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Sommario/riassunto	The4thInternationalWorkshoponKnowledgeDiscoveryinInductiveDatabas

es (KDID 2005) was held in Porto, Portugal, on October 3, 2005 in conjunction with the 16th European Conference on Machine Learning and the 9th European Conference on Principles and Practice of Knowledge Discovery in Databases. Ever since the start of the field of data mining, it has been realized that the integration of the database technology into knowledge discovery processes was a crucial issue. This vision has been formalized into the inductive database perspective introduced by T. Imielinski and H. Mannila (CACM 1996, 39(11)). The main idea is to consider knowledge discovery as an extended querying process for which relevant query languages are to be specified. Therefore, inductive databases might contain not only the usual data but also inductive generalizations (e. g. , patterns, models) holding within the data. Despite many recent developments, there is still a pressing need to understand the central issues in inductive databases. Constraint-based mining has been identified as a core technology for inductive querying, and promising results have been obtained for rather simple types of patterns (e. g. , itemsets, sequential patterns). However, constraint-based mining of models remains a quite open issue. Also, coupling schemes between the available database technology and inductive querying proposals are not yet well understood. Finally, the definition of a general purpose inductive query language is still an on-going quest.

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