```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import networkx.drawing.nx_pydot as gl
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from pprint import pprint
##matplotlib inline
# create state space and initial state probabilities
states = ['01', '02', '03']
pi = [0.25, 0.4, 0.35]
state_space = pd.Series(pi, index=states, name='states')
print(state_space)
print(state_space.sum())

    □ 01

            0.25
     02
            0.40
     03
            0.35
     Name: states, dtype: float64
     1.0
                                                             + Code -
# create transition matrix
# equals transition probability matrix of changing states given a state
\# matrix is size (M \times M) where M is number of states
q_df = pd.DataFrame(columns=states, index=states)
q_df.loc[states[0]] = [0.4, 0.2, 0.4]
q_df.loc[states[1]] = [0.45, 0.45, 0.1]
q_df.loc[states[2]] = [0.45, 0.25, .3]
print(q_df)
            01
                  02
                        03
     01
         0.4
                 0.2 0.4
         0.45 0.45 0.1
     03
         0.45
               0.25
                       0.3
q = q_df.values
print('\n')
print(q, q.shape)
print('\n')
print(q_df.sum(axis=1))
     [[0.4 0.2 0.4]
      [0.45 0.45 0.1]
      [0.45 0.25 0.3]] (3, 3)
     01
            1.0
            1.0
     03
            1.0
     dtype: float64
from pprint import pprint
# create a function that maps transition probability dataframe
# to markov edges and weights
def _get_markov_edges(Q):
    edges = \{\}
    for col in Q.columns:
         for idx in Q.index:
             edges[(idx,col)] = Q.loc[idx,col]
    return edges
edges_wts = _get_markov_edges(q_df)
pprint(edges_wts)
     {('01', '01'): 0.4,
('01', '02'): 0.2,
('01', '03'): 0.4,
('02', '01'): 0.45,
('02', '02'): 0.45,
('02', '03'): 0.1,
('03', '01'): 0.45,
('03', '02'): 0.25,
('03', '03'): 0.3}
```

```
# create graph object
G = nx.MultiDiGraph()

# nodes correspond to states
G.add_nodes_from(states)
print('Nodes:\n')
print(G.nodes())
print('\n')
```

Nodes:

['01', '02', '03']

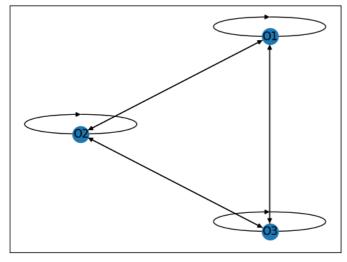
```
# edges represent transition probabilities
for k, v in edges_wts.items():
    tmp_origin, tmp_destination = k[0], k[1]
    G.add_edge(tmp_origin, tmp_destination, weight=v, label=v)
print('Edges:')
pprint(G.edges(data=True))
```

Edges:
OutMultiEdgeDataView([('01', '01', {'weight': 0.4, 'label': 0.4}), ('01', '02', {'weight': 0.2, 'label': 0.2}), ('01', '

```
pos = nx.drawing.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(G, prog='dot')
nx.draw_networkx(G, pos)
```

<ipython-input-10-4a1a445e3a46>:1: DeprecationWarning: nx.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout depends on the pydot package, which h

See https://github.com/networkx/networkx/issues/5723
pos = nx.drawing.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(G, prog='dot')



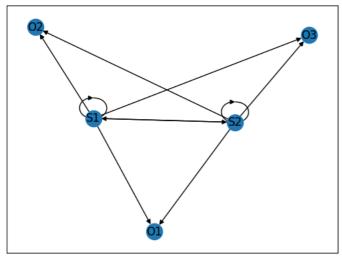
```
# create edge labels for jupyter plot but is not necessary
edge_labels = {(n1,n2):d['label'] for n1,n2,d in G.edges(data=True)}
nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(G , pos, edge_labels=edge_labels)
nx.drawing.nx_pydot.write_dot(G, 'markov.dot')
plt.show()
```

```
# create state space and initial state probabilities
hidden_states = ['S1', 'S2']
pi = [0.5, 0.5]
print('\n')
state_space = pd.Series(pi, index=hidden_states, name='states')
print(state_space)
print('\n')
print(state_space.sum())
    S1
          0.5
          0.5
    52
    Name: states, dtype: float64
    1.0
# create hidden transition matrix
# a or alpha
# = transition probability matrix of changing states given a state
\# matrix is size (M \times M) where M is number of states
a_df = pd.DataFrame(columns=hidden_states, index=hidden_states)
a_df.loc[hidden_states[0]] = [0.7, 0.3]
a_df.loc[hidden_states[1]] = [0.4, 0.6]
print(a_df)
         S1 S2
    S1 0.7 0.3
    52 0.4 0.6
a = a_df.values
print('\n')
print(a)
print(a.shape)
print('\n')
print(a_df.sum(axis=1))
     [[0.7 0.3]
     [0.4 0.6]]
    (2, 2)
     S1
          1.0
     S<sub>2</sub>
          1.0
    dtype: float64
# create matrix of observation (emission) probabilities
# b or beta = observation probabilities given state
\mbox{\tt\#} matrix is size (M x 0) where M is number of states
# and O is number of different possible observations
observable_states = states
b_df = pd.DataFrame(columns=observable_states, index=hidden_states)
b_df.loc[hidden_states[0]] = [0.2, 0.6, 0.2]
b_df.loc[hidden_states[1]] = [0.4, 0.1, 0.5]
print(b_df)
         01
              02
                  03
    S1 0.2 0.6 0.2
    S2 0.4 0.1 0.5
```

```
12/21/23, 3:02 PM
                                                          HMM VITERBI code with graph.ipynb - Colaboratory
   b = b_df.values
   print('\n')
   print(b)
   print(b.shape)
   print('\n')
   print(b_df.sum(axis=1))
        [[0.2 0.6 0.2]
         [0.4 0.1 0.5]]
        (2, 3)
        S1
              1.0
              1.0
        dtype: float64
   # create graph edges and weights
   hide_edges_wts = _get_markov_edges(a_df)
   pprint(hide_edges_wts)
   emit_edges_wts = _get_markov_edges(b_df)
   pprint(emit_edges_wts)
   # create graph object
   G = nx.MultiDiGraph()
        {('S1', 'S1'): 0.7, ('S1', 'S2'): 0.3, ('S2', 'S1'): 0.4, ('S2', 'S2'): 0.6}
        {('S1', '01'): 0.2,
 ('S1', '02'): 0.6,
 ('S1', '03'): 0.2,
 ('S2', '01'): 0.4,
 ('S2', '02'): 0.1,
         ('S2', '03'): 0.5}
   # nodes correspond to states
   G.add_nodes_from(hidden_states)
   print('Nodes:\n')
   print(G.nodes())
   print('\n')
        Nodes:
        ['S1', 'S2']
   # edges represent hidden probabilities
   for k, v in hide_edges_wts.items():
       tmp\_origin, tmp\_destination = k[0], k[1]
       G.add_edge(tmp_origin, tmp_destination, weight=v, label=v)
   # edges represent emission probabilities
   for k, v in emit_edges_wts.items():
       tmp\_origin, tmp\_destination = k[0], k[1]
       G.add_edge(tmp_origin, tmp_destination, weight=v, label=v)
   print('Edges:')
   pprint(G.edges(data=True))
        OutMultiEdgeDataView([('S1', 'S1', {'weight': 0.7, 'label': 0.7}), ('S1', 'S2', {'weight': 0.3, 'label': 0.3}), ('S1',
   pos = nx.drawing.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(G, prog='neato')
   nx.draw_networkx(G, pos)
   plt.show()
   # create edge labels
   emit_edge_labels = {(n1,n2):d['label'] for n1,n2,d in G.edges(data=True)}
   nx.draw_networkx_edge_labels(G , pos, edge_labels=emit_edge_labels)
   #plt.show()
   nx.drawing.nx_pydot.write_dot(G, 'hidden_markov.dot')
```

<ipython-input-20-e5c76f0145f7>:1: DeprecationWarning: nx.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout depends on the pydot package, which h

See https://github.com/networkx/networkx/issues/5723
pos = nx.drawing.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(G, prog='neato')



```
# observation sequence of dog's behaviors
```

```
# observations are encoded numerically
obs_map = \{'01':0, '02':1, '03':2\}
obs = np.array([1,1,2,1,0,1,2,1,0,2,2,0,1,0,1])
inv\_obs\_map = dict((v,k) for k, v in obs\_map.items())
obs_seq = [inv_obs_map[v] for v in list(obs)]
print( pd.DataFrame(np.column_stack([obs, obs_seq]),
                columns=['Obs_code', 'Obs_seq']) )
```

	0bs_code	Obs_seq
0	1	02
1	1	02
2	2	03
2	1	02
4	0	01
5	1	02
6	2	03
7	1	02
8	0	01
9	2	03
10	2	03
11	0	01
12	1	02
13	0	01
14	1	02

```
def viterbi(pi,a,b,obs):
    nStates = np.shape(b)[0]
    T = np.shape(obs)[0]

    path = np.zeros(T)
    delta = np.zeros((nStates,T))
    phi = np.zeros((nStates,T))

    delta[:,0] = pi * b[:,obs[0]]
    phi[:,0] = 0

path, delta, phi = viterbi(pi, a, b, obs)
    print('\n')
    print('single best state path: ', path)
    print('delta:\n', delta)
    print('phi:\n', phi)
```

```
single best state path: [0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 1. 1. 0. 0. 0.]

delta:

[[3.00000000e-01 1.26000000e-01 1.76400000e-02 7.40880000e-03
1.03723200e-03 4.35637440e-04 6.09892416e-05 2.56154815e-05
3.58616741e-06 5.02063437e-07 7.37725866e-08 2.21317760e-08
1.59348787e-08 2.23088302e-09 9.36970868e-10]
[5.00000000e-02 9.00000000e-03 1.8900000e-02 1.13400000e-03
8.89056000e-04 5.33433600e-05 6.53456160e-05 3.92073696e-06
3.07385778e-06 9.22157333e-07 2.76647200e-07 6.63953280e-08
3.98371968e-09 1.91218545e-09 1.14731127e-10]]

phi:

[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 1. 1. 0. 0.]
[0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 1. 0. 1. 0. 1. 1. 1. 0. 1.]]
```

```
state_map = {0:'S1', 1:'S2'}
state_path = [state_map[v] for v in path]

result = (pd.DataFrame()
    .assign(Observation=obs_seq)
    .assign(Best_Path=state_path))

print(result)
```

	Observation	Best Path
0	02	S1
1	02	S1
2	03	S1
3	02	S1
4	01	S1
5	02	S1
6	03	S1
7	02	S1
8	01	S2
9	03	S2
10	03	S2
11	01	S2
12	02	S1
13	01	S1
14	02	S1