### In [1]:

```
from pgmpy.models import BayesianModel
from pgmpy.estimators import ConstraintBasedEstimator
from pgmpy.estimators import K2Score, BicScore, MLE
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import graphviz
import pandas as pd
import torch
import pyro
import numpy as np
%matplotlib inline
%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2
```

/home/wwymak/anaconda3/envs/immo-ml/lib/python3.7/site-packages/stat smodels/tools/\_testing.py:19: FutureWarning: pandas.util.testing is deprecated. Use the functions in the public API at pandas.testing in stead.

import pandas.util.testing as tm

### Building a DAG (based on the transport model)

1a) factorization of the joint distribution:

```
P(A, S, E, O, R, T) = P(A)P(S)P(E|A, S)P(R|E)P(O|E)P(T|R, O)
```

1b, c)

### In [2]:

1d)

# In [3]:

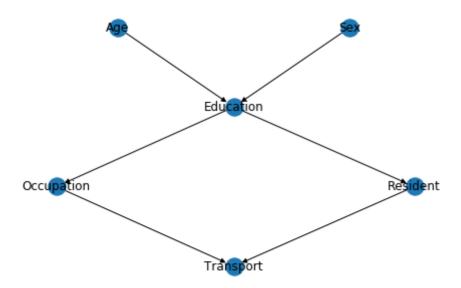
```
transport_model
```

### Out[3]:

<pgmpy.models.BayesianModel.BayesianModel at 0x7f0c10305550>

### In [4]:

```
pos1 = nx.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(transport_model, prog='dot')
nx.draw(transport_model, pos1, with_labels=True)
plt.show()
```



2a)

# In [5]:

```
transport_model.nodes
```

### Out[5]:

NodeView(('Age', 'Education', 'Sex', 'Occupation', 'Resident', 'Tran sport'))

# In [6]:

```
transport_model.edges
```

# Out[6]:

```
OutEdgeView([('Age', 'Education'), ('Education', 'Occupation'), ('Ed
ucation', 'Resident'), ('Sex', 'Education'), ('Occupation', 'Transpo
rt'), ('Resident', 'Transport')])
```

```
In [7]:
```

```
for node in transport model.nodes:
    print(f"node: {node}, parents: {transport_model.get_parents(node)}, childre
n: {transport model.get children(node)}")
node: Age, parents: [], children: ['Education']
node: Education, parents: ['Age', 'Sex'], children: ['Occupation',
'Resident'l
node: Sex, parents: [], children: ['Education']
node: Occupation, parents: ['Education'], children: ['Transport']
node: Resident, parents: ['Education'], children: ['Transport']
node: Transport, parents: ['Occupation', 'Resident'], children: []
2c)
In [81:
#Markov blanket of 'A'
transport model.get markov blanket('Age')
Out[8]:
['Sex', 'Education']
In [91:
#Markov blanket of 'E'
transport model.get markov blanket('Education')
Out[9]:
['Sex', 'Age', 'Resident', 'Occupation']
In [10]:
#Markov blanket of 'T'
try:
    transport_model.get_markov_blanket('Transport')
except KeyError as e:
    print(f"Transport has no markov blanket")
```

Transport has no markov blanket

- 2d) For each node, it's markov blanket are the set of nodes which if you know the values of (so they are fixed and no longer probabilities), then that node is independent of all the other nodes in the network
- 2e) The Markov blanket for a node is the set of nodes consisting of the node's parents, it's children, and it's children's other parents.
- E.g. for A, it's got no parents, but it has a child('E') and the child has another parent ('S'), so A's markov blanket is S, E

Similarly, for E, parents are A, S, children O, R (these have no other children besides E), so markov blanket for E is A, S, O, R

3a)

# In [11]:

### In [12]:

# In [13]:

```
equivalent_sample_sizes = [1,10, 20, 100, 1000]
for sz in equivalent_sample_sizes:
   model = create_and_fit_model(data, BayesianEstimator, sz)
   nodes = ['Age', 'Education', 'Sex', 'Occupation', 'Resident', 'Transport']
   print('equivalent_sample_sizes/iss:', sz)
   for node in nodes:
        print(model.get_cpds(node))
```

```
equivalent_sample_sizes/iss: 1
+-----+
| Age(adult) | 0.357539 |
 Age(old) | 0.157842 |
 Age(young) | 0.484619 |
 -----+
      | Age(adult)
Age(old)
                                 | Age(adult)
                                                   | Age
l Age
             | Age(old)
(old)
                               | Age(young)
                                                  | Age(yo
ung)
               | Sex(F)
                                 | Sex(M)
| Sex
                                                   | Sex
(F)
             | Sex(M)
                               | Sex(F)
                                                  | Sex(M)
| Education(high) | 0.6389365351629502 | 0.7191616766467066 | 0.84
46808510638297 | 0.8913043478260869 | 0.15581051073279054 | 0.80998
24868651488
| Education(uni) | 0.36106346483704976 | 0.28083832335329345 | 0.15
53191489361702 | 0.10869565217391303 | 0.8441894892672095 | 0.19001
751313485116 |
 Sex(F) | 0.546899 |
 - - - - - - - - + - - - - - - - - +
 Sex(M) | 0.453101 |
 Occupation(emp) | 0.9801641586867305 | 0.9653130287648054 |
 Occupation(self) | 0.019835841313269494 | 0.03468697123519458 |
 Resident(big) | 0.7175102599179206 | 0.9382402707275804 |
 Resident(small) | 0.28248974008207933 | 0.06175972927241963 |
               | Occupation(emp) | Occupation(emp)
| Occupation
upation(self) | Occupation(self)
                                 | Resident(small)
| Resident
               | Resident(big)
                                                    | Res
```

```
ident(big) | Resident(small)
   Transport(car) | 0.7108471892319873 | 0.5465529495380241 | 0.6
855345911949685 | 0.7254901960784315 |
  -----+----
| Transport(other) | 0.1388756927949327 | 0.07746979388770434 | 0.1
5723270440251572 | 0.2549019607843137 |
   -----+
Transport(train) | 0.15027711797307997 | 0.3759772565742715 | 0.1
5723270440251572 | 0.0196078431372549 |
   -----+
equivalent_sample_sizes/iss: 10
 Age(adult) | 0.357214 |
 -----+
Age(old) | 0.160199 |
 ------
Age(young) | 0.482587 |
               | Age(adult)
| Age
                            | Age(adult)
         | Age(old) | Age(young)
d)
                                | Age(young)
+-----
| Sex
             | Sex(F)
                             | Sex(M)
| Sex(M) | Sex(F)
                       | Sex(M)
| Education(high) | 0.6368243243243243 | 0.716824644549763 | 0.8319
672131147541 | 0.8825 | 0.15808823529411764 | 0.8051724137931034
| Education(uni) | 0.36317567567567566 | 0.283175355450237 | 0.1680
3278688524587 | 0.1175 | 0.8419117647058824 | 0.19482758620689655
+----+
 Sex(F) | 0.546269 |
 - - - - - - - - + - - - - - - - - +
 Sex(M) | 0.453731 |
 Education | Education(high) | Education(uni)
Occupation(emp) | 0.9743243243244 | 0.9583333333333333
 Occupation(self) | 0.025675675675675677 | 0.04166666666666664 |
```

```
-----+
-----
+----+
| Occupation(emp) | Occ
| Resident | Resident(big) | Resident(small) | Resident(big) | Resident(small) |
 Transport(car) | 0.7092399873856827 | 0.5425383542538353 | 0.6
344086021505376 | 0.5897435897435898 |
Transport(other) | 0.13970356354462313 | 0.08228730822873083 | 0.1
8279569892473116 | 0.28205128205128205 |
Transport(train) | 0.1510564490696941 | 0.3751743375174338 | 0.1
8279569892473116 | 0.12820512820512822 |
equivalent sample sizes/iss: 20
Age(adult) | 0.356863 |
 ------+
Age(old) | 0.162745 |
 ------+
| Age(young) | 0.480392 |
            | Age(adult)
                           | Age(adult)
                                         | Age(ol
         | Age(old)
                        | Age(young)
d)
                                       | Age(youn
| Sex
          | Sex(M)
| Education(high) | 0.6345514950166113 | 0.7142857142857143 | 0.8188
976377952756 | 0.8731707317073171 | 0.16058394160583941 | 0.799999
Education(uni) | 0.3654485049833887 | 0.2857142857142857 | 0.1811
0236220472445 | 0.12682926829268293 | 0.8394160583941606 | 0.199999
9999999998 |
```

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```
| Sex(F) | 0.545588 |
+----+
| Sex(M) | 0.454412 |
------+
Education | Education(high) | Education(uni) |
Occupation(emp) | 0.968
                   | 0.9508196721311475 |
+----+
Occupation(self) | 0.032 | 0.04918032786885246 |
-----+
+----+
Education | Education(high) | Education(uni) |
Resident(big) | 0.712 | 0.9245901639344263 |
+----+
| Resident(small) | 0.288 | 0.07540983606557378 |
 +-----+----
| Resident | Resident(big) | Resident(small) | ident(big) | Resident(small) |
Transport(car) | 0.7074701820464533 | 0.5382513661202186 | 0.5
925925925925926 | 0.5185185185186 |
 -----+----
Transport(other) | 0.1406151914626491 | 0.08743169398907104 | 0.2
0370370370370372 | 0.29629629629629634 |
     -----+
Transport(train) | 0.15191462649089768 | 0.37431693989071035 | 0.2
0370370370370372 | 0.1851851851851852 |
equivalent_sample_sizes/iss: 100
+----+
Age(adult) | 0.354386 |
+-----+
| Age(old) | 0.180702 |
+-----+
| Age(young) | 0.464912 |
+-----+
+-----
      | Age
         | Age(adult)
                    | Age(adult)
                                 | Age
        | Age(old)
(old)
                    | Age(young)
                                | Age(yo
ung)
         | Sex(F)
| Sex
                     | Sex(M)
                                 | Sex
```

```
(F)
          | Sex(M)
                       | Sex(F)
                                   | Sex(M)
+-----
| Education(high) | 0.6187683284457478 | 0.69593147751606
25149700598802 | 0.8122448979591838 | 0.1793103448275862 | 0.76417
| Education(uni) | 0.38123167155425225 | 0.30406852248394006 | 0.25
748502994011974 | 0.18775510204081636 | 0.8206896551724138 | 0.23582
08955223881 |
+-----
 +----+
| Sex(F) | 0.540789 |
+----+
| Sex(M) | 0.459211 |
+----+
-----+
Education | Education(high) | Education(uni)
Occupation(emp) | 0.9228915662650602 | 0.8985507246376812
| Occupation(self) | 0.07710843373493977 | 0.10144927536231885 |
+----+
-----
Resident(big) | 0.691566265060241 | 0.8753623188405797 |
+----+
| Resident(small) | 0.30843373493975906 | 0.1246376811594203 |
+----+
| Occupation | Occupation(emp) | Occupation(emp) | Occupation(self) |
 | Resident | Resident(big) | Resident(small) | ident(big) | Resident(small) |
Transport(car) | 0.6938898971566848 | 0.5093896713615023 | 0.4
5614035087719296 | 0.39080459770114945 |
| Transport(other) | 0.14761040532365396 | 0.12206572769953053 | 0.2
7192982456140347 | 0.3218390804597701 |
Transport(train) | 0.15849969751966123 | 0.3685446009389671 | 0.2
7192982456140347 | 0.2873563218390805 |
equivalent_sample_sizes/iss: 1000
+-----+
| Age(adult) | 0.342972 |
```

```
Age(old) | 0.263454 |
| Age(young) | 0.393574 |
+-----+
            | Age(adult)
e(old) | Ag
                           | Age(adult)
                                          | Age(o
| Age
                        | Age(young)
ld)
         | Age(old)
                                      | Age(young)
+-----
| Sex
           | Sex(F)
                         | Sex(M)
                                         | Sex
(F)
           | Sex(M)
                        | Sex(F)
                                        | Sex(M)
| Education(high) | 0.5512010113780025 | 0.5997818974918212 | 0.565
6401944894651 | 0.6100719424460432 | 0.3021276595744681 | 0.61273885
35031847
+-----
| Education(uni) | 0.4487989886219975 | 0.40021810250817885 | 0.434
3598055105348 | 0.3899280575539569 | 0.6978723404255319 | 0.38726114
64968153 |
   | Sex(F) | 0.518675 |
 - - - - - - - - + - - - - - - - - +
Sex(M) | 0.481325 |
Education | Education(high) | Education(uni)
 Occupation(emp) | 0.7028901734104046 | 0.6729559748427673 |
 -----+
Occupation(self) | 0.2971098265895954 | 0.3270440251572327 |
 Resident(big) | 0.5919075144508671 | 0.6628930817610063 |
+----+
| Resident(small) | 0.40809248554913297 | 0.3371069182389937 |
÷------
| Occupation | Occupation(emp) | Occupation(emp) | Occupation(self) |
| Resident | Resident(big) | Resident(small) | Resident(big) | Resident(small) |
                           | Resident(small) | Resi
   --------+
```

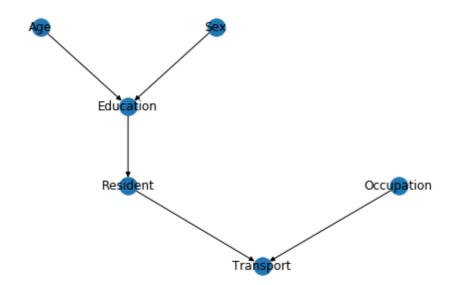
As the equivalent sample size increase, the probabilities of nodes which are children of other nodes move more towards 0.5 and away from the extremes of 0 and 1. There is no change for probabilities of nodes that are not children(Age, Sex).

For Age and Sex, since they are not conditioned on any other nodes, their probabilities can be derived from the data directly and hence not affected by changing the equivalent sample size parameter. For the other nodes which are conditioned on other nodes, the equivalent sample size parameter adds extra 'imaginary' observed instances e.g. for  $P(E \mid A='young', S='F')$ , you would count how many E='uni' instances when A='young', S='F'. The equivalent sample size adds extra counts to both of E='uni' instances when A='young', S='F', and E='high' instances when A='young', S='F', which means you are less likely to get  $P(E='uni' \mid A='young', S='F') = 0$  or  $P(E='uni' \mid A='young', S='F') = 1$  due to the extra samples. We can see this effect from the above tables where as equivalent sample size increases, the highest probabilities for R/T/E/O decreases and the lowest probabilities increases

4a)

#### In [14]:

```
transport_model2 = transport_model.copy()
transport_model2.remove_edge('Education', 'Occupation')
pos2 = nx.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(transport_model2, prog='dot')
nx.draw(transport_model2, pos2, with_labels=True)
```



# In [15]:

```
equivalent_sample_sizes = 1
transport_model2.fit(data, estimator=BayesianEstimator)
transport_model.fit(data, estimator=BayesianEstimator)
nodes = ['Age', 'Education', 'Sex', 'Occupation', 'Resident', 'Transport']

for node in nodes:
    print(node)
    print('original')
    print(transport_model.get_cpds(node))
    print('updated ')
    print(transport_model2.get_cpds(node))
```

```
Age
original
+-----+
| Age(adult) | 0.357393 |
+----+
Age(old) | 0.158897 |
+-----+
| Age(young) | 0.483709 |
+-----+
updated
+----+
| Age(adult) | 0.357393 |
Age(old) | 0.158897 |
+----+
| Age(young) | 0.483709 |
+----+
Education
original
+-----
| Age
           | Age(adult)
                        | Age(adult)
                                     | Age(o
ld)
         | Age(old)
                     | Age(young)
                                   | Age(you
ng)
| Sex
           | Sex(F)
                        | Sex(M)
                                     Sex
(F)
                       | Sex(F)
          | Sex(M)
                                    | Sex
(M)
+-----
| Education(high) | 0.6379897785349233 | 0.7181168057210965 | 0.838
9121338912134 | 0.8873417721518988 | 0.15682656826568267 | 0.80782
60869565217
+-----
| Education(uni) | 0.36201022146507666 | 0.2818831942789034 | 0.161
08786610878664 | 0.11265822784810128 | 0.8431734317343174 | 0.19217
391304347825 L
updated
| Age(adult)
                        | Age(adult)
| Age
                                    | Age(o
         | Age(old)
ld)
                     | Age(young)
                                   | Age(you
| Sex
           | Sex(F)
                       | Sex(M)
(F)
          | Sex(M)
                       | Sex(F)
                                     Sex
+-----
```

```
----+
| Education(high) | 0.6379897785349233 | 0.7181168057210965 | 0.838
9121338912134 | 0.8873417721518988 | 0.15682656826568267 | 0.80782
60869565217
+-----
| Education(uni) | 0.36201022146507666 | 0.2818831942789034 | 0.161
08786610878664 | 0.11265822784810128 | 0.8431734317343174 | 0.19217
391304347825
Sex
original
+----+
| Sex(F) | 0.546617 |
+----+
| Sex(M) | 0.453383 |
+----+
updated
+----+
| Sex(F) | 0.546617 |
+----+
Sex(M) | 0.453383 |
+----+
Occupation
original
+-----
Education | Education(high) | Education(uni)
-----+
Occupation(emp) | 0.9775510204081632 | 0.9621848739495799
+----+
| Occupation(self) | 0.022448979591836733 | 0.037815126050420166 |
+----+
updated
+----+
Occupation(emp) | 0.970677 |
+----+
Occupation(self) | 0.0293233 |
+------
Resident
original
       | Education(high) | Education(uni)
Resident(big) | 0.7163265306122449 | 0.9352941176470588
 -----+
Resident(small) | 0.2836734693877551 | 0.06470588235294118 |
updated
+----+
  Resident(big) | 0.7163265306122449 | 0.9352941176470588 |
+----+
Resident(small) | 0.2836734693877551 | 0.06470588235294118 |
Transport
original
```

upation(self)	Occupation(emp)   Occupation(self)	
Resident ident(big)	+   Resident(big)   Resident(small)	+
Transport(car)   608187134502924	+	+   0.5447498238195913   0.6
Transport(other 6959064327485382	+	
Transport(train 6959064327485382	+	+ 7   0.3756166314305849   0.1
updated	+	
Occupation upation(self)	+   Occupation(emp)   Occupation(self)	+
Resident ident(big)	+   Resident(big)   Resident(small)	+
Transport(car)   608187134502924	+	+   0.5447498238195913   0.6 
Transport(other 6959064327485382	+	0.07963354474982381   0.1
Transport(train	+	+ 7   0.3756166314305849   0.1
	+	·

The local distributions are all unchanged except for that of the 'Occupation' node

Original factorisation is: P(A, S, E, O, R, T) = P(A)P(S)P(E|A, S)P(R|E)P(O|E)P(T|R, O)

New factorisation is: P(A, S, E, O, R, T) = P(A)P(S)P(E|A, S)P(R|E)P(O)P(T|R, O)

So the 'O' node had it's distribution changed from one that is dependent on E to one that isn't. As expected, the distributions on the other nodes hasn't changed as we can see that the factorisation hasn't changed.

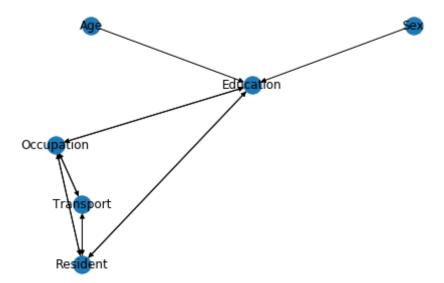
5a)

### In [16]:

```
D1 = transport_model.copy()
p1 = ConstraintBasedEstimator.model_to_pdag(D1)
```

# In [17]:

```
pos3 = nx.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(p1, prog='dot')
nx.draw(p1,pos3, with_labels=True)
plt.show()
```



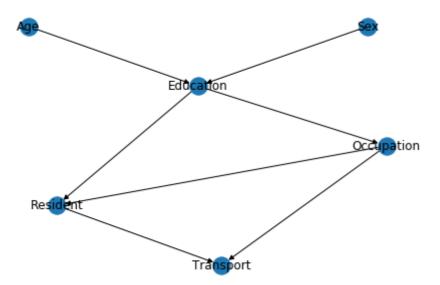
P1 and D1 have the same node/edge combinations. This is because P1 represents the set of equivalent dags of D1, and hence P1 and D1 would have the same skeleton (undirected graph). Any vstructs in D1 should also be preserved in P1 (otherwise it is no longer equivalent as the conditional dependence will be the same)

D1 is more or less all vstructs so there is no difference between D1 and P1 (or at least not in principal, in pgmpy modelling, there is an extra edge between R and O which is rather unexpected and shouldn't be correct...)

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# In [18]:

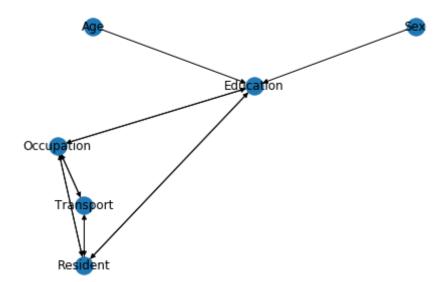
```
D2 = D1.copy()
D2.add_edge('Occupation', 'Resident')
nx.draw(D2, nx.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(D2, prog='dot'), with_labels=True)
```



5c)

# In [19]:

```
P2 = ConstraintBasedEstimator.model_to_pdag(D2)
nx.draw(P2, nx.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(P2, prog='dot'), with_labels=True)
```

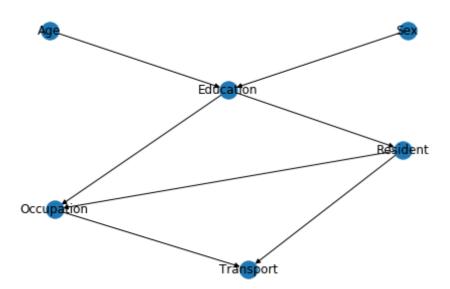


5d)

20/02/2020 homework1 solutions

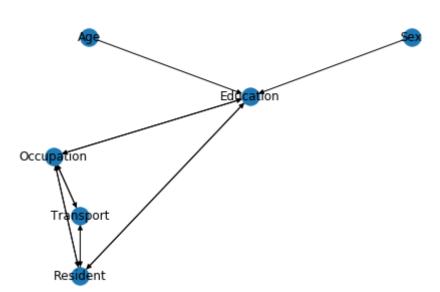
### In [32]:

```
D3= D1.copy()
D3.add_edge('Resident','Occupation')
nx.draw(D3, nx.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(D3, prog='dot'), with_labels=True)
```



# In [21]:

```
P3 = ConstraintBasedEstimator.model_to_pdag(D3)
nx.draw(P3, nx.nx_pydot.graphviz_layout(P3, prog='dot'), with_labels=True)
```



5e) The loglikelihood score doesn't seem to be availabe in pgmpy. Here I used another method-- BicScore instead (Bayesian information criterion, which is a modified version of the likelihood score but with a penalty added to stop overfitting). D2 and D3 share the same score-- this is expected because the score is dependent on the underlying PDags and D2 and D3 have the same dags

In [22]:		
BicScore(data).score(D1), BicScore(data).score(D2),BicScore(data).score(D3)		
Out[22]:		
(-2420.007975311849, -2425.3464677738216, -2425.3464677738216)		
In [ ]:		
III [ ].		
6a)		
Sul,		
<pre>In [ ]:</pre>		

#### In [23]:

```
def pyro model():
    A_alias = ['young','adult','old']
    S alias = ['M', 'F']
    E alias = ['high','uni']
    0_alias = ['emp', 'self']
    R alias = ['small','big']
    T alias = ['car', 'train', 'other']
    age probs = torch.tensor([0.48, 0.36, 0.16])
    sex probs = torch.tensor([0.45, 0.55])
    occupation probs = torch.tensor([
            [0.98, 0.97],
            [0.02, 0.03]
    ])
    education probs = torch.tensor([
            [[0.64, 0.36], [0.84, 0.16], [0.16, 0.84]],
            [[0.72, 0.28], [0.89, 0.11], [0.81, 0.19]]])
    resident probs = torch.tensor([
            [0.72, 0.94],
            [0.28, 0.06]])
    transport probs = torch.tensor([[[0.54, 0.38, 0.07], [0.71, 0.15, 0.14]],
                     [[0.73, 0.02, 0.25], [0.69, 0.18, 0.18]]])
    age = pyro.sample("Age", pyro.distributions.Categorical(probs=age probs)) #y
oung, adult, old
    sex = pyro.sample("Sex", pyro.distributions.Categorical(probs=sex probs)) #
male, female
    education = pyro.sample("Education", pyro.distributions.Categorical(probs=ed
ucation probs[sex][age]))
    occupation = pyro.sample("Occupation", pyro.distributions.Categorical(occup
ation probs[education]))
     # big ,small
    resident = pyro.sample("Resident", pyro.distributions.Categorical(resident
probs[education]))
    transport = pyro.sample("Transport", pyro.distributions.Categorical(transpor
t probs[occupation][resident]))
    return{'age': age,
           'sex': sex,
           'education': education,
           'occupation': occupation,
           'resident': resident,
           'transport': transport
          }
```

#### In [24]:

```
pyro_model()

Out[24]:

{'age': tensor(0),
   'sex': tensor(0),
   'education': tensor(1),
   'occupation': tensor(0),
   'resident': tensor(0),
   'transport': tensor(0)}
```

6b) You observe a person with a university degree. What is your prediction of this person's means of travel? so we know eductions="uni"

# In [25]:

```
conditioned_model_uni = pyro.condition(pyro_model, data={"Education": torch.tens
or(1), })
```

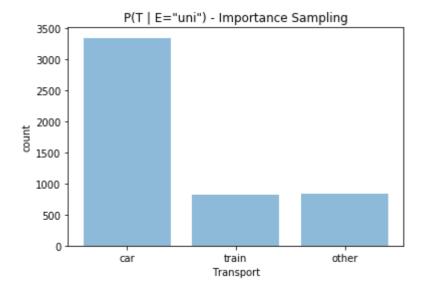
### In [26]:

```
t_posterior = pyro.infer.Importance(conditioned_model_uni, num_samples=5000).run
()
t_marginal = pyro.infer.EmpiricalMarginal(t_posterior, "Transport")
t_samples = [t_marginal().item() for _ in range(5000)]
t_unique, t_counts = np.unique(t_samples, return_counts=True)

plt.bar(t_unique, t_counts, align='center', alpha=0.5)
plt.xticks(t_unique, ['car', 'train', 'other'])
plt.ylabel('count')
plt.xlabel('Transport')
plt.xlabel('Transport')
plt.title('P(T | E="uni") - Importance Sampling')
```

#### Out[261:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'P(T | E="uni") - Importance Sampling')



6c) You observe a self-employed person who lives in a big city. What is your prediction of this person's age? Provide either a MAP estimate or a histogram of the marginal on the variable "A".

### In [27]:

```
conditioned_model_emp_resi = pyro.condition(pyro_model,
    data={"Resident": torch.tensor(1), "Occupation": torch.tensor(0) })
```

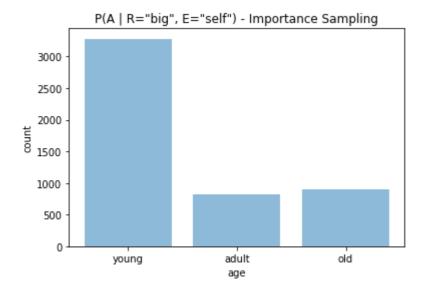
### In [28]:

```
a_posterior = pyro.infer.Importance(conditioned_model_emp_resi, num_samples=5000
).run()
a_marginal = pyro.infer.EmpiricalMarginal(a_posterior, "Age")
a_samples = [t_marginal().item() for _ in range(5000)]
a_unique, a_counts = np.unique(a_samples, return_counts=True)

plt.bar(a_unique, a_counts, align='center', alpha=0.5)
plt.xticks(a_unique, ['young','adult','old'])
plt.ylabel('count')
plt.xlabel('age')
plt.title('P(A | R="big", E="self") - Importance Sampling')
```

#### Out[28]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'P(A | R="big", E="self") - Importance Sampling')



### In [29]:

```
c = ConstraintBasedEstimator(data)
pdag = c.skeleton_to_pdag(*c.estimate_skeleton())
pdag.edges() # edges: A->C, B->C, A--D (not directed)
```

### Out[29]:

```
OutEdgeView([('Age', 'Education'), ('Age', 'Sex'), ('Resident', 'Tra
nsport'), ('Education', 'Sex'), ('Sex', 'Age'), ('Sex', 'Educatio
n')])
```

# In [ ]: