

1)

The locomotion of legged robots is a complex problem because of the extremely high count of possible movements the robots are capable of.

This is made more challenging due to the lower computational capability of mobile hardware and the requirements of real-time properties.

*This is a great piece of text from the grammar, vocab or style points of view, the area to work on is precision.*

2)

Data Anonymization:

Tabular data in relational databases are commonly anonymized. The anonymization can be performed on the data directly, which results in permanent information loss, or in the query layer, where it is performed on-the-fly by the query engine. The identification of sensitive data is trivial, as databases commonly conform to at least the First Normal Form, which means that the individual columns contain atomic, further indivisible data.

*This is an excellent piece of text with a very good sentence length and structure.*

3)

Numerous fragments of PCTL based on operators F and G with unrestricted step bounds were examined in []. In this article, we discuss the problem of finite-satisfiability for syntactically similar fragments, which however turn out to be incomparable to those considered in [].

*This is a great piece of text, no comments here.*

4)... piece of existing, published text:

Lately, we have been the observers of the dramatic movement of the reached quality in solving some of the principal high-level NLP Tasks [6,33,50]. Some of the new approaches have, in fact, overreached not only the current state-of-the-art by even tens of percent [8,51] but also the measured human performance [33]. The new technologies are based on a distinct set of ideas which has driven the development of their architecture. ELMo [30] builds upon a character-level convolution and a joint optimization of sequential language models (bi-LM), while attention-based transformer architectures, such as GPT [32] or BERT [8], utilize forward, or bi-directional incremental pooling of so-called attention [49] in forward, or bi-directional manner, respectively.

Yet, there is an attribute that intersects this new stream of methods. It is a fact they are pre-trained without a supervisor on a vast amount of data in the form of general language corpus [8,30,32]. Subsequently, they can be fine-tuned on downstream tasks [30], or their internal representations can be even used in a zero-shot manner [32]. Furthermore, the generalization properties of transformers in language modelling [32] has even been underscored by their performance on language-agnostic downstream tasks [31], where some multilingual models are documented to perform well on a zero-shot classification of previously-unseen languages, even on ones that do not share any vocabulary with the fine-tuned language [31].

*I agree with the proof-readers of the publisher – a great text. 😊*

5)

Experimental results indicate that up to 95% of all program loops in real world systems code can be proved terminating by using only local reasoning, independently of the larger context. Additionally, in cases where non-termination is possible due to a programmer error (e.g. omitting a variable update,

or failing to account for some paths through the loop), it has been shown that most can be proved non-terminating by determining a lasso-shaped path through the input program that demonstrates the non-terminating behavior.

*This is another example of a high quality academic text. I have added the “by” before “using” to improve the style by using grammatical parallelism – basically repetition of grammar issues, i.e. “can be proved non-terminating by ...” in this case.*

6)

The use of radioactive sources is connected to production of radioactive waste. One of the goals of nuclear industry is minimalization of radioactive waste. The key question is assessment, whether a concrete piece of waste is radioactive waste or not. When it is, the following question is, whether it is possible to transform that radioactive waste into non-radioactive waste. This assessment is not trivial, because measuring of radioactivity is not easy and exact due to statistical behavior of radioactivity and many other influencing factors.

Free release process is defined in Czech laws due to safety aspects. The basic law is the Act number 263/2016 Collection, named Atomic Act. Characterization of radioactive sources is defined in the decree number 422/2016 Collection on radiation protection and security of a radioactive source. Characterization is radionuclide specific. It means that identification of concrete radionuclides, their amount and distribution are necessary.

*The text is very good from the factual and grammatical point of view, the changes made are purely to improve its stylistic quality, the meaning is kept same.*