Problem 1:

**http://support.microsoft.com/library/images/support/en-us/20x20_grey_minus.png**[Symptoms](javascript:void(0);)

You have a Web site that is hosted on Internet Information Services (IIS) 7.0. When you visit the Web site in a Web browser, you may receive an error message that resembles one of the following:

Error message 1

Server Error in Application "*application name*"  
HTTP Error 500.19 – Internal Server Error   
HRESULT: 0x8007000d  
Description of HRESULT  
The requested page cannot be accessed because the related configuration data for the page is invalid.

Error message 2

Server Error in Application "*application name*"  
HTTP Error 500.19 – Internal Server Error   
HRESULT: 0x80070005  
Description of HRESULT  
The requested page cannot be accessed because the related configuration data for the page is invalid.

Error message 3

Server Error in Application "*application name*"  
HTTP Error 500.19 – Internal Server Error   
HRESULT: 0x800700b7  
Description of HResult  
The requested page cannot be accessed because the related configuration data for the page is invalid.

Error message 4

Server Error in Application "*application name*"   
HTTP Error 500.19 – Internal Server Error   
HRESULT: 0x8007007e   
Description of HResult   
The requested page cannot be accessed because the related configuration data for the page is invalid.

Error message 5

Server Error in Application "*application name*"  
HTTP Error 500.19 – Internal Server Error   
HRESULT: 0x800700c1  
Description of HRESULT  
The requested page cannot be accessed because the related configuration data for the page is invalid.

Error message 6

Server Error in Application "*application name*"  
HTTP Error 500.19 – Internal Server Error   
HRESULT: 0x800700b7  
Description of HRESULT  
The requested page cannot be accessed because the related configuration data for the page is invalid.

Error message 7

Server Error in Application "*application name*"  
HTTP Error 500.19 – Internal Server Error   
HRESULT: 0x8007010b  
Description of HRESULT  
The requested page cannot be accessed because the related configuration data for the page is invalid.

Error message 8

Server Error in Application "*application name*"  
HTTP Error 500.19 – Internal Server Error   
HRESULT: 0x8007052e  
Description of HRESULT  
The requested page cannot be accessed because the related configuration data for the page is invalid.

Error message 9

Server Error in Application "*application name*"  
HTTP Error 500.19 – Internal Server Error   
HRESULT: 0x80070021  
Description of HRESULT  
The requested page cannot be accessed because the related configuration data for the page is invalid.

Cause of error message 2

**http://support.microsoft.com/library/images/support/en-us/20x20_grey_minus.png**[Cause](javascript:void(0);)

Cause of error message 1

This problem occurs because the ApplicationHost.config file or the Web.config file contains a malformed XML element. To resolve this problem, see Resolution 1.

Cause of error message 2

This problem occurs for one of the following reasons:

* You are using IIS 7.0 on a computer that is running Windows Vista. Additionally, you configure the Web site to use UNC Passthrough authentication to access a remote Universal Naming Convention (UNC) share.
* The IIS\_IUSRS group does not have the appropriate permissions for the ApplicationHost.config file, for the Web.config file, or for the virtual/application directories of IIS.

To resolve this problem, see Resolution 2.

Cause of error message 3

This problem occurs because the ApplicationHost.config file has a duplicate entry for the following code.

<add accessType="Allow" users="\*" />

To resolve this problem, see Resolution 3.

Cause of error message 4

This problem occurs because the ApplicationHost.config file or the Web.config file references a module or a DLL that is invalid or that does not exist. To resolve this problem, see Resolution 4.

Cause of error message 5

This problem can occur if the bitness of the specified module is different than that of the application pool hosting the application. For example, you are attempting to load a 32-bit component into a 64-bit application pool. This problem may also occur if the specified module is corrupted.

Cause of error message 6

This problem may occur if there is a duplicate entry for the specified configuration section setting at a higher level in the configuration hierarchy (for example, in a parent site/folder’s web.config or applicationHost.config file). The error message itself points out the location of duplicate entry or entries.

Cause of error message 7

This problem can occur if the specified content directory cannot be accessed.

Cause of error message 8

The default process identity in IIS 7.0 does not have sufficient permissions to open the Web.config file on a remote share.

Cause of error message 9

This problem can occur when the specified portion of the IIS configuration file is locked at a higher configuration level.

**http://support.microsoft.com/library/images/support/en-us/20x20_grey_minus.png**[Resolution](javascript:void(0);)

Resolution 1

Delete the malformed XML element from the ApplicationHost.config file or from the Web.config file.

Resolution 2

To resolve this problem, use one of the following methods.

**Method 1**

Do not configure the Web site to use UNC Passthrough authentication to access the remote UNC share. Instead, specify a user account that has the appropriate permissions to access the remote UNC share.

**Method 2**

Grant the Read permission to the IIS\_IUSRS group for the ApplicationHost.config file or for the Web.config file. To do this, follow these steps:

1. In Windows Explorer, locate the folder that contains the ApplicationHost.config file that is associated with the Web site, or locate the virtual directories or the application directories that contain the Web.config file that is associated with the Web site.  
     
   **Note** The Web.config file may not be in the virtual directories or the application directories in IIS. Even in this situation, you need to follow these steps.
2. Right-click the folder that contains the ApplicationHost.config file, or right-click the virtual or application directories that may contain the Web.config file.
3. Click **Properties**.
4. Click the **Security** tab, and then click **Edit**.
5. Click **Add**.
6. In the **Enter the object names to select** box, type ***computername*\IIS\_IUSRS**, click **Check Names**, and then click **OK**.  
     
   **Note** *Computername* is a placeholder for the computer name.
7. Click to select the **Read** check box, and then click **OK**.
8. In the **Properties** dialog box for the folder, click **OK**.  
     
   **Note** Make sure the folder's properties are inherited by the ApplicationHost.config and Web.config files so that IIS\_IUSRS has the Read permission for those files.

Resolution 3

In the ApplicationHost.config file, delete the duplicate entry for the authorization rule. To do this, follow these steps:

1. Click **Start**, type **Notepad** in the **Start Search** box, right-click **Notepad**, and then click **Run as administrator**.  
     
   **Note** If you are prompted for an administrator password or for a confirmation, type the password, or click **Continue**.
2. On the **File** menu, click **Open**, type **%windir%\System32\inetsrv\config\applicationHost.config** in the **File name** box, and then click **Open**.
3. In the ApplicationHost.config file, delete the duplicate entry that resembles the following code.

<add accessType="Allow" users="\*" />

Resolution 4

In the ApplicationHost.config file or in the Web.config file, locate the module reference or the DLL reference that is invalid, and then fix the reference. To determine which module reference is incorrect, enable Failed Request Tracing, and then reproduce the problem.

Resolution 5

Ensure that the specified module's bitness is the same as the hosting application pool, and make sure that the module is not corrupt.

Resolution 6

Examine the specified configuration file and compare it with its parent applicationHost.config and/or web.config files to check for duplicate entries as suggested by the error message. Either remove the duplicate entry, or make the entry unique.

Resolution 7

Verify that the file path exists, is properly named, has correct file-level permissions set, and is pointing to a valid file system type. If you are not sure what the file path is, use the Process Monitor tool or Failed Request Tracing to identify it.

Resolution 8

To resolve this problem, see the following article:

[934515](http://support.microsoft.com/kb/934515)

(http://support.microsoft.com/kb/934515/ )

You receive an error message when you try to view a Web page from a Web site that uses pass-through authentication in Internet Information Services 7.0

Resolution 9

To resolve this problem, unlock the specified section, or do not use it at that level. For more information on configuration locking, see the following article:

<http://learn.iis.net/page.aspx/145/how-to-use-locking-in-iis-70-configuration>

Reference:

<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/942055>

Problem 2:

The login failed.

Login failed for user 'IIS APPPOOL\DefaultAppPool'.

Solution:

[Careed](http://forums.asp.net/members/Careed.aspx)

[**Careed**](http://forums.asp.net/members/Careed.aspx)

All-Star

18774 Points

[3637 Posts](http://forums.asp.net/search?q=authors%3A(Careed)&s=postdate&d=dsc)

**Re: Login failed for user 'IIS APPPOOL\ASP.NET v4.0'**

Jun 26, 2010 08:05 PM|[LINK](http://forums.asp.net/post/3946251.aspx)

In IIS Manager, go to the website and in the IIS section, select the Authentication icon and open it.  You should have a list of authentications.  Right-click on Anonymous Authentication and select Edit.  I believe that this should be set to Application pool identity.  If not, then select this.

Next, go to the Application Pools and select the pool your website is in.  In the listing, you should see the Identity column.  It should be NetworkService for the pool in this column.  If not, then right-click on the pool and select Advanced Settings.  Under the Process Model section, set the Identity to NetworkService by clicking the button on the right-side of the text box and in the dialog, using the Built-in account dropdownlist.

Try your website now through IIS.

Christopher Reed, MCT, MCPD, MCTS, Microsoft Specialist, MTA   
"The oxen are slow, but the earth is patient."

Reference:

http://forums.asp.net/t/1572668.aspx/1