



# Building **Multi-Tenant** ASP.NET Core Applications



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# Open-source Framework on ASP.NET Core

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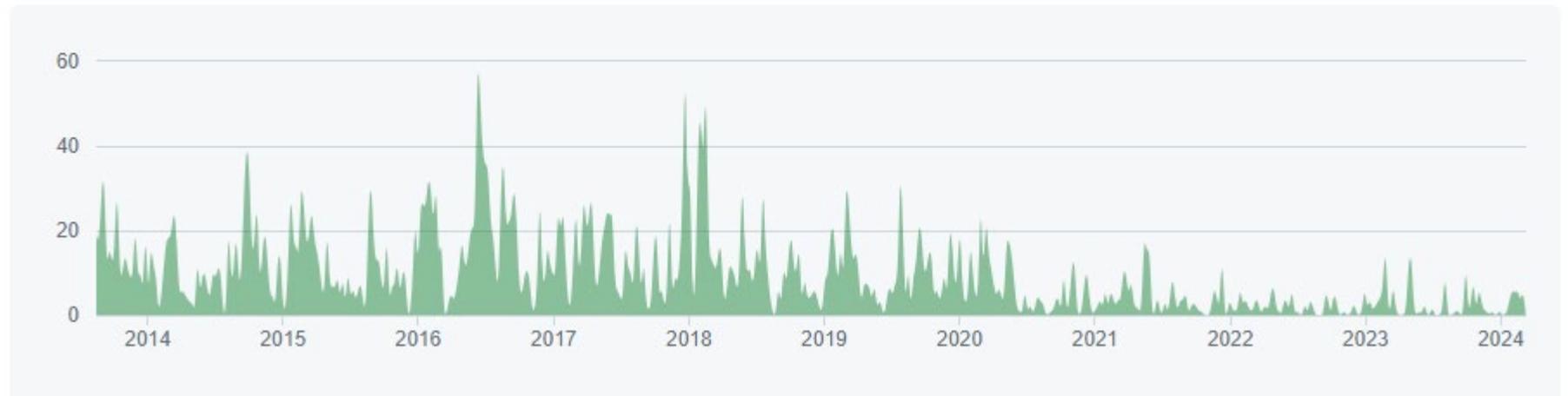
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# Open-source Framework on ASP.NET Core

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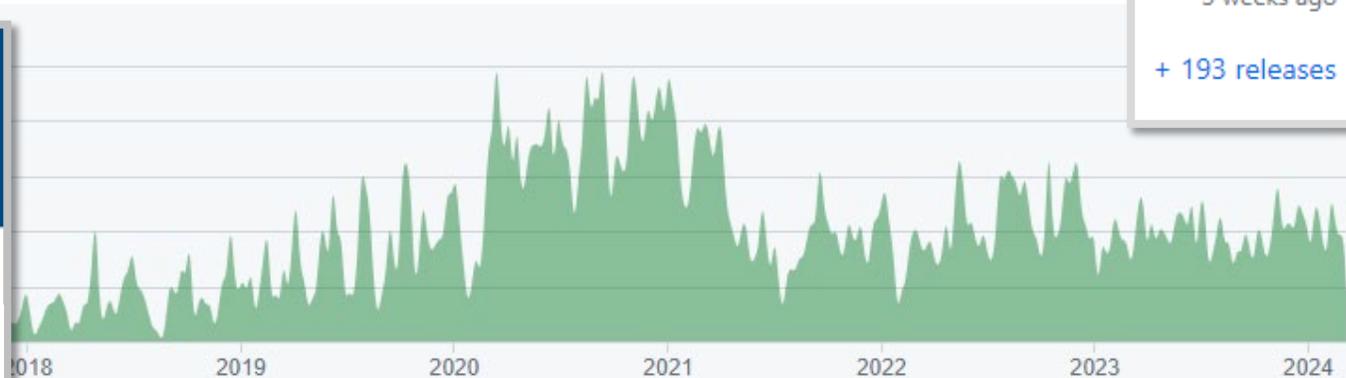
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.NET 7.0 .NET Standard 2.0

# What is ABP Framework?



## Your Application

Focus on your business code

- do what you do best



## ABP Web Framework

An opinionated architecture to build line-of-business web apps

- Multi-tenancy
- Audit logging
- Exception handling
- Background jobs
- Modularity
- Event bus
- Unit of work
- etc...



## ASP.NET Core Web Framework

Generic web framework

- Routing
- Dependency injection
- Session management
- Request / response
- Security
- etc...

# Agenda

- Introduction to SaaS & Multi-Tenancy
- Pros and Cons of Multi-Tenancy
- Database & **Deployment Scenarios**
- **Identifying** and Changing the **Active Tenant**
- **Data Isolation**
- Conditionally Turning **Multi-Tenancy On / Off**
- Handling **Database Migrations**
- Implementation of the **Feature System**

# What is Multi-Tenancy?

- A common approach to build SaaS solutions
- Resources are shared between tenants
- Application data is isolated between tenants

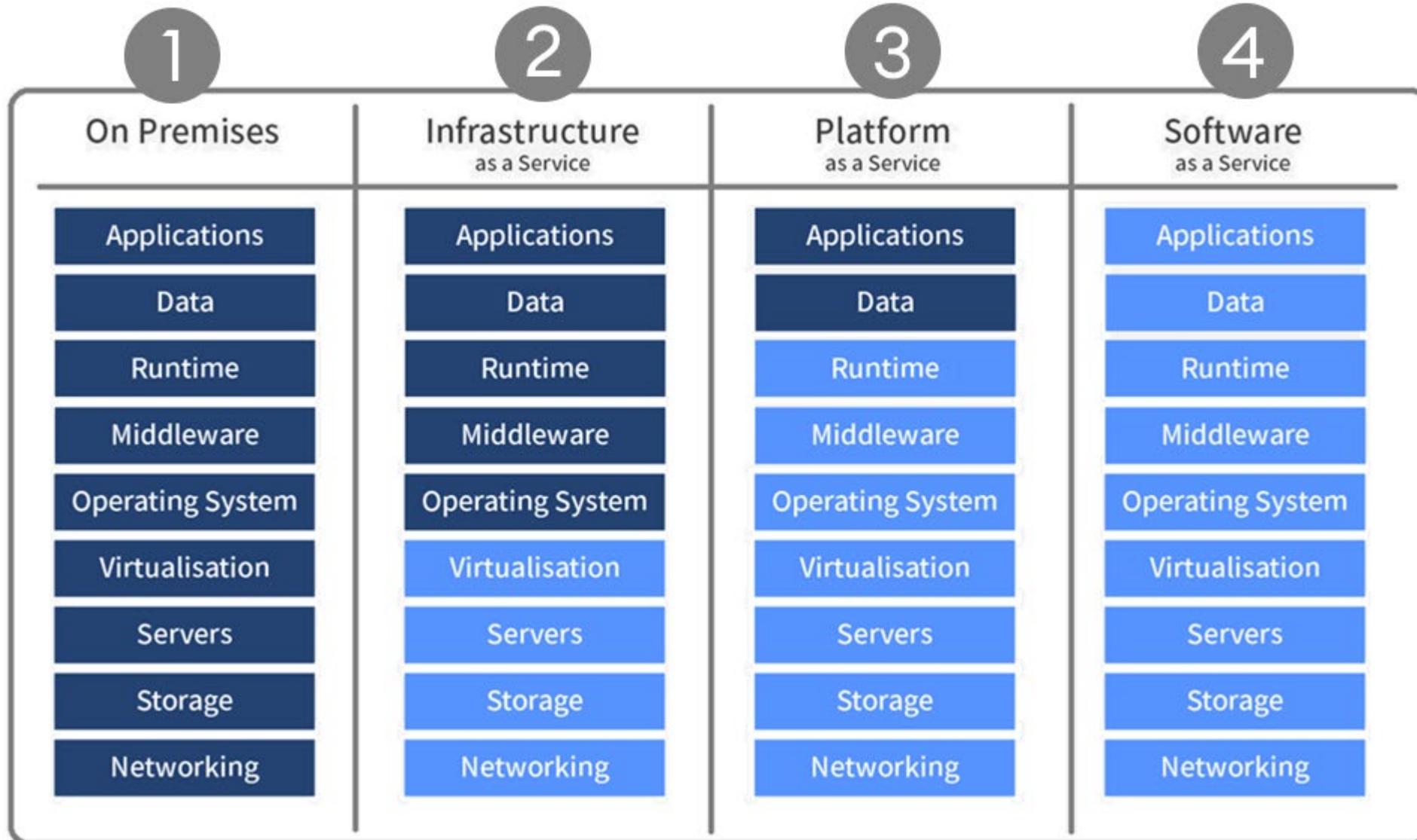
Parties

- **Tenants:** Our clients, using the service
- **Host:** Service provider

An ideal multi-tenant application should be

- ✓ Unaware of multi-tenancy as much as possible!
- ✓ Deployable to on-premise as well

# As-a-Service Business Models



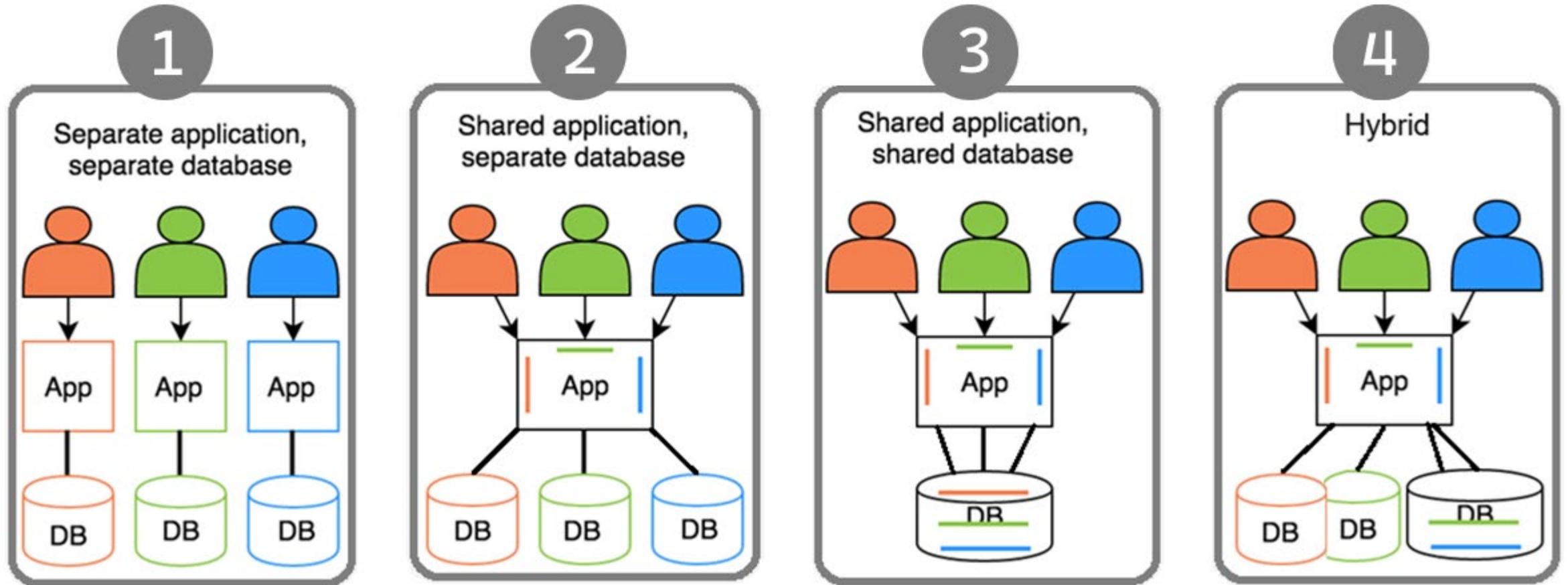
# Advantages of Multi-Tenancy

1. Cost efficiency – max utilization
2. Consistent user experience
3. Ease of maintenance
4. Scalability
5. Rapid deployment for new users

# Challenges of Multi-Tenancy

1. **Data isolation**
2. **Configuration & customization per tenant**
3. **Performance balance: Noisy neighbors!**
4. **Security**
5. **Backup and recovery**

# Deployment & Database Architectures



# Maintaining Application States

Application code & services should be stateless!

Where should we save the state? 🤔

- ✓ **HTTP Request** (cookie, header, query string, payload)
- ✓ **Authentication ticket**
- ✓ **Database**
- ✓ **Distributed cache** (Redis, Memcached, ...)

# Identifying the Active Tenant

# Identifying the Active Tenant

How to determine the current tenant? 🤔

1. `CurrentUserTenantResolveContributor`
2. `QueryStringTenantResolveContributor`
3. `RouteTenantResolveContributor`
4. `HeaderTenantResolveContributor`
5. `CookieTenantResolveContributor`
6. `DomainTenantResolver`

# Identifying the Active Tenant

## 1. Current User (claims)

```
var currentUser = context.ServiceProvider.GetRequiredService<ICurrentUser>();  
if (currentUser.IsAuthenticated)  
{  
    context.Handled = true;  
    context.TenantIdOrName = currentUser.TenantId?.ToString();  
}
```



```
HttpContext.User.Identity.Claims  
    .FirstOrDefault(c => c.Type == "TenantId")
```

# Identifying the Active Tenant

## 2. Query String

```
var tenantId = HttpContext.Request.Query["tenantId"].ToString();  
if (!string.IsNullOrEmpty(tenantId))  
{  
    context.Handled = true;  
    context.TenantIdOrName = tenantId;  
}
```

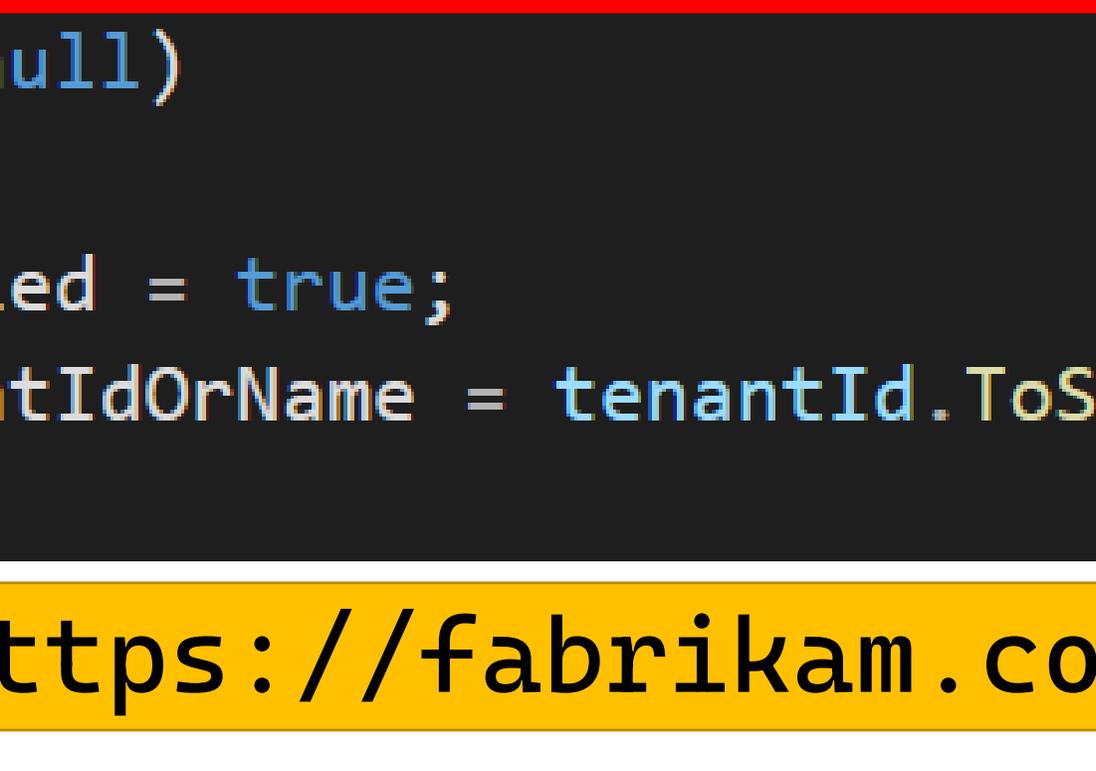


<https://fabrikam.com?tenantId=3>

# Identifying the Active Tenant

## 3. Route

```
var tenantId = HttpContext.RouteValues["tenantId"];  
if (tenantId != null)  
{  
    context.Handled = true;  
    context.TenantIdOrName = tenantId.ToString();  
}
```



<https://fabrikam.com/acme/>

# Identifying the Active Tenant

## 4. Header

```
var requestHeader = HttpContext.Request.Headers["__tenant"];  
if (requestHeader.Any())  
{  
    context.Handled = true;  
    context.TenantIdOrName = requestHeader.First();  
}
```

Request Headers (10.759 kB)

**\_\_tenant: a9bad0c0-a3b4-3b17-b60b-3a0d383d0762**

Accept: application/json, text/plain, \*/\*

# Identifying the Active Tenant

## 5. Cookie

```
var cookieValue = HttpContext.Request.Cookies["__tenant"];  
if (cookieValue != null)  
{  
    context.Handled = true;  
    context.TenantIdOrName = cookieValue;  
}
```

Request Cookies

**\_\_tenant: a9bad0c0-a3b4-3b17-b60b-3a0d383d0762**

.Abplo.SharedCookiesCI: CTDJ8KNVN67VVFENFqV9GBjCb\_Z4JR1  
5N#IMeJLFEWepLle58W075LleVVKOudcHP

# Identifying the Active Tenant

## 6. Domain

```
var host = httpContext.Request.Host.Value;
var tenantName = Parse(host, "{0}.fabrikam.com");
if (tenantName != null)
{
    context.Handled = true;
    context.TenantIdOrName = tenantName;
}
```



<https://acme.fabrikam.com>

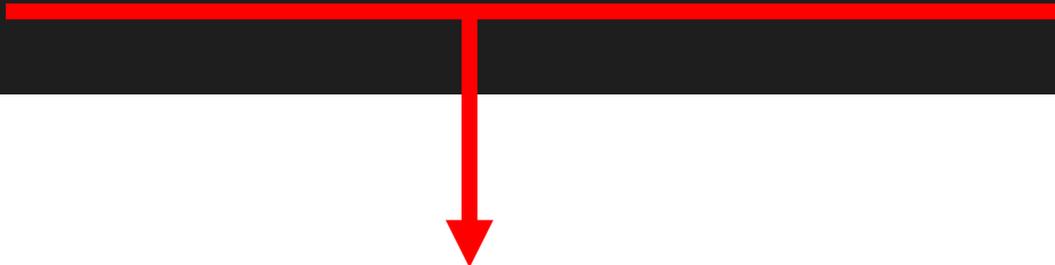
✓ Identifying the Active Tenant

# Data Isolation

# Data Isolation – Traditional way

```
public class EfCoreBookRepository : EfCoreRepository, IBookRepository
{
    private readonly CurrentTenant _currentTenant;

    protected List<Book> GetAllBooks()
    {
        return DbContext.Books.Where(x => x.TenantId == _currentTenant.Id).ToList();
    }
}
```



You normally do this

# Data Isolation

```
public class Book : Entity<Guid>, IMultiTenant
{
    public Guid? TenantId { get; set; }
    public string Name { get; set; }
}
```



# Data Isolation – EF Core

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## Global Query Filters

Article • 03/09/2022 • 16 contributors

Feedback

**\* Soft delete: An Entity Type defines an `IsDeleted` property.**

**\* Multi-tenancy: An Entity Type defines a `TenantId` property.**

`OnModelCreating`). A query predicate is a boolean expression typically passed to the LINQ `Where` query operator. EF Core applies such filters automatically to any LINQ queries involving those Entity Types. EF Core also applies them to Entity Types, referenced indirectly through use of Include or navigation property. Some common applications of this feature are:

- Soft delete - An Entity Type defines an `IsDeleted` property.
- Multi-tenancy - An Entity Type defines a `TenantId` property.

# Data Isolation – EF Core Manual Way

```
public class MyDbContext : DbContext
{
    private readonly CurrentTenant _currentTenant;
    public DbSet<Book> Books { get; set; }
    protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder builder)
    {
        base.OnModelCreating(builder);
        builder.Entity<Book>(b =>
        {
            b.HasQueryFilter(x => x.TenantId == _currentTenant.Id);
        });
    }
}
```

**HasQueryFilter()  
for global filtering**

# Data Isolation – EF Core

```
public class AbpContext<TDbContext> : DbContext, IAbpEfCoreDbConte
{
    protected virtual void ConfigureGlobalFilters<TEntity>(
        modelBuilder, IEntityType mutableEntiti
        where TEntity : class
    {
        if (typeof(IMultiTenant).IsAssignableFrom(typeof(TEntity)))
        {
            Expression<Func<TEntity, bool>>
                multiTenantFilter = e => EF.Property<Guid>(e, "TenantId") == CurrentTenantId;

            modelBuilder.Entity<TEntity>().HasQueryFilter(multiTenantFilter);
        }
    }
}
```

1-) Find all entities implement *IMultiTenant*

3-) Add to global filters

2-) Create LINQ expression

# Data Isolation – EF Core PROS & CONS

- 😊 Easy to implement
- 😊 Supports navigation properties as well
- 😬 Works only with EF Core

# Data Isolation – EF Core PROS & CONS

🙄 IgnoreQueryFilters() disables all filters

```
var allBlogs = dbContext.Blogs
    .Include(x => x.Posts)
    .IgnoreQueryFilters()
    .ToList();
```

# Data Isolation – EF Core PROS & CONS

😡 Can be defined for the root entity of the inheritance hierarchy

```
class Animal { /* Root entity type */ }
```

Define to  
Animal

```
class BigAnimal : Animal { /* Subtype of Animal */ }
```

```
class SmallAnimal : Animal { /* Subtype of Animal*/ }
```

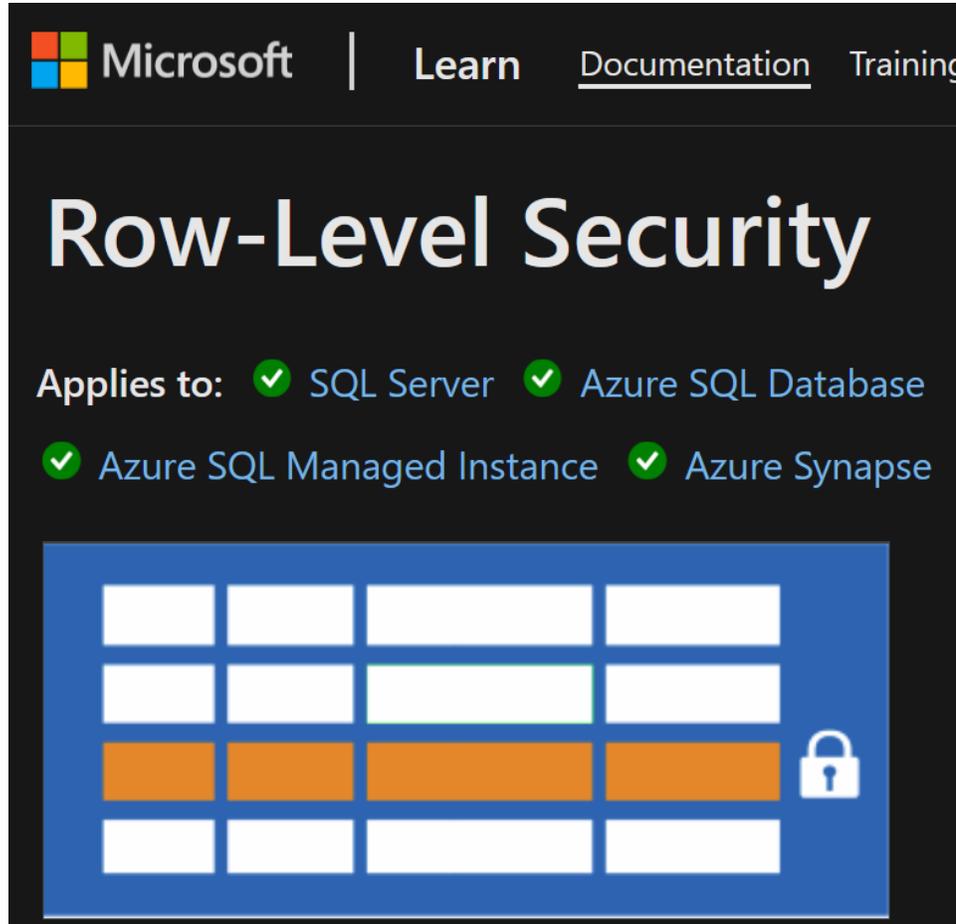
# Data Isolation – EF Core PROS & CONS

😡 Does not support Stored Procedures or T-SQL

```
var popular = dbContext.Blogs
    .FromSql($"EXECUTE dbo.spGetPopularBlogs")
    .ToList();
```

```
var all = dbContext.Blogs
    .FromSqlRaw("SELECT * FROM Blogs")
    .ToList();
```

# Data Isolation – EF Core PROS & CONS



Database level solution

👉 **Row Level Security**

---

Rows filtered based on  
user roles, attributes

---

Restriction logic is done  
in the DB

# Data Isolation – MongoDB

```
public virtual async Task<FilterDefinition<TEntity>> CreateEntityFilterAsync(TKey id,
{
    var filters = new List<FilterDefinition<TEntity>>
    {
        Builders<TEntity>.Filter.Eq(e => e.Id, id)
    };

    if (typeof(IMultiTenant).IsAssignableFrom(typeof(TEntity)))
    {
        filters.Add(Builders<TEntity>.Filter.Eq(e =>
            ((IMultiTenant)e).TenantId, CurrentTenant.Id));
    }

    return Builders<TEntity>.Filter.And(filters);
}
```

1-Find all  
IMultiTenant

2-Create  
filter  
expression

3-Add to our custom global filters

- ✓ Identifying the Active Tenant
  - ✓ Data Isolation

# Set TenantId for New Entities

# Set TenantId for New Entities

```
public abstract class Entity : IEntity
{
    protected Entity()
    {
        if (this is not IMultiTenant entity)
        {
            return;
        }

        var tenantId = AsyncLocalCurrentTenantAccessor.Instance.Current?.TenantId;

        ObjectHelper.TrySetProperty(entity, x => x.TenantId, () => tenantId);
    }
}
```

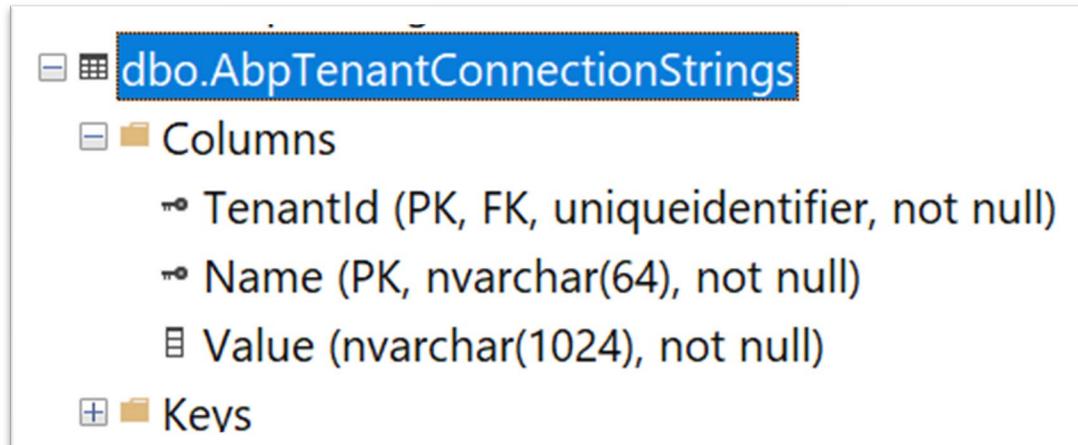
**Set TenantId by reflection**

- ✓ Identifying the Active Tenant
  - ✓ Data Isolation
- ✓ Set TenantId for New Entities

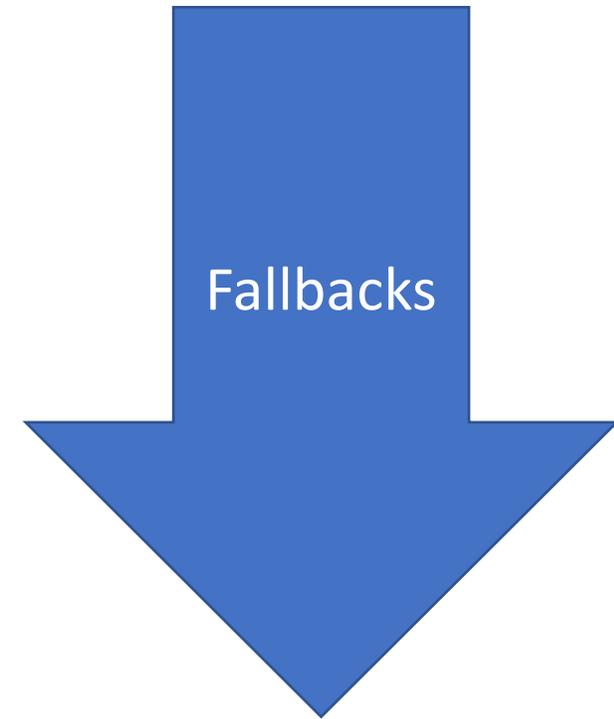
# DB Connection String Selection

# Connection String Selection – DB

## 1. The current tenant



2. The current module / microservice
3. The default connection string



# Connection String Selection – Code

```
public class MultiTenantConnectionStringResolver : DefaultConnectionStringResolver
{
    public async Task<string> ResolveAsync()
    {
        var tenant = await FindTenant(_currentTenant.Id);
        if (tenant.ConnectionStrings.Any())
        {
            //Send tenant-specific connection string...
            var tenantDefaultConnectionString = tenant.ConnectionStrings.First();
            return await base.ResolveAsync(tenantDefaultConnectionString);
        }

        //No specific connection string! Send the default one
        return await base.ResolveAsync(Options.ConnectionStrings.Default);
    }
}
```

Dedicated DB

Shared DB

- ✓ Identifying the Active Tenant
  - ✓ Data Isolation
- ✓ Set TenantId for New Entities
- ✓ DB Connection String Selection

# Changing the Active Tenant

# Changing the Active Tenant

```
public string GetTenantStatistics(Guid tenantId)
{
    using (_currentTenant.Change(tenantId))
    {
        //queries are filtered for this tenant
    }
}
```

Set active tenant

```
private IDisposable Change(Guid? tenantId, string? name = null)
{
    var originalTenant = _currentTenantAccessor.Current;
    _currentTenantAccessor.Current = new BasicTenantInfo(tenantId, name);

    return new DisposeAction<ValueTuple<ICurrentTenantAccessor, BasicTenantInfo?>>
        (static (state) => {
            var (currentTenantAccessor, originalTenant) = state;
            currentTenantAccessor.Current = originalTenant;
        }, (_currentTenantAccessor, originalTenant));
}
```

Revert back

# Setting the Active Tenant in Middleware

```
public class MultiTenancyMiddleware : IMiddleware
{
    public async Task InvokeAsync(HttpContext context, RequestDelegate next)
    {
        using (_currentTenant.Change(_currentTenant.Id))
        {
            await next(context);
        }
    }
}
```

Set the current tenant within the middleware

```
var app = context.GetApplicationBuilder();

app.UseRouting();
app.UseAuthentication();

if (MultiTenancyConsts.IsEnabled)
{
    app.UseMiddleware<MultiTenancyMiddleware>();
}

app.UseAuthorization();
app.UseSwagger();
```

- ✓ Identifying the Active Tenant
  - ✓ Data Isolation
- ✓ Set TenantId for New Entities
- ✓ DB Connection String Selection
  - ✓ Changing the Active Tenant

# Temporarily Disable Multi-Tenancy

# Disabling Multi-Tenancy Filter (Usage)

```
private readonly IDataFilter _filter;
public int GetTotalBookCount()
{
    using (_filter.Disable<IMultiTenant>())
    {
        return _bookRepository.GetCount();
    }
}
```

Returns book count without tenantId filter

# Disabling Multi-Tenancy Filter (Implementation)

```
public class DataFilter : IDataFilter, ISingletonDependency
{
    private readonly ConcurrentDictionary<Type, object> _filters;

    public IDisposable Disable<TFilter>() where TFilter : class
    {
        GetFilter<TFilter>().Disable();
        return new DisposeAction(() => Enable());
    }

    public IDisposable Enable<TFilter>() where TFilter : class
    {
        GetFilter<TFilter>().Enable();
        return new DisposeAction(() => Disable());
    }
}
```

- ✓ Identifying the Active Tenant
  - ✓ Data Isolation
- ✓ Set TenantId for New Entities
- ✓ DB Connection String Selection
  - ✓ Changing the Active Tenant
- ✓ Temporarily Disable Multi-Tenancy

## Database Migration

# Database Migration

## Approach-1: Make DB migration with a custom tool

- 😊 Easy to implement. All tenants are in the same version
  - 😡 May get too long time for big number of tenants and data.
  - 😡 All tenants wait for all upgrade progress
- 

## Approach-2: Run migration on first DB access

- 😊 Upgrading is distributed to time. A tenant does not wait for another
- 😡 First user may wait too much and see timeout exception.
- 😡 Hard to implement (concurrency problems)!

# Database Migration – Ideal Way

Approach-3: Make two types application servers.

Upgraded tenants use the new application, other tenants use the old application

- 😊 Minimum wait time for a tenant
- 😊 Upgrading can be scheduled for tenants
- 😊 Run A/B tests and see bugs before anyone else
- 😡 Requires multiple app servers
- 😡 Hard to maintain and monitor

- ✓ Identifying the Active Tenant
  - ✓ Data Isolation
- ✓ Set TenantId for New Entities
- ✓ DB Connection String Selection
  - ✓ Changing the Active Tenant
- ✓ Temporarily Disable Multi-Tenancy
  - ✓ Database Migration

## Feature System

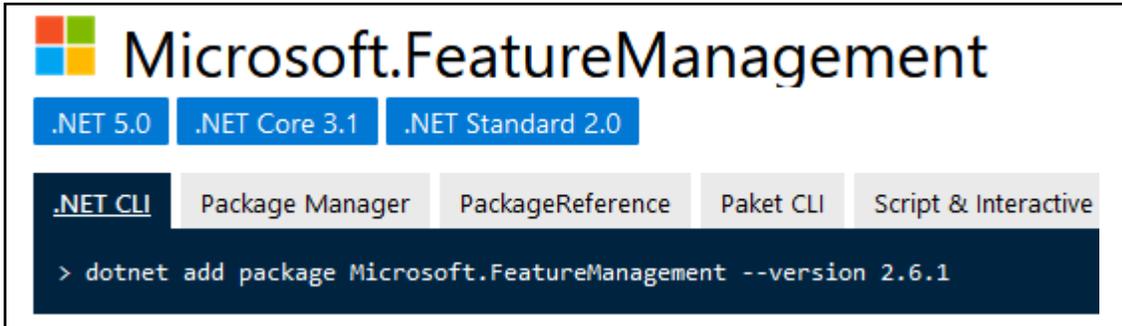
# The Feature System

## Editions

## Features

NETFLIX	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM
Monthly price after free month ends on 11/4/17	\$7.99	\$10.99	\$13.99
HD available	x	✓	✓
Ultra HD available	x	x	✓
Screens you can watch on at the same time	1	2	4
Watch on your laptop, TV, phone and tablet	✓	✓	✓
Unlimited movies and TV shows	✓	✓	✓
Cancel anytime	✓	✓	✓
First month free	✓	✓	✓

# The Feature System – Microsoft's Solution



Microsoft.FeatureManagement

.NET 5.0 .NET Core 3.1 .NET Standard 2.0

.NET CLI Package Manager PackageReference Paket CLI Script & Interactive

```
> dotnet add package Microsoft.FeatureManagement --version 2.6.1
```

Defined only for Boolean values  
Usually for A/B testing  
No multi-tenancy support

appsettings.json

```
{  
  "FeatureManagement": {  
    "NewBanner": "false"  
  }  
}
```

```
[FeatureGate("NewBanner")]  
public async Task<bool> RenderBanner()  
{  
  if (await _featureManager.IsEnabledAsync("NewBanner"))  
  {  
    // Show the new banner  
  }  
}
```

# The Feature System – Define features

```
public class MyFeatureProvider : FeatureDefinitionProvider
{
    public override void Define(IFeatureDefinitionContext ctx)
    {
        ctx.AddGroup("VideoFeatures")
            .AddFeature("IsHdAvailable");
    }
}
```

Features are stored  
in a readonly list

# The Feature System – Check the features

```
private readonly IFeatureChecker _checker;  
  
[RequiresFeature("IsHdAvailable")]  
public async Task<Stream> StreamHdVideoAsync()  
{  
    if (await _checker.IsEnabledAsync("IsHdAvailable"))  
    {  
        //OK, stream it...  
    }  
}
```

**Declarative check**

**Conditional check**

# The Feature System – UI

Use a Management UI to manage features for tenants

## Features ✕

---

HD Available

Video Quality

---

# Thank you for joining 😊

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