



INSURANCE BUSINESS APPLICATIONS

THE PROVEN, NEXT-GENERATION CLOUD INSURANCE PLATFORM

Introduction to IBSuite – Architecture

January 2021



Today's Session

Trainer: Simon Pooley



IBA Solution Architect

Assisted by: Valentin Szel

- In general, we like interactive sessions
- But we are on Teams and quite a few people so:
 - “Raise your hand” if you want to ask a question
 - Or write questions in chat
- We will try to answer all in the session, but some may be leftover and we will answer these in writing
- We may group the questions and answer them at the end of each section
- Please mute your microphone when not speaking

Learning objective of the session

- Understand key IBSuite architecture concepts
 - Three C's
 - What is an IBSuite instance?
- Integration
 - Understand how IBSuite fits in an Insurer's landscape
 - Understand preferred integration patterns
- Key domain/data models
 - Product
 - Policy/Policy contract
 - Flexibility
- Infrastructure understanding
 - No need to really understand it as SaaS

Introduction

- IBSuite is SaaS not traditional software
- Overview of architecture

IBSuite Availability and Upgrades

- IBSuite is available **24 / 7**
- IBSuite is true cloud and always “upgraded”, i.e. there is no such thing as a cumbersome upgrade project, ever.
- All IBSuite customers are using the same version of IBSuite
- IBSuite is currently upgraded on a monthly basis
- New versions are always backwards compatible

IBSuite is always running and always running on the latest version



Make Your IT simple and your business scalable

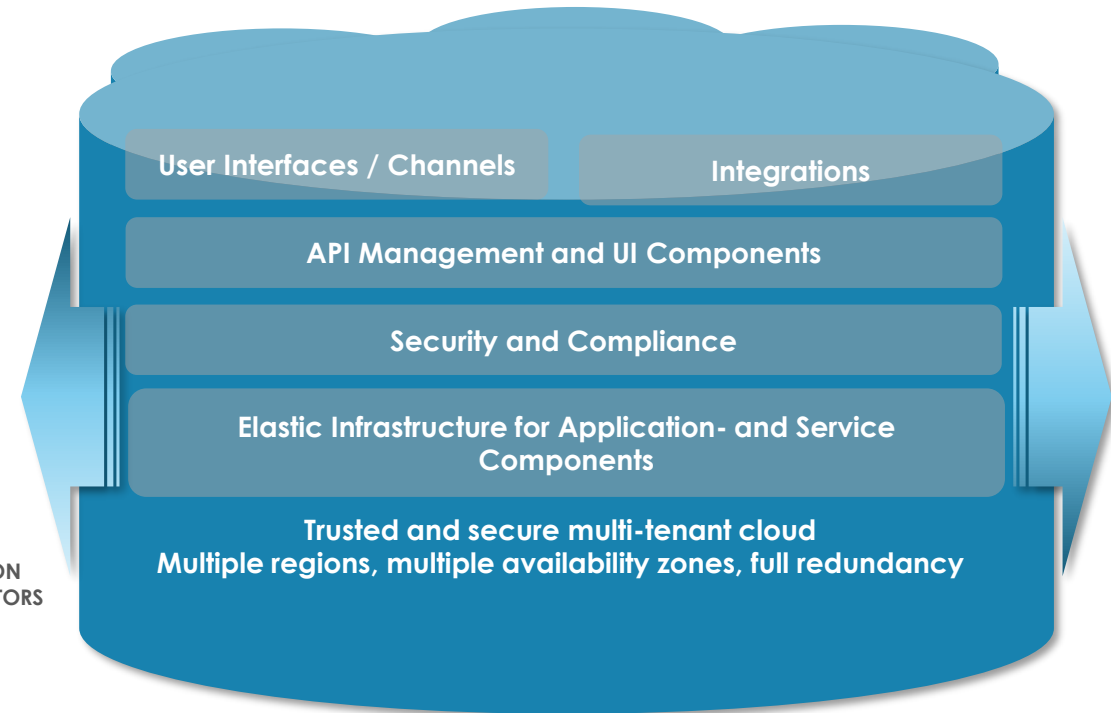
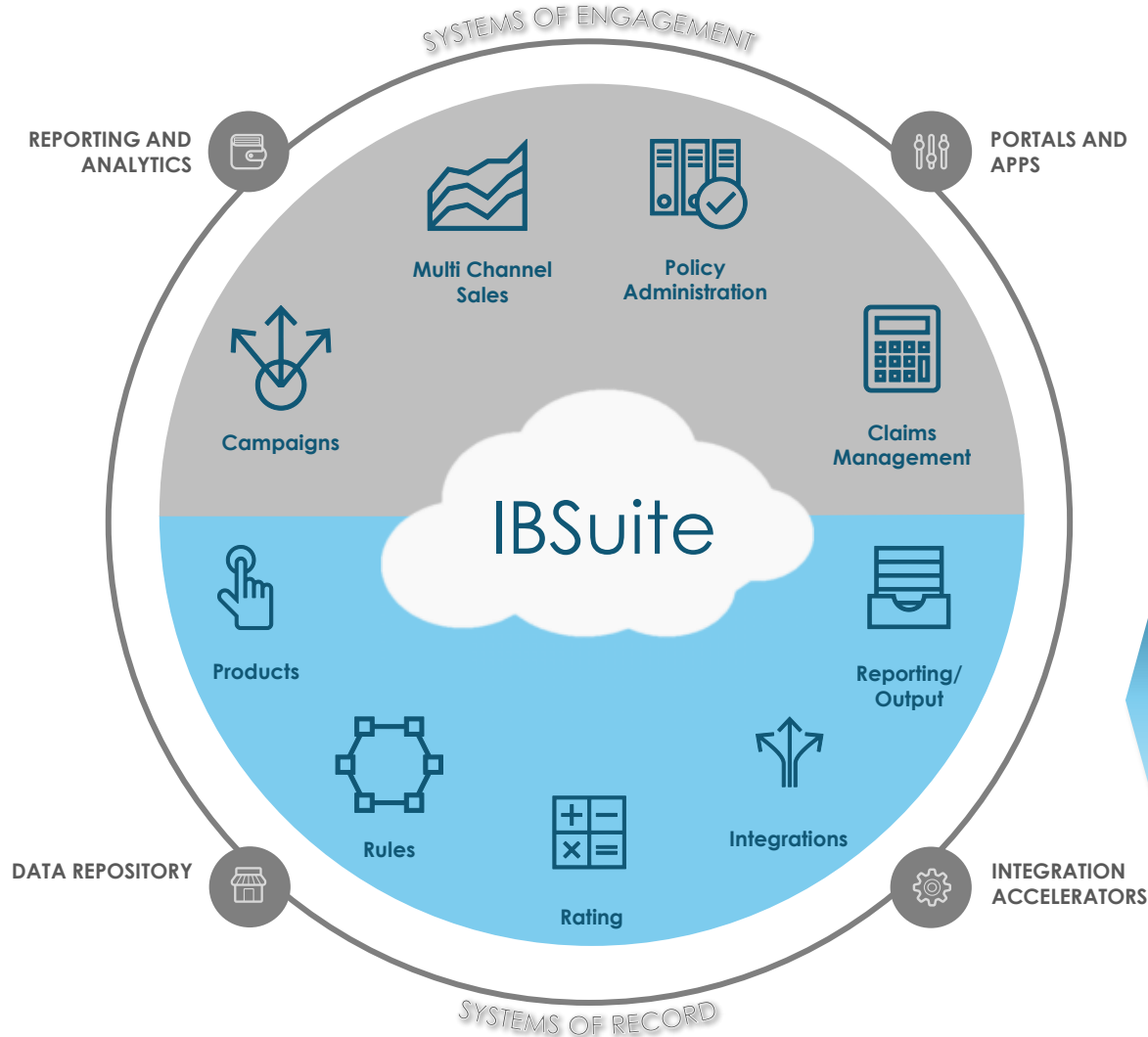
- Achieve scale in transactional volume and performance



IBSuite is a SaaS Solution – How does this impact the architecture?

- Delivering a service not just software
 - Impacts EDO methodology, e.g. hypercare, support team
- Access
 - All access through HTTPS
 - Browser – single login page URL per environment for all IBSuite customers
 - API
 - Accessible from any device connected to the internet
 - No access to the Database or File systems
- Standardization
 - All customers share:
 - Infrastructure
 - Same version of the Java code
 - All run is same JVM
 - But there is logically separate database
 - All core changes must be backwards compatible

The IBSuite Platform - High-Level Architecture

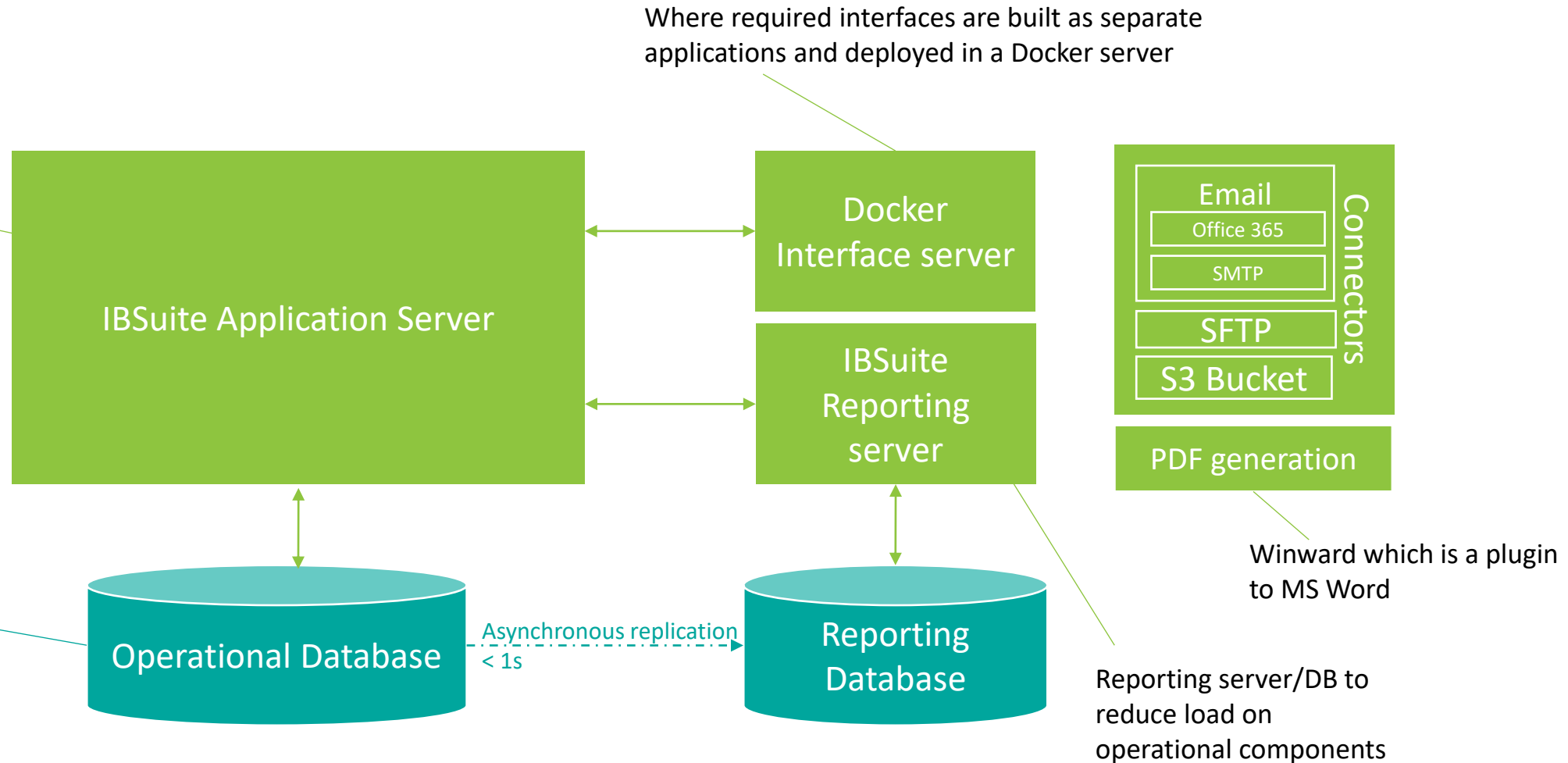


Logical IBSuite components

All customers running in same JVM. IBSuite UI makes it appear that each instance is a different application

Data is logically separated by insurer. Data has two elements:

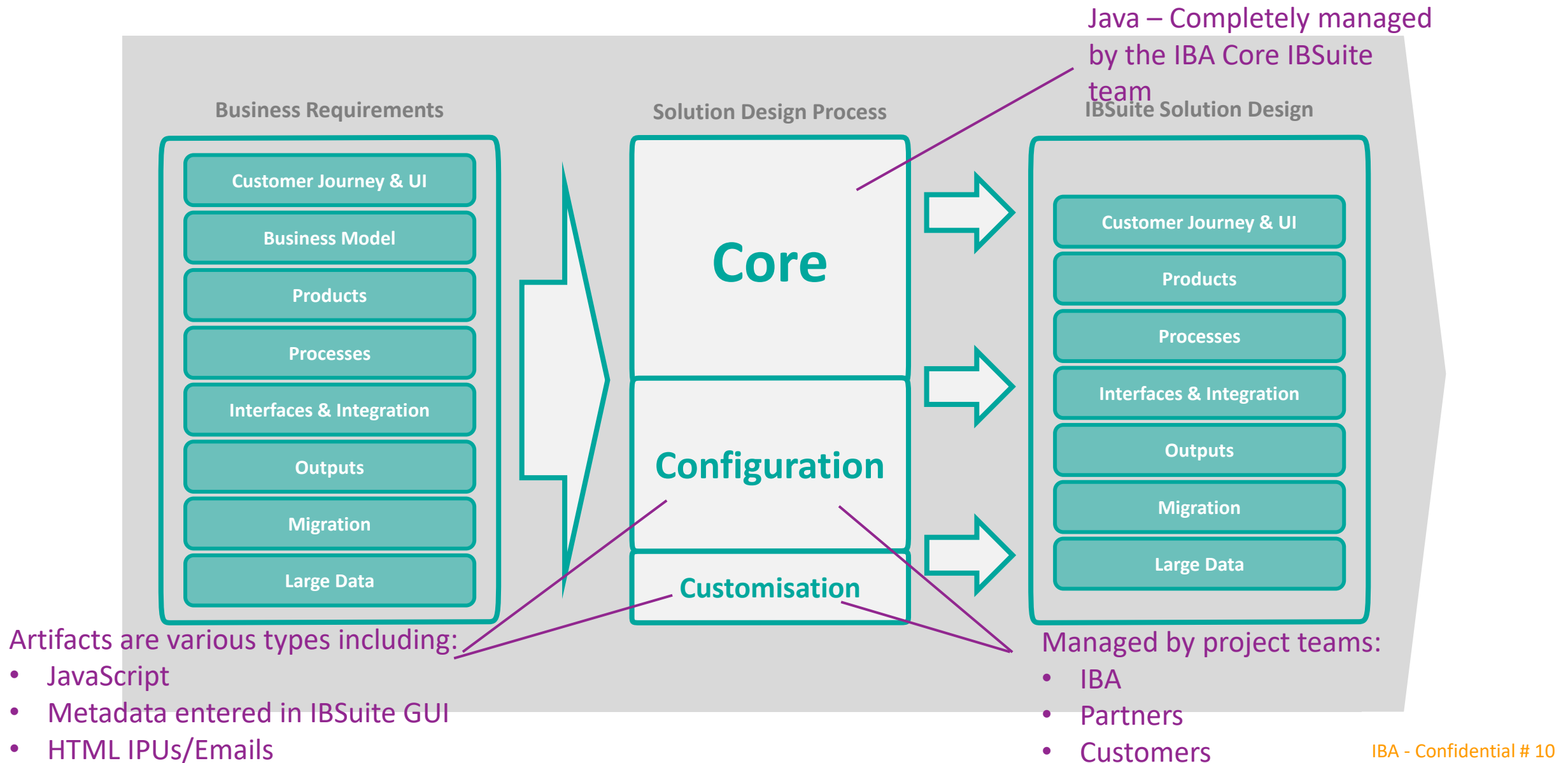
1. Production data like policies, customers etc.
2. Meta data like product and system config



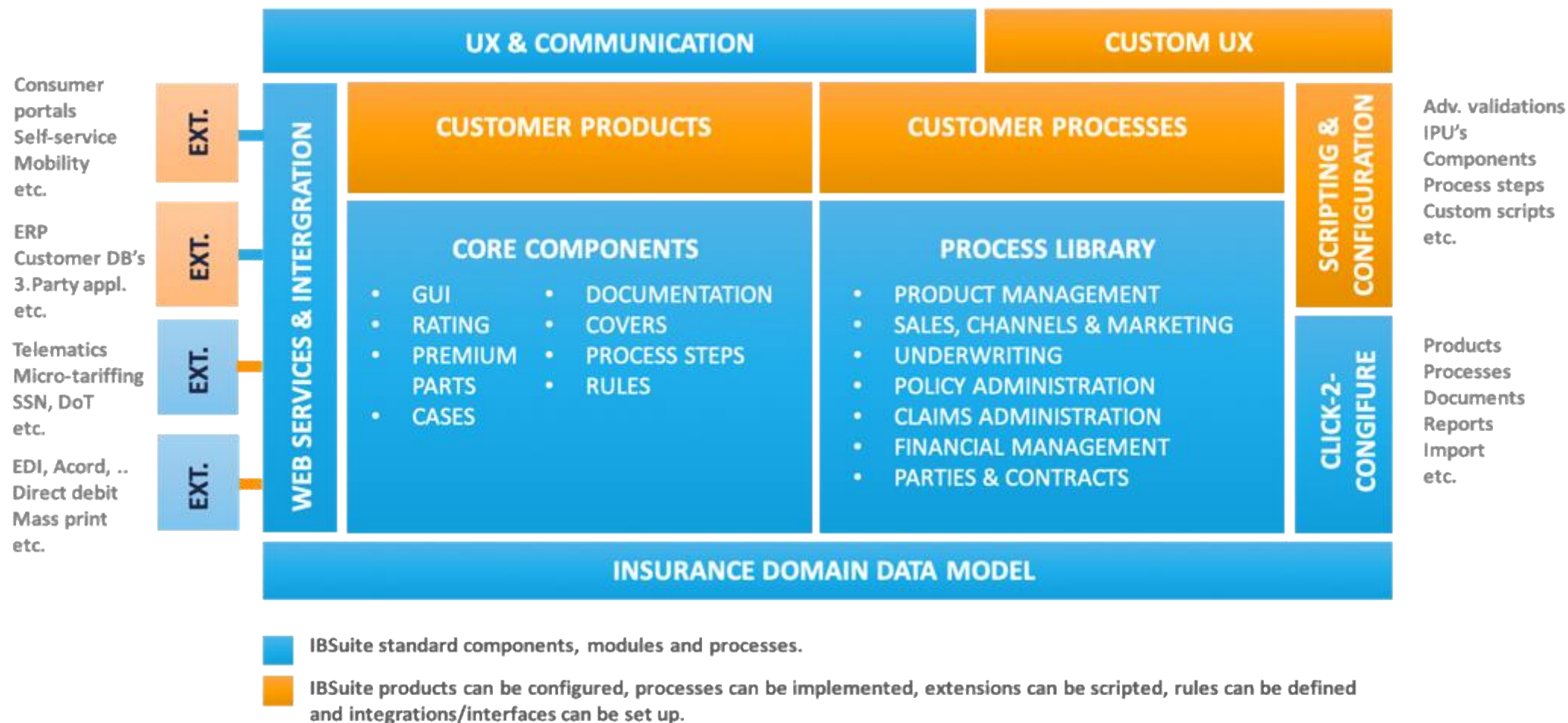
Three C's

- Core
- Configuration
- Customization

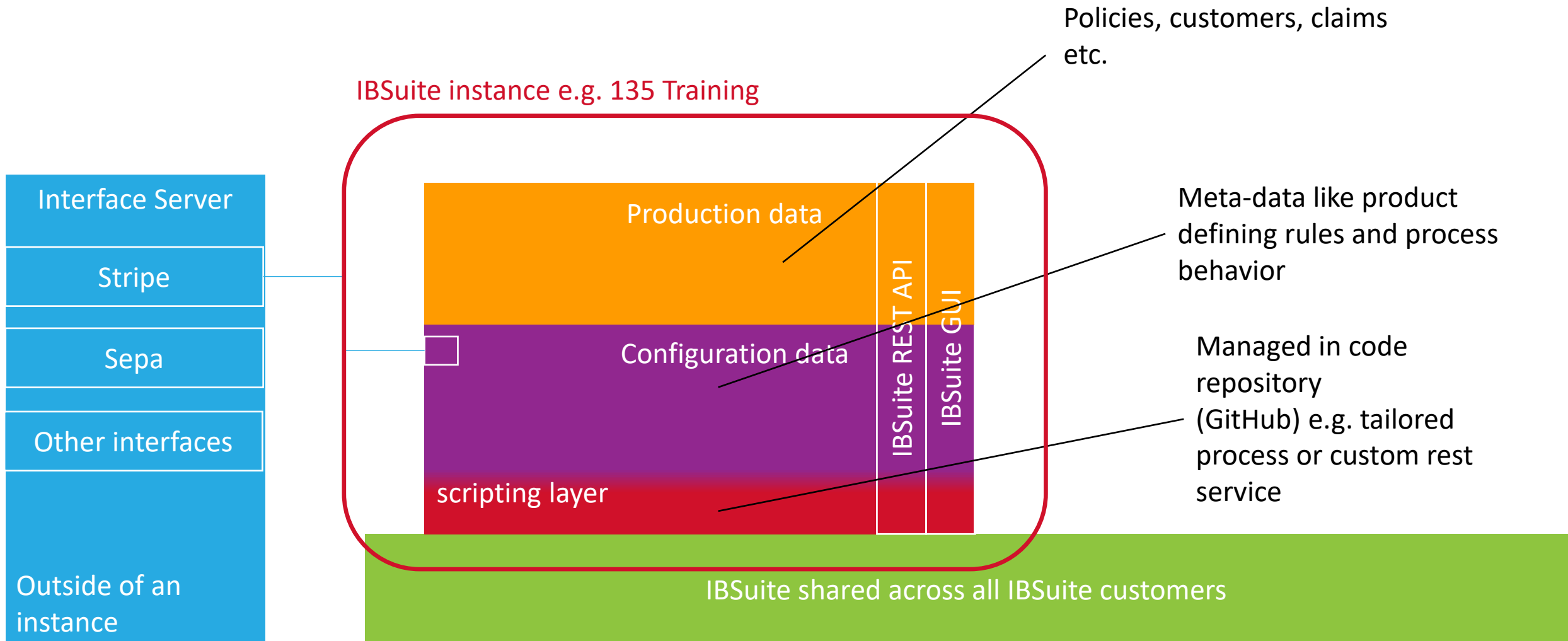
IBSuite Solutioning Approach and Out of the Box Functionality



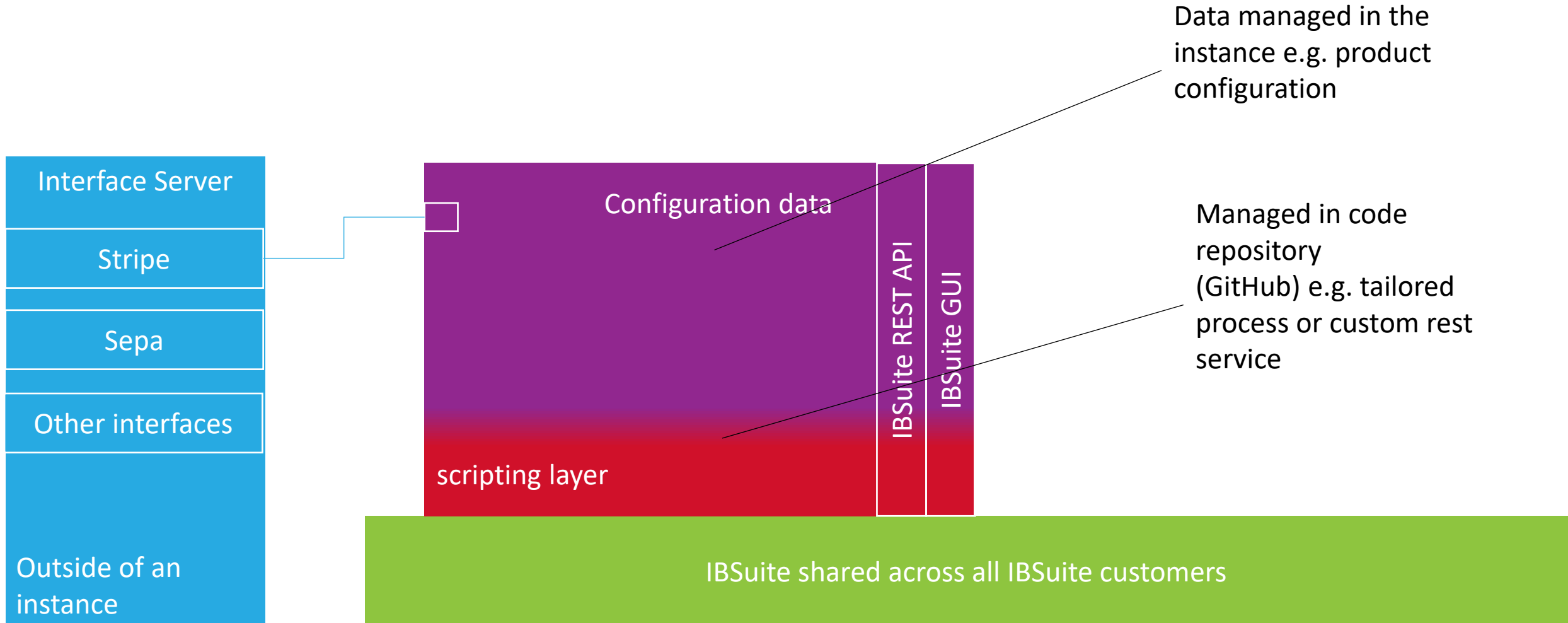
IBSuite Conceptual Model



What is an IBSuite Instance?



Code and Configuration Layers in IBSuite



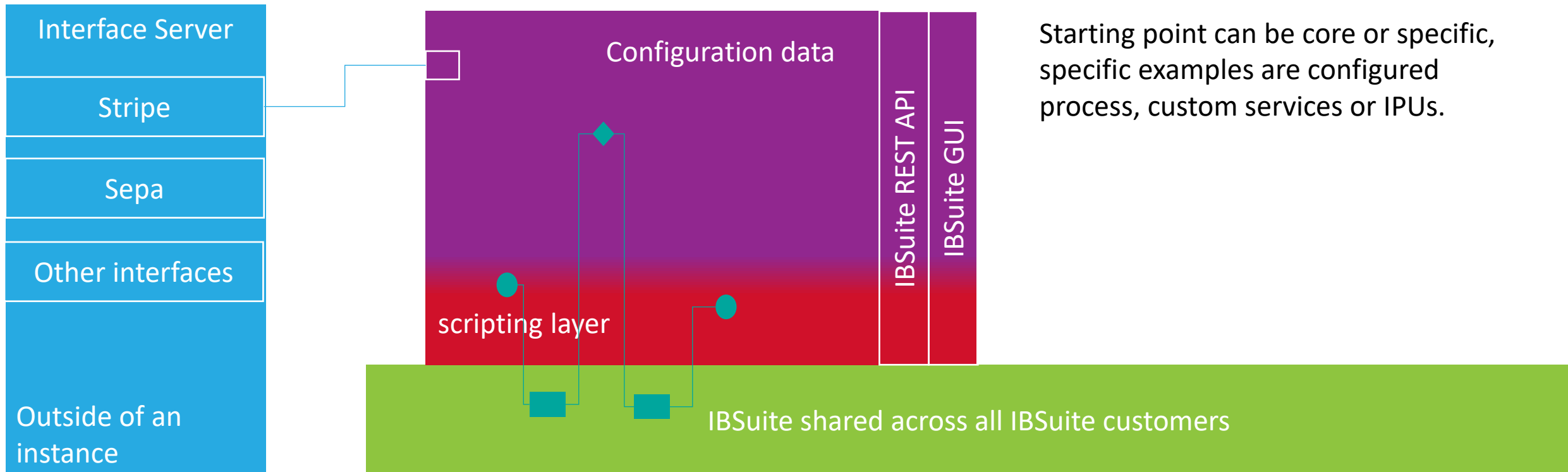
Processes and Functionality Weave Layers Together

Examples:

IBSuite create customer process includes specific extension to send data to Salesforce

IBSuite policy activation process sends data to Llieda.net and stores id and other returned data

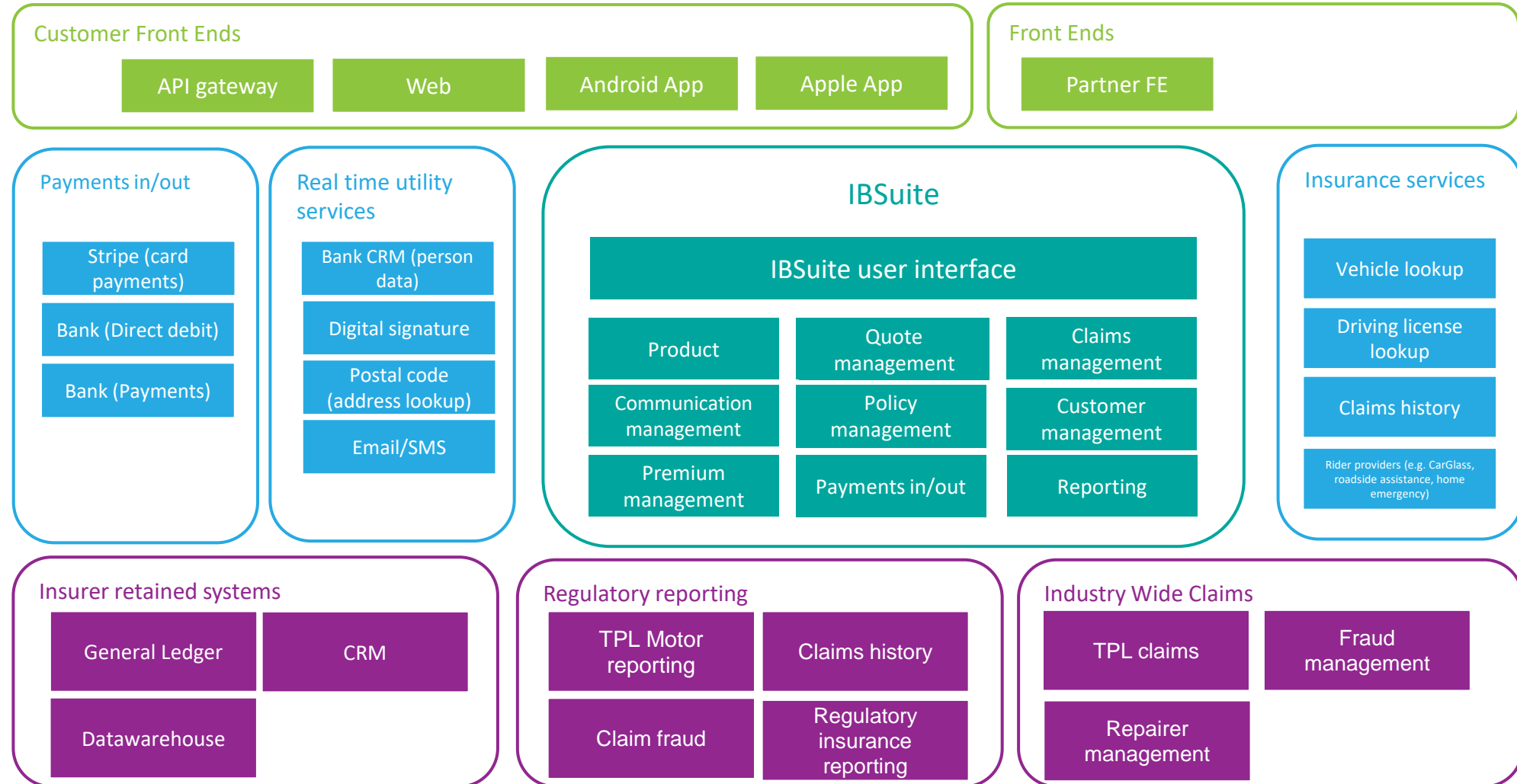
Configured process allows Llieda.net to inform about signature data is stored in a mixture of core and configured fields



Integration

- IBSuite in an Insurer's landscape
- Inbound and outbound interfaces
- Real time/ near real time and batch files

Sample Insurance Architecture



IBSuite REST API

Created by IBA
See more at www.ibapplications.com
[Contact the developer](#)

app-texts-endpoint : App Texts Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
authenticate-endpoint : Authenticate Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
campaign-channels-endpoint : Campaign Channels Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
campaign-executions-endpoint : Campaign Executions Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
campaign-products-endpoint : Campaign Products Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
campaigns-endpoint : Campaigns Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
card-endpoint : Card Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
case-groups-endpoint : Case Groups Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
cases-endpoint : Cases Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
claim-major-events-endpoint : Claim Major Events Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
claims-endpoint : Claims Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
customer-endpoint : Customer Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
customers-endpoint : Customers Endpoint	Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
GET /v1/customers	Retrieve the paged list of customers		
POST /v1/customers	Create a new customer		
PUT /v1/customers/inactivatePA/{agreementSerial}	Inactivate a payment agreement		
PUT /v1/customers/makePADefault/{agreementSerial}	Makes a payment agreement as default for its payment method		
POST /v1/customers/merge	Merge the given customers, copying data from slave to master and then deleting slave		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/accountbalance	Retrieve the account balance and paged list of balance entries		
POST /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/accountbalance/disburse	Disburse customer account balance amount		
POST /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/accountbalance/movetocustomer	Move account balance amount to another customer		
POST /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/accountbalance/movetounallocated	Move account balance amount to unallocated payments		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/accountbalance/{balanceEntrySerial}	Retrieve the account balance entry details		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/bankAccount	Retrieves the bank accounts for a customer		
POST /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/bankAccount	Create a bank account for a specific customer		
PUT /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/bankAccount/{bankAccountSerial}	Updates a specific bank account for a specific customer		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/cases	Retrieve the paged list of customer cases		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/claims	Retrieve the paged list of customer claims		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/collectiongroups	Retrieve the paged list of customer collection groups		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/collectiongroups/{collectionGroupSerial}	Retrieve customer collection group by serial number		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/collectiongroups/{collectionGroupSerial}/collections	Retrieve the paged list of collections for the given group		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/collectiongroups/{collectionGroupSerial}/pdf	Create and retrieve PDF document for the given collection group		
GET /v1/customers/{customerIdentifier}/collections	Retrieve the paged list of customer collections		

Increasing
Preference



- IBSuite approach to interfaces
 - Industry standard interfaces
 - REST API
 - Inbound - IBSuite has extensive JSON REST API
 - Outbound - REST Services
 - Real time
 - File – CSV, Flat file, Parquet, XML

Interfaces

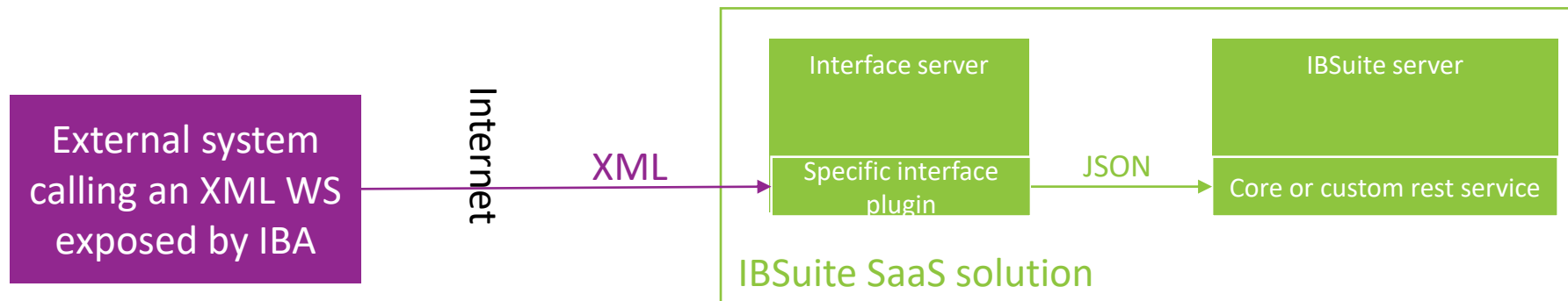
Inbound REST Service calls

- IBSuite is API first – Core REST Services API
 - The REST API is the primary way to get data in or out of IBSuite and call IBSuite functionality
 - All core IBSuite functionality is exposed through API
 - Extensive list of Core rest service documented in Swagger
 - Logging to IBSuite and then click on the link
 - Training (<https://training.dev.ibapplications.com/rest/swagger-ui.html#/>)
 - Any dev instance (<https://dev.ibapplications.com/rest/swagger-ui.html#/>)
 - Any test instance (<https://test.ibapplications.com/rest/swagger-ui.html#/>)
- Can be extended with Custom REST services – Examples of use:
 - Expose custom functionality to front ends or other systems
 - Where the core services do not expose functionality in a way that is convenient/usable to the FE or other system
 - To wrap external services so all business connectivity is managed in IBSuite and a FE can reuse this connection
- Postman typically used as by product specialists to dev/test IBSuite services

Other Inbound service calls

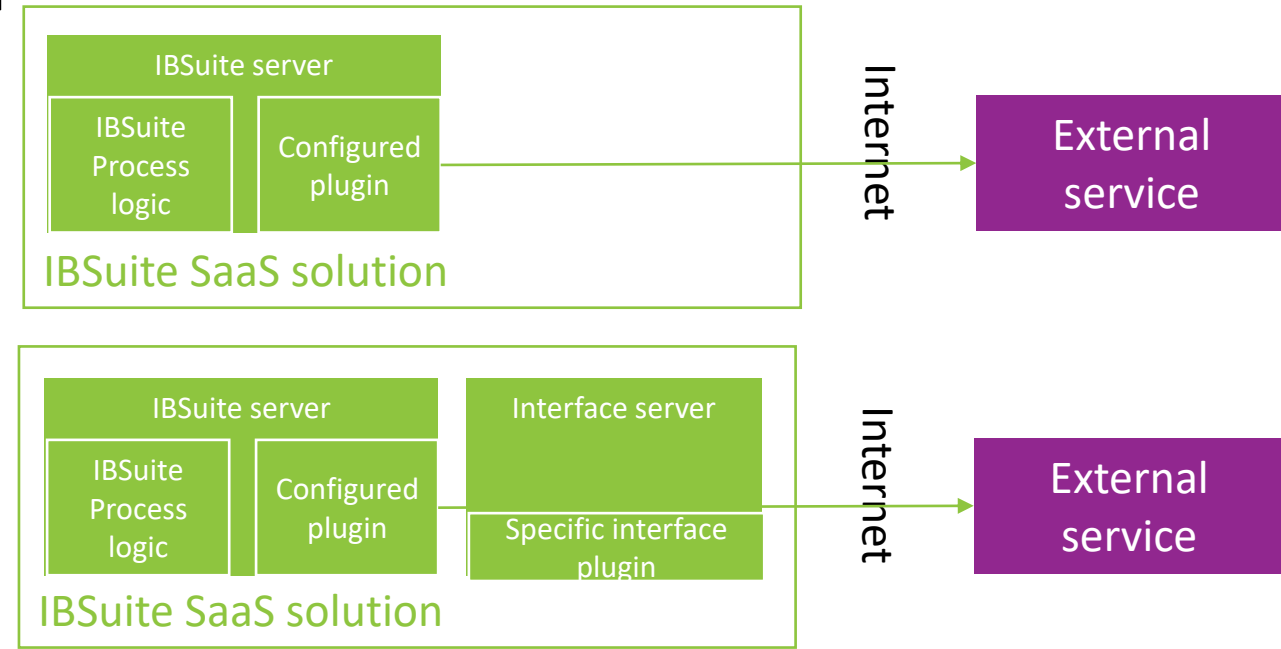
- As first preference is “Industry standard interfaces” need a mechanism to support other protocols
- “Plugin” must be created and deployed to the Docker interface server
 - Primarily for protocol transformation
 - Could also be used for:
 - Transformation
 - Orchestration

But best practice is that the plugin is purely the technical aspects of the interface
- Plugins are built and managed by the core IBSuite team not project teams



Implementation of outbound real time interfaces

- Clear separation between:
 - Technical details of the interface
 - The mapping of the data to and from and the uses of the interface in business process
- Simplest example out bound JSON REST service:
 - Rest service plugin holds technical configuration
 - End point URL
 - HTTP header parameters
 - The process logic and the mapping is defined in in the process
- Other real time (e.g. Soap web service)
 - IBA create separate plugin application
 - Does protocol transformation
 - Deploy to Docker interface server



- Pull/push files to SFTP/S3 Bucket server on client side
- Two approaches
 - Using a “plugin” – **Best Practice**
 - Real time interface between IBSuite and Plugin to trigger the data needed when appropriate
 - Can happen throughout the day even if the file is nightly/weekly/etc.
 - Data stored in plugin
 - File creation process triggered as a rest service
 - Plugin manages all technical aspects of the file e.g. Headers/ footer, row counts, data formatting
 - Configure file creation in custom IBSuite job
 - Push/pull file to SFTP/S3 bucket using connector

Domain/data models

- Different data models
- Key models
 - Product
 - Policy/policy contract
 - Quote/Quote entry
- Managing dynamic data models in a fixed physical model

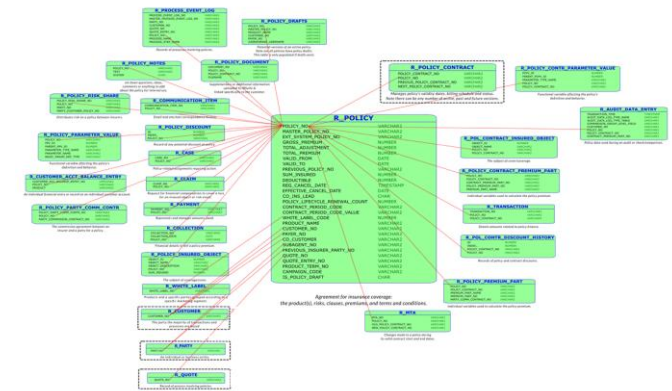
Domain or data models in IBSuite

- The two important data models in IBSuite are:

- The data exposed through GET REST service e.g.
- Reporting or IQL data model

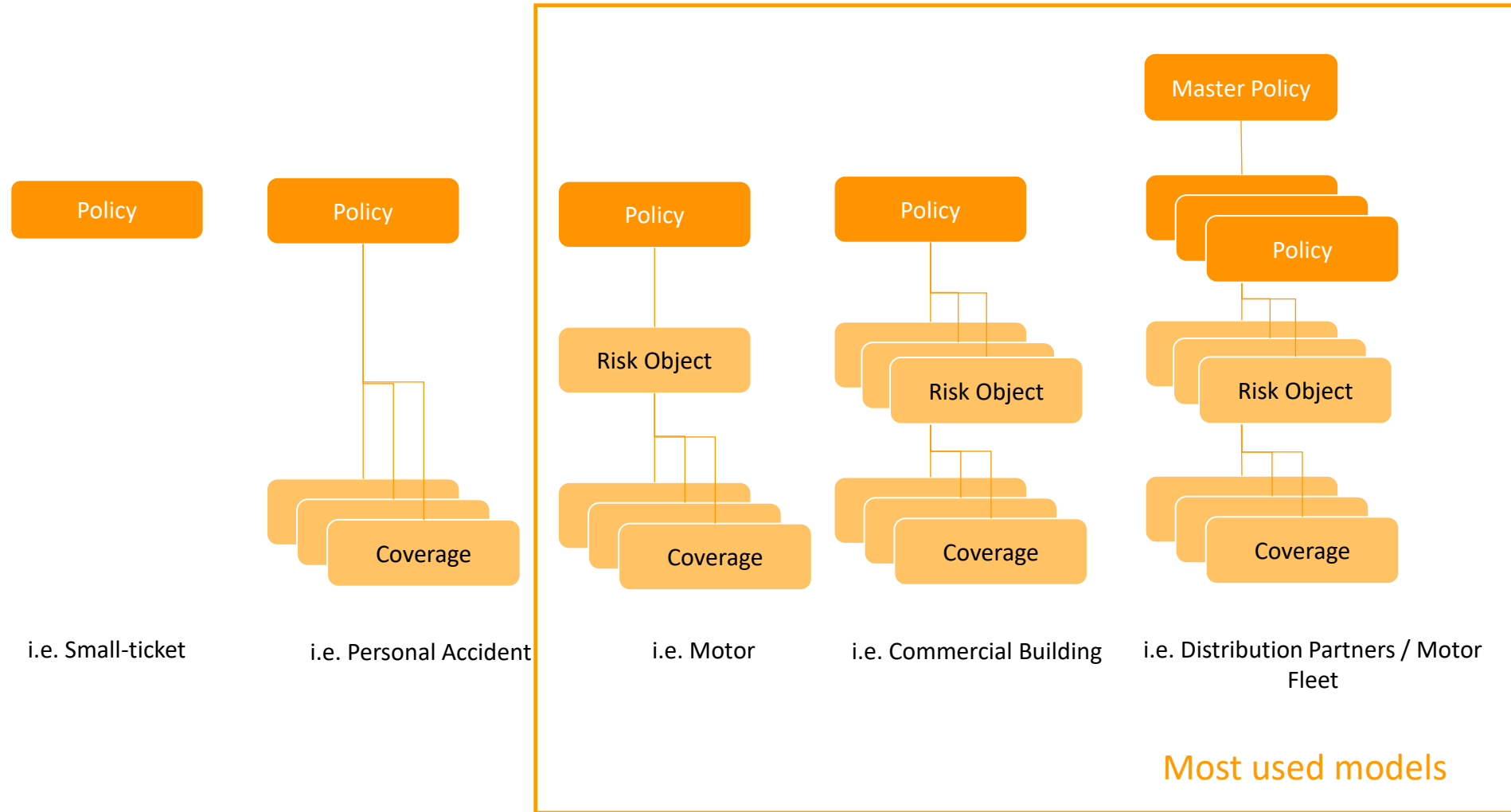
GET	/v1/policies/{identifier}	Retrieve policy by serial or external number
PUT	/v1/policies/{identifier}	

- Both of these models are part of the IBSuite backward compatibility guarantee

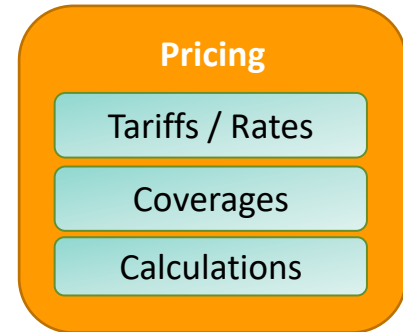
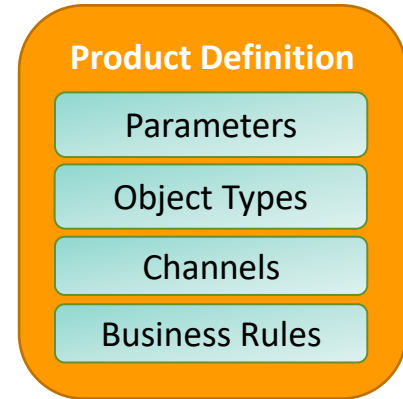
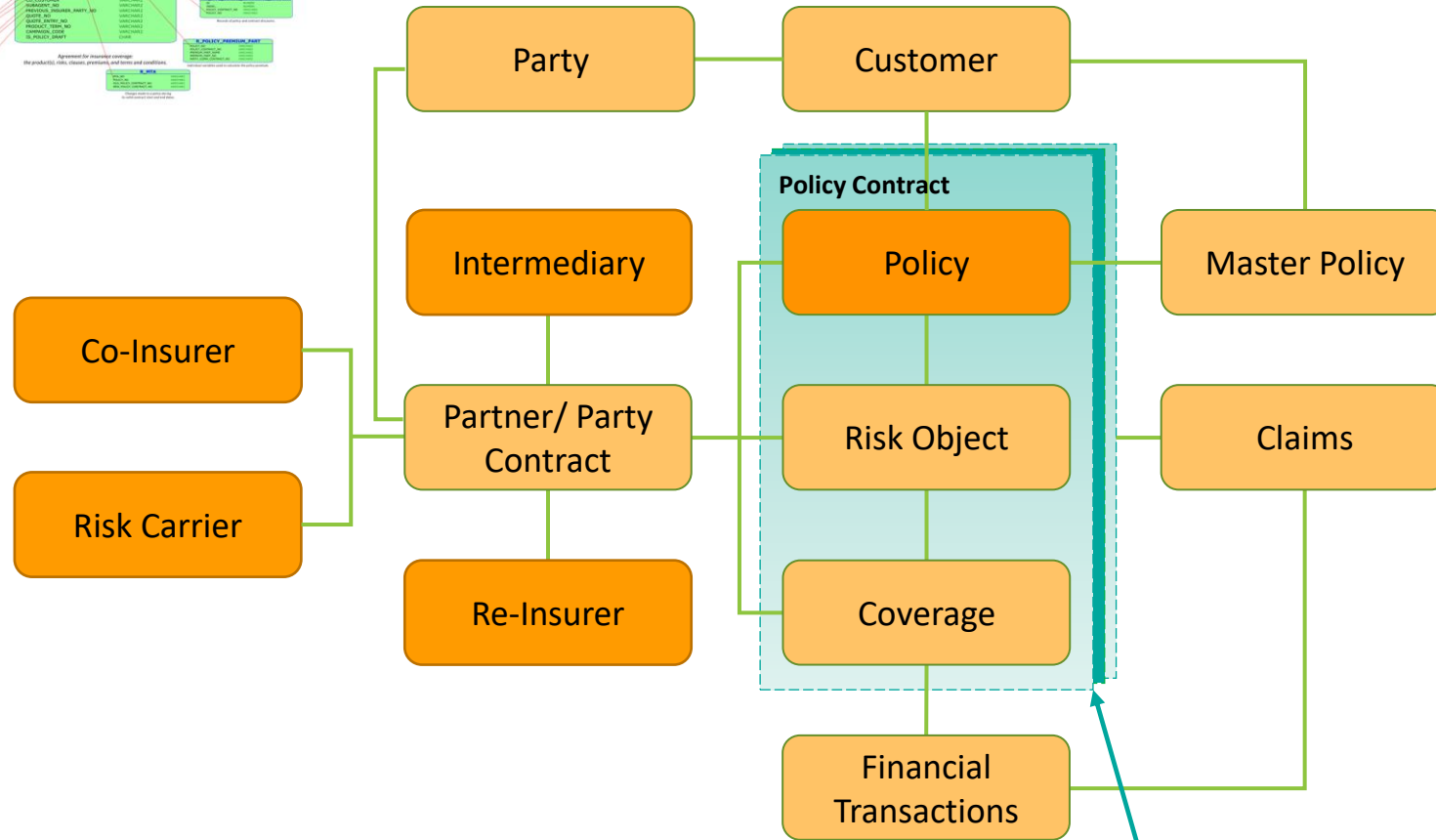
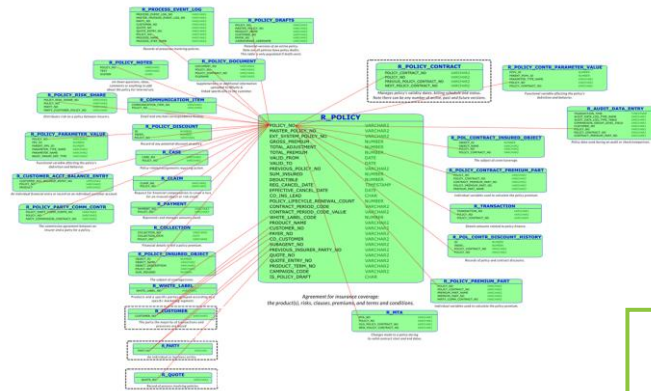


- IBSuite's real data base model is not shared by IBA and should not be used in any implementation
 - IBA proprietary data
 - **NOT backwards compatible** – Using it risks introducing causing defects with future software releases

Standard IBSuite Product Models



High Level Product Model

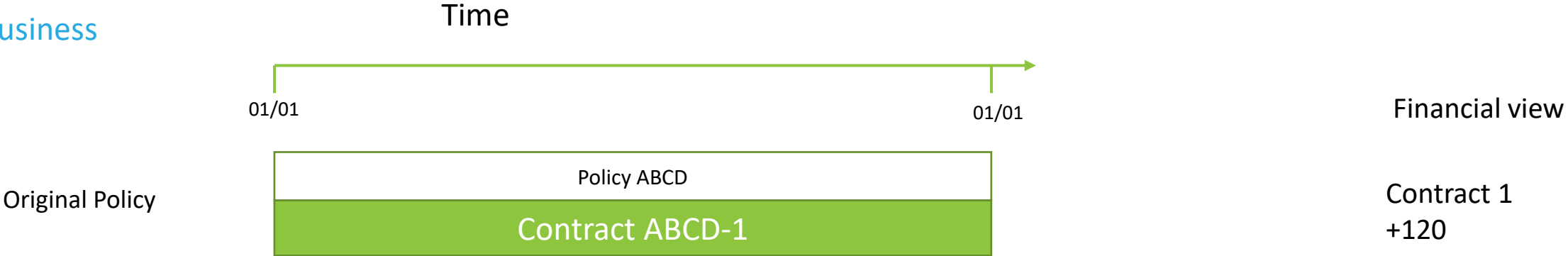


Contract No.	Business Event	Adjustment Reason	Start Date	End Date	Date Created	Premium	Status	
	<All>	<All>					<All>	OK
1031350100002750-1	Activation		01.01.2019 00:00:00	14.11.2019 00:00:00	15.11.2019 08:06:20	83.34 DKK	Inactive	View
1031350100002750-2	MTA	Adjustment	14.11.2019 00:00:00	15.11.2019 00:00:00	15.11.2019 08:07:40	79.28 DKK	Inactive	View
1031350100002750-3	MTA	Adjustment	15.11.2019 00:00:00	01.01.2020 00:00:00	15.11.2019 10:16:10	77.25 DKK	Inactive	View
1031350100002750-4	Preparation		13.01.2020 00:00:00	13.01.2020 00:00:00	13.01.2020 10:22:19	81.98 DKK	Pending	View
1031350100002750-5	Renewal		01.01.2020 00:00:00	01.01.2021 00:00:00	13.01.2020 10:24:18	43751.08 DKK	Active	View

Policy contract is a full version of the policy and details exactly what is covered and when.

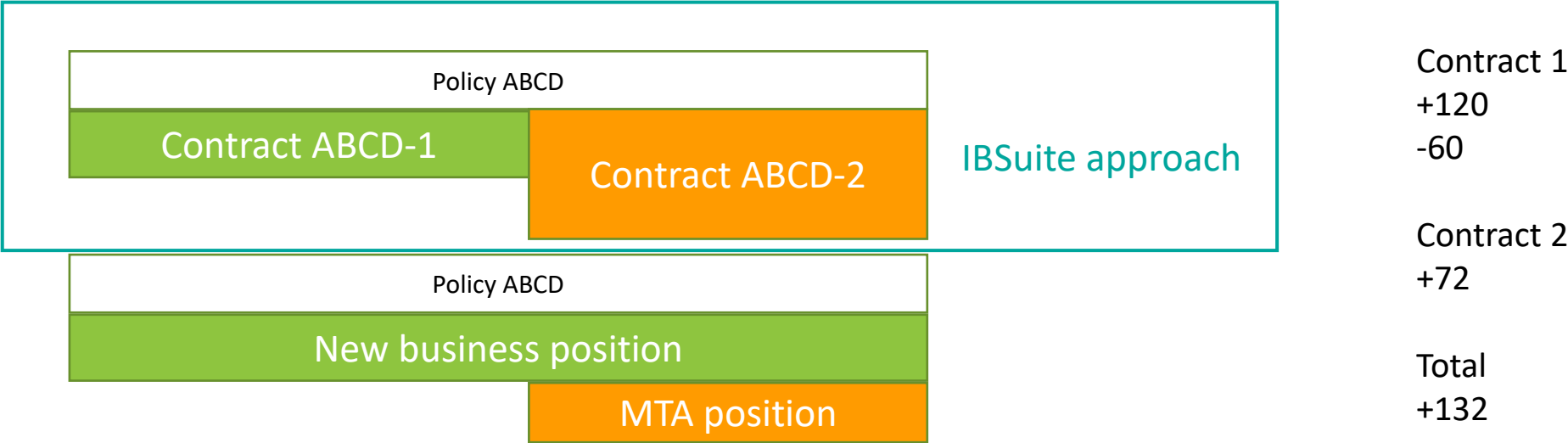
Policy contracts and MTA's

New Business



MTA

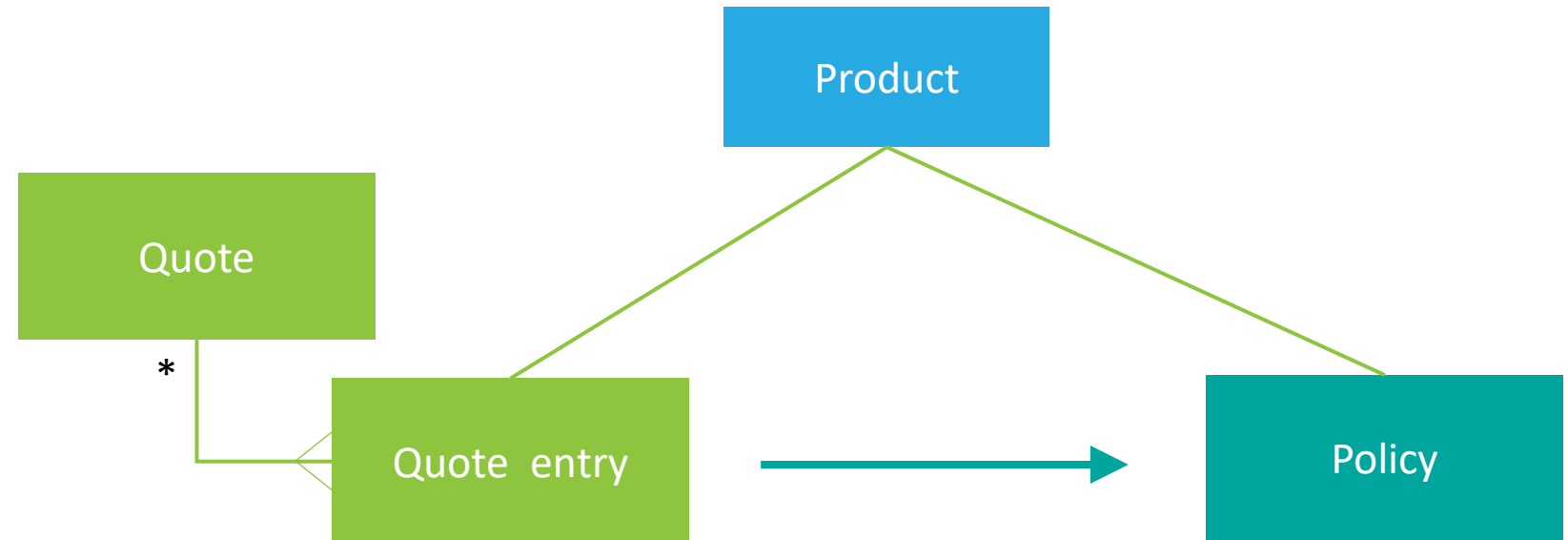
Two ways to think of an MTA



Quote – Quote Entry

Can have multiple quote entries within a quote. For example:

- Different options
- Package offering covering multiple products



Customer 360 (Melissa Nannestad)	Quote	Quote Entry 1 (Gadget)	Quote Entry 2 (Heidi's own product)	Quote Wrap-up	Add Quote Entry	Quote History	Quote Notes	
Financial Overview (*)	Standard Letters	Documents	Cases	Communications				

Quote Details	
Quote No. :	1021350000003021
Quote Entry No.:	1021350000003021-2
Master Policy:	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Search"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>

Policy Holder	

Include	
*Include:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Status:	New <input type="button" value="v"/>
Rejection Reason:	Accepted <input type="button" value="v"/>

Co-Policy Holder	

Solution to dynamic data models in IBSuite

IBSuite has a fixed physical data model used by all customers so how can we have customer specific data structures?

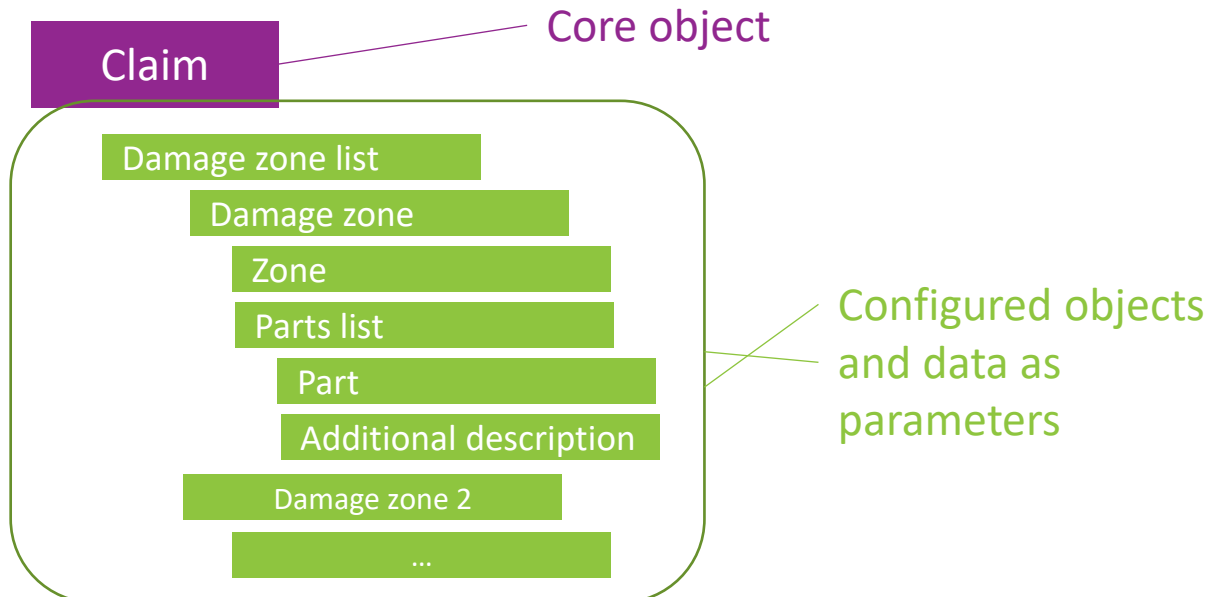
- Flex fields
 - Many entities in IBSuite have flex fields
 - These are spare fields that serve no purpose in core IBSuite
 - Used by customers to capture data that is relevant to them
 - Label on screen is configurable
- Custom tables
 - Similarly, the IBSuite data model includes whole tables that serve no purpose in core IBSuite
 - These have some standard fields like `custom_type` and foreign keys to customer/policy/claim, but the rest of the columns have generic names like `String1`
 - Using the `custom_type` allows many logical entities to be stored in the same “physical” table

The screenshot shows a form with two main sections: 'Key information' and 'Contact Details'. Under 'Key information', there are two dropdown menus. The first is labeled 'Customer group' and is empty. The second is labeled 'Customer segment' and has 'VIP' selected. Below the 'Customer segment' dropdown, there is a list of options: 'VIP' (highlighted in orange) and 'Regular'. The 'Contact Details' section is partially visible below the 'Customer segment' dropdown.

Solution to dynamic data models in IBSuite

- Parameters

- Most flexible solution to allow multi-level data structures to be configure
- Most common use in configuring the product specific data for quotes, policies and claim
- Automatically available on the relevant REST API
- Example from PoC



```
GET https://dev.ibapplications.com/rest/v1/claims/1041530000000317

Body Cookies (2) Headers (11) Test Results

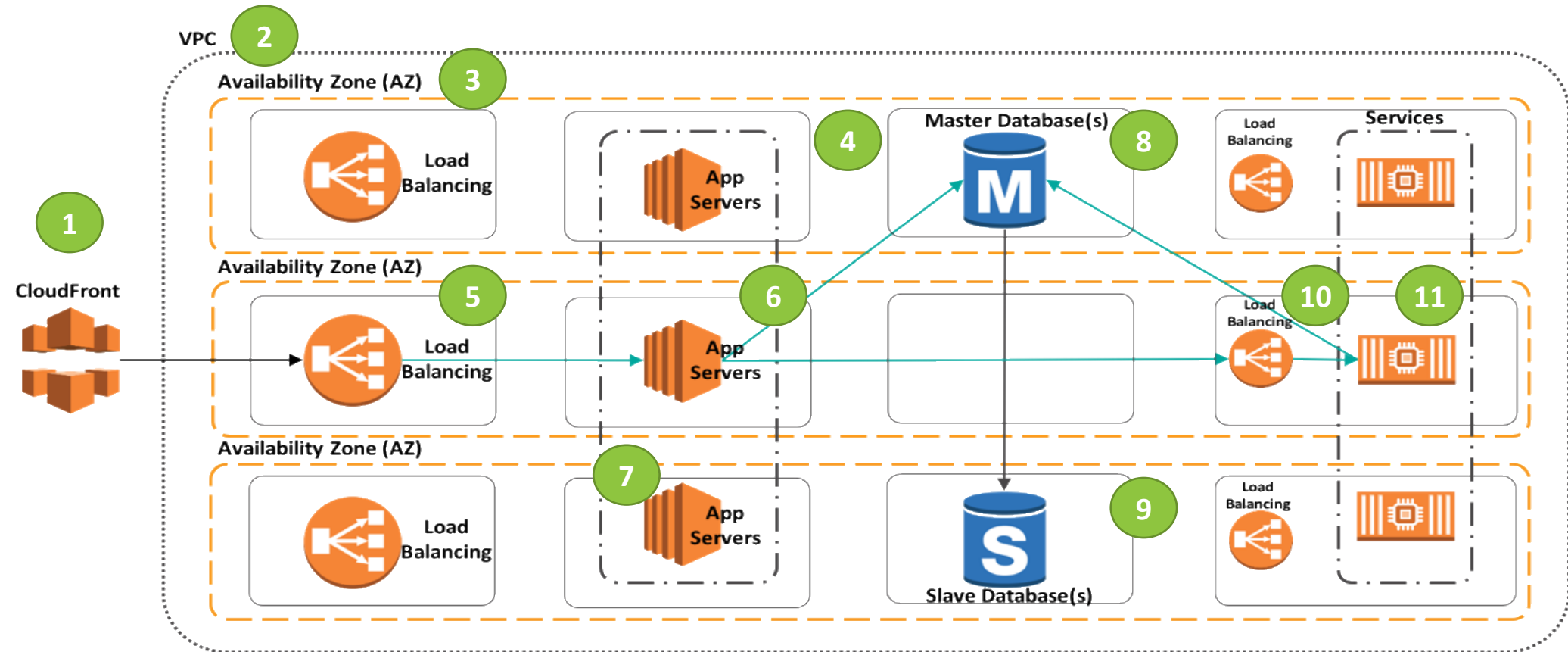
Pretty Raw Preview JSON

537 {
538   "serial": "1731530000012593",
539   "name": "CL_DAMAGE_ZONES",
540   "type": "LIST",
541   "value": [
542     {
543       "serial": "1731530000012630",
544       "name": "DAMAGED_ZONE",
545       "parent": "1731530000012593",
546       "type": "STRUCT",
547       "index": 1,
548       "value": {
549         "PARTS_LIST": {
550           "serial": "1731530000012632",
551           "name": "PARTS_LIST",
552           "parent": "1731530000012630",
553           "type": "LIST",
554           "index": 2,
555           "value": [
556             {
557               "serial": "1731530000013142",
558               "name": "DAMAGED_CAR_PART_STRUCT",
559               "parent": "1731530000012632",
560               "type": "STRUCT",
561               "index": 1,
562               "value": {
563                 "ADDITIONAL_DESCRIPTION": {
564                   "serial": "1731530000013144",
565                   "name": "ADDITIONAL_DESCRIPTION",
566                   "parent": "1731530000013142",
567                   "type": "STRING",
568                   "value": "Big dent"
569                 },
570                 "PART": {
571                   "serial": "1731530000013143",
572                   "enumName": "CAR_PART",
573                   "code": "12",
574                   "name": "PART",
575                   "parent": "1731530000013142",
576                   "type": "ID",
577                   "value": "1351000000007441"
578                 }
579               }
580             }
581           ]
582         },
583         "ZONE": {
584           "serial": "1731530000012631",
585           "enumName": "DAMAGE_ZONE",
586           "code": "FL",
587           "name": "ZONE",
588           "value": "1351000000007441"
589         }
590       }
591     }
592   ]
593 }
```

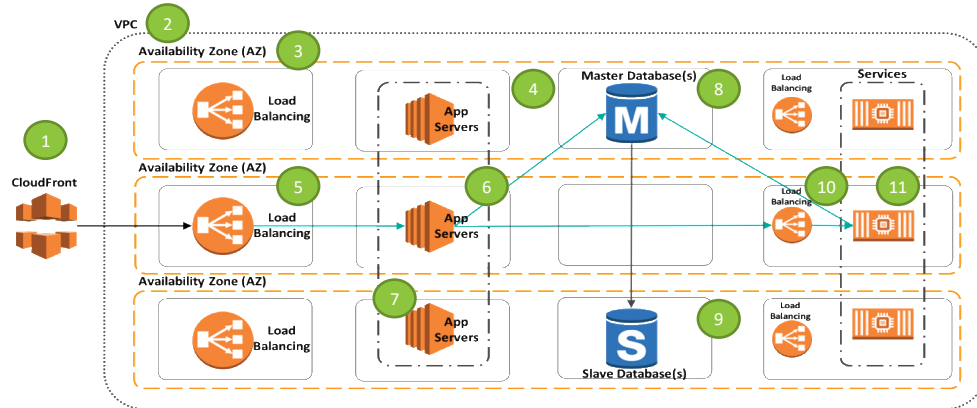
Infrastructure

- Key point it is a SaaS solution so infrastructure is purely an IBA problem
- Infrastructure explained here but for interest only

Detailed Data Flow



Detailed Data Flow



IBSuite works in a global infrastructure model, supporting multiple regions, however, for the readability of this document the eu-west-1 region is in focus.

Placed in eu-west-1 region the solution is deployed in 3 availability zones (data-centres) running in an active-active setup. Each AZ is in separate locations, separate internet uplinks, different flood-planes and different parts of power-grid. Test- and production instances are deployed in a similar way and undergoes same security levels. However, test- and production is deployed in separate AWS accounts and each environment in an isolated VPC (separated network) and no environment has any access to other environments.

1. CloudFront + WAF (Web Application Firewall). Global infrastructure with DDoS protection, advanced caching and Web Application Firewall.

2. VPC in AWS Region – eu-west-1 – Dublin, Ireland. A VPC is private, non-public IP space (VLAN). Each environment is in its own VPC with an allocated /16 network.

3. Availability Zones – we are using all three available in eu-west-1 for maximum availability in the setup

4. Separate subnets and route tables for each infrastructure layer. Only the DMZ subnet can route traffic to and from the internet. Application subnets can reach internet via NAT, database subnets cannot reach internet in any way.

5. Application Load Balancer from AWS. Capacity scales automatically with load and health-checks ensure traffic is only routed to active servers. SSL is terminated here, before traffic is passed on in to the VPC. Firewalled using Security Groups to only allow traffic from AWS CloudFront IPs.

6. Autoscaling group for Application servers. Based on load, the number of servers will in- or decrease to ensure the solutions scales to any load.

7. Application servers – Tomcat 8 on AWS Linux 2 LTS (CentOS variant). Servers are fully scripted and does not allow even SSH access. Security Group ensures that traffic is only accepted from Application Load Balancers.

8. Database is Oracle 12c on AWS RDS. RDS is a fully managed database service. Data is encrypted at REST using the PCI compliant AWS KMS service. Encrypted backups are moved to S3 which in a single region offers 99.99999999% durability – and automatically replicated to a secondary AWS region (eu-central-1) in Frankfurt.

9. Database Slave – operated by RDS. Hot-standby in a separate AZ. In case of Master failure DNS will switch traffic to Slave instance and automatically create a new master. Replication lack is monitored and normally below 50 ms.

10. Internal Load Balancer only available within the VPC – allows for scalable and available plugins.

11. IBSuite plugins running in Docker on AWS Fargate – a scalable service for Docker. Each service is allowed to scale based on load and container instances are spread out over the available AZ's automatically. Where needed containers can access Oracle.



INSURANCE BUSINESS APPLICATIONS

THE PROVEN, NEXT-GENERATION CLOUD INSURANCE PLATFORM

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<https://www.linkedin.com/company/insurance-business-applications>

