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CLOUD COMPUTING  
PERFORMANCE TUNING  
For  
PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS CLOUD SERVICE  
PROVIDERS AND TOOLS  
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CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION  
(4) We hereby certify that the project work entitled "illustration of the performance of various  
cloud computing tools and platforms with examples" in partial fulfilment of the  
requirements for assessment of our CLOUD PERFORMANCE AND TUNNING group project

in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING with specialization in Cloud Computing  
 ④ and Virtualization and submitted to the Department of Computer Science & Engineering at  
 ⑤ Centre for Information Technology, University of Petroleum & Energy Studies, Dehradun, is  
 an authentic record of our work carried out during a period from August 2022 to December  
 2022 under the supervision of Mr Vishal Kaushik, Assistant Professor.

④ The matter presented in this project has not been submitted by me/ us for the award of any  
 other degree of this or any other University.

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#### Problem Statement:

In the present era the cloud computing and its tools is becoming one of most used and popular business. There are more than 300 vendors and more than 500 cloud platform services present but in this industry performance and expandability plays a major part. So, today we are illustrating and checking the performance of three majorly used cloud computing

⑪ services(Aws, GCP, Azure) and their tools.

⑫ Assumptions (Scope and limitations):

till today cloud market 500 billion dollars and expected to reach more than 1000 billion dollars by 2027(almost 5 years from now). The cloud computing horizon is considerably getting bigger more than ever and day by day several useful tools are getting added to it.so, in order to provide the best cloud services every cloud provider is improving their service/tools performance, stability, availability and required improvement accordingly.

Now, For this report we are focusing on three major cloud providers amazon web services,

⑬ google cloud platform and azure cloud. We will illustrate their performance in comparison to each other and also check the performance of several tools they provide.

Here, in this report we compared and analyzed major cloud providers and also check their tools performance releted benchmark.

Various Services – Storage, computing, virtual private cloud, Networking, identity access management

Total words: - 5190

#### INTRODUCTION

As we know cloud computing is basically referred to as the provisioning or deployment of our compute resources, which is accessible to any person through cloud platforms, In this modern era cloud is becoming one of the important technologies which is currently developing very fast and every cloud providers is trying to improve their provided services/tools but at present the major parts of cloud parts of cloud is being provided or being used from these three cloud ⑭ vendors AWS, AZURE and GOOGLE.

But cloud computing in this modern era is not only based on tools and services but also the performance, expandability, resource monitoring, networking ,management and several other things .so in this project we will identify, various tools provided by cloud providers from their cloud platforms and considerably examine them and compare them to each other for various situations and examine their performance. Here, We will examine various tools like cloud computing, simple storage service(s3), identity access management(IAM) , virtual private cloud(networking) and compare their providers.

These are the mostly used cloud services which is being used from to deploy to networking, access roles to storage and furthermore.

#### Abstract

We present an outline of the historical backdrop of determining programming throughout the course of recent years, focusing particularly on the cooperation among figuring and innovations from centralized server registering to distributed computing. The distributed computing is most recent one. For conveying the vision of different of figuring models, this paper daintily makes sense of the engineering, qualities, benefits, applications, and issues of different processing models like PC registering, web figuring and so on and related advancements and furthermore we summed up the ongoing model distributed computing. At last in this paper, we will focus on the comparative study of the Evaluation of different cloud service provider.

Conveyed figuring is one more emerging advancement that should change the field of IT in the accompanying two or three years basically. Today, different cloud organizations are given by driving undertaking associations like Amazon, Microsoft, and Google as altered, reliable and monetarily adroit web applications. These organizations attract various individuals and relationship from different shows like prosperity, business and tutoring. In this paper we intend to introduce the most popular Cloud Expert associations (CSPs) to cloud clients. We moreover outfit a relationship between these CSPs concerning different principles associated with the organizations they give. The survey presented in this paper helps individuals and relationship with chasing after fundamental decisions on benefits and cost of cloud advancement before they move their business to this new environment.

#### AWS CLOUD SERVECE PROVIDER.

##### AWS Cloud Offerings

Amazon has made considerable progress since selling books out of a carport. It is currently assessed to have as much process power as its closest 11 rivals joined. AWS gives various IaaS and PaaS administrations, the best of which is EC2 IaaS, as well as burden adjusting, capacity, content conveyance, information bases, organizing organization and design the executives, and application advancement stages. Amazon works the world's biggest server farms in nine decisively significant worldwide areas. That is the reason, when contrasted with AWS's elements, Computerized Sea resembles a light close to a cosmic explosion, even with just 1% of its ability.

##### Amazon EC2 (compute capacity)

##### ⑯ Amazon RDS (relational database)

Amazon S3 (cloud storage)

Amazon CloudFront (content delivery service) and

Amazon Glacier (web storage service)

##### Figure 1 Services provided by AWS

Founded in 2006, AWS is a leader amongst cloud service providers

##### AWS Locations

• Regions: 24 Launched and 3 announced

• Availability Zones: 76

• Countries served: 245

##### AWS Market Share

According to Canalys, Amazon is the market leader in IaaS, accounting for 31% of the overall cloud market. The financial outcomes for the long term have exceeded the organization's expectations. AWS revealed a \$45 billion revenue forecast for 2020, which is 30% higher than the revenue forecast for 2019.

##### Figure 2 Growth of AWS since 2004

##### AWS Strength

AWS dominates the IaaS and PaaS markets and is a global leader in the majority of cloud products. Large enterprises use Amazon more than any other cloud provider to host mission-critical workloads. The company has a strong managed service provider network, with 67 premier consulting partners worldwide. AWS is viewed as a strategic provider of cloud infrastructure by businesses. AWS provides complete end-to-end solutions, from servers to embedded operating systems in Edge devices, and everything in between.

##### AWS Benefits

AWS is the most developed and endeavour prepared supplier, with a demonstrated history of progress going from little and medium-sized organizations to huge ventures. Early adopters of new administrations reliably benefit Amazon clients. Amazon Web Administrations has more than 100 items accessible with the expectation of complimentary testing. The organization

⑯ gives a bunch of information base, engineer and portable devices and administrations that are in every case free. ⑯ Likewise, AWS offers a 1-year preliminary for specific items and short free preliminary administrations for ML, examination, figure, security and consistence.

#### AZURE CLOUD SERVECE PROVIDER.

##### Microsoft Azure's Cloud Offerings

After AWS, Microsoft Purplish blue is major areas of strength for a. The firm offers an extensive variety of big business centred administrations. Each quarter, Microsoft Purplish blue deliveries several items, administrations, and upgrades that are the aftereffect of long stretches of innovative work. Purplish blue is the top tier half breed cloud merchant, offering the capacity to arrangement figuring assets on-request right away.

Microsoft Windows Sky blue [8] was sent off in late 2009, introducing the period of distributed

computing. Microsoft Windows Sky blue is a cloud-based stage that offers a large number of administrations. Foundation:

on-request, versatile, superior execution framework with full help.

#### Figure 4 Microsoft Azure

- There are over 600 administrations of Microsoft Purplish Blue. Sky Blue provides VMs as part of its IaaS offering, as well as Dynamic Registry to synchronize on-premise catalogues and enable single sign-on.

Microsoft Azure's Cost and pricing.

- Microsoft Purplish blue expenses in much the same way to AWS. There are some utilization situations when Purplish blue is more reasonable and when AWS is more affordable.
- Pay more only as costs arise.

Microsoft Azure's Locations

- Regions: 60+
- Countries served: 140

Microsoft Azure's Market Share

According to Canalys, Microsoft Sky Blue has a 20% share of the IaaS cloud supplier pie.

In Q2 2021, Microsoft Sky Blue's income decreased by half when compared to the previous quarter, resulting in a profit of \$17 billion for the organization.

#### Figure 5 Growth of Azure's Market share

Security Offerings

Sky blue was worked around the Security Improvement Lifecycle (SDL), an industry-driving security process. It has security at its centre, and confidential information and administrations are remained careful and secure on Sky blue Cloud. Microsoft Purplish blue has the best consistence inclusion of more than 50 consistence contributions and is the cloud stage generally trusted by US government establishments. Embracing ISO 27018, the new worldwide norm for cloud privacy is additionally the first. Thus, Microsoft ensures the most significant level of safety for all Cloud tasks and information.

GOOGLE CLOUD SERVECE PROVIDER.

- (16) Google Cloud has third put on Gartner's Enchanted Quadrant of cloud suppliers, after AWS
- (17) and Microsoft Sky blue. Somewhat recently, Google Cloud has significantly expanded its cross
- (16) breed and multi-cloud responsibility utilizing Antos which permits clients to oversee jobs on Google, AWS and Purplish blue.

As well as the board devices, Google additionally offers secluded cloud administrations like processing, information capacity, information investigation, and AI. You will require a Visa or ledger subtleties to enroll for Google Cloud Stage's IaaS, PaaS, and serverless processing conditions would it be a good idea for you choose to do as such.

Its Application Motor, first reported in 2008 is a stage for the turn of events and facilitating of web applications in Google's server farms, making it the organization's most memorable

(18) distributed computing administration.

(19) Azure was designed around the Security Development Lifecycle (SDL), an industry-leading security process. It prioritises security, and private data and services are kept safe and secure on Azure Cloud. (19) Microsoft Azure has the best compliance coverage of over 50 compliance offerings and is the cloud platform most trusted by US government institutions. It is also the

(19) first to adopt ISO 27018, the new international standard for cloud privacy. As a result,

(14) Microsoft guarantees the highest level of security for all Azure Cloud operations and data.

#### Figure 6 Google cloud platform

(15) Google Cloud Offerings

The Google Cloud stage gives 100 items separated into six classes: stockpiling, information bases, processing and facilitating (servers, compartments, and virtual machines), organizing (VPC, load adjusting, and cloud DNS), large information (Huge Question for information examination), and enormous information investigation.

(15) Google Cloud Locations

- Regions: 22
- Availability Zone: 61
- Countries served: 35

(11) Google Cloud Market Share

According to Canalys, Google Cloud's share of the foundation as a help market is 7%. In 2020, Google was aggressively investing in deals staff, resulting in a working deficit of \$5 billion and an overall income of \$13 billion. In any case, these resources were expected to help the company grow and prosper.

#### Figure 7 Growth of GCP since 2011

- Services GCP AWS AZUR
- Number of Services 60+ 212 100
- Graphical analysis of Evolution of different cloud service providers over past few years.

(14) Figure 8 AWS vs AZURE vs GCP

Figure 9 Shows the market interest of AWS, AZURE, GCP.

(16) Networking in cloud computing:-

Cloud networking provides connectivity between applications and workloads across clouds, cloud services, on-premises data centres, and edge networks. This is critical for performance, security, and efficient management of hybrid cloud and multidcloud environments.

#### Figure 10 NETWORKING

## AWS

The promoting term for the arrangement of centre systems administration administrations in AWS is Virtual Confidential Cloud (VPC).  
 - A VPC addresses a single organisation with a dedicated IP range that contains EC2 instances and other organisation assets.  
 - AWS allows up to 5 VPCs per region, which can be increased based on popular demand.  
 - By assigning examples to a similar Position Gathering, low inactivity organisations of up to 10 Gigabits can be achieved.  
 - This ensures that occurrences are running in close actual vicinity for maximum execution, but at the expense of accessibility if basic actual equipment fails.

Figure 11 AWS VPC

## AZURE

Sky blue Virtual Organizations offer types of assistance for building networks inside Purplish

blue. This incorporates the capacity to make virtual organizations (VNets) in which to have Virtual Machines, virtual apparatuses and PaaS contributions such Cloud Administrations.

## GCP

Figure 12 AZURE VPC

Cloud Virtual Organization is Google's answer to cloud system administration. Up to 7000 virtual machine cases can be stored in a Cloud Virtual Organization.

Unlike AWS and Purple, organisations can include assets (subnets) conveyed across multiple locations, reducing the need for complex VPN and network looking setup.

Figure 13 GCP VPC

## Subnets

## AWS

Within a VPC, subnets can be used to group related EC2 instances.

Route tables govern traffic between instances and subnets by defining the set of rules that govern the flow of information between components with the VPC.

By default, up to 200 subnets can be configured per VPC; this limit can be increased upon request.

Figure 14 AWS Subnets

## Azure

Network assets, as you could expect, can be coordinated and gotten by subnet.

A course table can be relegated to each subnet to characterize active traffic stream, for example, steering traffic through a virtual machine.

Figure 15 Azure subnets

## GCP

Subnets bunch related assets, nonetheless, dissimilar to AWS and Purplish blue, Google don't oblige the confidential IP address scopes of subnets to the location space of the parent organization.

It is subsequently conceivable to have one subnet with a scope of 10.240.0.0/16 and one more with 192.168.0.0/16 on a similar organization. While the organization can traverse various locales, individual subnets should have a place with a solitary district.

Default network courses permit availability to/from the web to each subnet and between subnets.

Figure 16 Subnetting in GCP

## Network Interface

## AWS

As a matter of course, each example in a VPC has a solitary Versatile Organization Connection point (ENI) giving a confidential IP and discretionary public IP address.

Extra ENIs can be added to provide separate SSH access from a private subnet, for example.

The quantity of Flexible Organization Points of interaction and IP addresses is administered by the occurrence type. ENIs can be reassigned to various cases whenever so IP tends to require not be attached to a particular example.

Figure 16 AWS NETWORKING

## AZURE

At least one organization connection points can be allocated to each virtual machine (NICs).

Each organization connection point is doled out to a subnet, and a confidential IP address is progressively relegated from Purplish blue DHCP when the occasion boots up.

A NIC can be doled out a static IP address as well as a discretionary public IP address.

It is likewise conceivable to relegate more than one NIC to a virtual machine; notwithstanding, the quantity of NICs is restricted by the VM size

Figure 17 Azure Networking

## GCP

Each virtual machine example has a powerful confidential IP address dispensed by the location scope of its subnet.

A discretionary public IP address can likewise be indicated. Both AWS and Purplish-blue help numerous organization interfaces permitting more IP addresses than Google presently upholds. This could be an issue while intending to run virtual machines that require numerous organization interfaces. Like different suppliers, static public IP locations can be held and allocated to examples whenever required.

Figure 18 GCP Network Interface

Amazon EC2 vs azure VM Google CE: Cloud Computing

These three cloud platforms are the most important for building virtual machine infrastructure. Infrastructure as a Service or IaaS is the term used to describe most cloud virtual machines. As a result, a deployed VM instance acts as a real computer with various components such as CPU, memory, network, and storage.

computing resources need to be paid upfront, so we've compiled offers from hosts below.

Amazon EC2 Google CE Microsoft Azure VM

Number of  
instance templates  
available

39

18

40

GPU acceleration Yes Yes Yes

Custom instance

creation feature

Yes

Yes

Yes

CPU Limits

1 – 40

1 Shared – 32 dedicated

CPU

1 – 32 CPU

Memory Limits 0,5 – 244 GB 0,6 – 208 GB 0,75 – 448 GB

Temporary

Storage Limits

Up to 48 TB

(Multiple Disks)

3 TB

4 TB

Pricelist Amazon Google Azure

Table no.1 total cloud compute instances

Scalability

AMAZON EC2

Amazon EC2 allows automatic scaling and resizing of virtual machines. The autoscaling process will start and stop a given number of instances at will.

Additionally, Amazon Auto-Scaling can restart the VM at any time to keep it in this state.

Resizing can be done with just a few clicks when the instance is stopped, but the process has issues with virtualization, platform compatibility, and network compatibility.

This makes starting new instances and backing up VMs easier.

MICROSOFT AZURE VM

Microsoft Azure VMs can be added to Availability Groups. This is how Microsoft Azure autoscaling works. You can then select criteria to increase or decrease the number of instances. This is either queue size or CPU utilization.

All instances can be easily resized using PowerShell commands or the Azure web interface. You can do this at any time, but each level has its own limits.

#### GOOGLE CE

Google CE provides horizontal autoscaling by adding or removing new instances within a managed set of VMs. The same template instance is used to create them.

Leverage the wide range of scaling policies available and associate them with any Google Cloud Monitoring metric.

As a result, VMs can change capacity based on user-defined criteria. You can resize your instance using the Google Cloud Console. But first you have to shut down the machine.

OS and DATABASES support

Amazon EC2 Google CE MS Azure VM

Operating Systems

CentOS V V V

Cloud Linux V X V

CoreOS V V V

Debian V V V

FreeBSD V V X

openSUSE V V V

Oracle Linux V X V

RHEL V V V

SLES V V V

Ubuntu V V V

Windows Server V V V

Databases

MySQL V V V

Microsoft SQL

Server V X V

MariaDB V X X

Oracle V X V

Hadoop V V V

NosQL V V V

AVAILABILITY

Table no.2 OS and database support

AMAZON EC2 service layer agreement provided by the aws offers up to 10% if the instance failed more than 0.05 percent in whole month and if you are not able to access for more than 1 percent, we get 30 percent credit. minimum downtime is 1 min.

MICROSOFT AZURE:- Same SLA as AMAZON EC2 but 25% different max credit.

GOOGLE CE:- If your instance is unavailable for more than 5 consecutive minutes, you will receive credit according to the Google CE SLA. Save 10% at 0.05-1%, 25% at up to 5%, and 50% in monthly downtime. 5% or more.

NOW, what to choose:-

Through comparison we can conclude that there is not a particular champion :- each of them has their cons and pros

Amazon EC2 Google CE Microsoft Azure VM

Number of

instance

templates

available 39 18 40

GPU

acceleration Yes Yes Yes

Custom instance

creation feature No Yes Yes

1 Shared – 32

CPU Limits 1 – 40 dedicated CPU 1 – 32 CPU

Memory Limits 0,5 – 244 GB 0,6 – 208 GB 0,75 – 448 GB

Up to 48 TB

Temporary (Multiple

Storage Limits Disks) 3 TB 4 TB

Number of OS

supported 11 10 10

Number of

Databases

③ supported 5+ 3 3

Yes, clone

Autoscaling building Yes, clone building Yes, presettable group

Size change Available Available Available

Credit for 1+

minutes

downtime, Credit for 5+

max monthly consecutive minutes

credit: 30%, downtime, max

uptime SLA: monthly credit: 50%, Credit for 1+ minutes downtime, max mo nt

SLA Terms 99.95% uptime SLA: 99.95% uptime SLA: 99.95%

MSP360

Support Yes In progress Yes

Yes, time-

limited on Yes, time and resource

Free trial one instance limited on any instance Yes, time and resource limited on any in sta

Table no.3 total compute resources provided from various cloud platform

⑪ Aws s3 vs azure vs Google cloud:-storage

Object Storage (Amazon AWS Simple Storage Service (S3)), Google Cloud Storage (GCS), and Microsoft Azure Storage provide simple PUT/GET/HEAD/LIST interfaces for storing data too large for a database. increase. gain.

Low cost, security-enhancing redundancy, and automatic scaling to accommodate multiple concurrent requests are desirable. The downside is latency, as each file requires a new HTTP connection, and throughput is limited by network throughput and availability.

DOWNLOADS

We looked at two key metrics when downloading files from VMs hosted by the same provider in the same region. Time to First Byte (TTFB) is a method of measuring latency and throughput. In these charts, percentiles (or quantiles) are on the x-axis and metrics are on the y-axis (remember the logarithmic scale). That is, the best and worst actions.

Figure no.19 --For downloads, single-stream API throughput (right) and time to first byte (left) are shown.

Azure and AWS S3 had similar latency, but GCS had more than 3x higher latency.

On the other hand, Google delivered about twice the throughput of his S3 and about four times the throughput of Azure.

GCS should complete downloads of files larger than 1 MB and files larger than 5 MB faster than Azure or S3.

It is important to emphasize the importance of completing the download. If your application can handle streaming input and process data faster than it downloads, performance on Microsoft Azure and Amazon ec2 is the same for any file size. )

NETWORK THROUGHPUT CAPS IS A PROBLEM

Network throughput plays an important role in these benchmarks, so VM type should be considered when designing the architecture.

The graph below shows results for VM types with sufficient network bandwidth to reliably evaluate storage throughput and not VM throughput. . Enough.

Figure no.20--Estimated intra-datacenter network throughput for differing VM types shown on the left, and CPU count normalization, shown on the right. displaying both the mean and standard deviation.

Few EC2 instance types have enough network throughput to hinder S3 throughput when downloading files per vCPUs (network bandwidth divided by number of vCPUs).

Google Compute Engine with much higher network throughput than S3. GCS, but with higher throughput than S3.

Most Azure instance types support low throughput.

#### UPLOADS

some of the upload benchmark data (figure 3).Similar to downloads, Microsoft had the lowest latency but the highest throughput, AWS was in the middle, and Google had a higher latency but a faster throughput.

Conclusions:-

Figure no.21—upload ,time to first byte and throughput

Amazon and Azure have the lowest upload and download latency, and Google has the highest throughput.

This shows that GCE excels at handling large files, while AWS and Azure excel at handling small files and data of a size comparable to the data consumed by the application. I'm here. Emphasize the importance of benchmarking.

Consider AWS EC2 network throughput limits when designing high-speed computing systems. Google's own multi-regional buckets keep costs low when processing data from multiple data centres within the same region (eg continent).

(14) AWS vs Google GCP vs Microsoft AZURE :-IAM

(19) (identity and access management)

#### IAM:-

The collection of services and APIs offered by each cloud provider for managing access and authorization to cloud resources is denoted by the name "IAM".

Before delving into the capabilities and characteristics of each provider, it is helpful to understand the pain points and goals of these services for customers.

Separate access and authorization controls for each service or resource can quickly become a nightmare and cannot scale beyond very small deployments.

Each cloud provider offers integrated and centralized access and authorization management services across their respective IAM offerings.

#### Service limitations

There are some comparable resource limits, but at least it's useful for a rough comparison, but each service makes different decisions about what values you can set and what you can extend.

The values in the table represent some of the fundamentally different technology architectures and target customer segments for each vendor.

On the other hand, Google Cloud relies on its Google Groups and Accounts infrastructure for user management.

AWS is self-contained within your AWS account.

Azure is enterprise oriented and uses Active Directory. Limit the total number of objects and treat users like traditional Active Directory objects.

#### Organizational Domains

IAM systems always have logical boundaries and operational domains for specific users or service entities. This is handled slightly differently in AWS, GCP, and Azure. The term "basic organizational domain" is used to describe the basic organizational structure on which limits and quotas are built, and the most common logical boundaries with which users are likely to interact. The following table describes each provider and its "base domain". organization's domain

#### AWS:-

AWS quotas, limits, and access restrictions generally apply to a single account.

Many organizations combine multiple AWS accounts into one billing and administrative account, but API and service limits still apply to each account.

Unless identified by an explicit cross-account order component, access and authorization agreements generally apply only to assets and controls within that particular record.

Figure 22 Aws IAM

#### GCP:-

Organizations serve as logical boundaries in GCP, but "projects" are the most common organizational model.

Customers can deploy all Google Cloud resources into one project or create separate projects to logically group resources in a scheme that makes the most sense.

You can then use IAM to define access and authorization for each project.

Fig.23 GCP IAM

#### AZURE:-

The Active Directory organization is a core component of Azure.

The terminology and conventions are immediately familiar to engineers who have worked in her IT for businesses and companies.

End-user computing was the starting point for Active Directory, from which much of its design was derived. Azure cloud services rely on her Active Directory system in action to grant access to users and other entities.

User/Group

**FIG.24 AZURE IAM**

Everyone Checks the directory for the primary user account to see if the user account can provide non-interactive access and if groups can be used to apply IAM policies. You can compare features with her IAM users from cloud providers.

AWS:-

Amazon IAM users are mapped to specific AWS accounts.

Access to resources in different AWS accounts can be granted to specific roles and permissions, but access for one her IAM user is typically restricted at the account level.

GCP:-

Google offers a variety of services that can be used to create user identities.

Identity can use one Google account for him, but organizations typically use Google suite user accounts to define users of her GCP resources.

On GCP, you should create a separate service account for non-interactive access to credentials.

AZURE:-

Azure relies on Active Directory for identity management and user accounts.

Most people believe that Microsoft customers who move to the cloud will eventually move to a hybrid solution and have already licensed their on-premises Active Directory solution.

However, user accounts can be obtained from GitHub, Windows Live, Office 365, and other Azure and Microsoft products.

Roles In role-based access control, a user obtains her identity by accessing a specific resource or authorization. User accounts assume roles through authentication mechanisms, and these roles are associated with all access and authorization policies.

The following table compares the maximum number of roles and role session duration for specific platforms.

AWS:-

IAM roles are the primary identity mechanism in AWS and are used in many situations where an entity requires permissions.

IAM policies, also called "trust policies," govern which principals are allowed to assume roles. In this case, the term "principal" is usually used to refer to any user or service that may require.

**FIG 25. ⑳ AWS IAM roles**

GCP:-

The way GCP handles roles differs in some ways from AWS

Provides both predefined and custom roles for IAM services

GCP roles, unlike AWS, cannot distinguish between interactive and non-interactive access: service accounts are Must be an inherited assumed principal User principal inherits an interactive access role that does not belong to a non-interactive access role Interactive users can be delegated.

**FIG 26. GCP IAM roles and identity**

AZURE:-

Compared to AWS, Azure's role model is similar to GCP.

Azure allows you to create your own roles in addition to the existing roles. Users and service principals have separate roles for interactive and non-interactive access, similar to GCP. Custom roles have custom policies written according to the role definition, but built-in roles already have policies defined.

**Fig 27. ㉑ Azure IAM roles**

Conclusion:-

Each provider's IAM is designed to work best with the services and resources they provide.

Azure's focus on enterprise and hybrid deployments makes it easier to move from traditional enterprise IT environments to the cloud.

To implement a highly available web-based infrastructure, enterprises must carefully select the best product for their use case. GCP is a good option for companies looking to use managed Kubernetes.

while AWS's more mature serverless offerings are a good option for companies looking for robust serverless services.

Ultimately, choosing IAM means choosing a vendor that offers the best product for your infrastructure and scaling goals.

Project Guide Cluster Head Mr Vishal Kaushik Prof. (Dr.) Neelu J. Ahuja ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Problem Statement: ⑫ Assumptions (Scope and limitations): Various Services – Storage, computing, virtual private cloud, Networking, identity access management

INTRODUCTION Abstract AWS CLOUD SERVECE PROVIDER. AWS Cloud Offerings Founded in 2006, AWS is a leader amongst cloud service providers AWS Locations AWS Market Share AWS Strength AWS Benefits

AZURE CLOUD SERVECE PROVIDER. Microsoft Azure's Cloud Offerings Microsoft Azure's Cost and pricing. Microsoft Azure's Locations Microsoft Azure's Market Share Security Offerings

GOOGLE CLOUD SERVECE PROVIDER. Google Cloud Offerings Google Cloud Locations Google Cloud Market Share ► Graphical analysis of Evolution of different cloud service providers over past few years.

Networking in cloud computing:- AWS AZURE GCP

⑪ Subnets AWS Azure GCP

Network Interface AWS AZURE GCP NOW, what to choose:-

⑪ Aws s3 vs azure vs Google cloud:-storage DOWNLOADS NETWORK THROUGPUT CAPS IS A PROBLEM

UPLOADS Conclusions:-

AWS vs Google GCP vs Microsoft AZURE :- IAM (identity and access management) IAM:- Service limitations Organizational Domains AWS:- GCP:- AZURE:-  
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