

Re: .NET apps not being recognized as being in the Intranet Zone

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Source:

<http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/DotNet/microsoft.public.dotnet.languages.csharp/2008-05/msg03031.html>

- *From:* WATYF <WATYF1@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Thu, 29 May 2008 08:15:29 -0700 (PDT)
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On May 21, 1:18 am, james <men...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

WATYF <WAT...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote
innews:eb43eb6a-afaa-4e39-ac0b-850afdb6d1e4@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx:

On May 18, 2:20 pm, james <men...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

WATYF <WAT...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote
innews:b49180b8-f865-4aae-aa4c-6896e6d9f3c8@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
om:

So I had a problem recently... my .NET apps
would no longer run
from a particular share, nor could I open
them in VS.NET. See:

[snip]

So I went into Internet Explorer's "zone"
area and added the domain
that the network share is on to the "Intranet
Sites" list.

But the problem still remains the same. I've
got a network share

[snip]

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IIRC, you need to be using caspol.exe rather than the zones set with Internet Explorer. That's what I had to do in my very similar case, anyway.

Good luck!

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The email address, above, is most certainly munged. Perhaps you might reply to the newsgroup, instead? Thanks!

How would I use caspol to do this? I tried running it from command line, but I got an "access denied" message.

Basically, I just need to tell ".NET" that any assembly that exists on the drive mapped like so: (share on 'sub.corpdomain.org\shares') belongs to the IntRAnet zone, not the IntERnet zone. How do I do this??

WATYF

It gets complicated. First, a reference:[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cb6t8dtz\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cb6t8dtz(VS.80).aspx)

You might also try a:
<dotnetframeworkpath>\caspol.exe -list | more
to see what they mean by the groups (some of which share names with more familiar IE groups).

So, my .Net 2.0 program, to get to run from a network share, required several things. First, the person setting up for remote access was a local admin on the box. Power User might work, I'm not sure. The user has to be able to modify local security policies, though, because that's what caspol does. Second, they required caspol.exe, which is usually in c:\windows\microsoft.net\framework\v<version>\CasPol.exe. Note that if side-by-side versions of .Net are installed then you must use the one that corresponds with the version of .Net framework your program uses.

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Then I wrote this command file:

```
@echo off
echo y|c:\windows\microsoft.net\framework\v2.0.50727\caspol.exe -m -ag
1.2 -url file://server/sharename/path/to/my/program/* FullTrust
exit
```

That echo y| thing is all one easy-to-read line. -ag 1.2 is AddGroup for the Zone - Intranet: LocalIntranet, which is how intranet shares are classified. The 1.2 is easily found in the first few lines of caspol - list | more.

Google is your friend. Also, I should have named my entry because I seem to be getting multiple entries, one per program update. Also, every user must rerun the caspol command file each time your program version is updated because that's part of the security (note that the * in my example allows _all_ code from that location to be run, not necessarily very secure).

I found my example using google, hopefully this is enough to get you going.

The email address, above, is most certainly munged. Perhaps you might reply to the newsgroup, instead? Thanks!

Hi there. I appreciate the response. I have, of course, been using Google to find the answer to this, but it hasn't returned any useful results as yet. And while your example seemed very promising at first, unfortunately it doesn't solve my problem.

What you're doing is making a share trusted... which I had already done, and which was already working well for quite some time. The issue arose when my IT dept decided to change the way the share is mapped. It is no longer mapped using the UNC path (\\server\share\subfolder). It is now mapped using a domain (sub.corpdomain.org\share\subfolder). It is this method of mapping that causes the problem, because, apparently, it doesn't see that share as a network share, but rather as an internet URL (which is why it puts it in the Internet zone).

My problem lies with telling .NET that all apps at that URL are trusted.

WATYF

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