**a** redgate

- > Upgrading
- Working with projects
- .NET Core/Standard support > Obfuscating your code with SmartAssembly

Working with project settings

- > Setting up error reporting
- > Reporting feature usage
- Using custom attributes
- Adding other optimizations
- Configuring SmartAssembly
- **▼** Building your assembly
- Generating debugging information
  - Using the command line mode Copying files and dependencies after
  - build
  - Using SmartAssembly with Azure **Pipelines**
  - > Using SmartAssembly with MSBuild
  - Using SmartAssembly with TFS Build
  - Using SmartAssembly with ClickOnce and MSI

  - Using SmartAssembly with a WPF assembly
  - Using SmartAssembly with Windows Services
  - website Using SmartAssembly with ReadyToRun images (.NET Core 3)

Using SmartAssembly with an ASP.NET

- **▼** Using SmartAssembly with single-file executables (.NET Core 3)
- Obfuscating multiple runtimes > Troubleshooting
- > Release notes and other versions

# Using SmartAssembly with single-file executables (.NET Core 3) Page last updated 01 December 2020

.NET Core 3.0 introduced the ability to create single-file executables. This allows for distribution of only one application

file, as all configs and dependencies are included within the binary itself.

The feature provides a native way for dependencies embedding which is most beneficial when publishing self-contained applications generating hundreds of assemblies. It can be used for framework-dependent or self-contained applications,

but requires setting a runtime identifier in both cases to target a specific environment and bitness. You can download a working example of protecting a single-file .NET Core application with SmartAssembly.

See our GitHub repository: https://github.com/red-gate/SmartAssembly-demos/tree/master/msbuild-integration-

demos/netcore3-single-file

# **Getting started**

First, let's see how a regular process of publishing a .NET Core application looks like.

<Project Sdk="Microsoft.NET.Sdk">

Suppose we have a .NET Core 3.1 application called *ConsoleApp*, defined by the following project file:

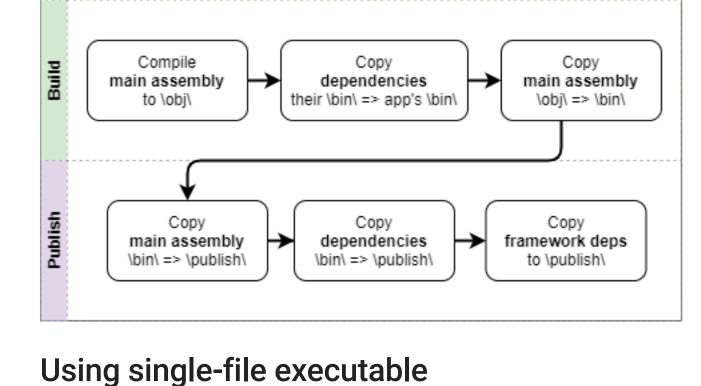
```
<PropertyGroup>
     <0utputType>Exe
     <TargetFramework>netcoreapp3.1</TargetFramework>
   </PropertyGroup>
 </Project>
To publish this application we would use the following command:
```

dotnet publish .\ConsoleApp.csproj -c Release -r win-x64

The command above will build the application in "Release" mode, and then publish as self-contained and targeting Windows 64-bit systems. All dependencies (including .NET Core framework assemblies) and configs will be copied to the published directory.

After the publishing is done, go to the output directory (this would be \ConsoleApp\bin\Release\netcoreapp3.1\winx64\publish\ for the app above). Take notice of how many files are present in the directory.

The process of publishing the self-contained .NET Core application can be visualized as follows: Publishing a .NET Core application



# Now let's publish our application as single-file. All we need to do is add a PublishSingleFile property with value set to

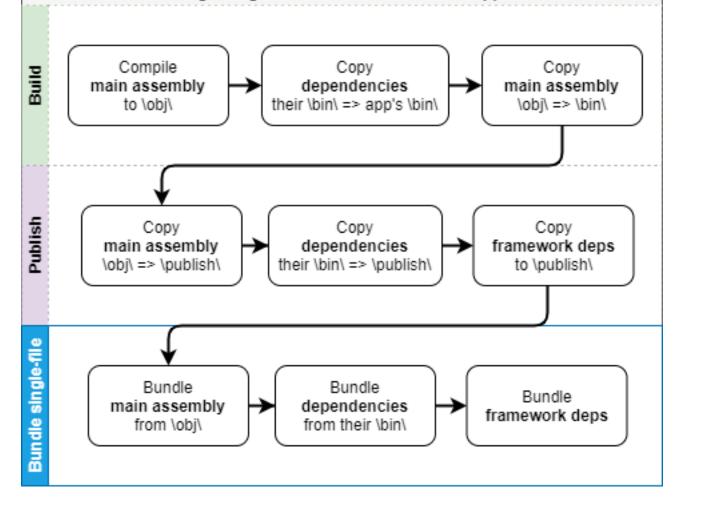
<Project Sdk="Microsoft.NET.Sdk">

```
<PropertyGroup>
     <0utputType>Exe
     <TargetFramework>netcoreapp3.1</TargetFramework>
     <PublishSingleFile>true</PublishSingleFile>
                                                       <!-- add this line -->
   </PropertyGroup>
 </Project>
Let's issue the publish command again:
```

dotnet publish .\ConsoleApp.csproj -c Release -r win-x64

```
After the process is done, navigate to the published directory (\ConsoleApp\bin\Release\netcoreapp3.1\win-x64\publish\
for the app above). You should only see 1 .exe file and optionally a .pdb file.
```

Let's see how the publishing process has changed after enabling single-file: Publishing a single-file executable .NET Core application

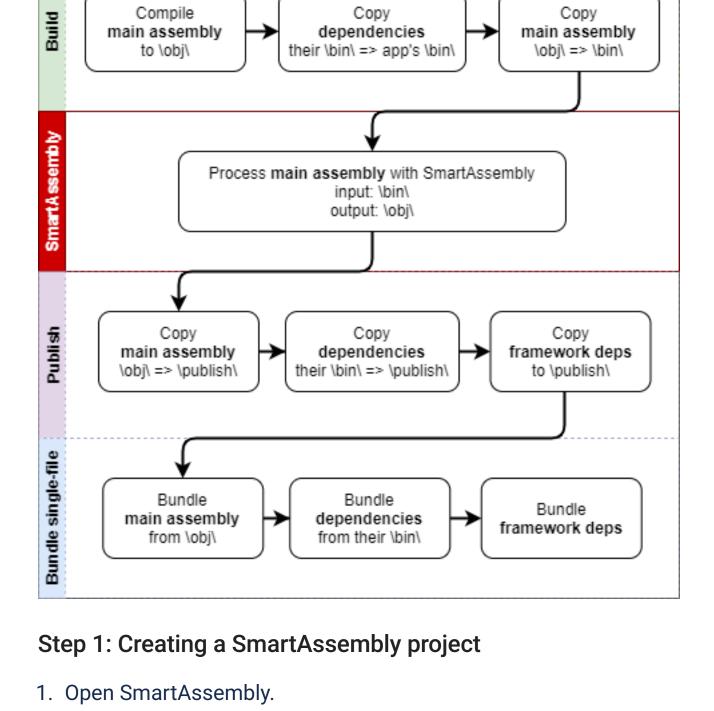


**Integrating SmartAssembly** 

SmartAssembly will be executed after your application is built, but before publishing and bundling to single-file. This is shown on the diagram below:

For the final step let's protect our assembly before it's bundled into single-file executable.

Publishing a single-file executable .NET Core application with SmartAssembly



### 2. Click New Project. 3. Click Browse Assembly. 4. Navigate to your application's output directory, choose the appropriate assembly (for the app above it'd be:

\ConsoleApp\bin\Release\netcoreapp3.1\win-x64\ConsoleApp.dll) and Open.

type of applications.

- 5. Click **Set Destination**. 6. Navigate to your application's \obj\ directory (for the app above it'd be: \ConsoleApp\obj\Release\netcoreapp3.1\winx64\ConsoleApp.dll) and Save. If the file already exists click Yes to overwrite.
- 7. Configure the project as needed. Enable any protections your application may need. 8. Click **Save** to save the project. It's recommended to save the project in the same location as Visual Studio's project
- file, under the same name (for the app above it'd be: \ConsoleApp\ConsoleApp.saproj). "Dependencies Merging" and "Dependencies Embedding" should not be used when protecting a single-file

**Step 2: Integrating SmartAssembly into the publish process** 1. Open your application's project in Visual Studio.

assembly. Merging or embedding assemblies can result in unexpected behavior and isn't recommended for this

## 3. Switch to the **Browse** tab. 4. Type RedGate.SmartAssembly.MSBuild and click Install next to it.

2. Right-click the project name and select Manage NuGet packages...

- That's it! After performing the steps above, your project file should look like the following:
- <Project Sdk="Microsoft.NET.Sdk"> <PropertyGroup>

<0utputType>Exe

</PropertyGroup>

</Project>

<ItemGroup> <PackageReference Include="RedGate.SmartAssembly.MSBuild" Version="7.4.0.3402"> <PrivateAssets>all</PrivateAssets>

<PublishSingleFile>true</PublishSingleFile>

<TargetFramework>netcoreapp3.1</TargetFramework>

</PackageReference> </ItemGroup>

Now let's issue the **publish** command once again:

dotnet publish .\ConsoleApp.csproj -c Release -r win-x64 If you're running multiple consecutive builds of the same project you should clean the project before or after each

picked up by the build command next time leading to double-obfuscation and other unexpected results.

<IncludeAssets>runtime; build; native; contentfiles; analyzers; buildtransitive/

configuration and runtime identifier used for publish): dotnet clean .\ConsoleApp.csproj -c Release -r win-x64 If everything went well, you should see additional output messages in the command line confirming that SmartAssembly

To clean the project either manually remove the \obj\ directory or issue the following command (using the same

build. Because SmartAssembly obfuscates the assembly into \obj\ directory, the obfuscated version might be

Restore completed in 206.38 ms for C:\[...]\ConsoleApp\ConsoleApp.csproj. ConsoleApp -> C:\[..]\ConsoleApp\bin\Release\netcoreapp3.1\winx64\ConsoleApp.dll

7\SmartAssembly.com Using project: C:\[..]\ConsoleApp\ConsoleApp.saproj SmartAssembly v7.4.0.3402 Personal

Executing SmartAssembly from: C:\PROGRA~1\Red Gate\SmartAssembly

Microsoft (R) Build Engine version 16.5.0+d4cbfca49 for .NET Core

Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Copyright c Red Gate Software Ltd 2005-2020 Loading project C:\[..]\ConsoleApp\ConsoleApp.saproj

Input=C:\[...]\ConsoleApp\bin\Release\netcoreapp3.1\win-x64\ConsoleApp.dll Loading... Starting...

has successfully protected your application (paths were shortened for clarity):

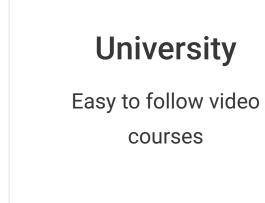
Analyzing... Preparing...

Creating assembly... Copying additional files... OK

ConsoleApp -> C:\[..]\ConsoleApp\bin\Release\netcoreapp3.1\win-x64\publish\

# Didn't find what you were looking for? Visit the Redgate forum | Contact Support







Ask, discuss, and

solve questions

about Redgate's tools

**Friends** Meet us at an event,

Redgate



In-depth articles and opinion from Redgate's technical

**Events &** 

get sponsored, and journal join our Friends of