

ACCESSING IGHNET WHILE DEPLOYED

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An IG Unit uses thin-client to access IGHNET while it is deployed. It takes planning on the IG Unit and SAIG-IR to make it happen. Preferably, you want to be connected through a local area network instead of a remote dial in access connection. The first thing you need to do is contact the IGHNET Help Desk (DSN: 329-1083/1085, CML: 703-601-1083/1085) to let them know you are deploying. The following questions need to be answered to allow for a smoother set up and connection. Most of this information can be obtained from your deployed DOIM/IMO office. Once the appropriate information has been determined, we can proceed into setting the IG unit up with thin-client access to IGHNET.

Questions to be asked before deploying, or as soon as possible:

1. Will there be connectivity? If so, it must be through NIPRNET (unclass) since thin-client access to IGHNET cannot be via SIPRNET.
2. What type of connectivity will you have, Local Area Network (LAN) or Remote Dial-in Access (RAS)? When you're dialing in from overseas, the RAS connectivity can be very slow. We recommend that the IG Unit have LAN connectivity.
3. Is the Information Management Office at the deployment location operating a network device (firewall, proxy server, web cache engine, etc...) that proxies http (TCP port 80), https (TCP port 443) or ica (TCP port 1494) traffic? If so, then we need to know:
 - a. Specifically what traffic is being proxied
 - b. The device's public IP address (i.e., the IP address we will see as the source IP address in packets coming to IGHNET from the user workstation)
4. Will the IG computers be assigned static IP addresses or use DHCP?
5. If it's DHCP, can a small range of IP addresses be assigned for the IG systems? For security reasons, SAIG does not want to open up the firewall to an entire IP address range because there is a chance that a non-IG can access IGHNET.

Provide a list to SAIG-IR of those IGs that will be deployed. SAIG-IR will verify that they have the proper access in their IGHNET profiles.

To access IGHET Thin-Client the following ports and protocols must be opened in the Installation firewall and the IGHET firewall:

<u>Protocol</u>	<u>Port</u>
TCP	1494 (used for the Citrix Metaframe access)
TCP	80 (used for web access)
TCP	443 (used for secure web access)

Here is some computer terminology and other information that will help you better understand the requirements:

Internet Protocol (IP) Address: Used to identify a computer on a network and to specify routing information. Each computer on the network must be assigned a unique IP address, which is made up of the network ID, plus a unique host ID assigned by the network administrator. This address is typically represented in dotted-decimal notation, with the value of each octet separated by a period. (Example: 160.130.0.252).

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP): A protocol that offers dynamic configuration of IP addresses and related information. DHCP helps conserve the use of IP addresses through centralized management of address allocation. DHCP works when a computer is turned on and is assigned an IP address from the centralized allocation pool. Once that same computer is turned off, the IP address goes back into the pool for reassignment.

With IGHET Thin-client, the IP address can be configured statically on the client (never changes) or configured dynamically through DHCP.

Firewalls: Protect private networks against intruders. For IGs to access IGHET, their IP address must be in the IGHET firewall.

Proxy Server: A proxy acts as an intermediary for user requests, setting up a second connection to the desired resource. Example: If the Installation has a Proxy Server, when an IG user tries to connect via the web browser to the IGHET Thin-client, the IG user gets routed to their Installation Proxy Server, which in turn changes the IG user IP address to the Proxy Server IP address. If the Proxy Server IP address is not in the IGHET firewall, then that IG user will not be able to access IGHET.

Port: An interface on an internetworking device (such as a router). In IP terminology, port is also used to specify the receiving upper-layer process.

Protocol: A formal description of a set of rules and conventions that govern how devices on a network exchange information.