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The International Conference on Case-Based Reasoning (ICCBR) is an eminent international meeting (http://www.iccbr.org/iccbr) that has been held at various international conferences highlighting the use of Case-Based Reasoning (CBR). The conference took place on the campus of DePaul University in Chicago, Illinois, in 2005. Previous ICCBR conferences were held in Toronto, Canada (2001), Seon, Germany (1999), and Sesimbra, Portugal (1997).

Day 1 of ICCBR 2005 was devoted to presentations on CBR in fielded applications, CBR in the health sciences, CBR in simulation environments, and CBR in education. The presentations comprised presentations and invited talks from the following: College Cork, Craig Knoblock, University of Michigan, and University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

The presentations and posters covered a wide range of topics including adaptation, applications, case-based reasoning, knowledge representation, knowledge acquisition, multi-agent systems, bioinformatics, and text mining.

This volume comprises papers from 45 papers were chosen after a rigorous review process. The Program Committee selected 26 papers for poster presentation. The papers were selected based on one of three categories and criteria: 1. Empirical/qualitative/cal/methodological research (quality; and clarity). 2. Applied research or innovative commercial applications (quality; and clarity). 3. Deployed applications with significant societal, managerial or economic significance (quality; and user acceptance).

Many people participated in the conference. DePaul University, served as the host. We would like to thank Stefania Edelkamp as Workshop Coordinator and Bill Cheetham, GE Research, for his contribution to the Program Committee and the ad-

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Evaluation and Monitoring of the Air-Sea Interaction Using a CBR-Agents Approach

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Abstract. This paper presents a model constructed for the evaluation of the interaction of the atmosphere and the ocean. The work here presented focuses in the development of an agent based architecture that has been constructed for the evaluation of the interaction, between the atmosphere and the ocean waters, of several parameters. Such evaluation needs to be made continuously in a dynamic environment and therefore requires the use of autonomous models that evolve with the time. The proposed architecture incorporates CBR-agents whose aim is to monitor the evolution of the interaction of parameters and facilitate the creation of an explanation model. The system has been tested and this paper presents the results obtained.

1 Introduction

The agent paradigm is gaining relevance in the development of applications for flexible and dynamic environments, such as the web, personalized user interfaces, oceanography, control systems or robotic environments. Agents are often characterized by their capabilities such as autonomy, reactivity, pro-activeness, social ability, reasoning, learning, and mobility, among others. These capabilities can be modelled in different ways and with different tools [26], one of the possibilities is the use of CBR systems. This paper presents a CBR-agent based architecture that is the core of a distributed system developed for the analysis and evaluation of the interaction between ocean water masses and the atmosphere. The aim of this paper is to present a successful architecture that allows the construction of dynamic systems capable of growing in dimension and of adapting their knowledge to environmental changes. In this work we are mainly interested in the modelling of deliberative agents with CBR systems, as they can be used for implementing adaptive systems. Agents must be able to respond to events, which occur within their environment, take the initiative according to their goals, interact with other agents (even human), and to use past experiences to achieve current goals. Several architectures have been proposed for building deliberative agents, most of them based on the BDI model [21]. In this

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A Comparative Analysis of Metrics for Community-Based Search

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Abstract. Collaborative Web search is a new paradigm to adaptive Web search that is fu... similar past search sessions are re... Previously, we have demonstrated... offer communities of like-minded... comes to result relevance. In this p... of query similarity that drives the... sessions. In the past we have prop... of query similarity, based on the... we examine and compare a collec... different types of knowledge (qu... behaviour) as the basis for simila...

1 Introduction

None of the major Web search engines in a meaningful way, when responding to searches can be usefully informed by searches that originate from a search engine that relate to motoring topics and searches looking to select results that are car... from the employees of a software company relate to application servers instead of... to make here. First, Web queries are... many queries originate from ad-hoc... the visitors to a motoring Web site o...

When we examined the behaviour of visitors to a community-based search scenario we looked at the types of queries submitted and the number of pages that are selected for these queries. This motivates our case-based approach to search results of a base-level search...

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