



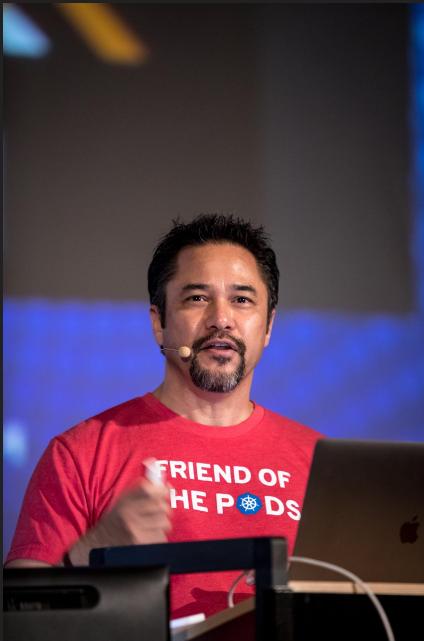
9 Steps to Awesome with Kubernetes

Burr Sutter (burrsutter.com)

burrsutter@gmail.com

<https://github.com/redhat-scholars/kubernetes-tutorial>

Burr Sutter (burrsutter.com)



- Currently Red Hat's Global Director of Developer Experience
- Featured speaker at technology events around the globe
- A Java Champion since 2005
- Former President of the Atlanta Java User Group
- Founded the DevNexus conference
- Always looking for technologies that enable developers to deliver better software, faster

Learning Resources

Tutorials

<https://dn.dev/containers-tutorial>

<https://dn.dev/kube-tutorial>

<https://dn.dev/openshift-tutorial>

<https://dn.dev/istio-tutorial>

<https://dn.dev/knative-tutorial>

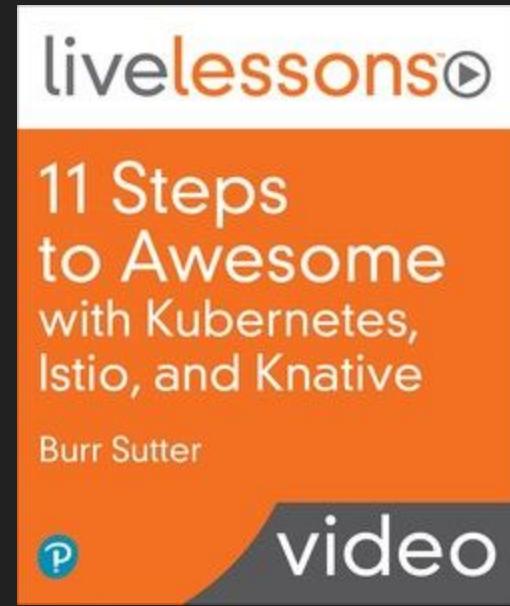
<https://dn.dev/quarkus-tutorial>

<https://dn.dev/kafka-tutorial>

<https://dn.dev/tekton-tutorial>

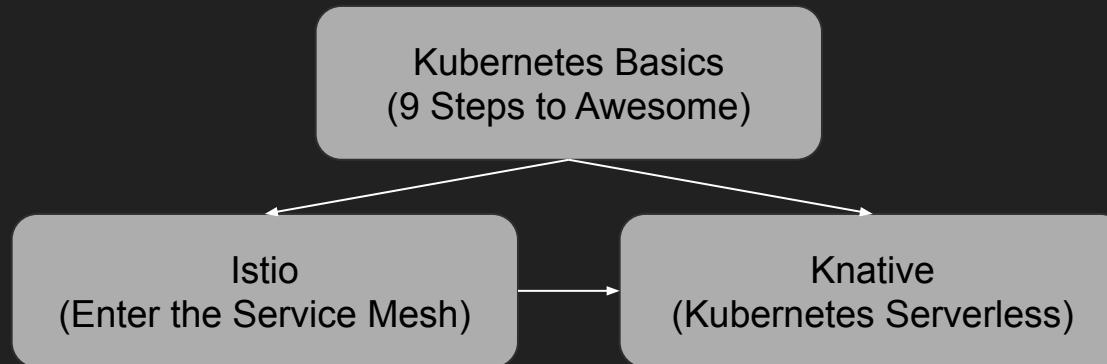
<https://dn.dev/argo-tutorial>

<https://dn.dev/helm-tutorial>



3 classes on O'Reilly Live Training

<https://www.oreilly.com/live-training/>
Control-F and search for "burr"



Setup

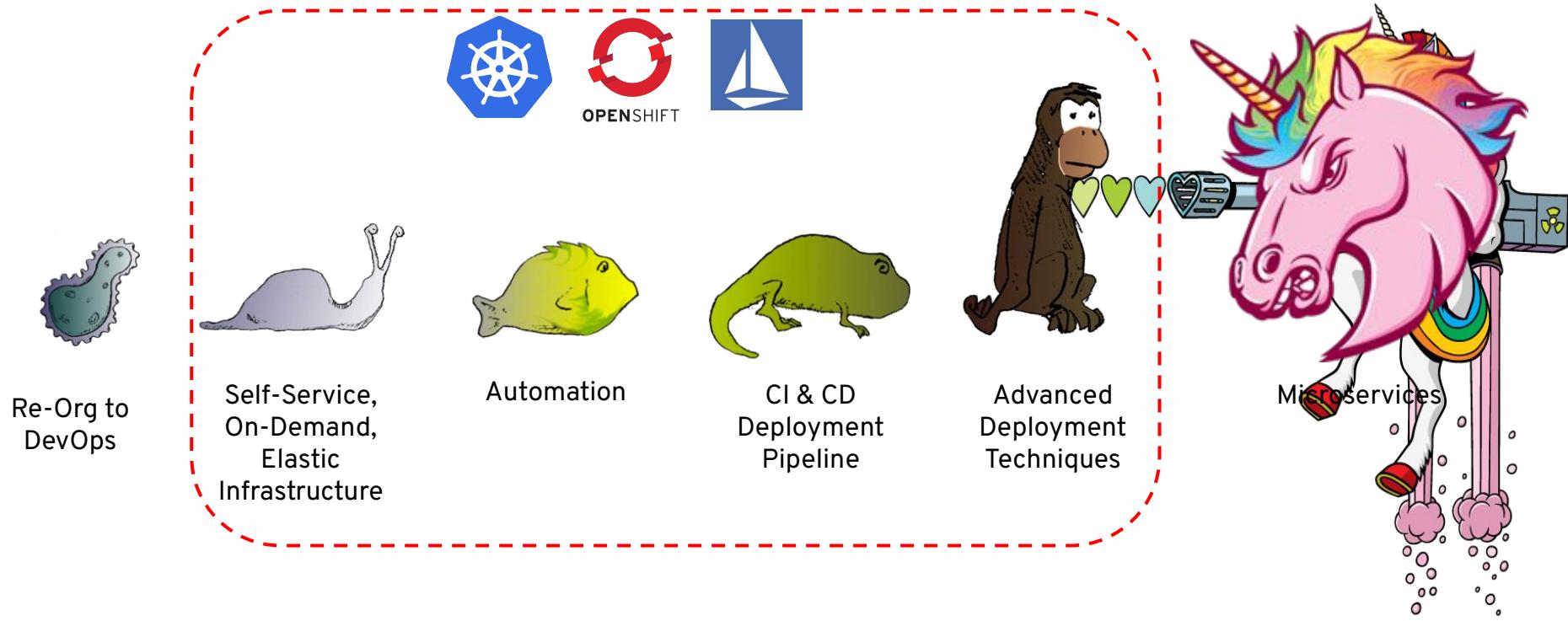
<https://redhat-scholars.github.io/kubernetes-tutorial/kubernetes-tutorial/installation.html>

Tips on the Virtualization Drivers

<https://docs.okd.io/latest/minishift/getting-started/setting-up-virtualization-environment.html>

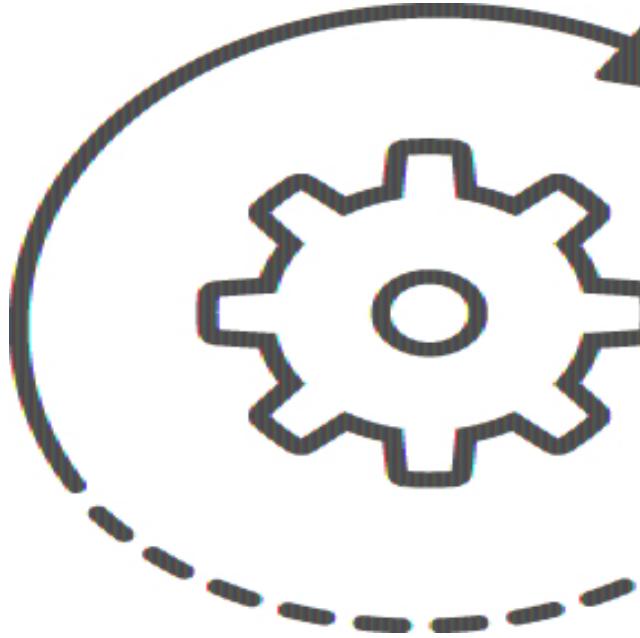
<https://minikube.sigs.k8s.io/docs/drivers/>

Your Journey to Awesomeness



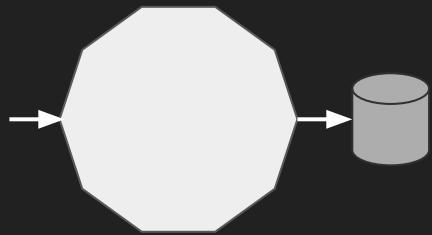
Agility

Continuous Delivery, Deployment, Improvement



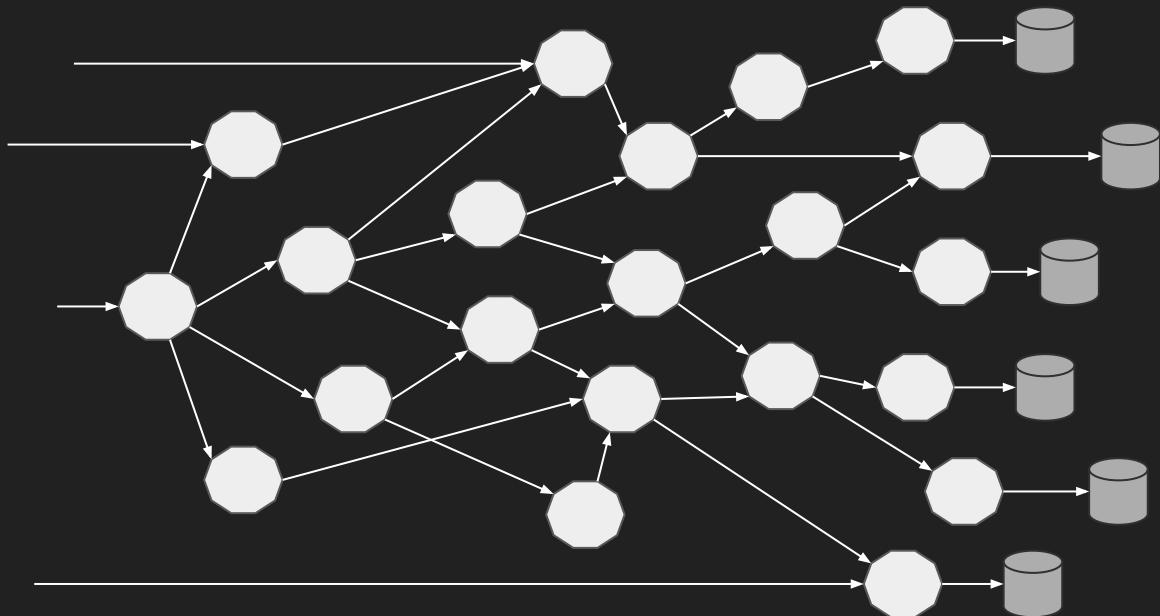
3 Month Deployment Cycle
3 Months BEFORE you gain Feedback and Learn

Old School



Love Thy Mono

New School



9 Steps

0 - Introduction

1 - Installation & Getting Started

2 - Building Images, Running Containers

3 - Logs

4 - oc/kubectl exec magic

5 - Configuration & Environment

6 - Service discovery & load-balancing

7 - Live & Ready

8 - Rolling updates, Canaries, Blue/Green

~~9 - Debugging Databases~~

Bonus Items

Step 0: Introduction

Email

MyApp.war has been tested with the following

On my Windows 7 desktop

JDK 1.8.43

Wildfly 9

Configuration:

Datasource: MySQLDS

Production Environment

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.2

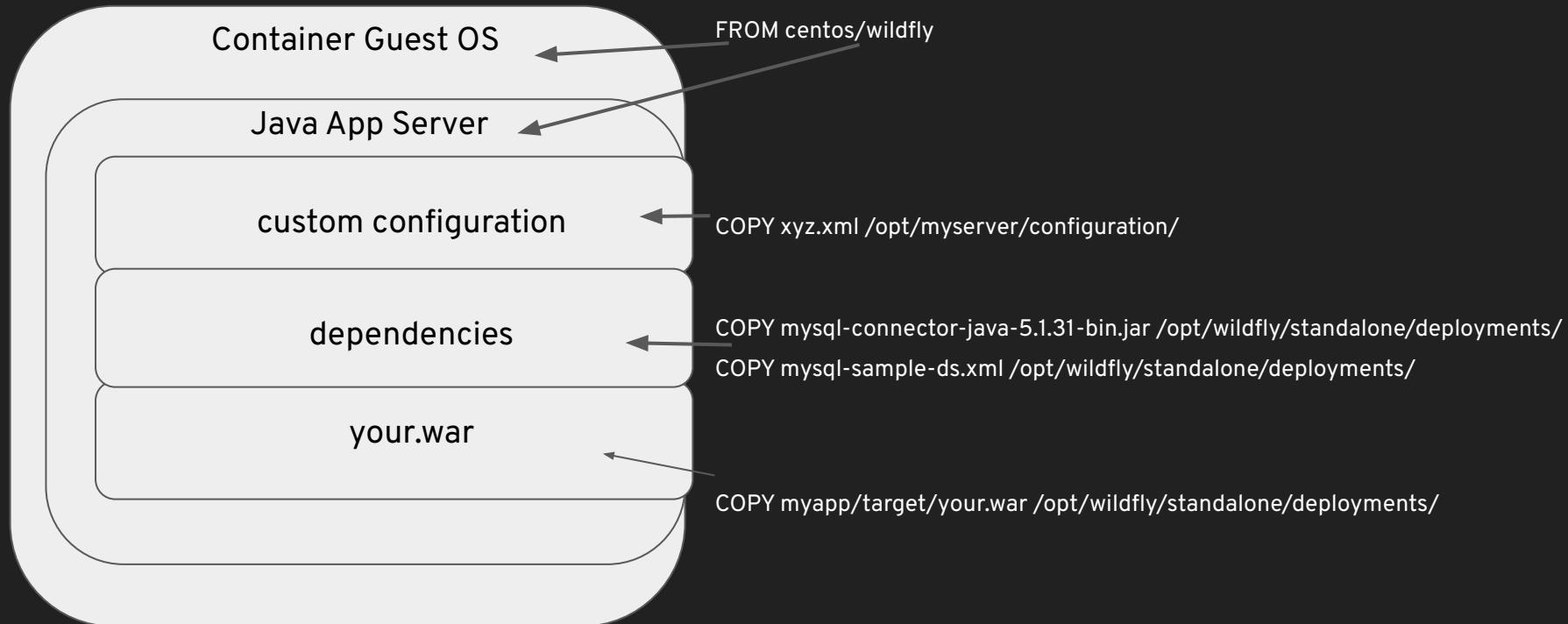
JRE 1.7.3

WebSphere 8.5.5

Oracle 9

Tested with: mysql-connector-java-5.1.31-bin.jar

Dockerfile



DevOps Challenges for Multiple Containers

- How to scale?
- How to avoid port conflicts?
- How to manage them on multiple hosts?
- What happens if a host has trouble?
- How to keep them running?
- How to update them?
- Rebuild Container Images?



A Challenge

Have you ever had “/” vs “\” break your app? Or perhaps needed a unique version of a JDBC driver? Or had a datasource with a slightly misspelled JNDI name? Or received a patch for the JVM or app server that broke your code?

Containerize
Your
App

.war or .ear	
Custom Configuration	JDBC driver, datasource, JMS queue, users
Application Server	Weblogic 10.x.y, Tomcat 6.x.y, JBoss EAP 6.x.y
Java Virtual Machine	Java 1.6.6_45 or Java 1.7.0_67
Operating System	Linux Kernel Version & Distribution
Server Hardware	



<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/what-is-kubernetes/>

Meet Kubernetes

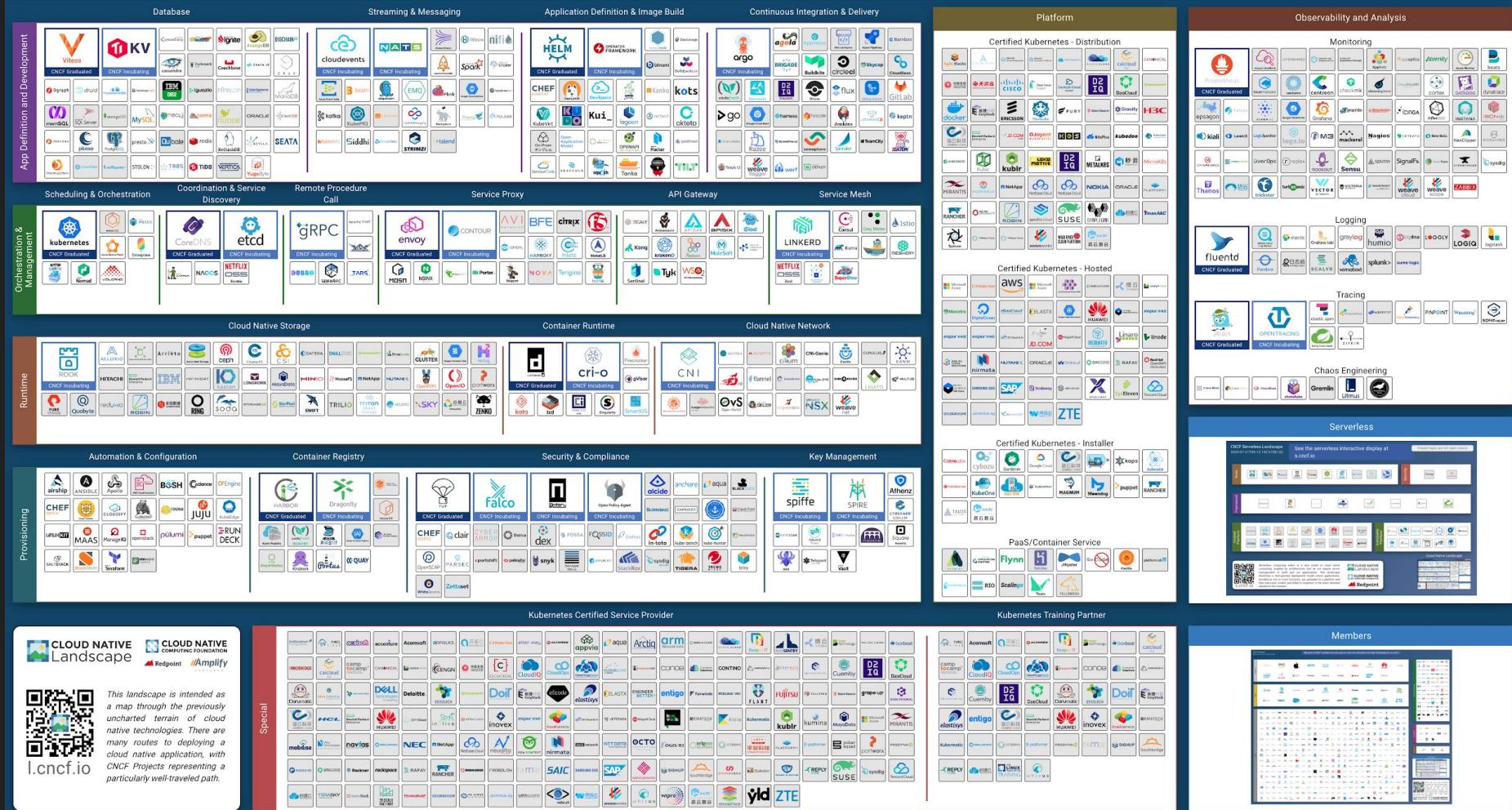
- Greek for “Helmsman,” also the root of the word “Governor” (from latin: gubernator)
- Container orchestrator
- Supports multiple cloud and bare-metal environments
- Inspired by Google’s experience with containers
- Open source, written in Go
- Manage applications, not machines



OPENSHIFT

Key Capabilities

- Self-healing
- Horizontal Manual & Auto Scaling
- Automatic Restarting
- Scheduled across hosts
- Built-in load-balancer
- Rolling upgrades

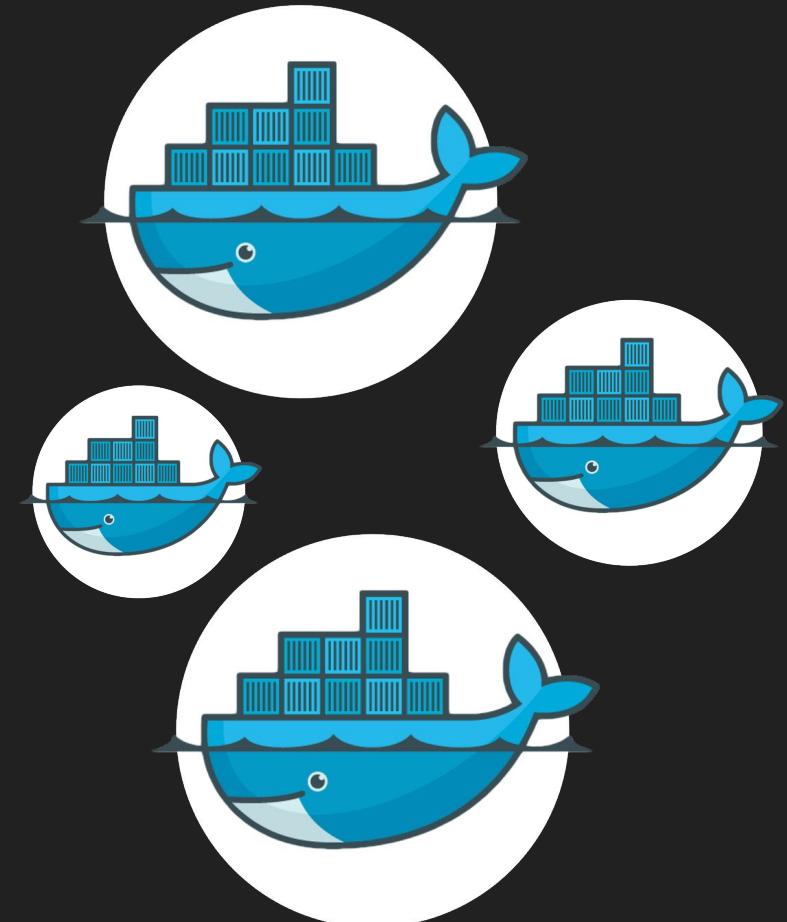


@durrssutter - bit.ly/9stepsawesome

Pods

A group of whales is commonly referred to as a pod and a pod usually consists a group of whales that have bonded together either because of biological reasons or through friendships developed between two or more whales.

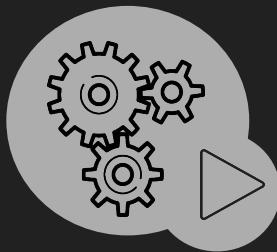
In many cases a typical whale pod consists of anywhere from 2 to 30 whales or more.*



*<http://www.whalefacts.org/what-is-a-group-of-whales-called/>

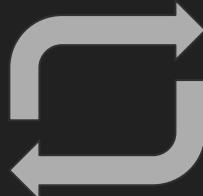
Kubernetes Terms

Pod



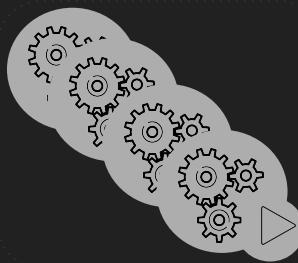
- ✓ 1+ containers
- ✓ Shared IP
- ✓ Shared storage (ephemeral)
- ✓ Shared resources
- ✓ Shared lifecycle

Replicaset/Deployment



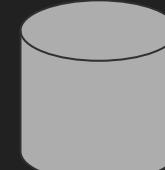
- ✓ The Desired State - replicas, pod template: health checks, resources, image

Service



- ✓ Grouping of pods (acting as one) has stable virtual IP and DNS name

Persistent Volume



- ✓ Network available storage
- ✓ PVs and PVCs

Label



- ✓ Key/Value pairs associated with Kubernetes objects (env=production)

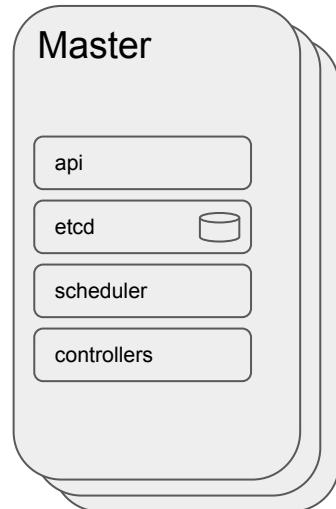
Kubernetes Cluster - Nodes



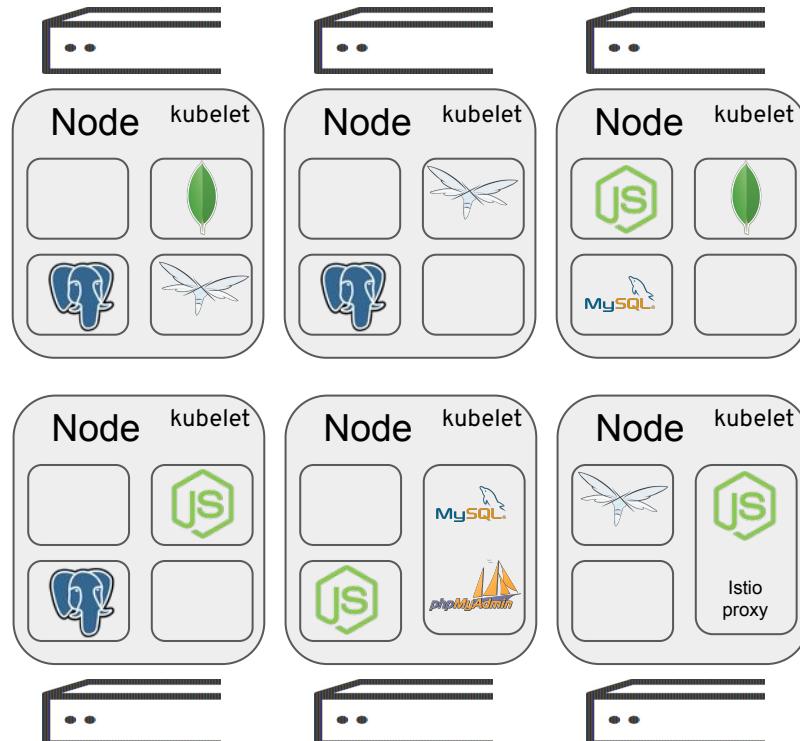
Dev



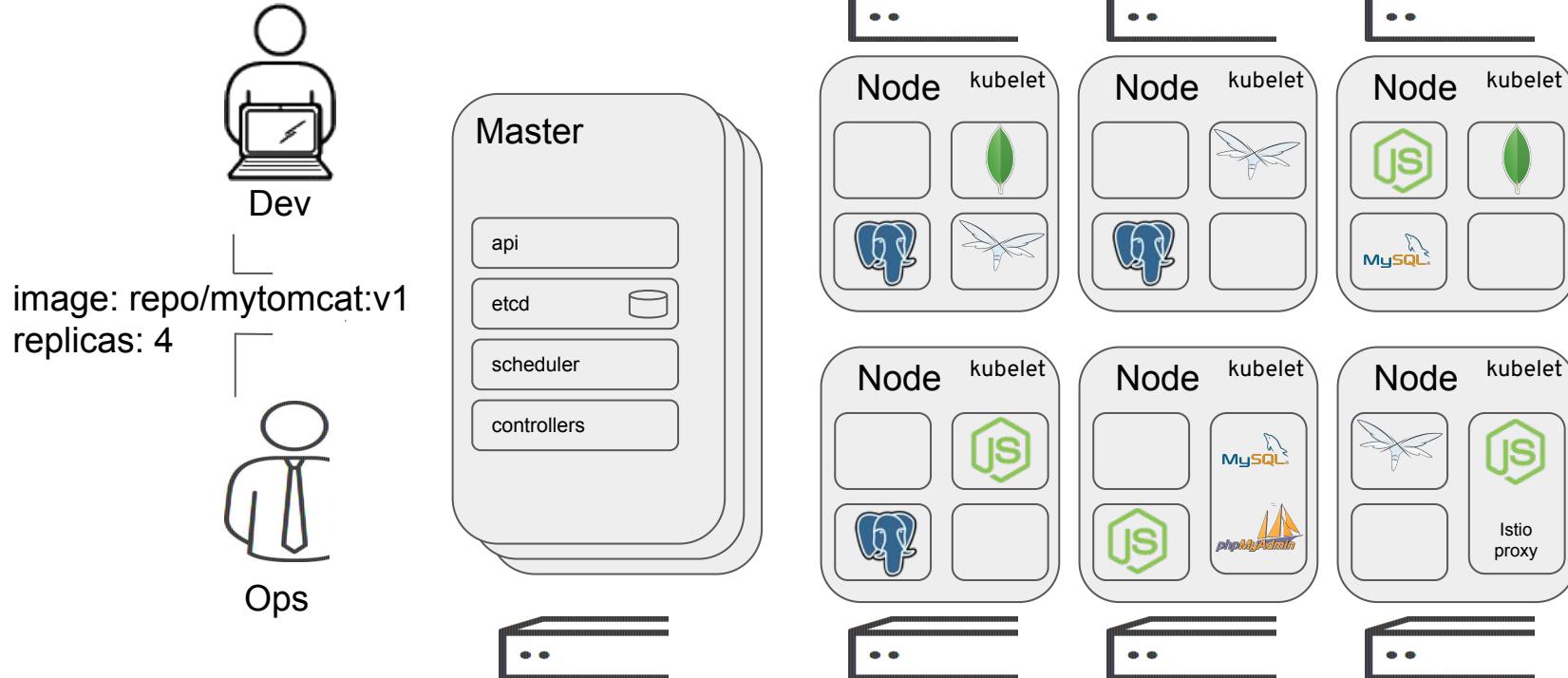
Ops



...



Kubernetes Cluster - Declarative



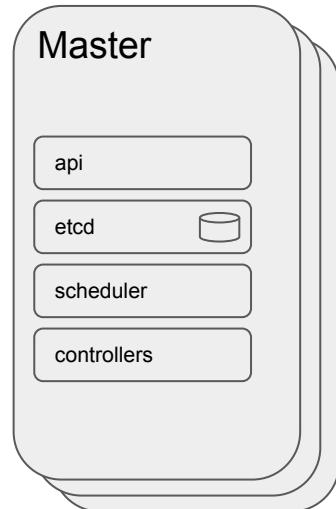
Kubernetes Cluster - 4 Tomcats



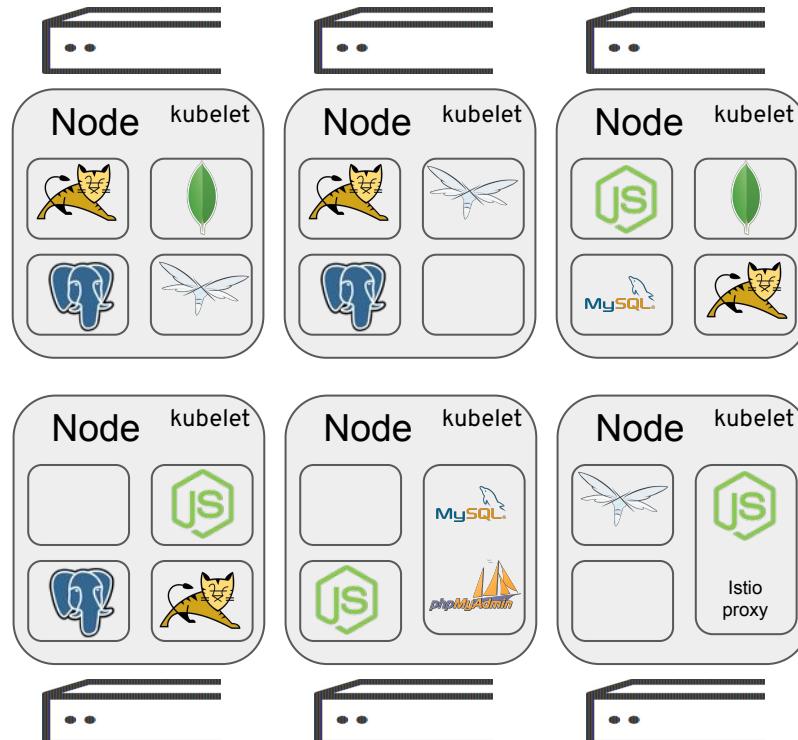
Dev



Ops



...



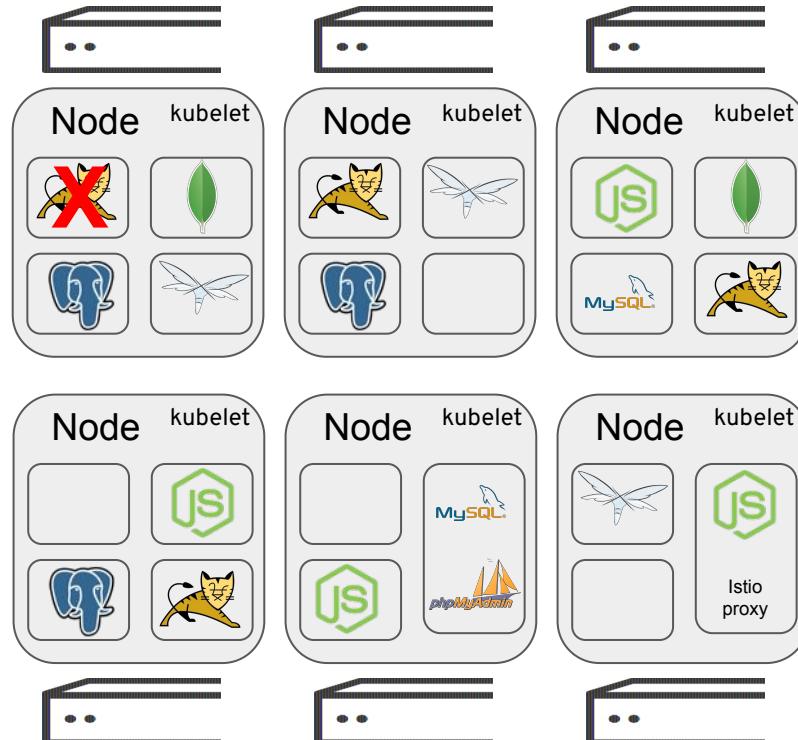
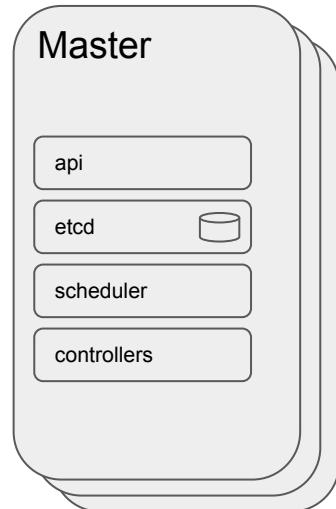
Kubernetes Cluster - Pod Fail



Dev



Ops



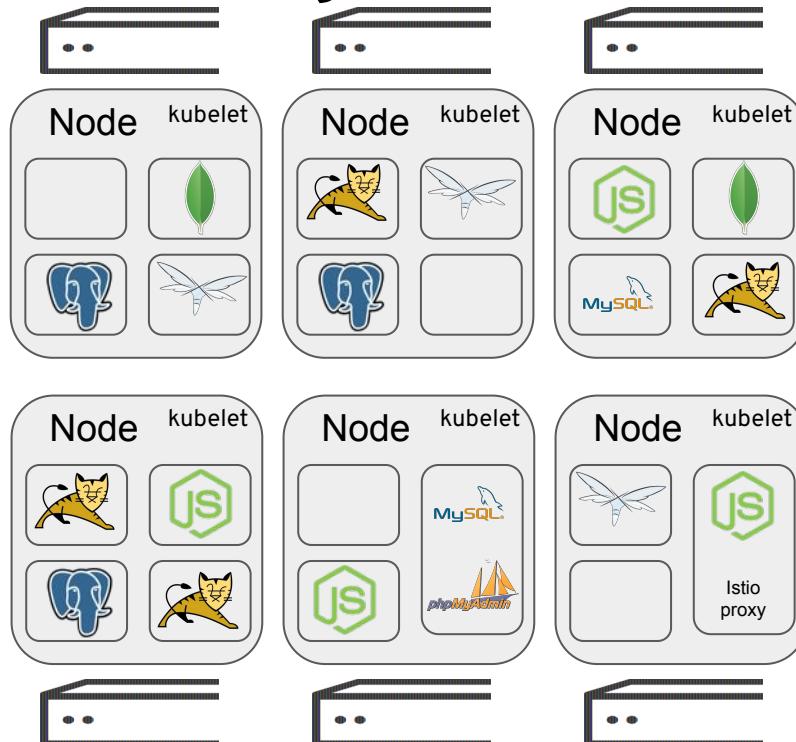
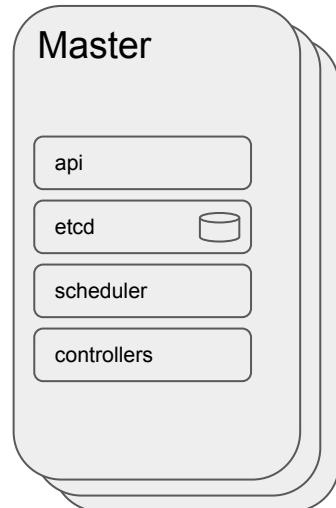
Kubernetes Cluster - Correcting



Dev



Ops



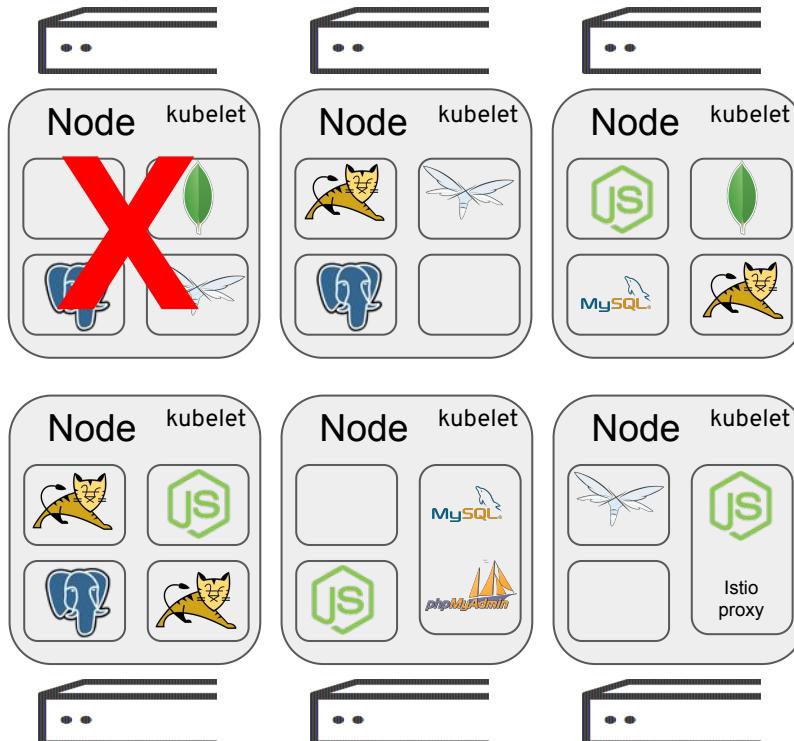
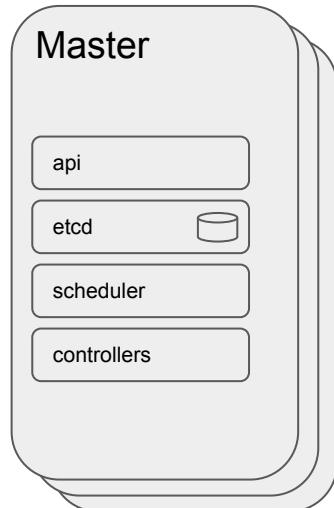
Kubernetes Cluster - Node Fail



Dev



Ops



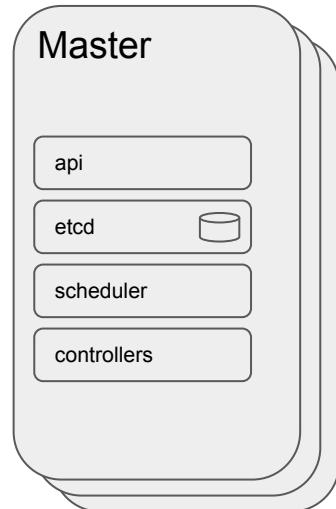
Kubernetes Cluster



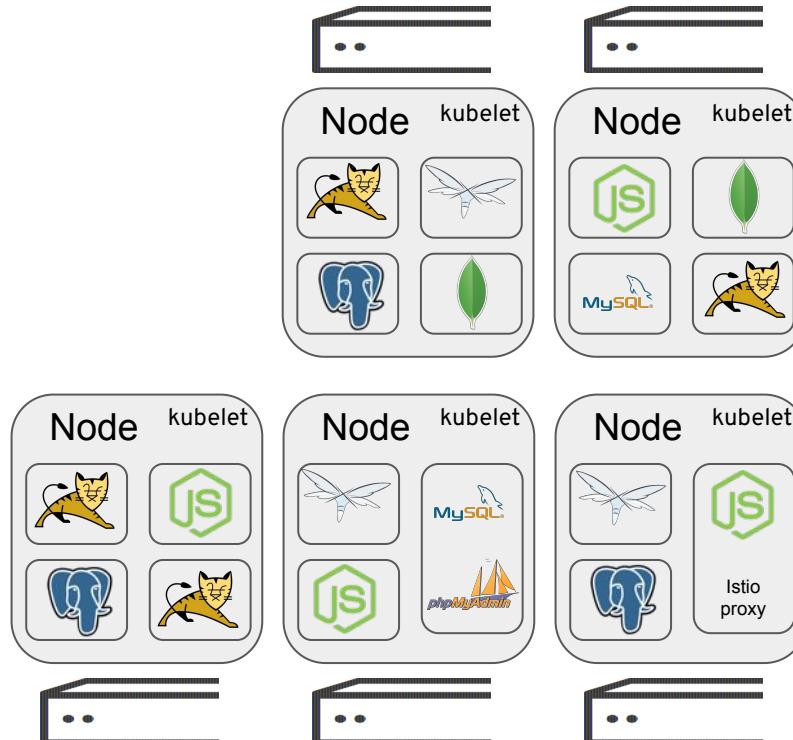
Dev



Ops



...



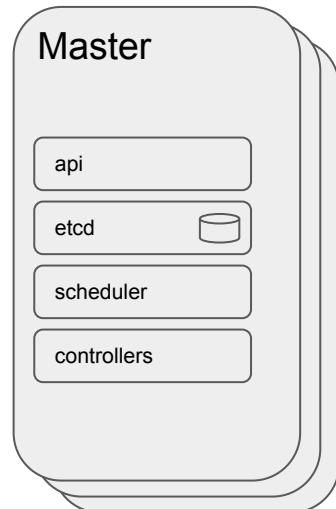
Kubernetes Cluster - New Node



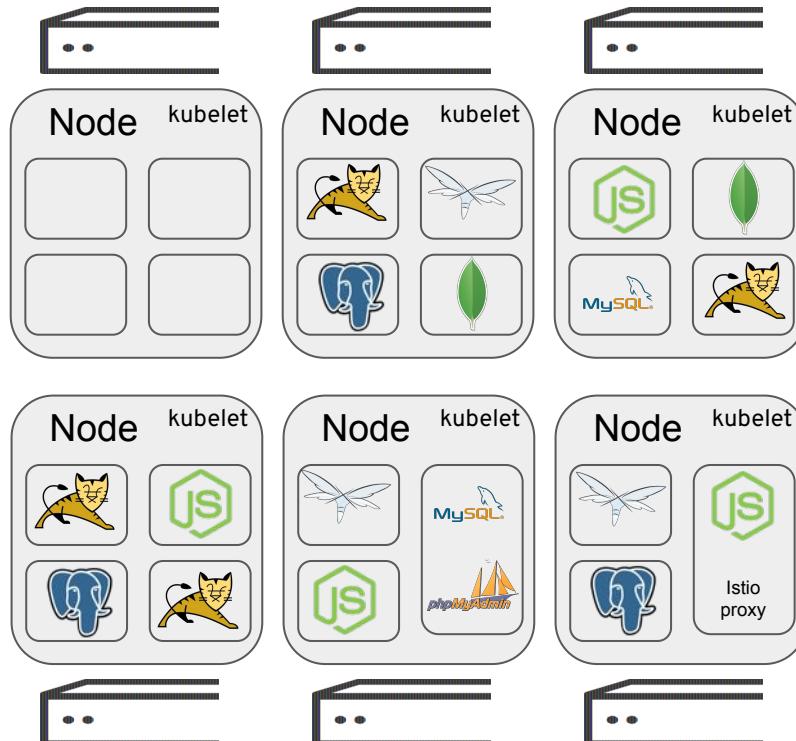
Dev



Ops

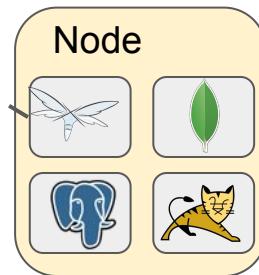


...

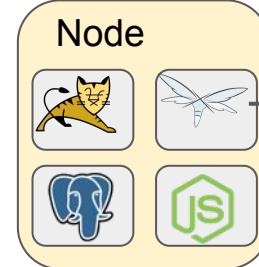
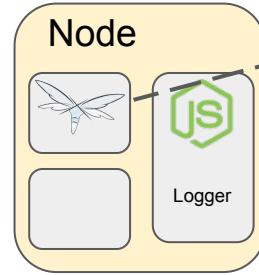
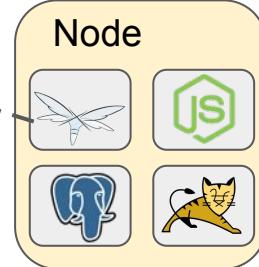


Labels

App: Cool
Env: Dev
Version: 1.0



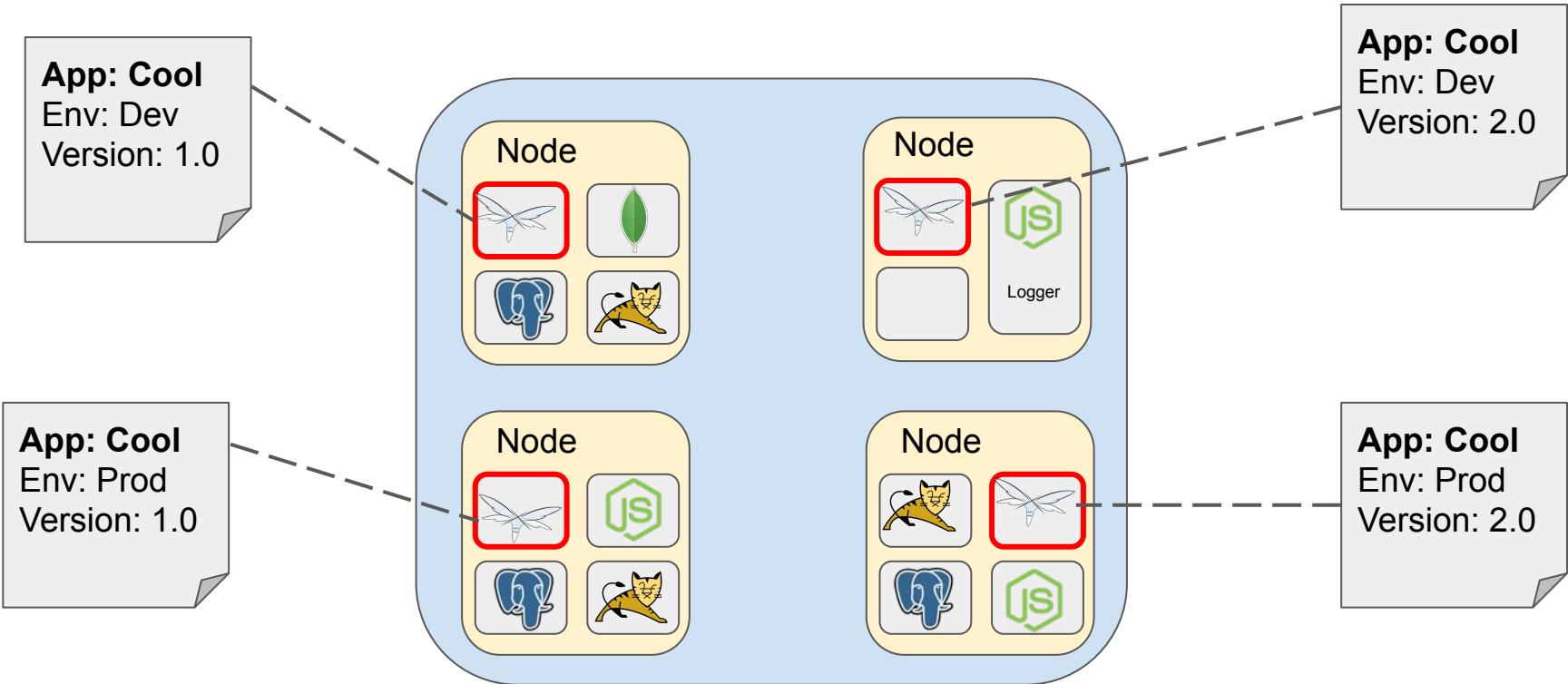
App: Cool
Env: Prod
Version: 1.0



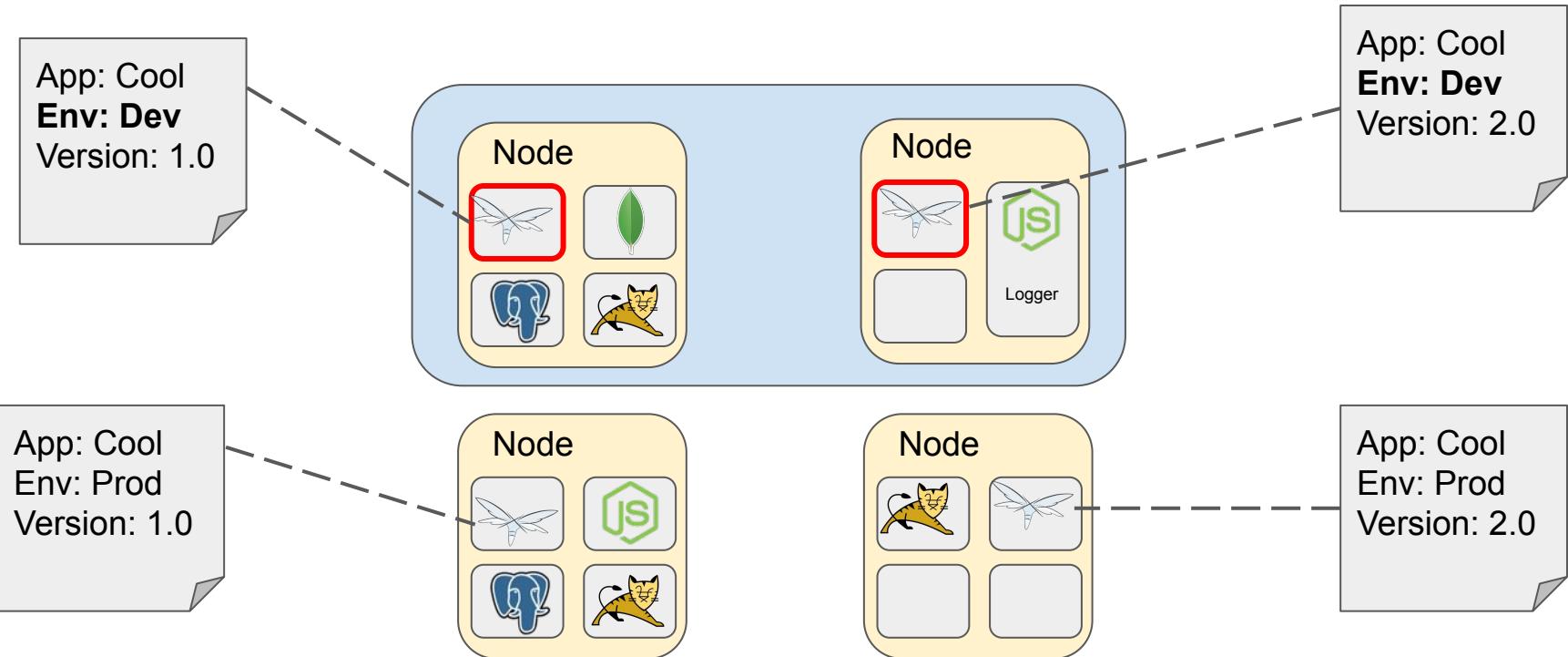
App: Cool
Env: Dev
Version: 2.0

App: Cool
Env: Prod
Version: 2.0

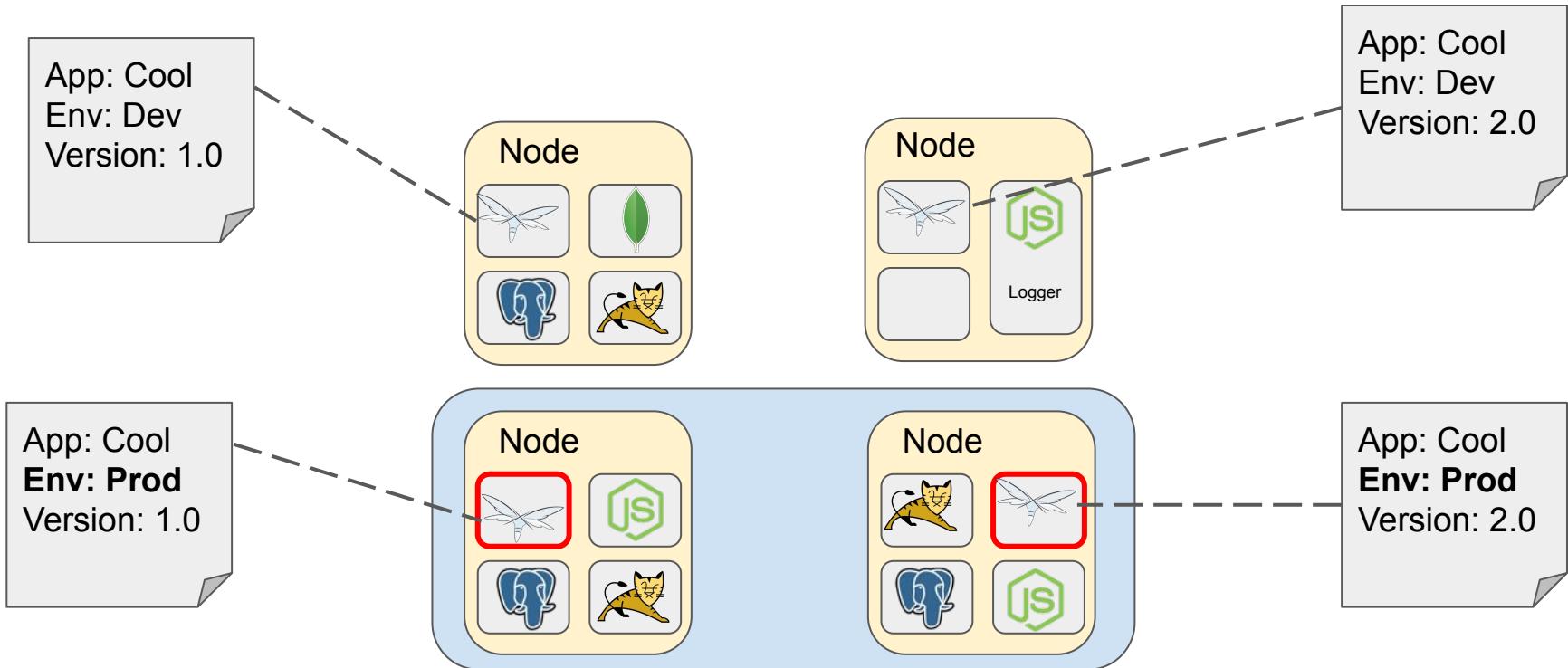
Labels App:Cool



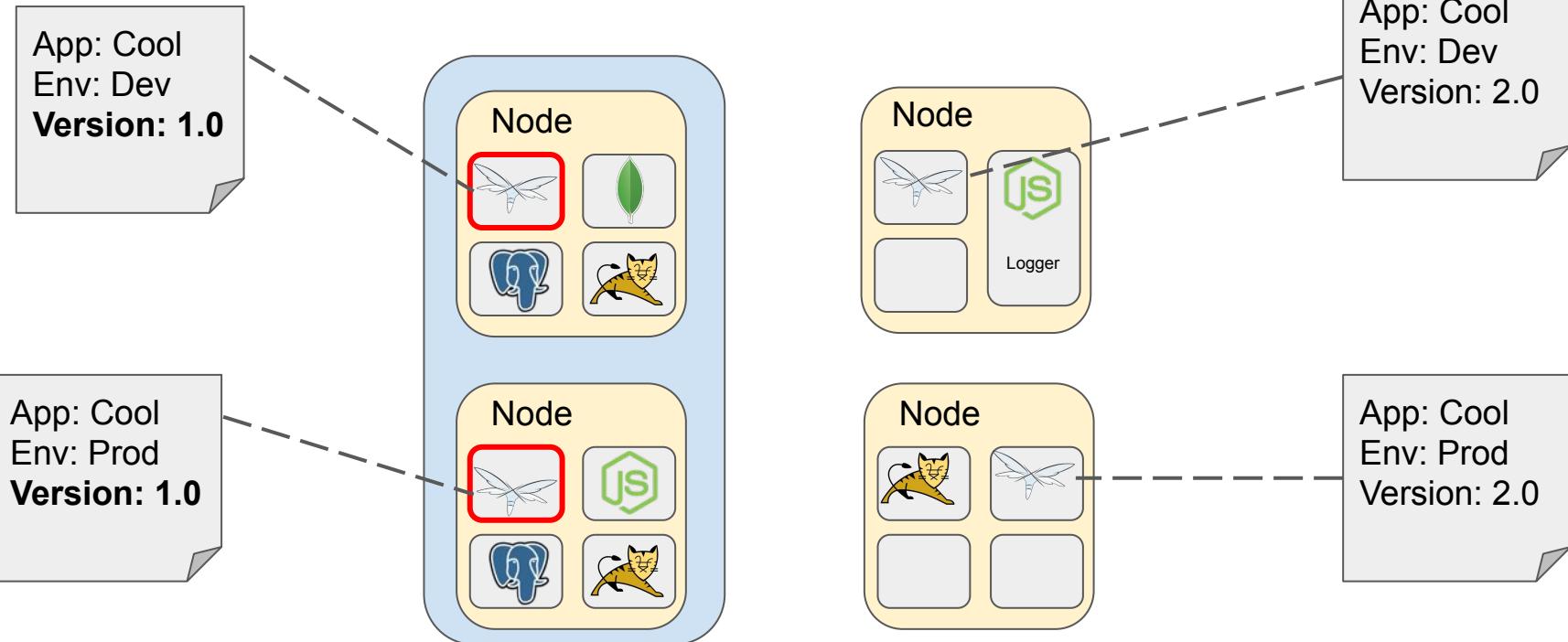
Labels Env:Dev

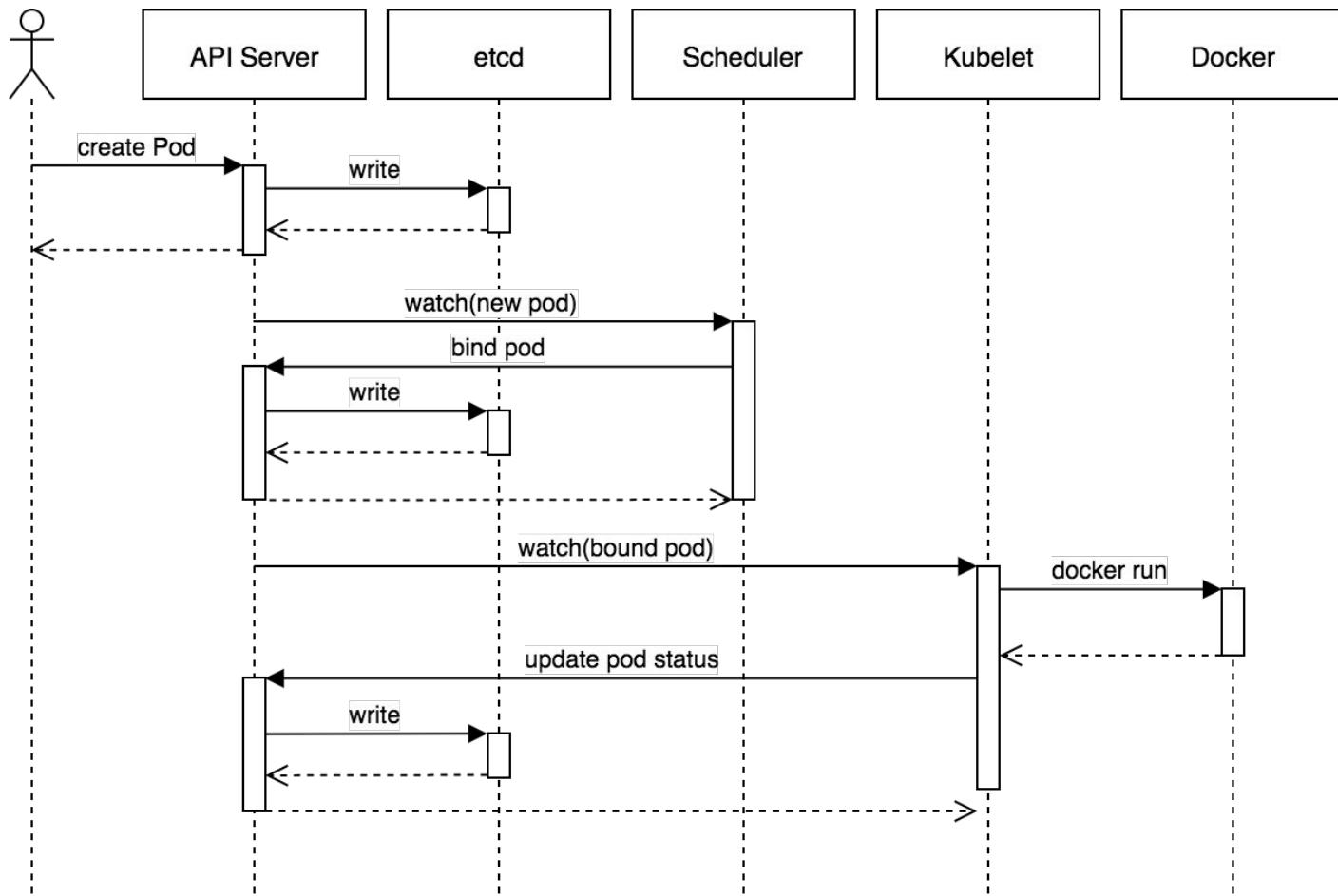


Labels Env:Prod



Labels Version:1.0

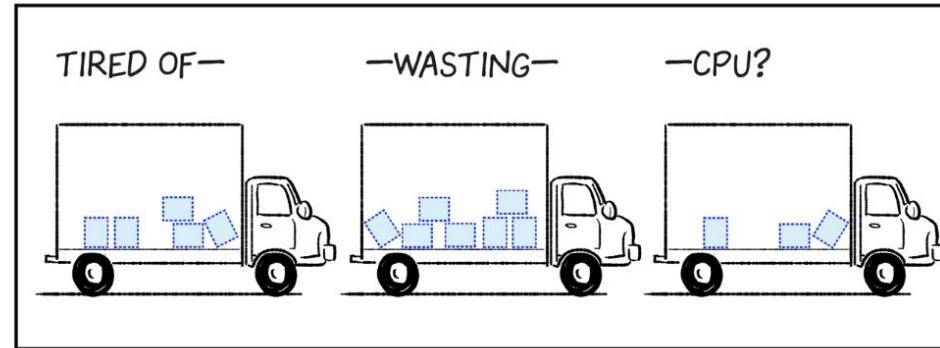
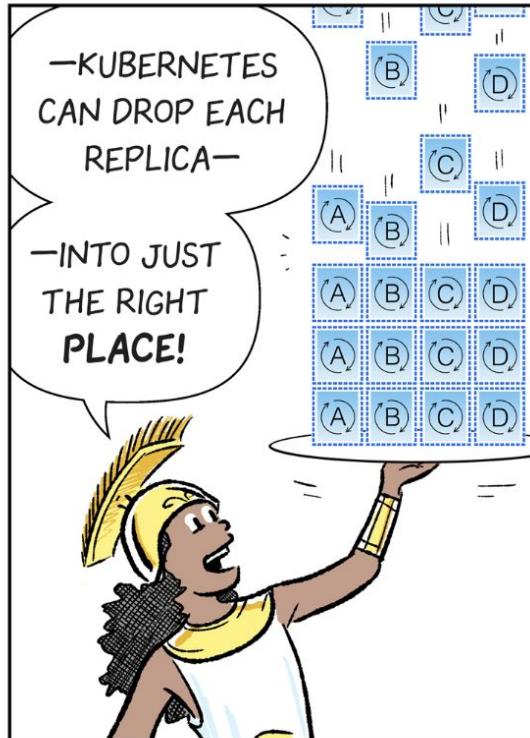




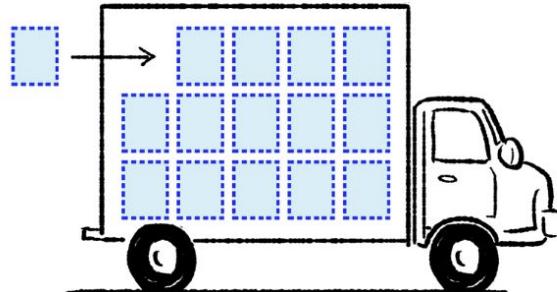
<https://dzone.com/articles/kubernetes-lifecycle-of-a-pod>

<https://blog.heptio.com/core-kubernetes-jazz-improv-over-orchestration-a7903ea92ca>

<https://cloud.google.com/kubernetes-engine/kubernetes-comic/>



KUBERNETES
WILL BE ON THE
LOOKOUT FOR
MORE EFFICIENT
BIN PACKING
OPPORTUNITIES.



kubectl commands

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/user-guide/kubectl/>

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/cheatsheet>

kubectl get namespaces

kubectl get pods -n mynamespace

kubectl run myvertx --image=burr/myvertx:v1 --port=8080

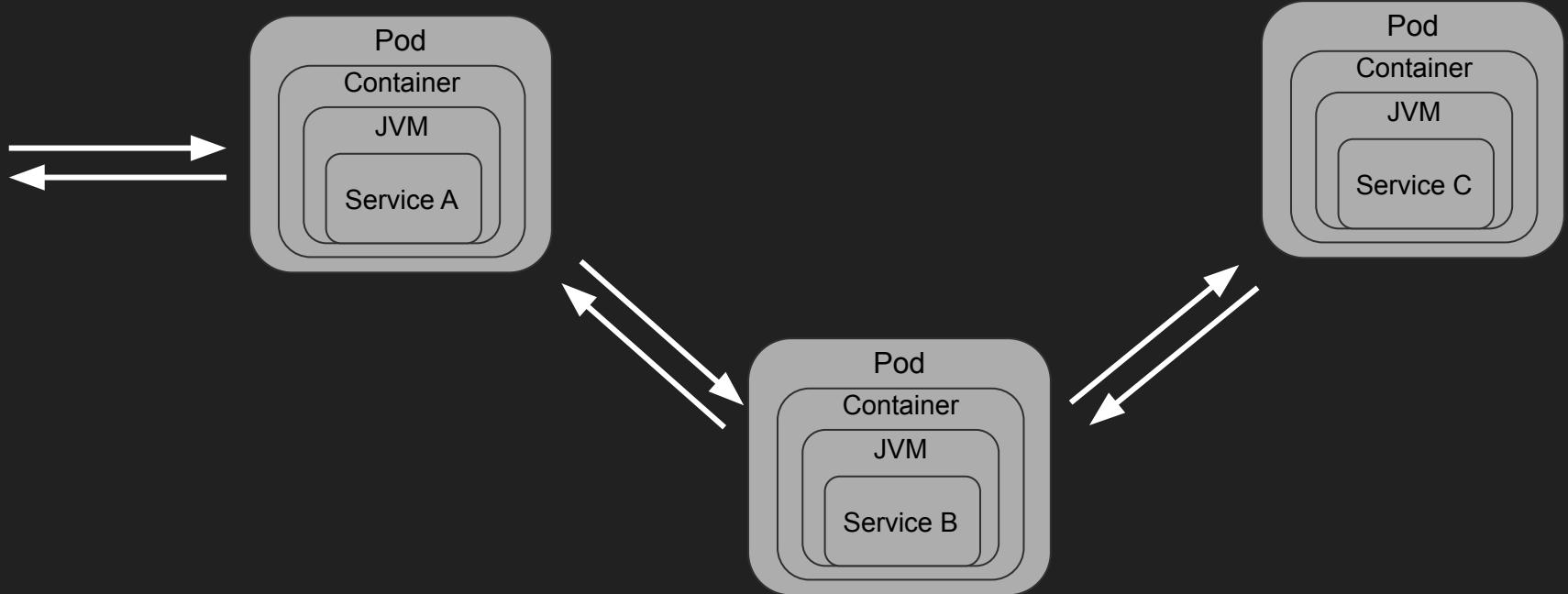
kubectl logs myvertx-kk605

kubectl expose deployment --port=8080 myvertx --type=LoadBalancer

kubectl scale deployment myvertx --replicas=3

kubectl set image deployment/myvertx myvertx=burr/myvertx:v2

Microservices == Distributed Computing



java -jar myapp.jar

DropWizard

www.dropwizard.io

JAX-RS API

First to market

DropWizard
Metrics



Vert.x

vertx.io

Reactive
Async
non-blocking

RxJava

vertx run
myhttp.java



Spring Boot

[spring.io/projects/
spring-boot](http://spring.io/projects/spring-boot)

Spring API
(@RestController)

'Starter' POMs:
start.spring.io



Thorntail

thorntail.io

MicroProfile.io

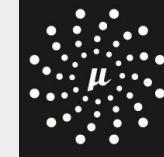
'Starter' POMs:
thorntail.io/generator



Micronaut

micronaut.io

"Compile-time"
dependency
injection

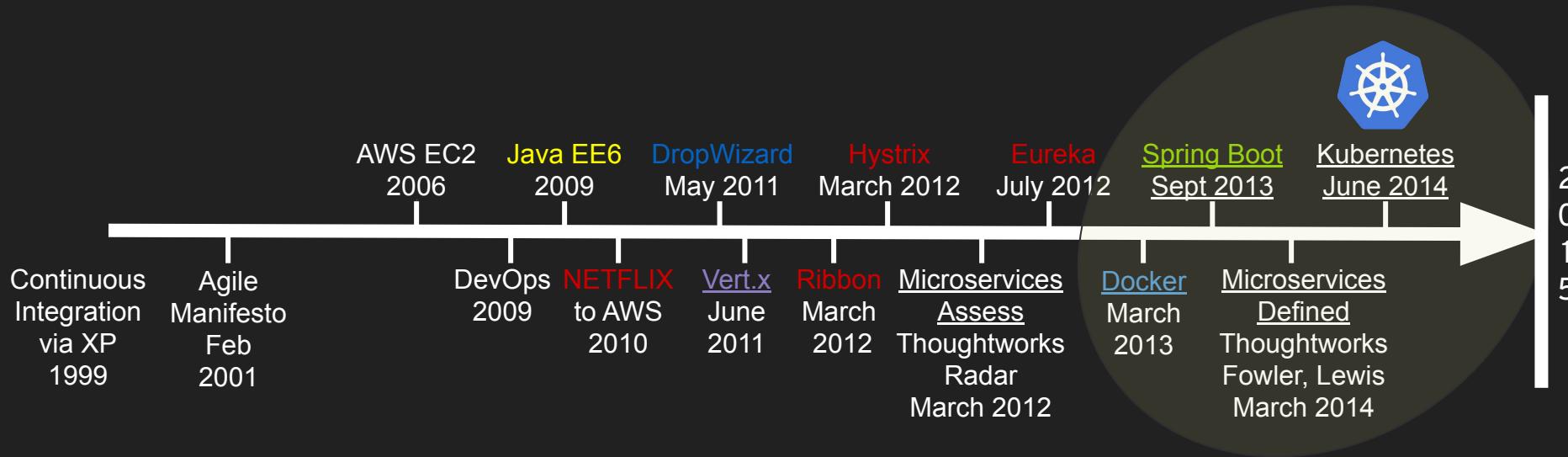


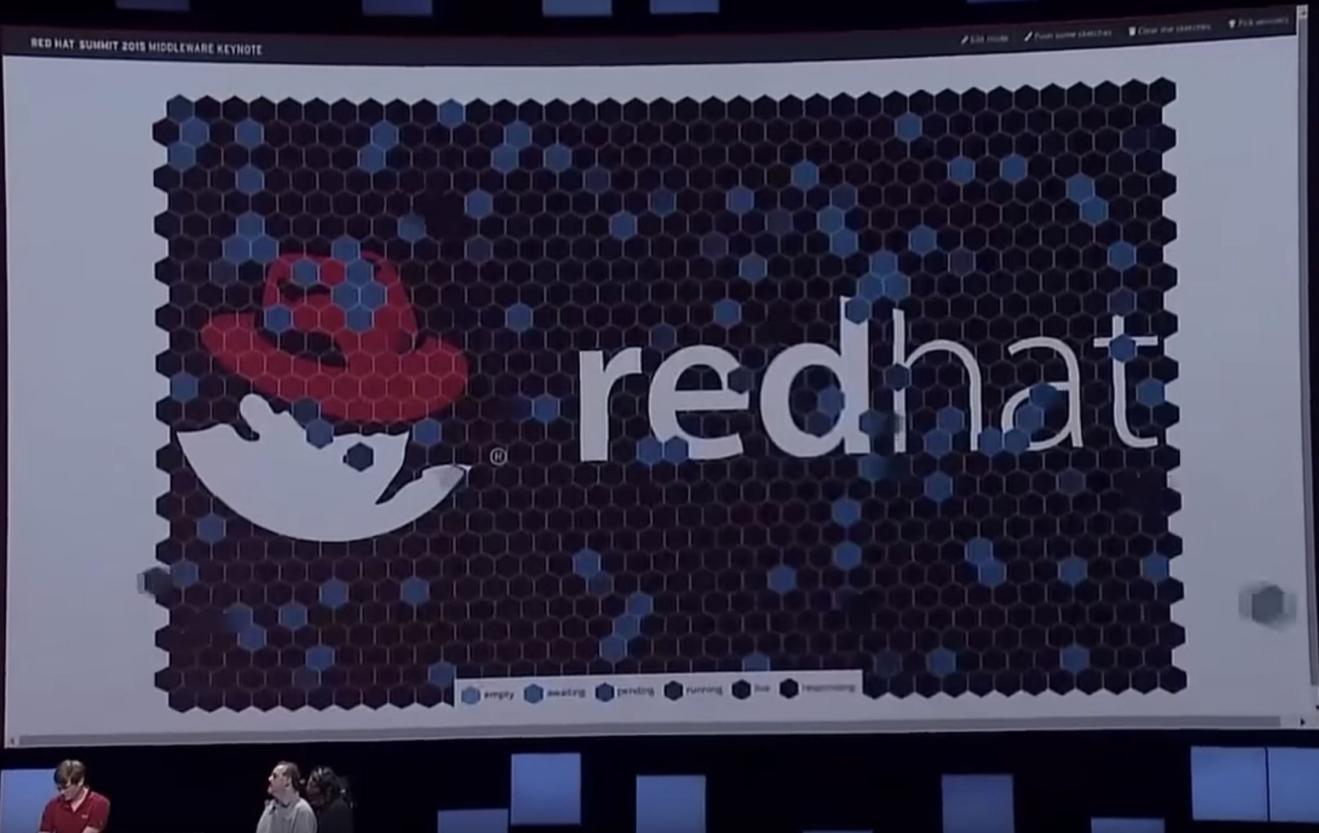
Quarkus: Supersonic, Subatomic Java



Kubernetes Native

History of Microservices





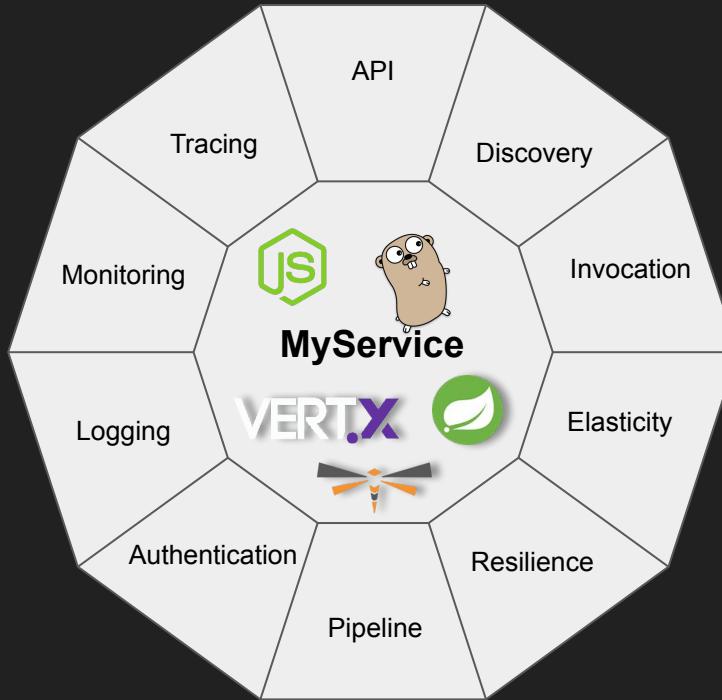
2015

Launch 1000+
Containers

Audience
Claims a
Container

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GCTpncA0Ea0&feature=youtu.be&t=1031>

@burrsutter - bit.ly/9stepsawesome



OPENSIFT

Polyglot Microservices Platform

9 Steps

Step 1: Installation

Step 1: Installation

Lots of Options

1. Localhost Development
 - a. minikube (kubectl) (docs)
 - b. minishift (oc) (docs)
2. Hosted Kubernetes Cluster
 - a. GKE from Google Cloud Platform
 - b. AKS from Microsoft Azure
 - c. EKS from Amazon Web Services
3. Many more...

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/pick-right-solution/#turnkey-cloud-solutions>

Tools

- bash: documented commands are based on bash
- docker and/or podman: build images
- git: pull resources from github
- JDK & Apache Maven: if you wish to compile Java
- curl, tar: downloading and unpacking installations
- Homebrew for Mac: package installation tool
- kubectl: the primary tool you will be using
- minikube: on-laptop, single-node Kubernetes cluster

Kubernetes Options

Localhost Development

- a. [minikube \(kubectl\) \(docs\)](#)
- b. [Docker for Mac/Windows](#)
- c. [CodeReady Containers](#)
- d. [K3s](#)
- e. [Micro8ks](#)
- f. [KinD](#)

Hosted Kubernetes Cluster

- a. [openshift.com/try from Red Hat](#)
- b. [GKE from Google Cloud Platform](#)
- c. [AKS from Microsoft Azure](#)
- d. [EKS from Amazon Web Services](#)
- e. [IKS from IBM Cloud](#)
- f. [Digital Ocean](#)

Roll-your-own with kubeadm

Many others

Step 1 Demo

<https://redhat-scholars.github.io/kubernetes-tutorial/kubernetes-tutorial/installation.html>

Step 2: Building Images

Running your App on Kubernetes

1. Find a **base Image**: Docker Hub, quay.io, gcr.io,
access.redhat.com/containers
2. Craft your **Dockerfile**
3. Build your **Image**: `docker build -t mystuff/myimage:v1 .`
 - a. If remote, do "docker push"
4. `kubectl apply -f myDeployment.yml`
5. `kubectl apply -f myService.yml`
6. `kubectl apply -f myIngress.yml`
7. Expose a URL via your Kubernetes distribution's load-balancer

Step 2: Building Images

Options Include:

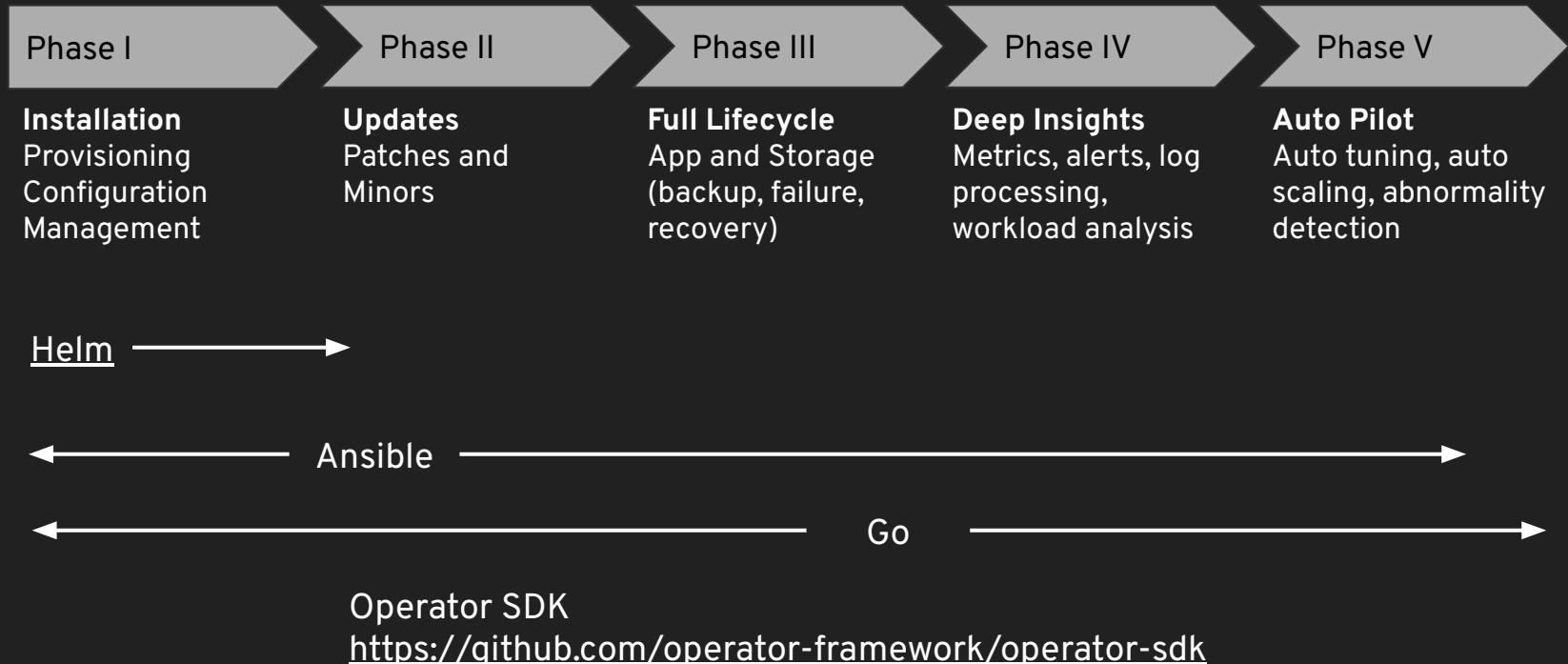
- A. **docker build** then `kubectl run` or `kubectl create -f deploy.yml`
- B. Fabric8 maven plugin (fabric8.io) (JShift.io - Eclipse JKube)
- C. Jib - Maven/Gradle plugin
- D. s2i - source to image
- E. ~~Knative Build~~ - source to image, source to url ([Tekton.dev](https://tekton.dev))
- F. No d-o-c-k-e-r
 - a. Red Hat's podman, Google's kaniko, Uber's makisu
- G. Buildpacks - similar to Heroku & Cloud Foundry

Managing Yaml

Options Include:

- A. Helm Charts - but for Tiller (Tiller going away in 3)
- B. Kn (`kn service create translator --image=<your_container_registry>/demo-app:v1 --autoscale-window 6s --revision-name=v1`)
- C. Kompose - converts docker-compose.yml to kubernetes yaml
- D. jsonnet - <https://jsonnet.org/articles/kubernetes.html>
- E. ~~Ksonnet~~ - templating for Kubernetes manifests (archived)
- F. Kapitan - templating for Kubernetes manifests (helm, kapitan, kustomize)
- G. Kustomize - templating for Kubernetes manifests (Helm vs Kustomize) -
how built-in "kubectl apply -k"

Beyond Managing Yaml - Operators





AWS Service Operator
provided by Amazon Web Services, Inc.

The AWS Service Operator
allows you to manage AWS



Couchbase Operator
provided by Couchbase

The Couchbase Autonomous Operator allows users to easily deploy, manage, and maintain Couchbase clusters on Kubernetes.



Crunchy PostgreSQL
provided by Crunchy Data Solutions, Inc.

PostgreSQL is a powerful, open source object-relational



Dynatrace OneAgent
provided by Dynatrace LLC

Install full-stack monitoring of Kubernetes clusters with the Dynatrace OneAgent.



etcd
provided by CNCF

Creates and maintain highly-available etcd clusters on Kubernetes



Federation
provided by Red Hat

Gain Hybrid Cloud capabilities between your clusters with Kubernetes Federation.



Jaeger Tracing
provided by Jaeger

Provides tracing, monitoring and troubleshooting microservices-based



MongoDB
provided by MongoDB, Inc

The MongoDB Enterprise Kubernetes Operator enables easy deploys of MongoDB



Percona Xtradb Cluster Operator
provided by Percona

Percona MySQL Operator manages the lifecycle of MySQL



PlanetScale Operator for Vitess
provided by PlanetScale

PlanetScale's operator for Vitess deploys and manages MySQL



Prometheus Operator
provided by Red Hat

The Prometheus Operator for Kubernetes provides easy monitoring definitions for metrics, logs, and events.



Redis Enterprise
provided by Redis Labs, Inc

An operator to run Redis Enterprise Clusters



Strimzi Kafka
provided by Red Hat

Run an Apache Kafka cluster, including Kafka Connect, ZooKeeper and more.

[Operatorhub.io](https://operatorhub.io)

Dockerfile for Java projects

```
FROM fabric8/java-jboss-openjdk8-jdk:1.4.0
ENV JAVA_APP_DIR=/deployments
EXPOSE 8080 8778 9779
COPY target/my.jar /deployments/
```

<https://github.com/fabric8io-images/java/tree/master/images/jboss/openjdk8/jdk>

docker build, kubectl run

```
minikube(docker-env) or minishift(docker-env)
docker build -t burr/myimage:v1 .
docker run -it -p 8080:8080 burr/myimage:v1
curl $(minishift ip):8080
# now run it on Kubernetes
kubectl run myapp --image burr/myimage:v1 --port 8080
kubectl expose deployment --port=8080 myapp --type=LoadBalancer
oc expose service myapp
curl myapp-stuff.$(minishift ip).nip.io
# scale up
kubectl scale --replicas=2 deploy/myapp
# create an updated image
docker build -t burr/myimage:v2 .
# rollout update
kubectl set image deployment/myapp myapp=burr/myimage:v2
```

~~Fabric8 Maven Plugin~~ <http://jshift.io/>

<https://maven.fabric8.io/#fabric8:setup> (no Dockerfile, Deployment.yml)

oc new-project stuff (or kubectl create namespace)

mvn clean compile package

mvn io.fabric8:fabric8-maven-plugin:3.5.40:setup

mvn fabric8:deploy

Do NOT Java + Docker == FAIL

Slides: bit.ly/javadockerfail

Recording from JBCNConf 2017

```
docker run -m 100MB openjdk:8u121 java  
-XshowSettings:vm -version
```

```
docker run -m 100MB openjdk:8u131 java  
-XX:+UnlockExperimentalVMOptions  
-XX:+UseCGroupMemoryLimitForHeap -XshowSettings:vm  
-version
```

Step 2 Demo

<https://redhat-scholars.github.io/kubernetes-tutorial/kubernetes-tutorial/building-images.html>

Step 3: logs

logs

```
System.out.println("Java, where am I?");
```

```
Or console.log("Node logs");
```

```
kubectl get pods
```

```
kubectl logs microspringboot1-2-nz8f8
```

```
kubectl logs microspringboot1-2-nz8f8 -p # last failed pod
```

```
OR stern (brew install stern)
```

```
https://github.com/wercker/stern
```

```
stern myboot
```

```
OR kail (https://github.com/boz/kail)
```

```
kail -d myboot
```

Step 3 Demo

<https://redhat-scholars.github.io/kubernetes-tutorial/kubernetes-tutorial/logs.html>

Step 4: oc or kubectl exec

Step 4: oc or kubectl exec

"ssh" into your containers and explore

```
kubectl get pods --namespace=microworld  
kubectl exec -it --namespace=microworld $POD cat /sys/fs/cgroup/memory/memory.limit_in_bytes
```

Or

```
kubectl exec -it --namespace=microworld microspringboot1-2-nz8f8 /bin/bash  
ps -ef | grep java
```

Note: the following apply if using the fabric8 generated image, otherwise consult your Dockerfile

```
java -version
```

```
javac -version
```

```
# now find that fat jar
```

```
find / -name *.jar
```

```
cd /deployments (based on use of the fabric8 maven plugin)
```

```
ls
```

```
exit
```

Step 4 Demo

https://github.com/burrsutter/9stepsawesome/blob/master/4_kubectl_exec.adoc

Video on Resource Limits/Constraints

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xjpHqqHKm78>

Step 5: env and configmaps

Step 5: env vars & configmaps

An app's config is everything that is likely to vary between deploys (staging, production, developer environments, etc). [12 Factor Apps](#)

```
kubectl set env deployment/myboot DBCONN="jdbc:sqlserver://45.91.12.123:1443;user=MyUserName;password=*****;"  
kubectl create cm my-config --from-env-file=config/some.properties
```

ConfigMaps

```
kubectl create cm my-config --from-env-file=config/some.properties
```

```
some.properties
```

```
GREETING=jambo
```

```
LOVE=Amour
```

```
Partial deployment.yml
```

```
spec:
```

```
  containers:
```

```
    - name: myboot
```

```
      image: 9stepsawesome/myboot:v1
```

```
    ports:
```

```
      - containerPort: 8080
```

```
    envFrom:
```

```
      - configMapRef:
```

```
        name: my-config
```

```
Partial.java
```

```
@Autowired
```

```
private Environment environment;
```

```
String greeting =  
environment.getProperty("GREETING","Default");
```

```
String love =  
environment.getProperty("LOVE","Default");
```

Step 5 Demo

<https://redhat-scholars.github.io/kubernetes-tutorial/kubernetes-tutorial/configmap.html>

Step 6: service discovery & load-balancing

Step 6: Service Discovery

1. Services are internal to the cluster and can be mapped to pods via a label selector
2. Just refer to a Service by its name, it is just DNS

```
String url = "http://producer:8080/";
```

```
ResponseEntity<String> response =
restTemplate.getForEntity(url, String.class);
```

Step 6 Demo

https://github.com/burrsutter/9stepsawesome/blob/master/6_discovery.adoc

Step 7: Live and Ready

Step 7: Live and Ready

```
kubectl create -f Deployment.yml
```

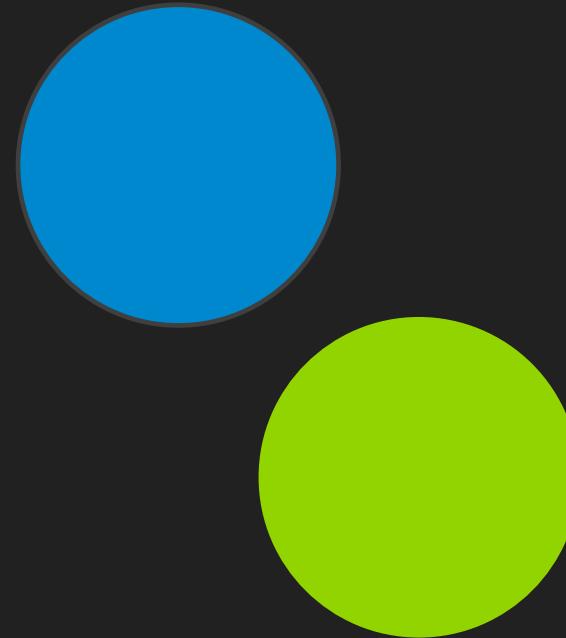
```
resources:
  requests:
    memory: "300Mi"
    cpu: "250m" # 1/4 core
  limits:
    memory: "400Mi"
    cpu: "1000m" # 1 core
livenessProbe:
  httpGet:
    port: 8080
    path: /
    initialDelaySeconds: 10
    periodSeconds: 5
    timeoutSeconds: 2
readinessProbe:
  httpGet:
    path: /health
    port: 8080
    initialDelaySeconds: 10
    periodSeconds: 3
```

Step 7 Demo

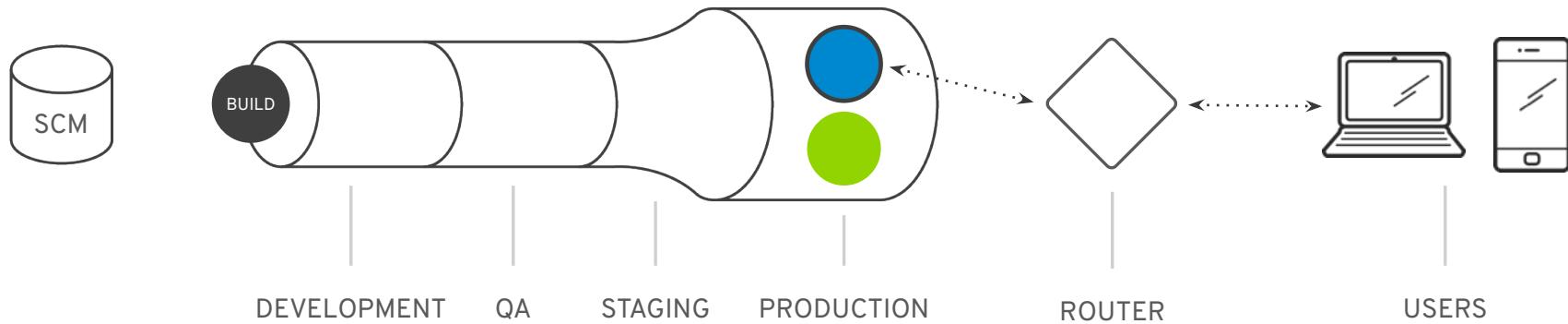
<https://redhat-scholars.github.io/kubernetes-tutorial/kubernetes-tutorial/live-ready.html>

Step 8: Rolling Updates, Blue/Green Canary

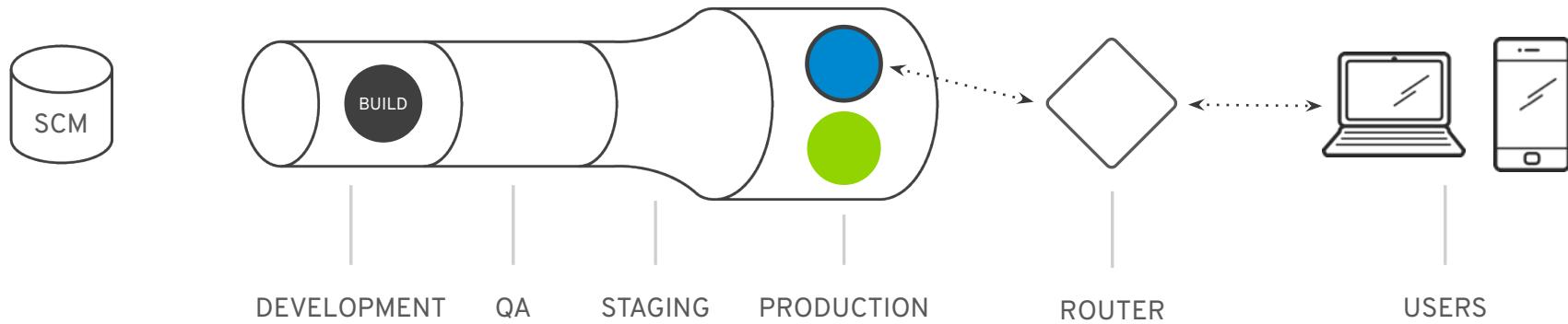
Blue/Green Deployment



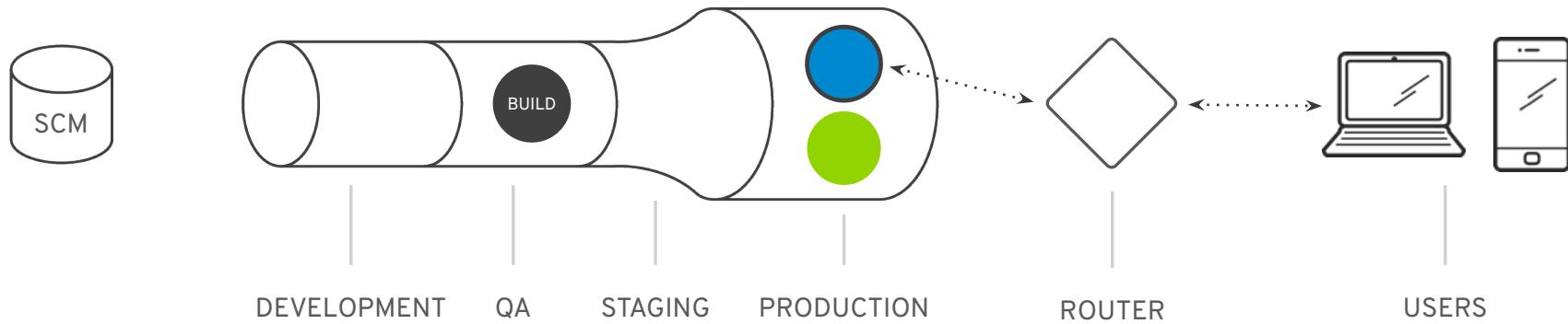
Blue/Green Deployment



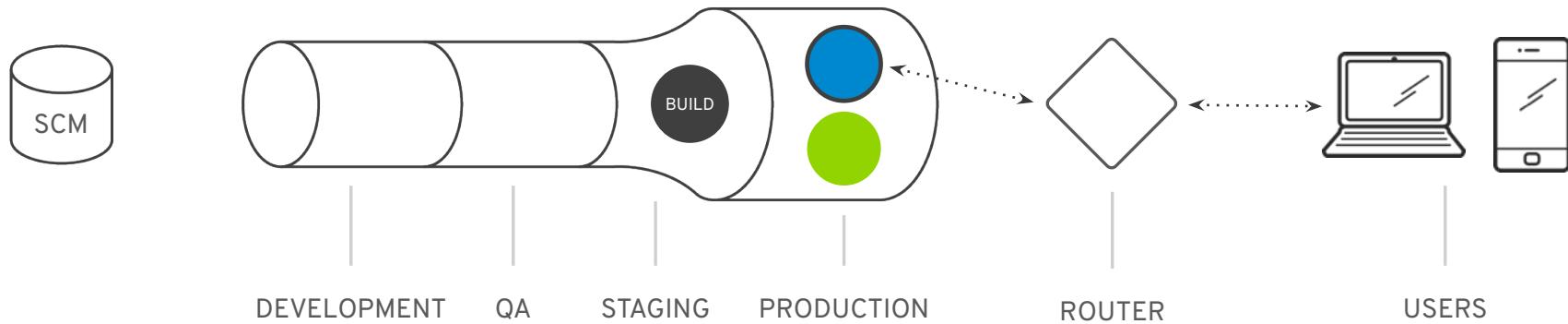
Blue/Green Deployment



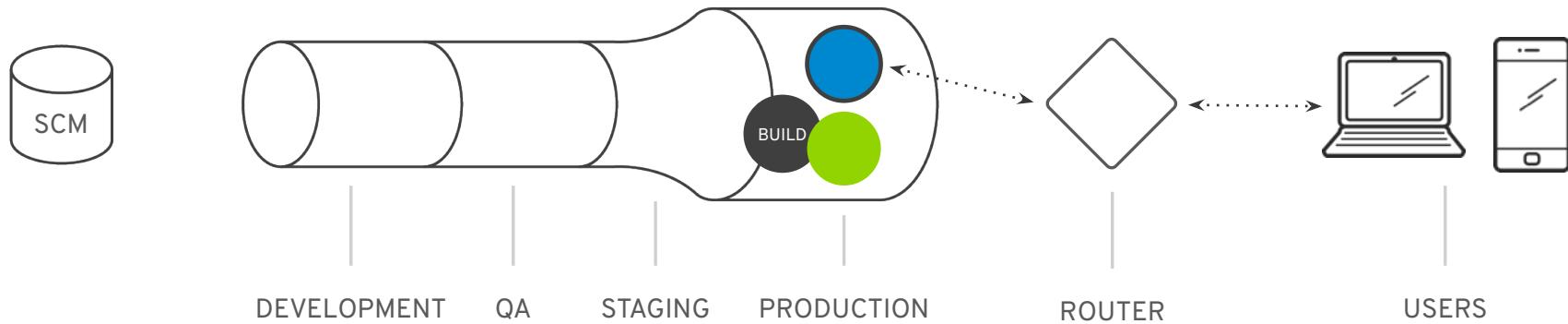
Blue/Green Deployment



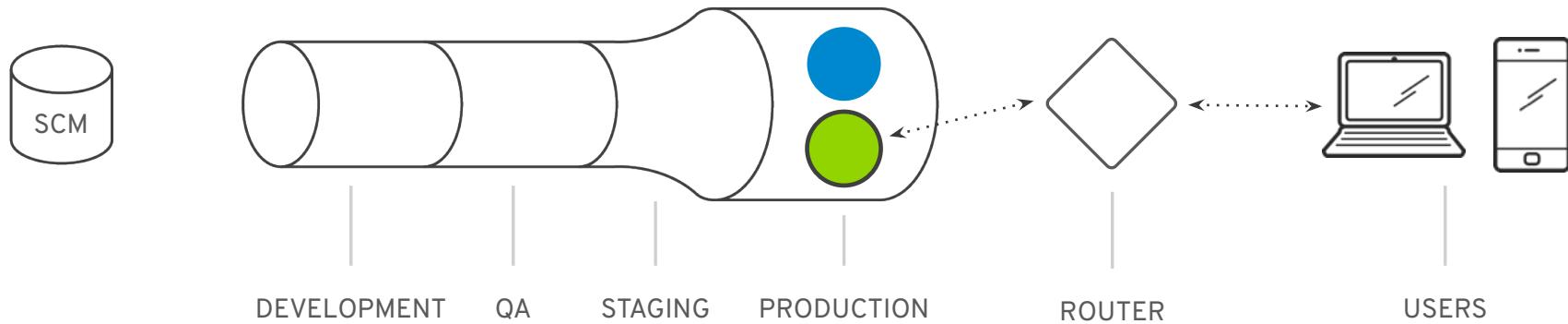
Blue/Green Deployment



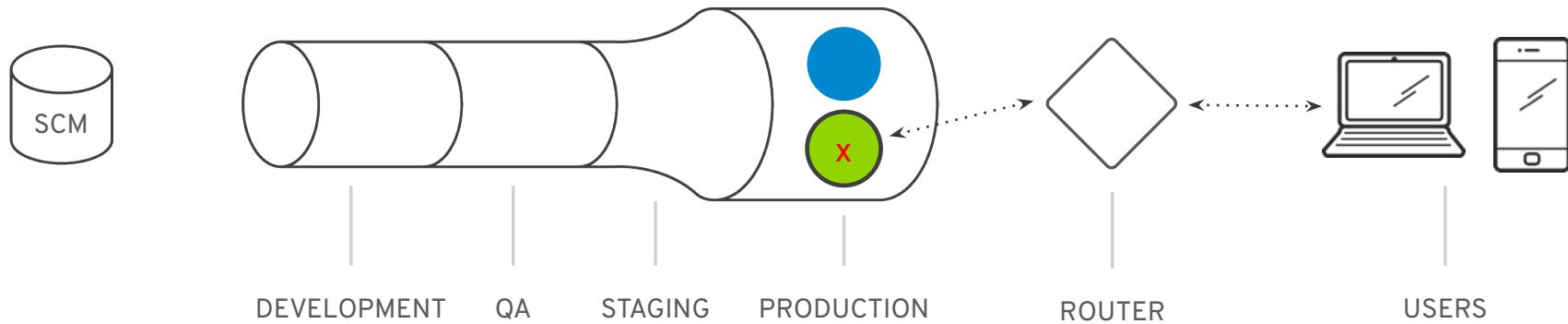
Blue/Green Deployment



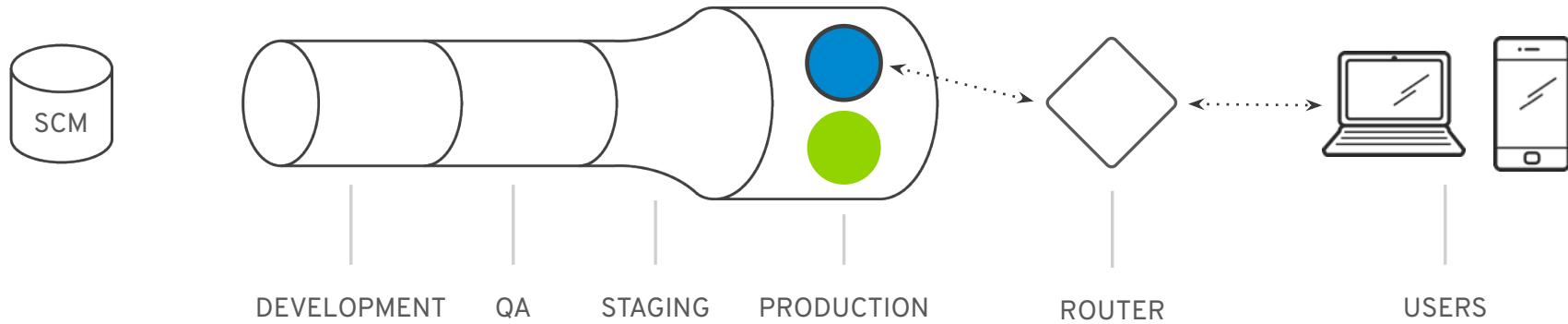
Blue/Green Deployment



Blue/Green Deployment



Blue/Green Deployment



Step 8 Demo

<https://redhat-scholars.github.io/kubernetes-tutorial/kubernetes-tutorial/blue-green.html>

New Step 9: Databases

Step 9: Databases

1. Persistent Volume
2. Persistent Volume Claim
3. Deployment
4. Service

<https://redhat-scholars.github.io/kubernetes-tutorial/kubernetes-tutorial/volumes-persistentvolumes.html>

https://github.com/burrsutter/9stepsawesome/blob/master/9_databases.adoc

Bonus: Istio



Istio - Sail

(Kubernetes - Helmsman or ship's pilot)

<https://dn.dev/istio-tutorial>

Next Generation - Service Mesh

Code Independent

- Intelligent Routing and Load-Balancing
 - Canary Releases
 - Dark Launches
- Distributed Tracing
- Circuit Breakers
- Fine grained Access Control
- Telemetry, metrics and Logs
- Fleet wide policy enforcement



What is Knative?

"**Kubernetes**-based platform to build, deploy, and manage modern **serverless** workloads."

"Essential **base primitives** for all"

"Knative provides a set of **middleware components** that are essential to build modern, source-centric, and **container-based applications** that can run anywhere: on premises, in the cloud, or even in a third-party data center"



STRIMZI

<http://strimzi.io/>

Apache Kafka on Kubernetes & OpenShift

Free eBooks/ Resources

O'REILLY®

Knative Cookbook

Building Effective Serverless Applications
with Kubernetes and OpenShift



Burr Sutter &
Kamesh Sampath

[Download](#)

dn.dev/knative-cookbook

O'REILLY®

Kubernetes Patterns

Reusable Elements for Designing
Cloud-Native Applications



Bilgin Ibryam &
Roland Huß

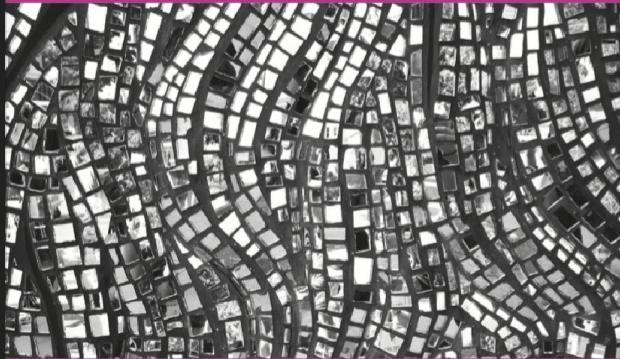
[Download](#)

<https://dn.dev/k8s-patterns>

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Migrating to Microservice Databases

From Relational Monolith
to Distributed Data



Edson Yanaga

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bit.ly/mono2microdb

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Introducing Istio Service Mesh for Microservices

Build and Deploy Resilient, Fault-Tolerant Cloud Native Applications



Burr Sutter & Christian Posta

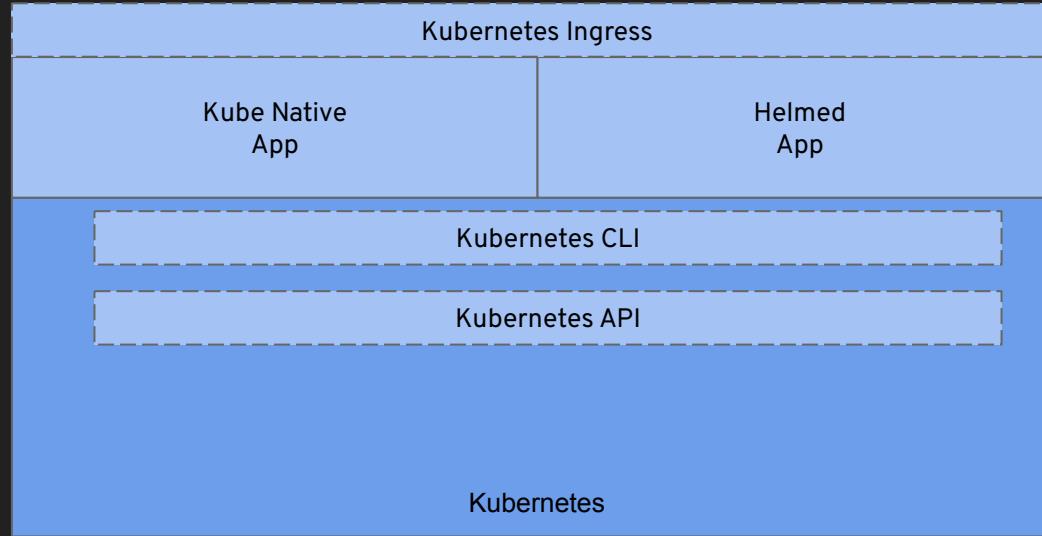
[Download](#)

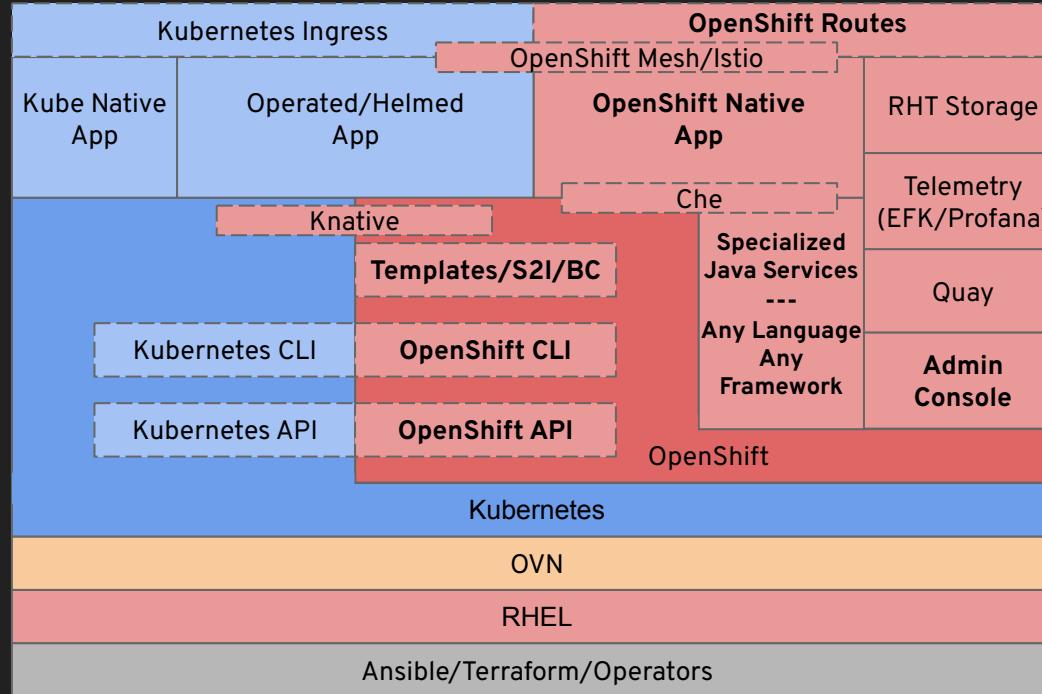
<https://dn.dev/istiobook>

Backup Content

The End
(Istio is Next)
bit.ly/istio-intro

	Kubernetes	OpenShift
Multi-container, multi-host scheduling	✓	✓
Self-service provisioning	✓	✓
Service discovery	✓	✓
Persistent Storage	✓	✓
Multi-tenancy		✓
Networking (SDN)		✓
Image Registry		✓
Image Build Tools		✓
Metrics		✓
Log Aggregation		✓
Ingress		✓
UX: Console, Service Catalog, "oc"		✓
Secured by Default		✓





Strangler Strategy



@burrsutter - bit.ly/9stepsawesome

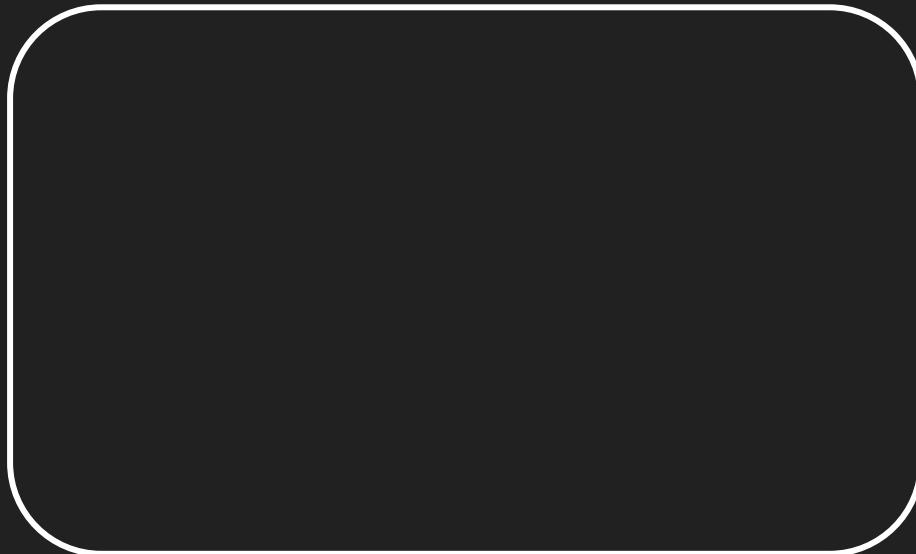




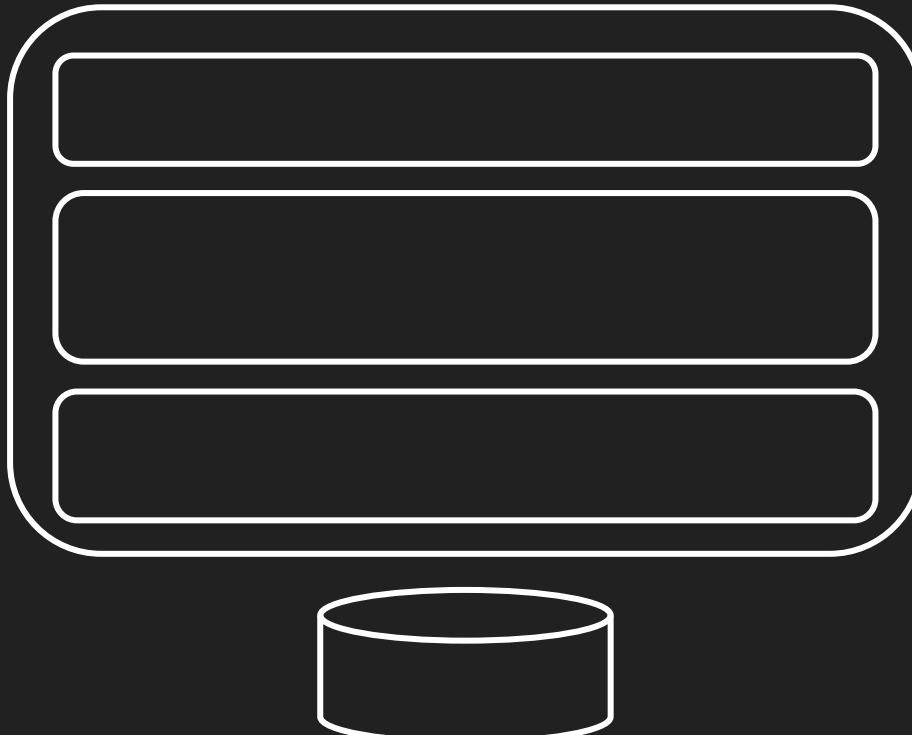
@burnsutter bitly.ws/stepswesome

DEVELOPER

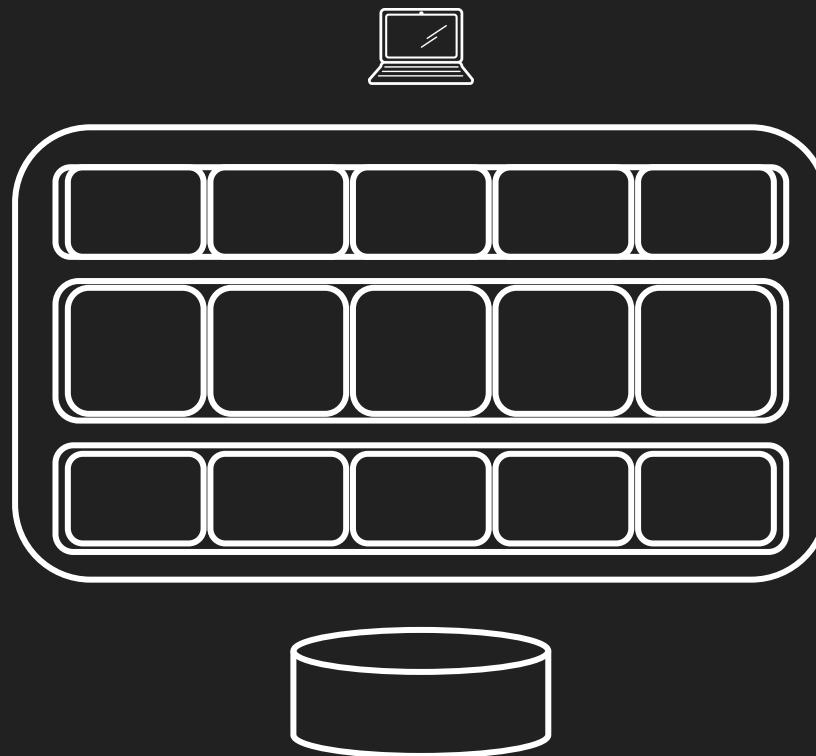
Application on Whiteboard



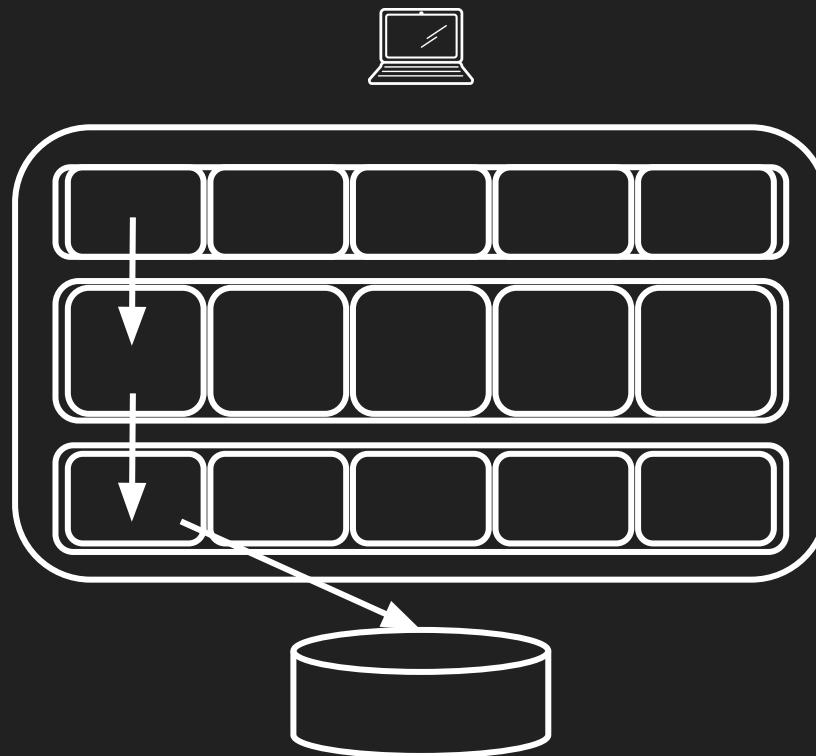
Whiteboard had 3 Tiers



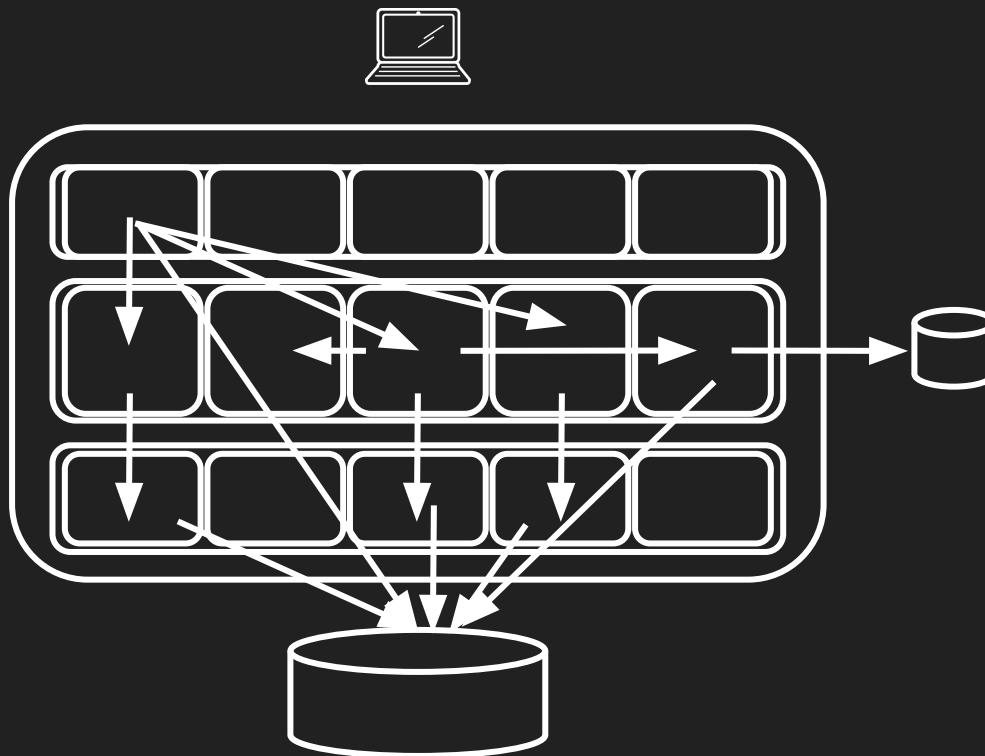
UI, Logic, Data



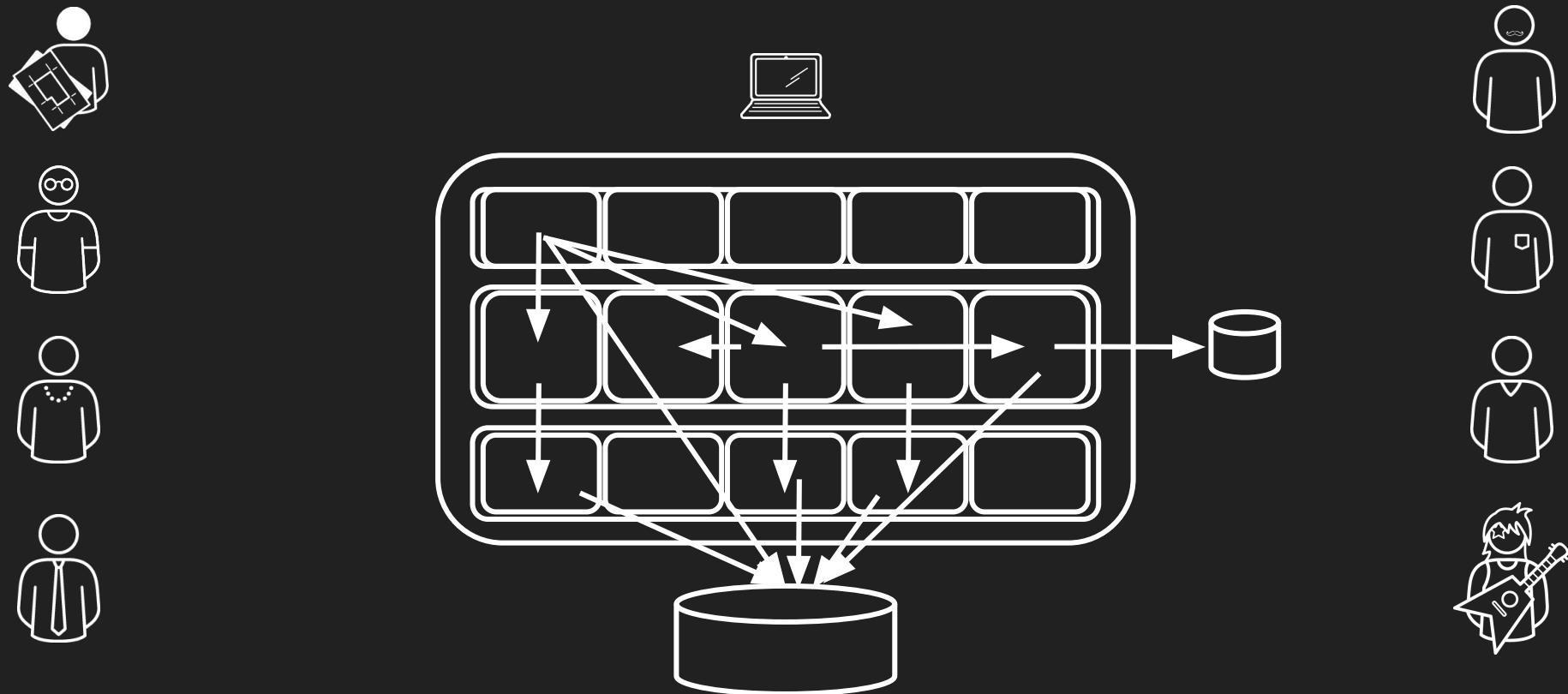
Clean Architecture



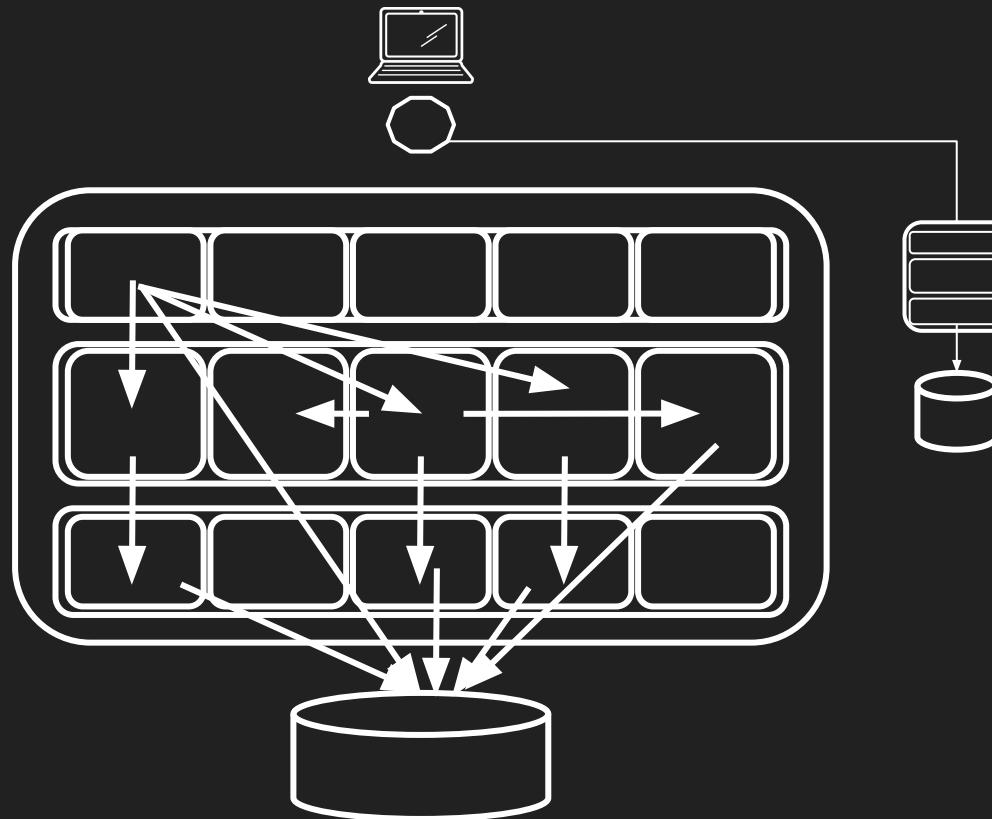
Real Life: Non-Majestic Monolith



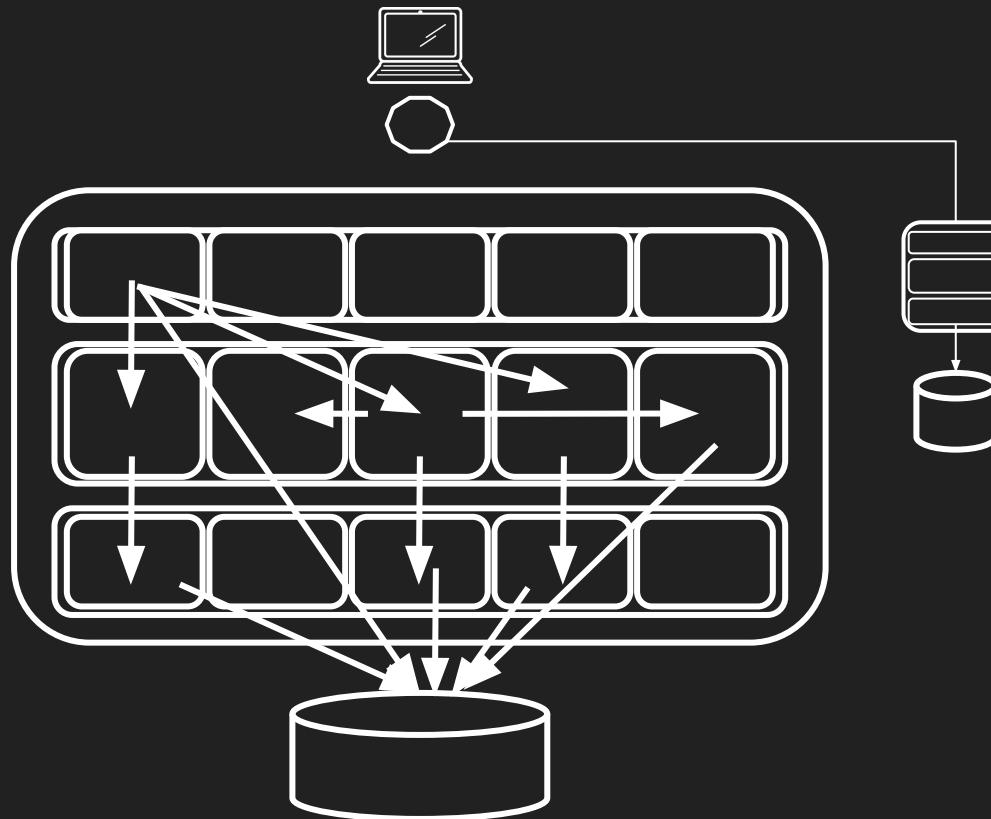
Large Team



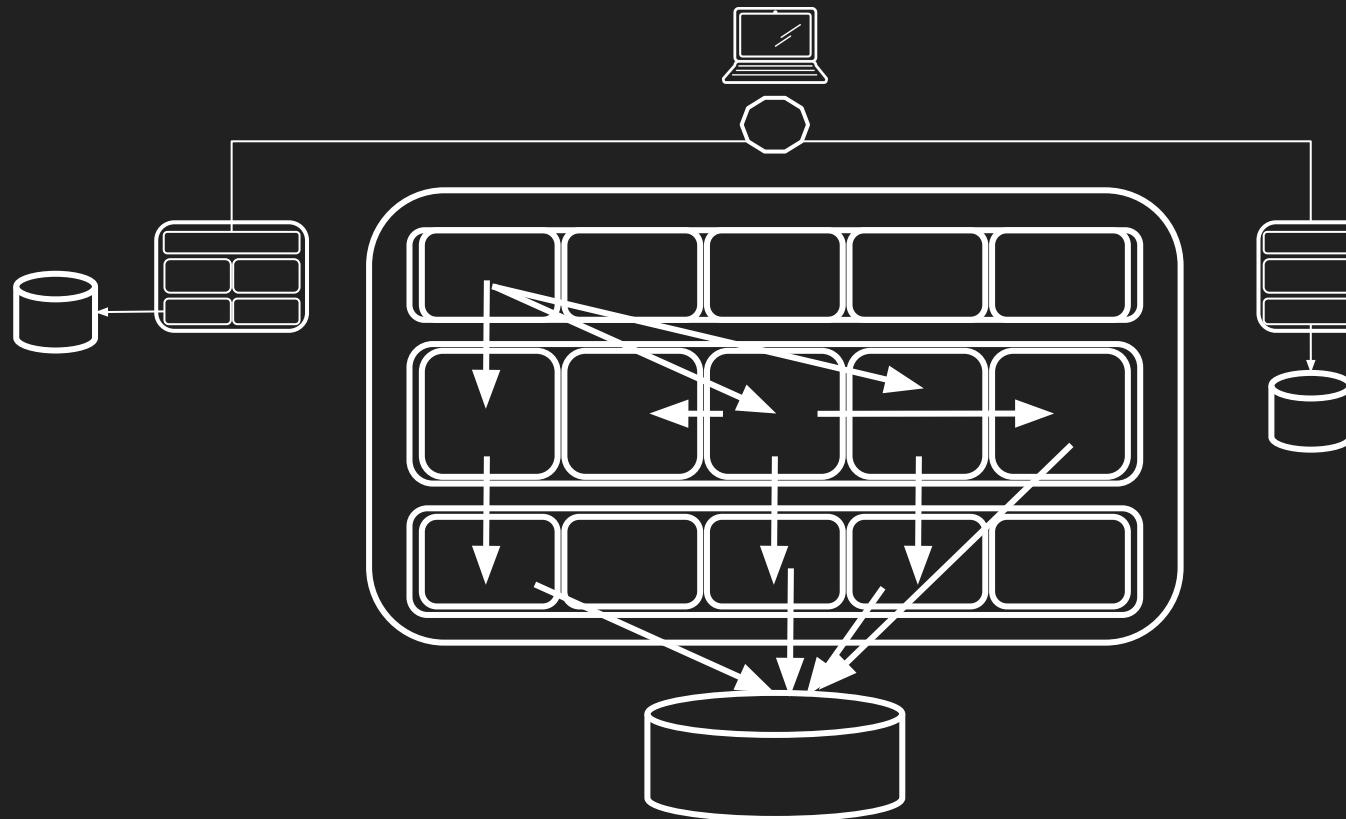
Strangle



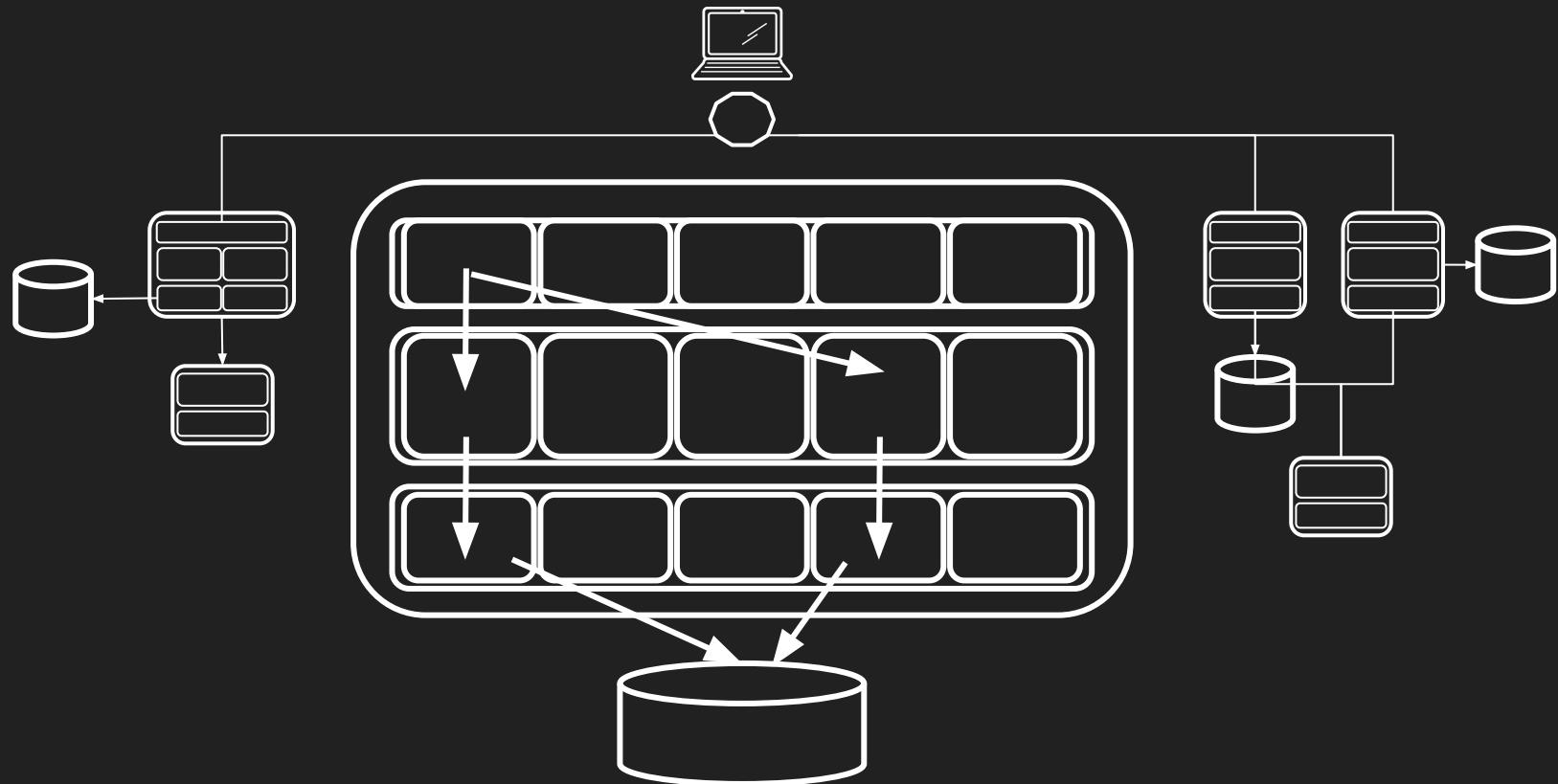
Strangle Hug



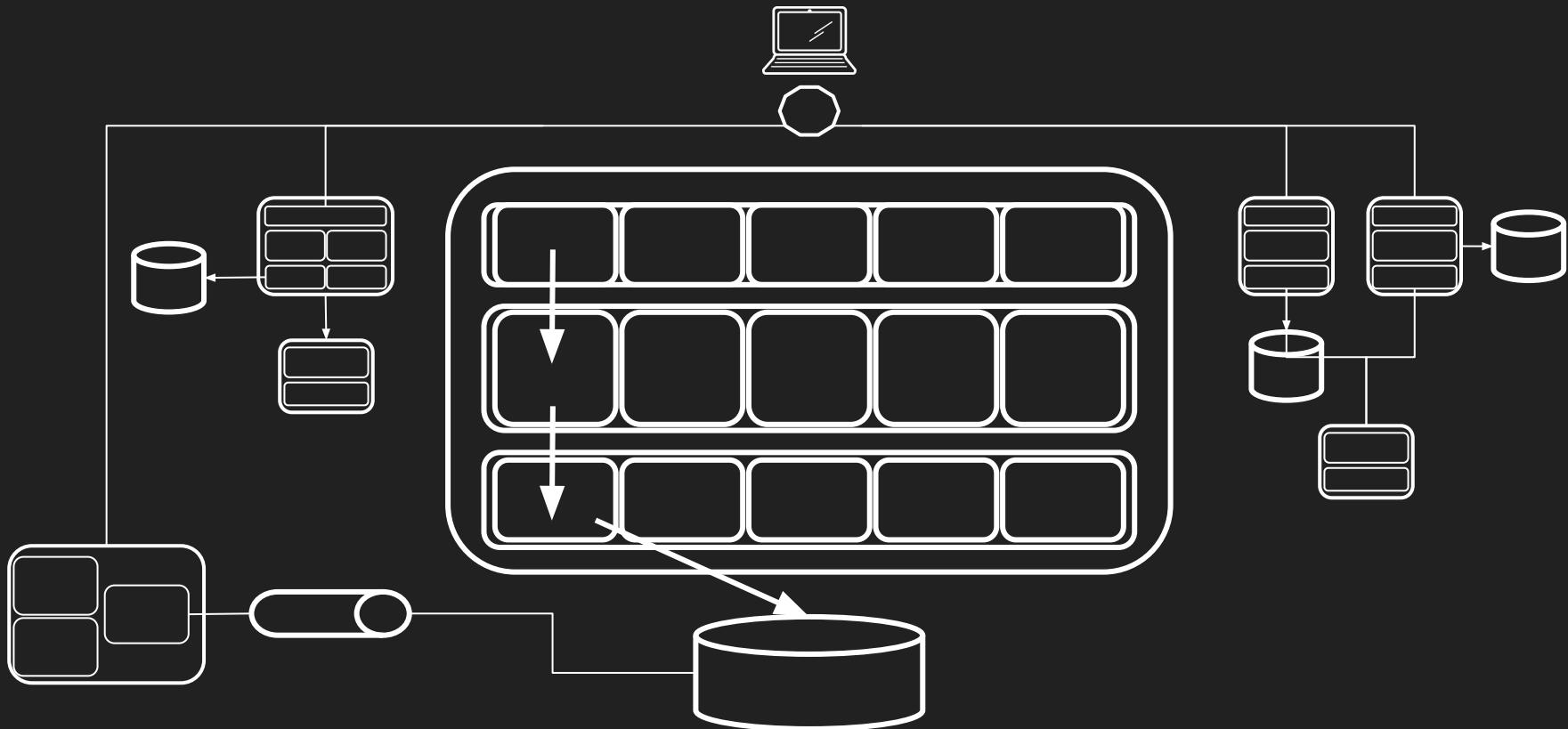
Friend Hug



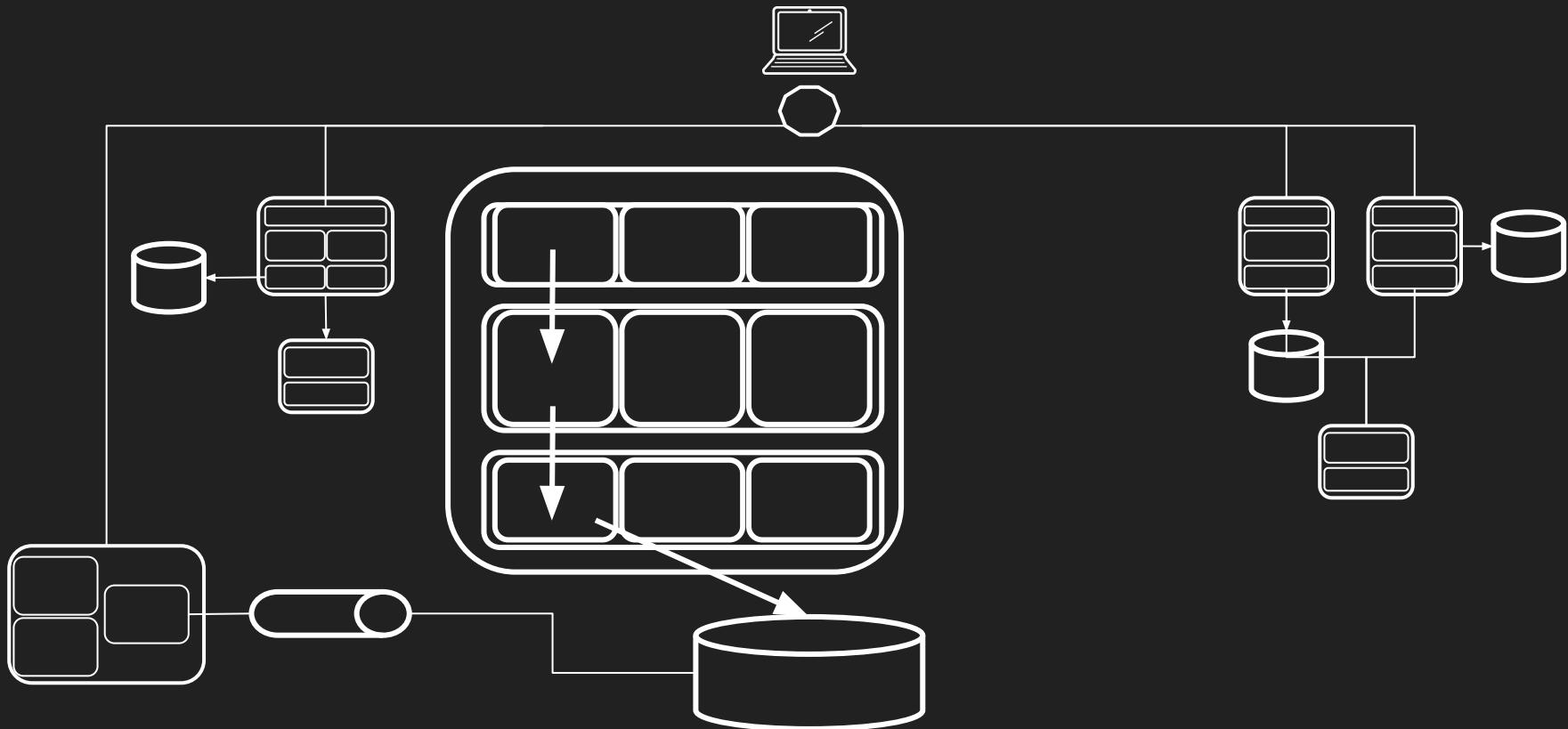
Family Hug



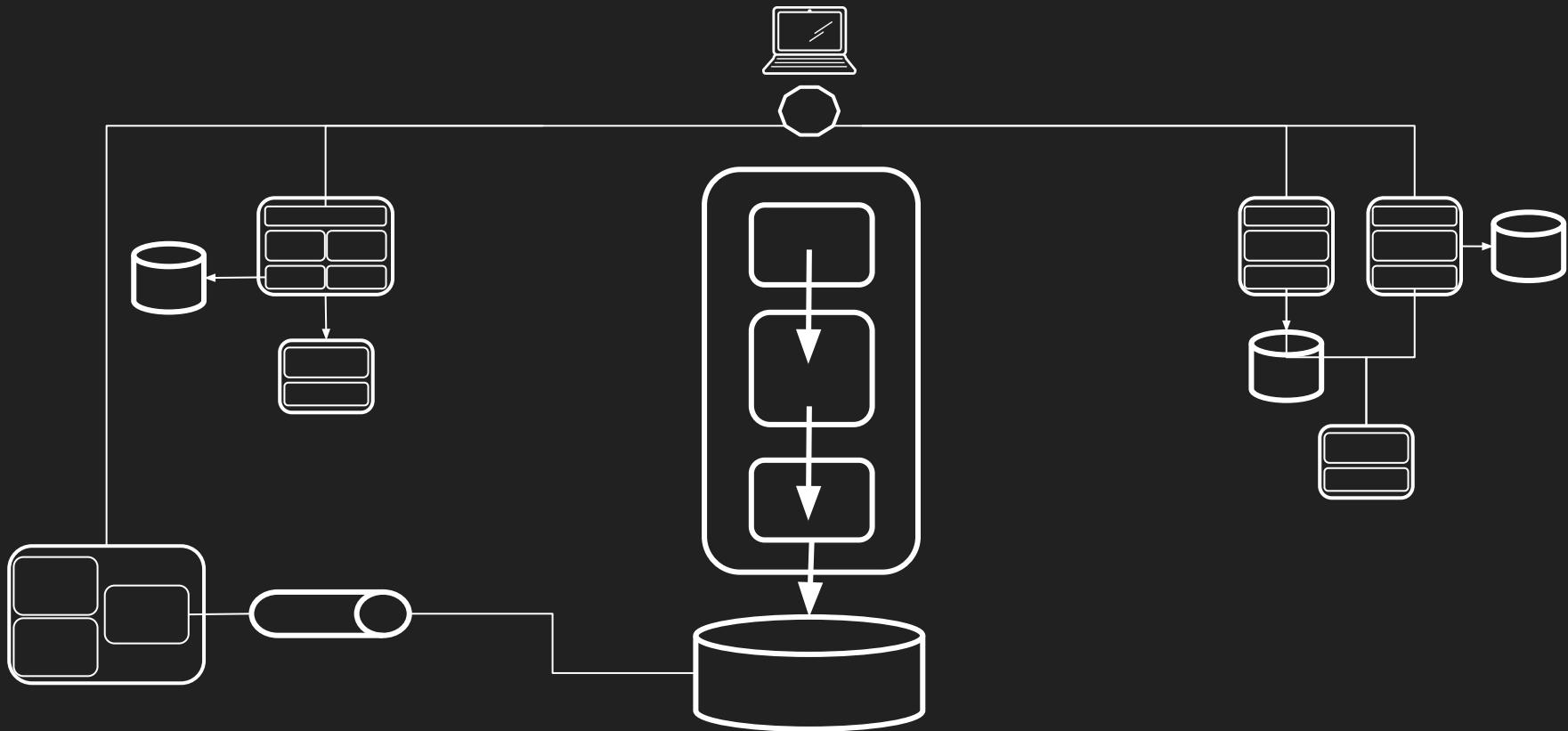
Bear Hug



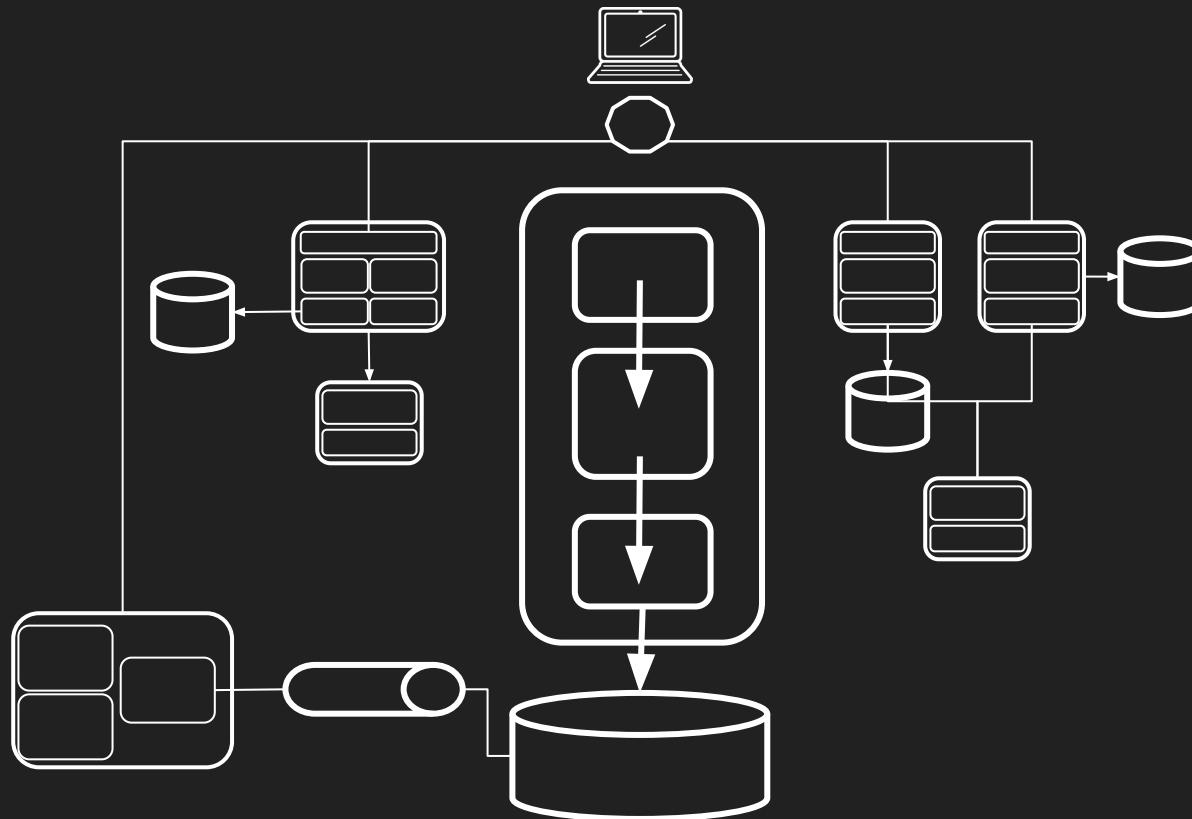
"Refactor"



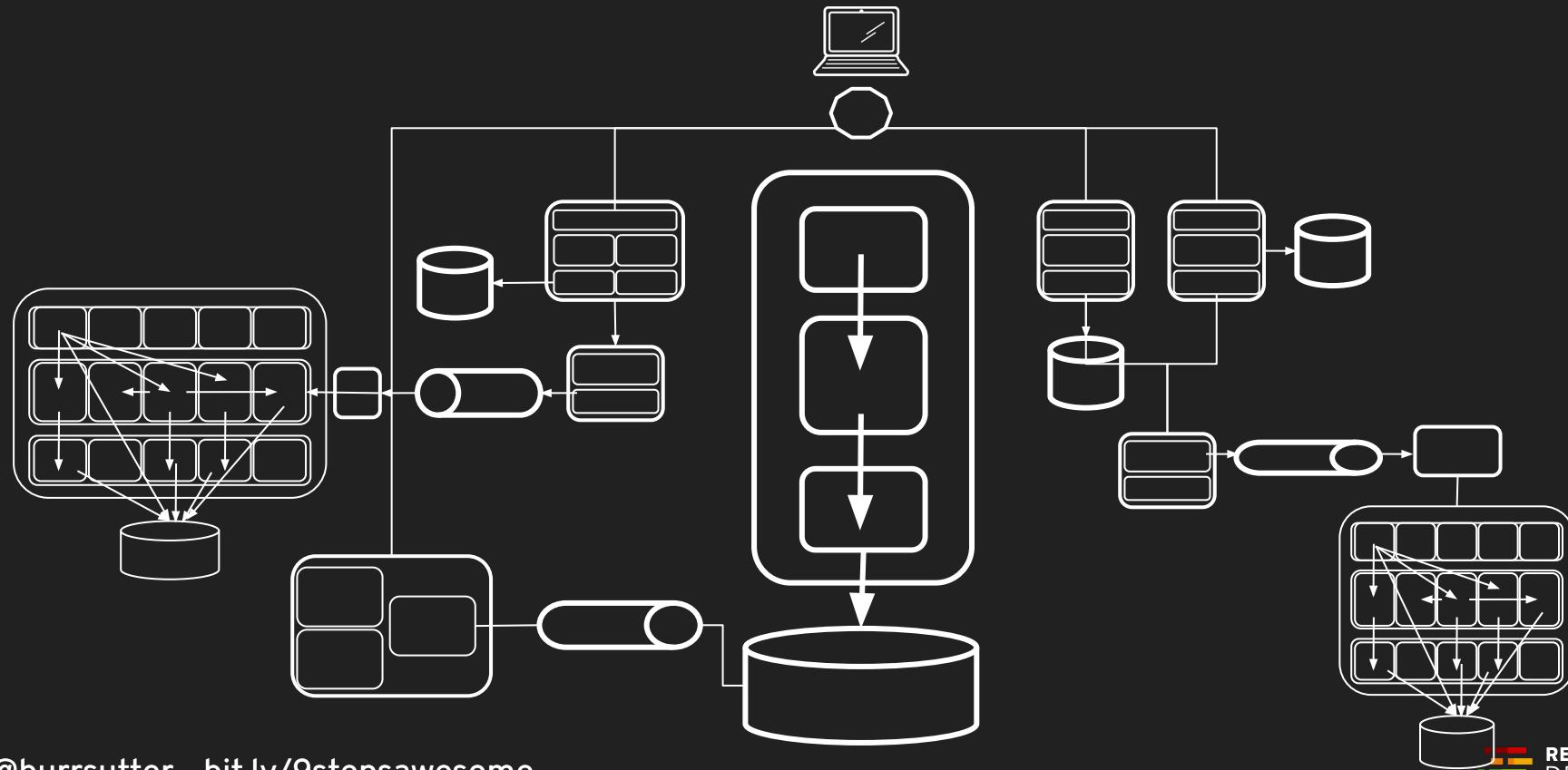
Squeeze



Streamline



Embrace Others

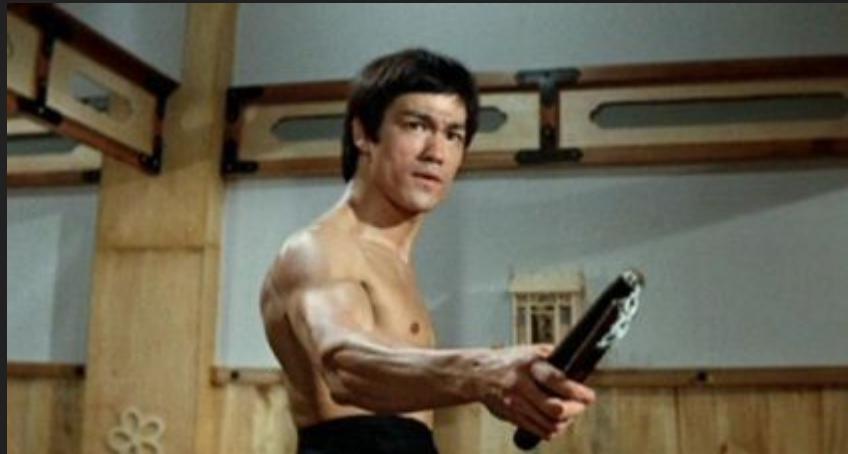
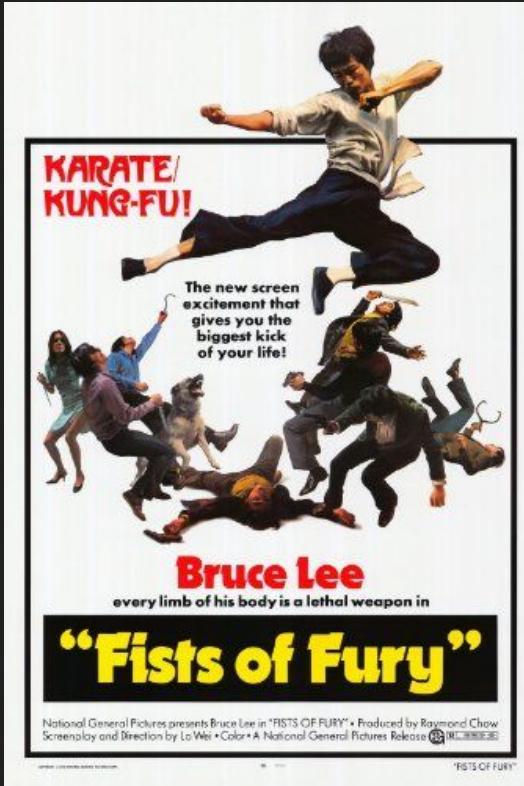


Recording from Devoxx BE 2018:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZpbXSdzp_vo



"excellent stuff.. worth 3 hours spending to watch this video.. Really loved it. Will give a complete picture on Kubernetes and how it works" - Pradeep



<http://www.g-pop.net/fistoffury.htm>

From: [REDACTED]@microsoft.com>
Date: Thu, Nov 21, 2019 at 6:18 PM
Subject: 11911212404928 | Microsoft Azure Support | Quota request for Compute-VM (cores-vCPUs) subscription limit increases
To: <burrsutter@gmail.com>
Cc: [REDACTED]@microsoft.com>



Support

Support

Hello Burr,

Thank you for contacting Microsoft Support. My name is [REDACTED] I am the Support Professional who will be working with you on this Service Request. You may reach me using the contact information listed below, referencing the SR number 11911212404928.

Thank you for requesting additional quota in the US East (EUS) region. Due to high demand for virtual machines in this region, we are not able to immediately approve your quota request without more information.

- Can you redirect your deployments to alternative REGION: US West 2
- Can you start with a smaller # of cores

[REDACTED]

Support Engineer | Microsoft Billing and Subscription Support

* [REDACTED]@microsoft.com | Manager: [REDACTED]@microsoft.com

Working hours: 8am - 4:30pm Mon to Fri MST (UTC - 6) | [Local Time](#)

Here's a little housekeeping information regarding your request:

- * Kindly **reply all** to ensure that your request is properly updated
- * This case is Severity (B). You will receive an update every (24) hours until the issue is resolved.
- * If you need to work with another Azure Technical Support Engineer outside of my working hours, please send email to [REDACTED]@microsoft.com with your case number and availability. One of the engineers will gladly continue working on this issue.