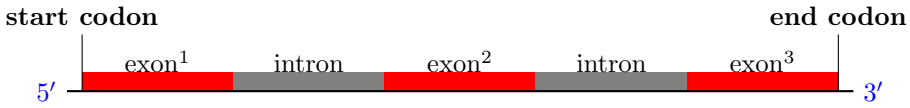
DNA can be displayed as sequences defined by 4 nucleotides:

Purines	**Pyrimidines**
A—Adenosine	T—Thymine
C—Cytosine	G—Guanine

An **exon** is a stretch of DNA retained in mature mRNA on hat ribsome that translates into protein.

An **intron** is defined as intervening region between two exons.



A **codon** consists of a sequence of three nucleotides.

ATG

Sensitivity S_n is the measurement of % of False Negatives (FN)

$S_n = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$

Specificity S_p is the measurement of % of False Positives (FP)

$S_p = \frac{TN}{TN+FP}$

Precision is the measurement of % of positives

A **ROC** plot (Receiver Operating Condition) is a plot of a classifier's behaviour over the range of the classifier's variable parameters.