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Passage	Predicted Complex Terms	CLEF 2023 Decided Complex Terms	Accurately predicted complex term	All Predicted Definitions
However, in information-centric networking (ICN) the end-to-end encryption makes the content caching ineffective since encrypted content stored in a cache is useless for any consumer except those who know the encryption key.	End-to-end encryption, Content caching, Encryption key, Ineffective, Consumer	content caching	1 with 0.8504 cosine similarity to ground-truth definition	End-to-end encryption: A security measure that ensures only the sender and intended recipient can access the content of a communication, by encrypting it at the source and decrypting it only at the destination. Content caching: A technique used to store frequently accessed content in a network closer to the user, reducing the time it takes to load and improving performance. Encryption key: A unique sequence of bits used to encrypt and decrypt data, ensuring that only authorized parties can access the content. Ineffective: (adjective) Lacking the desired or intended effect, often due to inadequate planning, resources, or execution. Consumer: (noun) An individual or organization that purchases or uses goods or services, often for personal or business purposes.']
Concatenated Greenberger,ÄìHor ne,ÄìZeilinger (C-GHZ) state is a kind of logic qubit which is robust in	Concatenated, Greenberger, Horne, Zeilinger, logic qubit	logic qubit	1 with 0.8247 cosine similarity to ground-truth definition	Concatenated: A concatenated sequence of quantum states is a sequence of states that are combined by taking their tensor product,

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noisy environment.				Greenberger: Greenberger is a quantum state that is used as a resource for quantum teleportation, a process that allows for the transfer of a quantum state from one location to another without physical transport of the state., Horne: Horne is a quantum state that is used in quantum teleportation, similar to Greenberger. Zeilinger: Zeilinger is a quantum state that is used in quantum teleportation, similar to Greenberger and Horne Logic qubit: A logic qubit is a type of qubit that can exist in a superposition of both 0 and 1 at the same time, allowing for the representation of both classical logical values (0 or 1) in a quantum system.
Quantum circuits for arithmetic functions over Galois fields such as squaring are required to implement quantum cryptanalysis algorithms.	Quantum circuits, Galois fields, Squaring, Cryptanalysis, Algorithms	quantum cryptanalysis	0	Quantum circuits: A set of quantum gates that are connected in a specific sequence to perform a quantum computation. Galois fields: A mathematical structure used in cryptography to construct cryptographic primitives, such as finite fields and their algebraic operations. Squaring: A mathematical operation that takes an element of a finite field and returns the element itself raised to the power of', " Cryptanalysis: The study of

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				methods for breaking or weakening cryptographic algorithms, including attacks on the security of cryptographic systems. Algorithms: A set of instructions used to solve a particular problem or perform a specific task, often in a computer system or program
Treating search engines as editorial products with intrinsic biases can help understand the structure of information flows in new media.	Intrinsic biases, Information flows, New media, Editorial products, Structures	intrinsic	0	Intrinsic biases: Unconscious or unintentional biases that are inherent in the design of a system, algorithm, or process, which can influence the results or outcomes. Information flows: The movement of data, information, or knowledge between different entities, systems, or individuals, often through various channels or pathways. New media: Digital or online platforms, tools, or technologies that enable new forms of communication, interaction, or expression, such as social media, blogs, or podcasts. Editorial products: Content created or curated by editors, such as articles, videos, or podcasts, that are intended to inform, educate, or entertain a specific audience. Structures: The underlying organizational or architectural frameworks that shape the way information is collected,

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some organisations ,Äúpentest,Äù their employees, testing their resilience and ability to detect and repel Human-targeted attacks, Repel, Detect cosine similarity organization or system to withstand or recover quickly from disruptions, attacks, or failures. Pentest: A simulated cyber				_
and identify vulnerabilities. Human-targeted attacks: Cyb attacks that target individuals such as phishing, social engineering, or spear phishing to gain unauthorized access to their personal information or systems. Repel: To prevent or defend against a cyber attack or intrusion, often through the u of security measures such as firewalls, intrusion detection systems, or antivirus software. Detect: To identify or discover a cyber attack or intrusion, often through the use of security measures such as intrusion detection systems, or activities of security measures such as intrusion detection systems, log analysis, or security information and event	some organisations ,Äúpentest,Äù their employees, testing their resilience and ability to detect and repel human-targeted	Human-targeted attacks,	resilience	Resilience: The ability of an organization or system to withstand or recover quickly from disruptions, attacks, or failures. Pentest: A simulated cyber attack against a computer system, network, or web application to test its defenses and identify vulnerabilities. Human-targeted attacks: Cyber attacks that target individuals, such as phishing, social engineering, or spear phishing, to gain unauthorized access to their personal information or systems. Repel: To prevent or defend against a cyber attack or intrusion, often through the use of security measures such as firewalls, intrusion detection systems, or antivirus software. Detect: To identify or discover a cyber attack or intrusion, often through the use of security measures such as intrusion detection systems, log analysis, or security