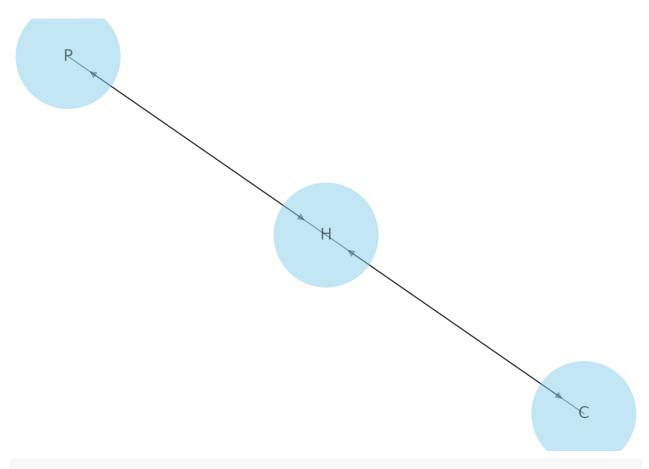
The Monty Hall problem

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```
Original code here: https://github.com/pgmpy/pgmpy
# Packages and models import
# Starting with defining the network structure
from pgmpy.models import BayesianModel
from pgmpy.factors.discrete import TabularCPD
# Infering the posterior probability
from pgmpy.inference import VariableElimination
# Graph packages
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Build a dataframe with the connections
df = pd.DataFrame({ 'from':['C', 'P'], 'to':['H', 'H']})
df
# Build your graph
     from to
## 0
        СН
        P H
G=nx.from_pandas_edgelist(df, 'from', 'to')
G = nx.DiGraph(G)
# Graph with Custom nodes:
plt.clf()
nx.draw(G, with_labels=True, node_size=1500, node_color="skyblue", node_shape="o", alpha=0.5, linewidth
plt.show()
```



```
# Defining the network structure
model = BayesianModel([('C', 'H'), ('P', 'H')])
# Defining the CPDs:
# Choosen door: is has the same probability of being
# any of the 3 doors
cpd_c = TabularCPD('C', 3, [[0.33, 0.33, 0.33]])
# Prize: first, is has the same probability of being
# in any of the 3 doors
cpd_p = TabularCPD('P', 3, [[0.33, 0.33, 0.33]])
# P(H | P, C): probability of the host opening a door,
# given that the constestant chose one and where the prize
# really is
cpd_h = TabularCPD('H', 3, [[0, 0, 0, 0.5, 1, 0, 1, 0.5],
                            [0.5, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0.5],
                            [0.5, 1, 0, 1, 0.5, 0, 0, 0, 0]],
                  evidence=['C', 'P'], evidence_card=[3, 3])
# Associating the CPDs with the network structure.
model.add_cpds(cpd_c, cpd_p, cpd_h)
```

check_model check for the model structure and the associated CPD and returns True if everything is co
model.check_model()
Variable elimination

True

```
infer = VariableElimination(model)
# Finding posterior probability:
# What is the probability of each door given
# that the constestant choose O and the host opened 2?
posterior_p = infer.query(['P'], evidence={'C': 0, 'H': 2})
# print(posterior_p['P'])
# / P / phi(P) /
# | P_0 | 0.3333 |
# | P_1 | 0.6667 |
# | P_2 | 0.0000|
posterior_p = infer.query(['P'], evidence={'C': 2, 'H': 1})
# print(posterior_p['P'])
# | P | phi(P) |
# | P_0 | 0.6667 |
# | P_1 | 0.0000 |
# | P_2 | 0.3333 |
# It's worth it to change the door!
```