

Demystifying Multi-tenancy By Gaurav Singh



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- The **SaaS**sy Engineer
- Collaborated on designing and developing multiple SaaS products
- Coder/Gamer

About me





Agenda

- Challenges of Single-tenancy
- Key Benefits of Multi-tenancy
- Designing a SaaS
- Achieving Multi-tenancy
- Scalability
- Analytics
- Onboarding
- Tenant Configuration
- Security Practices

• Single Tenant Architecture

• Multi-tenant Architecture





Single Tenant Architecture

- Dedicated Instance of the software for each tenant.
- Each instance of the software can be customized as per tenant's business needs.



Tenant A



Tenant B



Tenant C





Single Tenant Architecture

- Reliable performance, advanced data security and backup, complete control.
- Examples: Oracle Cloud, ServiceNow



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Challenges of Single-tenancy



Complex Management

Supporting customized instance for each tenant is complex



Expensive

infrastructure

High setup, customization and maintenance costs.



Underutilized

resources

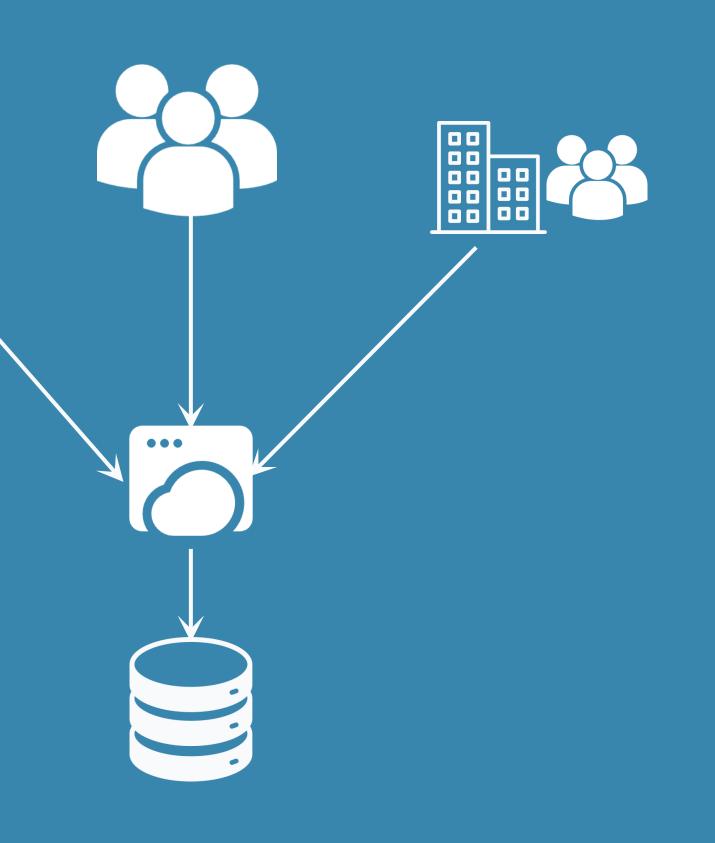
Not all resources may be utilized, making the system inefficient.





Multi-tenant Architecture

- Software instance and its infrastructure serve multiple tenants.
- Tenants share database and computing resources but their data is isolated.



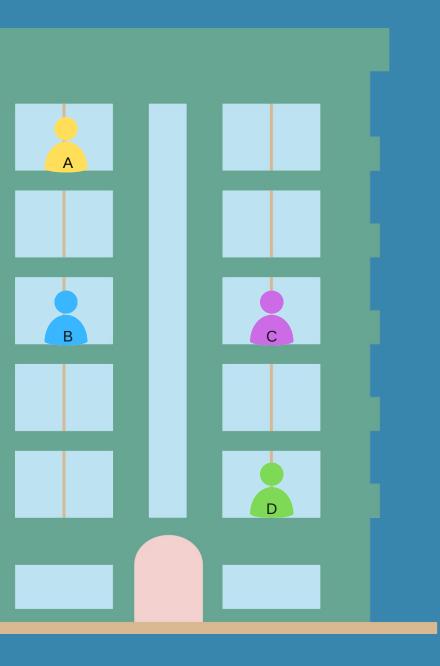




Multi-tenant Architecture

Examples

- Yahoo, Gmail, Outlook
- Google Drive, OneDrive, Dropbox
- Shopify, Wix
- Slack, Skype, Trello







How is it better?



Efficient use of **Computing Resources**



Easy Maintenance and Upgrade Management

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Customization and 3rd Party integration.



How is it better?



Fast Scaling of Resources



Cost-Effective

Infrastructure

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Rapid Onboarding







Designing a SaaS

Scalability Analytics

- Achieving Multi-tenancy
- Onboarding process
- **Tenant configuration**









Achieving Multi-tenancy

- Define a tenant
- Tenant Isolation





Define a Tenant

- Depends on who your customer is.
- What's your business model:
 B2B or B2C



B2C







B2B tenants

- Organizations, and departments or teams.
- Need regulatory compliance, the isolation of their data, and ensuring that you meet a specified service-level objective (SLO), like uptime or service availability.

AW S Slack





Salesforce

Shopify





B2C tenants

- Individual users, families, clubs or associations.
- Need to be concerned about how you handle personal data, and the data sovereignty laws within each jurisdiction that you serve.

Netflix

H

Discord



Youtube

Duolingo





Silo model

Tenant Isolation

- Governs how a tenant's data is protected within a multi-tenant environment.
- Authentication & Authorization aren't equal to isolation.
- Isolation is not only a resource-level construct.

Bridge model

Pool model



Tiered model





Virtualization / Silo Model

- Divides tenants into clusters with isolated infrastructure resources.
- Highest maintenance cost
- Typically used for Single-tenant SaaS apps such as Oracle Cloud.

Web App

Tenant A

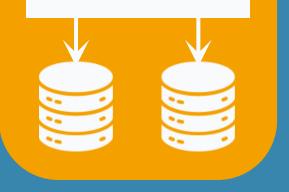
Microservices





Web App

Microservices

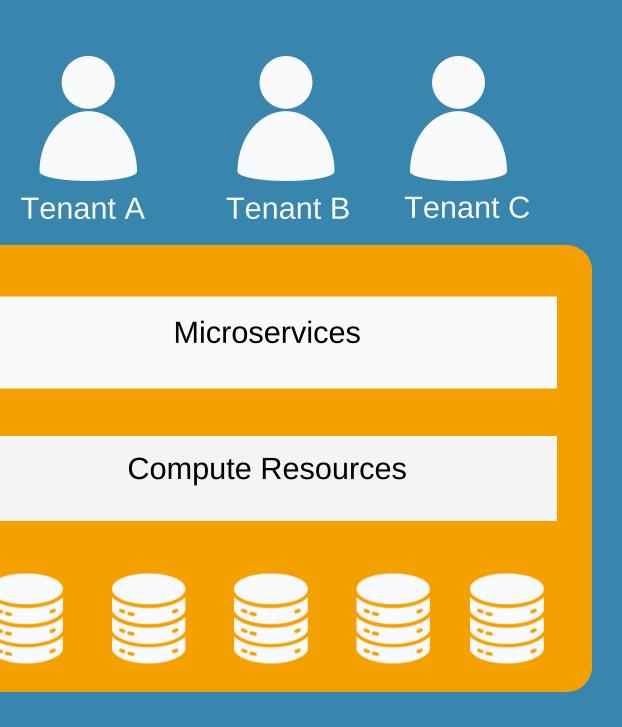


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Pool Model

- Users share the infrastructure and resources.
- Cost efficient, agile and streamlined.
- Prone to issues like Noisy neighbor.





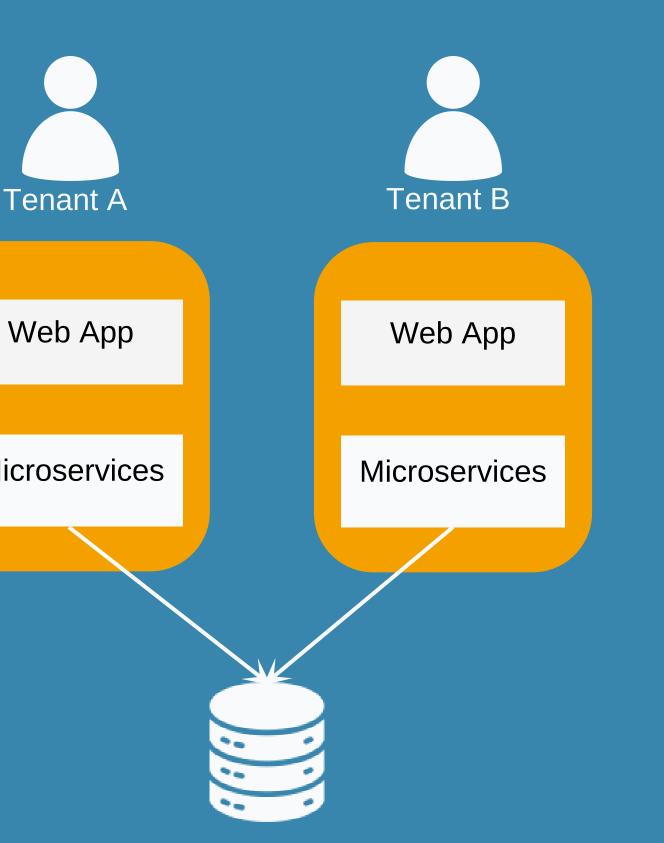


Bridge Model

- Combination of Silo and Pool models.
- Tenants share a database or server while using isolated microservices or vice-versa.
- Can be used in cases where some tenant's data is subject to strict laws and need to be isolated from other tenants

Tenant A

Microservices

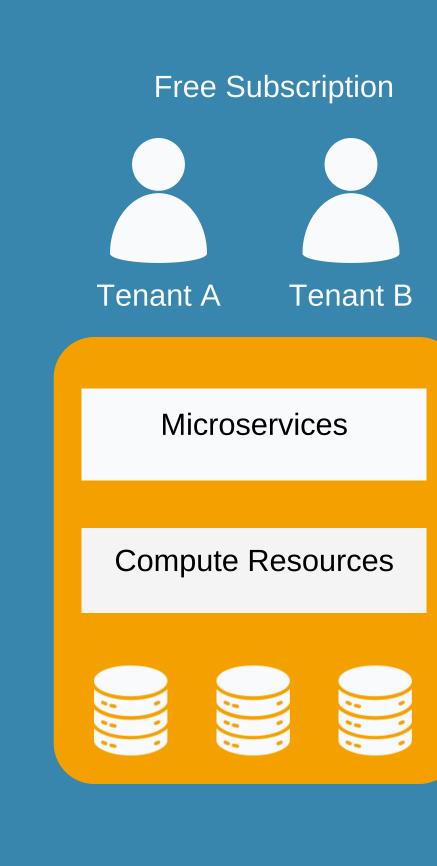


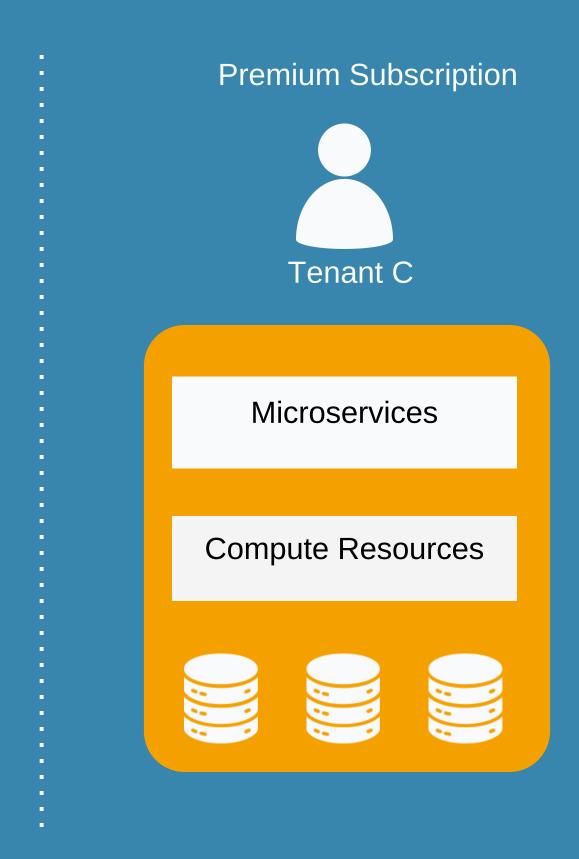
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Tiered Model

- Isolation relies on customer's subscription tier.
- Typically free plan offer a single shared infrastructure and premium tiers offer dedicated environment and resources.
- For example, AWS offers dedicated Server Hosting in addition to their lower-cost shared hosting.





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Designing a SaaS

 \checkmark Scalability Analytics

- Achieving Multi-tenancy
- Onboarding process
- **Tenant configuration**







Scalability

• Few tenants may monopolize CPU, memory, and storage, leaving other customers with fewer resources.

Resource Strain

Scalable Architecture

• Microservices Architecture Container Orchestration • Database Isolation



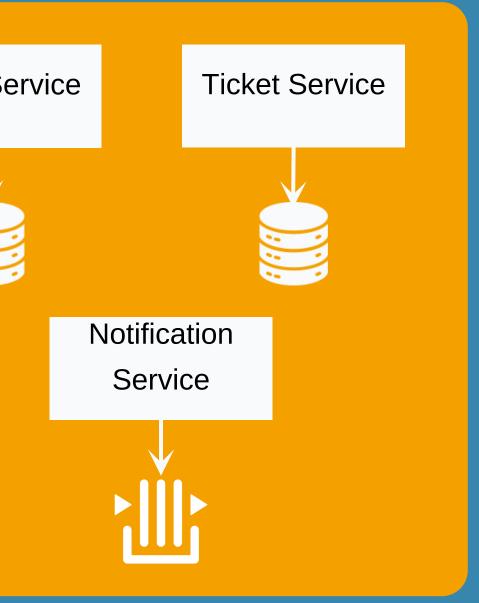


Microservices

- In this architectural style, a large application is segregated into smaller independent parts, and each part having its own realm of responsibility.
- Provides decentralized service discovery mechanisms to ensure the application is highly scalable.

Users Service

Helpdesk Application







Container

Orchestration

- Automates the provisioning, deployment, networking, scaling, availability, and lifecycle management of containers.
- Kubernetes, Docker Swarm, Amazon EKS





Self-Healing

Automated Rollbacks



Auto Scaling



Load Balancing





Container

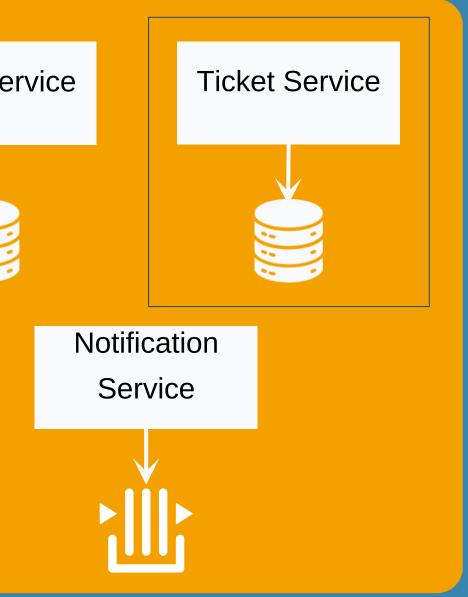
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Helpdesk Application

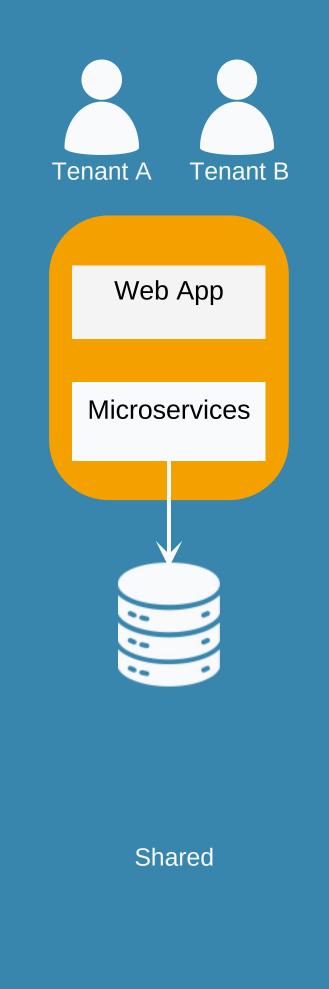


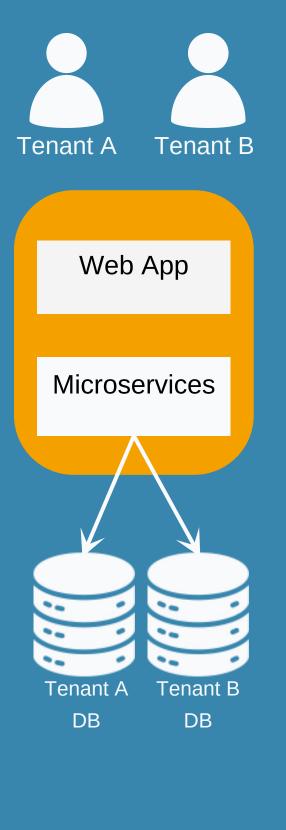




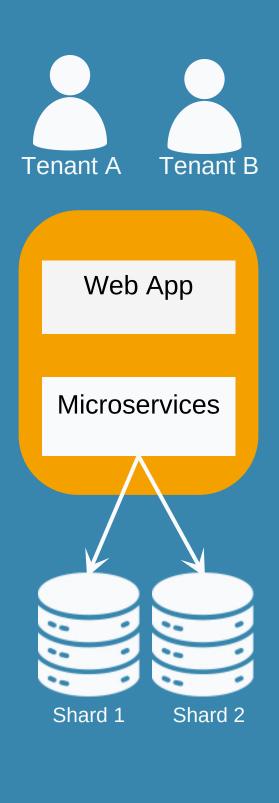
Database Isolation

- **Shared:** All users share the database. Identifier columns separate their information.
- **Dedicated:** Every tenant has a separate database.
- Sharded: A single tenant's data is spread across multiple databases in movable shards.





Dedicated



Sharded

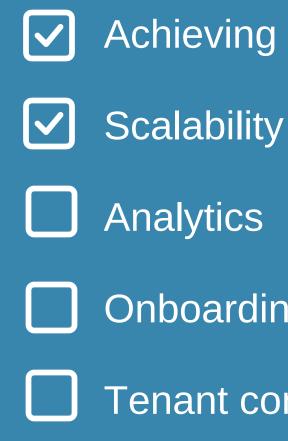
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Designing a SaaS



- Achieving Multi-tenancy
- Onboarding process
- **Tenant configuration**









Analytics

• Memory and Storage usage • Active tenants per subscription tier. • Periods of increased activity • Expenses (per tenant and subscription tier) • Revenue (per tenant and

subscription tier)









Onboarding

 Onboarding new customers should be seamless and straight forward. Involves training and support to ensure customers can use the application effectively. Comprehensive onboarding materials, documentation, and support channels.











Configuration

• Custom Branding • Specific Integrations • Varying data retention policies









Designing a SaaS







Scalability







- Achieving Multi-tenancy
- Analytics
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Security Practices

- **Open Design:** the security of your application shouldn't depend on the secrecy of how it's built.
- Fail-safe default: security sensitive operations should be allowed only when a certain conditions are met, and fail otherwise.
- **Confidentiality:** define different permissions and access levels to data for users.
- Least Privilege: a program/user should only have the privileges they require and nothing more.
- No Caching of access control decisions.









Scan for Feedback

References

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- ${ \bullet }$ mindset.html

Q&A

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- s-tenant-isolation-strategies/the-isolation-



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Thank you