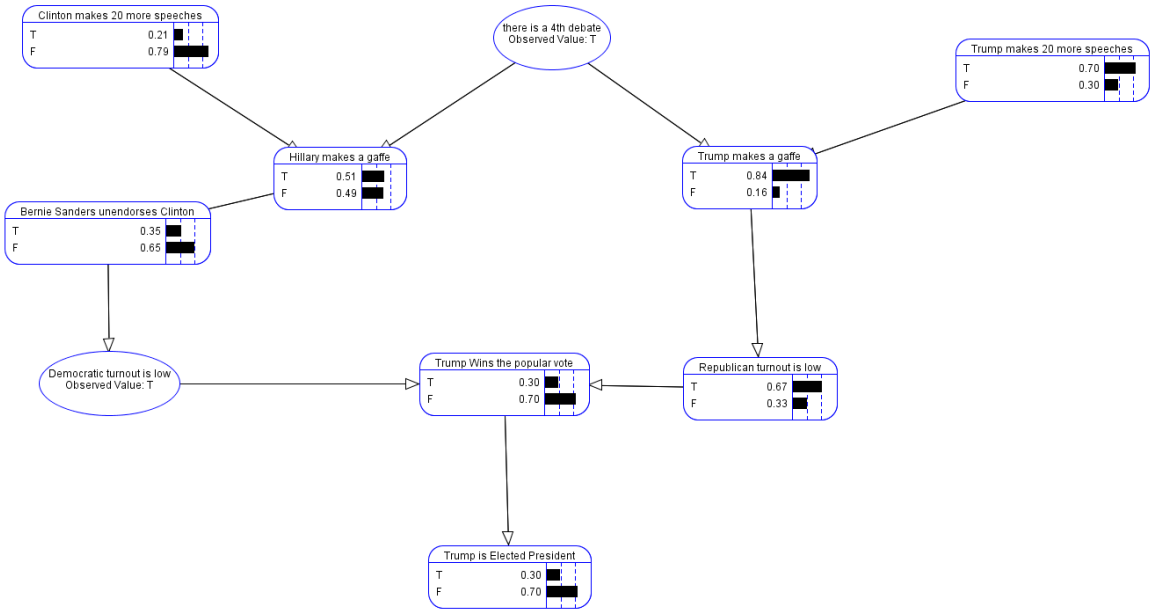
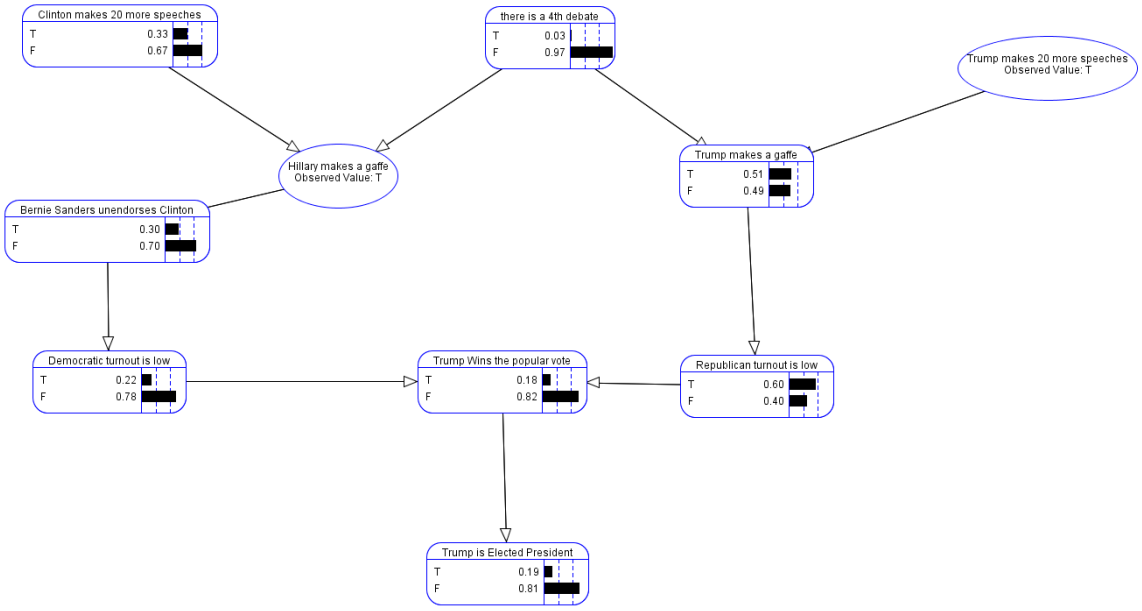

Clinton makes 20 more speeches
T 0.20
F 0.80
there is a 4th debate
T 0.01
F 0.99
Trump makes 20 more speeches
T 0.70
F 0.30
Hillary makes a gaffe
T 0.12
F 0.88
Trump makes a gaffe
T 0.47
F 0.53
Bernie Sanders unendorses Clinton
T 0.04
F 0.96
Democratic turnout is low
T 0.11
F 0.89
Trump Wins the popular vote
T 0.16
F 0.84
Republican turnout is low
T 0.59
F 0.41
Trump is Elected President
T 0.17
F 0.83


Clinton makes 20 more speeches
T 0.21
F 0.79
there is a 4th debate
Observed Value: T
Trump makes 20 more speeches
T 0.70
F 0.30
Hillary makes a gaffe
T 0.51
F 0.49
Trump makes a gaffe
T 0.84
F 0.16
Bernie Sanders unendorses Clinton
T 0.35
F 0.65
Democratic turnout is low
Observed Value: T
Trump Wins the popular vote
T 0.30
F 0.70
Republican turnout is low
T 0.67
F 0.33
Trump is Elected President
T 0.30
F 0.70

This makes sense because the end value changed a good amount because both the nodes were set to unlikely values which makes them have more effect on the other nodes.



This makes sense because the nodes that were assigned values where assigned their more likely value which makes the end result change by a relatively small amount.

The “there is a 4th debate” node and the “Bernie sanders unendorses Clinton” node are conditionally independent when the “Hillary makes a gaffe” node is assigned a value.

P(Bernie Sanders unendores Clinton | There is a 4th debate) = P (Bernie Sanders unendores Clinton)

The “Hillary makes 20 more speeches” node and the “Trump makes 20 more speeches” node are independent of each other.

P(Hillary makes 20 more speeches| Trump makes 20 more speeches) = P(Hillary makes 20 more speeches)