First, distribution of components

	CM1	JM1		KC1		MC1		PC1		PC3		PC4	
true false total	48 457 505	2102 8776 10878	3	325 1782 2107		470 23056 23526	i i	76 1031 1107		160 1403 1563		178 1280 1458	
dense components													
	CM1	JM1		KC1		MC1		PC1		PC3		PC4	
true false total	48 208 256	1839 6888 8727		302 1308 1610		206 15360 15566) ;	69 1007 1076		137 534 671		178 235 413	
sparse components													
	CM1	JM1		KC1		MC1		PC1		PC3		PC4	
true false total	0 249 249	263 1888 2151		23 472 495		264 7696 7960		7 24 31		23 869 892		0 1045 1045	
test set sizes (approximately)													
all dense	CM1 50 25		JM1 1087 872		KC1 210 161		MC1 2352 1556		PC1 110 107		PC3 156 67		PC4 145 41

From confusion matrix...

- *a* is the number of correct predictions that an instance is negative,
- b is the number of incorrect predictions that an instance is positive,
- c is the number of incorrect of predictions that an instance negative, and
- *d* is the number of **correct** predictions that an instance is **positive**.

		Predicted		
		Pred Negative a C	Positive	
Artes	Negative	a	b	
Actual	Positive	с	d	

The problem is that we must say correct or incorrect (correct that it's positive, or incorrect that it's positive, etc.)

For instance...

- SF = number of "false" modules in sparse components
- ST = number of "true" modules in sparse components

TD = testing on dense components

As an example, use MC1 (2352 approx. test set size training & testing on all components)

if a=SF and b=ST then TD correctly makes 7696 predictions for "false" and incorrectly makes 264 predictions about "false" in addition

if a=SF and c=ST then TD correctly makes 7696 predictions for "false" and incorrectly makes 264 predictions about "true" in addition

if a=SF and d=ST then TD correctly makes 7696 predictions for "false" and correctly makes 264 predictions about "true" in addition

if b=SF and d=ST then TD incorrectly makes 7696 predictions for "false" and correctly makes 264 predictions about "true" in addition...

In essence, doing this is not at all accurate.

		PD -										
#key,	ties,	win,	loss,	win-loss								
TrDTeD,	2,	1,	Ο,	1,	0.0,	34.0,	73.2,	92.7,100.0,[+++++]
TrATeA,	2,	1,	Ο,	1,	0.0,	31.5,	71.4,	93.9,100.0,[++++]
TrATeD,	2,	1,	Ο,	1,	0.0,	27.0,	66.7,	95.7,100.0,[-	+++]
TrDTeA,	Ο,	Ο,	З,	-3,	0.0,	19.4,	64.7,	90.5,100.0,[+++++]
		PF -										
#key,	ties,	win,	loss,	win-loss								
TrDTeD,	2,	1,	Ο,	1,	0.0,	7.3,	26.7,	65.9,100.0,[+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++]
TrATeA,	2,	1,	Ο,	1,	0.0,	6.1,	26.7,	68.4,100.0,[l .	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++]
TrATeD,	2,	1,	Ο,	1,	0.0,	4.6,	33.3,	74.8,100.0,[1	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++]
TrDTeA,	Ο,	Ο,	З,	-3,	0.0,	0.0,	14.0,	52.6,100.0,[I		+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++]



Normalized Data Set Sizes - All Vs. Dense Components