AWS is comprised of more than 200 services spanning a wide range including [computing](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computation), [storage](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Storage_virtualization), [networking](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network), [database](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database), [analytics](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analytics), [application services](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_service_provider), [deployment](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_deployment), [management](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systems_management), [mobile](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_application_development), [developer tools](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_tool), and tools for the [Internet of Things](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_of_Things). The most popular include [Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazon_Elastic_Compute_Cloud) (EC2) and [Amazon Simple Storage Service](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazon_Simple_Storage_Service) (Amazon S3)

AWS vs Google cloud

Since Google Cloud and AWS are very similar, its easier to break down the comparison into different categories. It would be impossible to cover everything as each provider has well over 50 different products (AWS has over 200). So we’ll cover some products such as compute instances, billing, networking, storage.The first category is how Google Compute Engine and AWS EC2 handle their virtual machines (instances). The technology behind Google Cloud’s VMs is [KVM](https://www.linux-kvm.org/), whereas the technology behind AWS EC2 VMs is [Xen](https://www.xenproject.org/). Both offer a variety of predefined instance configurations with specific amounts of virtual CPU, RAM, and network. However, they have a different naming convention, which can at first be confusing. Google Compute Engine refers to them as machine types, whereas Amazon EC2 refers to them as instance types.There are two primary types of storage options when you compare Google vs AWS: block storage and object storage.Google Compute Engine offers [persistent disks](https://cloud.google.com/persistent-disk/), whereas AWS EC2 offers this via their [Elastic Block Store](https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/) (EBS).Object storage, also sometimes referred to as distributed object storage, are essentially hosted services for storing and accessing large numbers of binary objects, or blobs. Google Compute Engine offers this via their [Google Cloud Storage](https://cloud.google.com/storage/) service, whereas AWS offers this via their [Amazon S3](https://aws.amazon.com/s3/) service.When comparing Google Cloud vs AWS, billing is handled quite differently. And to be honest, neither of them provide a very straightforward way of easily calculating this unless you are very familiar with the platforms.AWS announced their [per second billing](https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-per-second-billing-for-ec2-instances-and-ebs-volumes/) in September 2017 (one-minute minimum on EC2 instances). This allows for greater flexibility for clients who need to spin up new instances and do a lot of work in a short amount of time. Not to our surprise, Google Cloud Platform also launched their [per second billing](https://cloudplatform.googleblog.com/2017/09/extending-per-second-billing-in-google.html) (one-minute minimum on Google Compute Engine instances). This goes to show you how competitive this market really is. AWS and GCP are almost launching new features simultaneously now.