

FILE SHARING IN MULTI CLOUD PLATFORM

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Synopsis:

1. WHAT IS MEANT BY FILE SHARING?
2. WHAT IS MEANT BY FILE SHARING IN MULTI CLOUD PLATFORM?
3. WHAT ARE THE USES AND REAL TIME APPLICATION OF FILE SHARE IN MULTI CLOUD PLATFORM?
4. STEPS OF CONFIGURATION
5. PROOF OF CONCEPT
6. REPOSITORY DETAILS
7. OUTCOMES
8. CONCLUSION

PURPOSE:

The purpose of file sharing is to allow individuals or organizations to share files and information with others in a convenient, efficient, and secure manner. File sharing enables users to transfer large files or documents that may be too large to send via email or other traditional methods of file transfer. It also allows multiple users to collaborate on a single document or project by enabling them to access and edit files in real-time. File sharing is commonly used in various settings, such as businesses, schools, research institutions, and personal use, to facilitate the sharing of data and information among different individuals or groups.

TECHNOLOGIES USED:

- AWS
- AZURE
- MOBAXTERM

SERVICES USED:

- EC2
- VPC
- EFS
- SECURITY GROUPS
- VIRTUAL MACHINE
- STORAGE ACCOUNTS
- VIRTUAL NETWORK
- RESOURCE GROUP

- I. **OBJECTIVE:** To share files securely from one cloud platform to the other cloud platform.

WHAT IS MEANT BY FILE SHARING?

File sharing refers to the practice of allowing access to digital files, such as documents, images, videos, music, and software, to other users over a network or the Internet. It involves the transfer of files from one computer or device to another, either for collaborative purposes or for personal use.

WHAT IS MEANT BY FILE SHARING IN MULTI CLOUD PLATFORM?

In a multi-cloud platform, file sharing refers to the practice of allowing users to share files across multiple cloud services. This means that users can access and share files stored in different cloud platforms, such as Google Drive, Dropbox, and Amazon Web Services, without the need to transfer them between platforms manually.

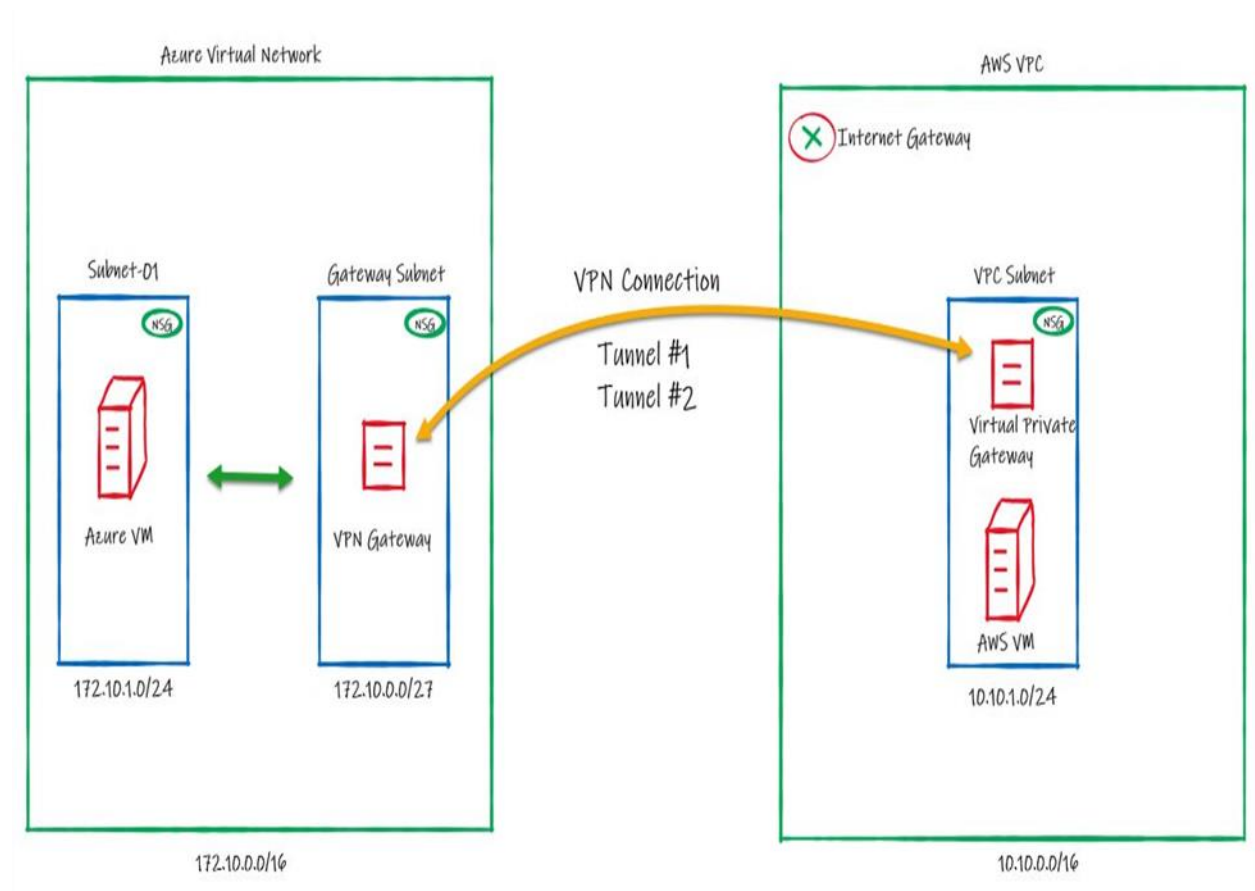
WHAT ARE THE USES AND REAL TIME APPLICATION OF FILE SHARE IN MULTI CLOUD PLATFORM?

1. **Collaboration**: Multi-cloud file sharing can be used for collaboration, enabling teams to work on shared documents, images, videos, and other files simultaneously, regardless of which cloud platform they are stored in.
2. **Data Backup and Recovery**: Multi-cloud file sharing can be used for data backup and recovery, allowing businesses to store copies of important files in multiple cloud platforms to ensure business continuity in the event of a disaster.
3. **Cost savings**: Multi-cloud file sharing can help businesses save costs by using different cloud platforms based on their specific needs, such as lower-cost storage options for less frequently accessed files, while using more expensive options for mission-critical files.
4. **Data Governance**: Multi-cloud file sharing can help businesses improve data governance by providing greater control and visibility over data sharing and access across different cloud platforms, ensuring compliance with regulations and data privacy laws.

5. Scalability: Multi-cloud file sharing can provide scalability by allowing businesses to adjust their cloud storage needs as per their requirements, scaling up or down as needed, to meet the changing needs of the business.

6. Improved Security: Multi-cloud file sharing can provide an added layer of security by allowing businesses to use different security features from multiple cloud providers, such as encryption and access controls, to protect their data from cyber threats.

II. FRAMEWORK:



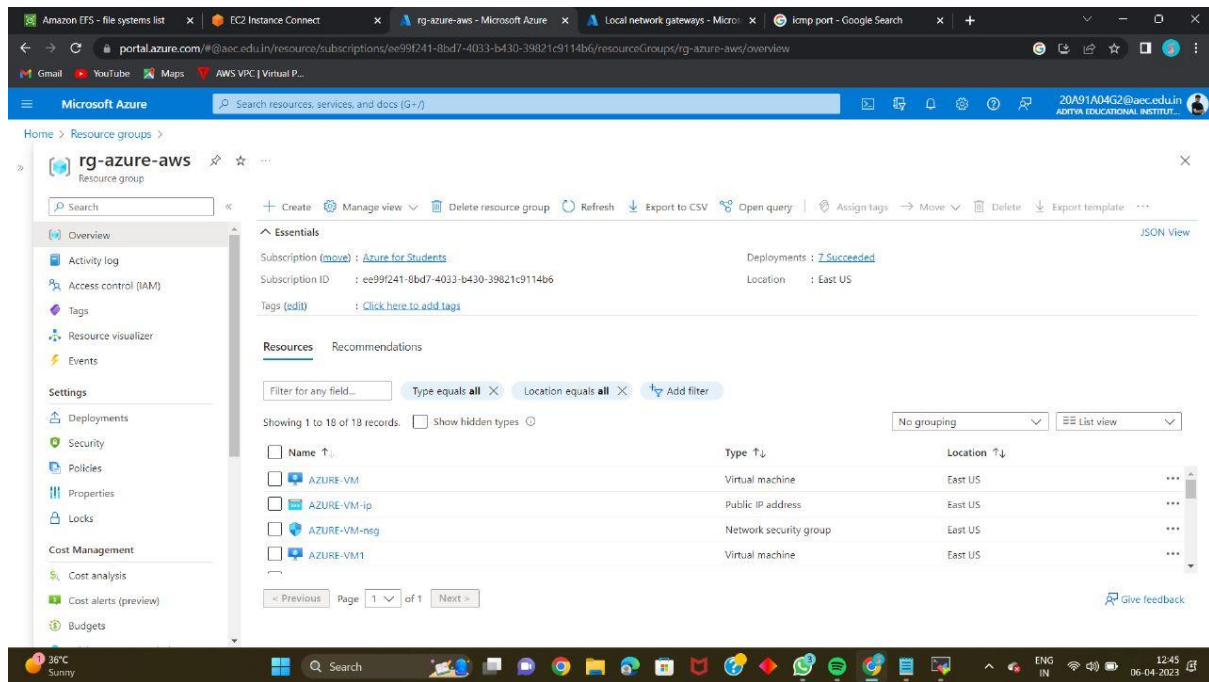
III. STEPS OF CONFIGURATION:

Step 1: Configuring Azure2

1. Create a resource group on Azure to deploy the resources on that:

Resource Group Name: rg-azure-aws

Region: East-US



2. Create Virtual Network

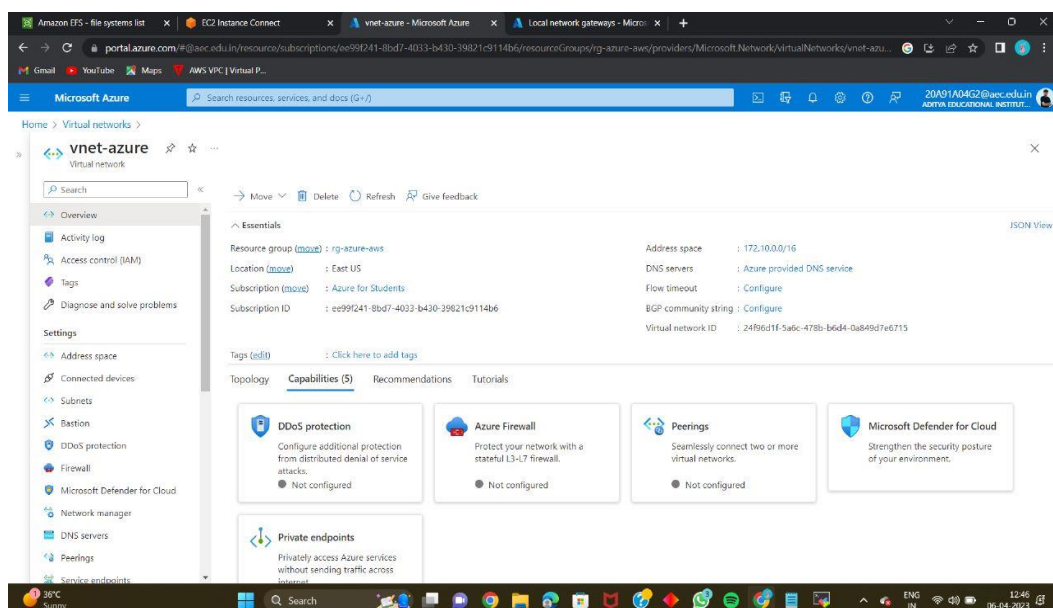
Resource Group Name: rg-azure-aws
Region: East-US

VNet Name: vnet-azure

VNet IPv4 Address Space: 172.10.0.0/16

Subnet Name: subnet-01

Subnet IPv4 Address Space: 172.10.1.0/24



3. Create the VPN Gateway

VPN Gateway Name: vpn-azure-aws

Region: East-US

Gateway Type: VPN

SKU: VpnGw1

Generation: Generation 1

Virtual Network: vnet-azure

Public IP Address: pip-vpn-azure-aws

Public IP Address Type: Basic

Assignment: Dynamic

Enable active-active mode: Disabled

Configure BGP: Disabled

Step 2: Configuring AWS

4. Create the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in AWS

Name: my-vpc-01

IPv4 CIDR: 10.10.0.0/16

5. Create a subnet inside the VPC (Virtual Network)

Name: my-subnet-01

VPC Name: my-vpc-01

VPC IPv4 CIDR: 10.10.0.0/16

IPv4 CIDR: 10.10.1.0/24

6. Create a customer gateway pointing to the Public IP Address of Azure VPN Gateway

IP address: Public IP Address of Azure VPN Gateway

Rest keep everything as default

7. Create the Virtual Private Gateway then attach to the VPC

Name: vpg-aws-azure

8. Create a site-to-site VPN Connection

Name: vpn-aws-azure

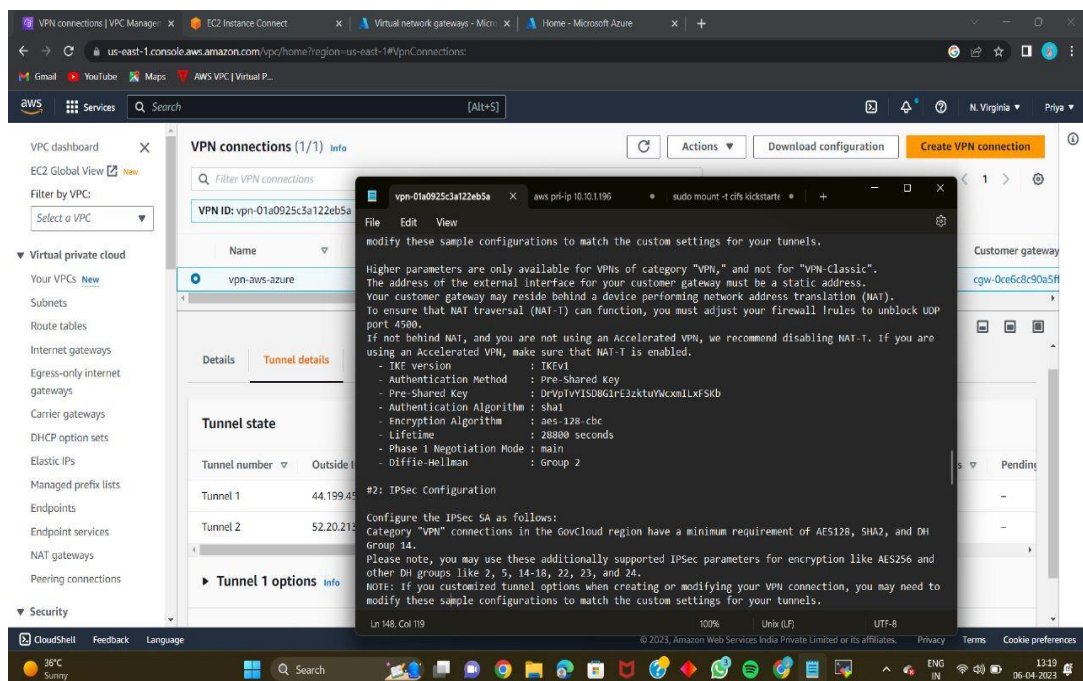
Target gateway type: Virtual private gateway (Select your Virtual private gateway created in 7)

Customer gateway: Existing (Select your VCustomer gateway created in 6)

Routing options: Static

Static IP prefixes: 172.10.1.0/24

Leave rest of them as default



9. Download the configuration file

Vendor: Generic

Platform: Generic

Software: Vendor Agnostic

In this configuration file you will note that there are the Shared Keys and the Public Ip Address for each of one of the two IPSec tunnels created by AWS.

Step 3: Connecting Azure and AWS

10. Create the Local Network Gateway in Azure

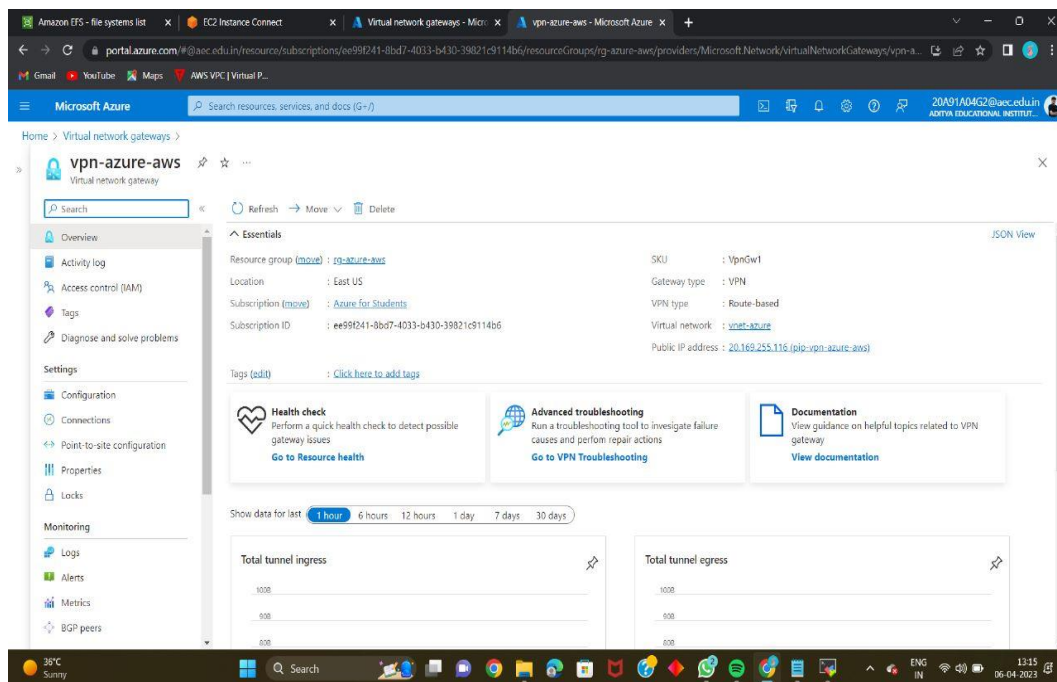
Name: lng-azure-aws

Resource Group Name: rg-azure-aws

Region: East-US

IP address: Get the Outside IP address from the configuration file downloaded in 9.

Address Space(s): 10.10.0.0/16



11. Create the connection on the Virtual Network Gateway in Azure

Name: connection-azure-aws

Connection Type: Site-to-Site

Local Network Gateway: Select the Local Network Gateway which you created in 10.

Shared Key: Get the Shared Key from the configuration file downloaded in 9.

Wait till the Connection Status changes to - Connected

In the same way, check in AWS Console wheather the 1st tunnel of Virtual Private Gateway UP.

12. Create Internet Gateway and Attach it to VPC in AWS:

Name: my-internet-gateway

13. Now let's edit the route table associated with our VPC

Add the route to Azure subnet through the Virtual Private Gateway

Destination: 172.10.1.0/24

Target: Virtual Private Gateway that we created. also add,

Destination: 0.0.0.0/0

Target: Internet Gateway that we created in 12.

14. Create VMs in both Azure and AWS and Test the connection.

Create security groups and Efs added to aws ec2 server.

Create resource groups and file shares added to the ubuntu linux.

Ping the both aws ec2 and azure virtual machine.

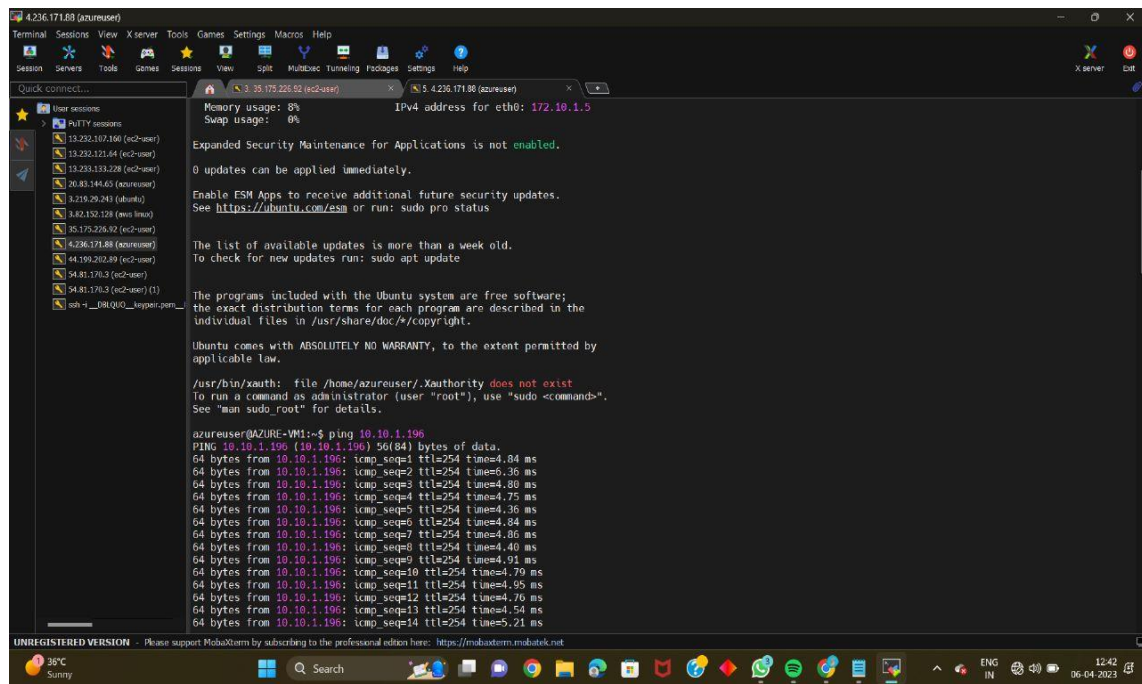
15. Commands used for Sharing the files from Azure to aws

- `sudo yum update`
- `sudo yum install cifs-utils`
- `sudo mkdir /mnt/azure_mount_point`

```
sudo mount -t cifs //<storage-account-name>.file.core.windows.net/<file-  
share-name> /<mount-point> -o vers=3.0,username=<storage-account-  
name>,password=<storage-account-access-  
key>,dir_mode=0777,file_mode=0777
```

- `cd /mnt/azure_mount_point`
- `ls`

PROOF OF CONCEPT:



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "4236.171.88 (azureuser)". The left sidebar lists several user sessions, including "4236.171.88 (azureuser)". The main terminal area displays the following output:

```
Memory usage: 8%
Swap usage: 0%
IPv4 address for eth0: 172.18.1.5

Expanded Security Maintenance for Applications is not enabled.

0 updates can be applied immediately.

Enable FSM Apps to receive additional future security updates.
See https://ubuntu.com/esm or run: sudo pro status

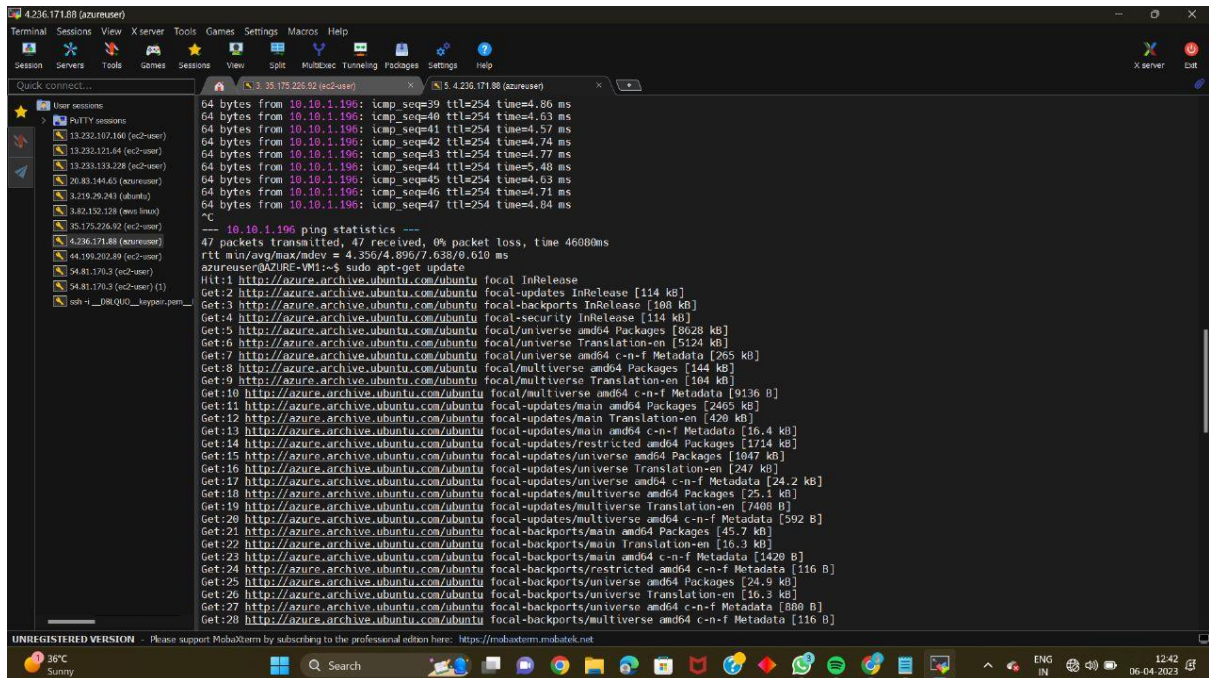
The list of available updates is more than a week old.
To check for new updates run: sudo apt update

The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by
applicable law.

/usr/bin/xaauth: file /home/azureuser/.Xauthority does not exist
To run a command as administrator (user "root"), use "sudo <command>".
See "man sudo_root" for details.

azureuser@AZURE-VM1:~$ ping 10.10.1.196
PING 10.10.1.196 (10.10.1.196) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=1 ttl=254 time=4.84 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=2 ttl=254 time=5.36 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=3 ttl=254 time=4.80 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=4 ttl=254 time=4.75 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=5 ttl=254 time=4.36 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=6 ttl=254 time=4.84 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=7 ttl=254 time=4.86 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=8 ttl=254 time=4.40 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=9 ttl=254 time=4.91 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=10 ttl=254 time=4.70 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=11 ttl=254 time=4.95 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=12 ttl=254 time=4.76 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=13 ttl=254 time=4.54 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=14 ttl=254 time=5.21 ms
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "4236.171.88 (azureuser)". The left sidebar lists several user sessions, including "4236.171.88 (azureuser)". The main terminal area displays the following output:

```
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=39 ttl=254 time=4.86 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=40 ttl=254 time=4.63 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=41 ttl=254 time=4.57 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=42 ttl=254 time=4.74 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=43 ttl=254 time=4.77 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=44 ttl=254 time=5.48 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=45 ttl=254 time=4.63 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=46 ttl=254 time=4.71 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.196: icmp_seq=47 ttl=254 time=4.84 ms
^C
-- 10.10.1.196 ping statistics --
47 packets transmitted, 47 received, 0% packet loss, time 46080ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 4.356/4.896/7.638/0.610 ms
azureuser@AZURE-VM1:~$ sudo apt-get update
Hit:1 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease
Get:2 https://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates InRelease [114 kB]
Get:3 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports InRelease [108 kB]
Get:4 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-security InRelease [114 kB]
Get:5 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 Packages [8628 kB]
Get:6 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe Translation-en [5124 kB]
Get:7 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [265 kB]
Get:8 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/multiverse amd64 Packages [144 kB]
Get:9 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/multiverse Translation-en [104 kB]
Get:10 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [9136 B]
Get:11 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 Packages [2405 kB]
Get:12 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main Translation-en [420 kB]
Get:13 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [16.4 kB]
Get:14 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/restricted amd64 Packages [1714 kB]
Get:15 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/universe amd64 Packages [1047 kB]
Get:16 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/universe Translation-en [247 kB]
Get:17 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [24.2 kB]
Get:18 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse amd64 Packages [25.1 kB]
Get:19 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse Translation-en [7408 B]
Get:20 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [592 B]
Get:21 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/main amd64 Packages [45.7 kB]
Get:22 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/main Translation-en [16.3 kB]
Get:23 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/main amd64 c-n-f Metadata [1420 B]
Get:24 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/restricted amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
Get:25 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/universe amd64 Packages [24.9 kB]
Get:26 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/universe Translation-en [16.3 kB]
Get:27 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/universe amd64 c-n-f Metadata [880 B]
Get:28 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-backports/multiverse amd64 c-n-f Metadata [116 B]
```

```
4.236.171.88 (azureuser)
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split Multitab Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
User sessions
PuTTY sessions
13.233.107.160 (ec2-user)
13.233.121.64 (ec2-user)
13.233.133.228 (ec2-user)
20.83.144.63 (azureuser)
3.219.29.243 (ubuntu)
3.82.152.128 (aws linux)
35.175.226.92 (ec2-user)
4.236.171.88 (azureuser)
44.199.202.89 (ec2-user)
54.81.170.3 (ec2-user)
54.81.170.3 (ec2-user) (1)
ssh -t _D8(QUD__keyper-perm_...
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 libtirpc-common all 1.2.5-1ubuntu0.1 [7712 B]
Get:2 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 libtirpc3 amd64 1.2.5-1ubuntu0.1 [77.9 kB]
Get:3 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal/main amd64 rpcbind amd64 1.2.5-8 [42.8 kB]
Get:5 http://azure.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal-updates/main amd64 libnfsidmap2 amd64 0.25-5.1ubuntu1 [27.9 kB]
Fetched 300 kB in 0s (3147 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libtirpc-common.
(Reading database ... 50689 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libtirpc-common_1.2.5-1ubuntu0.1_all.deb ...
Unpacking libtirpc-common (1.2.5-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libtirpc3:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../libtirpc3_1.2.5-1ubuntu0.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libtirpc3:amd64 (1.2.5-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package rpcbind.
Preparing to unpack .../rpcbind_1.2.5-8_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking rpcbind (1.2.5-8) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libnfsidmap2:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../libnfsidmap2_0.25-5.1ubuntu1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libnfsidmap2:amd64 (0.25-5.1ubuntu1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package nfs-common.
Preparing to unpack .../nfs-common_1%3a1.3.4-2.5ubuntu3.4_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking nfs-common (1:1.3.4-2.5ubuntu3.4) ...
Setting up libtirpc-common (1.2.5-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up libnfsidmap2:amd64 (0.25-5.1ubuntu1) ...
Setting up libtirpc3:amd64 (1.2.5-1ubuntu0.1) ...
Setting up rpcbind (1.2.5-8) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/rpcbind.service -> /lib/systemd/system/rpcbind.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/sockets.target.wants/rpcbind.socket -> /lib/systemd/system/rpcbind.socket.
Setting up nfs-common (1:1.3.4-2.5ubuntu3.4) ...
Creating config file /etc/idmapd.conf with new version
Adding system user 'statd' (UID 115) ...
Adding new user 'statd' (UID 115) with group 'nogroup' ...
Not creating home directory '/var/lib/nfs'.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/nfs-client.target -> /lib/systemd/system/nfs-client.target.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/remote-fs.target.wants/nfs-client.target -> /lib/systemd/system/nfs-client.target.
nfs-utils.service is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it.
Processing triggers for systemd (245.4-4ubuntu3.20) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-0ubuntu9.0) ...
azureuser@AZURE-VM1:~$
```

```
35.175.226.92 (ec2-user)
Terminal Sessions View X server Tools Games Settings Macros Help
Session Servers Tools Games Sessions View Split Multitab Tunneling Packages Settings Help
Quick connect...
User sessions
PuTTY sessions
13.233.107.160 (ec2-user)
13.233.121.64 (ec2-user)
13.233.133.228 (ec2-user)
20.83.144.63 (azureuser)
3.219.29.243 (ubuntu)
3.82.152.128 (aws linux)
35.175.226.92 (ec2-user)
4.236.171.88 (azureuser)
44.199.202.89 (ec2-user)
54.81.170.3 (ec2-user)
54.81.170.3 (ec2-user) (1)
ssh -t _D8(QUD__keyper-perm_...
Installing : avahi-libs-0.6.31-20.amzn2.x86_64
Installing : 1: cups-libs-1.6.3-51.amzn2.x86_64
Installing : samba-common-4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1.noarch
Installing : trousers-0.3.14-2.amzn2.0.2.x86_64
Installing : gnutils-3.3.29-9.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
Installing : libwbclient-4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
Installing : samba-common-libs-4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
Installing : samba-client-libs-4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
Installing : cifs-utils-6.2-10.amzn2.0.4.x86_64
Verifying : gnutils-3.3.29-9.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
Verifying : libtalloc-2.1.16-1.amzn2.x86_64
Verifying : libwbclient-4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
Verifying : samba-common-libs-4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
Verifying : samba-common-4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1.noarch
Verifying : libldb-1.3.18-1.amzn2.x86_64
Verifying : libldb-1.5.4-2.amzn2.x86_64
Verifying : samba-client-libs-4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1.x86_64
Verifying : avahi-libs-0.6.31-20.amzn2.x86_64
Verifying : 1: cups-libs-1.6.3-51.amzn2.x86_64
Verifying : libtevent-0.9.39-1.amzn2.x86_64
Verifying : trousers-0.3.14-2.amzn2.0.2.x86_64
Verifying : cifs-utils-6.2-10.amzn2.0.4.x86_64
Installed:
cifs-utils.x86_64 0:6.2-10.amzn2.0.4
Dependency Installed:
avahi-libs.x86_64 0:0.6.31-20.amzn2 cups-libs.x86_64 1:1.6.3-51.amzn2 gnutils.x86_64 0:3.3.29-9.amzn2.0.1
libldb.x86_64 0:1.5.4-2.amzn2 libtalloc.x86_64 0:2.1.16-1.amzn2 libtdb.x86_64 0:1.3.18-1.amzn2
libtevent.x86_64 0:0.9.39-1.amzn2 libwbclient.x86_64 0:4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1 samba-client-libs.x86_64 0:4.10.16-20.a
samba-common.noarch 0:4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1 samba-common-libs.x86_64 0:4.10.16-20.amzn2.0.1 trousers.x86_64 0:0.3.14-2.amzn2.0.2
Compiling:
[ec2-user@ip-10-10-1-196 ~]$ sudo mkdir /mnt/azure_mount_point
[ec2-user@ip-10-10-1-196 ~]$ sudo mount -t cifs //kickstarters.file.core.windows.net/share1 /mnt/azure_mount_point -o vers=3.0,username=kickstar
yw+CQ2fbb/f49FRs+HFa/v6iLTFZCh3F97WpXONSK7sa/gkdhBGZqYR78LjRPT3xgAW/5220+ASTFNVt3Qw,dir_mode=0777,file_mode=0777
[ec2-user@ip-10-10-1-196 ~]$ cd /mnt/azure_mount_point
[ec2-user@ip-10-10-1-196 azure_mount_point]$ ls
sample.docx
[ec2-user@ip-10-10-1-196 azure_mount_point]$
```

Repository Details:

➤ Cloud storage accounts:

Multi-cloud file sharing typically involves using cloud storage accounts on multiple cloud platforms. For example, an organization may use AWS S3 for storage on one project, and Azure Blob Storage for another project.

➤ Access controls:

Access controls are typically used to restrict access to files stored in cloud storage accounts. These controls can be set up using tools such as AWS IAM or Azure Active Directory.

➤ File transfer protocols:

File transfer protocols such as NFS, SMB, FTP, or SFTP may be used to transfer files between different cloud storage accounts. These protocols can be used to move files from one cloud storage account to another, or to synchronize files between cloud storage accounts.

➤ File synchronization tools:

File synchronization tools such as Rclone, Syncthing, or GoodSync can be used to keep files synchronized across multiple cloud storage accounts. These tools can be set up to automatically sync files between different cloud storage accounts, ensuring that the most up-to-date files are always available.

➤ Monitoring and reporting:

Monitoring and reporting tools such as CloudWatch, Azure Monitor, or Grafana can be used to monitor the performance of file sharing in a multi-cloud platform. These tools can provide real-time monitoring of file transfer activities, as well as historical reports and analytics.

Outcomes:

- Increased flexibility:

File sharing in a multi-cloud platform can allow organizations to leverage the strengths of multiple cloud providers, which can provide greater flexibility in terms of selecting the right cloud platform for different use cases.

- Improved agility:

Multi-cloud file sharing can allow organizations to quickly and easily move data between different cloud providers, which can improve agility in terms of responding to changing business needs.

- Cost savings:

File sharing in a multi-cloud platform can help organizations to avoid vendor lock-in and negotiate better pricing with different cloud providers, which can result in cost savings.

- Improved data resilience:

By storing data across multiple cloud providers, multi-cloud file sharing can provide improved data resilience in case of outages or other issues with any particular cloud provider.

- Enhanced security:

Multi-cloud file sharing can allow organizations to implement a defense-in-depth security strategy, which involves using multiple layers of security controls to protect data.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, file sharing in a multi-cloud platform can provide many benefits to organizations, including increased flexibility, agility, cost savings, improved data resilience, and enhanced security. By leveraging multiple cloud providers, organizations can avoid vendor lock-in and tailor their cloud environment to specific use cases. Additionally, multi-cloud file sharing can provide a more resilient and secure environment for data storage and transfer.

However, it is important to carefully plan and implement a multi-cloud file sharing strategy that takes into account the specific needs and requirements of the organization. This includes selecting the appropriate cloud providers and technologies, ensuring proper access controls and security measures are in place, and monitoring performance and usage to ensure optimal operation. With proper planning and execution, file sharing in a multi-cloud platform can provide significant benefits to organizations looking to optimize their cloud environment.

