1. Record Nr.   UNINA9910143626803321

   Titolo   Inductive Logic Programming : 11th International Conference, ILP 2001, Strasbourg, France, September 9-11, 2001. Proceedings / / edited by Celine Rouveirol, Michele Sebag

   Pubbl/distr/stampa   Berlin, Heidelberg : , : Springer Berlin Heidelberg : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2001

   ISBN   3-540-44797-0

   Edizione   [1st ed. 2001.]

   Descrizione fisica   1 online resource (IX, 259 p.)

   Collana   Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence, , 2945-9141 ; ; 2157

   Disciplina   005.1/15

   Soggetti   Computer systems
                        Software engineering
                        Artificial intelligence
                        Computer programming
                        Machine theory
                        Algorithms
                        Computer System Implementation
                        Software Engineering
                        Artificial Intelligence
                        Programming Techniques
                        Formal Languages and Automata Theory

   Lingua di pubblicazione   Inglese

   Formato   Materiale a stampa

   Livello bibliografico   Monografia

   Note generali   Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph

   Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index.

   Nota di contenuto   A Refinement Operator for Theories -- Learning Logic Programs with Neural Networks -- A Genetic Algorithm for Propositionalization -- Classifying Uncovered Examples by Rule Stretching -- Relational Learning Using Constrained Confidence-Rated Boosting -- Induction, Abduction, and Consequence-Finding -- From Shell Logs to Shell Scripts -- An Automated ILP Server in the Field of Bioinformatics -- Adaptive Bayesian Logic Programs -- Towards Combining Inductive Logic Programming with Bayesian Networks -- Demand-Driven Construction of Structural Features in ILP -- Transformation-Based Learning Using Multirelational Aggregation -- Discovering Associations between Spatial Objects: An ILP Application -- ?-Subsumption in a

Constraint Satisfaction Perspective -- Learning to Parse from a Treebank: Combining TBL and ILP -- Induction of Stable Models -- Application of Pruning Techniques for Propositional Learning to Progol -- Application of ILP to Cardiac Arrhythmia Characterization for Chronicle Recognition -- Efficient Cross-Validation in ILP -- Modelling Semi-structured Documents with Hedges for Deduction and Induction -- Learning Functions from Imperfect Positive Data.

Sommario/riassunto	The 11th international conference on Inductive Logic Programming, ILP2001, was held in Strasbourg, France, September 9-11, 2001. ILP2001 was co-located withthe3rdinternationalworkshoponLogic, Learning,andLanguage(LLL2001), and nearly co-located with the joint 12th European Conference on Machine Learning (ECML2001) and 5th European conference on Principles and Practice of Knowledge Discovery in Databases (PKDD2001). Continuing a series of international conferences devoted to Inductive Logic Programming and Relational Learning, ILP2001 is the central annual event for researchersinterestedinlearningstructuredknowledgefromstructuredexa mples and background knowledge. One recent one major challenge for ILP has been to contribute to the ex- nentialemergenceofDataMining, andtoaddressthehandlingofmulti-relational databases. On the one hand, ILP has developed a body of theoretical results and algorithmicstrategiesforexploringrelationaldata, essentiallybutnotexclusively from a supervised learning viewpoint. These results are directly relevant to an e'cient exploration of multi-relational databases. Ontheotherhand, DataMiningmightrequirespeci'crelationalstrategiesto be developed, especially with regard to the scalability issue. The near-colocation of ILP2001 with ECML2001-PKDD2001 was an incentive to increase cro-fertilization between the ILP relational savoir-faire and the new problems and learning goals addressed and to be addressed in Data Mining. Thirty-seven papers were submitted to ILP, among which twenty-one were selected and appear in these proceedings. Several - non-disjoint - trends can be observed, along an admittedly subjective clustering. On the theoretical side, a new mode of inference is proposed by K. Inoue, analog to the open-ended mode of Bayesian reasoning (where the frontier - tween induction and abduction wanes). New learning re'nement operators are proposed by L. Badea, while R. Otero investigates negation-handling settings.