

# AWS vs Google Cloud vs Microsoft Azure: Key Differences

Features	AWS Amazon	Google Cloud	Microsoft Azure
Age	11 Years Old	6 Years old	5 Years old
Pricing	Per Second Pricing with a 60-Second minimum	Per-minute basis	Per - minute basis
Compute	<b>EC2 ( Elastic Compute Cloud )</b> provides all the computing administration. The Programs Oversees virtual machines , which can either be designed by the owner or have pre-Configuration settings for convenience.	As part of <b>GCP ( Google Cloud Platform )</b> , <b>GCE ( Google Compute Engine )</b> does a similar function.	With <b>Microsoft Azure</b> , You can Create virtual machines and scale sets for virtual machines.
Storage	<b>AWS</b> provides apportioned, transient stockpiling. As soon as an instance begins , it is demolished at the end of the case.	Comparatively , <b>Google's Cloud Platform</b> offers both brief Stockpiling and constant circles . For Object Stockpiling , <b>GCP</b> has Google cloud Storage.	<b>Azure</b> uses ID drives ( transient capacity ) , and pages Blobs VM-based volumes are stored in Block storage ( <b>Microsoft's choice</b> ) . Object Storage uses Square Blobs and Files.
Company Uses	<b>Company uses AWS-&gt;</b> <b>Netflix:</b> Relies heavily on AWS for streaming video content globally. <b>Amazon:</b> Obviously, as the parent company, Amazon utilizes AWS extensively for its e-commerce operations. <b>Spotify:</b> Employs AWS for music streaming, recommendations, and user data management. <b>Airbnb:</b> Leverages AWS for handling massive traffic, payments, and property listings.	<b>COMPANY USE GCP -&gt;</b> <b>Spotify:</b> Uses GCP for scalable music streaming, data analytics, and machine learning. <b>Snap:</b> Leverages GCP for image processing, machine learning, and real-time data processing. <b>Twitter:</b> Employs GCP for data analytics, machine learning, and infrastructure.	<b>COMPANY USE AZURE -&gt;</b> <b>Samsung:</b> Leverages Azure for cloud-based services and applications. <b>Pixar:</b> Utilizes Azure for rendering and animation workloads. <b>eBay:</b> Employs Azure for its marketplace platform. <b>Xerox:</b> Uses Azure for document management and cloud services.
Disadvantages	<b>1.Complex Pricing Structure:</b> AWS offers a wide range of pricing models, which can be challenging to understand and optimize. <b>2.Vendor Lock-in:</b> Heavy reliance on AWS can make it difficult to migrate to other cloud platforms. <b>3.Steep Learning Curve:</b> The vast array of services can be overwhelming for new users, requiring significant time and effort to master. <b>4.Shared Responsibility Model</b> <b>5.Potential for Outages.</b> <b>6.Resource Limitations.</b> <b>7.Cost Optimization Challenges</b>	<b>1. Maturity:</b> While rapidly evolving, GCP might still lag behind AWS in terms of overall platform maturity and feature completeness in certain areas. <b>2. Global Infrastructure:</b> Although improving, GCP's global data center footprint might be less extensive than AWS or Azure in some regions. <b>3.Pricing Complexity.</b> <b>4.Documentation:</b> While improving, GCP's support and documentation resources might not be as comprehensive as AWS or Azure in certain areas.	<b>1.Complexity:</b> Azure's vast array of services can be overwhelming for new users, leading to a steep learning curve. <b>2.Cost Management Challenges:</b> Azure's pricing model can be complex, making it difficult to predict and manage costs without careful planning. <b>3.Vendor Lock-In.</b> <b>4.Data Transfer Costs.</b> <b>5.Maturity Compared to AWS.</b> <b>6.Regional Availability:</b> While improving, Azure's global footprint might not match AWS in some regions.