Untitled

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General metrics

5,639	818	46	3 min 16 sec	6 min 17 sec
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

Score

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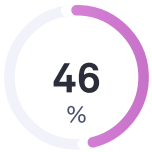
Writing Issues

27	7	20
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

Plagiarism



13 sources

46% of your text matches 13 sources on the web or in archives of academic publications

Writing Issues

11	**Clarity**	
7	Passive voice misuse	
2	Unclear sentences	
1	Hard-to-read text	
1	Wordy sentences	
9	**Correctness**	
2	Mixed dialects of english	
2	Punctuation in compound/complex sentences	
1	Incorrect verb forms	
1	Misspelled words	
1	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	
1	Confused words	
1	Conjunction use	
6	**Engagement**	
6	Word choice	
1	**Delivery**	
1	Potentially sensitive language	

Unique Words

Measures vocabulary diversity by calculating the percentage of words used only once in your document

38%

unique words

Rare Words

Measures depth of vocabulary by identifying words that are not among the 5,000 most common English words.

33%

rare words

Word Length

Measures average word length

5.6

characters per word

Sentence Length

Measures average sentence length

17.8

words per sentence

Untitled

From Bulbapedia, the community-driven Pokémon encyclopedia.

The term "Cybersecurity" had previously been used to describe only those aspects of cybersecurity that are integrated with the traditional definition of cybersecurity, such as cyber espionage,[7] cyber diplomacy,[8] and cyber defence.[9] In cybersecurity, the term "Cybersecurity" has become synonymous with cybersecurity research, development, and overall consumer trust.[7] This perception has pushed up the price of cybersecurity research and cybersecurity products, harming those who are not able to afford the increased travel and other expenses associated with traveling to internationally renowned conferences and receiving highly scientifically based information sessions.[7]

Many companies have taken notice of the growing amount of scientific research being done by the United States National Security Agency (NSA) and United States Department of Defence (DoD) regarding cyber security, and are using that data to generate a predictive AI that can be used for threat detection and more effective response by the business and government sectors.[3] The United States Department of Defence (DoD) uses AI to help analyze data from the 500,000 scans of the Internet per day generated by its automated weapons detection automated systems. The Pentagon plans to utilize the predictive intelligence generated by the weapons AI to assist with weapon selection and fire control during future operations.[3]

The United States Department of Defence (DoD) uses AI to help analyze data from the 500,000 scans of the Internet per day generated by its automated weapons detection automated systems. The Pentagon plans to utilize the predictive intelligence generated[10] by the weapons AI to assist with weapon selection and fire control during future operations. Germany's highest administrative court has ruled that data from the biometric scans of German citizens may be used by the German government for targeted biometric monitoring of its citizens suspected of being in contact with the Islamic State (IS) and other terrorist organizations.[11][ ] The government of Germany plans to utilize the collected data for EU member states' national security assessments. [ ]

Germany's highest administrative court has ruled that data from the biometric scans of German citizens may be used by the German government for targeted biometric monitoring of its citizens suspected of being in contact with the Islamic State (IS) and other terrorist organizations.[12][ ] The government of Germany plans to utilize the collected data for EU member states' national security assessments.[ ]. The Czech Ministry of Foreign Affairs has established
29 a cyber policy based on science and cybersecurity. The main goal of this policy is to attract foreign investment into the Czech nuclear and renewable energy sectors, improve cybersecurity cooperation, and further its engagement with
30 the EU and NATO. CzechInvest is a key stakeholder in scientific diplomacy and cybersecurity. For example, in September 2018, they organized a mission to Canada in September 2018 with a special focus on artificial intelligence. The main goal of this particular mission was a promotional effort on behalf of Prague, attempting to establish it as a future knowledge hub for the industry for interested Canadian firms.[3]

Germany's approach

Cybersecurity is recognized as a governmental task, dividing into three ministries of responsibility: the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Ministry of Defence, and the Federal Foreign Office.[4] These distinctions promoted the creation of various institutions, such as The German National Office for Information Security, The National Cyberdefence Centre, The German National Cyber Security Council, and The Cyber and Information Domain Service.[5] In 2018, a new strategy for artificial intelligence was established by the German government, with the creation of a German-French virtual research and innovation network,[6] holding opportunity for research expansion into cybersecurity.

European Union's approach

The adoption of The Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union – An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace document in 2013 by the European commission[7] pushed forth cybersecurity efforts integrated with scientific diplomacy and artificial intelligence. Efforts are strong, as the EU funds various programs and institutions in the effort to bring science to diplomacy and bring diplomacy to science. Some examples are the cyber security programme Competence Research Innovation (CONCORDIA), which brings together 14 member states,[8] Cybersecurity for Europe (CSE)- which brings together 43 partners involving 20 member states.[9] In addition, The European Network of Cybersecurity Centres and Competence Hub for Innovation and Operations (ECHO) gathers 30 partners with 15 member states[7] and SPARTA gathers 44 partners involving 14 member states.[10] These efforts reflect the overall goals of the EU, to innovate cybersecurity for defense and protection, establish a highly integrated

cyberspace among many nations, and further contribute to the security of artificial intelligence.[11]

Russo-Ukrainian War

With the 2022 invasion of Ukraine, there has been a rise in malicious cyber activity against the United States,[12] Ukraine, and Russia. A prominent and rare documented use of artificial intelligence in conflict is on behalf of Ukraine, using facial recognition software to uncover Russian assailants and identify Ukrainians killed in the ongoing war.[13] Though these governmental figures are not primarily focused on scientific and cyber diplomacy

1.	*The term "Cybersecurity" had previously been used*	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
2.	*are integrated*	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
3.	~~traveling~~ → travelling	Mixed dialects of English	Correctness
4.	*This perception has pushed up the price of cybersecurity research and cybersecurity products, harming those who are not able to afford the increased travel and other expenses associated with traveling to internationally renowned conferences and receiving highly scientifically based information sess...*	Unclear sentences	Clarity
5.	*being done*	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
6.	security,	Punctuation in compound/complex sentences	Correctness
7.	~~, and are~~ → . They are	Hard-to-read text	Clarity
8.	*can be used*	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
9.	~~generated~~ → caused	Word choice	Engagement
10.	~~generated~~ → caused	Word choice	Engagement
11.	*Germany's highest administrative court has ruled that data from the biometric scans of German citizens may be used by the German government for targeted biometric monitoring of its citizens suspected of being in contact with the Islamic State (IS) and other terrorist organizations.*	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
12.	*Germany's highest administrative court has ruled that data from the biometric scans of German citizens*	Passive voice misuse	Clarity

	may be used by the German government for targeted biometric monitoring of its citizens suspected of being in contact with the Islamic State (IS) and other terrorist organizations.		
13.	~~dividing~~ → divided	Incorrect verb forms	Correctness
14.	~~Cyberdefence~~ → Cyber defence	Misspelled words	Correctness
15.	~~with the creation of~~ → creating	Wordy sentences	Clarity
16.	an opportunity	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
17.	~~commission~~ → Commission	Confused words	Correctness
18.	~~Efforts~~ → Steps	Word choice	Engagement
19.	~~strong~~ → vital	Word choice	Engagement
20.	~~effort~~ → attempt	Word choice	Engagement
21.	and [8	Conjunction use	Correctness
22.	, and	Punctuation in compound/complex sentences	Correctness
23.	~~gathers~~ → picks	Word choice	Engagement
24.	~~defense~~ → defence	Mixed dialects of English	Correctness
25.	*These efforts reflect the overall goals of the EU, to innovate cybersecurity for defense and protection, establish a highly integrated cyberspace among many nations, and further contribute to the security of artificial intelligence.*	Unclear sentences	Clarity
26.	*With the 2022 invasion of Ukraine, there has been a rise in malicious*	Potentially sensitive language	Delivery

	cyber activity against the United States,[12] Ukraine, and Russia.; A prominent and rare documented use of artificial intelligence in conflict is on behalf of Ukraine, using facial recognition software to uncover Russian assailan...		
27.	*are not primarily focused*	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
28.	*the United States National Security Agency (NSA) and United*	Edward Snowden | Liberapedia | Fandom https://liberapedia.fandom.com/wiki/Edward_Snowden	Originality
29.	*The main goal of this policy is to*	线性英语语法(2020春季学期） – 超星尔雅-学习通 – 转转答案网 https://www.soekilookie.com/5688.html	Originality
30.	*CzechInvest is a key stakeholder in scientific diplomacy and cybersecurity. For example, in September 2018, they organized a mission to Canada in September 2018 with a special focus on artificial intelligence. The main goal of this particular mission was a promotional effort on behalf of Prague, at...*	Artificial intelligence | Detailed Pedia https://www.detailedpedia.com/wiki-Artificial_intelligence	Originality
31.	*Germany's approach Cybersecurity is recognized as a governmental task, dividing into three ministries of responsibility: the Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Ministry of Defence, and the Federal Foreign Office.*	Artificial intelligence | Detailed Pedia https://www.detailedpedia.com/wiki-Artificial_intelligence	Originality
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33.	*In 2018, a new strategy for artificial intelligence was established by the German government, with the creation of a German-French virtual research and innovation network,*	Artificial intelligence | Detailed Pedia https://www.detailedpedia.com/wiki-Artificial_intelligence	Originality
34.	*holding opportunity for research expansion into cybersecurity. European Union's approach The adoption of The Cybersecurity Strategy of the European Union – An Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace document in 2013 by the European commission*	Artificial intelligence | Detailed Pedia https://www.detailedpedia.com/wiki-Artificial_intelligence	Originality
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36.	*In addition, The European Network of Cybersecurity Centres and Competence Hub for Innovation and Operations (ECHO) gathers 30 partners with 15 member states*	Artificial intelligence | Detailed Pedia https://www.detailedpedia.com/wiki-Artificial_intelligence	Originality
37.	*These efforts reflect the overall goals of the EU, to innovate cybersecurity for defense and protection, establish a highly integrated cyberspace among many nations, and further contribute to the security of artificial intelligence.*	Artificial intelligence | Detailed Pedia https://www.detailedpedia.com/wiki-Artificial_intelligence	Originality
38.	*Russo-Ukrainian War With the 2022 invasion of Ukraine, there has been a rise in malicious cyber activity against the United States,*	Artificial intelligence | Detailed Pedia https://www.detailedpedia.com/wiki-Artificial_intelligence	Originality
39.	*Ukraine, and Russia. A prominent and rare documented use of artificial intelligence in conflict is on behalf of*	Artificial intelligence | Detailed Pedia	Originality

	Ukraine, using facial recognition software to uncover Russian assailants and identify Ukrainians killed in the ongoing war.	https://www.detailedpedia.com/wiki-Artificial_intelligence	
40.	*Though these governmental figures are not primarily focused on scientific and cyber diplomacy*	Artificial intelligence | Detailed Pedia https://www.detailedpedia.com/wiki-Artificial_intelligence	Originality