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CYSE 201S

Journal Entry 2

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**Relativism:**

Relativism is as how everything is connected and affects each other, in way that both sides views are relevant.

An example is cybersecurity and criminal justice, the two commonly interact for tracking down hackers and decrypting systems and messages, this is commonly a point of contention and debate on the ethical nature of doing such and both sides have relevant points

**Objectivity:**

Objectivity relates to how things are studied and created for the sole purpose of advancing research and not imposing their own sense of morality over it to prove a point

An example would be taking a survey on why people use a vpn, a significant portion of people do use vpns to conduct less than legal activities and cover their tracks more effectively, but that is not something for the scientist to pass judgment on whether that should be allowed or if its moral

**Parsimony:**

Parsimony is the practice of trying to explain in simple terms, making it easier to understand

An example of this would be if someone asked how a computer knows what website to use you could explain it as the computer takes your inputs and shoots it out to your service provider that processes it and returns the correct address to you

This gets more complicated as you more thoroughly explain details, or the answer is more multifaceted with multiple outside influences

**Empirism:**

Empirism is the idea that only empirical data be considered and that the addition of opinions or hunches only dilutes the results true nature

An example of what demographics commit the most cyber attacks, while there can be hunches as to income levels and age groups that are most likely offenders, the data must be independent from any explanation why as that is not the territory of a researcher in hard science

**Ethical Neutrality:**

Ethical Neutrality is the idea that researchers must conduct experiments ethically, keeping in mind things like right to privacy, autonomy, and protecting peoples rights

An example in the current day if we succeed at building an ai capable of human thought and emotion, does the sentience of it mean it gains legal rights?

**Determinism:**

Determinism is a way of seeing things as inevitable, that because something exists certain actions will always arise because of it

An example as it relates to cybersecurity is the idea that encryption was inevitable as people have always had an idea of privacy and wanting to keep prying eyes off certain information in their possession