

CSE317 Assignment:1

Name: Iftekhar E Mahbub Zeeon

ID: 1805038

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Bayesian Network

A Bayesian network is a data structure that represents the dependencies among random variables. Bayesian networks have the following properties:

- These are directed graphs.
- Each node on the graph represents a random variable.
- An arrow from X to Y represents that X is a parent of Y . That is, the probability distribution of Y depends on the value of X .
- Each node X has conditional probability distribution $P(X \mid Parents(X))$.

Example of a Bayesian Network

Let's consider an example of a Bayesian network that involves variables that affect whether we get to our appointment on time.

Probability Distribution of Rain

none	light	heavy
0.7	0.2	0.1

Probability Distribution of Maintenance

R	yes	no
none	0.4	0.6
light	0.2	0.8
heavy	0.1	0.9

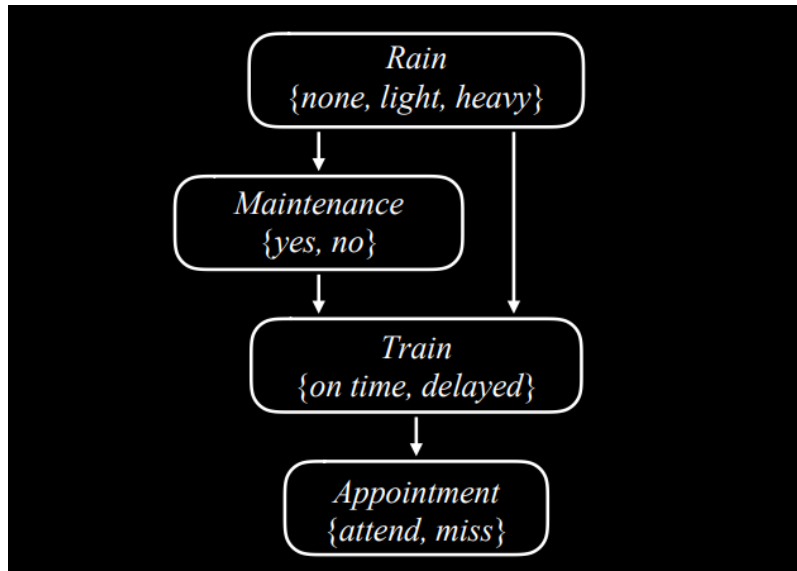


Figure 1: Bayesian Network

Probability Distribution of Train

R	M	on time	delayed
none	yes	0.8	0.2
none	no	0.9	0.1
light	yes	0.6	0.4
light	no	0.7	0.3
heavy	yes	0.4	0.6
heavy	no	0.5	0.5

Probability Distribution of Appointment

T	attend	miss
on time	0.9	0.1
delayed	0.6	0.4

Calculate prediction of maintenance based on the evidence that the train was delayed

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\text{maintenance} | \text{train} = \text{delayed}) = & \alpha [P(\text{delayed}, \text{maintenance}, \text{rain} = \text{none}) + \\
 & P(\text{delayed}, \text{maintenance}, \text{rain} = \text{light}) + \\
 & P(\text{delayed}, \text{maintenance}, \text{rain} = \text{heavy})]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \alpha \langle \{P(\text{none})P(\text{yes}|\text{none})P(\text{delayed}|\text{yes}, \text{none}) + \\
&\quad P(\text{light})P(\text{yes}|\text{light})P(\text{delayed}|\text{yes}, \text{light}) + \\
&\quad P(\text{heavy})P(\text{yes}|\text{heavy})P(\text{delayed}|\text{yes}, \text{heavy})\}, \\
&\quad \{P(\text{none})P(\text{no}|\text{none})P(\text{delayed}|\text{no}, \text{none}) + \\
&\quad P(\text{light})P(\text{no}|\text{light})P(\text{delayed}|\text{no}, \text{light}) + \\
&\quad P(\text{heavy})P(\text{no}|\text{heavy})P(\text{delayed}|\text{no}, \text{heavy})\} \rangle \\
&= \alpha \langle (0.7 * 0.4 * 0.2 + 0.2 * 0.2 * 0.4 + 0.1 * 0.1 * 0.6), (0.7 * 0.6 * 0.1 + 0.2 * 0.8 * 0.3 + 0.1 * 0.9 * 0.5) \rangle \\
&= \alpha \langle 0.078, 0.135 \rangle \\
&= \alpha \langle 0.3661, 0.6338 \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

Where $\alpha = 0.213$

maintenance :

yes = 0.3661

no = 0.6338

Calculate prediction of rain based on the evidence that the train was delayed

$$\begin{aligned}
P(\text{rain}|\text{train} = \text{delayed}) &= \alpha [P(\text{delayed}, \text{rain}, \text{maintenance} = \text{yes}) + \\
&\quad P(\text{delayed}, \text{rain}, \text{maintenance} = \text{no})] \\
&= \alpha \langle \{P(\text{none})P(\text{yes}|\text{none})P(\text{delayed}|\text{yes}, \text{none}) + \\
&\quad P(\text{none})P(\text{no}|\text{none})P(\text{delayed}|\text{no}, \text{none})\}, \\
&\quad \{P(\text{light})P(\text{yes}|\text{light})P(\text{delayed}|\text{yes}, \text{light}) + \\
&\quad P(\text{light})P(\text{no}|\text{light})P(\text{delayed}|\text{no}, \text{light})\}, \\
&\quad \{P(\text{heavy})P(\text{yes}|\text{heavy})P(\text{delayed}|\text{yes}, \text{heavy}) + \\
&\quad P(\text{heavy})P(\text{no}|\text{heavy})P(\text{delayed}|\text{no}, \text{heavy})\} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \alpha \langle (0.7 * 0.4 * 0.2 + 0.7 * 0.6 * 0.1), (0.2 * 0.2 * 0.4 + 0.2 * 0.8 * 0.3), (0.1 * 0.1 * 0.6 + 0.1 * 0.9 * 0.5) \rangle$$

$$= \alpha \langle 0.098, 0.064, 0.051 \rangle$$

$$= \alpha \langle 0.46, 0.3, 0.24 \rangle$$

Where $\alpha = 0.213$

rain :
none = 0.46
light = 0.3
heavy = 0.24

Result after running inference.py

```
rain
  none: 0.4583
  light: 0.3069
  heavy: 0.2348
maintenance
  no: 0.6432
  yes: 0.3568
train: delayed
appointment
  attend: 0.6000
  miss: 0.4000
```