



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



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Open-source Framework on ASP.NET Core

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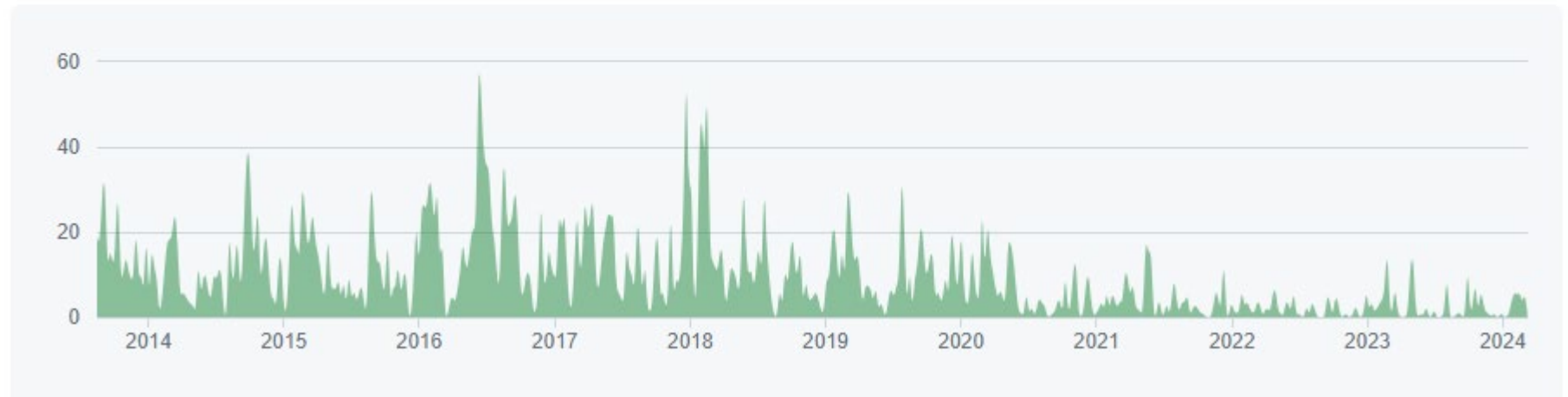
Community Standards

Traffic

Aug 18, 2013 – Mar 12, 2024

Contributions: Commits

Contributions to dev, excluding merge commits





Open-source Framework on ASP.NET Core

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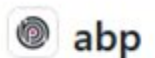
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Dec 4, 2016 – Mar 12, 2024

Contributions to dev, line counts have been omitted because commit count exceeds 10,000.

Releases 194

8.0.4 Latest

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8.0.4

Downloads

Total 24.8M

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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

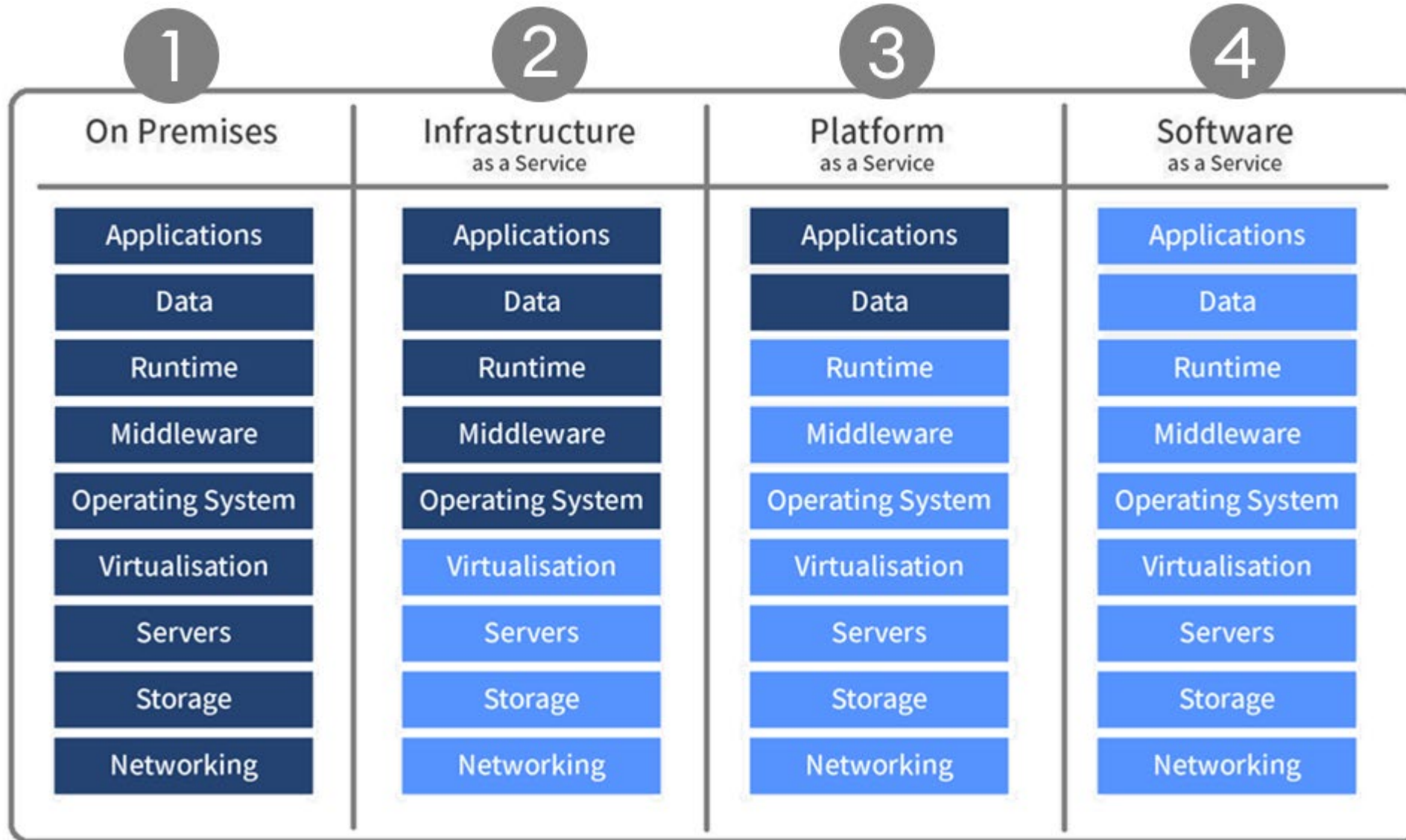
Parties

- **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



You manage

3rd Party
Manages

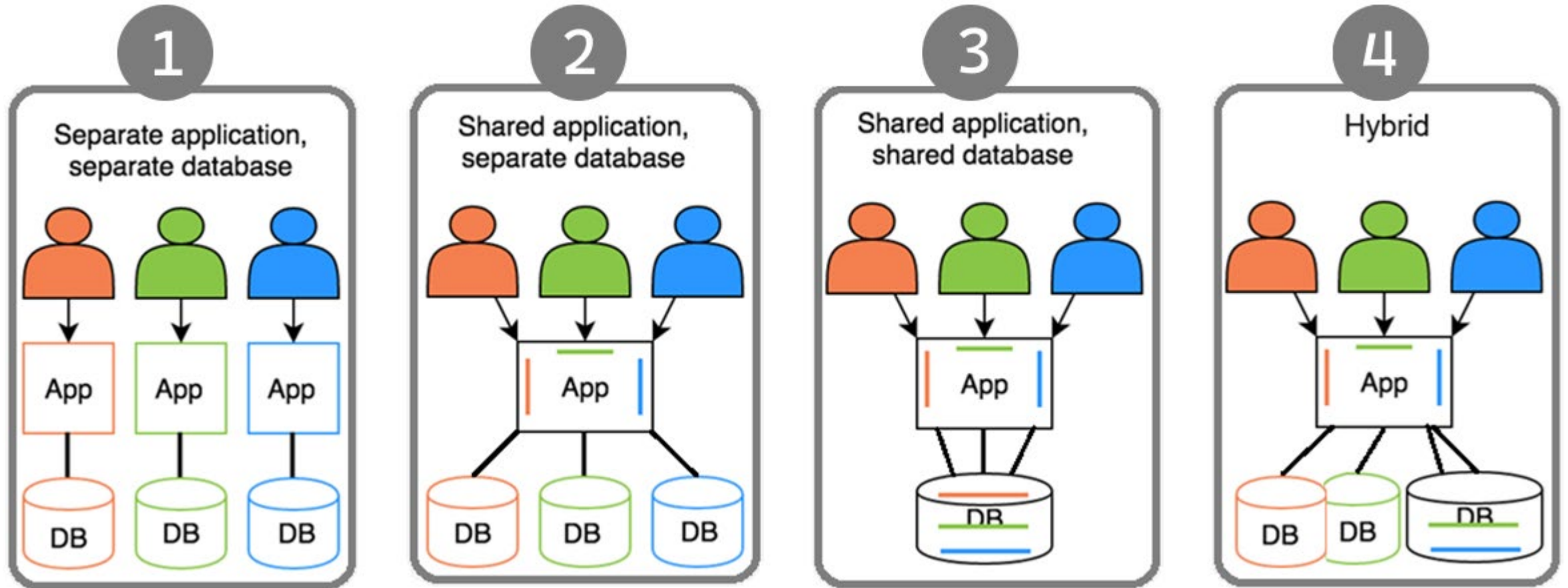
Advantages of Multi-Tenancy

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;  
}
```

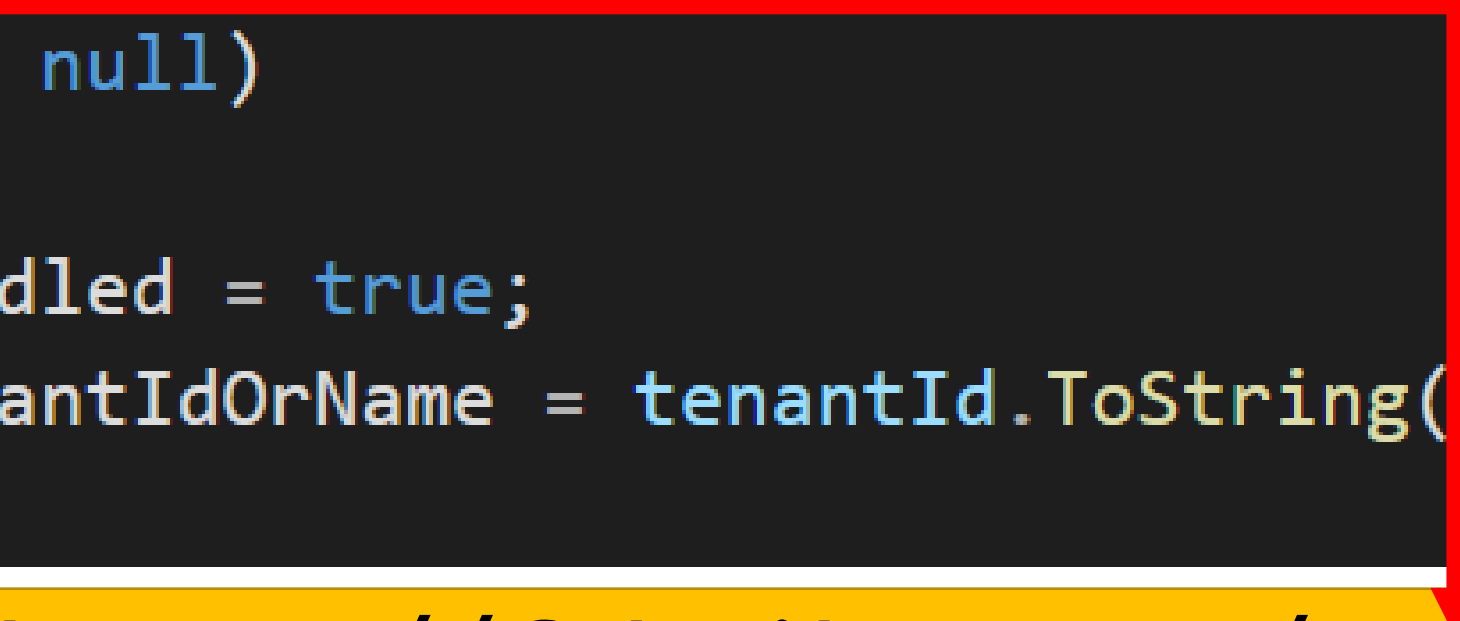


<https://fabrikam.com?tenantId=3>

Identifying the Active Tenant

3. Route

```
var tenantId = HttpContext.RouteValue("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


.AbpIo.SharedCookiesCI: CTDJ8KHVN67VVFENFqv9GBjCb_Z4JR1

5N#IMe3UEWg3L1b58W075L1bVKQud1bHP

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

The screenshot shows the Microsoft documentation website for Entity Framework Core. The page title is "Global Query Filters". A yellow rectangular overlay is positioned in the center, containing two bullet points. A yellow arrow points from the bottom of the overlay to the "Query data" link in the left sidebar. The sidebar also includes links for ".NET data", "Entity Framework", and "Overview". The main content area includes a breadcrumb trail "Learn / Entity Framework / Entity Framework Core / Query data /", a date "Article • 03/09/2022 • 16 contributors", and a "Feedback" link. The text on the page explains that a query predicate is a boolean expression passed to the LINQ `Where` query operator, and EF Core applies such filters automatically to any LINQ queries involving those Entity Types. It also mentions that EF Core applies them to Entity Types referenced indirectly through use of Include or navigation property. Some common applications of this feature are listed in a bulleted list at the bottom of the page.

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Filter by title

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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

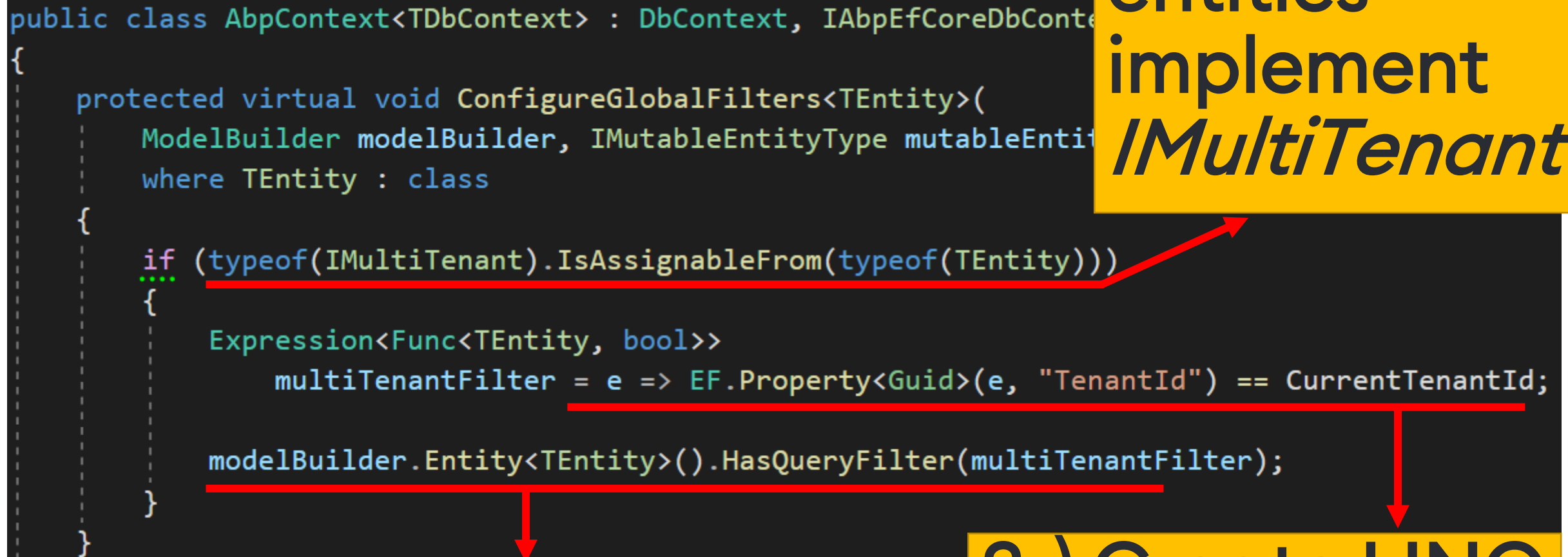
```
public class MyDbContext : DbContext
{
    private readonly CurrentTenant _currentTenant;
    public DbSet<Book> Books { get; set; }
    protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder builder)
    {
        base.OnModelCreating(builder);
        builder.Entity<Book>(b =>
        {
        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

**HasQueryFilter()
for global filtering**

Data Isolation – EF Core

```
public class AbpContext<TDbContext> : DbContext, IAbpEfCoreDbContext
{
    protected virtual void ConfigureGlobalFilters<TEntity>(
        modelBuilder, IEntityType mutableEntityType
        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 */ }
```

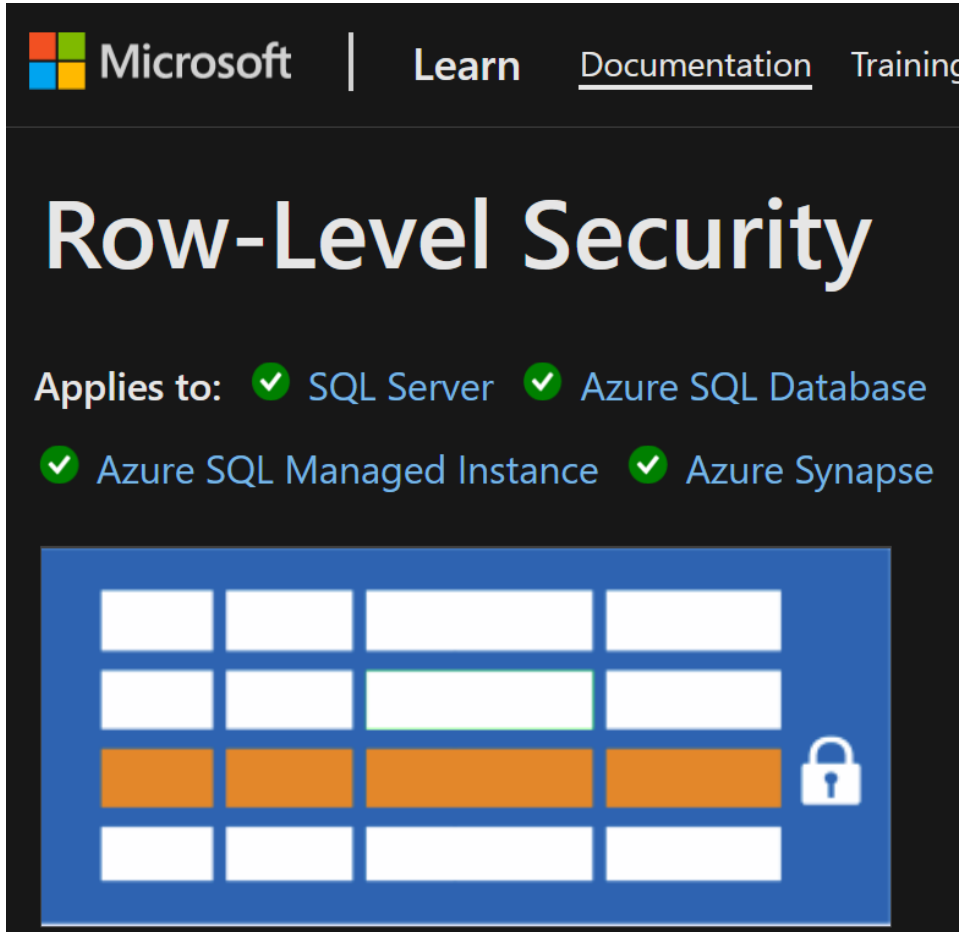
Data Isolation – EF Core PROS & CONS

😡 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);
    }
}
```

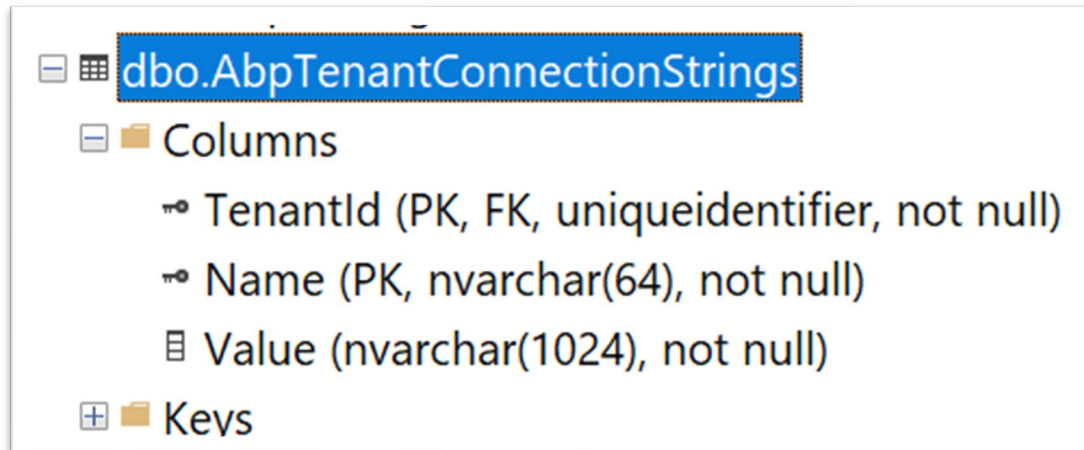
Set TenantId by reflection

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

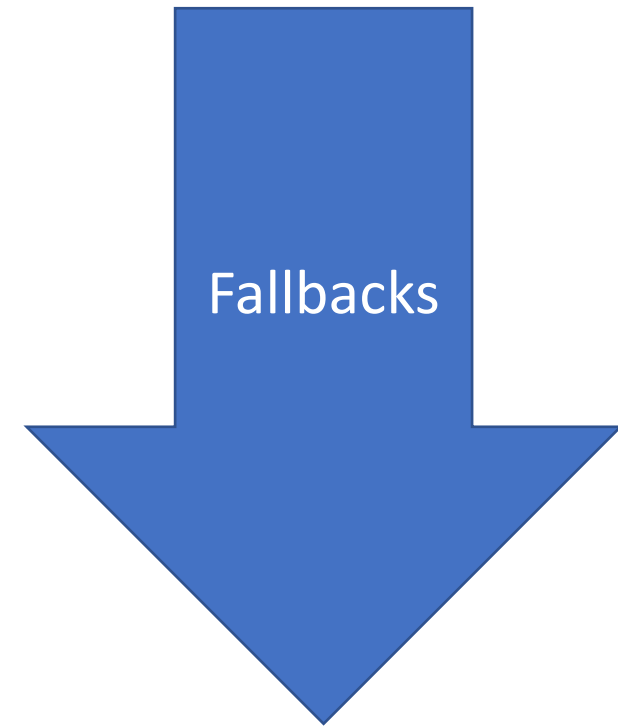
DB Connection String Selection

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

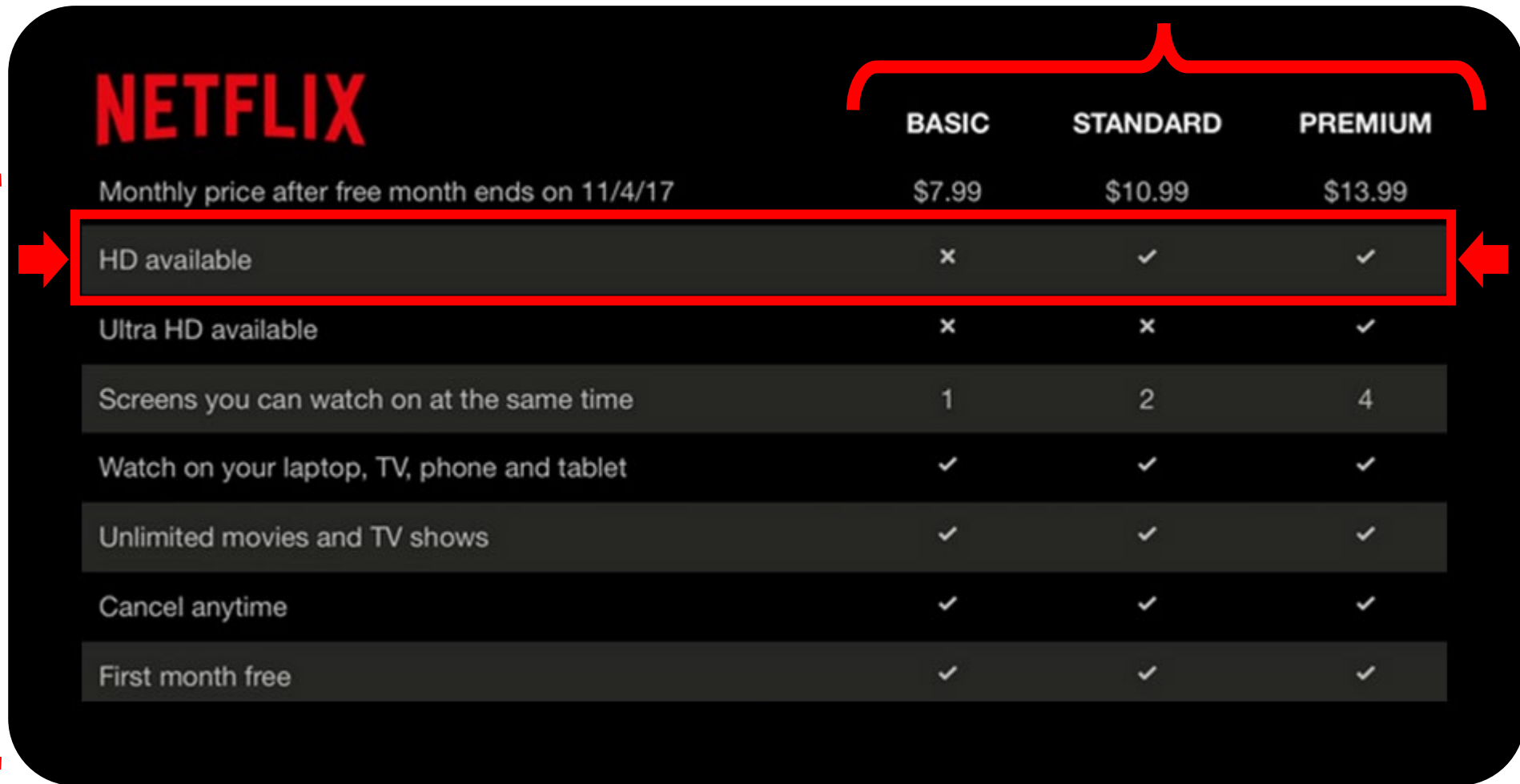
- ✓ Identifying the Active Tenant
 - ✓ Data Isolation
- ✓ Set TenantId for New Entities
- ✓ DB Connection String Selection
 - ✓ Changing the Active Tenant
- ✓ Temporarily Disable Multi-Tenancy
 - ✓ Database Migration

Feature System

The Feature System

Editions

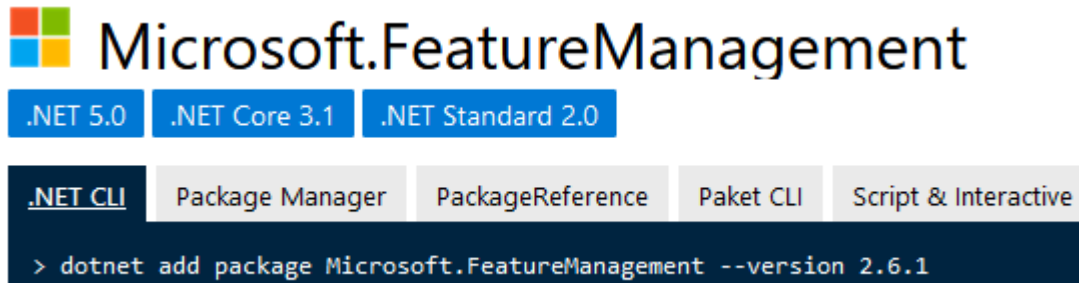
Features



The image shows a screenshot of the Netflix website's pricing page. A red bracket on the left groups the feature rows under the label 'Features'. A red bracket at the top groups the three pricing plans under the label 'Editions'. A red rectangle highlights the 'HD available' row, with red arrows pointing to it from both sides.

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



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")]
```

**Declarative
check**

```
public async Task<Stream> StreamHdVideoAsync()
```

```
{
```

```
    if (await _checker.IsEnabledAsync("IsHdAvailable"))
```

```
    {
```

```
        //OK, stream it...
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Conditional check

The Feature System – UI

Use a **Management UI** to manage features for tenants

Features

HD Available

☒

Video Quality

Cancel

✓ Save

Thank you for joining 😊

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framework**

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