Trinity Watson

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week 2 journal entry 2


The principles of science empiricism, determinism, parsimony, and objectivity relate to cybersecurity because By using observable information, analyzing connections between variables, trying to identify simple explanations, and keeping an unbiased perspective when assessing security measures and dangers, they offer a framework for studying and managing cyber threats. Now, empiricism refers to the practice of identifying vulnerabilities, evaluating threats, and evaluating the impact of security controls by using quantitative evidence and data analysis as opposed to a hypothesis or to someone's emotions, which could be biased. Moving on, determinism implies that there are observable causes for cyber errors, which enables cybersecurity experts to identify the source of an attack and take appropriate security measures. Next, parsimony is finding the most straightforward answer with the fewest variables, which is frequently the best way to pinpoint the cause of a problem while examining complicated cyber threats. Lastly, personal biases may affect judgment when assessing security risks and making important decisions. Therefore, it's crucial to maintain objectivity in cybersecurity.