



Hanselminutes is a weekly audio talk show with noted web developer and technologist Scott Hanselman and hosted by Carl Franklin. Scott discusses utilities and tools, gives practical how-to advice, and discusses ASP.NET or Windows issues and workarounds.

Text transcript of show # 12

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Top Ten Utilities you Didn't Know you Had

This week Scott uncovers the coolest utilities on your system that you may not know you have. Windows XP and 2003 users will appreciate these time-saving utilities.

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(Music)

Lawrence Ryan: From Hanselminutes.com, it's 'Hanselminutes', a weekly discussion with web developer and technologist, Scott Hanselman and hosted by Carl Franklin. This is Lawrence Ryan announcing Show #12 recorded Monday, April 3rd, 2006. Support for Hanselminutes is provided by XCEED ZIP for .Net, which lets you handle zip, Tar and GZIP files and FTP servers, in streams in memory and more. On line at shrinkster.com/dt2 and by peterblum.com – "Start with better controls, finish with better sites", online at www.peterblum.com. Support is also provided by .NET Developer's Journal – "The World's leading .NET developer magazine", online at www.sys-con.com. In this episode, Scott covers the top ten coolest Windows Utilities you don't know you already have.

Carl Franklin: Hi this is Carl Franklin and you are listening to Hanselminutes. I am here with Scott as always but this time I am recording from my hotel room from Orlando, Florida just as the fireworks start at Epcot, right 5 miles away from here. What do you think about that Scott?

Scott Hanselman: Fantastic.

Carl Franklin: So, what are we talking about today?

Scott Hanselman: Well this is the top ten little known Windows utilities/features that you may already have in the tradition of having really long top ten list names.

Carl Franklin: All right. This ought to be great.

Scott Hanselman: So, we are going to go in increasing order to the ones-- that this is actually - are not in arbitrary order I am putting the ones I think are cooler towards the end so that way you are on the hook to stay around and find out what's going on.

Carl Franklin: Okay great.

Scott Hanselman: So, obvious and simple first one is, or #10 rather is a dragging while alt tabbing, or dragging to the task bar. A lot of people don't realize that when you start to drag you pick up a file or you pick up a folder, you can drag with one hand so you have picked up, I am dragging right now I am not letting go of my left mouse button. I can actually alt tab. So, I can pick a file up off my desktop alt tab go over to outlook over to an email, or go over to word and then drop the file directly on the drop spot.

Carl Franklin: Very cool, I didn't know that.

Scott Hanselman: Seems like a simple thing but I watch a lot of people moving their Windows around trying to get things prepared to drag.

Carl Franklin: That's right.

Scott Hanselman: You have already got all this stuff in your task list you can just alt tab and drag and then...

Carl Franklin: I know that if you have a Window in the foreground and you drag a file from a window that's in the background it will stay in the background so you can drag on to it.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah. You can also...

Carl Franklin: I didn't know you could alt tab.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah and you could also drag down to the task bar, don't drop, because you can't drop things in the task bar, drag to the task bar, hold and then as you hover over the things in the task bar it will jump to the front and you can go back up and drop directly on to it.

Carl Franklin: Wow! I didn't know.

Scott Hanselman: I use that all the time.

Carl Franklin: I didn't know that.

Scott Hanselman: I did not know that that is some wacky -- wacky wild stuff like. I understand you can drag to the task bar. Yeah very cool stuff #10.

Carl Franklin: Cool.

Scott Hanselman: Hey #9 is a little perplexing and actually #9 wasn't on the list and then I was at Mike Gunderloy's site at Larkware.Com very cool site and he had a link to someone called iColorFolder this is a folder coloring tool at shrinkster.com/dpf. It's a whole utility dedicated to the ability to change your folders icons.

Carl Franklin: Wow!

Scott Hanselman: Pause for effect. But this is already built into the shell. You can right click on any folder you like, I am right clicking on a folder on my desktop right now, hit properties, click on the 5th tab that says 'customize' and there is a section that says Folder Icons. You can change your folders now, I do this now. A lot of people see my really colorful desktop; I like to have different photos or different colors that mean



different things. If you've just got a whole desktop full of manila colored folders, yellow colored folders, it doesn't really tell you any thing. There is like 32 times, 32 pixels completely wasted that could be giving you some information. So, I am not quite sure and then I realize when I read the FAQ about this particular utility, it said and we don't stay resident in memory we have a very low foot print. And I realize well they were just writing to the same file that Windows shell writes to the desktop.ini file when you make a change like this there is a hidden file called desktop.ini that refers to the icon of your particular folder. So, this may be a shiny utility and wonderful I don't use it because it's built into explorer. So, folder coloring is a really great way to get a productivity gain and actually I'll probably blog about this and put up a bunch of my colored folders icon so people can jump on the color folder wagon that the Mac users have been holding over us for the last several years.

Carl Franklin: Yeah! Excellent.

Scott Hanselman: Cool. #8 you remember Subst?

Carl Franklin: Yeah what is that?

Scott Hanselman: Subst is substitute like substitute drive. You take Subst...

Carl Franklin: Oh yeah that's right. That was the DOS command, right?

Scott Hanselman: Yeah it's a DOS command that's still around.

Carl Franklin: Yeah.

Scott Hanselman: And Subst lets you say "I want to make this path a drive." So, you could like say Subst t: c:\temp and then suddenly the 'T' drive would become your temp drive.

Carl Franklin: Oh it's all coming back to me.

Scott Hanselman: Oh yes. What happened to Subst. I just don't know?

Carl Franklin: I don't know.

Scott Hanselman: The thing about Subst that's cool is that if you bring up an explorer window and you have got the .NET Framework on your machine, if you go to c:\windows\assembly, you are going to see the GAC, right? You will see the global assembly cache. And what you are going to see though is a lie, okay? That's not really a directory if you'll look at your columns you are

seeing a lie there, you are seeing assembly name version public key token.

Carl Franklin: It's a shell extension.

Scott Hanselman: It's a shell extension, exactly. If you'll go out to your command line and you type say "Subst G: C:\windows\assembly" and then instead of visiting C:\windows\assembly visit the 'G' drive that the newly created 'G' drive, you'll see what's really in the GAC the underneath of the GAC they won't know enough to give you the lie.

Carl Franklin: Very cool.

Scott Hanselman: So what's cool about this is that sometimes you need to debug stuff that's in the GAC. You have already added into the GAC but you are doing some development, so you needed to add your PDBs right your Program Debug files and they have to be in the GAC along with the actual files so you can debug them. So, if you Subst a drive to the GAC you can then sneak in there see the real directory structure find your files put your PDBs next to them and you can debug items that are already in the GAC.

Carl Franklin: Very-very cool, it's a great use of that technology.

Scott Hanselman: Totally. Generally I don't like Subst. I know a lot of people use it for their build drives they are like everyone has to built on the 'Z' drive and then one guy might have cdevfoo and the other guy has got cprojectsfoo, they all Subst their drives to it as a way of finding common ground. Instead of using Subst I'd like to use Junction Points or what's also called Linkd. Junction Points are something you already have built-in this is something that NTFS always supported except there was never a utility to get to it. The Windows NT4 resource kit and the Windows 2000 resource kit included a command line utility called Linkd but the best one is a thing called Junction that you can get from SysInternals everyone loves SysInternals.

Carl Franklin: Right.

Scott Hanselman: And then a while back my buddy Travis Illig made an icon that would show up in explorer, so that these Junction Points these folders that point to other folders would have a little chain indicating that they were Junction. But he talked to a guy named Hermann Schinagl-- I am a good German with the last name Hanselman but I don't know how to pronounce this gentleman's name. Schinagl I am not sure. Hermann created a great thing at



shrinkster.com/dpg and actually incorporated Travis's suggestions and created what he calls the Hard Link Shell extension. This is a utility that lets you actually right drag from one folder to another and then when you right drag and let go he will popup an option to say make a Junction here. So, this allows you to write your build files, your batch files, your MS Builds all of your different builds, relative paths. So, like for example we have got an SDK that we use and everyone has got it installed somewhere different so with our builds I'd like to make a folder called "SDK" and the person who is doing the build no matter where they have got the SDK installed, they just make a pointer to it, a Junction to it.

Carl Franklin: Yes.

Scott Hanselman: This is something that's built into the file system.

Carl Franklin: Very cool.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah it is, which actually brings me smoothly into #6, which is...

Carl Franklin: Oh hold on before we get there, before we get there I want to ask you, you have done some Shellexension programming yourself, right?

Scott Hanselman: I have yeah.

Carl Franklin: I was just thinking that might make a really good dnrTV episode?

Scott Hanselman: It would. Shellexensions are really powerful but there is one thing that I think Microsoft and that everyone is really punting on right now, is that you can only have one version of the .NETFramework loaded into a process at a time. So, what happens if I write a Shellexension in .NET 1.0 and you write it in .NET 2.0, and we try to live together? 9 times out of 10 it works just fine, but every once in a while probably my Shellexension the 1.0 Shellexension or 1.1.1 won't work if 2.0 gets in first. So, there is some really cool stuff going on right now, about Shellexensions. There is a company that made a Shellexension maker that literally like made it--integrated into visual studio.

Carl Franklin: Really.

Scott Hanselman: Just go file, new, Shellexension. But I think that people are kind of missing the point that there are 3 versions of the .NETFramework out there and you really just don't know which one is going to get in memory.

Carl Franklin: But if you'll target 1.1 you are probably pretty safe, right?

Scott Hanselman: For the most part as long as your Shellexension doesn't do any remoting outside. I have worked within a Shellexension for Logitech they did some remoting and there are problems remoting between 1.1 and 2.0 you will get this really obscure error that says date, time, min, ticks something-something is not compatible, its kind of like the classic remoting error...

Carl Franklin: Sort of like a version incompatibility.

Scott Hanselman: ...And that is showing that there is a compatibility problem. But yeah for the most part it will work but I just wanted to warn people that when you are making any kind of extension whether it would be inside of like MMC or its the explorer. If you don't own the executable then you can't count on the right version of the .NET framework, but you are right.

Carl Franklin: Lets just put that aside for another day and we could do a dnrTV on Shell Extensions, would you?

Scott Hanselman: Totally.

Carl Franklin: Cool!

Scott Hanselman: Totally, so the fact that Hermann's Shell Extension uses right dragging that means dragging with the right mouse button and then letting go gets me into cool little known feature #6 which is right dragging. There are so many places where you can drag something and drop with the right mouse button and get a different feature, the obvious one is of course is explorer, if you pick anything up in explorer and right drag it you, you will get move, copy, create shortcut, but a lot of people don't realize that this works in Outlook and Word. You can like go into Word, type a bunch of words, select one and then right drag it and you actually get a context menu about moving, copying or linking to that word.

Carl Franklin: Wow, cool!

Scott Hanselman: A lot easier than the whole cut, copy, paste, paste special thing and really right clicking and right dragging will set you free, no matter what you are doing.

Carl Franklin: That's cool, something you don't really think of that much and I know for new Windows users it takes some long time to get



conditioned to the right mouse button, just to get used to it.

Scott Hanselman: It's not discoverable.

Carl Franklin: I am talking mere mortals here.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah, but its not -- its reasonable because its not discoverable right, why was the start menu added to Windows 95, its because a monkey will never double click, right if you go into like in a Program Manager on Windows 3.1 its just -- its not discover, oh double click, oh its so obvious triple click you know this is not obvious. Like if you go into Word, try a double click will select a word, right.

Carl Franklin: Yeah.

Scott Hanselman: You know that you can go in double click, it'll work. If you triple click in Microsoft word, what happens? Selects the whole paragraph.

Carl Franklin: A paragraph, right, yeah.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah, totally discoverable right completely obvious, but quadruple clicking doesn't do anything. So these kinds of UI things are not particularly discoverable but once you do find them its very powerful.

Carl Franklin: Yep.

Scott Hanselman: So the next one is #5 Windows hotkeys and I mean specifically hotkeys that use the Windows key.

Carl Franklin: All right, yeah.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah, Jeff Atwood...

Carl Franklin: Like Windows E brings up explorer for example.

Scott Hanselman: Exactly, Jeff Atwood actually listed them all out at shrinkster.com/dph at his very-very good, coding horror site. He has got a list of all them.

Carl Franklin: Did you say Horror? H-O-R-R...

Scott Hanselman: Coding horror. H-O-R-R-O-R.

Carl Franklin: Okay. Just checking.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah, shrinkster.com not coding horror, thank you for taking it there not shrinkster...

Carl Franklin: I wasn't going to say that, I just didn't hear you.

Scott Hanselman: No, I just I took it there then.

Carl Franklin: Okay.

Scott Hanselman: [Shrinkster.com/dph](http://shrinkster.com/dph), Jeff Atwood is a fantastic writer and his site is a gem, I read it everyday, and he has got a whole list of them up there and he points out that where those keys end, like Window E for Explorer and Window M for minimize. Win Key, which is a utility that is, specializes in making the Windows key bindable to other things, is a great thing. Turns out that the company that makes Win keys is no longer distributing it but I found a download at shrinkster.com/dpi, so grab yourself a copy of Win key and know that its no longer supported but its rocking sweet and squirrel it away because one day you won't be able to find a copy any where online. Turns out the company found it too much of a support burden so they decided to move on to others things.

Carl Franklin: Wow! Great tip.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah, okay, #4 is command lines other than command, right. And we talking about MONAD in our last -- was it last show? So, MONAD is an obvious example but it turns out there are other shells command line utilities within Windows that exist already. The first one is a thing called WMIC, if you go out to the command line you go out to cmd.exe, you type in WMIC you will get a Windows Management Instrumentation Shell, this is a shell that just does WMI.

Carl Franklin: Cool!

Scott Hanselman: So, you can go out there and type queries and things that you would ordinarily having to write a WMI program but it will like you could say, process where description equals explorer.exe and you get information about the explorer.exe process. You can poke around all throughout the WMI namespaces and see all the information that's there, it lets you browse Schemas, query all the different classes, you can work with remote computers, make aliases, you can write specific scripts for an administrator of a large network, its just one more thing, one more query, arrow in your quiver. And I was totally surprised its like whenever you type something at the command line and you see a result that you have never seen before, and you didn't realize it was installed that all the while, its pretty cool, its like discovering gold.



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Carl Franklin: Absolutely.

Scott Hanselman: So, that's WMIC, that's at shrinkster.com/dpj.

Carl Franklin: Okay.

Scott Hanselman: I had never seen that one before today, did you?

Carl Franklin: No, I never heard of it.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah, it's crazy. Netsh, this is a good one I actually use this one but not to the depths of what it can do, Netsh at shrinkster.com/dpk, this is a tool that lets you do all the kinds of things you would do from the network interface properties window from the command line. You can go type in Netsh, you could say add server and then add a dhcp server. You can go -- if you want it to like, uninstall IPv6.0 sometimes that can screw up people's machines. I have got information up at shrinkster.com/dpj you can type netsh interface ipv6.0 uninstall.

Carl Franklin: Wow!

Scott Hanselman: But the most useful thing I found you can do at Netsh is, I actually got my got system in just such a bugged up way that when I ran ipconfig from the command line, it did nothing.

Carl Franklin: Yup, hey! Here's a nice little tip for you with ipconfig...

Scott Hanselman: Yeah.

Carl Franklin: Is that sometimes you will have a bad DNS entry because you are working on sites and editing DNS entries and you go in there and something gets in there, that's wrong you go and change it in the DNS server and it doesn't change on your client because of the time to live in all that stuff. So, there is a local DNS cache associated with your connection if you type ipconfig/flushdns, it will remove it from the cache, clear the cache.

Scott Hanselman: Right, that's kind of the Ctrl+F5 equivalent, right.

Carl Franklin: Absolutely.

Scott Hanselman: Flush through that, don't -- trust me I want fresh DNS absolutely.

Carl Franklin: Right, absolutely and I would like to remind everybody that Hanselminutes is made

possible this week by Xceed Zip for .NET, which lets you handle Zip, Tar in Gzip files on FTP servers, in streams, in memory and more, online at shrinkster.com/dt2.

(Music)

Scott Hanselman: Netsh will let you reset your entire stack, you can say Netsh interface ipreset and this has saved me 2 or 3 different times when I got my system into all sorts of weird states by basically rebuilding my whole little IP stack under Windows XP.

Carl Franklin: Yeah, I could have used that tonight. My connections weren't working at all and rather than having to a log off and log back on and that kind of stuff.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah, totally.

Carl Franklin: And you can read Scott's post about that at shrinkster.com/dt1. So, what's next?

Scott Hanselman: So, moving on, we get into the top three here. From the command line, are you familiar with PushD and PopD?

Carl Franklin: No.

Scott Hanselman: So, go out to the command line and just, what directory do you drop into, probably Documents and Settings/ Carl.

Carl Franklin: Usually in Documents and Settings, yeah.

Scott Hanselman: Okay, so go and say like pushd all one word space and then a period.

Carl Franklin: Okay.

Scott Hanselman: And then cd off into like the Windows directory. Write cd/windows.

Carl Franklin: Okay.

Scott Hanselman: So, then you are off doing some stuff and then you go and say, popd just popd and then hit enter.

Carl Franklin: Cool!

Scott Hanselman: This is actually a stack of directories where you have been. So you know how a lot of people write batch files, they keep track of where they are and you have to go cd..., cd./..

Carl Franklin: Yeah.



Scott Hanselman: You do all this dancing. With PushD and PopD sometimes you just want to go back to where you were.

Carl Franklin: Great!

Scott Hanselman: Now the cool tip on top of that is setting your command prompt differently and the Craig AnDera turned me onto this and I've got this up at shrinkster.com/dpn. You know how people used to customize their command prompts in the DOS days.

Carl Franklin: Right.

Scott Hanselman: You can still do it now. If you say, set prompt equals \$p refuse path \$_, where _ means new line,\$+, + is going to tell you the depth you are within the stack, and then \$g again all this up shrinkster.com/dpn. You type this prompt, you will actually get a + sign right before the > you are used to seeing that will show you how deep in the PushD stack you are.

Carl Franklin: No kidding.

Scott Hanselman: So, then you can see a PushD, you will see a plus PushD again, you will see a second plus this lets you write very robust batch files where you can get right back to where you were before and not have any trouble because you cd.. at one too many times.

Carl Franklin: Dude that is sweet.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah so big thanks to Craig Andera for that tip at shrinkster.com/dpn.

Carl Franklin: That's awesome I am going to use that tomorrow.

Scott Hanselman: Oh! this is what the Minutes is for man, I am going to use that tomorrow. If I can change the life of just one child you are on the Minutes.

Carl Franklin: Teach a man to fish.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah dude totally. And then within number three because we are talking about moving around with directories and stuff, you just can't say enough nice things about tab completion, right. So, like we are down here at the command prompt and we are doing PushD and PopD and one of the things that just cannot help you too much is the tab completion stuff, right. We have all remembered early versions of Windows 2000 where we are going to the registry and set the tab completion character ourselves,

but Patrick Caldwell remind me today that how many things that tab completions can do for you. You give it just the slightest hint that what you want to do when hit tab and they'll help you out, you type cddoc and you hit tab it automatically puts in SQL and back slash documents and settings all in quotes all correct for you. And then of course shift tab gets you to the other options tab and shift tab. A lot of people think it's just a simple step forward give you some auto completion but its so much more. Also, the depth of wild cards that it will take. You can say *foo* and you can find a directories or files where foo is in the middle. Sometimes you don't have full wild card support, but the stuff of the command line is just very well enabled for command lines where anything Dir understands it will understand. So, yeah if you use tab completion, but you don't think you really use to the fullest, that along side PushD, PopD and a customized prompt can really make you a ninja at the command line.

Carl Franklin: Absolutely.

Scott Hanselman: Number two. People may not think this is an appropriate number two, but I think it is because I am all about the big fonts right. Changing your console font, how you can bring up a command line and you go and click in the upper left hand corner there and say, properties. You get a choice, you get this really lame choice between Lucida Console and then some bitmap fonts from 1985. You can control what goes in that font window. If you have got another mono type font that you really like, maybe the font that you use for programming with, you can modify the registry and get your own fonts in there. And I have got details at shrinkster.com/dpo in George Reilly actually expanded on that and made a registry key that makes it even easier, a registry file that you can run at shrinkster.com/dpp. So, a lot of people have been stealing like the consolas font from the Longhorn disks or from Office 12. If you search for programmer font on Google there is a million different monos based fonts, you know, you are not relegated just to Courier new. So I would encourage people to check out customizing their environment. I like to make my font --I use consolas, I go black background on a green screen, I use a 24-point font because I want those dots to work for me man high dpi...

Carl Franklin: Shiny.

Scott Hanselman: Very.

Carl Franklin: And the number one cool utility and/or cool thing about Windows this week is...



Scott Hanselman: All the million other command line utilities that you already have, but don't know about. I was writing up a list of these myself and I went up to Google to check on one of them and discovered shrinkster.com/dpg, which is a list of all of the crazy utilities you have never heard of, that exist already on your system including ones that aren't documented.

Carl Franklin: Now these aren't things that you have to download, these are already...

Scott Hanselman: Now these are already on your system. You have these now. So, once you go out to command line and we will do them together here. So, the first one is fsutil File System Util. All sorts of things about managing the volumes, managing your disks, file specific commands, file system information, file system behavior.

Carl Franklin: Now these are guaranteed to exist on what?

Scott Hanselman: On Windows XP and 2003. Yeah like for example, it might be something as simple as 'fsutil fsinfo drives', gives you a list of all of your current drives, that's pretty simple. But there is lots of different-- other things like, fsutil, fsinfo, volume info you get details about all of your different drives whether or not they support case sensitivity. Whether or not they support Unicode in their file names, whether or not they support ACL's, whether they support compression, it's a capability querier of your file system, fsutil. These are all things you can put into your batch files and your various utilities because you can count on these being there all the time.

So, here's another crazy one, if you go to your command line and you type eudcedit this is a thing called the Private Character Editor, eudcedit this is actually a weird-- I had no idea this was on my system. This is the utility that you could actually build your own font from, it's a Private Character Editor. So not really sure quite why it is useful or interesting, there is lots of other font building tools, but I always find it creepy to know my machine completely and then discover an application that I had no idea existed and this one has a full UI for editing fonts, its crazy.

Carl Franklin: Wow! Wow!

Scott Hanselman: Yeah totally. Some useful stuff that you can use on like your mom's machine or a machine you come up on that may be bugged up as you can type sfc it's the System File Checker. This is the thing that will go

through all of your Windows protected system files and it will basically overwrite and replace the "incorrect versions" with Microsoft versions. So, if you think that you have got a machine that's been compromised or has got an invalid driver on it or somehow has become corrupted sfc is a tool you can use to scan your system either on boot or scan immediately and potentially bring it back from the brink. And then within the context of drivers, if you type driverquery just one word driverquery from the command line, you will get a complete list of all of the drivers that are running on your system. And there is all sorts of things if you type 'driverquery/?' that lets you basically enumerate and list all the different installed device drivers and their properties and even put them as a csv file. Couple of other quick utilities disk part is a disk partitioning tool, another kind of hidden command line that you can use very dangerous, don't hurt yourself.

Carl Franklin: Yep. Use that one.

Scott Hanselman: Openfiles, apparently will let you see all of the different files that are open on your shares. And you can enable your local file tracking, so you can see all the open files on your system at currently.

Carl Franklin: Awesome.

Scott Hanselman: Sc, Service Control is like a net stop or net start on steroids that lets you manage services and control services from the command line. And then the last one which I thought was kind of cool is getmac lets you basically get the Mac address. I always do ipconfig/all, but now getmac just does it and tells you the status of those particular interfaces pretty cool stuff.

Carl Franklin: That is sweet.

Scott Hanselman: That's our number one thing a million other command line utilities that you already have.

Carl Franklin: Very cool Scott, anything else?

Scott Hanselman: Yeah, so I wanted to give a shout out, I saw a pretty interesting site that Jonathan Goodyear's company putting up called email2face.com and this is a pretty clever idea. I am not sure how they are going to get everyone in the entire universe to put their emails addresses and faces up there but they are basically storing a mapping between your email address and your face. So, you go up there you add a small icon of your face maybe the one you use for your instant messenger and I think that



they can probably come up with some cool and creative ways to integrate this with Outlook or different messaging tools when you have an email address and you just want to see that person's face, you know how Outlook's context form, lets you put their face in? It would be pretty slick to have like a web services interface or maybe like just the simple HTTP get, where I could get someone's face from their email address. So, check out email2face.

Carl Franklin: It's not a real security risk because its not so high resolution that its any sort of software.

Scott Hanselman: Yeah its not like email2head shot.

Carl Franklin: Yeah its not email2highresretinalscan.

Scott Hanselman: Exactly email2fingerprint although I have got that idea all patented right now.

(Laughter)

Carl Franklin: Scott this has been a fabulous show thank you so much great stuff as always, and makes me wonder how many more these shows you have got. I mean there's a finite number of cool things in the world.

Scott Hanselman: Is there, is there Carl?

Carl Franklin: We'll have to wait and see.

Scott Hanselman: Who hurt you Carl Franklin, who hurt you. (Laughter). Oh! I think I have got a few more in me.

Carl Franklin: All right until next week this is Carl Franklin, Scott Hanselman, saying thanks for listening and have a great week.

(Music)