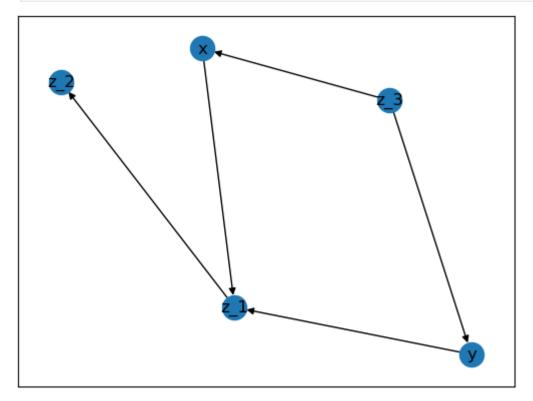
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In [1]: import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import pandas as pd
   import networkx as nx
   from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
   import random
```

```
In [2]: #Graph in Exercise 2
dag_1 = nx.DiGraph()
dag_1.add_edges_from([("z_3", "x"), ("z_3", "y"), ("x", "z_1"), ("y", "z_1")
plt.tight_layout()
nx.draw_networkx(dag_1, arrows=True)
plt.show()
```



```
In [4]:

def find_collidors(graph):
    colliders = []
    for node in graph.nodes():
        parents = list(graph.predecessors(node))
        if len(parents) > 1:
            colliders.append((parents, node))
    return colliders

find_collidors(dag_1)
```

```
Out[4]: [(['x', 'y'], 'z_1')]
```

```
In [5]: def find_direct_paths(graph):
    direct_paths = []
    for node in graph.nodes():
        parents = list(graph.predecessors(node))
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if len(parents) == 1:
                      direct paths.append((parents, node))
              return direct paths
         find direct paths(dag 1)
 Out[5]: [(['z_3'], 'x'), (['z_3'], 'y'), (['z_1'], 'z_2')]
In [6]: def find open door paths(graph):
             open door paths = []
             for edge in graph.edges():
                  for neighbor in graph.neighbors(edge[1]):
                      if neighbor != edge[0] and not graph.has edge(edge[0], neighbor)
                          open door paths.append((edge[0], edge[1], neighbor))
             return open door paths
         find open door paths(dag 1)
('x', 'z_1', 'z_2'),
('y', 'z_1', 'z_2')]
 In [7]: def find back door paths(graph):
             back door paths = []
             for node1 in graph.nodes():
                  for node2 in graph.nodes():
                      if node1 != node2 and not graph.has edge(node1, node2):
                          common ancestors = set(graph.predecessors(nodel)).intersecti
                          if common ancestors:
                              back door paths.append((node1, common ancestors.pop(), r
             return back door paths
         find back door paths(dag 1)
Out[7]: [('x', 'z 3', 'y'), ('y', 'z 3', 'x')]
In [27]: #Exercise 17
         random.seed(42)
         def generate binary array(size, prob true):
             return [1 if random.random() > prob true else 0 for i in range(size)]
         def generate dependent binary array(size, conditions, prob true):
             return [1 if (condition and random.random() > 0.5) or
                           (not condition and random.random() > 0.5)
                      else 0 for condition in conditions]
         # Generate P(z 3)=0.3
         z3 \text{ val} = generate binary array}(1000, 0.7)
         # Generate x based on value of z3
         x \text{ probs} = [0.5 \text{ if } z3 \text{ val} == 1 \text{ else } 0.5]
         x = generate dependent binary array(1000, z3, x probs)
```

```
# Generate y based on value of z3
         y probs = [0.4 if z3 val == 1 else 0.6]
         y = generate dependent binary array(1000, z3, y probs)
         # Generate z1 based on value of x and y
         z1 \text{ probs} = \{(1, 1): 0.6, (1, 0): 0.4, (0, 1): 0.7, (0, 0): 0.3\}
         z1 = generate dependent binary array(1000, list(zip(y, x)), z1 probs[(1, 1)]
In [30]: random_df = pd.DataFrame({'z3':z3, 'x':x, 'y':y, 'z1':z1})
         random df.head()
Out[30]:
            z3 x y z1
         0 0 0 0
                      1
         1 0 1 1
                      1
         2 0 1 0
                     1
         3 0 1 0
                      0
         4 1 0 0 0
In [34]: # Equation 42
         probabilities = df.groupby(['z3', 'x']).agg(
             py=('y', lambda x: (x == 1).sum() / len(x)),
             pz1=('z1', lambda x: (x == 1).sum() / len(x)),
             pz3=('z3', 'count')
         result_42 = (probabilities['py'] * probabilities['pz1'] * probabilities['pz3
         print(result 42)
        0.4984239434174164
In [41]: #Equation 43
         filtered df condition 1 = (df['z1'] == 1) & (df['x'] == 1) & (df['y'] == 1)
         filtered df condition 2 = (df['y'] == 1)
         grouped condition 1 = df[filtered df condition 1].groupby(['z3', 'x'])
         grouped condition 2 = df[filtered df condition 2].groupby(['z3', 'x'])
         probabilities condition 1 = grouped condition 1.agg(
             py=('y', lambda x: (x == 1).sum() / len(x)),
             pz1=('z1', lambda x: (x == 1).sum() / len(x)),
             pz3=('z3', 'count'))
         probabilities condition_2 = grouped_condition_2.agg(
             py=('y', lambda x: (x == 1).sum() / len(x)),
             pz1=('z1', lambda x: (x == 1).sum() / len(x)),
             pz3=('z3', 'count'))
         result 43 = (probabilities condition 1['py'] * probabilities condition 1['pz
         print(result 43)
        0.5327868852459017
```

In []: