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Week 2 - Journal Entry 2

Some of the scientific principles that are very important in cybersecurity
include empiricism, determinism, parsimony, and objectivity.
Empiricism is the basis for making decisions based on evidence; security strategies
are informed by actual data, such as from past breaches or attacks. Determinism
implies that specific actions or breaches lead to predictable
outcomes, helping cybersecurity professionals anticipate potential threats and
take proactive measures. Parsimony makes for simple, efficient security systems
that can address essential protections without unnecessary complexity that could
introduce new vulnerabilities. Lastly, objectivity ensures that security practices
are informed by unbiased factual data and not based on personal
bias to allow for sound logical decision-making.
These tenets together will drive the creation of robust and effective cybersecurity
solutions.