REVAMP User Guide

Change Log

Check the Change Log to see what's new and track past changes

REVAMP Programme

REVAMP Programme

- Programme Objectives & Scope
- Cloudification Journey
- Cloudification Support

Application Modernisation Assessment

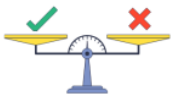
Application Modernisation Assessment Approach

- Application Modernisation Pathways
- Self-Assessment Process

Cost Estimation

Cost Estimation

Service Comparisons



Service Comparison

- Database
- Middleware
- Storage

Roles & Responsibilities

Roles & Responsibilities within DIGIT B4 Hosting Services

- Responsibility Framework
- Annex: Runtime & Responsibilities Matrix

Support & Useful Links

Support & Useful Links

Glossary

REVAMP Programme Change Log

Date	Change Description	Link
13/08/2025	Wording: "Cloudification" to "REVAMP" change	Link to page containing the update
22/09/2025	Outdated information removed	Link to page containing the update
22/09/2025	Adding Gen1 & Gen 2, PKS in glossary	Link to page containing the update
02/10/2025	Links for migration guides added	Link to page containing the update

REVAMP Programme

Section Topics	Related Links
• REVAMP: Programme Objectives and Scope • REVAMP: Journey • REVAMP: Support	Programme Objectives & Related Links Cloudification Journey

Overview

The REVAMP Programme is a cross-unit initiative in which DIGIT provides advisory services to help DGs define modernization strategies for their Information Systems (ISs) and support their transition to the cloud.

The programme is designed for DGs seeking recommended modernization pathways for their IS portfolios, along with a deeper understanding of DIGIT-managed service offerings and how these services can support modernization efforts.

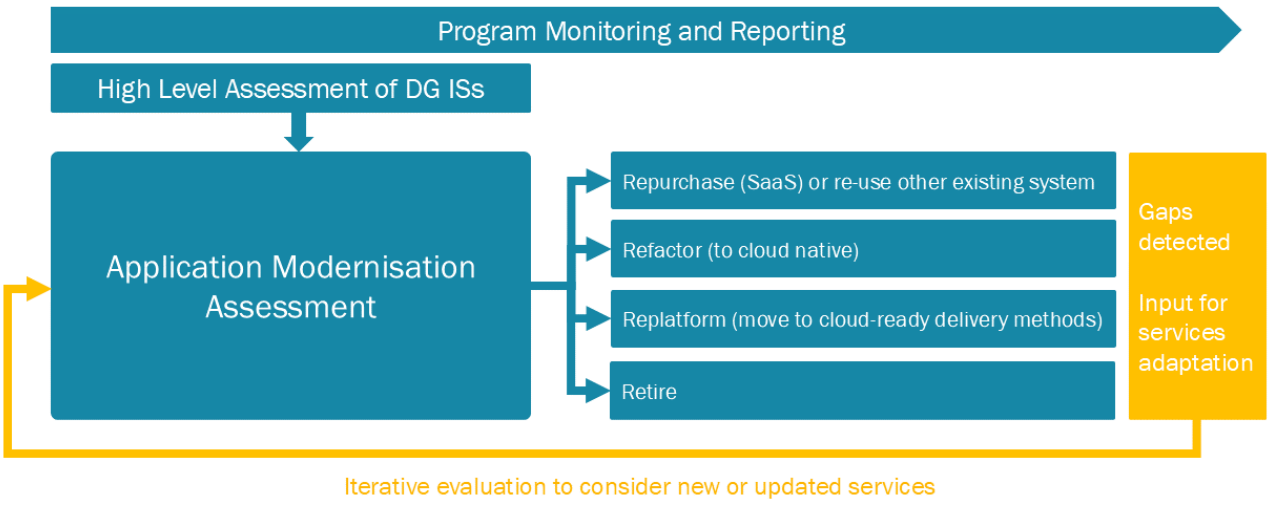
The programme is structured into two distinct phases within each DG: **Portfolio Assessment** and **Migration Accompaniment**.

- **Portfolio Assessment -** this phase focuses on analyzing the IS portfolio, assessing each information system, and identifying dependencies while providing cloudification recommendations.
- **Migration Accompaniment** - in this phase, a dedicated Cloud Migration Manager is assigned to provide hands-on support, ensuring a smooth transition and maintaining operational continuity throughout the migration process.

Each phase includes multiple engagement types, but the **Application Modernization Assessment** remains the most common and recommended starting point. The engagement starts with a high-level assessment of the DG's IS portfolio, followed by workshops conducted for each Information System (IS) submitted for the programme. Recommendations are based on AWS 7Rs strategies, with a specific focus on the Managed Services offered by DIGIT. The process is iterative and conducted for each agreed IS. It can also be revisited if new circumstances arise, such as new DIGIT service offerings that could impact or enhance the previously assessed IS.

The programme has well-defined KPIs and established mechanisms for progress monitoring and reporting. The programme KPIs are:

- number of ISs with modernization strategy defined.
- number of ISs with ongoing modernization projects.
- percentage of ISs hosted in the cloud (private or public).



REVAMP: Programme Objectives and Scope

Related Links
Cloudification Journey
Cloudification Support

REVAMP: Journey

Page Topics	Related Links
	Programme Objectives & Scope Cloudification Support

There are two pathways through which customers transition to DIGIT Managed Services in Cloud:

- **Through** the REVAMP programme.
- **Independently** of the REVAMP programme.

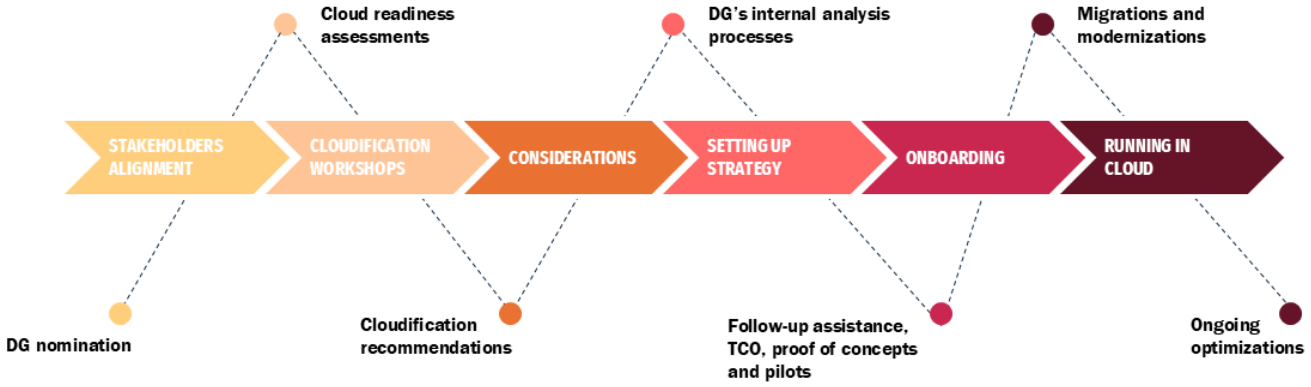
Recommended path

Based on our experience, it is significantly easier for customers to begin their cloud journey by **participating in the REVAMP programme**.

Engagement

The engagement starts with the nomination of a DG and the alignment of stakeholders to define the assessment scope and plan. The plan may consist of multiple assessment waves, grouping Information Systems (ISs) based on priority or strategic relevance. A dedicated Cloud Solution Architect, supported by the REVAMP Team, conducts the Cloudification Workshops (**Application Modernisation Assessment**) for each IS included in the plan. The workshop assesses the cloud readiness of the IS, aligning recommendations with cloud principles and focusing on DIGIT Managed Services.

Through these assessments, customers receive prescriptive reports that include clear recommendations for moving to the cloud. These reports not only provide tailored suggestions but also identify gaps that should be addressed beforehand, helping ensure a smoother and more efficient transition. As more Information Systems are evaluated, customers gain a comprehensive view of the current portfolio of available cloud services. Without this initial phase, it may be more challenging for customers to identify the most suitable solutions for their needs - particularly at the early stages of their cloud journey.



After the Workshops, DGs typically conduct internal considerations and analyses to establish an overall cloud strategy at the DG level. In many cases, we observe that our cloudification reports serve as valuable inputs for these strategic roadmaps that DGs define. This phase is often supplemented or followed by:

- cost analyses.
- service offering comparisons.
- proofs of concept.
- potentially pilot initiatives.

REVAMP: Support

Page Topics	Related Links
- Support - How to Engage with the REVAMP Team	Programme Objectives & Scope

Support

The REVAMP Team actively supports these activities by providing the necessary insights to guide informed decisions and assist with onboarding.

Next, the journey moves towards the execution of migration and modernization activities, after which customers begin operating in the cloud - either Cloud on-Premises (CoP) or Public Cloud (AWS). From the REVAMP Team's perspective, we see this not as the end but as the beginning of an ongoing effort. We aim to support customers in continuously optimizing their cloud environments with respect to cost efficiency, performance, and the evolving capabilities offered by service teams.

How to Engage with the REVAMP Team

To initiate engagement with the REVAMP Team, the recommended approach is to reach out via email to the REVAMP team.

Whether you're seeking guidance on modernization strategies, assessing cloud readiness, or exploring the DIGIT-managed service offerings, the team is available to provide advisory services and support throughout the cloud transition process.

For more information on specific services, assessments, or to schedule a consultation, contact us via the above group email.

REVAMP: Application Modernisation Assessment Approach

Page Topics

Related Links

Application Modernisation Pathways

Self-Assessment Process

The REVAMP programme engagement spans several major checkpoints, with the Application Modernization Assessment being the key process. The typical engagement usually lasts a couple of months, involving multiple interactions between the REVAMP Team and the DG.

Initiation

We typically start with a phase called “Initiation & Scoping,” where we align with DG representatives on the scope and expectations.

Application Modernisation Assessments

Next is a series of Application Modernisation Assessments also called **Cloudification Assessments**, each lasting approximately 2-3 weeks end-to-end. Following these assessments, the REVAMP Team provides ongoing assistance based on the DG's requests. This support includes, but is not limited to:

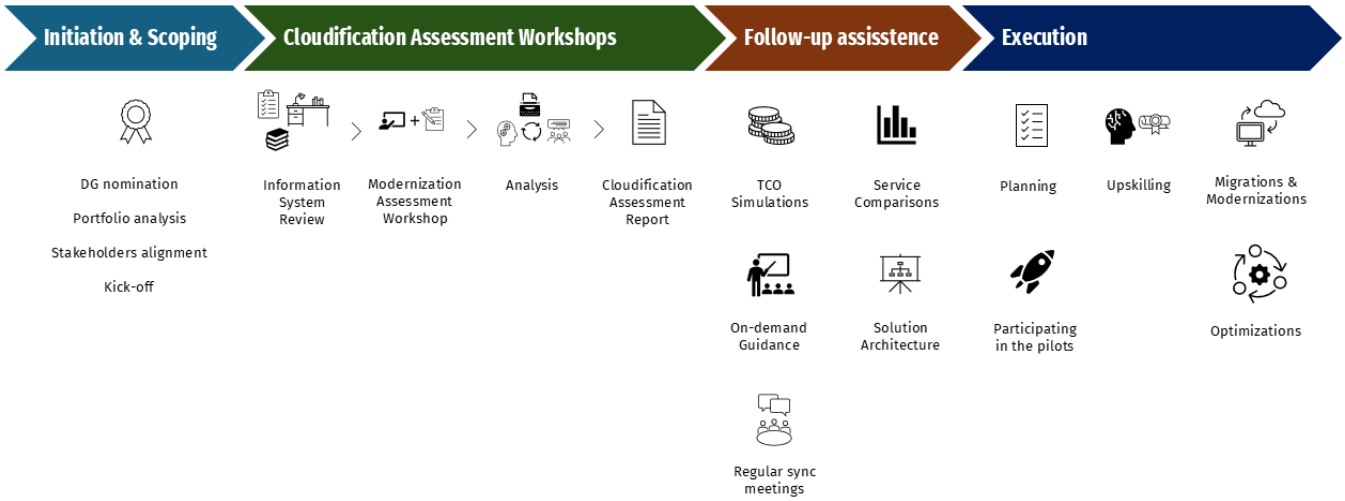
- service comparisons.
- cost simulations.
- solution architecture expertise and guidance.
- regular sync meetings.

and more.

During this phase, DGs typically analyse the delivered reports, and further engagements are driven by the outcomes or specific concerns identified. While the primary focus is on application Modernisation assessments, the follow-up assistance phase is equally important, as it complements the assessment deliverables.

The final phase of our engagement ideally involves migration and/or Modernisation execution, which the REVAMP Team also supports. With the reports, DGs can plan their next steps, whether through direct execution, Proof of Concepts (PoCs), or participating in pilots. The reports also provide valuable insights for planning team upskilling, based on identified gaps or growth opportunities highlighted in the assessments.

Our engagement doesn’t end there. We encourage DGs to continuously optimize their workloads based on newly available features or potential cost-saving opportunities.



Application Modernisation Assessment Process

An Application Modernisation Assessment consists of the following five steps:

1. **Schedule the assessment workshop** with all the necessary participants.
2. **Complete a pre-assessment questionnaire** covering the most important aspects related to potential Modernisation options for the assessed information system.
3. **Facilitate discussions** using a predefined set of topics to guide the conversation.
4. **Analyze the collected information**, document observations, and propose recommended Modernisation pathways as part of the report.
5. **Deliver the Report** to the DG that requested the assessment.

Application Modernisation Assessment Timelines

The **Application Modernisation Assessment**, also referred to as the Cloudification Assessment **typically spans three weeks** with the below details.

Preparation Phase
The process begins with the REVAMP Team sending a **pre-assessment questionnaire** to the team responsible for the Information System (IS) to be assessed. This phase allows the Cloud Solution Architect conducting the workshop to review the collected data and any supporting documentation provided by the DG. It is approximately **a week before the assessment**.

Workshop Session
The workshop is a **90-minute session** involving the IS team and the Cloudification solution architects. During the session, the discussion is guided to gain a deeper understanding of the IS, identify specific needs, and gather all necessary information to provide targeted cloud migration recommendations.

Analysis and Reporting
Following the workshop, the team analyses the collected data and prepares the **Application Modernisation Report**, which outlines recommended migration strategies and transition plans. Once finalized, the report is delivered to the DG. The report should be provided **within 2 weeks from the workshop date**.

The entire assessment process - from the initial questionnaire to the delivery of the final report - is completed within approximately **three weeks**.

Crucial Before the Assessment

• Understanding the DG's information systems - including **architecture and technology stack**.
• Ensuring all necessary attendees have confirmed their participation. This includes both **Business Owner representatives** and **Technical team** members.

Outputs

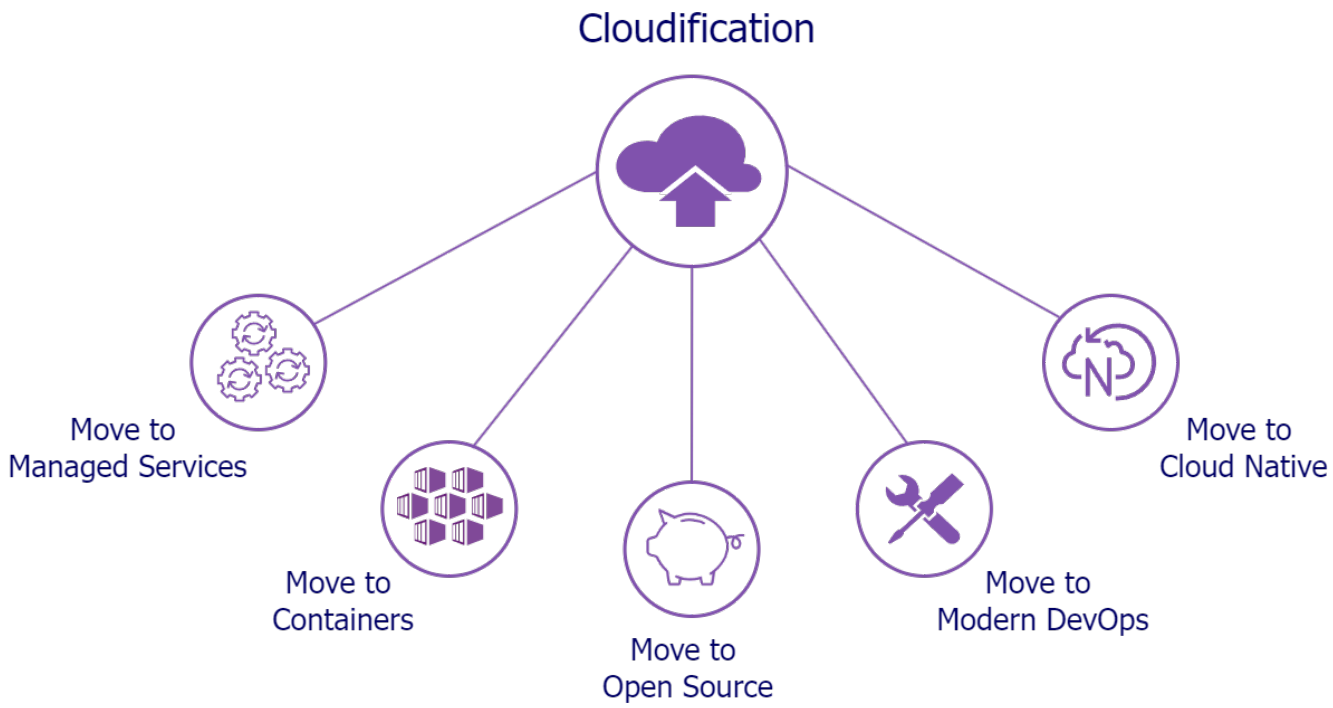
• A **detailed Report** that summarizes observations and presents recommendations.
• (Optional) **Schedule a follow-up workshop** to review the assessment report and continue discussions on next steps and potential action plans.

REVAMP: Application Modernisation Pathways

Page Topics	Related Links
	Self-Assessment Process

The Application Modernisation Report outlines several potential Modernisation pathways that can be recommended based on the assessment. These pathways include:

- Move to Managed Services - transition workloads to DIGIT Managed Services - Platform as a Service (PaaS) offerings such as DIGIT Managed Services for Tomcat, DIGIT Managed Services for WebLogic 14, also DIGIT Managed Services for databases, and more
- Move to Containers - leverage Container as a Service (CaaS) for applications better suited for containerization, offering scalability and resource optimization
- Move to Open Source - replace proprietary solutions with open-source alternatives to reduce costs and increase flexibility
- Move to Modern DevOps - adopt modern DevOps practices, integrating CI/CD pipelines and Infrastructure as Code (IaC) principles as part of the migration process
- Move to Cloud Native - redesign applications to fully utilize cloud-native capabilities, enhancing scalability and performance



Combining Pathways for Optimal Modernisation

DGs can adopt multiple pathways simultaneously to maximize Modernisation benefits. For instance, a team might **move to managed services** while also **shifting to open-source technologies** and implementing **modern DevOps practices** to streamline application management and deployment.

DIGIT offers a range of services to support these pathways:

- **Managed services for middleware** - PaaS offerings for Tomcat and WebLogic 14, offloading infrastructure management and providing a standardized runtime environment.
- **Container as a Service (CaaS)** - a managed container platform for applications ready for containerization.
- **Managed services for databases**: Oracle and PostgreSQL.
- **CI/CD and IaC Integration** - by default, all managed services follow modern DevOps best practices, incorporating automated CI/CD pipelines and Infrastructure as Code (IaC) principles.

New services are continually being developed to expand the range of supported pathways, ensuring alignment with evolving cloud strategies.

REVAMP: Self-Assessment Process

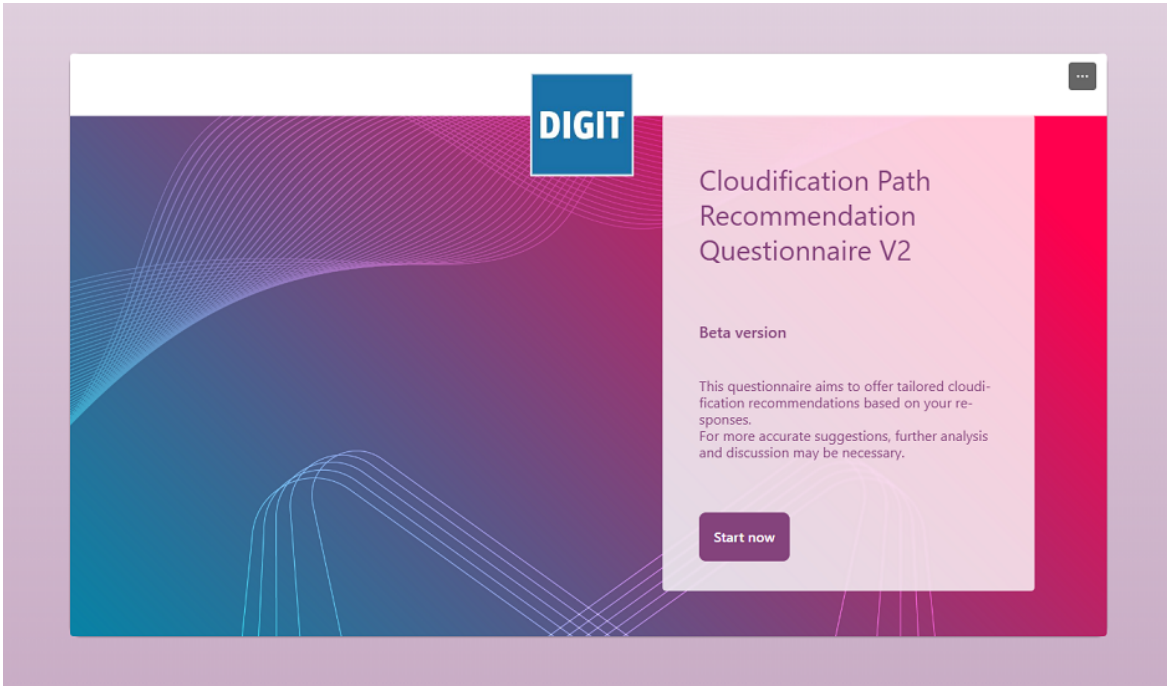
Page Topics	Related Links
- Pre-Assessment Questionnaire: Accelerating the Cloudification Process - Decision Tree	Application Modernization Pathways

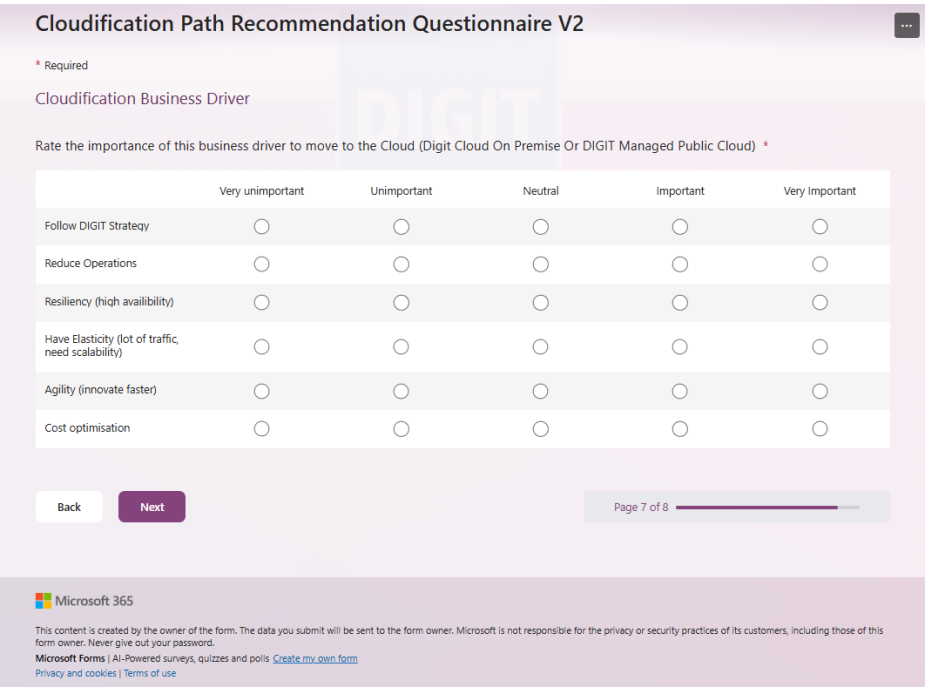
Pre-Assessment Questionnaire: Accelerating the Cloudification Process

> The REVAMP Team developed a **pre-assessment questionnaire** with the primary objective of expediting the assessment process.

The questionnaire provides assistance in several key areas:

- **Iteratively assessing the DG's information systems portfolio** - identifies a comprehensive list of Information Systems for Cloudification potential.
- **Identifying gaps and Business drivers** - highlights early-stage gaps and business drivers that may impact the cloud strategy.
- **Focusing workshop discussions** - highlights areas that require deeper discussions during Application Modernisation Workshops.
- **Recommending migration strategies** - based on the AWS 7Rs, it suggests optimal cloud migration strategies for Cloud On-Premises or Public Cloud, prioritizing DIGIT Managed Services.





Here is the link to the automated forms that the REVAMP Team shares with DGs before the scheduled Application Modernization Assessment.

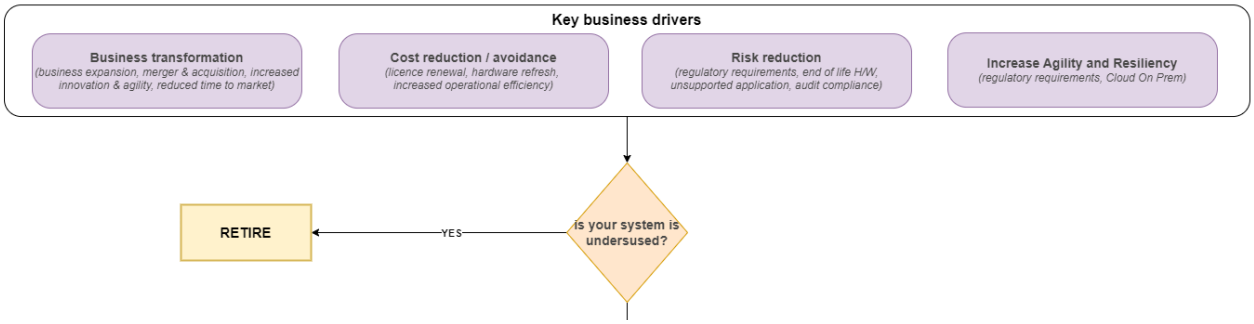
The questionnaire provides high-level recommendations, making it a valuable **self-assessment tool** and a potential entry point for engaging with the REVAMP Team.

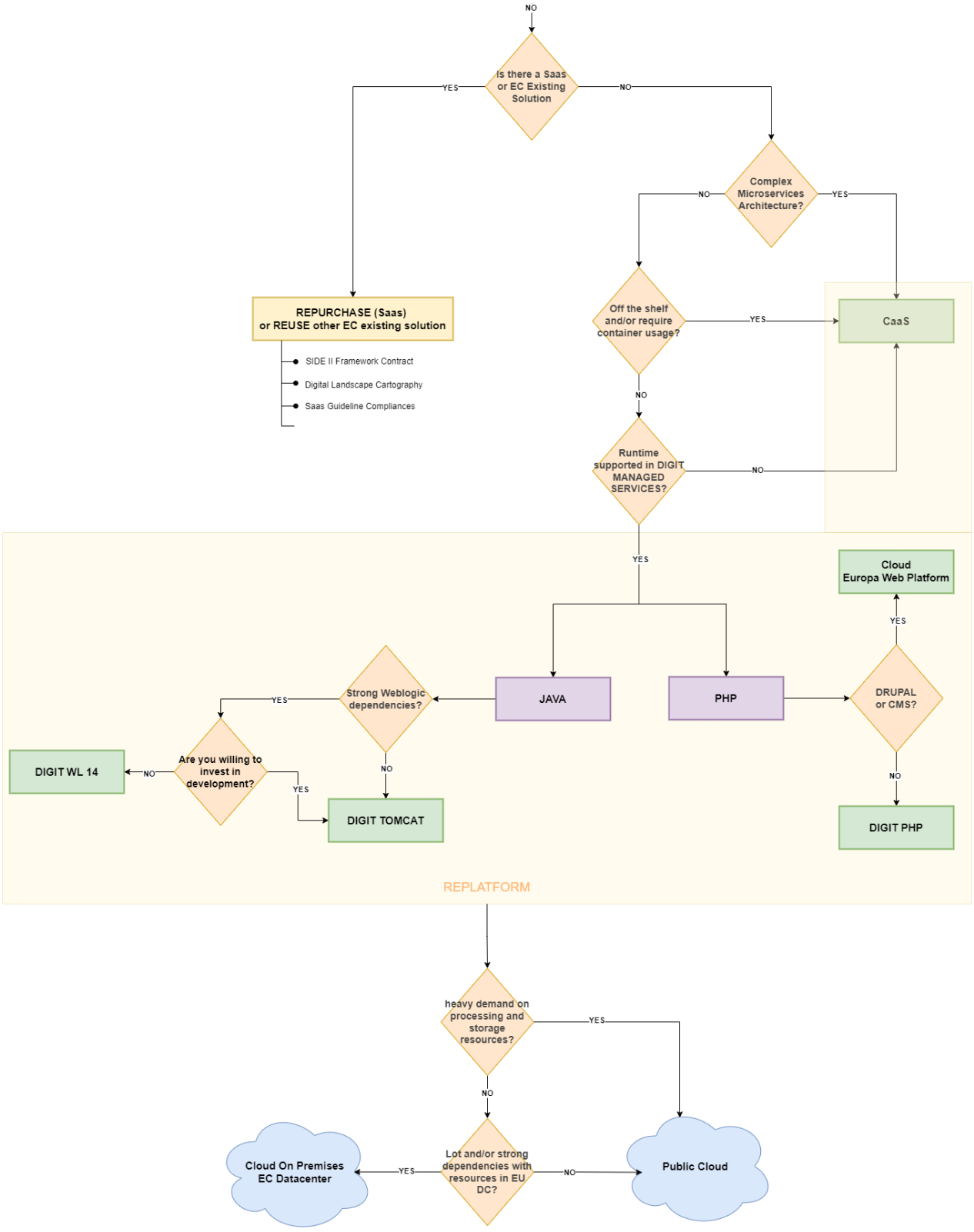
Once the form is submitted, the REVAMP Team is notified and will reach out to the respondent to discuss potential next steps.

Decision Tree

The decision tree below illustrates the logic implemented within the pre-assessment questionnaire. It outlines the entire process of recommending the appropriate "R" strategy, based on the information collected through the questionnaire - from **Retire** and **Repurchase (or Reuse)** to **Replatform**.

The recommendations are aligned with **DIGIT Managed Services** and cover both deployment options: **Cloud on Premises (CoP)** and **Public Cloud**.




NO
Is there a Saas or EC Existing Solution
YES
NO
Complex Microservices Architecture?
NO
YES
REPURCHASE (Saas) or REUSE other EC existing solution
SIDE II Framework Contract
Digital Landscape Cartography
Saas Guideline Compliances
Off the shelf and/or require container usage?
YES
CaaS
NO
Runtime supported in DIGIT MANAGED SERVICES?
NO
YES
Cloud Europa Web Platform
YES
JAVA
PHP
DRUPAL or CMS?
Strong Weblogic dependencies?
YES
NO
DIGIT WL 14
NO
Are you willing to invest in development?
YES
DIGIT TOMCAT
NO
DIGIT PHP
REPLATFORM
heavy demand on processing and storage resources?
YES
NO
Cloud On Premises EC Datacenter
YES
Lot and/or strong dependencies with resources in EU DC?
NO
Public Cloud

REVAMP: Cost Estimation

Page Topics	Related Links
Cost Estimation Spreadsheet	REVAMP Programme Service Comparison

Cost Estimation Spreadsheet

> The REVAMP Team created an Excel spreadsheet to support cost estimation analyses. It is based on a snapshot of the price list at a specific point in time and is not maintained on a daily basis.

The purpose of the tool is to help customers understand the main cost components of key services and to support high-level cost simulations. Please be aware that some prices may change over time, and the REVAMP Team does not guarantee the accuracy or ongoing maintenance of this file.

> **Cost Estimation Template File**
>
> cost-analysis-template.xlsx

REVAMP: Service Comparison

Section Topics	Related Links
- REVAMP: Database - REVAMP: Middleware - REVAMP: Storage	Database Middleware Storage

Overview of DIGIT Managed Services Comparisons

This page provides a consolidated view of comparison pages for DIGIT Managed Services, categorized into three key areas:

- Databases
- Middleware
- Storage

Explore each section to gain detailed insights into the differences and similarities between the available offerings, helping you identify the most suitable solutions based on specific needs.

REVAMP: Database

Page Topics	Related Links
Comparison of Managed Database Service Offerings	Service Comparison Middleware Storage

Comparison of Managed Database Service Offerings

The following table provides a comparison of the key differences and similarities between the three managed database service offerings.

This comparison outlines essential features, capabilities, and use cases to assist in selecting the most suitable option based on specific requirements.

Feature	DIGIT Managed Services for PostgreSQL	DIGIT Managed Services for Oracle
ACID Compliance	Full ACID, robust for transactions	Strong ACID, extensive controls
JSON Support	Extensive JSON/JSONB support for document storage	Full JSON support with rich querying options
Geospatial Support	PostGIS extension for advanced GIS	Oracle Spatial for comprehensive GIS features
Materialized Views	Supported	Supported with advanced options
Partitioning	Declarative partitioning, more recent feature	Mature, highly flexible
Full-Text	Built-in support, with advanced indexing options	Limited, requires Oracle Text
License	Open Source	Proprietary
Performance	Versatile, balanced for complex workloads	High performance for large-scale applications

Best Use Case	Complex queries, medium-large scale, open-source apps. With its extensive support for complex queries, flexible interfaces, and predefined functions, PostgreSQL excels in data analysis and warehousing. Its strong SQL engine, ACID compliance, and advanced analytics make it ideal for database automation tools. PostgreSQL's ability to process large datasets efficiently makes it a popular choice for sectors like finance and telecommunications where reliability and scalability are essential.	Enterprise-level, critical, high-availability Oracle RDBMS is well-suited for large-scale applications, supporting online transaction processing (OLTP), data warehousing (DW), and hybrid workloads. Its extensive capabilities make it ideal for managing vast datasets in resource-intensive environments.
Cloud On Premises (CoP)	In Production	In Production
Public Cloud	In Production	In Production
Managed Services Constraints	The DIGIT managed services, do not allow the installation of specific / custom Database Plugin, to guarantee standardization, ease of operation and upgradability of the solutions	
Benefits of Public Cloud	The Public Cloud managed services of these databases are improving the scalability and high availability through easy to setup read replica / failover that can be promoted as primary in case of incident.	
Resources	PostgreSQL: Technical User Guides - DIGIT Services - Technical User Guides - EC Extranet Wiki (europa.eu)	Oracle Database Technical User Guides - DIGIT Services - Technical User Guides - EC Extranet Wiki (europa.eu)

⚠ The DIGIT Managed Services do **not allow** the installation of specific/custom plugins.

MySQL provides high performance and simplicity, Oracle offers enterprise-level scalability and advanced features, while PostgreSQL excels in extensibility and complex queries.

REVAMP: Middleware

Page Topics	Related Links
Comparison of Managed Middleware Service Offerings	Service Comparison Database Storage

Comparison of Managed Middleware Service Offerings

The following table presents a comparison of the three managed middleware service offerings, highlighting key differences and similarities.

It outlines essential features, capabilities, and service availability to assist in selecting the most suitable option based on specific requirements.

Feature	DIGIT Managed Services for WebLogic 14	DIGIT Managed Services for Tomcat	DIGIT Managed Services for CaaS
Deployment	Managed through the Cloud Deployment Model Managed by DIGIT. GitOps approach.	Managed through the Cloud Deployment Model Managed by DIGIT. GitOps approach.	Managed through the Cloud Deployment Model Managed by DIGIT. GitOps approach.
Scalability	Horizontal Scaling triggers when CPU usage exceeds 65% for 30 seconds LB managed in Cluster mode by Round-Robin Cookie Stickiness.	Scalable, with built-in support for auto-scaling and dynamic resource allocation. HorizontalPodAutoscaler (HPA), which supports CPU and memory usage.	Scalable, with built-in support for auto-scaling and dynamic resource allocation. HorizontalPodAutoscaler (HPA), which supports CPU and memory usage.
Resource Usage	Resource-intensive due to its full-fledged Java EE capabilities.	Lightweights allow a faster start, consumes fewer resources compared to WebLogic. Efficient resource utilization through containerization, allowing better density and resource sharing.	Efficient resource utilization through containerization, allowing better density and resource sharing.
Complexity	More complex to configure and manage, especially for large deployments.	Simpler setup and configuration, suitable for quick development and deployment.	Moderate complexity in setup and management, with a learning curve for containerization concepts.

Flexibility	Provides comprehensive Java EE features, suitable for enterprise applications.	Limited to servlet and JSP support but can be extended with additional frameworks/libraries.	Highly flexible and extensible, with support for various programming languages, runtimes versions, frameworks, and tools.
High Availability	Offers built-in features for high availability and fault tolerance.	Provides native support for high availability through features like pod replication and health checks.	Provides native support for high availability through features like pod replication and health checks.
Compatibility	Good compatibility with Java EE applications, including those from WebLogic 12.	Compatible with Java servlets and JSPs but may require adjustments for Java EE features. (Usage of TomEE)	Compatible with a wide range of application frameworks and languages, including Java EE applications through containerization.
Self OPS	Low (DIGIT manage most of the operation)	Low (DIGIT manage most of the operation)	Medium (Team manage Docker Image and Configuration files)
Roles & Responsibilities	DIGIT Manage the Kubernetes cluster and the Middleware (lifecycle, patching,) DIGIT 24/7 More details: WebLogic 14: DIGIT & Customer Roles & Responsibilities	DIGIT Manage the Kubernetes cluster and the Middleware (lifecycle, patching,) DIGIT 24/7 More details: Tomcat: Roles & Responsibilities	DIGIT Manage the Kubernetes cluster. The client is responsible for the patching and management of their Docker Image and Middleware (lifecycle, patching,) DIGIT 24/7 only on the Kubernetes cluster, not the Middleware. More details: CaaS: DIGIT & Customer Roles & Responsibilities
Cloud on Premises (CoP)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Public Cloud	Yes	Yes	Yes
SHS labelled	In progress	In progress	In progress
Recommendation	Suitable for clients with many J2EE dependencies. Provides auto-scaling capabilities without deep refactoring.	Ideal for clients with simple Java applications (modular monolith). Reduces operational overhead; well-suited for Spring and Spring Boot applications.	Recommended for complex architectures (microservices/modular monolith) needing control over the application image. Off the Shelf software. Offers increased elasticity. Suitable if the application runtime is unavailable in DIGIT Services.
Resources	WebLogic 14	Tomcat User Guide	Container-as-a-Service User Guide

REVAMP: Storage

Page Topics	Related Links
• Available Options Comparison	Service Comparison Database Middleware

Available Options Comparison

The following table compares the available storage options.

	Local Storage on VMs	Local Storage on k8s	Shared storage inside k8s	Cloud Native Shared Storage (Cloudian S3)
Storage Type	Block Storage	Local PVC (Block Storage)	Shared PVC	Object Storage
Scope	Cloud on Premise	Cloud on Premise	Cloud on Premise	Cloud on Premise & Legacy
Public Cloud Migration	Manual	Manual	Manual	Transparent (see roadmap)
Consumption	OS level	Pod level	K8s/namespace level	Application Level (HTTP/S)
Scalability	TB per VM	TB per PVC	TB per PVC	Unlimited
Metadata	Very little	Very little	Very little	Unlimited
Cost	High	High	Medium	Low
Security				Encryption at rest, encryption in-flight Role Based Access Control

Roles & Responsibilities				**No Backup Available** **DIGIT** • Service administration, maintenance, patching, upgrades, monitoring • Enabling the provisioning of Business Groups and S3 accounts • 24x7 support • Notifying customers (owners of the IS) when S3 account quotas reach >80% of capacity **Customers** • Requesting Business Groups, S3 accounts and S3 quotas • Creation and management of S3 users, IAM users, access/secret keys, RBAC, policies, buckets, objects, versioning • Management of the data (objects) • Reporting incidents

REVAMP: Roles & Responsibilities within DIGIT B4 Hosting Services

Section Topics

Related Links

Responsibility Framework

Annex: Runtime & Responsibilities Matrix

As DIGIT’s hosting services evolve toward cloud-based models, some customers have expressed uncertainty about their responsibilities under **IaaS**, **CaaS**, and **PaaS** offerings. Misunderstandings have arisen from the increased visibility of infrastructure components and a lack of clarity around the distinction between container services and hosting services.

To address this, DIGIT B4 is establishing a unified and transparent framework for roles and responsibilities across all service models.

This document outlines a consistent, cloud-agnostic approach to clarify the division of responsibilities between DIGIT and its customers - ensuring alignment, accountability, and service efficiency moving forward.

REVAMP: Responsibility Framework

Section Contents

Related Links

Roles & Responsibilities (IaaS, CaaS, PaaS)

''As-a-Service'' Roles & Responsibilities

''As-a-Service'' Framework

This section introduces the shared responsibility framework across DIGIT's **IaaS**, **CaaS**, and **PaaS** service models. It explains how responsibilities shift depending on the service layer chosen.

The lower the layer (e.g. IaaS), the more operational responsibility lies with the customer. As you move toward PaaS, DIGIT assumes more responsibility, enabling customers to focus on delivering business value.

DIGIT recommends prioritising PaaS where possible, as it offers the best balance of flexibility and managed support.

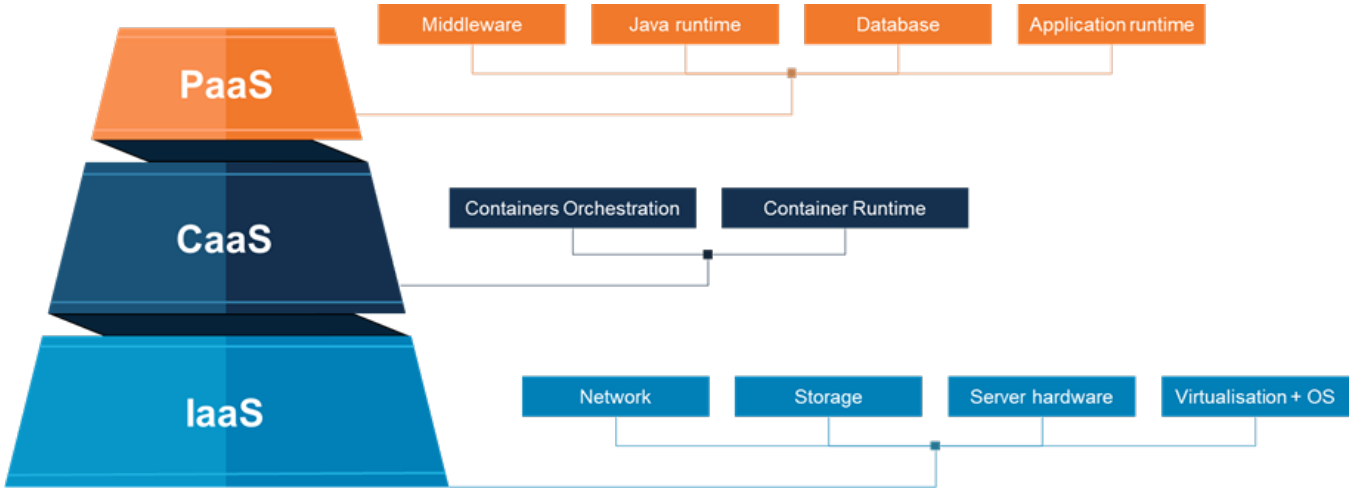
REVAMP: Roles & Responisbilities (IaaS, CaaS, PaaS)

Page Topics	Related Links
- DIGIT B4 Offered Hosting Services - Recommended Approach: Favouring PaaS	''As-a-Service'' Roles & Responsibilities ''As-a-Service'' Framework

DIGIT B4 Offered Hosting Services

DIGIT B4 offers hosting services under three models: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Container as a Service (CaaS), and Platform as a Service (PaaS).

Each model represents a different level of abstraction in the technology stack, and with each level, the division of responsibilities between DIGIT and the customer changes.



In general:

- **IaaS** offers the greatest flexibility but places more operational responsibility on the customer.
- **CaaS** introduces container orchestration and shared infrastructure responsibilities.
- **PaaS** provides the most managed experience, allowing customers to focus on deploying and maintaining their applications, while DIGIT handles the underlying middleware, databases, and infrastructure.

The deeper the model (e.g. IaaS), the more control and responsibility the customer has. As you move upward toward PaaS, DIGIT assumes more responsibility, reducing the customer's operational burden.

> ⚠️ It's important to note that even when DIGIT uses a third-party cloud provider, the responsibility model does not change from the customer's perspective. Customers continue to interact exclusively with DIGIT, and DIGIT remains accountable for the managed aspects of the service.

Recommended Approach: Favouring PaaS

DIGIT strongly recommends adopting **Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)** as the default hosting model. PaaS enables customers to:

- Focus on business value and application development.

- Avoid operational tasks that may hinder the achievement of their strategic objectives.
- Benefit from a well-balanced model that offers both support and flexibility (particularly as it evolves towards a cloud-centric model).

IaaS and CaaS should only be considered when PaaS does not meet specific technical requirements. These models typically require more effort and resources to manage and are less efficient in most scenarios.

REVAMP: ''As-a-Service'' Roles & Responsibilities

Page Topics

Related Links

Roles & Responsibilities (IaaS, CaaS, PaaS)

''As-a-Service'' Framework

This section outlines the **shared responsibility** model between DIGIT and its customers across **IaaS**, **CaaS**, and **PaaS** services. It explains which roles and tasks are managed by DIGIT and which remain under customer control, depending on the service level.

Key principles include:

- DIGIT is responsible for maintaining infrastructure, ensuring service availability, and applying security and patches within its scope.
- Customers are responsible for managing their applications, data, and configurations that run on top of the service.
- Responsibilities are clearly divided, but collaboration is essential - particularly in areas like security, performance, and disaster recovery.

The section also includes a detailed comparison of roles across service types to clarify expectations and support efficient service delivery.

Shared Responsibilities

DIGIT follows a clear **shared responsibility model** to define the split of tasks between DIGIT (as the service provider) and the customer, depending on the selected service type: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Container as a Service (CaaS), or Platform as a Service (PaaS).

DIGIT Responsibilities

DIGIT is accountable for managing the core infrastructure, ensuring service availability, and maintaining security and compliance. Specific responsibilities by service model include:

- **IaaS**: Managing servers, storage, networking, and infrastructure security.
- **CaaS**: Operating the container platform (e.g. Kubernetes), securing container environments, and orchestrating workloads.
- **PaaS**: Managing middleware and database components, including patching, monitoring, and security.

Across all models, DIGIT provides technical support and ensures that the underlying service platform is maintained and reliable.

Customer Responsibilities

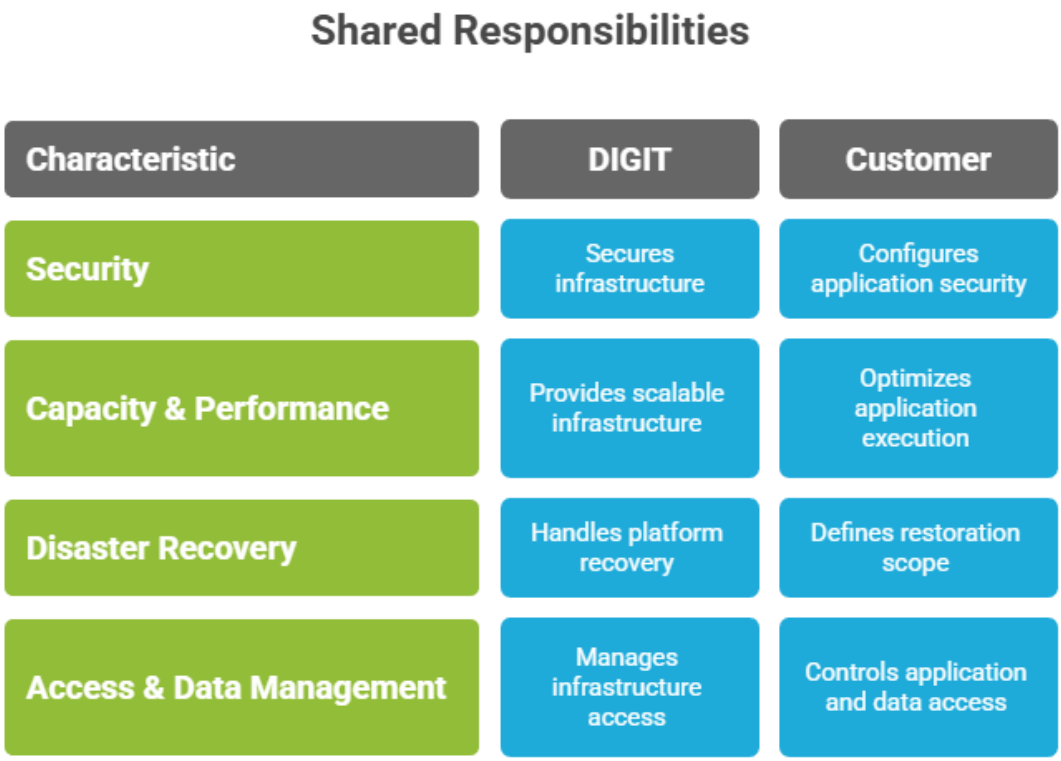
Customers are responsible for the components they control within each service model, such as applications, configurations, and data. This includes:

- **IaaS**: Managing operating systems, applications, patches, and data security.
- **CaaS**: Packaging and deploying containerized applications, managing image content, and application performance.
- **PaaS**: Deploying and maintaining application code and data within the provided platform.

Customers must also adhere to service terms, provide necessary input, and cooperate with DIGIT on issue resolution and operational support.

The Shared Responsibility Model in Practice

In many areas, responsibility is shared. Collaboration is essential.



Why This Matters

Understanding this division of roles is key to:

- Avoiding service gaps or misaligned expectations,
- Supporting successful deployments and operations,
- Ensuring compliance, security, and service continuity across DIGIT-managed hosting models.

REVAMP: ''as-a-Service'' framework

The following table describes the current roles and responsibilities per ''as-a-Service''.

Related Links

Roles & Responsibilities (IaaS, CaaS, PaaS)

''As-a-Service'' Roles & Responsibilities

Responsibilities		IaaS	CaaS	PaaS
R&R	DIGIT	DIGIT manages the physical infrastructure, such as servers, storage, and networking hardware, as well as virtualisation or containerisation software and operating systems.	DIGIT manages the IaaS layer and the container orchestration platform.	DIGIT manages the IaaS and/or CaaS layer and deployment, configuration, and maintenance of middleware components such as application servers and databases.
	DG	Customers are responsible for requesting the required building blocks such as filesystems, network load balancers and responsible for managing the middleware, the application, and its code, and data on top of the provided infrastructure.	Customers package their applications and dependencies into containers, which can run consistently across different environments. Customers are responsible for managing the content of the containers, the application, its code, and data used by the application.	It allows developers to focus on building and integrating applications without worrying about middleware configuration, scaling, or maintenance. Customers are responsible for managing the application, its code, and data used by the application.
Vulnerability	DIGIT	DIGIT secures the underlying infrastructure, including physical servers, networking equipment, virtualization hypervisors, and operating systems. DIGIT monitors for vulnerabilities in these components and apply patches and updates as necessary.	DIGIT secures the underlying container runtime environments and additionally offers tools for scanning container images for known vulnerabilities. Additional runtime security features such as access control and network segregation are included to mitigate potential exploits.	DIGIT is responsible for managing and securing middleware components such as application servers and databases and its underlying infrastructure[1]. DIGIT monitors these components for vulnerabilities and apply patches and updates as other security policies necessary to mitigate security risks.
	DG	Customers are responsible for vulnerability management on all the above components installed on top, or consumed by, of the operating system, as well as the interconnectivity to other components or services.	Customers are responsible for vulnerability management of the provided images and on all the above components installed on top, or consumed by, the containerised solution and for the interconnectivity to other components or services.	Customers are responsible for vulnerability management on all the above components installed on top, or consumed by, of the middleware component such as the application(s) or data and for the interconnectivity to other components or services.
Performance	DIGIT	DIGIT ensures the performance of the underlining layers and its availability.		
	DG	Customers are responsible for requesting adaptation (upsize vertical / horizontal) of the infrastructure and service(s), or enhancement of their application code, queries, etc.		

Patching	DIGIT	DIGIT is responsible for applying up-to-day security patches of the infrastructure layer and to communicate the interventions in due time.	DIGIT is responsible for applying up-to-day security patches of the container orchestration and infrastructure layers and to communicate the interventions in duly time.	DIGIT is responsible for applying up-to-day security patches of the middleware, container, database and infrastructure layers and to communicate the interventions in duly time. When DIGIT is procuring the service from a 3rd party vendor (ex: cloud provider), a shared-responsibility model applies.
	DG	Customer is responsible for any patching of the layers outside of the service responsibility.		
Golden Images	DIGIT	#N/A	DIGIT is responsible for running any images prepared and deployed by customers. A scanning of images is applied, and a deployment rejection may be applied if not consistent with security, service policies and standards.	DIGIT is responsible for creating and keep up to date the base images to be used by its services. Update of the deployed images is handled by the patching of the service
	DG		Customers are responsible for creating, maintaining, and adapting any images required to run their application(s).	Customers are responsible for following the guidelines of the base images and pipelines required to run their application(s).
Lifecycle management	DIGIT	DIGIT is responsible for maintaining up-to-date the required layers under Vendor or Community (Long Term) Support.		
	DG	Customers are required to keep their applications up-to-date and compatible with the provided infrastructure service(s).		
Supporting teams	DIGIT	DIGIT's support concerns the infrastructure usage and interactions with other DIGIT building blocks subscribed to run the customer's application.	DIGIT support concerns the underlying infrastructure and container orchestration layers, interactions with other DIGIT building blocks and related tools required to run the customer's application.	DIGIT support concerns the middleware, database and underlying infrastructure layers, interactions with other DIGIT building blocks and related tools required to run the customer's application.
	DG	Customer responsibility concerns the support for any components installed on top of the service(s) subscribed, as well as the interconnectivity to other components or services.		
Monitoring	DIGIT	DIGIT applies monitoring to the infrastructure layer provided in the scope of the service and acts in case of failure.	DIGIT applies monitoring to the container orchestration and infrastructure layers provided in the scope of the service and acts in case of failure.	DIGIT applies monitoring to the middleware and underpinning infrastructure layers provided in the scope of the service and acts in case of failure.
	DG	Customer has access to detailed monitoring and is required to monitor application/business consumption peaks leading to failure and acts to adapt the application code and scalability.		
Data Migration and Moving data	DIGIT	DIGIT provides the means to migrate or move data.		Depending on use case, DIGIT may assist or migrate data.
	DG	Customers are required to move/migrate data.		Customers are required to report and validate any data to be moved/migrated.
Backup and restore	DIGIT	DIGIT is responsible for producing backups on the frequency of the service class subscribed chosen by the customer or by DIGIT service. DIGIT is responsible for making available any data critical for the service and to make available any backups of customer data.		
	DG	Customers are responsible for restoring data from backups provided and verifying the data restored.		
Inventory	DIGIT	DIGIT registers all the provisioned items being accessible and usable (in)directly by the customer. All items are associated to the necessary entities to allow, amongst other, communication, analysis, incident, lifecycle, compliancy, and billing processes.		

	DG	Customer is responsible for maintaining an inventory of the assets used outside of the service scope.
Administration	DIGIT	DIGIT retains access to the underpinning layers and machines but segregated by each of the several service teams only for the usage of the service scope. Each access is done upon a request from either a customer request or an operational need and privilege accesses are (pre)approved, controlled, and registered.
	DG	Customer is responsible for managing the (privilege) access, within the limits defined by the service, to the infrastructure or service provided and updating it as required to their business needs.

Annex: Runtime & Responsibilities Matrix

The underpinning infrastructure layers are the responsibility of DIGIT.

- **Inventory:** Through the deployment pipelines, DIGIT may access and maintain additional inventory data beyond what the customer directly manages.
- **Encryption Enforcement:** Encryption requirements may be enforced, particularly when applications connect to DIGIT or corporate services.
- **Default Encryption:** By default, all traffic data is encrypted.
- **Service-Level Variations:** Responsibilities may vary depending on the specific service offering and service level agreed with the customer.

Related Links

Responsibility Framework

Responsibility Area	IaaS	CaaS	PaaS
Vulnerability Management	Customer	Customer (with DIGIT tooling)	DIGIT
Patching Process & Management	Customer	Customer (with DIGIT tooling)	DIGIT
Lifecycle Management	Customer	Customer (with DIGIT tooling)	DIGIT
Compatibility with Infra Layers	Customer	Customer	DIGIT
Performance	Customer	Customer	DIGIT
License Management	Customer	Customer	DIGIT (except BYOL)
Monitoring	Customer (DIGIT provides service)	Customer (DIGIT provides service)	DIGIT
Operations & Support	Customer	Customer	DIGIT
24/7 Support	Customer	Customer	DIGIT
Advanced Product Knowledge	Customer	Customer	DIGIT
Backup & Restore	Customer	Customer	DIGIT
Inventory	Customer	Customer (DIGIT tooling)	DIGIT
Risk & Security Plan	Customer	Customer	DIGIT
Security Hardening	Customer	Customer	DIGIT
Encryption & Traffic Encryption	Customer	Customer	DIGIT
Privilege Access Management	Customer	Customer (with DIGIT service)	DIGIT

REVAMP: Support & Useful Links

Title	Location / Source
REVAMP Programme Service Catalogue	Service Catalogue
REVAMP group email address	REVAMP FMB
R&R for DIGIT DC Legacy Managed Services	DIGIT Service Catalogue
WL14 – Roles and Responsibilities	WebLogic 14 User Guide
Oracle Cloud – Roles and Responsibilities	Oracle Cloud User Guide
CaaS Presentation	Internal Presentation Material
Google Cloud Comparison Services	Internal Reference
DIGIT Infrastructure Services Price List	Internal Pricing Document
Digital Innovation Framework	Internal Policy Document

Related Links
Responsibility Framework
Annex: Runtime & Responsibilities Matrix

Build & Deploy Applications

Refer to the following User Guides.

Database Services

Refer to the following Database User Guides.

Business Intelligence & Analytics

Refer to the following Business Intelligence User Guides

Migration Guides

Oracle WebLogic Server 12 EoL - Migration Pathways

When and how to migrate from Oracle DB to PostgreSQL

REVAMP: Glossary

Page Topics

Related Links
Support & Useful Links

☁ Cloud Models & Services

Term	Definition
IaaS	Infrastructure as a Service – cloud-based access to virtual infrastructure (e.g., AWS EC2, Azure VMs).
PaaS	Platform as a Service – provides runtime environments, development tools, etc. (e.g., Azure App Service, Google App Engine).
SaaS	Software as a Service – end-user applications hosted in the cloud (e.g., Microsoft 365, Salesforce).
CaaS	Containers as a Service – container orchestration platforms as a managed service (e.g., AKS, EKS, GKE).
FaaS	Function as a Service – serverless compute model where code runs in response to events (e.g., AWS Lambda).
PKS	VMWare Kubernetes Platform - solution for hosting the container on Cloud On Premises (self managed)
CoP	Cloud on Premises – a private cloud or cloud-like infrastructure hosted in a data center.
AWS	Amazon Web Services (Public Cloud provider)

DevOps, Automation & Deployment

Term	Definition
CI/CD	Continuous Integration / Continuous Deployment – automating software build, test, and deployment.
Pipeline	Automated workflow for deploying code or infrastructure.
GitLab	A DevOps platform that provides a single application for source code management, CI/CD, issue tracking, and GitOps. Often used to automate cloud deployments and manage IaC repositories.
GitOps	DevOps model that applies version control and CI/CD to infrastructure changes using Git.
Infrastructure as Code (IaC)	Managing infrastructure using code rather than manual configuration.

Flow-as-Code	IaC tool that automates opening/closing of network flows between services.
RPMaC	IaC tool for automating Reverse Proxy Mappings creation, update, and deletion.
Monitoring as Code	CLI tool that automates Dynatrace monitoring configuration across environments.
Webhook	Mechanism for one app to send data to another app over HTTP using JSON, XML, etc.

Security & Access Management

Term	Definition
IAM	Identity and Access Management – governs who can access what within cloud systems.
EU Login	EU Login is the European Commission's user authentication service. It enables authorised users to access a wide range of Commission web services, using a single email address and password.
PrivX	Passwordless Privileged Access Management (PAM) – enables just-in-time, role-based access.
HashiCorp Vault	Identity-based tool for managing secrets and sensitive data.
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol – used for accessing and maintaining directory information.

Monitoring, Observability & Governance

Term	Definition
Dynatrace	Monitoring tool covering infrastructure, hosts, services, and networks.
FinOps	Cloud financial operations – processes for optimizing cloud cost and usage.
Splunk	A data platform used for collecting, indexing, and analyzing machine data. Commonly used for log aggregation, monitoring, and security analytics across cloud and on-prem environments.

Tools, Platforms & Infrastructure

Term	Definition

AWS	Amazon Web Services – leading public cloud provider.
S3	AWS Simple Storage Service – scalable object storage.
Nexus	Sonatype Nexus – software repository manager.
K8S	Kubernetes – open-source platform for container orchestration.

Organizational Terms & Concepts

Term	Definition
Availability Zone	An Availability Zone corresponds to one datacentre for HA (High Availability) purposes. • Single instance • Multi-AZ (Availability Zones)
Multi-Availability Zones (AZ)	• Enables data redundancy by replicating Instances to physically remote datacentres. • High availability of data through multiple availability zones (unique physical datacentres)
Hosting Environment	Formerly known as a Business Group – organizes, configures, and allocates cloud resources. Also used for chargeback and maintenance.
IS	Information System
ISHS	Information System Hosting Services
JASSPR	JASSPR is a self service portal to manage your hosted Information Systems over their complete life cycle.
ServiceNow	ServiceNow is a cloud-based platform that simplifies enterprise operations by automating workflows and managing services across departments.
Portability	Capability to migrate apps easily, e.g., TomEE simplifies moving from WebLogic.
Gen 1	first-generation services—DIGIT services running on virtual-machine platforms such as WebLogic 12, Tomcat, or LAMP/T stacks
Gen 2	second-generation services—DIGIT services delivered with container-based architectures and managed using GitOps practices.

REVAMP: Migration Guides

REVAMP: Oracle WebLogic Server 12 EoL - Migration Pathways

Page Topics

Related Links

Oracle Weblogic Server 12 EoL - Migration Pathways

Introduction

Together with Oracle WebLogic Server 12 reaching end of support at the end of 2026, the REVAMP Team is preparing guidance to support DGs in this transition.

Migration

Migrating away from WebLogic 12 may not be a straightforward task for every Information System (IS). While some migrations could be limited to upgrading the JDK and WebLogic versions, others present an opportunity to modernize more broadly – shifting away from a license-based WebLogic application server toward license-free, open-source alternatives.

Depending on the IS, this might mean replatforming with limited re-architecting to Tomcat or TomEE, or in some cases, a complete re-architecture to adopt cloud-native designs.

With nearly 300 ISs currently running on WebLogic 12, clear modernization pathways will accelerate decision-making and execution, especially under the tight timelines.

Guidance

For this reason, the REVAMP Team decided to prepare concise but comprehensive guidance on WebLogic 12 modernization pathways, with a focus on DIGIT-managed services.

Oracle Weblogic Server 12 EoL - Migration Pathways