CHAPTER 3

Basic Installation of the Cisco Collection Manager

Introduction

This chapter gives the information required for a basic installation of the Cisco Collection Manager and the bundled Sybase database. It also gives the procedures for uninstalling the Cisco Collection Manager software and bundled Sybase database, and upgrading the Cisco Collection Manager software version. References are given throughout for additional and more complex configurations of the Cisco Collection Manager software and features.

Note The Cisco Collection Manager also interoperates with the Cisco Service Control Engine (SCE) platform. Refer to the Cisco Service Control Management Suite Collection Manager Quick Start Guide for installing the Cisco Collection Manager to work with the SCE platform.

Getting the Cisco Collection Manager Software

To download the Cisco Collection Manager software:

Step 1 Log in to Cisco CCO http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/tablebuild.pl/sccm.

Enter your Cisco CCO password when prompted.

Step 2 Download the relevant package.

Note Each package consists of multiple parts.

- scms-cm-v37X-bXYZ-bundle-solaris-tar.partX
- scms-cm-v37X-bXYZ-bundle-linux-tar.partX
- scms-cm-v37X-bXYZ-unbundled-solaris-linux.tar

If there is a single file package, go to Step 4.

Step 3 Ensure that the names of the files reflect their order (for example, cm_part1, cm_part2, and so on).

Step 4 Place the downloaded files on the target machine and join them into a single .tar file.

For example:

```
# cat cm_part1 cm_part2 >/usr/tmp/cm_full_package.tar
```

Step 5 Extract the complete package into a temporary directory.

For example:

```
# mkdir /usr/tmp/cm_install_temp
# cd /usr/tmp/cm_install_temp
# tar xvf ../cm_full_package.tar
```

Step 6 To upgrade from a previous version, go to the Upgrading the Cisco Collection Manager, page 3-19.

Checking System Prerequisites

The Cisco Collection Manager distribution contains a script, **check_prerequisites.sh**, located in the **install_scripts** directory. The script helps to determine if a system meets the requirements for installing a Cisco Collection Manager or the bundled Sybase database.

The script checks overall readiness of the system for a Cisco Collection Manager or Sybase installation. The main prerequisites checked are:

- CPU speed
- Amount of RAM
- Operating System version (Solaris 9 or 10, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 or 5)
- Additional required and optional packages
- Free space for Cisco Collection Manager and Sybase homes
- Names for all network interface cards (NICs)
- Sybase kernel parameters
- Locale and time zone formats

check_prerequisites.sh [**--sybhome**=*SYBHOME*] [**--cmhome**=*CMHOME*] [**--datadir**=*DATADIR*]

Table 3-1 check_prerequisites.sh Script Options

--sybhome=*SYBHOME*	Intended home directory for Sybase installation
--datadir=*DATADIR*	Intended data directory for Sybase data files (for the Datadir installation method)
--cmhome=*CMHOME*	Intended home directory for Cisco Collection Manager installation

System Requirements

The Cisco Collection Manager and its database are software components that run on a server platform. You can install the Cisco Collection Manager on any of the following platforms:

- Sun SPARC machine (64 bit) running 64-bit versions of Solaris 9 or Solaris 10. (See the "Solaris Requirements" section on page 3-4.)
- Intel machine (32 or 64 bit) running 32-bit versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0 or Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.0 or 64-bit versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.0. (See the "Red Hat Linux Requirements" section on page 3-7.)
- Intel machine (32 or 64 bit) running 32-bit or 64-bit versions of CentOS 5.x. (See the "CentOS Linux Requirements" section on page 3-8.)
- Intel machine (32 or 64 bit) running VMware Server or VMware ESX VMware-VMvisor-Installer-4.0.0-164009.x86_64.iso.
- Cisco Unified Computing System (UCS) server model R210-2121605 with a Intel(R) Xeon(R) X5570 2.93-GHz CPU with eight Cores (minimum memory 4 GB).

All configurations use a 32-bit Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

Caution The Cisco Collection Manager must run on a dedicated server. This server can also host the local collection manager database. You cannot run the Subscriber Manager or other applications on the server dedicated to the Cisco Collection Manager.

Note When using the bundled Sybase database, the server on which you install the Cisco Collection Manager can have a maximum of 4 CPU cores.

Solaris Requirements

You can install Cisco Collection Manager Release 3.7.0 or later on any Sun SPARC Machine running Solaris that conforms to the requirements listed in the following sections:

Hardware

- Minimum 500-MHz CPU
- Minimum 1-GB RAM per CPU
- Hard disk:
  - One hard disk, at least 18 GB
  - For bundled installations, a second hard disk of at least 30 GB is recommended to store Sybase data.
- 100BASE-T network interface

Software and Environment

- Solaris Version 5.9 64-bit build 04/01 or later (currently only Solaris Version 5.9 and 5.10 are supported).
  - Solaris 9—Patch level 9 is recommended
  - Solaris 10—Patch level 10 is recommended
- Solaris Core Installation.
- Install the additional packages as shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Additional Packages

system	SUNWbash	GNU Bourne-Again shell (bash)
system	SUNWgzip	The GNU Zip (gzip) compression utility
system	SUNWzip	The Info-Zip (zip) compression utility
system	SUNWlibC	Sun Workshop Compilers Bundled libC
system	SUNWlibCx	Sun WorkShop Bundled 64-bit libC

- If you are installing the Cisco Collection Manager in bundled mode with the Sybase database, install the package shown in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3 SUN Wipc Package

system	SUNWipc	Interprocess Communication

- (Optional) You can install the packages listed in Table 3-4 (for sysadmin applications such as sys-unconfig).

Table 3-4 Optional Packages

system	SUNWadmap	System administration applications
system	SUNWadmc	System administration core libraries

- You can download these packages from http://sunfreeware.com/

  The root (/) partition must have at least 104 MB of free space to install these packages.
- Apply the latest recommended patches from Sun:
  - For Solaris 9, go to http://sunsolve.sun.com/pub-cgi/show.pl?target=patches/xos-9&nav=pub-patches
  - For Solaris 10, go to http://sunsolve.sun.com/pub-cgi/show.pl?target=patches/xos-10&nav=pub-patches
  - For Java, go to http://sunsolve.sun.com/pub-cgi/show.pl?target=patches/J2SE
- If you are using Sybase, install the current Solaris patches recommended by Sybase.
- At least 8 GB free on the partition where you intend to install the Cisco Collection Manager. (This memory is used for CSV storage and persistent buffers.)
- At least 3 GB free on one partition for the Sybase home directory (for installations with bundled Sybase).
- Free space on one partition to hold the desired size of the Sybase data and logs (for installations with bundled Sybase). You can configure memory size during installation.
- An FTP server must listen on port 21 so that the SCA Reporter can authenticate it (for installations with bundled Sybase that use the legacy (pre-3.0) Cisco Service Control Application Suite (SCAS) Reporter).
- Before installation, verify that all IP addresses that are configured for the machine NICs have hostnames associated with them in **/etc/hosts** or in another active naming service (for installations with bundled Sybase). (This action is required due to a limitation of Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise.)
- Use the set_shmmax.sh script (located under install-scripts/) to configure the kernel memory (for installations with bundled Sybase).
- Additionally, at startup you must load the IPC module by inserting the following lines in the file **/etc/system**:

  ```
  forceload: sys/shmsys
  ```
- If you are using database periodic delete, enable the scmscm user to schedule and run cron jobs.

Setting the Locale and Time Zone

- For correct Cisco Collection Manager and Sybase operation, use the locale U.S. English.

  To set the locale, put the following line in the **/etc/TIMEZONE** configuration file (to enable a change to this configuration to take effect, you must restart the Cisco Collection Manager):

  ```
  LANG=en_US
  ```

  To use the U.S. English locale, the Cisco Collection Manager must be running on the Solaris operating system. Verify that the locale is installed by ensuring that the directory **/usr/lib/locale/en_US** exists. If the directory does not exist, install the locale files from the Solaris CDs.

- Setting the OS time zone as an offset from GMT in POSIX format is not recommended, and can lead to problems. Set the time zone in the **/etc/TIMEZONE** configuration file by country (supported) name, as in the following example.

  ```
  TZ=Japan
  ```

  Verify that the country name is supported as a time zone setting by ensuring that it is listed in the directory **/usr/share/lib/zoneinfo**.

  If you must use GMT offset, use the zoneinfo format by prepending the prefix **:Etc/**, as in the following example:

  ```
  TZ=:Etc/GMT+5
  ```

Red Hat Linux Requirements

You can install Cisco Collection Manager Version 3.1.0 or later on any i386 running Red Hat Linux that conforms to the requirements listed in the following sections:

Hardware

- Minimum 800-MHz CPU
- Minimum 1-GB RAM per CPU
- Hard disk:
  - One hard disk, at least 18 GB
  - For bundled installations, a second hard disk of at least 30 GB is recommended to store Sybase data.
- 100BASE-T network interface

Software and Environment

- Red Hat Linux 4.0:
  - kernel-2.6.9-5
  - glibc-2.3.4-2
  - compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-47.3
  - Minimum patch level required—Update 7
- Red Hat Linux 5.0:
  - kernel-2.6.18-8.el5
  - glibc-2.5-12
  - compat-libstdc++-33-3.2-61
  - Minimum patch level required—Update 5.3
- Red Hat Enterprise “Base” Installation.
- Apply the latest recommended patches from Red Hat.
- Reserve at least 8 GB on the partition where you want to install the Cisco Collection Manager. The Cisco Collection Manager uses this disk space for CSV storage and persistent buffers.
- If you are using database periodic delete, enable the scmscm user to schedule and run cron jobs.
- For installations with bundled Sybase:
  - Also install the compat-libstdc++ package. This package is available on the Red Hat installation CD.
  - Install the current patches recommended by Sybase.
  - Reserve at least 1 GB on some partition for the Sybase home directory.
  - If you intend to use the legacy Cisco Service Control Application Suite (SCAS) Reporter (before Version 3.0), an FTP server listens on port 21 so that the SCA Reporter can authenticate it.
  - Before you start the installation, verify that all the IP addresses that are configured for the machine NICs have hostnames associated with them in **/etc/hosts** or in another active naming service. (This action is required due to a limitation of Sybase Adaptive Server Enterprise.)
  - Use the set_shmmax.sh script (located under install-scripts/) to configure the kernel memory.

Setting the Locale and Time Zone

For correct Cisco Collection Manager and Sybase operation, use the locale U.S. English (**en_US**).

CentOS Linux Requirements

You can install the Cisco Collection Manager Version 3.6.5 or later on an i386 that runs CentOS Linux. It must conform to the following requirements:

- Hardware, page 3-9
- Software and Environment, page 3-9

Hardware

- Minimum 800-MHz CPU
- Minimum 1-GB RAM per CPU
- Hard disk:
  - One hard disk, at least 18 GB
  - For bundled installations, a second hard disk of at least 30 GB is recommended to store Sybase data.
- 100BASE-T network interface

Software and Environment

- CentOS Linux 5.x:
  - kernel-2.6.18-8.el5
  - glibc-2.5-12
  - compat-libstdc++-33-3.2.3-61

Distribution Content

The Cisco Collection Manager installation kit contains scripts for installing the Cisco Collection Manager and the Sybase database.

It also contains:

- Scripts to support file gathering
- Scripts for periodic Sybase maintenance

Default Configuration Settings

Configure settings for the Cisco Collection Manager during installation. These settings include the adapters to enable and their locations, Priority Queue parameters, the target adapters, and various logging policies. Permit only qualified personnel to change these settings.

Installing the Cisco Collection Manager Software

This section describes how to install the Cisco Collection Manager.

Note Separate databases are recommended if you are configuring the Cisco Collection Manager for both the Cisco SCE and the Cisco ASR 1000 Series router.

Information About the install-cm.sh Script

To install the Cisco Collection Manager server, use the **install-cm.sh** script.

install-cm.sh Options

The usage message for the **install-cm.sh** script is:

```
Usage: install-cm.sh [-h] (-d CMDIR | -o)

Options: -d CMDIR   select directory for ~scmscm
                 (must not exist and must be on 8 GB free partition)
         -o   upgrade the existing installation
              while preserving the current configuration
               (can't be used with -d)
         -h   print this help and exit
```

Description of the options:

```
-d CMDIR
          Used to designate the directory of the newly created
          scmscm user's home. Should be the name of a
          non-existing directory, whose parent resides on a
          partition where at least 8 GB is free.
          As an alternate to this option, you can specify -o :

 -o
          Use this option when you wish to upgrade the existing
          installation while preserving the current configuration.
              (can't be used with  -d)
```

Actions Performed by install-cm.sh

The **install-cm.sh** script performs the following actions:

- If needed, creates an scmscm user and an scmscm group
- Optionally, creates the home for this user
- Populates the home of scmscm with Cisco Collection Manager files and scripts
- Installs the extra component private JRE in **~scmscm/cm/lib**
- Creates boot script symbolic links for the sybase and scmscm users in /etc/init.d and /etc/rcX.d

Step 1 Change directory to **install-scripts** under the distribution kit root.

Step 2 Run the **install-cm.sh** script.

After running the script, a user-driven configuration manager presents the user with options for the basic configuration of the Cisco Collection Manager.

Step 3 Choose one of the options provided by the configuration manager:

```
Please select one of the following options:
1 - Install CM:RDR
2 - Install CM:Netflow
3 - Install CM:RDR-and-CM:Netflow
4 - Exit
```

- Option 1 is chosen when the Cisco Collection Manager will operate with the Cisco SCE Service Control Engine.
- Option 2 is chosen when the Cisco Collection Manager will operate with the Cisco ASR 1000 Series router.
- Option 3 is chosen when the Cisco Collection Manager will operate with both the Cisco SCE Service Control Engine and the Cisco ASR Series Aggregation Services Routers.
- Option 4 is chosen to exit the installation.

Step 4 Choose option 2, the NetFlow installation, when working with the Cisco ASR 1000 Series router:

a. Choose to set up the database.

```
Would you like to configure the database?: yes
```

b. Select the number corresponding to the relational database management system of the connecting database.

You will see the following text:

```
Configuring CM:Netflow Database...
Enter the DB type:
1 - Oracle
2 - MySQL
3 - Sybase
4 - Exit
Enter your choice:
```

c. Enter the following server information or press enter to leave at the default shown.

```
Enter DB server host (default localhost):
Enter DB server listening port (default port no) :
Enter DB server instance id (default schema) :
Enter DB schema user name (default user_id) :
Enter DB schema user password (default password) :
Would you like to configure the database?: yes
```

You will see the following text:

```
PASS:db is up
DB connection succeeded.
```

Note After the user configures the requested database options, the nf-dbinfo.vm file updates for the NetFlow database configuration details.

Note Execute the following script before starting the collection manager *~scmscm/cm/bin/updateNetFlowMap.sh=NF IP address --file=~scmscm/cm/config/AttributesTable.csv* This loads the default INI values for NetFlow in the database.

Step 5 (Optional) Set a password for the user.

Run the following command to set the password for the user:

```
passwd asr
```

Note Be sure to record the password that you choose.

Note To use an external database, configure a *dbpack* to enable the Cisco Collection Manager to connect to the database. See Chapter 5, "Managing Databases and the Comma Separated Value Repository" for instructions.

Step 6 (Optional) Install and activate the periodic delete procedures for the database tables.

(For information about configuring the behavior of periodic delete, see the "Managing the CM:NFR Periodic Deletion of Old Records" section on page 5-3.)

Note If reports are sent to the database and you do not install and activate the periodic delete procedures, the second disk can overflow.

a. Install the periodic delete procedures.

Log on as the scmscm user, start the Cisco Collection Manager, wait 1 - 2 minutes for the creation of the database tables, and then run the script:

```
~scmscm/db_maint/create_periodic_del_procs.sh --nf
```

b. Activate the automatic invocation of the periodic delete procedures.

Run the following command:

```
~scmscm/scripts/dbperiodic.sh --nf --load
```

Step 7 Start the Cisco Collection Manager by running the **~scmscm/cm/bin/cm start** command.

The script performs the following actions:

- Starts all the adapters enabled in the Cisco Collection Manager.
- Updates the CONF_TZ_OFFSET_NF table with the timezone offset.

Cisco Collection Manager Software Ports

Table 3-5 describes the TCP/UDP ports on which the Cisco Collection Manager software and associated components (such as the Sybase database) listen. This table helps a network administrator to understand the behavior of the software and its adherence to the security policy.

Note The ports listed are TCP ports, except for port 2055. Port 2055 is a UDP port.

Table 3-5 Ports on Which the Cisco Collection Manager Listens Constantly

Port Number	Description
33002	Internal Cisco Collection Manager for Flexible NetFlow
2055	Used by the Cisco ASR 1000 to send Flexible NetFlow records for data collection. (2055 is a UDP port.)
9093	HTTP technician interface for Flexible NetFlow.
14376	PRPC (the Cisco proprietary version of the Remote Procedure Call protocol)
33001	Internal Cisco Collection Manager. **Note** Access is required only from the local machine; external access can be blocked.
4100	Sybase database connectivity through ODBC/JDBC. Required for access to the database (for installations with bundled Sybase).
1099—1120	RMI. Used as the management interface between the data collector and the Service Control management server.
22000	FTP server of the Cisco Collection Manager. **Note** FTP transactions can listen on other ports (22001 - 22100) for data transfer, as negotiated by the protocol.
7787	Internal logging of the management user log. **Note** Access is required only from the local machine; external access can be blocked.

The device listens constantly on the ports in the table. If you do not enable access on these port numbers, certain operations can fail. Some operations (such as file transfer) cause a device to open temporarily ports other than the listed ports. However, these ports close automatically when the operation ends.

Installing the Sybase Database

If you do not want to install Sybase (for example, when working in unbundled mode), see the Uninstalling the Sybase Database and Cisco Collection Manager Software, page 3-18.

Note The maximum database size supported by the bundled Sybase database is 50GB. For database support larger than 50GB, use an external database.

Note Installing the Sybase database can require as many as 3 hours.

Note According to the Sybase license, you can install the Cisco Collection Manager with the bundled Sybase database on a server with a maximum of four CPU cores.

During installation, if you want to reverse the Sybase installation actions (for example, if an installation is interrupted because of a power failure), do the following:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Run the /install-scripts/uninstall.sh --sybase script.

Actions Performed by installsyb.sh

The **installsyb.sh** script installs the Sybase database. The script performs the following actions:

- Verifies the **shmem** setting for Sybase in **/etc/system** (for Solaris) or **/etc/sysctl.conf** (for Red Hat Linux). If the setting is not there, the script inserts it and reboots (after prompting you).
- Adds a user sybase and group sybase.
- Runs the Sybase installer for your platform.
- Builds a Sybase server including Sybase users and passwords.
- Starts Sybase.
- Runs SQL scripts to create the Cisco Collection Manager database structure. This process is lengthy and requires restarting Sybase several times.

Prerequisites

Log in as the root user and make the distribution kit contents available on your system or local network.

Step 1 Change directory to **sybase** in the distribution kit root.

Step 2 Run the script **installsyb.sh. Enter the script as follows:**

```
installsyb.sh --sybhome=SYBHOME {-datadir=DATADIR}{--y|--n}
```

- **SYBHOME** is the home directory of the Sybase user (It requires having 4 GB of space free for Solaris and 3 GB of space free for Linux)
- Select one of the following data location options:
  - Specify **--datadir=DATADIR**, where **DATADIR** is a directory in which to store all Sybase data. An empty DATADIR directory is required for a clean installation of the Sybase database.

  Use a location in a partition in which at least 30 GB is free.
- If you specify a **DATADIR**, all Sybase data is stored as normal files in that directory, with default sizes of 20 GB for data, 6 GB for logs, and 2 GB for Sybase temporary storage. During installation, ownership of the directory changes to the Sybase user.
- You can customize the Sybase installation during the installation sequence for RDR and NetFlow by selecting yes/no during the Sybase installation.
- Maximum size for the NetFlow will be the remaining size left after the RDR size was specified. Reserve some space in the DATADIR if you are also creating a schema for NetFlow.
- During the Sybase installation process, you need to enter the size of the Sybase database. Following message is displayed to enter the database size:

```
Please enter SIZE in 2K blocks of file to be used for the "data[maximum is 102657160;
minimum is 5242798]" device.
   NOTE - the actual size required will include a 1.05 overhead on the amount you specify.
   SIZE in 2K blocks:
```

Note If the User is opting to use an external database, such as MySQL or Oracle, then it is mandatory to create a Schema and DB USER with the required privileges. The Cisco Collection Manager should be reconfigured to the database using ~scmscm/scripts/dbconf.sh --nf script option.

Starting the Cisco Collection Manager

To start the Cisco Collection Manager:

Step 1 As the **scmscm** user, run the **cm start** command.

```
$ ~scmscm/cm/bin/cm start
```

Step 2 Wait for 1 to 2 minutes to ensure that all the database tables have been created.

You can check that all the data tables were created by running the following command:

```
$ ~scmscm/scripts/dbtables.sh --nf
```

For further information about data tables, see the Chapter 5, "Managing Databases and the Comma Separated Value Repository."

Setting the Time Zone

It is necessary to set the time zone for the Cico Collection Manager to the same the time zone as the Cisco ASR 1000 Series router.

To set the time zone:

Step 1 Use the **jselect-sce-tz.sh** script to set the Cisco Collection Manager time zone.

For example, if the Cisco ASR 1000 Series router is located in **GMT+2**, run the following command as the **scmscm** user:

```
$ ~scmscm/cm/bin/jselect-sce-tz.sh --nf --offset=120
```

Starting the Bundled Sybase Database

To start the bundled Sybase database:

Step 1 As the root user, run the **sybase start** command.

```
# ~scmscm/setup/sybase start
```

Step 2 Wait for several minutes and run the **alive.sh** script.

```
# ~scmscm/setup/alive.sh
```

Note Make sure that the output does not contain the phrase Sybase not functioning.

Note For further information about starting the bundled Sybase database, see the Managing Databases and the Comma Separated Value Repository chapter.

Note If you are using an external database, start it according to the instructions supplied by the database vendor.

Configuring the External MySQL Server

You can configure the Cisco Collection Manager to operate with an external server operating MySQL Server 4.1, 5.0, or later versions. You must log into MySQL Server and manually create a schema and a user with necessary privileges before configuring the Cisco Collection Manager.

Log into the server using root privileges and execute the following MySQL commands to create **pqb_admin** with root privileges:

```
create database avocado;
create user 'pqb_admin' identified by 'pqb_admin';
grant all privileges on *.* to 'pqb_admin'@'localhost' identified by 'pqb_admin' with
grant option;
grant all privileges on *.* to 'pqb_admin'@'<CM_server_IP>' identified by 'pqb_admin' with
grant option;
grant all privileges on *.* to 'pqb_admin'@'%' identified by 'pqb_admin' with grant
option;
```

Note Redefine the user privileges to restrict the user access.

Router Configuration

To generate reports from the Cisco Collection Manager database, it is necessary to configure the Cisco ASR 1000 Series router to send NetFlow data records to the Cisco Collection Manager. For information on the router configuration, see the *Cisco Application Visibility and Control Solution Guide.*

Uninstalling the Sybase Database and Cisco Collection Manager Software

The following sections describe how to uninstall the Sybase database and the Cisco Collection Manager:

Uninstalling Sybase

To uninstall the Sybase database, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Log in as the root user.

Step 2 Uninstall Sybase.

Change the directory to install-scripts under the distribution kit root directory, and enter:

```
./uninstall.sh --sybase
```

Step 3 Edit **/etc/system** (for Solaris) or **/etc/sysctl.conf** (for Red Hat Linux) and remove the Sybase **shmem** setting.

Uninstalling the Cisco Collection Manager Software

To uninstall the Cisco Collection Manager software, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Log in as the root user.

Step 2 Uninstall the Cisco Collection Manager software.

Change the directory to install-scripts under the distribution kit root directory, and enter:

```
./uninstall.sh --cm
```

Upgrading the Cisco Collection Manager

Note Cisco Collection Manager Version 3.7.x is the earliest version that supports the Cisco ASR 1000 Series router.

To upgrade the Cisco Collection Manager version, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Stop the Cisco Collection Manager.

Step 2 Install the new Cisco Collection Manager using the **install-cm.sh** script.

When you upgrade, use the **-o** option to preserve the existing configuration.

Use the scmscm user.

After the upgrade, when the Cisco Collection Manager comes up for the first time, the new database tables are automatically created.

Note In the Cisco Collection Manager Release 3.7.5 and later, all NetFlow tables have been altered to store the UTC values. The user has to run the **~scmscm/scripts/upgradeNFtables.sh --utc** script option manually when the user upgrades from 3.7.2 or lower version to 3.7.5 or higher version. This script should be invoked only once with proper argument.