

Noisy-OR model

The noisy-OR model [1] represents a joint probability distribution composed of an effect variable E that has K parents $C_k, k = 1, \dots, K$. Each parent (cause) contributes to the effect being present with probability p_k independently of the other causes.

For simplicity, we will assume that all of them are binary. In the presence of a "leakage term" L , defined by a (very) small probability p_0 by which the effect is present due to a non-modeled cause, it factorizes as:

$$\begin{aligned} P(E=0|C_1, \dots, C_K, L=1) &= P(E=0|L=1) \prod_{k=1}^K P(E=0|C_k) \\ &= (1-p_0) \prod_{k=1}^K (1-p_k)^{C_k} \end{aligned}$$

Note that when the parent is not active ($C_k = 0$), the corresponding term is 1, so the probability is not affected by p_k . On the contrary, when $C_k = 1$, the higher the value of p_k , the less likely will be that $E = 0$, and vice-versa.

Latent variable representation + deterministic OR

The noisy-OR model can be equivalently represented using latent variables followed by a deterministic OR function.

For each cause $C_k, k = 1, \dots, K$, we introduce a latent binary variable $I_k \in \{0, 1\}$ indicating whether cause C_k actually triggers the effect. The conditional distribution of each latent variable is defined as

$$P(I_k = 1 | C_k = 1) = p_k, \quad P(I_k = 1 | C_k = 0) = 0.$$

Equivalently,

$$P(I_k = 0 | C_k) = (1 - p_k)^{C_k}.$$

To model unobserved causes, we include a leakage variable I_0 , independent of the parents, with

$$P(I_0 = 1) = p_0.$$

The effect variable E is then defined deterministically as the logical OR of all latent variables:

$$P(E | I_0, I_1, \dots, I_K) = \mathbf{1}[E = \text{OR}(I_0, I_1, \dots, I_K)],$$

where

$$\text{OR}(I_0, I_1, \dots, I_K) = \max_{k=0, \dots, K} I_k.$$

Marginalizing out the latent variables gives

$$P(E = 0 \mid C_1, \dots, C_K) = \sum_{I_0, \dots, I_K} P(E = 0 \mid I_0, \dots, I_K) \prod_{k=1}^K P(I_k \mid C_k) P(I_0).$$

Since the OR is deterministic, the condition $E = 0$ holds if and only if

$$I_0 = I_1 = \dots = I_K = 0.$$

All other configurations of the latent variables have zero probability in the sum. Therefore, the marginalization collapses to a single term:

$$P(E = 0 \mid C_1, \dots, C_K) = P(I_0 = 0) \prod_{k=1}^K P(I_k = 0 \mid C_k) = (1 - p_0) \prod_{k=1}^K (1 - p_k)^{C_k}.$$

Using exponentially large OR tables

All latent variables I_k are then combined through a **deterministic OR relation** defining the effect variable E :

$$P(E \mid I_0, I_1, \dots, I_K) = \mathbf{1}[E = \text{OR}(I_0, I_1, \dots, I_K)].$$

The size of this conditional probability table grows exponentially with the number of inputs. For example, when $K = 3$, the OR relation involves four inputs (I_0, I_1, I_2, I_3) and requires a table with $2^4 = 16$ entries. The full table for the case $E = 0$ is shown below: $I_0 I_1 I_2 I_3 P(E = 0 \mid I_0, I_1, I_2, I_3)$ 00001 0001 0010 0011 0000 1100 1000 0101 0001 1000 1101 0001 1110 1000 0100 1010 0101 1001 1010 0110 0001 1010 1100 1110

This representation makes clear that, while the local factors $P(I_k \mid C_k)$ are simple and compact, the deterministic OR table $P(E \mid I_0, \dots, I_K)$ becomes exponentially large in K . This motivates the use of specialized noisy-OR parameterizations that avoid explicitly constructing this table.

Finally, to fully specify the model, prior probabilities for the causes $P(C_k)$ must be defined. For simplicity, these are often assumed to be uniform, although this assumption is independent of the noisy-OR structure itself.

- **Exercise:** Create a model like that and experiment with different values of p . For example, assume $p = 10^{-3}$, $p_1 = 0.9$, $p_2 = 0.5$, $p_3 = 0.99$.

```
from pgmpy.factors.discrete import DiscreteFactor
import numpy as np
```

```

p = dict()

n_vars = 3
pr = [10**(-3), 0.9, 0.5, 0.99]

def noisy_factor(I, C, _p):
    """
    Given binary variables C and I, returns p(I/C) according to _p.
    """
    return DiscreteFactor(variables=[C, I],
                           cardinality=[2, 2],
                           values=[1, 0, (1-_p), _p])

# Construct p(I_k/C_k)
p["I0|L"] = noisy_factor("I0", "L", pr[0])
p["I1|C1"] = noisy_factor("I1", "C1", pr[1])
p["I2|C2"] = noisy_factor("I2", "C2", pr[2])
p["I3|C3"] = noisy_factor("I3", "C3", pr[3])

# Deterministic OR, p(E/I0,I1,I2,I3)
p["E|I0,I1,I2,I3"] = DiscreteFactor(variables=["E", "I0", "I1", "I2", "I3"],
                                       cardinality=[2, 2, 2, 2, 2],
                                       values=[1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
                                              0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
                                              0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,
                                              1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1])

def prior(C, p0):
    """
    Given binary variable C, returns p(C)
    """
    return DiscreteFactor(variables=[C],
                           cardinality=[2],
                           values=[p0, 1-p0])

```

```

# Assume uniform priors for p(C_k)
p["C1"] = prior("C1", 0.5)
p["C2"] = prior("C2", 0.5)
p["C3"] = prior("C3", 0.5)

# Assume p(L=1)=1
p["L"] = prior("L", 0)

# Compute joint probability
p["E,C1,C2,C3,L,I0,I1,I2,I3"] = p["E|I0,I1,I2,I3"]*p["I0|L"]*p["I1|C1"]*p["I2|C2"]*p["I3|C3"]*p["C1"]*p["C2"]*p["C3"]*p["L"]
print("Sum of joint prob:", np.sum(p["E,C1,C2,C3,L,I0,I1,I2,I3"].values))

# Print p(E|C1,C2,C3)
p["E,C1,C2,C3"] = p["E,C1,C2,C3,L,I0,I1,I2,I3"].marginalize(["L", "I0", "I1", "I2", "I3"], inplace=False)
p["E|C1,C2,C3"] = p["E,C1,C2,C3"] / p["E,C1,C2,C3"].marginalize(["E"], inplace=False)
print(p["E|C1,C2,C3"])

```

Sum of joint prob: 1.0

C2	C3	E	C1	phi(C2,C3,E,C1)	
C2(0)	C3(0)	E(0)	C1(0)	0.9990	
C2(0)	C3(0)	E(0)	C1(1)	0.0999	
C2(0)	C3(0)	E(1)	C1(0)	0.0010	
C2(0)	C3(0)	E(1)	C1(1)	0.9001	
C2(0)	C3(1)	E(0)	C1(0)	0.0100	
C2(0)	C3(1)	E(0)	C1(1)	0.0010	
C2(0)	C3(1)	E(1)	C1(0)	0.9900	

C2(0) C3(1) E(1) C1(1)	0.9990
C2(1) C3(0) E(0) C1(0)	0.4995
C2(1) C3(0) E(0) C1(1)	0.0499
C2(1) C3(0) E(1) C1(0)	0.5005
C2(1) C3(0) E(1) C1(1)	0.9501
C2(1) C3(1) E(0) C1(0)	0.0050
C2(1) C3(1) E(0) C1(1)	0.0005
C2(1) C3(1) E(1) C1(0)	0.9950
C2(1) C3(1) E(1) C1(1)	0.9995

Answer the following questions:

1. What is $P_1 = P(E = 1 | C_1 = 0, C_2 = 0, C_3 = 1)$?

Solution: If only parent C_3 is ON, we have $P_1 = 0.9900001$, which is p_3 .

SOLUTION

```
print(p["E|C1,C2,C3"].reduce([("E",1), ("C1",0), ("C2",0), ("C3",1)], inplace=False))
```

```
+-----+
| phi() |
+=====+
| 0.9900 |
+-----+
```

1. Argue why $P_2 = P(E = 1 | C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1, C_3 = 0)$ is smaller than P_1 .

Solution: If only parent C_2 is ON, we have $P_2 = 0.500005$. The intuition is right, since C_2 has a lower probability of activating E :

$$p_2 < p_3$$

SOLUTION

```
print(p["E|C1,C2,C3"].reduce([("E",1), ("C1",0), ("C2",1), ("C3",0)], inplace=False))
```

```
+-----+
|  phi() |
+=====+
| 0.5005 |
+-----+
```

1. Relate $P_3 = P(E = 1|C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1, C_3 = 1)$ with P_2 and P_1 .

Solution: If both C_2 and C_3 parents are active, then $P_3 = 0.99500005$, i.e., the probability is higher than P_1 and P_2 individually, because both parents contribute to the activation of E , so the intuition is right again.

SOLUTION

```
print(p["E|C1,C2,C3"].reduce([("E",1), ("C1",0), ("C2",1), ("C3",1)], inplace=False))
```

```
+-----+
|  phi() |
+=====+
| 0.9950 |
+-----+
```

1. Relate $P_4 = P(E = 1|C_1 = 0, C_2 = 0, C_3 = 0)$ with all the previous probabilities.

Solution: If no parents are active, then $P_4 = 10^{-3}$, a very small (but nonzero) leakage probability that E is active.

SOLUTION

```
print(p["E|C1,C2,C3"].reduce([("E",1), ("C1",0), ("C2",0), ("C3",0)], inplace=False))
```

```
+-----+
|  phi() |
+=====+
| 0.0010 |
+-----+
```

1. What are the posterior probabilities of each individual parent, if we observe that $E = 1$? How do they change if we observe that $E = 0$?

SOLUTION

Assume uniform prior

```
p["C1"] = DiscreteFactor(variables=["C1"], cardinality=[2], values=[0.5, 0.5])
p["C2"] = DiscreteFactor(variables=["C2"], cardinality=[2], values=[0.5, 0.5])
p["C3"] = DiscreteFactor(variables=["C3"], cardinality=[2], values=[0.5, 0.5])

p["E,C1,C2,C3"] = p["C1"]*p["C2"]*p["C3"]*p["E|C1,C2,C3"]
print("Sum of values of p(E,C1,C2,C3):", np.sum(p["E,C1,C2,C3"].values)) # Make sure it is a probability distribution
print(p["E,C1,C2,C3"])

p["E"] = p["E,C1,C2,C3"].marginalize(["C1", "C2", "C3"], inplace=False)
p["C1|E"] = p["E,C1,C2,C3"].marginalize(["C2", "C3"], inplace=False) / p["E"]
p["C2|E"] = p["E,C1,C2,C3"].marginalize(["C1", "C3"], inplace=False) / p["E"]
p["C3|E"] = p["E,C1,C2,C3"].marginalize(["C1", "C2"], inplace=False) / p["E"]

print("\np(C1|E)\n", p["C1|E"])
print("\np(C2|E)\n", p["C2|E"])
print("\np(C3|E)\n", p["C3|E"])
```

Sum of values of p(E,C1,C2,C3): 1.0

C1	C3	E	C2	phi(C1,C3,E,C2)
C1(0)	C3(0)	E(0)	C2(0)	0.1249
C1(0)	C3(0)	E(0)	C2(1)	0.0624
C1(0)	C3(0)	E(1)	C2(0)	0.0001
C1(0)	C3(0)	E(1)	C2(1)	0.0626
C1(0)	C3(1)	E(0)	C2(0)	0.0012

C1(0) C3(1) E(0) C2(1)	0.0006
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(0) C3(1) E(1) C2(0)	0.1238
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(0) C3(1) E(1) C2(1)	0.1244
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) C3(0) E(0) C2(0)	0.0125
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) C3(0) E(0) C2(1)	0.0062
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) C3(0) E(1) C2(0)	0.1125
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) C3(0) E(1) C2(1)	0.1188
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) C3(1) E(0) C2(0)	0.0001
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) C3(1) E(0) C2(1)	0.0001
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) C3(1) E(1) C2(0)	0.1249
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) C3(1) E(1) C2(1)	0.1249
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	

p(C1|E)

+-----+-----+-----+	
C1 E phi(C1,E)	
+=====+=====+=====+	
C1(0) E(0) 0.9091	
+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(0) E(1) 0.3925	
+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) E(0) 0.0909	
+-----+-----+-----+	
C1(1) E(1) 0.6075	
+-----+-----+-----+	

p(C2|E)

+-----+-----+-----+		
E	C2	phi(E,C2)
+=====+=====+=====+		
E(0)	C2(0)	0.6667
+-----+-----+-----+		
E(0)	C2(1)	0.3333
+-----+-----+-----+		
E(1)	C2(0)	0.4562
+-----+-----+-----+		
E(1)	C2(1)	0.5438
+-----+-----+-----+		

p(C3|E)

+-----+-----+-----+		
C3	E	phi(C3,E)
+=====+=====+=====+		
C3(0)	E(0)	0.9901
+-----+-----+-----+		
C3(0)	E(1)	0.3712
+-----+-----+-----+		
C3(1)	E(0)	0.0099
+-----+-----+-----+		
C3(1)	E(1)	0.6288
+-----+-----+-----+		

Efficient representation

The previous networks contains a factor with exponential size, which renders it unfeasible for large K .

We can see that an OR between many variables can factorize as a product of tables involving only three variables

$$\text{OR}(y|x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{s \in \{0,1\}} \text{OR}(y|x_3, s) \text{OR}(s|x_1, x_2).$$

Based on these factorization, can you think of a more efficient way to represent the noisy-OR model?

Answer the following questions:

1. Using the efficient representation, compute the probabilities of the previous subsection and check they are equivalent

SOLUTION

```
p_eff = dict()
def deterministicOR(y, x1, x2):
    """
    Given binary variables y, x1 and x2, returns  $p(y|x1,x2)$  according to the deterministic OR model.
    """
    return DiscreteFactor(variables=[y, x1, x2],
                           cardinality=[2, 2, 2],
                           values=[1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1])

# Construct  $p(I_k|C_k)$ , same as before
p_eff["I0|L"] = noisy_factor("I0", "L", pr[0])
p_eff["I1|C1"] = noisy_factor("I1", "C1", pr[1])
p_eff["I2|C2"] = noisy_factor("I2", "C2", pr[2])
p_eff["I3|C3"] = noisy_factor("I3", "C3", pr[3])

# Define intermediate factors using deterministicOR
p_eff["S1|I1,I2"] = deterministicOR("S1", "I1", "I2")
p_eff["S2|S1,I3"] = deterministicOR("S2", "S1", "I3")
p_eff["E|S2,I0"] = deterministicOR("E", "S2", "I0")

# Define priors, same as before
p_eff["C1"] = p["C1"]
p_eff["C2"] = p["C2"]
p_eff["C3"] = p["C3"]
p_eff["L"] = p["L"]

# Compute joint probability
p_eff["E,C1,C2,C3,S1,S2,L,I0,I1,I2,I3"] = \
    p_eff["E|S2,I0"]*p_eff["I0|L"]*p_eff["S2|S1,I3"]*p_eff["S1|I1,I2"]*\
    p_eff["I1|C1"]*p_eff["I2|C2"]*p_eff["I3|C3"]*\
    p_eff["C1"]*p_eff["C2"]*p_eff["C3"]*p_eff["L"]
```

```

print("Sum of joint prob:", \
      np.sum(p_eff["E,C1,C2,C3,S1,S2,L,I0,I1,I2,I3"].values))

# Print p(E/C1,C2,C3)
p_eff["E,C1,C2,C3"] = p_eff["E,C1,C2,C3,S1,S2,L,I0,I1,I2,I3"].marginalize(["S1", "S2", "L","I0", "I1", "I2", "I3"], inplace=False)
p_eff["E|C1,C2,C3"] = p_eff["E,C1,C2,C3"] / p_eff["E,C1,C2,C3"].marginalize(["E"], inplace=False)
print(p_eff["E|C1,C2,C3"])

```

Sum of joint prob: 1.0

C2	C3	E	C1	phi(C2,C3,E,C1)
C2(0)	C3(0)	E(0)	C1(0)	0.9990
C2(0)	C3(0)	E(0)	C1(1)	0.0999
C2(0)	C3(0)	E(1)	C1(0)	0.0010
C2(0)	C3(0)	E(1)	C1(1)	0.9001
C2(0)	C3(1)	E(0)	C1(0)	0.0100
C2(0)	C3(1)	E(0)	C1(1)	0.0010
C2(0)	C3(1)	E(1)	C1(0)	0.9900
C2(0)	C3(1)	E(1)	C1(1)	0.9990
C2(1)	C3(0)	E(0)	C1(0)	0.4995
C2(1)	C3(0)	E(0)	C1(1)	0.0499
C2(1)	C3(0)	E(1)	C1(0)	0.5005

C2(1) C3(0) E(1) C1(1)	0.9501
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C2(1) C3(1) E(0) C1(0)	0.0050
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C2(1) C3(1) E(0) C1(1)	0.0005
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C2(1) C3(1) E(1) C1(0)	0.9950
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	
C2(1) C3(1) E(1) C1(1)	0.9995
+-----+-----+-----+-----+	

1. Construct a noisy-OR model with $K = 6$ and $p = (10^{-4}, 0.99, 0.9, 0.8, 0.7, 0.6, 0.5)$. Again, assume uniform priors for C_k and $P(L = 1) = 1$.

- For $\mathbf{x} = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$, what is the probability $p(E|\mathbf{C})$?
- Let $\mathbf{x} = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$ What is the probability $p(E|\mathbf{C})$?

```
p_K6 = dict()
```

```
pr_K6 = [10**(-4), 0.99, 0.9, 0.8, 0.7, 0.6, 0.5]
```

```
# Construct  $p(I_k|C_k)$ 
```

```
p_K6["I0|L"] = noisy_factor("I0", "L", pr_K6[0])
```

```
p_K6["I1|C1"] = noisy_factor("I1", "C1", pr_K6[1])
```

```
p_K6["I2|C2"] = noisy_factor("I2", "C2", pr_K6[2])
```

```
p_K6["I3|C3"] = noisy_factor("I3", "C3", pr_K6[3])
```

```
p_K6["I4|C4"] = noisy_factor("I4", "C4", pr_K6[4])
```

```
p_K6["I5|C5"] = noisy_factor("I5", "C5", pr_K6[5])
```

```
p_K6["I6|C6"] = noisy_factor("I6", "C6", pr_K6[6])
```

```
# Define intermediate factors
```

```
p_K6["S1|I1,I2"] = deterministicOR("S1", "I1", "I2")
```

```
p_K6["S2|S1,I3"] = deterministicOR("S2", "S1", "I3")
```

```
p_K6["S3|S2,I4"] = deterministicOR("S3", "S2", "I4")
```

```
p_K6["S4|S3,I5"] = deterministicOR("S4", "S3", "I5")
```

```
p_K6["S5|S4,I6"] = deterministicOR("S5", "S4", "I6")
```

```
p_K6["E|S5,I0"] = deterministicOR("E", "S5", "I0")
```

```
# Same priors as before
```

```

p_K6["L"] = prior("L", 0)
p_K6["C1"] = prior("C1", 0.5)
p_K6["C2"] = prior("C2", 0.5)
p_K6["C3"] = prior("C3", 0.5)
p_K6["C4"] = prior("C4", 0.5)
p_K6["C5"] = prior("C5", 0.5)
p_K6["C6"] = prior("C6", 0.5)

p_K6["joint"] = p_K6["E|S5,I0"]*p_K6["S5|S4,I6"]*p_K6["S4|S3,I5"]*p_K6["S3|S2,I4"]*p_K6["S2|S1,I3"]*p_K6["S1|I1,I2"]\
                *p_K6["I0|L"]*p_K6["I1|C1"]*p_K6["I2|C2"]*p_K6["I3|C3"]*p_K6["I4|C4"]*p_K6["I5|C5"]*p_K6["I6|C6"]\
                *p_K6["L"]*p_K6["C1"]*p_K6["C2"]*p_K6["C3"]*p_K6["C4"]*p_K6["C5"]*p_K6["C6"]
print("Sum of joint prob:", np.sum(p_K6["joint"].values))

p_K6["E,C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6"] =p_K6["joint"].marginalize(["S1","S2","S3","S4","S5","L","I0","I1","I2","I3","I4","I5","I6"], inplace=True)
p_K6["E|C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6"] = p_K6["E,C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6"] / p_K6["E,C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6"].marginalize(["E"], inplace=False)
print("P(E|C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6):")
print(p_K6["E|C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6"])

Sum of joint prob: 0.9999999999999993
P(E|C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6):
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C6    | C3    | E     | C5    | C2    | C4    | C1    | phi(C6,C3,E,C5,C2,C4,C1) |
+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+=====+
| C6(0) | C3(0) | E(0)  | C5(0) | C2(0) | C4(0) | C1(0) | 0.9999 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C6(0) | C3(0) | E(0)  | C5(0) | C2(0) | C4(0) | C1(1) | 0.0100 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C6(0) | C3(0) | E(0)  | C5(0) | C2(0) | C4(1) | C1(0) | 0.3000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C6(0) | C3(0) | E(0)  | C5(0) | C2(0) | C4(1) | C1(1) | 0.0030 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C6(0) | C3(0) | E(0)  | C5(0) | C2(1) | C4(0) | C1(0) | 0.1000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C6(0) | C3(0) | E(0)  | C5(0) | C2(1) | C4(0) | C1(1) | 0.0010 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| C6(0) | C3(0) | E(0)  | C5(0) | C2(1) | C4(1) | C1(0) | 0.0300 |

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C6(0) C3(0) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0003
C6(0) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.4000
C6(0) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0040
C6(0) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.1200
C6(0) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0012
C6(0) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0400
C6(0) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0004
C6(0) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0120
C6(0) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0001
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0001
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9900
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.7000
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9970
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9000
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9990
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9700
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9997
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.6000

C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9960
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.8800
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9988
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9600
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9996
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9880
C6(0) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9999
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.2000
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0020
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0600
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0006
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0200
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0002
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0060
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0001
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0800
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0008
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0240

C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0002
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0080
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0001
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0024
C6(0) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0000
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.8000
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9980
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9400
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9994
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9800
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9998
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9940
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9999
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9200
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9992
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9760
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9998
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9920

C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9999
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9976
C6(0) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	1.0000
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.5000
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0050
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.1500
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0015
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0500
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0005
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0150
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0001
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.2000
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0020
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0600
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0006
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0200
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0002
C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0060

C6(1) C3(0) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0001
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.5000
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9950
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.8500
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9985
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9500
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9995
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9850
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9999
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.8000
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9980
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9400
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9994
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9800
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9998
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9940
C6(1) C3(0) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9999
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.1000

C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0010
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0300
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0003
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0100
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0001
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0030
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0000
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0400
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0004
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0120
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0001
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.0040
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.0000
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.0012
C6(1) C3(1) E(0) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	0.0000
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9000
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9990
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9700

C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9997
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9900
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9999
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9970
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(0) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	1.0000
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9600
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(0) C1(1)	0.9996
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9880
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(0) C4(1) C1(1)	0.9999
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(0)	0.9960
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(0) C1(1)	1.0000
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(0)	0.9988
C6(1) C3(1) E(1) C5(1) C2(1) C4(1) C1(1)	1.0000

```

print("P(E|C1=0,C2=0,C3=0,C4=0,C5=0,C6=1):")
print(p_k6["E|C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6"].reduce([("C1", 0), ("C2", 0), ("C3", 0), ("C4", 0), ("C5", 0), ("C6", 1)], inplace=False))
print("P(E|C1=1,C2=0,C3=0,C4=0,C5=0,C6=1):")
print(p_k6["E|C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6"].reduce([("C1", 1), ("C2", 0), ("C3", 0), ("C4", 0), ("C5", 0), ("C6", 1)], inplace=False))

```

P(E|C1=0,C2=0,C3=0,C4=0,C5=0,C6=1):

E phi(E)
=====

E(0)	0.5000
+-----+	+-----+
E(1)	0.5000
+-----+	+-----+
P(E C1=1,C2=0,C3=0,C4=0,C5=0,C6=1) :	
+-----+	+-----+
E	phi(E)
+=====+	+=====+
E(0)	0.0050
+-----+	+-----+
E(1)	0.9950
+-----+	+-----+

References

- [1] J. Pearl. Probabilistic reasoning in intelligent systems: networks of plausible inference. Elsevier, 2014.