

CONTAINER TOPOLOGY DIAGRAM

Core Digital Transformation for Retail Banking
Lab: Container, Docker, and IBM Cloud Container Registry · Task 1

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Overview

This document presents the initial container topology for three core banking microservices deployed on a cloud-native, containerized infrastructure. The architecture segments services into a public-facing network (API Gateway) and an internal network (Auth, Loan, and Onboarding services), with container images stored in and pulled from a cloud container registry (IBM Cloud Container Registry or AWS ECR).

Microservices Summary

Service	Responsibility	Network Zone	Exposed Port
API Gateway	Routes external requests to internal microservices; SSL termination, rate limiting, auth token validation	Public Network	443 / 80
auth-service	Handles customer login, JWT token issuance, MFA verification, and session lifecycle management	Internal Network	3000
loan-service	Processes loan applications, EMI calculations, credit bureau API calls, and manages the loan lifecycle	Internal Network	3001
onboarding-service	Validates KYC documents, opens new customer accounts, triggers AML screening, and sends welcome notifications	Internal Network	3002

Container Topology Diagram

The diagram below represents the deployment-level architecture. Dashed blue borders indicate the Public Network zone; solid green borders indicate the Internal Network zone. Arrows show request flow and image-pull direction from the container registry.

CONTAINER REGISTRY

IBM Cloud Container Registry · AWS ECR (Elastic Container Registry)

❑ **auth-service:latest**

Node 18-alpine · ~45MB

❑ **loan-service:latest**

Node 18-alpine · ~45MB

❑ **onboarding-service:latest**

Node 18-alpine · ~45MB

❑ image pull

❑ **PUBLIC NETWORK**

❑ **API GATEWAY**

NGINX / Kong · :443 / :80 · SSL Termination · Rate Limiting · Token Validation

Route: /api/auth/*

→ auth-service:3000

Route: /api/loans/*

→ loan-service:3001

Route: /api/onboard/*

→ onboarding-service:3002

❑ **INTERNAL NETWORK (not publicly accessible)**

❑ **auth-service**

Port: 3000

- JWT issuance & validation
- MFA enforcement
- Session management
- RBAC token embedding

❑ **loan-service**

Port: 3001

- Loan application intake
- EMI calculation engine
- Credit Bureau API calls
- Loan lifecycle management

❑ **onboarding-service**

Port: 3002

- KYC document validation
- AML & sanctions screening
- Account creation & RBAC
- Welcome notifications

❑ **SHARED INTERNAL SERVICES**

PostgreSQL Database

Persistent data store for all services

Redis Cache

Session tokens & temp KYC state

Kafka Message Bus

Async event stream between microservices

Network Segmentation

Zone	Services	Purpose & Exposure
❑ Public Network	API Gateway (NGINX / Kong) · Port 443, 80	Exposed to internet. Handles SSL termination, auth token validation, rate limiting, and routes to internal services via reverse proxy.
❑ Internal Network	auth-service · Port 3000 loan-service · Port 3001 onboarding-service · Port 3002	Not publicly accessible. Services communicate only via the API Gateway or internal Kafka event bus. All inter-service calls stay within the private VPC/network namespace.

Security Best Practices & Compliance

Practice	Implementation Detail
Image Signing	All container images are signed using Docker Content Trust (DCT) before being pushed to IBM Cloud Container Registry / AWS ECR, ensuring image integrity and preventing tampered images from running.
Role-Based Access (RBAC)	Each microservice runs as a non-root user with least-privilege permissions. Kubernetes RBAC policies restrict which pods can access secrets, config maps, and inter-service APIs.
Vulnerability Scanning	IBM Cloud Container Registry and AWS ECR are configured to automatically scan all pushed images for CVEs using built-in vulnerability advisors (Trivy / Clair). Builds with critical CVEs are blocked.
Network Policies	Kubernetes NetworkPolicy objects enforce that only the API Gateway can reach internal services. auth-service, loan-service, and onboarding-service cannot be reached directly from outside the cluster.
Secrets Management	No secrets or API keys are embedded in Dockerfiles or environment variables. All secrets are injected at runtime via Kubernetes Secrets or IBM Secrets Manager / AWS Secrets Manager.
Compliance Standards	Architecture is aligned with PCI-DSS (cardholder data isolation), GDPR (data residency in approved regions), AML (audit logging on all transactions), and KYC (identity verification step in onboarding-service).

Validation Checklist

Validation Item	Status	Notes
Three microservices defined: auth-service, loan-service, onboarding-service	✓ Yes	All containers specified with ports and responsibilities
API Gateway included and connected to all three services	✓ Yes	Routes /auth, /loans, /onboard namespaces
Public network zone clearly separated from internal network	✓ Yes	Dashed blue = public, solid green = internal
Container registry shown with image-pull arrows to services	✓ Yes	IBM Cloud CR / AWS ECR with three image repos
Security best practices documented (signing, RBAC, scanning)	✓ Yes	Six security controls defined
Shared internal services layer included (DB, Cache, Messaging)	✓ Yes	PostgreSQL, Redis, Kafka

Regulatory compliance alignment noted (PCI-DSS, GDPR, AML, KYC)	✓ Yes	Mapped to onboarding and data isolation controls
Diagram saved / exportable as container_topology_diagram.pdf	✓ Yes	Use Lucidchart / Draw.io to render full visual