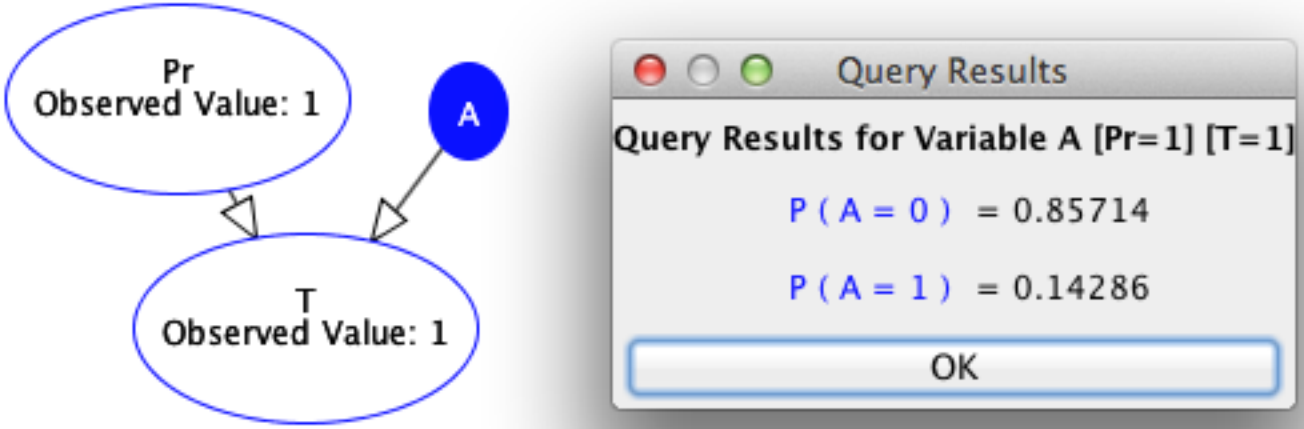
$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A,B)}{P(B)} \tag{1}$$

Thus

$$P(A,B) = P(A|B)\ P(B) \tag{2}$$

Let $V = \{A, B, C, D\}$ be a set of random variables each defined over a set of possible values $\{0, 1\}$
Assume we want to find the marginal probability for $A = 1$
To compute $P(A = 1)$, we need to sum different probabilities of the hidden variables $V - A = \{B, C, D\}$. Thus

$$P(A=1) = \sum_{V-A} P(A=1, \{V-A\}) = \sum_{\{B,C,D\} \in \{0,1\}} P(A=1, B, C, D) \tag{3}$$


Pr
Observed Value: 1
A
T
Observed Value: 1
Query Results
Query Results for Variable A [Pr=1] [T=1]
P (A = 0) = 0.85714
P (A = 1) = 0.14286
OK