



Apex Systems

Nexa Cloud Gateway

Next-Generation API Edge Proxy Architecture

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Status: Under Review (v1.2-RC3)

Project Overview: Nexa Cloud Gateway

Context

- ▶ Apex Systems is upgrading its edge infrastructure to support high-throughput cloud API routing.
- ▶ The Nexa Cloud Gateway acts as the unified entry point for all external client traffic.
- ▶ Existing reverse proxies suffer from latency spikes during peak load events.

Core Mandate

- ▶ Consolidate authentication, routing, and rate-limiting into a single high-performance edge layer.

Key Design Targets

-  **Low Latency:** < 5 ms p99 overhead.
-  **Zero Trust:** Inline token verification.
-  **Scale:** 100k+ requests/sec.
-  **Resilience:** Multi-region fallback.

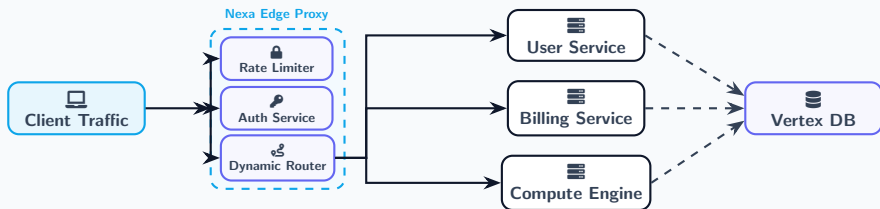
Key Objectives & Scope

- ✓ **Unified Gateway Entry:** Replace the legacy regional proxies with a centralized cluster of Nexa nodes.
- ✓ **Dynamic Routing:** Route requests based on header metadata, query parameters, and geographical proximity to Vertex databases.
- ✓ **Distributed Rate Limiting:** Prevent service degradation using a global token-bucket algorithm synchronized via Nimbus caches.
- ✓ **Observability:** Export real-time metrics, logs, and distributed traces to the centralized monitoring plane.

Scope Exclusions

This review focuses on the API gateway runtime. Long-term log archiving databases and user billing engines are excluded from this review.

Nexa Cloud Gateway: High-Level Architecture



➔ **Unified Inlet:** Traffic is processed at the proxy boundary where auth and rate-limiting filters run concurrently.

➔ **Downstream Security:** Backend services query the multi-region Vertex DB cluster over isolated virtual networks.

Protocol & Storage Trade-off Matrix

Decision Point	Option A	Option B	Core Trade-off	Verdict
API Protocol	gRPC (HTTP/2 multiplex)	REST (JSON over HTTP/1.1)	gRPC has lower latency but requires client SDK distribution.	gRPC (Internal)
Auth Storage	In-memory Cache (Nimbus Local)	Centralized Cache (Vertex Redis)	Local has sub-ms reads but introduces replication delay.	Hybrid Layer
Config Engine	Etcd (Raft consensus)	Relational DB (Vertex PostgreSQL)	Etcd is highly resilient but adds infrastructure footprint.	Etcd Cluster
Rate Limiting	Token Bucket (Local window)	Sliding Window (Distributed Redis)	Token Bucket is faster; sliding window prevents edge spikes.	Token Bucket

i Architectural Verdict: Internal inter-service calls use gRPC; external traffic enters via HTTPS/REST. Rate limiting runs locally with asynchronous background synchronization.

Risk Matrix & Action Plan

Identified Risk	Severity	Mitigation Strategy	Owner
Regional Network Partition Slow database sync across regions.	CRITICAL	Configure Vertex DB for active-passive replication with local read fallbacks.	Infrastructure Team
Auth Token Latency Inline signature verification overhead.	MEDIUM	Cache verified public keys and use cryptographically signed tokens.	Security Team
Config Deployment Failure Invalid routing config propagation.	LOW	Implement dry-run verification in CI/CD pipeline before push to Etcd.	Release Ops

⚠ Key Security Directive: No external request shall bypass the rate-limiting filter. Under extreme partition conditions, the gateway fails closed to protect databases.

Future Work & References

Key Milestones

-  **Q3 2026:** Deployment of multi-region test environment.
-  **Q4 2026:** Chaos testing and failure mode verification.
-  **Q1 2027:** Full migration of external traffic from legacy gateways.

Review Action Items

- ▶ Design and sign off on rate-limit synchronization interval thresholds.

References

-  Meridian, Alex and Lin Zhao (2025). “Scalable API Gateway Architectures for Edge Computing”. In: *Journal of Systems Engineering* 14.2, pp. 112–125.
-  Nimbus, Thomas (2024). *Distributed Edge Systems: Reliability and Security*. Meridian City: Synapse Press.