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COURSE BROCHURE

Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering Training Course

4 – 8 April 2027
Manama

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering Training Course

Ref: 2465_93254 **Date:** 4 – 8 April 2027 **Location:** Manama **Fees:** 4900 GBP

Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering is a 1-week training course for bank technology and operations transformation managers who must retire ageing platforms without disrupting customers, and it produces a legacy exit and integration roadmap. Ageing ledgers, batch interfaces and scarce specialist skills now slow product change, raise running costs and widen operational resilience exposure. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course for leaders sequencing that exit.

Why Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering Matters Now

Three forces push banks to retire old systems in stages: customers expect real-time services that batch cycles cannot support, specialist skills for older platforms are shrinking, and supervisors expect important business services to survive change. A bank that layers new interfaces and retires components in planned order releases funding and lowers incident exposure; one that defers carries duplicated platforms and fragile point-to-point links. The course rests on the strangler fig approach, API facades and event streaming.

Who Gains Most from Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering

- Estate owners deciding which components are retired, retained or wrapped
- Architects responsible for interface contracts and message routing
- Operations managers keeping payments and lending running during cut-over
- Data owners accountable for migration, reconciliation and archiving
- Risk partners assessing resilience, vendor exit and control continuity

A cross-functional group from one bank gains most when it attends together and returns with a shared exit sequence.

Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering Capabilities

Participants turn a tangled estate of ledgers and batch jobs into staged wrap, migrate and switch-off decisions.

- Assess each legacy component by business criticality, coupling and support risk — retirement order decision
- Design an integration layer of API facades and event streams over the existing core — architecture board
- Specify data migration, reconciliation and archive rules for each retired system — data owners and auditors
- Weigh vendor exit terms, dual-running cost and licence savings — finance and procurement
- Test cut-over and rollback plans against important business service tolerances — operational resilience lead

- Communicate the exit sequence and its dependencies to executives and business lines — transformation sponsor

Key Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering Terms

- Strangler fig pattern — replacing a legacy system piece by piece until the old system can be switched off.
- API facade — a stable interface placed in front of a legacy system, shielding channels from changes behind it.
- Integration layer — middleware, gateways and event streams connecting old and new platforms.
- Dual running — a period when legacy and replacement systems operate in parallel so outputs can be compared before switch-off.
- Decommissioning gate — a checkpoint confirming data, interfaces, contracts and controls are closed before retirement.
- Change data capture — streaming record changes from a legacy database to new systems in near real time.

Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering Day by Day

Day 1: Legacy Estate and Exit Drivers

- Application Estate Inventory — Which Systems Carry Product, Ledger and Channel Load
- Coupling and Dependency Mapping — Hidden Links That Block Early Retirement
- Run Cost and Skills Exposure Profile — Funding Case for Each Exit
- Retire, Retain, Wrap Classification — First Cut of the Exit Sequence
- Important Business Service Mapping — Tolerances Each Change Must Respect

Day 2: Integration Layer Design

- API Facade and Gateway Patterns — Shielding Channels From Back-End Change
- Event Streaming and Message Brokers — Moving From Batch to Real-Time Flows
- Change Data Capture Pipelines — Keeping Legacy and New Records Aligned
- Interface Contract and Versioning Rules — Stable Consumption During Migration
- Integration Layer Ownership Model — Who Funds and Runs Shared Middleware

Day 3: Migration Waves and Data Handling

- Strangler Fig Wave Planning — Order of Products and Customer Segments
- Record Migration and Reconciliation Rules — Proof Before Each Switch-Off
- Historical Data Archiving Options — Retention, Retrieval and Audit Access
- Dual-Running and Parallel Comparison — Length and Exit Criteria
- Cut-Over and Rollback Runbooks — Weekend Windows and Fallback Triggers

Day 4: Decommissioning Gates and Commercial Exit

- Decommissioning Gate Checklist — Data, Interfaces, Contracts and Controls Closed
- Vendor Exit and Licence Termination Terms — Notice, Escrow and Support Tail
- Control Continuity Mapping — Reports and Checks Rehomed Before Retirement
- Infrastructure Release and Hosting Savings — Realising the Funding Case
- Resilience Scenario Testing — Severe but Plausible Failure During Migration

Day 5: Practising the Legacy Exit and Integration Roadmap

- Exit Sequence Simulation for a Deposits Platform — Applying Classification and Wave Planning
- Integration Layer Blueprint Review — Applying Facade and Streaming Choices
- Gate Readiness Assessment for a Card Processing System — Applying Gate Criteria
- Executive Briefing on Exit Dependencies — Sponsor and Business Line Alignment
- Legacy Exit and Integration Roadmap — Completed Stages, Gates and Owners

Applying Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering After the Course

- Lead a retire, retain or wrap classification of the ten most coupled systems.
- Run a decommissioning gate review on one system scheduled for switch-off.

Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering Questions FAQ

What is bank legacy decommissioning and integration layering, and why does it matter now?

It is the staged retirement of old banking systems behind a new layer of APIs and event streams. It matters now because real-time services and resilience expectations make one large switch-over too risky.

Which roles gain most from bank legacy decommissioning and integration layering?

Estate owners, integration architects, operations managers and data owners gain most. You benefit if you decide which systems retire or design the interfaces that replace them.

How does bank legacy decommissioning and integration layering differ from a core system selection course?

It focuses on exiting and wrapping what already exists rather than choosing a new core platform. Selection courses compare vendors and hosting; this course sequences retirement, layering and vendor exit.

What do you bring back from bank legacy decommissioning and integration layering?

You bring back a staged exit plan for your own estate, listing systems to retire, replacement interfaces, migration waves, gate criteria and owners.

Bank Legacy Decommissioning and Integration Layering: The Way Forward

The legacy exit and integration roadmap sets out which systems retire in which wave, the facades and streams that take over their links, and the gates each must pass. Its first use informs which platform enters the first migration wave. Architecture boards, operations heads and sponsors use it, and the dual-running length is the perspective most worth revisiting after the first switch-off.