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Effectively helping cybersecurity research and procedures are the principles of science objectivity, parsimony, empiricism, ethical neutrality, determinism, and skepticism. Objectivity provides fair research; for example, checking surveillance systems depending on evidence instead of personal beliefs. Parsimony gives basic, effective explanations for cybercrime behavior like associating restricted control to breaching. Empiricism depends on detected data, such as phishing training efficacy using much less click rates. When researching vulnerable issues like data tracking or online behavior, ethical neutrality provides accountability and privacy. Determinism addresses how past events such as improper training may affect behaviors including avoidance of cyber hygiene. Skepticism provides dependability and efficacy by careful review of security software and information. These principles are used together to provide a scientific, legitimate, based on evidence way of handling cybersecurity vulnerabilities.