

# Getting Ready for Production

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# Coming Up



**Using a signing certificate**

**Persisting configuration and  
operational data**



# Using a Signing Certificate

## **builder.AddDeveloperSigningCredential()**

- Load balancer can cause requests to end up at different servers
- Application pool recycling will reset credentials





## Signing material

- Raw RSA (SHA256) keys
- Signing certificate
  - Best stored in a certificate store (or comparable)

# Demo



## Creating a signing certificate



# Demo



## Using a signing certificate



# Configuration Data and Operational Data

## Configuration data

Resources

Clients

Startup configuration data

Persistent store is advisable

Implement `IResourceStore`, `IClientStore`

## Operational data

Authorization codes

Reference tokens, refresh tokens

Consent

Persistent store must be used

Implement `IPersistedGrantStore`



# Demo



## Persisting configuration data





# Demo



## Persisting operational data



## What's Next?

**OpenID Connect doesn't deal with credentials, but applications do need to work with them**

- Connecting to a user database
- Integrating with 3<sup>rd</sup> party providers
- Integrating with Active Directory
- User management
- 2FA, MFA
- ...



What's Next?

**Dealing with Credentials when Securing an  
ASP.NET Core 3 Application**



# Summary



Use an SHA256 certificate, stored in a safe place (like a certificate store)



# Summary



**Configuration data should go in a persistent store**

- Resources, clients, *startup configuration*

**Operational data must go in a persistent store**

- Authorization codes, reference tokens, refresh tokens, consent





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