

- Q – Nothing/not important/ “Other”
- pn – (product name) The name of the product. In instances where the version name might technically include the product name, such as “Ruby 2.6.3,” label “Ruby” as ‘pn’ and “2.6.3” as ‘version.’
- version – The singular version of a product; NOT included in a range. Versions are only defined by version numbers, not updates—version 2.0 update FP3 and version 2.0 update FP4 are the **same version, different update**.
- vr – (version range) Used to denote an undefined (or “to be defined”) range of versions. e.g. “Ruby **2.4 series**: 2.4.3 and earlier” “2.4 series” is the version range because this essentially denotes that “2.4.x” is the undefined range.
- vrs – (version range start) When words like “before,” “prior to,” etc. are used to describe a range of versions, ‘vrs’ tags the beginning of the range. Inclusive.
- vre – (version range end) When words like “before,” “prior to,” etc. are used to describe a range of versions, ‘vre’ tags the end of the range. Is exclusive by default, but can be made inclusive with the word “and” e.g. “3.1 and earlier” = vre = <
- verb [REDACTED] – A verb that denotes the end of describing versions affected or a version range. Only tag verbs after describing versions and not in a dependent clause. **Usually the single action verb that is directly tied to the versions. The main verbs that appear after the main description of versions. If there are no verbs until the start of a new sentence, tag these verbs if they are after the description of the versions.**
- sp – (separator) Used to define punctuation in between versions “2.0(, 2.1” (“:”), “(, “)” “and conjunctions like the word “and.”
- update – Used to delineate an update for a particular version. e.g. “6.1.0.6 CF27,” “CF27” is the update.
- edition [REDACTED] – Used similarly to an update, but tagged as an edition if that is what is listed in the cpe.
- $\leq$  – (range words) Used to denote a range that is less than but not including a particular version. e.g. “before”
- $\geq$  – (range words) Used to denote a range that is greater than but not including a particular version. e.g. “after”

- $\equiv$  – (range words) Used to denote a combined range. e.g. “2.5.0 **and** earlier.” In this case, “and” makes “earlier” (<) inclusive of the 2.5.0
- $\leq$  – (range words) Used to denote a range that is less than and including a particular version. e.g. “6.1.0 **through** 6.1.0.6.” In this case, “through” is “ $\leq$ ”
- adverb [REDACTED] –
  - 1. Used on adverbs that effect the meaning of “range words” such as “earlier,” “before,” “through,” etc. e.g. “possibly before v.2.1”
  - 2. Sometimes used in the same way a verb is used (to end describing versions)
- fixedv [REDACTED] – Most CVE descriptions only mention the versions that have vulnerabilities, however, sometimes it mentions versions that are exceptions to the vulnerability. We may want to assume that the target version and on will not have this bug. In other words, it can be converted into exclusive less than. e.g. “This vulnerability appears to have been fixed in **2.7.6**.” “2.7.6” is the fixedv because it set aside from the other versions mentioned earlier. So, < 2.7.6.
- prefix [REDACTED] – This tag is used on words that will help the model recognize that the following version ranges are going to be fixedv. Typically a phrase like “This vulnerability appears to have been fixed in . . .” or “ . . . fixed in . . .”
- fixedvr [REDACTED] – The same as vr, but for fixed versions
- fixedvrs [REDACTED] – The same as vrs, but for fixed versions
- fixedvre [REDACTED] – The same as vre, but for fixed versions