

Cis 326 project report

Group members :

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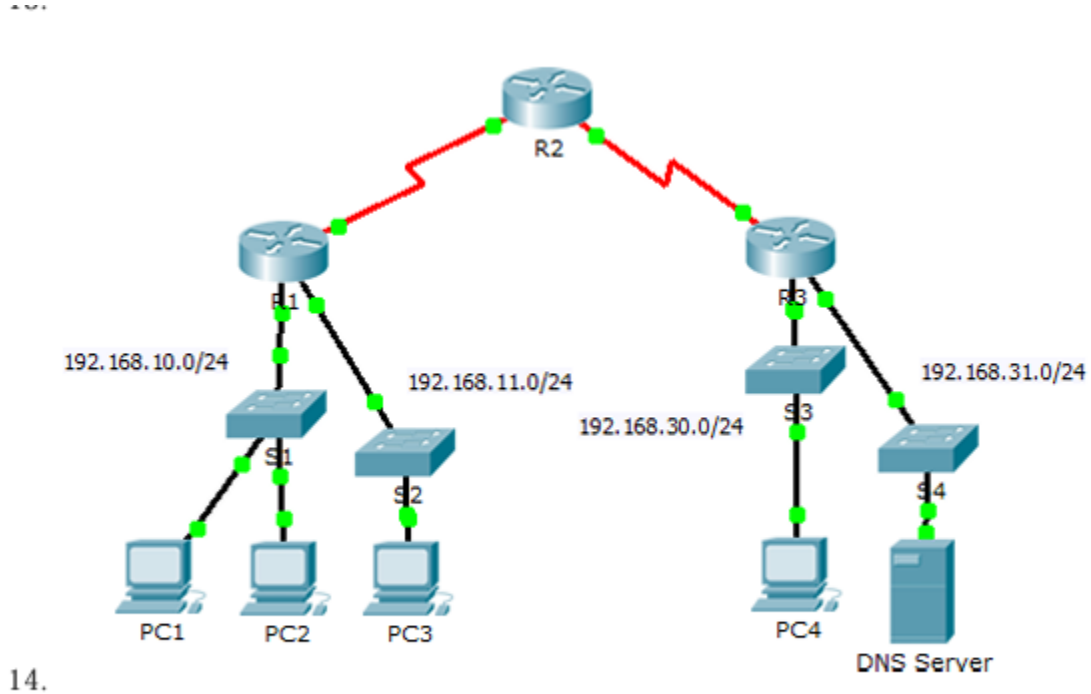
Abstract:

In this project we will be going step by step to configuring a network with Vlans by using the OSPF and RIP protocols. This report will be cut into two parts, Part 1 will be about the configurations and installment of the network using packet tracer. Part two will be a case study about Alibaba cloud and answering the 5 required questions: 1-Concept of cloud computing, 2- its modals and usage areas, 3- How does cloud computing work?, 4- What cloud-computing services are available?, and the 5th question is “How is the chosen cloud Is different from other cloud providers?”.

Cis 326 project report

Part 1:

In this file we will start explaining every step in our project. We started by choosing the topology that we will use, we chose this topology.



After choosing the topology we started by gathering the requirements for the projects, the requirements are:

1. More than 4 PCs
2. More than 2 Laptop and tab
3. More than 1 IP Printer
4. More than 2 Cisco Switch
5. More than 2 Cisco Router
6. More than 1 Wireless LAN Controller and Lightweight Access points
7. 1 or more Servers
8. Cables: UTP, serial, console...

The diagram illustrates a complex network topology with the following components and configurations:

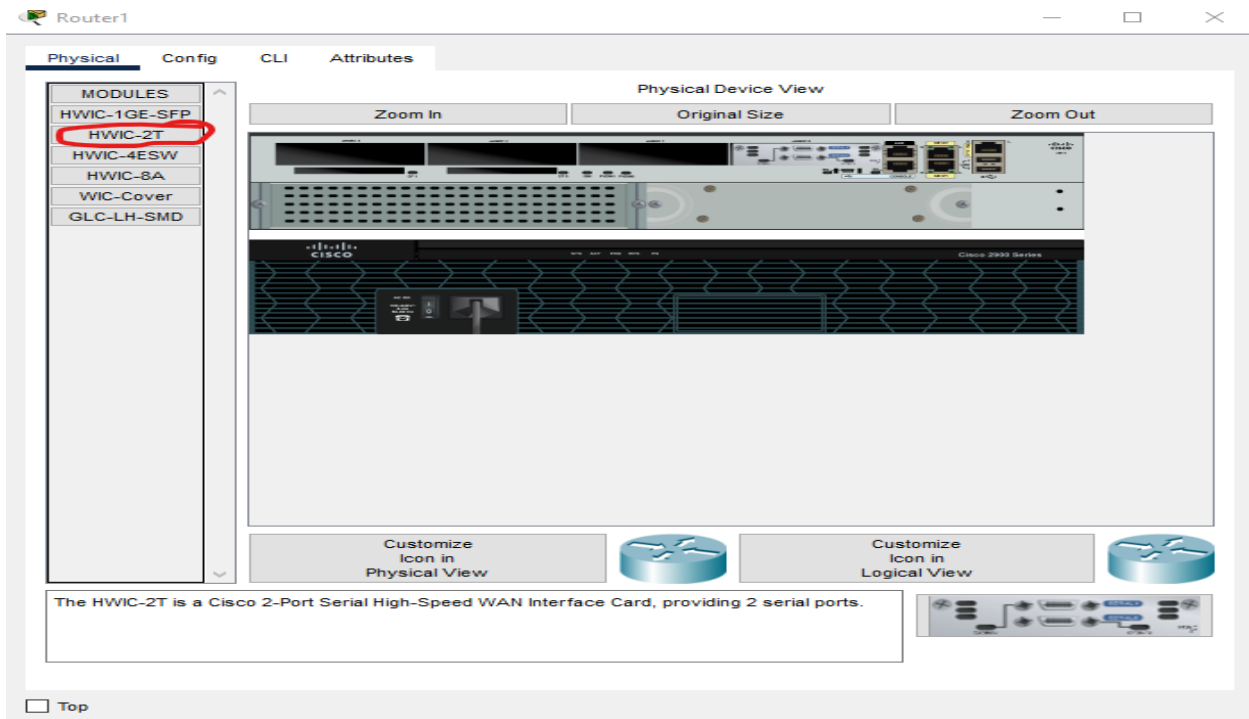
- Green Area (STOU Network):**
 - PCs: 192.168.1.X (PC1-PC4)
 - Switch: 192.168.1.3 (S1)
 - Router: 192.168.1.2 (R1)
 - Server: 192.168.1.10 (Server-PT Server 0)
 - Config: network name STOU, Password or STOU1234, Console line USER EXEC: cisco, LINESVTYs: cisco, Username Admin password and Admin1, WILC 0.
- Blue Area (STAFF Network):**
 - PCs: 192.168.2.X (PC3-PC7)
 - Switch: 192.168.2.10 (S1)
 - Router: 192.168.2.2 (R1)
 - Server: 192.168.2.22 (Server-PT Server 1)
 - Config: network name STAFF, Password or STAFF123, Username Admin password and Admin2, WILC 1.
- Purple Area (MGM Network):**
 - PCs: 192.168.3.X (PC8-PC10)
 - Switch: 192.168.3.2 (S1)
 - Router: 192.168.3.200 (R1)
 - Server: 192.168.3.2 (Server-PT Server 2)
 - Config: network name MGM, Password or MGM1234, Console line USER EXEC: cisco, LINESVTYs: cisco, Username admin Password and Admin3, WILC 2.
- Light Blue Area (PC3 Network):**
 - PCs: 192.168.2.X (PC3-PC4)
 - Switch: 192.168.2.10 (S1)
 - Router: 192.168.2.2 (R1)
 - Server: 192.168.2.22 (Server-PT Server 1)
 - Config: network name STAFF, Password or STAFF123, Username Admin password and Admin2, WILC 1.

The diagram also shows various interconnections between these areas, including links between switches, routers, and servers, as well as wireless connections between PCs and access points.

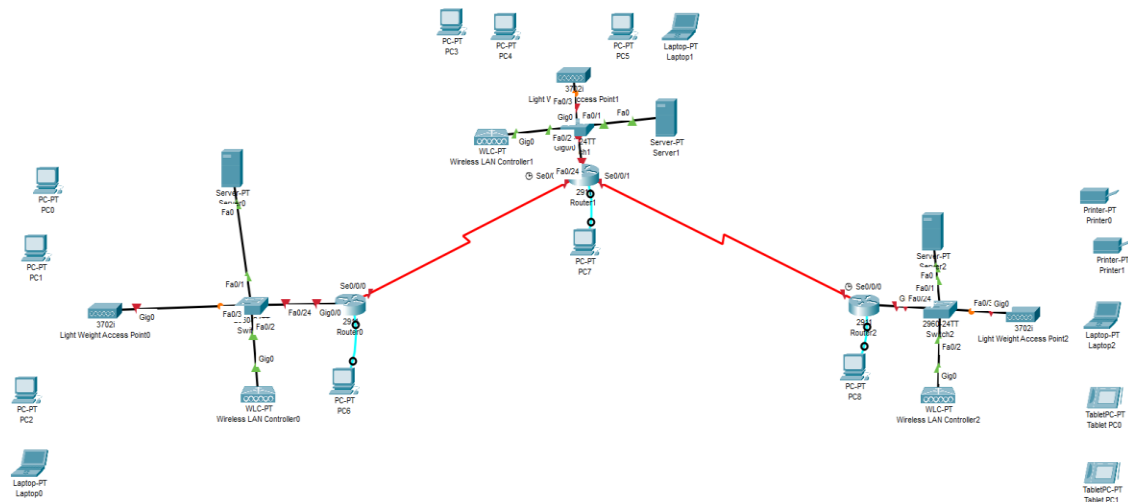
Cis 326 project report

Step 1: connect the cables:

First we set up the routers and add the HWIC-2T part so we can use the serial cables between the routers.



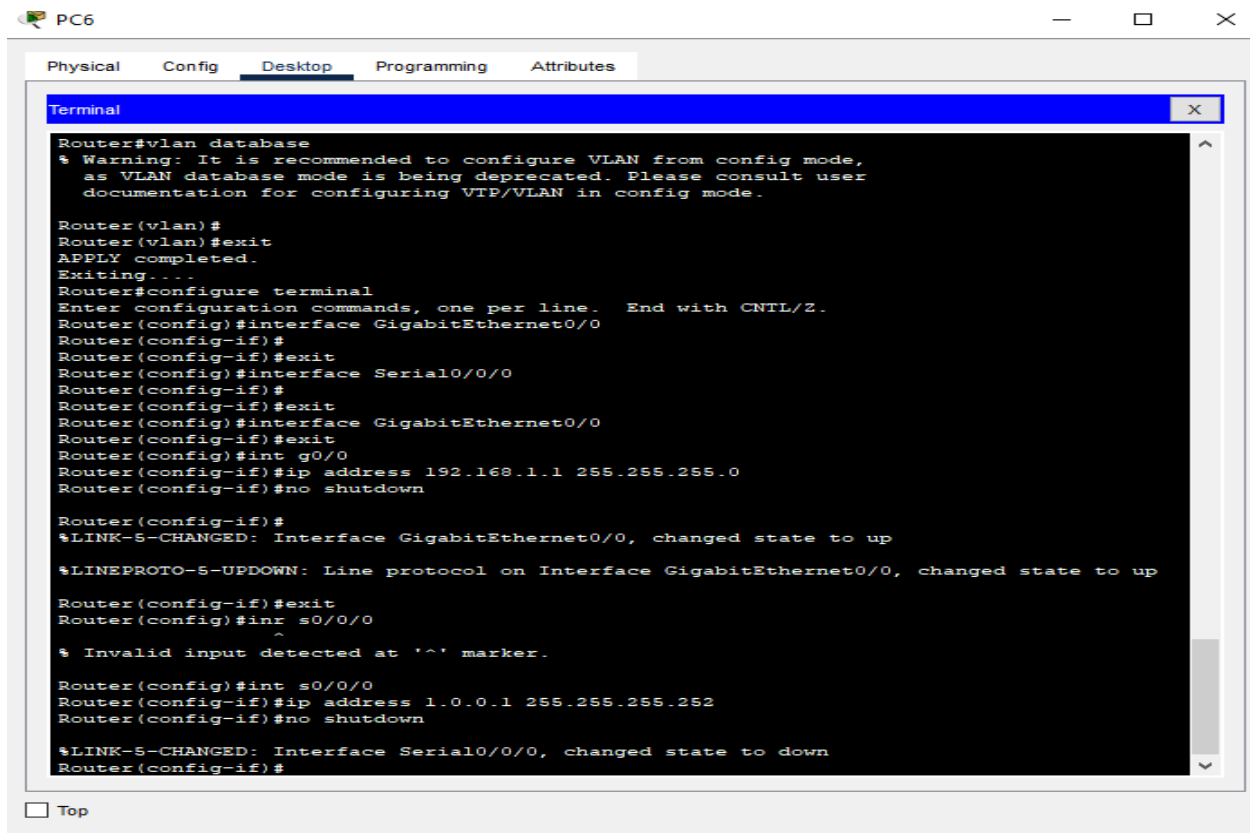
After that we connect all the cables between all the devices.



Cis 326 project report

Step 2: assign IP addresses to the routers:

Router 0:



The screenshot shows a PC6 window with a terminal application open. The terminal displays the configuration process for Router 0. It starts with entering 'vlan database' mode, followed by exiting and entering 'configure terminal' mode. The user then configures the GigabitEthernet0/0 interface with IP address 192.168.1.1 and the Serial0/0/0 interface with IP address 1.0.0.1. The terminal output shows the state changes for both interfaces: GigabitEthernet0/0 is changed to up, and Serial0/0/0 is changed to down. The configuration is completed with the 'end' command.

```
Router#vlan database
% Warning: It is recommended to configure VLAN from config mode,
as VLAN database mode is being deprecated. Please consult user
documentation for configuring VTP/VLAN in config mode.

Router(vlan)#
Router(vlan)#exit
APPLY completed.
Exiting....
Router#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface Serial0/0/0
Router(config-if)#
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#int g0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#
%LINK-S-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-S-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up

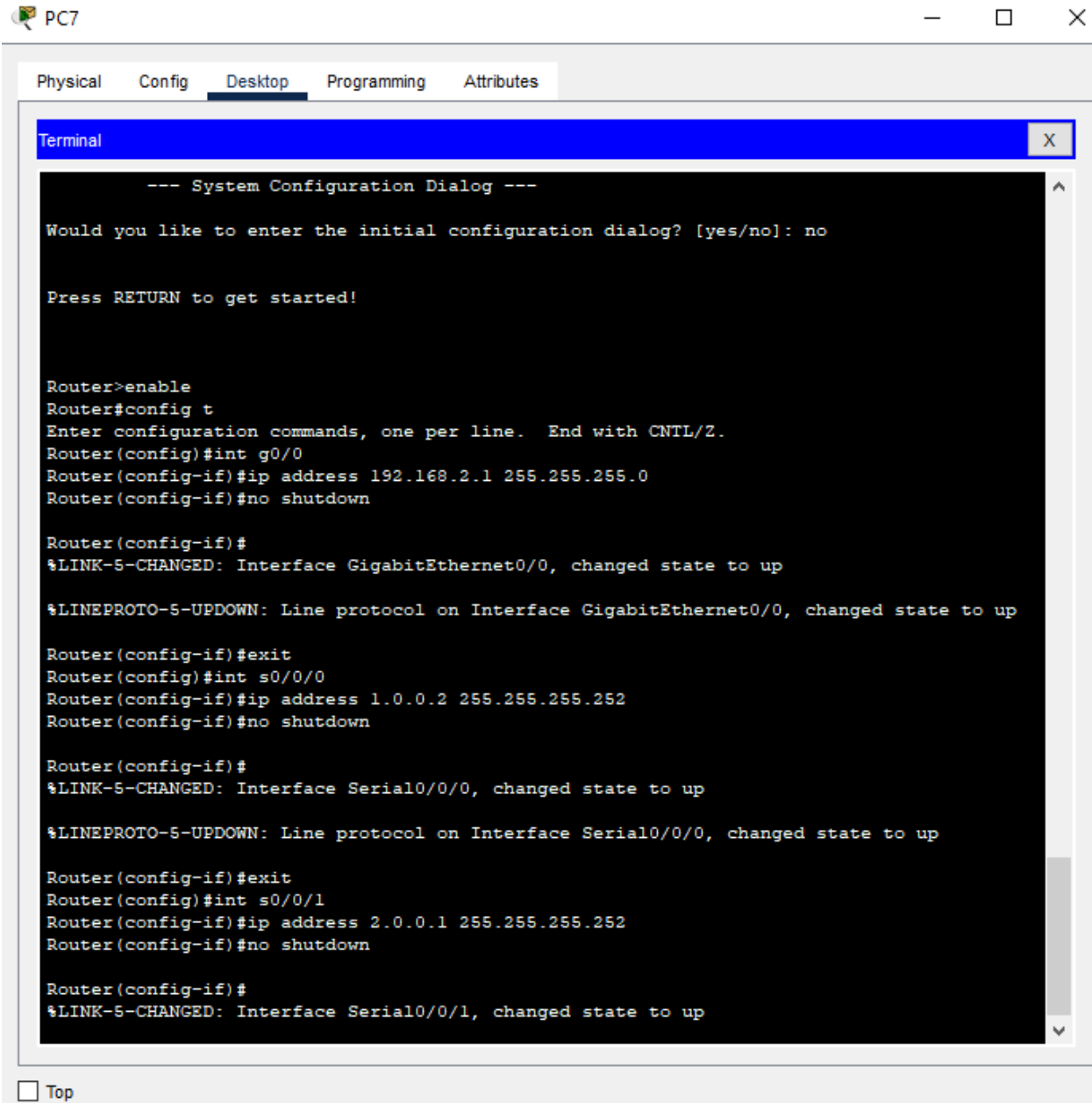
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#int s0/0/0
Router(config-if)#
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config)#int s0/0/0
Router(config-if)#ip address 1.0.0.1 255.255.255.252
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

%LINK-S-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to down
Router(config-if)#
```

Router 1:

Cis 326 project report



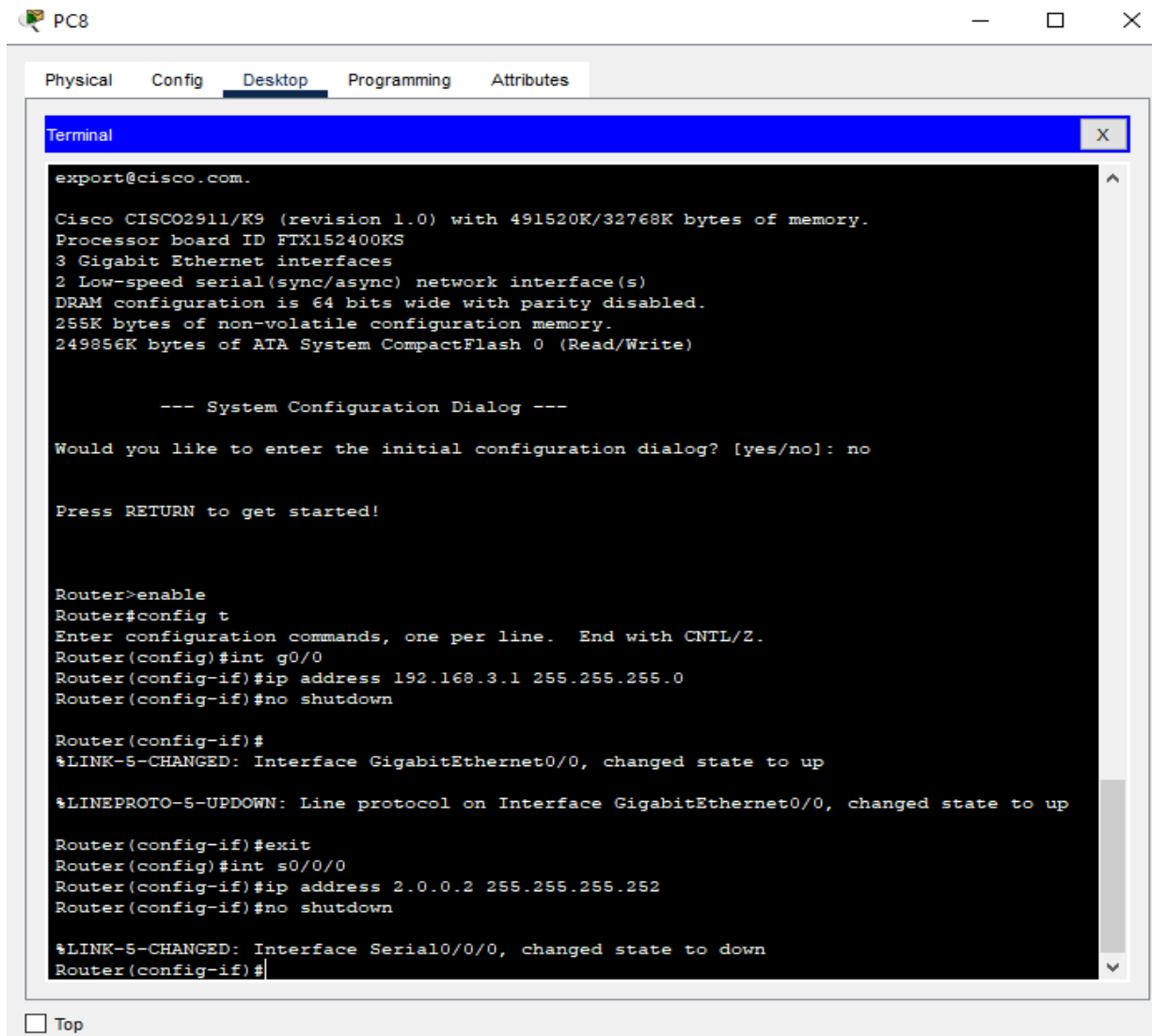
The screenshot shows a window titled "PC7" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). Inside the window, there are tabs for "Physical", "Config", "Desktop", "Programming", and "Attributes". The "Desktop" tab is selected, and within it, a "Terminal" window is open. The terminal displays the following text:

```
--- System Configuration Dialog ---  
  
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no  
  
Press RETURN to get started!  
  
Router>enable  
Router#config t  
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.  
Router(config)#int g0/0  
Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0  
Router(config-if)#no shutdown  
  
Router(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up  
  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0, changed state to up  
  
Router(config-if)#exit  
Router(config)#int s0/0/0  
Router(config-if)#ip address 1.0.0.2 255.255.255.252  
Router(config-if)#no shutdown  
  
Router(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up  
  
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0/0, changed state to up  
  
Router(config-if)#exit  
Router(config)#int s0/0/1  
Router(config-if)#ip address 2.0.0.1 255.255.255.252  
Router(config-if)#no shutdown  
  
Router(config-if)#  
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial0/0/1, changed state to up
```

At the bottom left of the window, there is a checkbox labeled "Top".

Router 2:

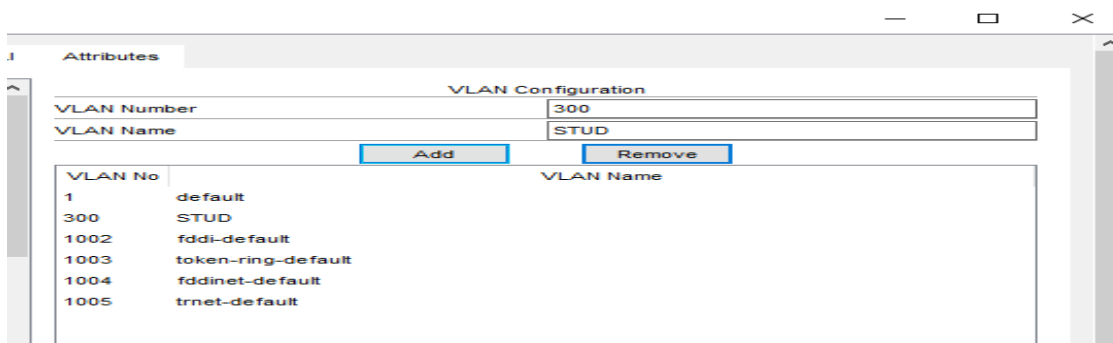
Cis 326 project report



Step 3: set up the vlans:

Now that we're done from the router setup we can start setting up the vlans.

Switch 0:



Cis 326 project report

Switch 1:

VLAN Configuration	
VLAN Number	200
VLAN Name	STAFF
<div><div>Add</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
VLAN No	VLAN Name
1	default
200	STAFF
1002	fddi-default
1003	token-ring-default
1004	fddinet-default
1005	trnet-default

Switch 2:

VLAN Configuration	
VLAN Number	100
VLAN Name	MGM
<div><div>Add</div><div>Remove</div></div>	
VLAN No	VLAN Name
1	default
100	MGM
1002	fddi-default
1003	token-ring-default
1004	fddinet-default
1005	trnet-default

Step 4: configure the OSPF between router 0 and 1:

Now we need to set the configuration between router 0 and 1 by using the OSPF protocol.

Router 0:

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#network 1.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

Router 1:

Cis 326 project report

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router(config-router)#network 1.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0
```

Step 5: allow routers to enter the vlan:

now that we finished the OSPF configuration, we need to allow the routers to retrieve packets from the Vlan.

Router 0:

```
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#int g0/0
Router(config-if)#no ip address
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#int g0/0.300
Router(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.300, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.300, changed state to up

Router(config-subif)#enc
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 300
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#no shutdown
```

Router 1:

```
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#int g0/0
Router(config-if)#no ip address
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#int g0/0.200
Router(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.200, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.200, changed state to up

Router(config-subif)#enca
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 200
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#no shutdown
```

Router 2:

Cis 326 project report

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#int g0/0
Router(config-if)#no ip address
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#int g0/0.100
Router(config-subif)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.100, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/0.100, changed state to up

Router(config-subif)#ec
Router(config-subif)#enc
Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 100
Router(config-subif)#ip address 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-subif)#no shutdown
```

Step 6: configure the RIP between router 1 and 2:

Now we need to set the configuration between router 1 and 2 by using the RIP protocol.

Router 1:

```
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#version 2
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-router)#versio
Router(config-router)#version 2
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

Router(config-router)#network 192.168.2.0
Router(config-router)#network 2.0.0.0
```

Router 2:

```
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#ver
Router(config-router)#version 2
Router(config-router)#network 192.168.3.0
Router(config-router)#network 2.0.0.0
```

Step 7: allowing RIP and OSPF to work together:

Now that we have finished configuring the OSPF and RIP we need to make them work together, as follows.

Cis 326 project report

Router 0:

```
Router>enable
Router#config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#redi
Router(config-router)#redistribute rip subnets
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#redi
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1
```

Router 1:

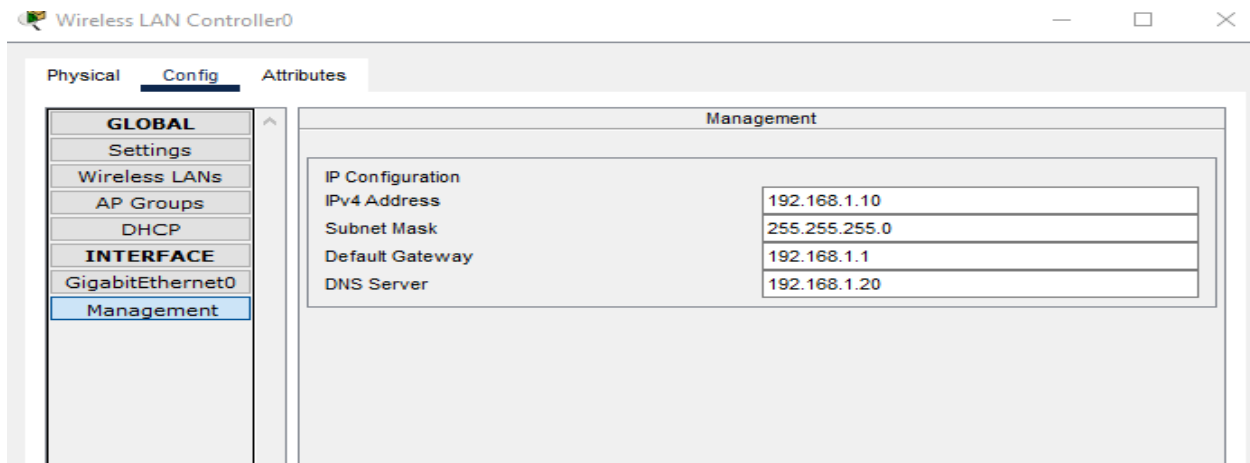
```
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#redi
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 met
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#red
Router(config-router)#redistribute rip subnets
```

Router 2:

```
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#router ospf 1
Router(config-router)#redi
Router(config-router)#redistribute rip subnets
Router(config-router)#exit
Router(config)#router rip
Router(config-router)#redi
Router(config-router)#redistribute ospf 1 metric 1
```

Step 8: configuring the wireless controllers and the servers:

WLC 0:



The screenshot shows the configuration window for Wireless LAN Controller0. The window has three tabs: Physical, Config (selected), and Attributes. The Config tab is further divided into GLOBAL, INTERFACE, and Management. The Management tab is active, showing IP Configuration settings. The settings are as follows:

Management	
IP Configuration	
IPv4 Address	192.168.1.10
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.1.1
DNS Server	192.168.1.20

Cis 326 project report

Server 0:

DHCP

Interface: FastEthernet0 Service: ☒ On ☐ Off

Pool Name: serverPool

Default Gateway: 192.168.1.1

DNS Server: 192.168.1.20

Start IP Address: 192 168 1 3

Subnet Mask: 255 255 255 0

Maximum Number of Users: 100

TFTP Server: 0.0.0.0

WLC Address: 192.168.1.10

Add Save Remove

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
serverPool	192.168....	192.168....	192.168....	255.255....	100	0.0.0.0	192.168....

WLC 1:

Management

IP Configuration

IPv4 Address: 192.168.2.10

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 192.168.2.1

DNS Server: 192.168.2.20

Server 1:

Services Desktop Programming Attributes

DHCP

Interface: FastEthernet0 Service: ☒ On ☐ Off

Pool Name: serverPool

Default Gateway: 192.168.2.1

DNS Server: 192.168.2.20

Start IP Address: 192 168 2 3

Subnet Mask: 255 255 255 0

Maximum Number of Users: 100

TFTP Server: 0.0.0.0

WLC Address: 192.168.2.10

Add Save Remove

Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
serverPool	192.168....	192.168....	192.168....	255.255....	100	0.0.0.0	192.168....

Cis 326 project report

WLC 2:

Management	
IP Configuration	
IPv4 Address	192.168.3.10
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway	192.168.3.1
DNS Server	192.168.3.20

Router 2:

DHCP							
Interface	FastEthernet0			Service <input checked="" type="radio"/> On <input type="radio"/> Off			
Pool Name	serverPool						
Default Gateway	192.168.3.1						
DNS Server	192.168.3.20						
Start IP Address :	192	168	3	3			
Subnet Mask:	255	255	255	0			
Maximum Number of Users :	100						
TFTP Server:	0.0.0.0						
WLC Address:	192.168.3.10						
Add		Save			Remove		
Pool Name	Default Gateway	DNS Server	Start IP Address	Subnet Mask	Max User	TFTP Server	WLC Address
serverPool	192.168....	192.168....	192.168....	255.255....	100	0.0.0.0	192.168....

Step 9: creating and configuring the wireless LAN:

Now we need to configure the networks:

Cis 326 project report

WLC 0:

We set and created the network STUD.

System Name

STUD

?

Country

Kenya (KN)

?

Date & Time

05/14/2024

14:52:57

Timezone

Baghdad

?

NTP Server

(optional)

?

Management IP Address

192.168.1.10

?

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Default Gateway

192.168.1.1

select the time zone location in order to have Daylight Savings Time (DST) set automatically.

configured, the controller can synchronize with the NTP server and overwrite the existing time.

WLAN ID

Type

Profile Name

WLAN SSID

Admin Status

Security Policies

☐

1

WLAN

STDU

STDU

Enabled

[WPA2][Auth(PSK)]

[Remove](#)

WLC 1:

We set and created the network STAFF.

System Name

STAFF

?

Country

Kenya (KN)

?

Date & Time

05/14/2024

14:54:03

Timezone

Baghdad

?

NTP Server

(optional)

?

Management IP Address

192.168.2.10

?

Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Default Gateway

192.168.2.1

Cis 326 project report

<input type="checkbox"/> 2	WLAN	STAFF	STAFF	Enabled	[WPA2][Auth(PSK)]	Remove
----------------------------	------	-------	-------	---------	-------------------	------------------------

WLC 2:

We set and created the network MGM.



System Name	<input type="text" value="MGM"/>	?
Country	<input type="text" value="Kenya (KN)"/>	?
Date & Time	<input type="text" value="05/14/2024"/>	<input type="text" value="15:09:46"/>
Timezone	<input type="text" value="Baghdad"/>	?
NTP Server	<input type="text" value="(optional)"/>	?
Management IP Address	<input type="text" value="192.168.3.10"/>	?
Subnet Mask	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>	
Default Gateway	<input type="text" value="192.168.3.1"/>	

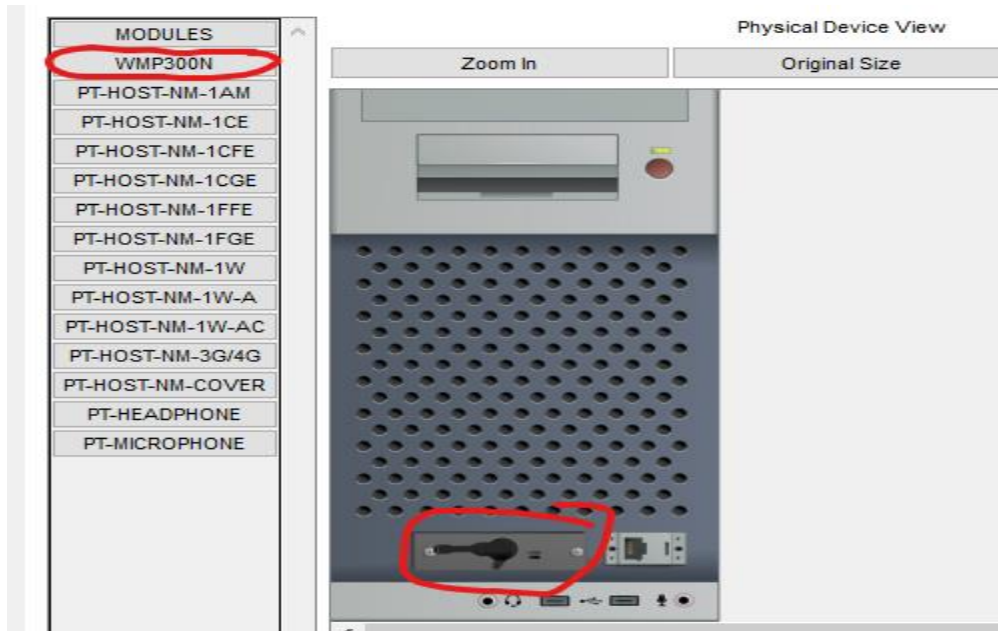
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	WLAN	MGM	MGM	Enabled	[WPA2][Auth(PSK)]	Remove
----------------------------	------	-----	-----	---------	-------------------	------------------------

Step 10: changing the end device's connection.

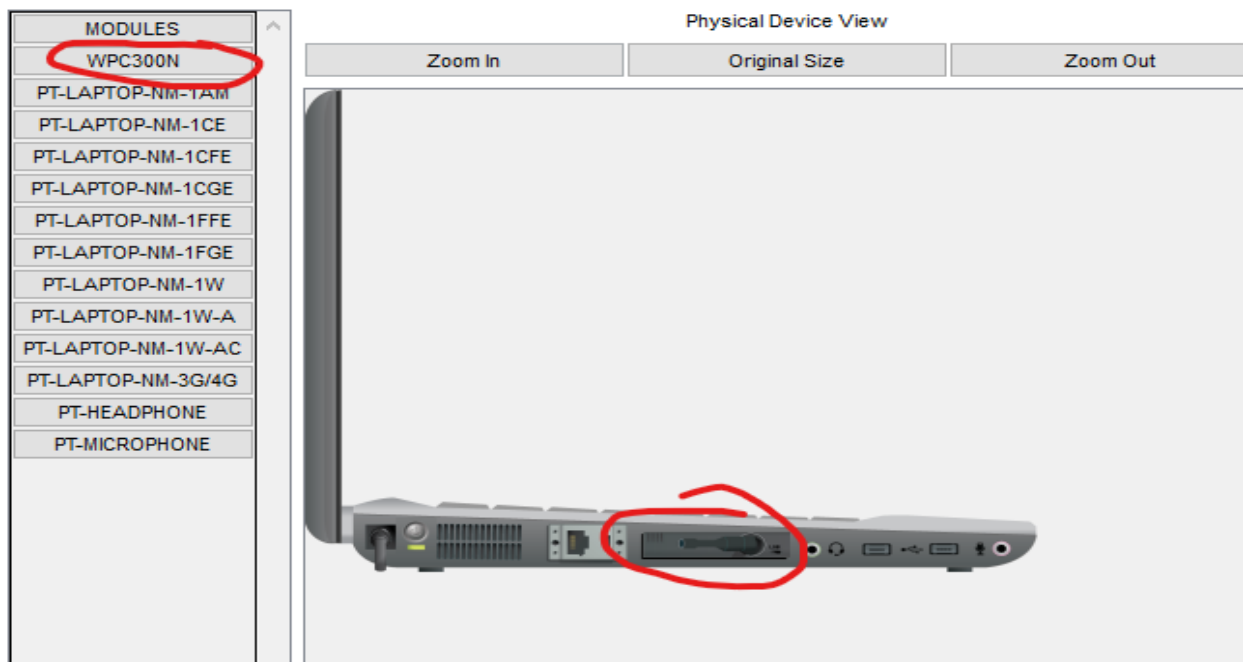
Cis 326 project report

After configuring the the Wlans and configure all the connections, now we need to the install the WMP300N part into the end devices so we can use the wireless connection.

PC

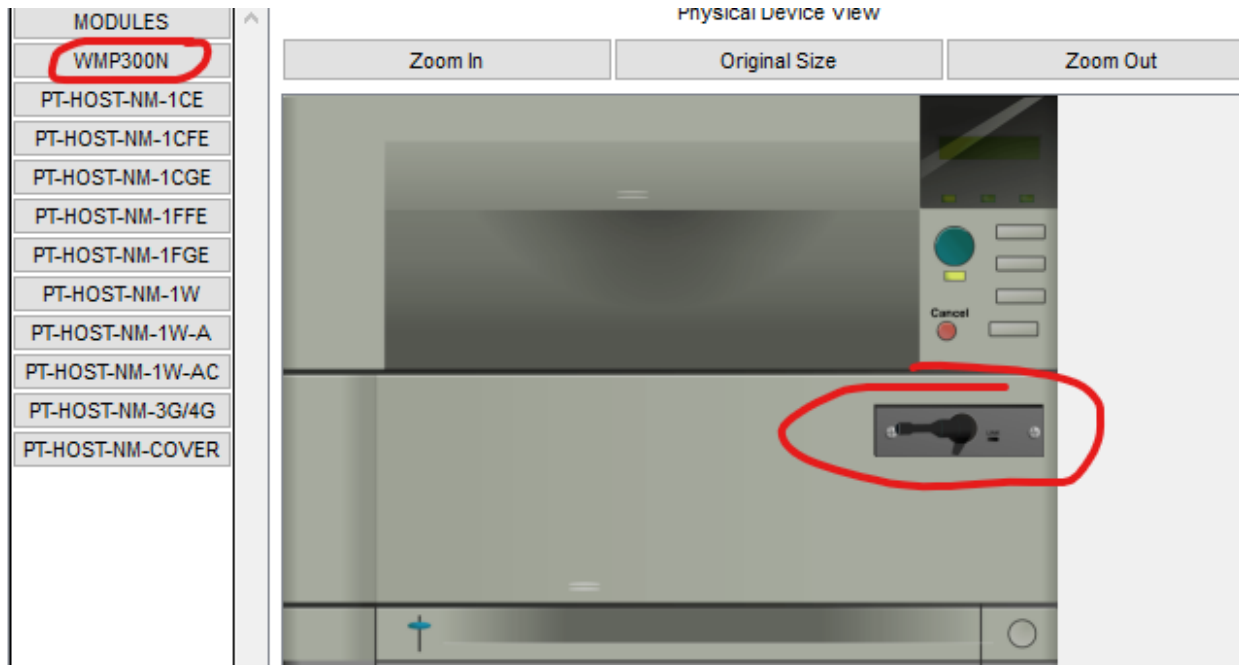


Laptop



Cis 326 project report

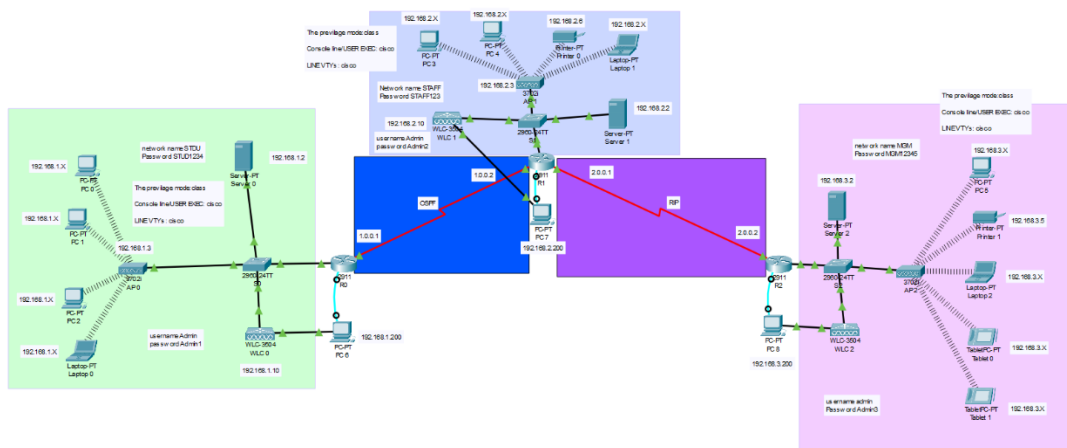
Printer



And tablets come with built-in wireless access.

Step 11: connecting the devices to the network:

At the end of this steps the network should be as follows:



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And with the server being configured and the routers are all configured and ready, the switches configured with the wanted vlans and the end devices being configured and connected to the wanted vlans. Any device that want to ping another device should be successful regardless of the location of the end devices and the vlan that's the devices connected to.

#	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Count	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Link	Device	
	Successful	PC0	PC5	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)		(delete)
	Successful	PC0	PC3	ICMP		0.000	N	1	(edit)		(delete)
	Successful	PC2	PC7	ICMP		0.000	N	2	(edit)		(delete)
	Successful	Laptop0	Tablet PC1	ICMP		0.000	N	3	(edit)		(delete)

Addressing Table:

	A	B	C	D	E
4	R1	g0/0.200	192.168.2.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
5		s0/0/0	1.0.0.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
6		s0/0/1	2.0.0.1	255.255.255.252	N/A
7	R2	g0/0.100	192.168.3.1	255.255.255.0	N/A
8		s0/0/0	2.0.0.2	255.255.255.252	N/A
9	server 0	fa0	192.168.1.2	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
10	AP 0	g0	192.168.1.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
11	PC 0	wireless	192.168.1.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
12	PC 1	wireless	192.168.1.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
13	PC 2	wireless	192.168.1.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
14	Laptop 0	wireless	192.168.1.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
15	WLC 0	g1	192.168.1.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
16	PC 6	fa0	192.168.1.200	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1
17	server 1	fa0	192.168.2.2	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
18	AP 1	g0	192.168.2.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
19	PC 3	wireless	192.168.2.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
20	PC 4	wireless	192.168.2.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
21	Printer 0	wireless	192.168.2.6	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
22	Laptop 1	wireless	192.168.2.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
23	WLC 1	g1	192.168.2.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
24	PC 7	fa0	192.168.2.200	255.255.255.0	192.168.2.1
25	server 2	fa0	192.168.3.2	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1
26	AP 2	g0	192.168.3.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1
27	PC 5	wireless	192.168.3.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1
28	printer 1	wireless	192.168.3.5	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1
29	Laptop 2	wireless	192.168.3.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1
30	Tablet 0	wireless	192.168.3.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1
31	Tablet 1	wireless	192.168.3.X[DHCP]	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1
32	WLC 2	g1	192.168.3.10	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1
33	PC 8	fa0	192.168.3.200	255.255.255.0	192.168.3.1

Part 2: case study (Alibaba cloud service)

1- Concept of cloud computing:

In principle, cloud computing involves the provision of various computing services over the Internet, eliminating the need for on-premises infrastructure. This concept is embodied in Alibaba Cloud, which offers a broad range of services such as computing power, storage, networking, databases, analysis, and artificial intelligence that can be accessed over the Internet. In comparison with traditional IT infrastructure, users can access these resources on demand, scale them to their needs and pay only for what they use, thereby increasing flexibility, scalability as well as cost effectiveness.

2- its modals and usage areas:

Alibaba cloud offers three main models of cloud computing:

- **Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):** provides virtualized resources over the internet, including virtual machines, storage, and networking.
- **Platform as a Service (PaaS):** offers a platform developers to build, deploy, and manage application without worrying about underlying infrastructure.
- **Software as a Service (SaaS):** delivers software applications over the internet on a subscription basis, eliminating the need for users to install, maintain, and manage software locally.

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Alibaba Cloud's services find applications across various industries and use cases, including e-commerce, finance, healthcare, gaming, media, IoT, and more. For instance, businesses can use Alibaba Cloud's ECS (Elastic Compute Service) for hosting websites, OSS (Object Storage Service) for storing and managing large datasets, and ApsaraDB (Alibaba Cloud's database services) for reliable and scalable database solutions.

3- How does cloud computing work?:

Alibaba Cloud uses a global network of data centers to provide cloud computing services. Using Alibaba's powerful infrastructure and advanced technologies, users are able to connect to cloud services through the Internet. Alibaba Cloud allocates computing resources from its pool of servers, storage and network components as soon as a user applies for any service or resource. This means that users can increase or decrease their use of these resources on demand, without having to configure and manage them manually. Alibaba Cloud provides users with reliable and resilient cloud computing solutions through a distributed architecture that guarantees high availability, continuity of data as well as fault tolerance.

4- What cloud-computing services are available?:

In order to meet the diverse needs of businesses and developers, Alibaba Cloud offers an extensive range of cloud services. The following key services shall be included:

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- Elastic compute Services (ECS)
- Object storage Services (OSS)
- Relational Database Services (RDS)
- ApsaraDB for PolarDB
- Data lake Analytics (DLA)
- Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- Machine learning Platform for AI (PAI)
- Internet of Things Platform (IoT)
- Blockchain as a Service (BaaS)
- Security services like Anti-DDoS, web application firewall (WAF), and Cloud Firewall

These services enable businesses to invent and grow in the cloud through a range of computing, storage, networking, security, and artificial intelligence functionalities.

5- How is the chosen cloud Is different from other cloud providers?:

With a few key factors, Alibaba Cloud distinguishes itself from other cloud service providers:

- **Global reach with a Focus on Asia:** In particular in China, where Alibaba Cloud is the leading provider of cloud services, it has an extensive presence in Asia Pacific. With low latency and high reliability, its extensive network of data centers spans the globe, making it possible for global businesses to access cloud services.

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- **Advanced Technologies and innovations:** Alibaba Cloud's investment in Research and Development is leading innovation in fields like Big Data, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and the Internet of Things. The power of digital transformation is being harnessed by businesses through its cutting-edge technology and industry expertise.
- **Vertical Integration and Ecosystem Support:** The cloud is part of the Alibaba Group, which operates a large ecosystem that includes e commerce, digital finance, logistics and much more. This vertical integration enables Alibaba Cloud to integrate easily with all the services of the Alibaba Group and provide end point solutions that are specifically suited to a particular industry or business need.
- **Security and Compliance:** In order to ensure the protection of personal data, privacy and regulatory compliance, Alibaba Cloud is focused on safety and security with a wide range of services and certifications. It has distinguished itself as a trusted cloud partner for businesses around the world through its strong security infrastructure and an active approach to cybersecurity.

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References:

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