c) Directly from Table,

$$P(V=1 \mid A=0, K=1, L=0) = P(V=0 \mid A=0, K=1, L=0) = \frac{1}{2},$$

not the same value as in B. Because in the table the observed data points are too few.

d) No. We must satisfy $P(V=0) + P(V=1) = 1$. in the prior(U) column. The rest of entries we can fill in number from 0 ~ 1.

e)
$$\frac{P(V=1 \mid A=0, K=1, L=0)}{P(V=0 \mid A=0, K=1, L=0)} = \frac{P(V=1) P(A=0 \mid V=1) P(K=1 \mid V=1) P(L=0 \mid V=1)}{P(V=0) P(A=0 \mid V=0) P(K=1 \mid V=0) P(L=0 \mid V=0)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{5}{6} \cdot (1-\frac{2}{6})}{\frac{3}{6} \cdot (1-\frac{2}{6})} \cdot \frac{P(A=0 \mid V=1)}{P(A=0 \mid V=0)} = \frac{5}{3} \frac{P(A=0 \mid V=1)}{P(A=0 \mid V=0)}$$

as long as we make $\dfrac{P(A=0 \mid V=1)}{P(A=0 \mid V=0)} > \dfrac{3}{5}$ by change the

tag of A, we make $\dfrac{P(A=0 \mid V=1)}{P(A=0 \mid V=0)} > 1 \Rightarrow$

(e.g. make A=0 for v=1 & A=1 for v=0)

The email has virus $\Rightarrow$ changed conclusion of b)