This study guide demonstrates the lesson from *AWS vs. other Cloud Providers.*
My full AWS Architect Associate course can be found here:
https://www.udemy.com/course/ultimateaws/?referralCode=7ED214B795C444141361

Comparing AWS, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Study Guide

Choosing the right cloud service provider is a crucial decision when it comes to building and managing your cloud infrastructure. In this lesson, we will compare the three major cloud service providers: Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud, to help you understand their respective strengths, market positions, and benefits.

Section 1: Amazon Web Services (AWS)

Introduction to AWS

- AWS is the largest and most established cloud service provider, boasting a significant market share and vast resources.
- AWS offers a wide range of services, making it suitable for various applications and workloads.
- Competitive pricing and options are available, but understanding AWS pricing models is essential for cost management.

Advantages of AWS

- Market leader with a 31% market share as of the second quarter of 2020.
- Broad and mature service offerings with scalability and reliability.
- Cost-effective due to the economy of scale.

Hybrid Cloud Capabilities

- AWS provides hybrid cloud solutions with AWS Outposts and VMware Cloud on AWS.
- Allows the seamless transition of workloads from on-premises environments to the AWS cloud.

Section 2: Microsoft Azure

Introduction to Microsoft Azure

- Microsoft Azure is the closest competitor to AWS, holding a 20% market share as of the second quarter of 2020.
- Provides a full range of cloud services, including Azure, Office 365, and Teams.

Azure's Benefits

- Offers a comprehensive ecosystem where Azure services integrate seamlessly with on-premises Microsoft infrastructure.
- Ideal for hybrid cloud environments as it supports the same operating systems on-premises and in the cloud.

License Cost Savings

- You can leverage existing Microsoft licenses, reducing costs when running Windows-based workloads.

Section 3: Google Cloud

Introduction to Google Cloud

- Google Cloud has made significant strides and holds a 6% market share as of the second quarter of 2020.
- Deeply rooted in open-source technologies and a pioneer in Kubernetes development.

Google Cloud's Strengths

- Well-suited for high-performance computing tasks due to its connection with Kubernetes.
- Aggressive growth and expansion, positioning itself for the future.

Lesson Review and Key Takeaways

- AWS is the leading cloud service provider, known for its vast service offerings and competitive pricing.
- Microsoft Azure is a strong competitor and benefits from seamless integration with Microsoft products and existing licenses.
- Google Cloud, while a smaller player, focuses on high-performance computing and is a significant contributor to open-source technologies.
- Selecting the right cloud service provider depends on your specific needs, workloads, and existing infrastructure.

See slides below:

AWS Competitive Advantages

- Market Share
- Maturity
- Number of Services
- Pricing *
- Outposts and VMC on AWS are great for hybrid

Microsoft

- AWS: 31%, Azure: 20%, Google: 6%
- One vendor for Cloud and On-Premise
- Azure, Office 365, and Teams
- Azure stack is ideal for hybrid
- Cost benefits when running Windows O.S.

Google

- Deep open-source roots
- Central to development of Kubernetes
- Anthos is ideal for hybrid Kubernetes deployments

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