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Science Principles and Cybersecurity

According to the natural sciences, there are six elemental principles: Relativism, Determinism, Ethical Neutrality, Skepticism, Objectivity, and Parsimony. These six principles also correlate to the social science of cybersecurity. For example, relativism means everything's connected. In cyber security, this is shown as each aspect of critical infrastructure systems is related. An example of Determinism in cybersecurity would be a hacker cracking the password of an individual's account because the user used the same password for multiple accounts. Ethical neutrality can be represented by many cyber security measures such as access control, encryption, and data protection, ensuring the safety of private firms' consumers. There is a lot of crime in cyberspace, so it is important to implement the principle of objectivity to ensure fair judgment. A way parsimony can be portrayed in cybersecurity is through the NICE framework, which makes it easy to communicate with cybersecurity individuals. Lastly, an example of skepticism would be the usage of the CIA triad to prevent the impact of vulnerabilities in databases.