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Soggetti	Data structures (Computer science) Information storage and retrieval Application software Database management Data Structures and Information Theory Information Storage and Retrieval Information Systems Applications (incl. Internet) Database Management
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Nota di contenuto	Overview of INEX 2005 -- INEX 2005 Evaluation Measures -- EPRUM Metrics and INEX 2005 -- HiXEval: Highlighting XML Retrieval Evaluation -- The Interpretation of CAS -- TIJAH Scratches INEX 2005: Vague Element Selection, Image Search, Overlap, and Relevance Feedback -- XFIRM at INEX 2005: Ad-Hoc and Relevance Feedback Tracks -- The Effect of Structured Queries and Selective Indexing on XML Retrieval -- Searching XML Documents -- Preliminary Work -- Query Evaluation with Structural Indices -- B 3-SDR and Effective Use of Structural Hints -- Field-Weighted XML Retrieval Based on BM25 -- XML Retrieval Based on Direct Contribution of Query Components -- 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
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 Combining Image and Structured Text Retrieval -- Multimedia
 Strategies for B3-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 benefit for collections containing long documents or documents covering a wide variety of topics (e.g., books, user manuals, legal documents, etc.), where users' effort 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 find 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.