Ethics is about, among other things, making moral judgments based on reasoning that takes a universal point of view and living according to ethical standards that are universally binding.

Utilitarianism, a popular Consequence-based Ethical Theory. This theory argues that the most desirable outcome that deserves consideration in moral deliberation is the one that takes into account the greatest number of individuals–or the majority– in a given society.

There are a number of criticisms against Utilitarianism. First, that it can lead to bad actions being right (i.e. letting one person die). Secondly, that in going about their day-to-day activities, people do not pause and think about the consequences of each individual action as if that action is unique. Rather, they tend to engage in behaviours on the basis of certain principles or general rules that guide that behavior; so the emphasis on the consequence of individual acts is not realistic.

Rule Utilitarianism, a version of Utilitarianism theory, addresses this second criticism. According to Rule Utilitarianism an act (X), is morally permissible if the consequences of following the general rule (Y), of which act (X) is an instance, would bring about the greatest good for the greatest number.

Theories in which the notion of duty or obligation serve a foundation for morality are called deontological theories. Morality must ultimately be grounded in the concept of duty or obligations that humans have towards one another and can never be grounded in the consequences of human actions. Performing our duties may result in us being unhappy and may not necessarily lead to consequences that are considered desirable. Morality conforms to a standard or objective test, a principle that he calls the Categorical Imperative, which suggests one should:• Act always on that maxim or principle (or rule) which ensures that all individuals will be treated as ends-in-themselves and never merely as a means to an end.• Always act on that maxim or principle (or rule) which can be universally binding, without exception, for all human beings.

Deontological theories have been criticised as inadequate because the Categorical Imperative cannot help us in cases where we have two or more conflicting duties.

* Information security: a “well-informed sense of assurance that the information risks and controls are in balance.”
* Ethics is the study of moral principles that govern behavior • Ethical theories provides frameworks for ethical decision-making
* Information security is the practice of protecting information to ensure the goals of Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability (CIA).
* Information security makes sure that accurate (integrity) information is available to authorized (confidentiality) individuals when it is needed (availability).
* rolling updates, blue-green deployments, or canary releases