

Week 6: Additional Topics

**Unit 2: Multitenant Data Isolation** 





Demo: make your application tenant-aware





Make your application tenant-aware – Part 1

#### How to fetch tenant GUID from the JWT token ("zid")

String tenantId = SecurityContext.getUserInfo().getIdentityZone();

### **Initialize log context with tenant**

import static com.sap.hcp.cf.logging.common.customfields.CustomField.customField;

...

logger.info("Log tenant info with custom field {}", customField("tenant", tenantId"));

#### Apply tenant to the downstream service routes

```
String uriTemplate = "https://{tenant}-approuter.mydomain/ads/api/v1/ads/";

URI url = new UriTemplate(uriTemplate).expand(tenant);

HttpEntity<String> request = new HttpEntity<>("My Content");

ResponseEntity<String> response = restTemplate.exchange(url, HttpMethod.GET, request, String.class);
```

Make your application tenant-aware – Part 2

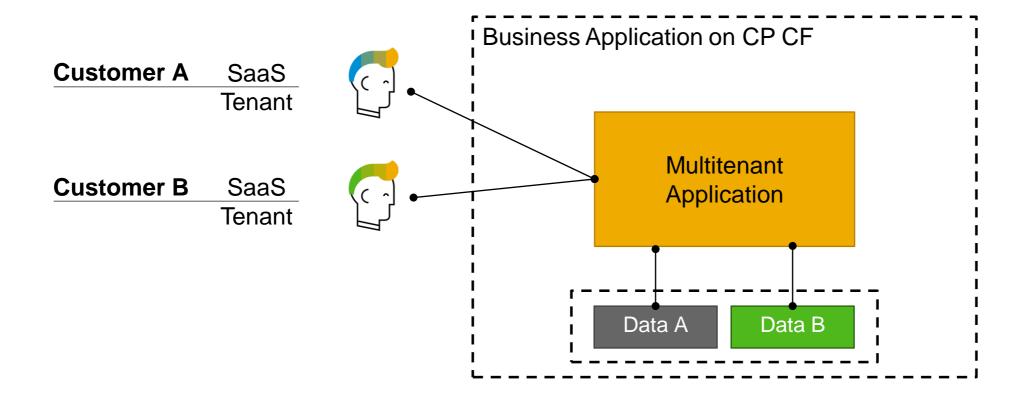
## **Example TenantContext**

```
public class TenantContext {
     final static String DEFAULT_TENANT = "public";
     // gives each thread its own local variable
     private static ThreadLocal<String> currentTenant = ThreadLocal.withInitial(() -> DEFAULT_TENANT);
     public static String getCurrentTenant() {
          return currentTenant.get(); // provides a dedicated instance
     // should only be accessed once per request (or within test)
     static void setCurrentTenant(String tenantId) {
          currentTenant.set(tenantId);
     static void clear() {
         currentTenant.remove(); // avoid memory leaks: release it for garbage collector
```

For each request, initialize TenantContext as part of a HandlerInterceptor or ServletFilter

Data isolation

One common question raised when dealing with SaaS architecture is whether you need an isolated database for every customer or whether there should be a shared database.



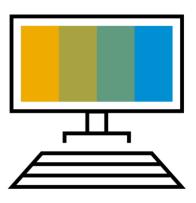
Data isolation – Aspects and degrees

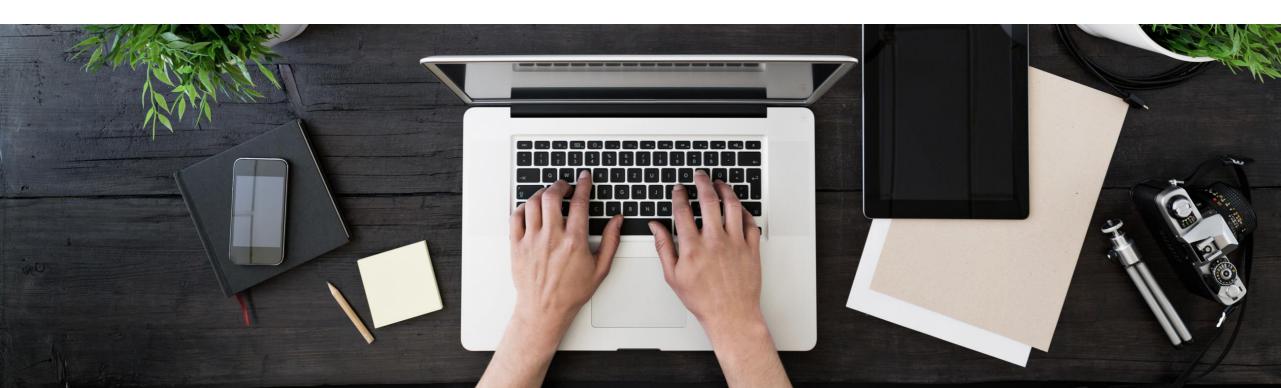
## **Degrees of (data) isolation**

- Shared schema: Tables contains tenant discriminator column (e.g. MANDT)
- Separate schemas: Each tenant has its own database schema (or HDI container) but shares a DB (recommended approach)
- Separate databases (premium approach): Each tenant has its own separate database (by process / physical) to provide "bad neighborhood protection" in terms of data and failure isolation, resource consumption, performance (cache, I/O,...) etc. In SAP HANA, this would be a separate Multitenant Database Container (MDC, logical database) per customer.

**Aspects to be considered:** Customer requirements for data security/isolation, performance guarantees, extensibility, reliability, disaster recovery (backup and restore),...

Demo: tenant discriminator column (EclipseLink) vs. tenant discriminator schema (Hibernate)





Tenant discriminator column

## **Example using EclipseLink**

```
import static org.eclipse.persistence.annotations.MultitenantType.*;

@Entity
@Table(name = "advertisements")
@Multitenant(SINGLE_TABLE)
@TenantDiscriminatorColumns({
    @TenantDiscriminatorColumn(name = "TENANT_ID", length = 36),
    @TenantDiscriminatorColumn(name = "TENANT_CODE")
})

public class Advertisement {
}
```

> Provide the tenant ID to the entity manager when accessing data for a multitenant entity.

Tenant discriminator schema

Hibernate natively supports schema-based multitenancy e.g. in conjunction with PostgreSQL. It requires three main components:

- ConfigurationWiring up Hibernate correctly
- CurrentTenantIdentifierResolver
   Class responsible for resolving the correct tenant, map tenant to db schema
- MultiTenantConnectionProvider
   Class responsible for providing and closing tenant connections

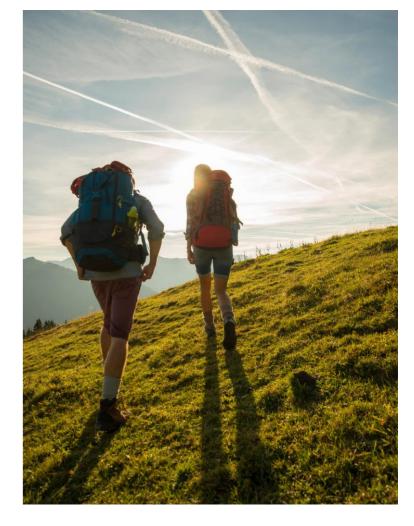
#### Reference

Tutorial: Spring-boot Schema based multi tenancy

## Further reading

- EclipseLink User Guide: Multitenancy Annotations in JPA
- Hibernate Documentation: Multi-tenancy in Hibernate
- Tutorial: Spring-boot Schema based multi tenancy





What you've learned in this unit

- How to handle multitenant data isolation
  - Shared schema (and tenant discriminator column)
  - Separate schemas
  - Separate databases



# Thank you.

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