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Using the INEX Environment as a Test Bed for Various User Models for XML Retrieval -- The University of Kaiserslautern at INEX 2005 -- Parameter Estimation for a Simple Hierarchical Generative Model for XML Retrieval -- Probabilistic Retrieval, Component Fusion and Blind Feedback for XML Retrieval -- GPX – Gardens Point XML IR at INEX 2005 -- Implementation of a High-Speed and High-Precision XML Information Retrieval System on Relational Databases -- The Dynamic Retrieval of XML Elements -- TopX and XXL at INEX 2005 -- When a Few Highly Relevant Answers Are Enough -- RMIT University at INEX 2005: Ad Hoc Track -- SIRIUS: A Lightweight XML Indexing and Approximate Search System at INEX 2005 -- Machine Learning Ranking and INEX'05 -- Relevance Feedback for Structural Query Expansion -- NLPX at INEX 2005 -- From Natural Language to NEXI, an Interface for INEX 2005 Queries -- Processing Heterogeneous Collections in XML Information Retrieval -- The Interactive Track at INEX 2005 -- What Do Users Think of an XML Element Retrieval System? -- Users Interaction with the Hierarchically Structured Presentation in XML Document Retrieval -- XML Documents Clusteringby Structures -- A Flexible Structured-Based Representation for XML Document Mining -- Sequential Pattern Mining for Structure-Based XML Document Classification -- Transforming XML Trees for Efficient Classification and Clustering -- Clustering XML Documents Using Self-organizing Maps for Structures -- INEX 2005 Multimedia Track -- Integrating Text Retrieval and Image Retrieval in XML Document Searching -- Combining Image and Structured Text Retrieval -- Multimedia Strategies for B 3-SDR, Based on Principal Component Analysis.

Sommario/riassunto	Content-oriented XML retrieval has been receiving increasing interest due to the widespread use of eXtensible Markup Language (XML), which is becoming a standard document format on the Web, in digital libraries,and publishing. By exploiting the enriched source of syntactic and semantic information that XML markup provides, XML information retrieval (IR) systems aim to implement a more focused retrieval strategy and return document components, so-called XML elements – instead of complete documents – in response to a user query. This focused retrieval approach is of particular bene?t for collections containing long documents or documents covering a wide variety of topics (e.g., books, user manuals, legal documents, etc.), where users' e?ort to locate relevant content can be reduced by directing them to the most relevant parts of the documents. Implementing this, more focused, retrieval paradigm means that an XML IR system needs not only to ?nd relevant information in the XML documents, but it also has to determine the appropriate level of granularity to be returned to the user. In addition, the relevance of a retrieved component may be dependent on meeting both content and structural query conditions.