



Administrator Setup Tasks

The Cisco Prime Infrastructure administrator should plan on completing several initial setup tasks soon after the product is installed.

Related Topics

- [Setting Up Operations Center](#)
- [Required Software Versions and Configurations](#)
- [Configuring Data Sources for Prime Infrastructure With Assurance](#)
- [Enabling Medianet NetFlow](#)
- [Enabling NetFlow and Flexible NetFlow](#)
- [Deploying Network Analysis Modules \(NAMs\)](#)
- [Installing Prime Infrastructure Patches](#)

Setting Up Operations Center

Prime Infrastructure Operations Center is a licensed feature that allows you to manage multiple instances of Prime Infrastructure from a single instance. Before you can use Operations Center, you must first:

1. Activate your Operations Center license on the Prime Infrastructure server that will host Operations Center. Applying the license will automatically enable Operations Center as the SSO server for the cluster of Prime Infrastructure instances it manages.
2. Add to Operations Center the Prime Infrastructure instances you want to manage. You can configure each instance as an SSO client as it is added to Operations Center.
3. (Optional) Disable the personal and global idle-user timeouts for Operations Center and all of its managed instances.
4. (Optional) Configure remote AAA using TACACS+ or RADIUS servers for Operations Center and all of its managed instances,

The Related Topics explain how to complete each of these tasks.

Related Topics

- [Before You Begin Setting Up Operations Center](#)
- [Activating Your Operations Center License](#)
- [Adding Prime Infrastructure Instances to Operations Center](#)

- [Disabling Idle User Timeouts for Operations Center](#)
- [Operations Center Next Steps](#)

Before You Begin Setting Up Operations Center

Before setting up Operations Center:

- Verify that the DNS entry for the Prime Infrastructure server that will host the Operations Center matches the host name configured on that server. For example: Running the commands **nslookup *ipaddress*** and **hostname** on the Prime Infrastructure server that will host the Operations Center should yield the same output.
- Ensure that all users who will access network information using Operations Center have both NBI Read and NBI Write access privileges. You can do this by editing these users' profiles to make them members of the "NBI Read" and "NBI Write" User Groups (see "Changing User Group Memberships" in Related Topics).
- By default, five is the maximum SSO login sessions for one Operations Center user. This is also applicable for instances. Hence, ensure that the number of Active SSO Sessions does not exceed five, or else the managed instances will go into an "unreachable" state.
- Ensure that Prime Infrastructure is upgraded from 3.0.X to 3.1 before upgrading the Operations Center. Inline upgrading is also available for Operations Center.
- If you plan to use remote AAA with Operations Center, set up a RADIUS or TACACS+ AAA server before you begin (see "Enabling AAA for Operations Center" in Related Topics).
- Ensure that your Operations Center license is not combined in the same license file as a Base, Lifecycle, or Assurance license.

Related Topics

- [Setting Up Operations Center](#)
- [Changing User Group Memberships](#)
- [Enabling AAA for Operations Center](#)

Activating Your Operations Center License

Operations Center does not require a separate installation. Instead, you select or install the Prime Infrastructure server that you want to use to manage other Prime Infrastructure instances, and then activate an Operations Center license on that server.

When activating the license, Operations Center automatically configures itself as the SSO server for each of the managed instances of Prime Infrastructure.

The number of Prime Infrastructure instances you can manage using Operations Center depends on the license you have purchased. For details, see the *Cisco Prime Infrastructure Ordering and Licensing Guide* in Related Topics.

You must ensure that your Operations Center license is not combined in the same license file as a Base, Lifecycle, or Assurance license. If you receive a single Product Authorization Key (PAK) that includes your Operations Center license *and* additional licenses (such Base, Lifecycle, or Assurance licenses), make sure you generate a license for each of the items included in the PAK, even though the default is to generate a single license for *all* items in the PAK.

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- Step 1** Select **Administration > Licenses and Software Updates > Licenses > Files > License Files**. The License Files page displays.
 - Step 2** Click **Add**. The Add a License File dialog box displays.
 - Step 3** Click **Choose File**.
 - Step 4** Navigate to your license file, select it, then click **Open**.
 - Step 5** Click **OK**. Prime Infrastructure will confirm that the Operations Center license has been added.
 - Step 6** If you are notified that SSO is not set up: Click **Yes** to configure this new Operations Center as an SSO server automatically.
 - Step 7** When prompted to log out: Click **OK**. The newly active license should now be listed in the Licenses > License Files page.
 - Step 8** Log out of Prime Infrastructure and then log back in. The login page that appears should display “Cisco Prime Infrastructure Operations Center”, which indicates the license has been applied.
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Related Topics

- [Setting Up Operations Center](#)
- [Cisco Prime Infrastructure Ordering and Licensing Guide](#)

Adding Prime Infrastructure Instances to Operations Center

Once you have activated your Operations Center license, you must add to Operations Center each of the Prime Infrastructure server instances you want to manage using Operations Center.

Note that each Prime Infrastructure server instance you plan to manage using Operations Center must be enabled as an SSO client of the Operations Center server. You can do this in advance, by adding Operations Center as the SSO server for the managed instance (see “Adding SSO Servers” in Related Topics). You can also have Operations Center do this for you when you add the Prime Infrastructure server to Operations Center (you must know the password for the “root” user on the Prime Infrastructure server instance).

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- Step 1** Log in to Prime Infrastructure Operations Center.
 - Step 2** Select **Monitor > Manage and Monitor Servers**.
 - Step 3** Click **Add**.
 - Step 4** Enter the IP address of the Prime Infrastructure server instance that you want to manage using Operations Center. You may also enter an alias or host name for the server.

The port number 443 is preset for HTTPS communications between Operations Center and its Prime Infrastructure managed instances. Do not change this value unless you have configured HTTPS for a different port.
 - Step 5** Click **OK**.

If the Prime Infrastructure server instance you are adding is already configured to use Operations Center as its SSO server, it is added as a managed server instance.

If the Prime Infrastructure server instance is not configured as an SSO client:

- a. Select **Enable Single-Sign-On Automatically**. Operations Center prompts you for a **Username** and **Password**.
- b. Enter the user name and password for the “root” user on the Prime Infrastructure server instance you want to add.
- c. Click OK again.

Step 6 Repeat these steps to add more Prime Infrastructure servers, up to the license limit.

Related Topics

- [Setting Up Operations Center](#)
- [Adding SSO Servers](#)

Disabling Idle User Timeouts for Operations Center

By default, Prime Infrastructure automatically signs out all users whose sessions stay idle for too long. This feature is enabled by default to preserve network bandwidth and Prime Infrastructure processing cycles for active use.

This feature can be annoying for Operations Center users, who will typically have sessions opened not only with Operations Center, but with one or more of the instances of Prime Infrastructure that Operations Center is managing. Idleness in one of these sessions can force a global idle-user timeout for all the sessions, resulting in a sudden logout without warning.

To avoid this inconvenience, Prime Infrastructure administrators must:

1. Disable the global idle user timeout feature, as explained in “Changing the Global Idle Timeout” in Related Topics. Note that the administrator must disable this feature *separately*, on *each* of the Prime Infrastructure managed instances that Operations Center manages.
2. Instruct Operations Center users to disable the user-specific idle-user timeout feature for the Prime Infrastructure managed instances they access, as explained in “Changing Your Idle User Timeout” in Related Topics. Note that each Prime Infrastructure user must disable this feature *separately*, on *each* of the Prime Infrastructure managed instances they access.

Related Topics

- [Setting Up Operations Center](#)
- [Changing the Global Idle Timeout](#)
- [Changing Your Idle User Timeout](#)

Enabling AAA for Operations Center

Operations Center supports local authentication as well as remote AAA using TACACS+ and RADIUS servers. Using remote AAA is optional, but if you want to use it, you must first add a TACACS+ or RADIUS server to Operations Center. Follow this workflow:

1. On the Operations Center instance of Prime Infrastructure, add one or more TACACS+ or RADIUS servers to provide AAA services. For details, see “Adding TACACS+ Servers” or “Adding RADIUS Servers” in related topics. Remember that the shared secret configured on the AAA server must match the shared secret you enter when adding this AAA server to Operations Center.
2. Set the AAA mode on the Operations Center instance, as explained in “Setting the AAA Mode”

Related Topics

- [Setting Up Operations Center](#)
- [Adding TACACS+ Servers](#)
- [Adding RADIUS Servers](#)
- [Setting the AAA Mode](#)

Operations Center Next Steps

When you have completed the setup tasks, you are ready to use Operations Center.

For typical tasks you perform when using Operations Center, see “Monitoring Multiple Prime Infrastructure Instances” in Related Topics.

You can enable the Operations Center instance for High Availability (HA). HA uses a pair of linked, synchronized Prime Infrastructure servers, both with Operations Center enabled, to minimize or eliminate the impact of application or hardware failures that may take place on either server. For details, see “Enabling HA for Operations Center” in Related Topics

Related Topics

- [Monitoring Multiple Prime Infrastructure Instances](#)
- [Enabling HA for Operations Center](#)
- [Setting Up Operations Center](#)

Required Software Versions and Configurations

To work with Prime Infrastructure, your devices must run at least the minimum required software versions shown in the list of supported devices. You can access this list using the Prime Infrastructure user interface: Choose **Help > Supported Devices**.

You must also configure your devices to support SNMP traps and syslogs, and the Network Time Protocol (NTP), as explained in the related topics.

Related Topics

- [Configuring SNMP](#)
- [Configuring NTP](#)

Configuring SNMP

To ensure that Prime Infrastructure can query SNMP devices and receive traps and notifications from them, you must:

- Set SNMP credentials (community strings) on each device you want to manage using Prime Infrastructure.
- Configure these same devices to send SNMP notifications to the Prime Infrastructure server.

Use the following Cisco IOS configuration commands to set read/write and read-only community strings on an SNMP device:

```
admin(config)# snmp-server community private RW
admin(config)# snmp-server community public RW
```

where *private* and *public* are the community strings you want to set.

After you set the community strings, you can specify that device notifications be sent as traps to the Prime Infrastructure server using the following Cisco IOS global configuration command on each SNMP device:

```
admin(config)# snmp-server host Host traps version community
notification-type
```

where:

- *Host* is the IP address of the Prime Infrastructure server.
- *version* is the version of SNMP that is used to send the traps.
- *community* is the community string sent to the server with the notification operation.
- *notification-type* is the type of trap to send.

You may need to control bandwidth usage and the amount of trap information being sent to the Prime Infrastructure server using additional commands.

For more information on configuring SNMP, see:

- The `snmp-server community` and `snmp-server host` commands in the [Cisco IOS Network Management Command Reference](#).
- The “Configuring SNMP Support” section and the [list of notification-type values](#) in the [Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Configuration Guide, Release 12.2](#).

If you are planning on implementing IPSec tunneling between your devices and the Prime Infrastructure server, be advised that you will not receive syslogs transmitted from those devices to the Prime Infrastructure server after implementing IPSec tunneling because IPSec does not support free-form syslogs. However, IPSec does support SNMP traps. To continue getting SNMP notifications of any kind from these devices, you need to configure your devices to send SNMP traps to the Prime Infrastructure server.

Configuring NTP

Network Time Protocol (NTP) must be properly synchronized on all devices in your network as well as on the Prime Infrastructure server. This includes all Prime Infrastructure-related servers: Any remote FTP servers that you use for Prime Infrastructure backups, secondary Prime Infrastructure high-availability servers, the Prime Infrastructure Plug and Play Gateway, VMware vCenter and the ESX virtual machine, and so on.

You specify the default and secondary NTP servers during Prime Infrastructure server installation. You can also use Prime Infrastructure's **ntp server** command to add to or change the list of NTP servers after installation. For details, see the section [Connecting Via CLI](#) in this Guide and the section on the **ntp server** command in the [Command Reference Guide for Cisco Prime Infrastructure](#). Note that Prime Infrastructure cannot be configured as an NTP server; it acts as an NTP client only.

Failure to manage NTP synchronization across your network can result in anomalous results in Prime Infrastructure. Management of network time accuracy is an extensive subject that involves the organization's network architecture, and is outside the scope of this Guide. For more information on this topic, see (for example) the Cisco White Paper [Network Time Protocol: Best Practices](#).

Configuring Data Sources for Prime Infrastructure With Assurance

If you are licensing the Prime Infrastructure Assurance features, you must complete pre-installation tasks so that Assurance can monitor your network interfaces and services. See [Supported Assurance Data Sources](#) for information about these tasks.

Supported Assurance Data Sources

Prime Infrastructure with Assurance needs to collect data from your network devices using the exported data sources shown in [Table 2-1](#). For each source, the table shows the devices that support this form of export, and the minimum version of Cisco IOS or other software that must be running on the device to export the data.

Use [Table 2-1](#) to verify that your network devices and their software are compatible with the type of data sources Prime Infrastructure uses. If needed, upgrade your hardware or software. Note that each software version given is a *minimum*. Your devices can run any later version of the same software or Cisco IOS release train.

You may also need to make changes to ensure that Prime Infrastructure can collect data using SNMP, as explained in [Configuring SNMP](#).

Configuring Assurance Data Sources

Before installing Prime Infrastructure, you should enable the supported devices shown in [Table 2-1](#) to provide Prime Infrastructure with fault, application, and performance data, and ensure that time and date information are consistent across your network. The following topics provide guidelines on how to do this.

Table 2-1 Prime Infrastructure Assurance: Supported Data Sources, Devices and Software Versions

Device Type	Cisco IOS Releases That Support NetFlow	Supported NetFlow Export Types	NetFlow Configuration
Catalyst 3750-X / 3560-X	15.0(1)SE IP base or IP services feature set and equipped with the network services module.	TCP and UDP traffic	See the “Configuring NetFlow on Catalyst 3000, 4000, and 6000 Family of Switches” section in the Cisco Prime Infrastructure User Guide .
Catalyst 3850	15.0(1)EX	TCP and UDP traffic, Voice & Video	To configure TCP and UDP traffic, see the “Configuring NetFlow on Catalyst 3000, 4000, and 6000 Family of Switches” section in the Cisco Prime Infrastructure User Guide . To configure Voice & Video, use this CLI template: Configuration > Templates > Features & Technologies > CLI Templates > System Templates - CLI > Medianet - PerfMon
Catalyst 4500	15.0(1)XO and 15.0(2)	TCP and UDP traffic, Voice & Video	To configure TCP and UDP traffic, see the “Configuring NetFlow on Catalyst 3000, 4000, and 6000 Family of Switches” section in the Cisco Prime Infrastructure User Guide . To configure Voice & Video, use this CLI template: Configuration > Templates > Features & Technologies > CLI Templates > System Templates - CLI > Medianet - PerfMon
Catalyst 6500	SG15.1(1)SY	TCP and UDP traffic, Voice & Video	To configure TCP and UDP traffic, see the “Configuring NetFlow on Catalyst 3000, 4000, and 6000 Family of Switches” section in the Cisco Prime Infrastructure User Guide . To configure Voice & Video, use this CLI template: Configuration > Templates > Features & Technologies > CLI Templates > System Templates - CLI > Medianet - PerfMon

Table 2-1 Prime Infrastructure Assurance: Supported Data Sources, Devices and Software Versions (continued)

Device Type	Cisco IOS Releases That Support NetFlow	Supported NetFlow Export Types	NetFlow Configuration
ISR	15.1(3) T	TCP and UDP traffic, Voice & Video	To configure TCP and UDP traffic, use this CLI template: Configuration > Templates > Features & Technologies > CLI Templates > System Templates - CLI > Collecting Traffic Statistics To configure Voice & Video, use this CLI template: Configuration > Templates > Features & Technologies > CLI Templates > System Templates - CLI > Medianet - PerfMon
ISR G2	15.2(1) T and 15.1(4)M	TCP and UDP traffic, application response time, Voice & Video	To configure TCP, UDP, and ART, see the “Configuring NetFlow on ISR Devices” section in Cisco Prime Infrastructure User Guide . To configure Voice & Video, use this CLI template: Configuration > Templates > Features & Technologies > CLI Templates > System Templates - CLI > Medianet - PerfMon
ISR G2	15.2(4) M2 or later, 15.3(1)T or later	TCP and UDP traffic, application response time, Voice and Video	To configure TCP, UDP, and ART, see the “Configuring Application Visibility” section in the Cisco Prime Infrastructure User Guide .
ASR	15.3(1)S1 or later	TCP and UDP traffic, application response time, Voice & Video, HTTP URL visibility	
ISR G3	15.3(2)S or later		

Enabling Medianet NetFlow

To ensure that Cisco Prime Infrastructure can make use of Medianet data, your network devices must:

- Enable Medianet NetFlow data export for the basic set of statistics supported in Prime Infrastructure.
- Export the Medianet NetFlow data to the Prime Infrastructure server and port.

Use a configuration like the following example to ensure that Prime Infrastructure gets the Medianet data it needs:

```
flow record type performance-monitor PerfMonRecord
```

```
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
match transport rtp ssrc
collect application media bytes counter
```

```

collect application media bytes rate
collect application media packets counter
collect application media packets rate
collect application media event
collect interface input
collect interface output
collect counter bytes
collect counter packets
collect routing forwarding-status
collect transport packets expected counter
collect transport packets lost counter
collect transport packets lost rate
collect transport round-trip-time
collect transport event packet-loss counter
collect transport rtp jitter mean
collect transport rtp jitter minimum
collect transport rtp jitter maximum
collect timestamp interval
collect ipv4 dscp
collect ipv4 ttl
collect ipv4 source mask
collect ipv4 destination mask
collect monitor event
flow monitor type performance-monitor PerfMon
  record PerfMonRecord
  exporter PerfMonExporter
flow exporter PerfMonExporter
  destination PrInIP
  source Loopback0
  transport udp PiInPort
policy-map type performance-monitor PerfMonPolicy
  class class-default
! Enter flow monitor configuration mode.
  flow monitor PerfMon
! Enter RTP monitor metric configuration mode.
  monitor metric rtp
! Specifies the minimum number of sequential packets required to identify a stream as being
an RTP flow.
  min-sequential 2
! Specifies the maximum number of dropouts allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring
metrics.
  max-dropout 2
! Specifies the maximum number of reorders allowed when sampling RTP video-monitoring
metrics.
  max-reorder 4
! Enter IP-CBR monitor metric configuration mode

```

```

monitor metric ip-cbr
! Rate for monitoring the metrics (1 packet per sec)
rate layer3 packet 1
interface interfacename
  service-policy type performance-monitor input PerfMonPolicy
  service-policy type performance-monitor output PerfMonPolicy

```

In this example configuration:

- *PrInIP* is the IP address of the Prime Infrastructure server.
- *PiInPort* is the UDP port on which the Prime Infrastructure server is listening for Medianet data (the default is 9991).
- *interfacename* is the name of the interface (such as GigabitEthernet0/0 or fastethernet 0/1) sending Medianet NetFlow data to the specified *PrInIP*.

For more information on Medianet configuration, see the [Medianet Reference Guide](#).

Enabling NetFlow and Flexible NetFlow

To ensure that Prime Infrastructure can make use of NetFlow data, your network devices must:

- Have NetFlow enabled on the interfaces that you want to monitor.
- Export the NetFlow data to the Prime Infrastructure server and port.

As of version 2.1, Prime Infrastructure supports Flexible NetFlow versions 5 and 9. Note that you must enable NetFlow on each *physical* interface for which you want Prime Infrastructure to collect data. These will normally be Ethernet or WAN interfaces. This applies to physical interfaces only. You do not need to enable NetFlow on VLANs and Tunnels, as they are included automatically whenever you enable NetFlow on a physical interface.

Use the following commands to enable NetFlow on Cisco IOS devices:

```

Device(config)# interface interfaceName
Device(config)# ip route-cache flow

```

where *interfaceName* is the name of the interface (such as fastethernet or fastethernet0/1) on which you want to enable NetFlow.

Once NetFlow is enabled on your devices, you must configure exporters to export NetFlow data to Prime Infrastructure. You can configure an exporter using these commands:

```

Device(config)# ip flow-export version 5
Device(config)# ip flow-export destination PrInIP PiInPort
Device(config)# ip flow-export source interfaceName

```

where:

- *PrInIP* is the IP address of the Prime Infrastructure server.
- *PiInPort* is the UDP port on which the Prime Infrastructure server is listening for NetFlow data. (The default is 9991.)
- *interfaceName* is the name of the interface sending NetFlow data to the specified *PrInIP*. This will cause the source interface's IP address to be sent to Prime Infrastructure as part of NetFlow export datagrams.

If you configure multiple NetFlow exporters on the same router, make sure that only one of them exports to the Prime Infrastructure server. If you have more than one exporter on the same router exporting to the same destination, you risk data corruption.

Use the following commands to verify that NetFlow is working on a device:

```
Device# show ip flow export
Device# show ip cache flow
Device# show ip cache verbose flow
```

For more information on NetFlow configuration, see:

- [Cisco IOS Switching Services Configuration Guide, Release 12.1](#)
- [Flexible NetFlow Configuration Guide, Cisco IOS Release 15.1M&T](#)
- [Cisco Nexus 7000 Series NX-OS System Management Configuration Guide, Release 5.x](#)
- [Catalyst 6500/6000 Switches NetFlow Configuration and Troubleshooting](#)

Deploying Network Analysis Modules (NAMs)

Ensure that your NAMs are placed appropriately in the network. For more information, see:

- [Cisco Network Analysis Module Software 5.1 User Guide](#)—Includes deployment scenarios and covers a variety of topics, including deploying NAMs in the branch, and deploying NAMs for WAN optimization.
- [Cisco Network Analysis Module Deployment Guide](#)—See the section “Places in the Network Where NAMs Are Deployed”.

If your NAMs are deployed properly, then no other pre installation work is required. When you conduct discovery using Cisco Prime AM, you will need to enter HTTP access credentials for each of your NAMs.

Prime Infrastructure uses a more efficient REST interface to query NAMs. For this reason, it does not support the direct export of NetFlow data from NAMs. Any device exporting NetFlow data must export that NetFlow data directly to Prime Infrastructure, not via a NAM. Exporting NetFlow data from any NAM to Cisco Prime Infrastructure will result in data duplication.

Enabling Performance Agent

To ensure that Prime Infrastructure can collect application performance data, use the Cisco IOS *mace* (for Measurement, Aggregation and Correlation Engine) keyword to configure Performance Agent (PA) data flow sources on your branch-office and data center routers.

For example, use the following commands in Cisco IOS global configuration mode to configure a PA flow exporter on a router:

```
Router (config)# flow exporter mace-export
Router (config)# destination 172.30.104.128
Router (config)# transport udp 9991
```

Use commands like the following to configure flow records for applications with flows across the router:

```
Router (config)# flow record type mace mace-record
Router (config)# collect application name
```

```
Router (config)# collect art all
```

where *application name* is the name of the application whose flow data you want to collect.

To configure the PA flow monitor type:

```
Router (config)# flow monitor type mace mace-monitor
```

```
Router (config)# record mace-record
```

```
Router (config)# exporter mace-export
```

To collect traffic of interest, use commands like the following:

```
Router (config)# access-list 100 permit tcp any host 10.0.0.1 eq 80
```

```
Router (config)# class-map match-any mace-traffic
```

```
Router (config)# match access-group 100
```

To configure a PA policy map and forward the PA traffic to the correct monitor:

```
Router (config)# policy-map type mace mace_global
```

```
Router (config)# class mace-traffic
```

```
Router (config)# flow monitor mace-monitor
```

Finally, enable PA on the WAN interface:

```
Router (config)# interface Serial10/0/0
```

```
Router (config)# mace enable
```

For more information on configuring Performance Agent, see the [Cisco Performance Agent Deployment Guide](#).

Installing Prime Infrastructure Patches

You may need to install patches to get your version of Prime Infrastructure to the level at which upgrade is supported. You can check the Prime Infrastructure version and patch version you are running by using the CLI commands **show version** and **show application**.

Different patch files are provided for each version of Prime Infrastructure and its predecessor products. Download and install only the patch files that match the version of your existing system and that are required before you upgrade to a later version. You can find the appropriate patches by pointing your browser to the [Cisco Download Software navigator](#).

Before installing a patch, you will need to copy the patch file to your Prime Infrastructure server's default repository. Many users find it easy to do this by first downloading the patch file to a local FTP server, then copying it to the repository. You can also copy the patch file to the default repository using any of the following methods:

- cdrom—Local CD-ROM drive (read only)
- disk—Local hard disk storage
- ftp—URL using an FTP server
- http—URL using an HTTP server (read only)
- https—URL using an HTTPS server (read only)
- nfs—URL using an NFS server
- sftp—URL using an SFTP server
- tftp—URL using a TFTP server

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- Step 1** Download the appropriate point patch to a local resource in your environment:
- With the [Cisco Download Software navigator](#) displayed in your browser, choose **Products > Cloud and Systems Management > Routing and Switching Management > Network Management Solutions > Cisco Prime Infrastructure**.
 - Select the version of Cisco Prime Infrastructure that most closely matches the one you are currently using (for example, Cisco Prime Infrastructure **3.0**).
 - Click Prime Infrastructure **Patches** to see the list of available patches for that version of the product.
 - Next to each patch that is required, click **Download**, then follow the prompts to download the file.

Step 2 Open a command-line interface session with the Prime Infrastructure server (see [Connecting Via CLI](#) in the *Cisco Prime Infrastructure Administrator Guide*).

Step 3 Copy the downloaded patch file to the default local repository. For example:

```
admin# copy source path/defaultRepo
```

Where:

- **source** is the downloaded patch file's location and name (for example: ftp://MyFTPServer/pi_9.3.1.0_update.tar.gz).
- **path** is the complete path to the default local backup repository, defaultRepo (for example: /localdisk)

Step 4 Install the patch:

```
admin# patch install patchFile Repositoryname
```

Where:

- **patchFile** is the name of the patch file you copied to /localdisk/defaultRepo
- **Repositoryname** is the name of the repository.

For example: admin# patch install test.tar.gz defaultRepo
