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<u>Cloud provider comparison</u>

As using the cloud is getting more popular for business, there becomes more variety in the vendors which provide those virtual clouds. One of the main problems of choosing a Cloud provider is vendor lock-in where a company has invested much time into a certain cloud provider which makes it difficult or inexpensive to switch into another one when the business needs to.

Even with a sophisticated cloud computing service, Google has still managed to fall into the danger of data loss. Due to a set of botched software updates, over 160,000 users' email accounts were deleted in february 2011(Calloway). This makes

Amazon's cloud service is a very attractive choice because of its variety. One of Amazon's server benefits is that customers are allowed to pay as they go and only pay for the capacity they use.

Microsoft is helpful for integrating ERPs and it sells a decent amount of services.

Google's cloud providers are unique in a way that it uses machine learning to process millions of information from its users. This makes Google the least insecure cloud provider. At the same time, Google had security failures with its users. Google uses sensors similarly to Artificial Intelligence technologies to deliver valuable and even personalized information to its users. "If a database is available, applications, customers, and business users, can access it.

However, any condition that involves the remote database inaccessible causes the failure of the remote persistence

tier and the storage must be momentarily made locally.

From *at a High Level in the Cloud: AWS vs. Azure*

AWS pros

There is no serious competition with the type of business that Amazon deals with. The article *at a High Level in the Cloud: AWS vs. Azure mentions* "It has been the leader in Infrastructure as a service(IaaS) for over ten years". Amazon has a comprehensive network.

Amazon has been additional feature: EC2 users can configure their own VMS or pre configured images

The main problem with Amazon's cloud provider is its difficult cost structure. Amazon as a hard time managing cost effectively when dealing with large loads of service. It seems like Amazon's positive features outweigh its negative features

Microsoft's Azure cloud provider came into its market just four years after Amazon and is catching up with some unique features. Many of its users have noticed that 'it feels less-enterprise ready'. Microsoft however, has a wide range of integrated services. Microsoft seamlessly integrates all of these services.

Many people use Microsoft Azure because of its familiarity factor. Most people know what Microsoft apps like Microsoft Outlook and Libreare so Azure is easy choice

Additional feature: open to hybrid clouds

       One of the main differences in major cloud providers is in their license agreements. These cloud providers have the tendency to fail on their users. This can be done in using click-wraps which utilize a certain online transaction within the cloud. Since cloud providers do not sell an actual product or service, it makes companies want to enforce limitations within that cloud. As an example UPS had a '$100,00 loss' when compared to its potential liability in cloud providers(Calloway, 169).

Preimesberger, Chris. "At a High Level in the Cloud: AWS vs. Azure." EWeek, Aug. 2019, p. N.PAG. EBSCOhost, search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&AuthType=ip,sso&db=asn&AN=138096008&site =ehost-live.

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