

Control Plane → It's a common architectural pattern in distributed systems mostly in cloud infrastructure systems.

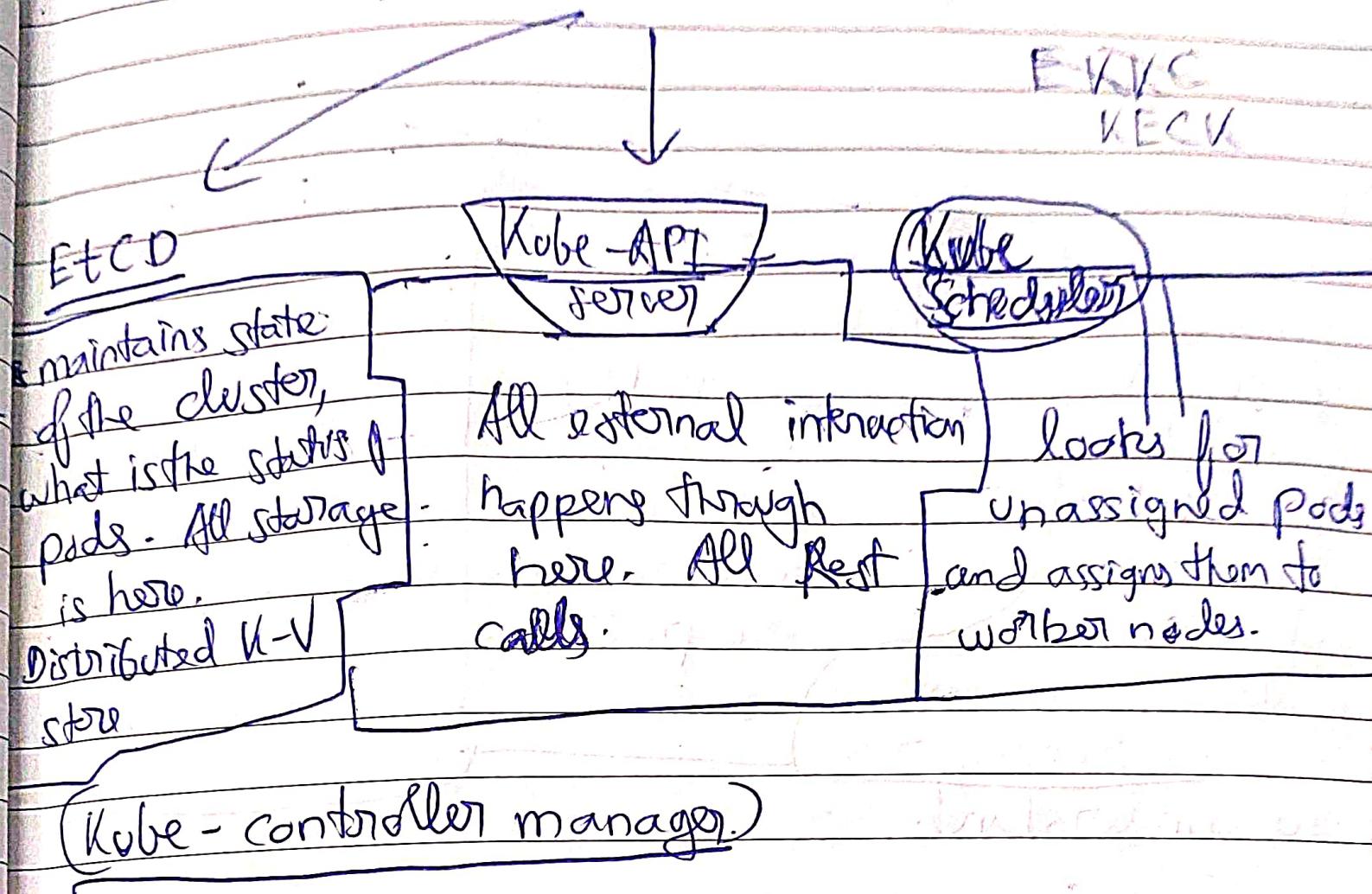
It is a set of components responsible for

- ① making decisions,
- ② managing states
- ③ co-ordinating the system.

\* Control plane takes all the decisions  
monitors health etc

② Data Plane does all the work based  
on control plane's ~~inst~~ instructions.  
Worker Nodes

## Control Plane.



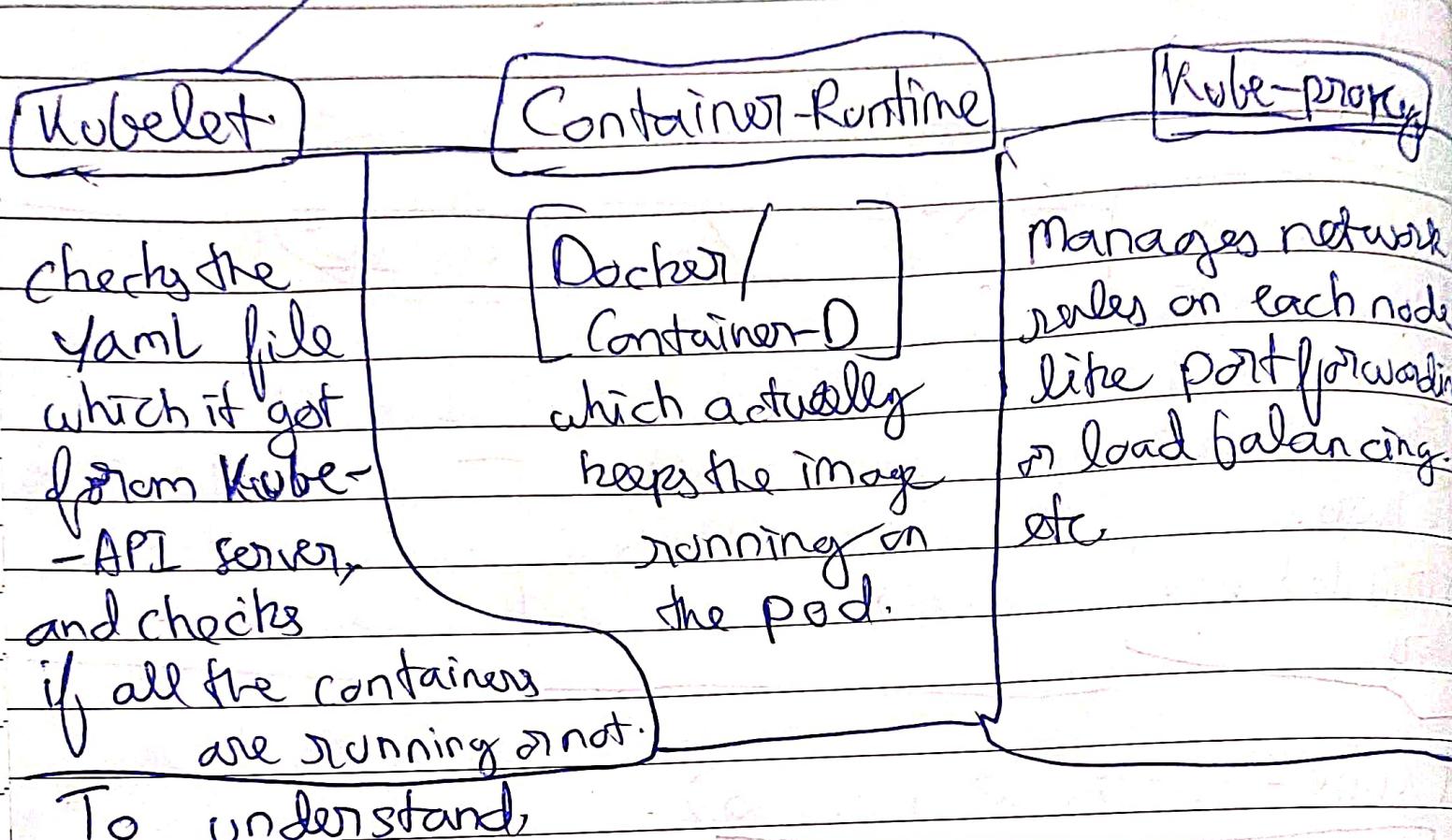
Runs multiple controller processes to match the desired state.

Example:

Node Controller → monitors for health.

Replication Controller → watches out of actual number of replicas.

## Worker Node.



Ingress, Egress properly

Ingress → Someone knocking at your door  
(incoming connection to your pod)

Egress → You going out to knock on someone else's door (outgoing connection from your pod).

My misconception :

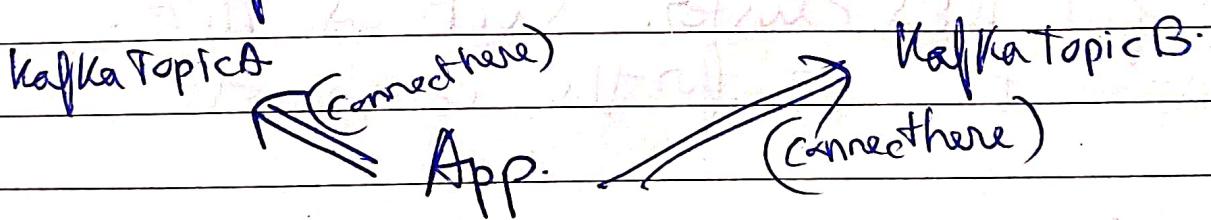


I was thinking Topic A was ingress and Topic B of Kafka was egress.

But Ingress, Egress are restricted to network here out data we are talking is incoming and outgoing

But in terms of network, Kafka is not connecting to our App. Rather we are connecting to it to get the data.

So in terms of network, both are Egress.



Sample Example → let's say we have.

a weather APP- which hits other upstream services or Kafka for metrics and responds back.

Ingress is customer. Egress is the other services that it is hitting

Key Components in K8s.

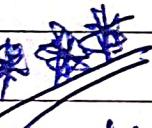
Configmaps → (secrets and configuration)

Volumes → Persistent Storage for containers.

Pods →

```
graph LR; Pod[Pods] --- Container1[Container 1]; Pod --- Container2[Container 2]; Pod --- Container3[Container 3]
```

Deployments → [Manage pods & replication factor and stuff].



Kubeconfig → New service I came to know about for K8s cluster. Such as APM.

To create the UI for the dashboard.