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<p align="center">Cybercrime</p>

Relativism is one of the principles of science that can relate to cybersecurity because technological advancements can influence many things, for example, behavioral dynamics, financial decisions, policy making, and social processes. In this article, there is a focus on self-control and cybercrime victimization. The self-control aspect goes with relativism because technology can influence behavior and having bad self-control can lead to doing something illegal on the internet. Determinism is also a principle of science that relates to cybersecurity because a previous event or events can influence someone into committing a cybercrime or someone doing something not smart online can cause them to fall victim to a cyber attack. Ethical neutrality is another principle of science that relates to cybersecurity because ethical standards must be followed when conducting research and following ethical standards and laws would help you stay away from cybercrime.

The method of research was a self reported study at a university that focused on the effects of cybercrime victimization using the general theory of crime and the LRAT framework. LRAT stands for lifestyle routine activities theory. The sample included around 300 students. The self-control theory and routine activities theory were two theories that were independent variables in this study. The dependent variable was responding if they had been a victim to any of the cybercrimes listed. The results of the study determined that low self-control went with person-based cybercrime victimization because it could be predicted. These results are consistent with previous studies that are similar. Computer-based cybercrime victimization did not have any correlation with levels of self-control. Risky online behavior and exposure to motivated offenders or lack of guardianship which are a part of the routine activities theory are

not the best way to explain cybercrime victimization. The General Theory of Crime and the Routine Activities Theory are not as effective at explaining cyber crimes as they are at non cyber crimes. What the study could have done better is sample at more than one university and a lot more people.

People can't always help themselves with being the target of a cyber crime because sometimes they are just at the wrong place at the wrong time. A motivated offender will try to do and get what they want without caring for the victim. People can prevent the lack of guardianship and suitable targets by using good cybersecurity practices, using updated software, and if they need to they can use advanced software like virus protections.

References

Ngo, F. (2011) Cybercrime Victimization: An Examination of Individual and Situational Level Factor Digital Commons

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