

Fig. 7. The performance comparison (i.e., *Recall*) of iFit with the baseline approaches on the whole set of subject systems; the  $CSN_{WDs}$  are built using the OWM weighting mechanism. “@ $k\%$ ” signifies the corresponding results are obtained on the system when we investigate  $k\%$  ranked classes. Interested readers can enlarge the corresponding figures for details.

## APPENDIX C

### RESULTS OBTAINED ON THE WHOLE SET OF SUBJECT SYSTEMS

Figures 7 to 9 show the results of the nine approaches (i.e., iFit and the eight baseline approaches) obtained on the whole set of subject systems. For example, in Figure 7(a), we present the  $Recall@k\%$  results of the nine approaches obtained on Ant when the weighting mechanism is OWM. We use “@ $k\%$ ” to signify that the corresponding results are obtained on the system when we investigate the top- $k\%$  ranked classes. Note that there are six subject systems, fifteen different  $k\%$  settings (i.e., 1% to 15%), and three weighting mechanisms. Thus, iFit is actually evaluated on 270 (i.e.,  $6 \times 15 \times 3$ ) different cases; the nine approaches will get their own 270 *Recall* results. In the experiments, we find that iFit performs no worse than other approaches in more than 81.48% (220/270) of the cases, with only 50 exceptions, where iFit is a little inferior to other approaches.

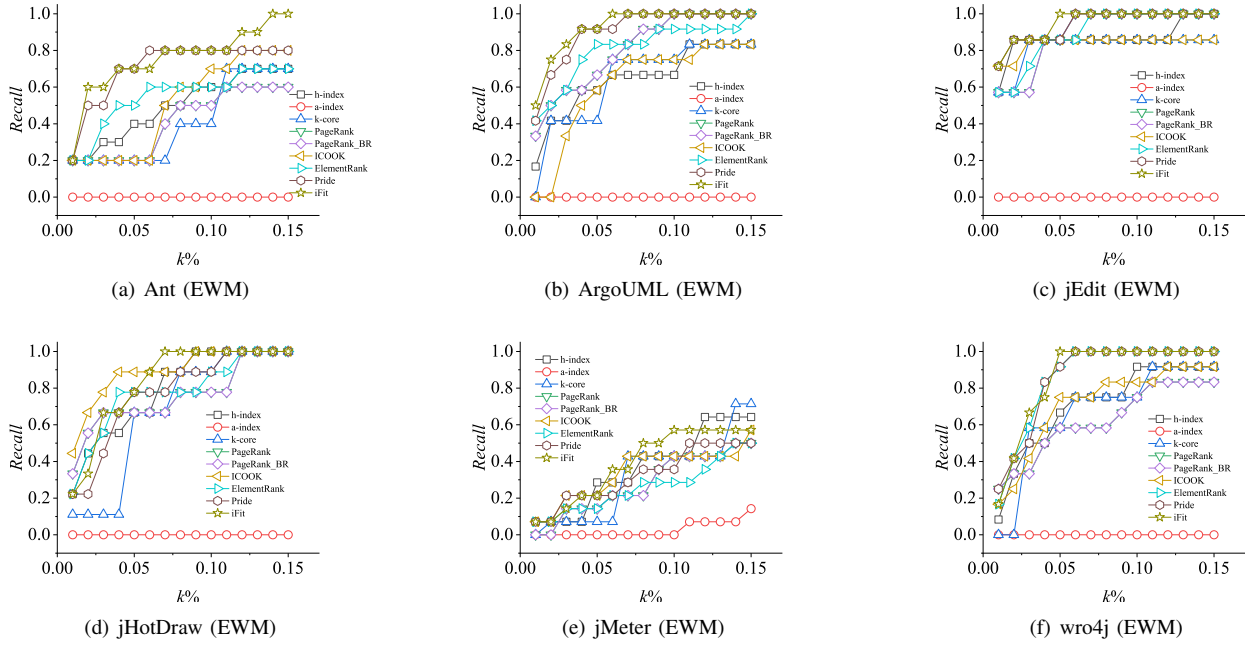


Fig. 8. The performance comparison (i.e., *Recall*) of iFit with the baseline approaches on the whole set of subject systems; the CSN<sub>WDS</sub> are built using the EWM weighting mechanism. “@*k%*” signifies the corresponding results are obtained on the system when we investigate *k%* ranked classes. Interested readers can enlarge the corresponding figures for details.

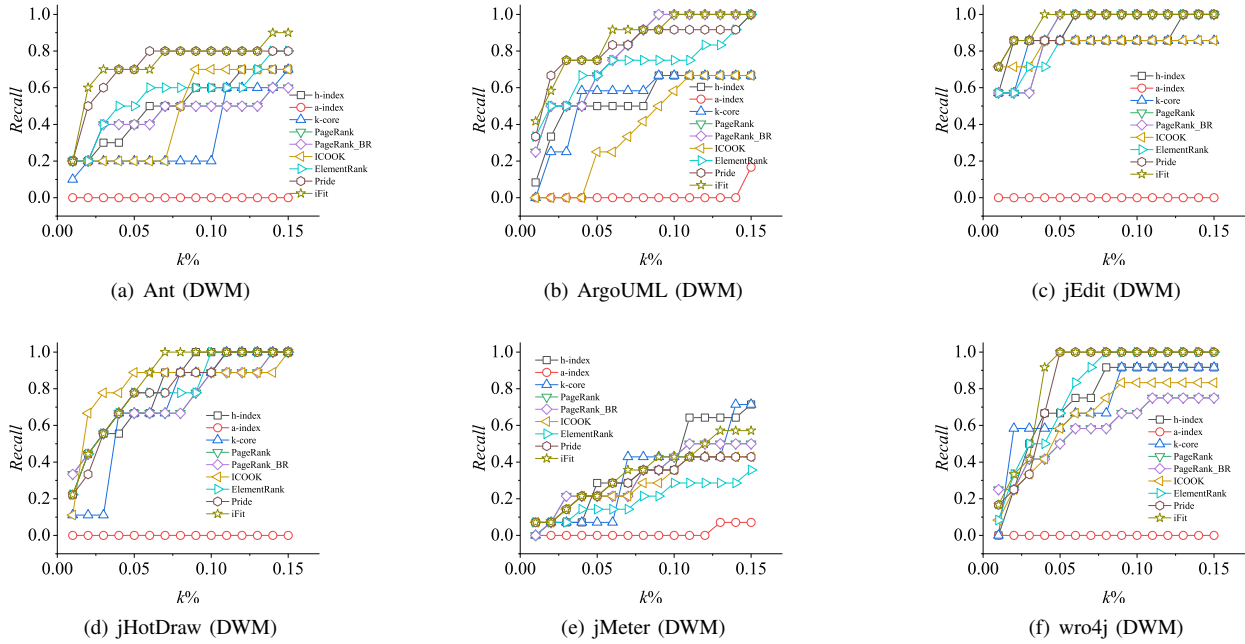


Fig. 9. The performance comparison (i.e., *Recall*) of iFit with the baseline approaches on the whole set of subject systems; the CSN<sub>WDS</sub> are built using the DWM weighting mechanism. “@*k%*” signifies the corresponding results are obtained on the system when we investigate *k%* ranked classes. Interested readers can enlarge the corresponding figures for details.