



Architecture Diagrams

Paginated Search with Purpose-Built Databases



Paginated Search with Purpose-Built Databases: Architecture Diagrams

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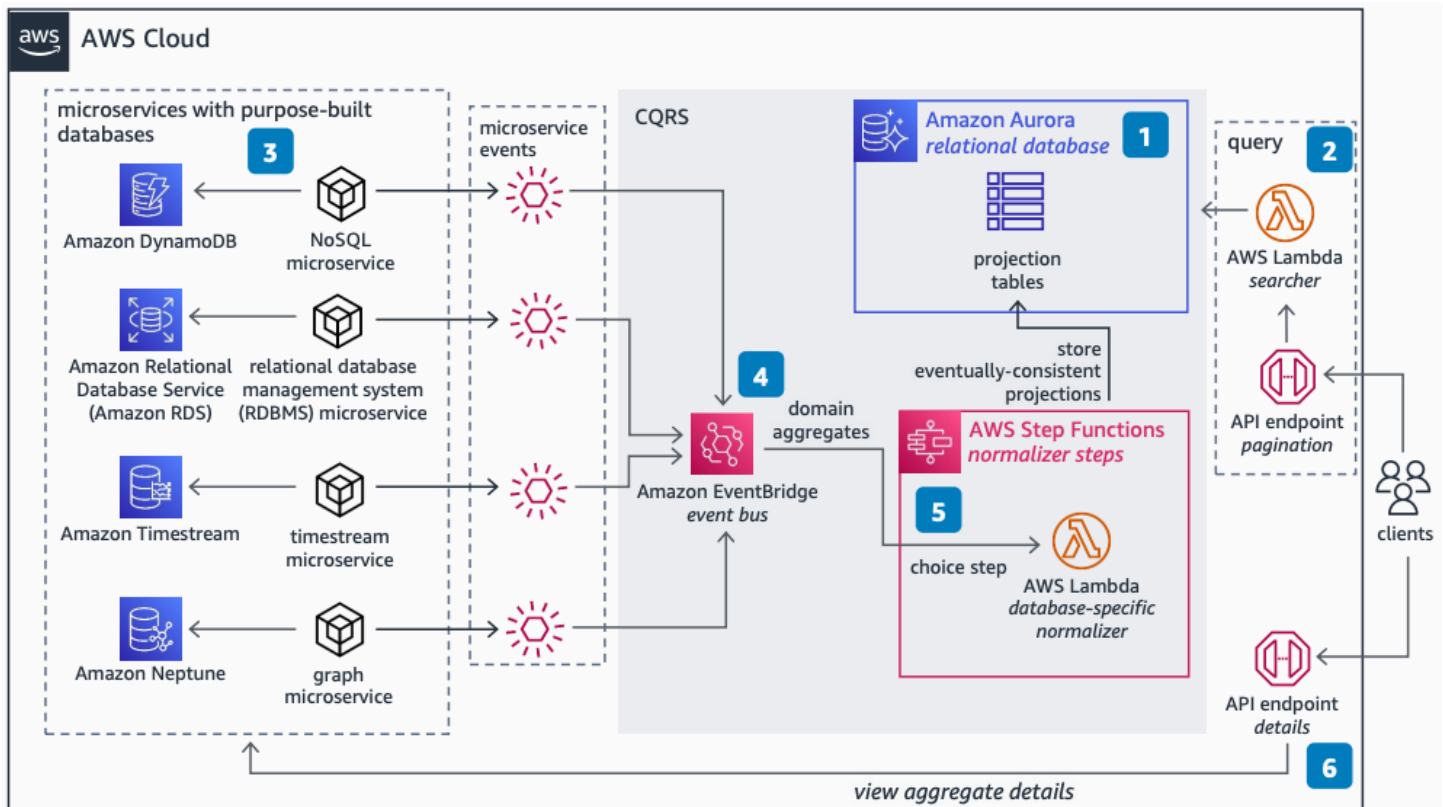
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Paginated Search with Purpose-Built Databases

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This architecture shows how to create a searchable, paginated list on domain aggregates from purpose-built databases with a step transformation and SQL queries. You can apply the command query responsibility segregation (CQRS) pattern to an event-driven microservice architecture. This enables searching, pagination, and sorting by querying eventually consistent data projections in Amazon Aurora.

Paginated Search with Purpose-Built Databases



The following steps describe the architecture:

1. Create a relational database using Amazon Aurora to hold projections of the domain aggregates you need to search, paginate, and sort. Work backwards from the user interfaces to design the tables and columns.

2. Create an [AWS Lambda](#) function to invoke a SQL query against the relational database, then connect it to your pagination API endpoint to handle search requests. The function uses a `Where` clause for searching, `OrderBy` for sorting, and `Limit`, `Offset`, and `Count` for pagination.
3. Decoupled microservices raise events for changes in the domain aggregates they own. Each microservice selects the purpose-built database that suits their use case, while eventually keeping the projection database up to date consistently.
4. Use [Amazon EventBridge](#) to create an event bus to collect the domain events from your microservices.
5. Normalize domain aggregates with database-specific normalizers to match the projection tables in the database and calculate additional analytics. To manage the workflow and direct domain aggregates to the right normalizer, create a choice step within [AWS Step Functions](#). For complex normalizations, the state machine can integrate and wait for long-running containers on [Amazon Elastic Container Service](#).
6. Clients can request details on a returned aggregate, referring to it by a unique key. The relevant microservice manages this through the API endpoint.

Further reading

For additional information, refer to the following resources:

- [AWS Architecture Icons](#)
- [AWS Architecture Center](#)
- [AWS Well-Architected](#)

Diagram history

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