

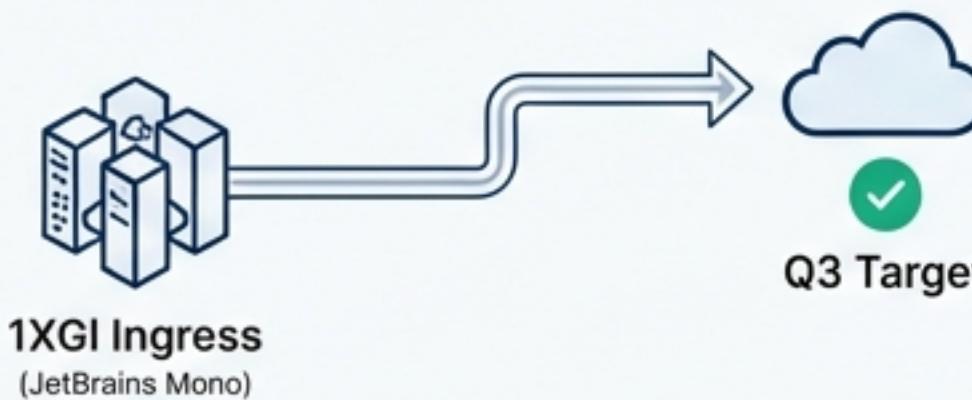
# Strategy for 1XGI Ingress Migration & Decommissioning

A phased approach to service continuity, risk management, and platform modernization targeting Q3 completion.

# Executive Summary: The path to a Q3 Decommissioning

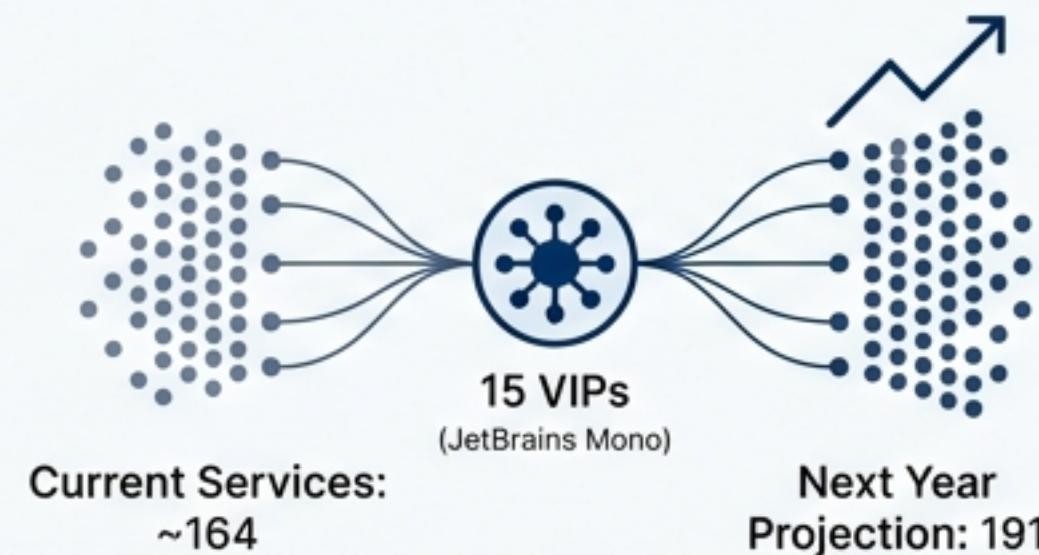
## The Goal

Complete decommissioning of 1XGI Ingress by the end of Q3. This ensures the removal of legacy infrastructure while maintaining service continuity.



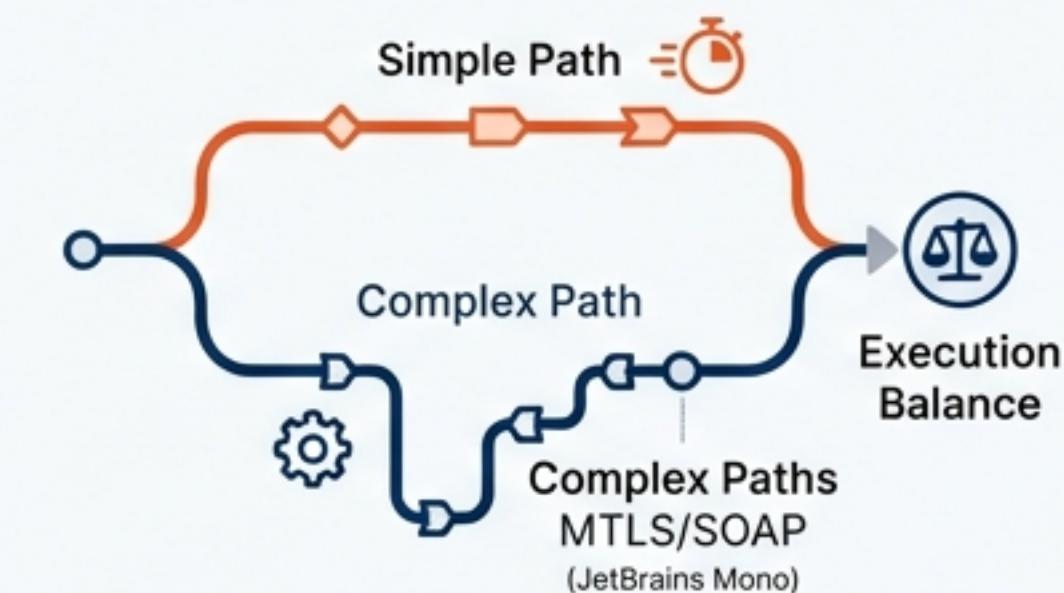
## The Scope

Migration of 15 VIPs handling traffic for ~164 current services. This volume is projected to grow to 191 services by next year, necessitating a scalable solution.



## The Strategy

A bifurcated approach using 'Simple' and 'Complex' migration paths. This splits the workload to balance speed of execution with technical necessity.



Success depends on specific APG platform capabilities (MTLS/SOAP) and active leadership support to resolve partner dependencies.

# The Current Landscape: High volume and mixed protocols

**15**

VIPs handling external partner traffic via VFT

**164**

Active Services (Growing to 191)



This mix of modern REST and legacy SOAP endpoints dictates that a “one-size-fits-all” migration is technically impossible.

## Strategic Philosophy: Optimizing for both speed and stability

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**“This phased approach allows us to move fast where risk is low, and design carefully where complexity is high.”**

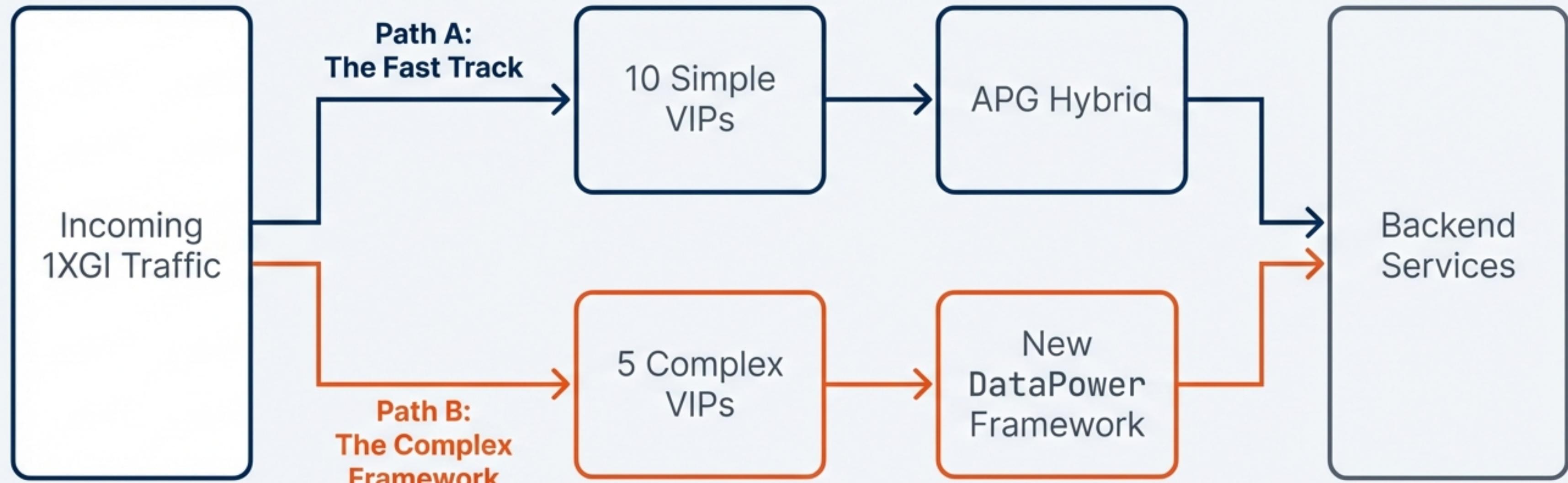
### Low Risk

Accelerated migration to established platforms.

### High Complexity

Custom framework development to ensure continuity.

# The Two-Path Architecture

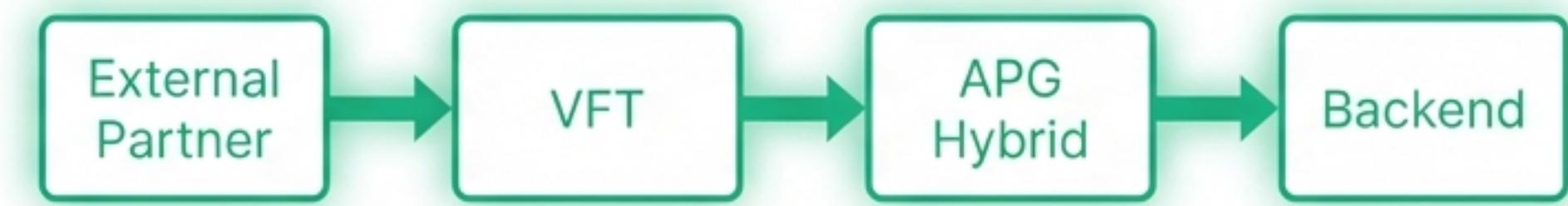


This split ensures that the 80% use case doesn't get bogged down by the 20% edge cases, while the edge cases get the dedicated architecture they require.

# Path 1: Accelerating the Simple VIPs

**Scope:** Covers 10 VIPs identified as “Pass-through” candidates.

**Execution Strategy:** These services will migrate directly to APG Hybrid. DataPower engineers are co-locating with the APG team and Abdul’s team to accelerate the transition.

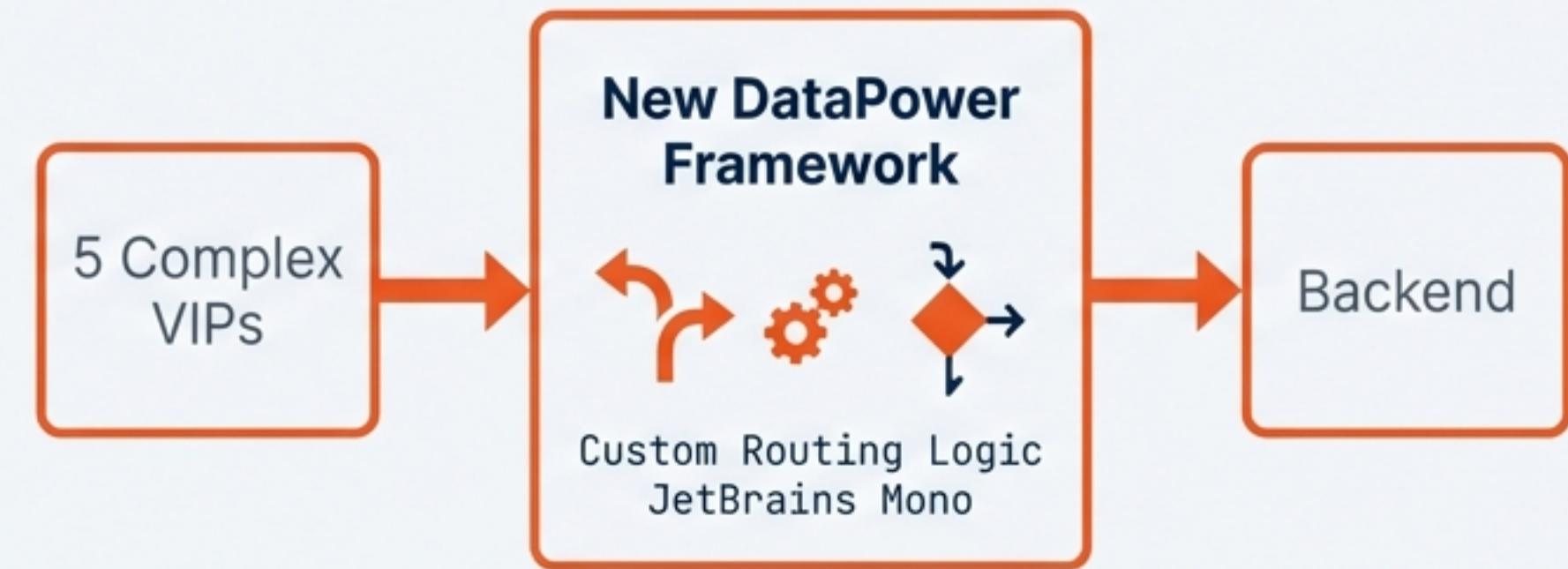


## Takeaway:

This path clears the bulk of the VIP count quickly, allowing resources to focus on the complex cases.

# Path 2: A Framework for Complex Routing

- **Scope:** Covers 5 VIPs defined by high complexity.
- **Complexity Factors:** Multi-partner routing requirements, intricate coordination needs, and specific legacy service behaviors.
- **The Solution:** A new DataPower-based framework designed specifically for these edge cases.
- **Status:** Production-ready by mid-Q3.



# The Operating Reality

**“This is not just a technology migration — it’s a multi-party orchestration problem.”**

**1.**

## MTLS Dependency

MTLS dependency identifies MTLS or direct sources and the ability to evaluate various constraints and relevance.

**2.**

## SOAP Footprint

SOAP footprint to enumerate routing requirements, canelator, and various setups in SOAP and interconnectivity.

**3.**

## Partner Scale

Partner scale constraints to target moons, planets, continents and galaxies can create target scale, then top partners.

These hard constraints are outside our direct control and dictate the technical requirements for the target platform.

# Constraint 1: MTLS is a Dependency, Not a Preference



**The Situation:** The majority of ingress services are already configured with Mutual TLS (MTLS) for external partner integrations.

## **The Blockers:**

- Contractual obligations prevent changing security protocols.
- Partner technical limitations often rule out OAuth.
- Coordination timelines for security changes are too long for the Q3 target.

**The Conclusion:** We cannot force a security migration. The target platform must support MTLS as it exists today.

# Constraint 2: The SOAP-Heavy Footprint

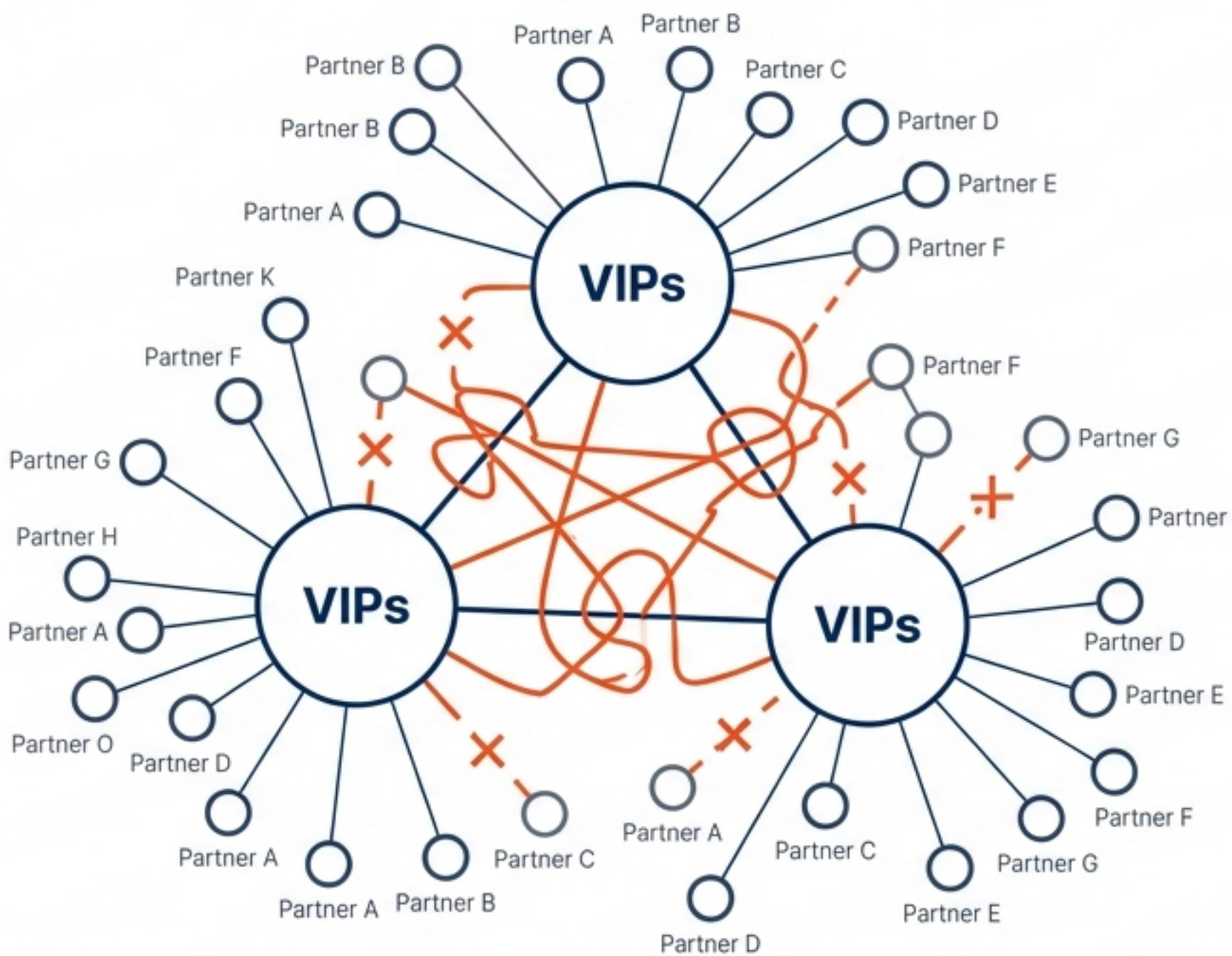


**The Challenge:** A significant portion of 1XGI traffic relies on legacy SOAP protocols.

**Technical Debt:** The combination of SOAP + MTLS + External Partners drastically increases migration complexity.

**Requirement:** This specific combination must be explicitly supported in the target platforms; it cannot be refactored out prior to decommissioning.

# Constraint 3: Partner Coordination at Scale



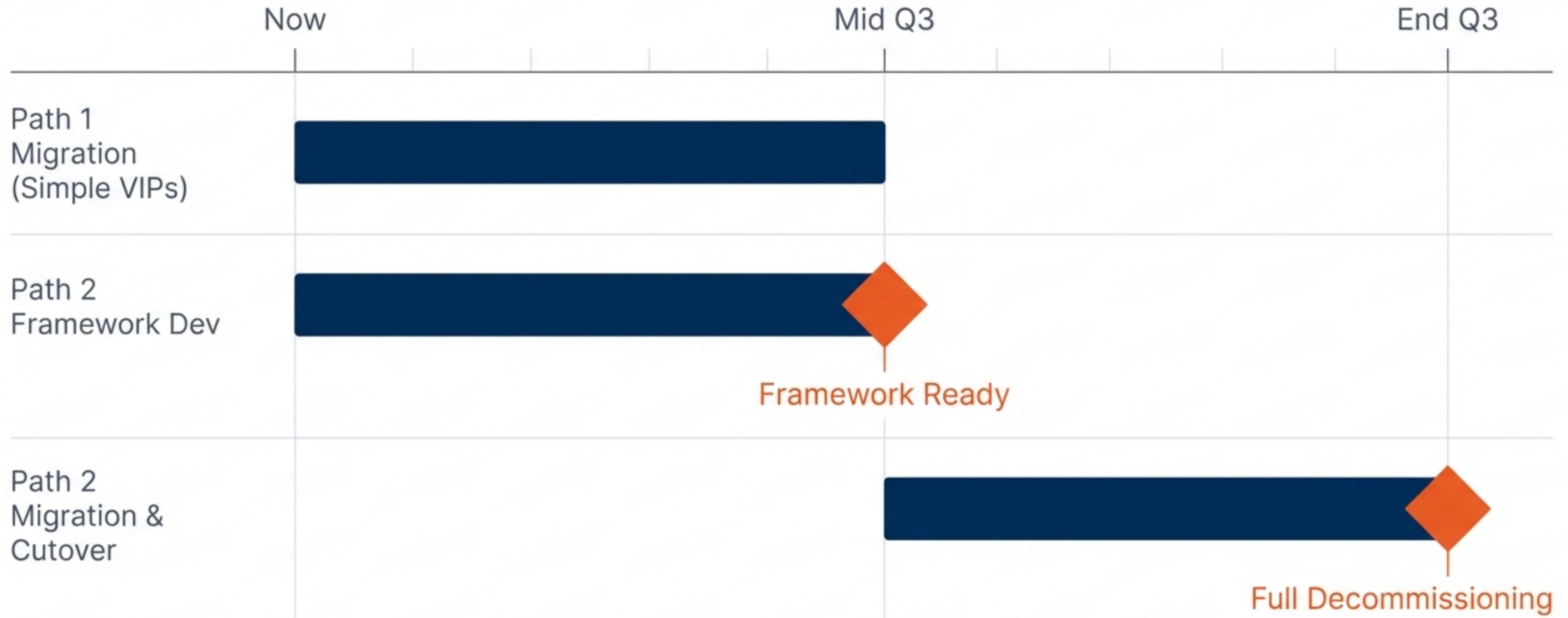
**The Scale:** Hundreds of services and multiple external partners often share the same VIPs.

## The Risk:

- Onboarding, testing, and cutover coordination is non-trivial.
- A delay with one partner on a shared VIP can block the migration of multiple services.

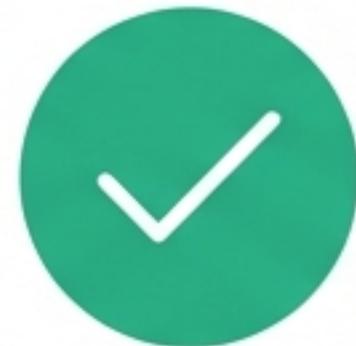
**Implication:** Decommissioning is not just about code readiness; it is about partner readiness.

# Roadmap to Decommissioning



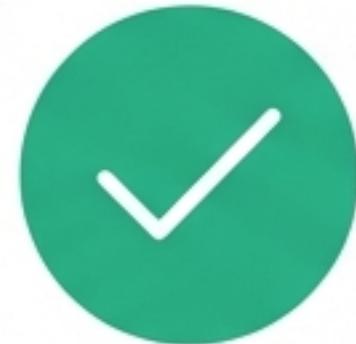
# Ask 1: APG Platform Enablement

To execute the roadmap, the target platform must be capable.



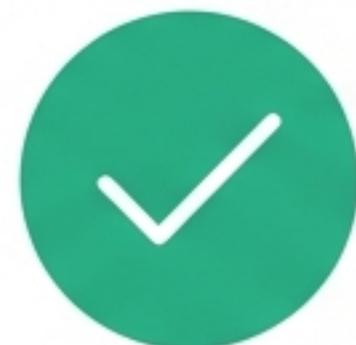
## Mandatory MTLS Support

Must support MTLS for external ingress immediately.



## Legacy Protocol Support

SOAP + MTLS use cases must be fully supported.



## Security Posture

The new implementation must be equivalent to or better than the current VFT setup.

# Ask 2 & 3: Partnership and Leadership

## APG Team Partnership

- Need faster onboarding of services into APG.
- Need dedicated engagement (active execution support, not just platform availability).

## Senior Leadership Backing

- Help drive partner coordination and prioritization.
- Resolve cross-team dependencies.
- Reinforce this migration as a top priority.

# Path Forward

**Primary Message:** The Q3 decommissioning target is achievable.

## Closing Logic

1. We have a strategy that handles the complexity (The Two-Path Approach).
2. We have identified the hard constraints (MTLS, SOAP).
3. With leadership alignment, platform readiness, and execution support, we are ready to execute.

