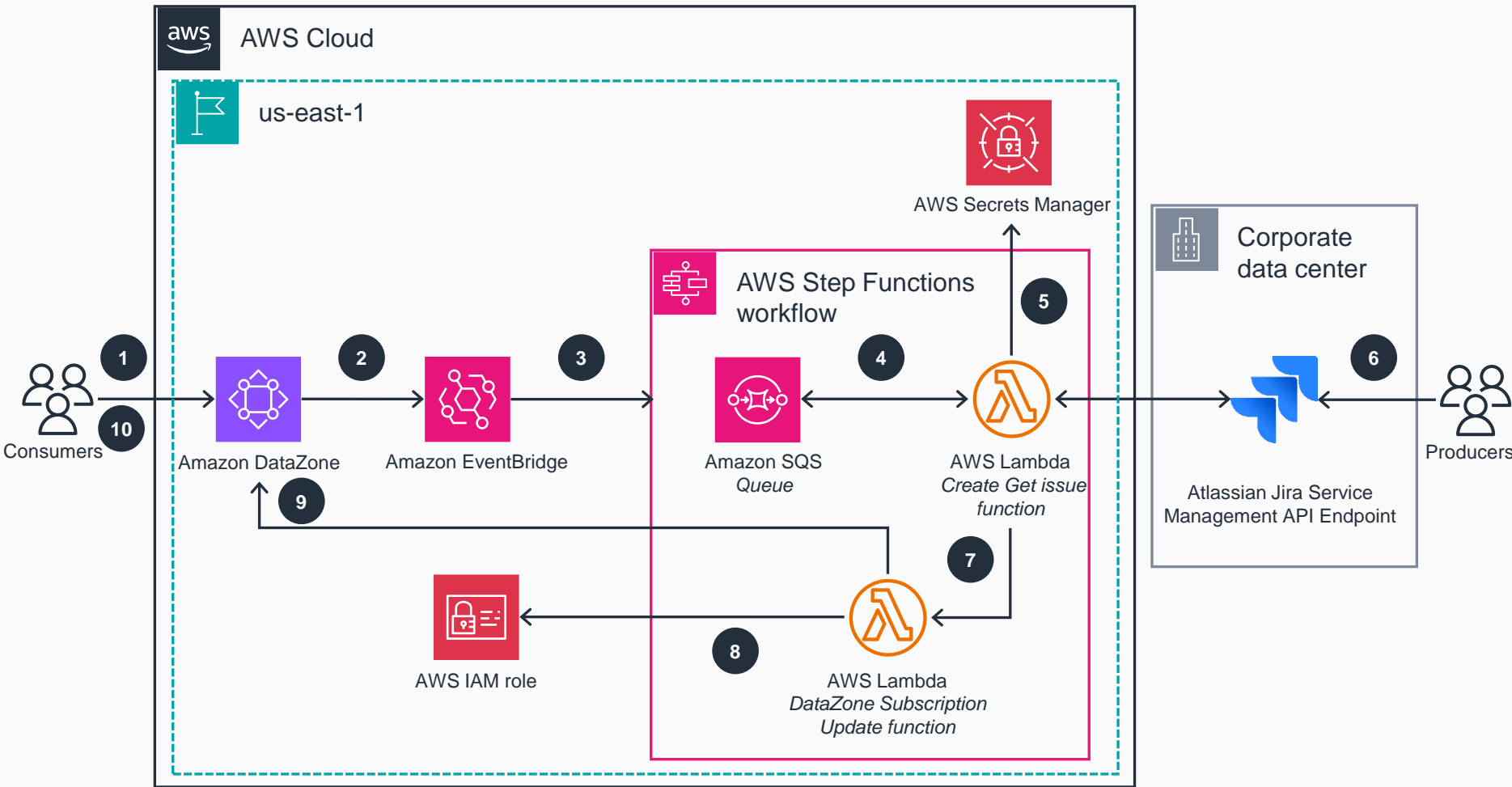


Guidance for Streamlining Data Access with Jira Service Management and Amazon DataZone

This architecture diagram shows a comprehensive data streaming workflow for Jira ticketing systems running on AWS. This workflow encompasses the lifecycle of a data subscription, originating from an Amazon DataZone portal, and the subsequent status changes triggered within Jira, which are then reflected in the Amazon DataZone portal.



- 1 A data consumer searches for a data asset in the **Amazon DataZone** portal and submits a subscription request to access a data asset.
- 2 **Amazon DataZone** produces an event, which is then captured through an event rule in **Amazon EventBridge**. This event triggers the execution of an **AWS Step Functions** target.
- 3 **Step Functions** adds tasks to an **Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)** queue.
- 4 The **AWS Lambda** function *Create Get Issue* polls a task from the **Amazon SQS** queue and subsequently creates content for the Jira issue based on the captured event.
- 5 The **Lambda** function *Create Get Issue* gets Jira credentials from **AWS Secrets Manager** and creates the issue in the Jira project.
- 6 Producers change the status of the issue in the Jira project board to “Accepted” or “Rejected.”
- 7 **Step Functions** triggers the **Lambda** function *Create Get Issue* to retrieve the status of the issue and waits for the status to change. Once the status changes, **Step Functions** triggers the execution of the **Lambda** function *DataZone Subscription Update*.
- 8 The **Lambda** Function *DataZone Subscription Update* assumes an **AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)** role that is a member of an **Amazon DataZone** project of the target data.
- 9 The **Lambda** Function *DataZone Subscription Update* communicates with **Amazon DataZone** to update the status of the subscription request.
- 10 If the status of the issue in Jira was changed to “Accept,” the consumer accesses the data.

