

REVIEW ARTICLE

The Role of AWS in Modern Cloud Architecture: Key Strategies for Scalable Deployment and Integration

Dhruv Patel

Independent Researcher

dp270894@gmail.com

Received on: 07/04/2025; Revised on: 08/05/2025; Accepted on: 09/06/2025

Abstract—The rise of cloud computing has had a tremendous impact on how businesses and organizations implement, manage, and grow their IT infrastructure, providing the opportunity for cost-effective, flexible, and on-demand resources that reduce operations costs. The broadest variety of services, such as networking, compute, storage, security, and Machine Learning (ML), are provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS), one of the biggest cloud service providers. In this paper, they analyze in detail the core offerings from AWS by providing the strategies for scalable deployment, including auto-scaling, containerization (Kubernetes, Docker), and using AWS Lambda for serverless computing. Furthermore, it also discusses the integration methods with hybrid cloud environments, on-premises systems & third-party so that the integration with them is seamless. Additionally, discussed are security and compliance concerns, including identity management, encryption, and industry regulatory limitations. In addition, cost optimization techniques of right-sizing resources, spot instances and reserved instances are evaluated to achieve the maximum of cloud efficiency. This study brings to light the impact of the cloud on raising the level of enterprise agility, operational resilience and digital transformation, and addressing key challenges in the process of cloud adoption and management, by way of reviewing the capabilities and best practices of AWS.

Keywords—Cloud Computing, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Scalability, Integration, Deployment Strategies, Modern Cloud Architecture.

INTRODUCTION

The IT business has seen a revolution because of cloud computing as it has brought the computing services on an on-demand and scalable model that helps companies in minimizing the costs of infrastructure and improving the operation efficiency. Unlike traditional IT, which requires a large investment in physical hardware and maintenance, Cloud computing enables companies to remotely access computer resources, which is not dependent on premises infrastructure [1]. The reason this has been possible is in distributed, parallel, and ubiquitous computing, and cloud services are a fundamental piece of their modern digital infrastructure. Currently, organizations rely on cloud platforms to scale dynamically, optimize resource utilization, as well as overall system performance [2]. Besides, cloud computing enables organizations to adopt applications and services very quickly to help them reduce the time to market, and hence, gain a competitive advantage.

Among the leaders in the transformation of such cloud service providers is AWS, which has reshaped how businesses put, connect, and handle applications. Since its launch in 2006, AWS has introduced a pay-as-you-go pricing model, which moves capital expenditure from the traditional cost method to a more cost-efficient approach. Digital Transformation today is facilitated by technologies, for instance, AWS's IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS across different industries [3]. These services help small and large businesses alike streamline IT operations, accelerate the deployment, and ensure the high availability of services. In addition, AWS offers machine learning, analytics, and database management services, enabling organizations to fuel informed decision-making through data-driven insights.

The main drivers of AWS adoption are scalability and integration, as organizations are looking for an agile and responsive IT environment. On AWS, businesses can configure and scale resources as required, and the required infrastructure planning is eliminated, and the time from months to minutes to deploy is reduced. Moreover, AWS is well equipped for seamless integration with many 3rd party applications and services to boost the interoperability and process efficiency. Beyond scalability, AWS prioritizes security, data protection [4], and includes advanced security frameworks, compliance certifications across compliance, data centers, and network, which support reliability, avoiding downtime and cyber threats [3]. It also helps in disaster recovery and business continuity, through which enterprises can keep themselves risk-averse in case of any imminent disruptions.

A. Organization of Paper

The rest of this paper follows: Section II provides an overview of AWS and Modern Cloud Architecture. Section III explores the key AWS services for scalable deployment and provides best practices for scalable deployment. Section IV addresses integration strategies. Section V examines pertinent case studies and literature, and Section VI finishes with suggestions for future research.

AWS IN MODERN CLOUD ARCHITECTURE

AWS is now a fundamental component of contemporary cloud architecture, providing a wide range of services that let companies create applications that are highly accessible, secure, and scalable. As cloud adoption continues to grow, AWS provides a flexible and cost-effective infrastructure for organizations across various industries [5]. Cloud computing

represents a distributed architecture where individual cloud-native services work together to provide a complete technology stack, from infrastructure to applications. The deployment and configuration of cloud platforms and applications are managed dynamically, allowing businesses to adapt to changing requirements efficiently. Leading cloud provider AWS's scalable, adaptable, and secure solutions are crucial to creating modern cloud architecture that supports businesses in optimizing operations and enhancing service delivery [6].

The two parts that comprise the cloud computing architecture are the front-end and the back-end, as shown in Figure 1 and the points below:

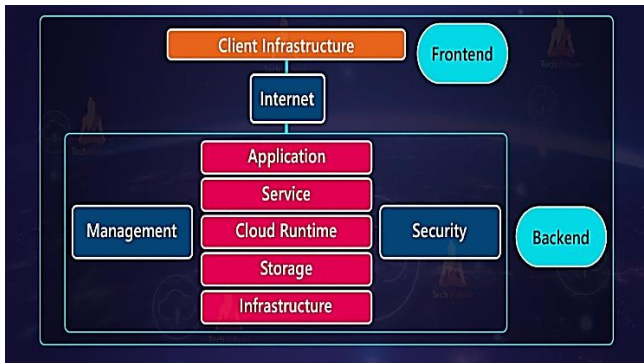


Fig. 1. Cloud Computing Architecture

- **Front End:** The front-end cloud computing category includes a range of applications and user interfaces needed for various cloud-based services. These were created using client-side software, such as web browsers like Internet Explorer or Google Chrome. Cloud infrastructure includes many pieces of software and hardware, including servers, virtualization software, and data storage. Furthermore, end users can use a graphical user interface to complete their jobs [7].
- **Back-end:** is responsible for monitoring any software that uses the front-end application. The back-end requires resources to manage cloud computing services. This includes a range of servers, data repositories, security services, deployment strategies, and traffic control tactics.

B. Understanding the AWS Well-Architected Framework

Figure 2 shows the five key pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework: cost optimization, performance efficiency, reliability, security, and operational excellence. These foundational elements aid businesses in creating dependable and scalable cloud solutions. Operational Excellence ensures continuous improvement and efficient operations, while Security safeguards data and applications against cyber threats. Reliability focuses on fault tolerance and availability, Performance Efficiency optimizes resource utilization, and Cost Optimization helps organizations manage expenses effectively while maximizing value.



Fig. 2. The 5 Pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework

C. AWS as a Leading Cloud Provider

A third-party company that provides cloud-based platform, infrastructure, application, or storage services is known as a cloud service provider. Businesses usually only pay for the amount of cloud services they use as needed for their operations, just like a family would pay for utilities like gas or electricity. AWS is one such well-known cloud service [8].

Amazon Web Services, commonly known as AWS, is a cloud service platform that offers a variety of services to clients, including delivery, storage, and compute [9]. All of these SaaS, IaaS, and PaaS solutions work together to provide a scalable way to help your company deploy apps effectively. The current cloud war between Google Cloud, Amazon AWS, and Microsoft Sky Blue clearly places Amazon Web Services at the top of the list of major cloud providers [10].

AWS has a significant advantage with a five-year head start in the cloud computing market, holding around one-third of the market share. It offers a vast range of services across various locales and availability zones, supporting all major operating systems like macOS and Windows. AWS is known for its continuous innovation, constantly expanding its service offerings, including widely-used solutions like blockchain. Its broad selection of services and robust infrastructure make it a popular choice among premium clients who utilize multiple cloud platforms. Meanwhile, Google Cloud Platform (GCP) is experiencing rapid growth, with a development pace of nearly 100%. As the cloud landscape evolves, AWS remains at the forefront, driving advancements in service selection and availability.

D. Benefits of AWS for Scalable and Integrated Cloud Solutions

In the modern cloud, there are several advantages to using AWS. Among the benefits of adopting the AWS cloud include data privacy, regulatory compliance, quantifiability, flexibility, cost-effectiveness, many storage options, auto-scaling, data-centric encryption, and high-performance processing [11][12].

- **Increase Scalability:** One of the biggest problems facing the business is determining how it will grow and what lies ahead. The company now has the opportunity to expand its operations thanks to the cloud. For a firm to expand, the cloud's scalability is crucial. When

resource needs change, cloud instances may swiftly adapt to demand more or less [13]. Maintaining the hardware and software and setting up the connection take days or weeks for on-premise infrastructure. Additionally, dynamic database auto-scaling is supported by AWS, enabling capacity allocation to be optimized for both consumption and cost. Each DynamoDB database's read/write capacity units may be used and examined to establish the minimum and maximum capacity allotment for autoscaling.

- **Secure backend services and platform:** Secure platform and backend services: One advantage of the AWS cloud is that it enables customers to grow and change while maintaining a secure environment. Because clients only pay for the services they use, they may use a platform and backend service that is secure at a lower cost than they would in an on-premises scenario and without having to pay for it upfront.
- **Data Protection:** The most data is a significant resource for any company. Every firm places a high priority on data privacy to safeguard its sensitive information since data breaches can result in significant financial losses. Industries need to be able to move sensitive data into and out of the cloud and have the organization's consent to use the cloud environment in order to function efficiently, rapidly, and without interference. But in order to fulfil this capability, data security must be approached holistically[14], which AWS Cloud maintains by implementing security protocols and controls.

KEY STRATEGIES FOR SCALABLE DEPLOYMENT IN AWS

In the digital transformation era, scalability is crucial for ensuring applications can handle fluctuating workloads while maintaining performance. AWS provides a vast array of resources and services to assist companies in creating reliable and scalable cloud infrastructures. Using serverless computing, auto-scaling, container orchestration, Infrastructure as Code (IaC), and CI/CD pipelines are important tactics. These approaches not only enhance scalability but also streamline deployment, optimize resource usage, and improve system reliability. AWS offers a number of foundational infrastructure services in the areas of networking, security, management, storage, databases, and computation [15].

E. Services Offered by AWS for Scalable Deployment

In the central AWS logo is connected to six categories of cloud services: Compute Storage, Database Service, Monitoring Service, Web Hosting, Security & Compliance, and Cloud Streaming Analytics in the following Figure 3. Each category is represented with an icon and color, signifying its function. The design illustrates AWS's diverse offerings in cloud computing, data management, and security [16]. It highlights how AWS supports various IT and business needs through scalable and reliable cloud solutions.



Fig. 3. AWS Services

- **Database Services:** An architectural and operational strategy known as DBaaS makes it possible for IT providers to offer database functionality to one or more customers as a managed service, streamlining scalability, maintenance, and deployment [17]. There are two use-case scenarios through which an organization's database needs can be fulfilled by leveraging database offerings on the cloud.
- **Computer Services:** The first business to commercially provide in 2006, Amazon introduced cloud computing to the broader public. Today, its product line has expanded rapidly throughout the cloud computing stack. There are nine different instance kinds that Amazon offers, each of which is intended for certain workload patterns. The EC2 instances that Amazon provides are suitable for general-purpose applications like web servers, middleware, or repositories [18]. These virtual machines offer flexibility and scalability to accommodate a range of business requirements by balancing computing, memory, and networking resources.
- **Storage Services:** Almost an infinite amount of files may be stored in any bucket because to Amazon S3's automated scalability and elasticity. Unlike traditional file systems that struggle with large directories or disk drives that require data partitioning after reaching capacity, Amazon S3 seamlessly handles massive data volumes without the need for manual intervention, making it ideal for dynamic and growing storage needs.
- **Security Services:** Through the worldwide infrastructure that enables AWS to run all services, AWS keeps that infrastructure secure. AWS has a top priority in safeguarding this infrastructure. Moreover, AWS maintains the security setup of the products that fall under the managed services category, For instance, Amazon Workspaces, Amazon EMR, Amazon Redshift, Amazon RDS, and Amazon DynamoDB [19]. Scalability, flexibility and reliability of these services allow businesses to concentration on innovation without being concerned about the infrastructure's security.

F. Best Practices for Scalable Deployment in AWS

The right approach towards AI is to have efficiency and reliability at the top of the list, and AWS brings the best of both to the table. AWS is the leading cloud platform [20],

which makes it easy to deploy AI and ML initiatives on Diverse cloud resources and strong infrastructure on many devices. To achieve scalable deployment in AWS, some best practices include:

- **Infrastructure as Code (IaC):** The procedure IaC is the process of allocating both local and remote instances and automatically setting system requirements. It ensures uniform and reproducible infrastructure configurations, which is essential for allowing continuous deployment [21]. Popular IaC technologies, such as Chef and Puppet, provide mechanisms to use cloud instances to automate the provisioning and setup of software deployment infrastructure, streamlining operations and reducing manual intervention [22].
- **Microservices and Serverless Architecture:** Microservices, often divided according to the capabilities they may offer, are characterized by the division of a big monolithic application into smaller components that can be constructed independently with loose connections. Every microservice is designed to scale independently and may use various infrastructure elements and technologies [23].

AWS INTEGRATION STRATEGIES

AWS deployment strategies focus on ensuring scalability, automation, and high availability while minimizing operational complexity. IaC makes automated and reliable resource provisioning possible using technologies like AWS CDK, Terraform, and CloudFormation. Organizations choose between traditional VM-based, containerized (AWS ECS, EKS), or serverless (AWS Lambda) deployments based on scalability needs. Automating build and release processes with Code Build, Code Deploy, and AWS Code Pipelines/CD pipelines ensures faster and more reliable deployments. A well-planned AWS deployment strategy enhances efficiency, reduces downtime, and optimizes cloud resource management [23]. By integrating all of the apps, files, and data on AWS, it may reduce the total cost of ownership and boost business agility and application flexibility. The integration strategy of AWS enables developers and low-code/no-code users to swiftly create adaptable, affordable integrations that may grow with the company. For seamless integration, there are various strategies that can be used such as:

G. API-Driven Integration

APIs are crucial for facilitating seamless communication between different software programs, which promotes better flexibility and quicker innovation. Businesses are depending more and more on APIs to improve connections across several platforms and optimize processes as digital transformation picks up speed. APIs are now an essential part of contemporary IT infrastructures, allowing applications to effectively exchange data and connect with one another [24]. As businesses look to integrate on-premises systems, cloud apps, and third-party services, there is an increasing need for strong API integration solutions. For creating, implementing, and maintaining APIs, AWS is a versatile platform for integration that offers a multitude of tools and features [25]. It is the perfect option for companies looking to accomplish seamless communication and integration since it offers pre-built adapters, low-code development possibilities, and extensive analytics.

H. Hybrid and Multi-Cloud Strategies

This is paving the way for cloud computing in the future, i.e. increase in hybrid and multi-cloud tactics that can provide companies with greater flexibility and control over their IT environment. In addition to their own cloud, organizations A range of public cloud services can be used to prevent vendor lock-in and take advantage of the cost advantages and the best-of-breed services of the different providers on the market[26]. With regard to this, hybrid cloud solutions act as a link between various cloud environments and on-premises infrastructure. This helps in seamless integration and support. In this case, a business may store data in one public cloud, work on AI and ML tasks in another, and save sensitive data in a private cloud. With an increasing number of businesses implementing Multi-cloud plans and hybrid cloud techniques will be essential to simplify complexities and keep the workflows smooth and efficient in a multi-cloud world [27].

I. Data Integration and Analytics

Organizations can make fast decisions with the help of real-time analytics and data integration. ELT processes, data pipelines, and data integration hubs are just a few of the many data integration services that are accessible through the cloud. In order to make data available and consistent, these services assist organizations in integrating and transforming data in real time from many sources. Data virtualization is a data integration technique that makes it easier for organizations to access and analyses real-time data as it enables fast access to and analysis of current information [28]. This is especially helpful when real-time insights are required, such in fraud detection, customer service, or operational analytics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section reviews the literature on AWS's new position in contemporary cloud architecture and important tactics for scalable deployment and integration.

Pathak and Singh (2023) provide a comprehensive analysis of concepts, benefits, limitations, and advancements related to cloud microservices. Following an introduction to the microservices architecture, they point out some of its most important ideas and traits in addition to significant advantages over traditional, monolithic ones. Using cloud microservices has several benefits, such as scalability, resilience, and flexibility, as well as the difficulties in setting them up and maintaining them, are also covered. The article contrasts the capabilities and limitations of cloud platform and technology orchestration and microservices deployment (AWS, Azure, Google Cloud Platform, and Kubernetes) [29].

Mooduto, Rijanto and Pamuji (2023) suggests a technique to combine Dependency Track is a dependency tracking tool that is connected with AWS Code Pipeline, a popular CICD service provided by the Amazon cloud platform. When creating software, this link can help expedite the security screening process. When the suggested approach was applied to an actual software development instance, the automated process proceeded quickly between steps and stages, taking 3 minutes and 28 seconds to complete. The results advance knowledge on putting strong software development automation procedures into place and offer insightful information to businesses looking to streamline their software delivery pipelines [30].

Abdoulaye (2022) demonstrates that DevOps is a catalyst of digital business performance provided that its

implementation considers operational and organizational matters. The AWS Solutions Architect would address the DevOps implementation effort in these three steps: recognizing the goals of J&S Food, comprehending DevOps in the context of AWS computing, and implementing J&S Food's digital platform for developing products and services [31].

Feng and Wu (2022) examine how a distributed cloud computing architecture is used for the categorization of using big data to create hyperspectral remote sensing photos. This article describes the idea of SCSRC, a classification method for sparse representations based on spatial correlation constraints, along with the associated cloud computing technology. After examining the SCSRC model's concept and solution approach, the following optimization techniques are created for the fundamental phases of the Spark platform offers the sparse representation with spatial correlation restriction as the foundation of the distributed classification technique DP-SCSRC [32].

Alalawi, Mohsin and Jassim (2020) demonstrate a few of the services provided by AWS, one of the largest, if not the largest, cloud service providers. Among the services provided are code pipeline, code commit, cloud build, cloud

deployment, and Cloud9. Additionally, a comparison of those characteristics and some additional features provided by the other rivals is presented in the study. Additionally, it displays the benefits and drawbacks, costs, and user reviews. One of the IT industry's fastest-growing sectors at the moment is cloud computing. The ability to access and administer cloud computing via the internet at any time and from any location is one of its primary advantages [33].

Saraswat and Tripathi (2020) AWS, Azure, and GCP, the three primary cloud computing technology firms, provide a variety of analytical tools, including computation, storage space management, and performance. By contrasting and comparing AWS, Azure, and GCP's characteristics, this article aims to help individuals and businesses select those who will best serve their long-term requirements. Cloud computing is the network that enables the sharing of processing, application, and storage resources across several remote computer systems [34].

Table I provides a summary of the literature study on AWS in contemporary cloud architecture, emphasizing the methodology, important discoveries, difficulties, and constraints.

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF LITERATURE REVIEW BASED ON AWS IN MODERN CLOUD ARCHITECTURE

Study	Approach	Key Findings	Challenges	Limitations
Pathak and Singh (2023)	Analyzes the advantages and challenges of cloud microservices, comparing AWS, Azure, GCP, and Kubernetes for deployment.	Microservices architecture improves scalability, robustness, and flexibility, making it superior to monolithic architectures.	Implementation complexity due to service orchestration and management overhead.	Limited discussion on security and real-world adoption challenges.
Mooduto, Rijanto and Pamuji (2023)	suggests using AWS CodePipeline to integrate Dependency Track in order to maximise security screening in CICD pipelines.	AWS Code Pipeline enhances software development automation by reducing three minutes and twenty-eight seconds for execution.	Execution time variability and complexity in integrating third-party tools.	Study focuses only on Dependency Track and may not apply to other security scanning tools.
Abdoulaye (2022)	Examines how DevOps practices in AWS improve digital business performance through structured implementation strategies.	DevOps implementation in AWS enhances operational efficiency and digital transformation in businesses.	Organizational and operational restructuring is required for effective implementation.	Case study is limited to J&S Food, making generalization difficult.
Feng and Wu (2022)	Creates a distributed cloud computing system that uses big data methods to classify hyperspectral remote sensing.	The DP-SCSRC algorithm enhances classification accuracy and processing efficiency in distributed cloud environments.	Optimization of the distributed algorithm remains complex and requires high computational resources.	The study is specific to hyperspectral imaging and may not generalize to other applications.
Alalawi, Mohsin and Jassim (2020)	Provides a comparative analysis of AWS services, including Cloud Build, Cloud9, CodePipeline, and CodeCommit, with competing platforms.	AWS remains a dominant cloud provider due to service diversity, accessibility, and user satisfaction.	Cost variations and strong competition from Azure and Google Cloud Platform.	Lacks real-world performance benchmarks and cost-benefit analysis.
Saraswat and Tripathi (2020)	Evaluates the compute, storage, and performance management capabilities of AWS, Azure, and GCP to assist companies in implementing cloud computing.	AWS, Azure, and GCP each offer unique advantages based on user requirements, making platform selection crucial.	The selection of an optimal cloud provider depends on specific business needs and workload requirements.	The study is feature-focused and does not include real-world deployment scenarios or case studies.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

A comprehensive analysis of AWS core services, deployment strategies, integration methods, security measures, and cost optimization techniques, demonstrating its pivotal role in modern cloud computing. Scalability, flexibility, and cost effectiveness are all made possible by AWS, which also guarantees security and adherence to industry standards. Organizations can optimize performance and utilize resources to its better use by taking the help of auto scaling, serverless computing and containerization. Nevertheless, there is further exploration needed on challenges like multi-cloud environment management, vendor lock-in prevention, as well as real-time monitoring and governance. However, Amazon provides inherent disadvantages such as complex pricing model, latency

problems in some regions, and reliance on third-party tools for further monitoring and security.

In order to improve automation and predictive analytics capabilities, further study is required to investigate the potential applications of edge computing, ML, and AI in AWS systems. Researching efficient multi-cloud optimization approaches along with AWS and other cloud partner integration best practices, enables a better understanding of constructing adaptive cloud systems that are resistant to failures. The analysis would gain additional value through an expanded study on sustainability practices of cloud deployment and an examination of AWS's efforts to promote environmentally friendly computing.

REFERENCES

- [1] N. Singla, Chahat, Nisha, and Harnoor, "A Review Paper on Cloud Computing," in *2022 2nd International Conference on Innovative Sustainable Computational Technologies (CISCT)*, IEEE, Dec. 2022, pp. 1–4. doi: 10.1109/CISCT55310.2022.10046572.
- [2] D. S. Lamba, S. Mishra, and S. Rastogi, "A Review Paper on Cloud Computing," *Int. J. Res. Publ. Rev.*, 2022, doi: 10.55248/gengpi.2022.3.3.7.
- [3] K. Das, A. Mandal, D. Das, and R. Mukherjee, "Contribution of AWS on Cloud Computing Technology," *Int. J. Appl. Eng. Res.*, 2023, doi: 10.37622/ijaer/18.3.2023.203-209.
- [4] V. S. Thokala, "Scalable Cloud Deployment and Automation for E-Commerce Platforms Using AWS, Heroku, and Ruby on Rails," *Int. J. Adv. Res. Sci. Commun. Technol.*, pp. 349–362, Oct. 2023, doi: 10.48175/IJARSC-13555A.
- [5] S. Pillai and V. S. Thokala, "Data synchronisation strategies for distributed web applications using MySQL, MongoDB and AWS Aurora," *Int. J. Sci. Res. Arch.*, vol. 09, no. 01, pp. 779–793, 2023.
- [6] C. Pahl, P. Jamshidi, and O. Zimmermann, "Architectural principles for cloud software," *ACM Trans. Internet Technol.*, 2018, doi: 10.1145/3104028.
- [7] S. Katkar, S. Kharade, K. Kharade, and R. Kamat, "Study of Cloud Computing and Its Architecture," 2022, pp. 129–136.
- [8] A. Yevge, P. Ghag, C. Solanki, and A. Mishra, "EasyChair Preprint Review Paper on Cloud Service Provider-AWS, AZURE, GCP," 2022.
- [9] V. S. Thokala, "Utilizing Docker Containers for Reproducible Builds and Scalable Web Application Deployments," *Int. J. Curr. Eng. Technol.*, vol. 11, no. 6, pp. 661–668, 2021, doi: 10.14741/ijcet/v.11.6.10.
- [10] V. Goyal and A. Kumar, "Review Paper on Comparison of Aws, Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud Platform," *Int. Res. J. Mod. Eng. Technol. Sci.*, no. 12, pp. 866–872, 2023, doi: 10.56726/irjmets47191.
- [11] S. Mukherjee, "Benefits of AWS in Modern Cloud," *SSRN Electron. J.*, 2019, doi: 10.2139/ssrn.3415956.
- [12] Abhishek and P. Khare, "Cloud Security Challenges: Implementing Best Practices for Secure SaaS Application Development," *Int. J. Curr. Eng. Technol.*, vol. 11, no. 06, pp. 669–676, Nov. 2021, doi: 10.14741/ijcet/v.11.6.11.
- [13] V. S. Thokala, "Scalable Cloud Deployment and Automation for E-Commerce Platforms Using AWS, Heroku, and Ruby on Rails," *Int. J. Adv. Res. Sci. Commun. Technol.*, vol. 9, no. 02, pp. 349–362, Oct. 2023, doi: 10.48175/IJARSC-13555A.
- [14] G. Modalavalasa and S. Pillai, "Exploring Azure Security Center : A Review of Challenges and Opportunities in Cloud Security," *ESP J. Eng. Technol. Adv.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 176–182, 2022, doi: 10.56472/25832646/JETA-V2I2P120.
- [15] R. S. Shinde and P. P. Adkar, "A Review Paper on AWS Product and Services," *Int. J. Trend Sci. Res. Dev.*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 1177–1181, 2021.
- [16] S. Murri, "Optimising Data Modeling Approaches for Scalable Data Warehousing Systems," *Int. J. Sci. Res. Sci. Eng. Technol.*, vol. 10, no. 5, pp. 369–382, Oct. 2023, doi: 10.32628/IJRSET2358716.
- [17] P. Malliga, "Database Services for Cloud Computing – An Overview," *Int. J. Comput. Technol.*, 2012, doi: 10.24297/ijct.v2i3a.2674.
- [18] R. Kelley, A. D. Antu, A. Kumar, and B. Xie, "Choosing the Right Compute Resources in the Cloud: An analysis of the compute services offered by Amazon, Microsoft and Google," in *Proceedings - 2020 International Conference on Cyber-Enabled Distributed Computing and Knowledge Discovery, CyberC 2020*, 2020. doi: 10.1109/CyberC49757.2020.00042.
- [19] S. Shah and M. Shah, "Deep Reinforcement Learning for Scalable Task Scheduling in Serverless Computing," *Int. Res. J. Mod. Eng. Technol. Sci.*, vol. 3, no. 12, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.56726/IRJMETS17782.
- [20] S. Garg, "Predictive Analytics and Auto Remediation using Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning in Cloud Computing Operations," *Int. J. Innov. Res. Eng. Multidiscip. Phys. Sci.*, vol. 7, no. 2, 2019.
- [21] G. Modalavalasa, "The Role of DevOps in Streamlining Software Delivery: Key Practices for Seamless CI/CD," *Int. J. Adv. Res. Sci. Commun. Technol.*, vol. 1, no. 12, pp. 258–267, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.48175/IJARSC-8978C.
- [22] A. Rahman, R. Mahdavi-Hezaveh, and L. Williams, "A systematic mapping study of infrastructure as code research," *Inf. Softw. Technol.*, 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.infsof.2018.12.004.
- [23] L. Nandula and S. C. Padmanabhan, "Serverless Microservices Architecture on AWS," *Int. J. Sci. Res. Publ.*, 2023, doi: 10.29322/ijrsp.13.10.2023.p14205.
- [24] D. Pakanati, E. O. Goel, and D. L. Kumar, "Advanced API Integration Techniques Using Oracle Integration Cloud (OIC)," *J. Emerg. Technol. Innov. Res. (JETIR)*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 143–152, 2023.
- [25] S. Murri, "Data Security Environments Challenges and Solutions in Big Data," *Int. J. Curr. Eng. Technol.*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 565–574, 2022.
- [26] V. Singh, "Lessons Learned from Large-Scale Oracle Fusion Cloud Data Migrations," *Int. J. Sci. Res.*, vol. 10, no. 10, pp. 1662–1666, 2021.
- [27] S. Chinamanagonda, "Hybrid Cloud : Combining the Best of Both Worlds : Increased Adoption of Hybrid Cloud Solutions," vol. 10, no. 8, pp. 1296–1304, 2021.
- [28] A. Ambasht, "Real-Time Data Integration and Analytics: Empowering Data-Driven Decision Making," *Int. J. Comput. Trends Technol.*, 2023, doi: 10.14445/22312803/ijctt-v7i17p102.
- [29] G. Pathak and M. Singh, "A Review of Cloud Microservices Architecture for Modern Applications," in *2023 World Conference on Communication & Computing (WCONF)*, 2023, pp. 1–7. doi: 10.1109/WCONF58270.2023.10235199.
- [30] A. Mooduto, E. Rijanto, and G. C. Pamuji, "Optimization of Software Development Automation via CICD, Dependency Track, and AWS CodePipeline Integration," in *2023 International Conference on Informatics Engineering, Science & Technology (INCITEST)*, 2023, pp. 1–7. doi: 10.1109/INCITEST59455.2023.10397047.
- [31] P. Abdoulaye, "Implementing J&S Food's DevOps Platform Using AWS PaaS," in *Transforming Your Business with AWS: Getting the Most Out of Using AWS to Modernize and Innovate Your Digital Services*, 1st ed., Wiley Data and Cybersecurity, 2022, pp. 167–184. doi: 10.1002/9781394177523.
- [32] K. Feng and Y. Wu, "Distributed Cloud Computing Architecture in Hyperspectral Remote Sensing Image Classification under Big Data," in *2022 IEEE 5th International Conference on Information Systems and Computer Aided Education, ICISCAE 2022*, 2022. doi: 10.1109/ICISCAE55891.2022.9927624.
- [33] A. Alalawi, A. Mohsin, and A. Jassim, "A Survey for AWS Cloud Development Tools And Services," in *IET Conference Proceedings*, 2020. doi: 10.1049/icp.2021.0898.
- [34] M. Saraswat and R. C. Tripathi, "Cloud Computing: Comparison and Analysis of Cloud Service Providers-AWS, Microsoft and Google," in *Proceedings of the 2020 9th International Conference on System Modeling and Advancement in Research Trends, SMART 2020*, 2020. doi: 10.1109/SMART50582.2020.9337100.