

## The SAS<sup>®</sup> System Release 8.1 (TS1M0) Windows<sup>®</sup>, Windows NT<sup>®</sup>, Windows NT<sup>®</sup> Server

### Please Read Before Beginning Installation

#### Introduction

Alert Notes list problems that you need to be aware of before installing or using this software. Fixes and/or workarounds may be provided for the problems. As you review these Alert Notes, pay special attention to those that pertain to the products that you intend to use. Should you need assistance with the software, we ask that only the SAS Installation Representative or SAS Support Consultant call our Technical Support Division. Sites in the U.S. and Canada may call (919) 677-8008. Other sites should contact their SAS Installation Representative or SAS Support Consultant for the nearest SAS Institute office.

#### Installation and General SAS System Issues

- Before updating a *Server* installation of Version 8 (TS M1) of the SAS System with Release 8.1 (TS1M0) of the SAS System, the file !SASROOT\DDRV.INI must be removed. If this step is not performed, the update will not replace this file, future installations from the updated image will appear to be installing Version 8 (TS M1), and the registry will not be updated properly.
- In addition to new functionality, this release contains maintenance bug fixes. To view a list of these fixes, please visit the following Web site:

[http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/tnote/tnote\\_maint.html](http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/tnote/tnote_maint.html)

- Changing the default destination directory during Setup may cause the install to crash when installing on a version of Windows 98 prior to Second Edition if network connections have been made using Microsoft's Client Services for NetWare. Before changing the default destination directory, unmap all NetWare drives.
- Users running the First Edition of Windows 98 or using the Service Pack 1 upgrade will see a network drive disconnect message and may experience lockups if more than three network drives are connected during Setup. Microsoft has upgraded the Novell files that cause this problem in the Second Edition of Windows 98 and in a hotfix patch. Users can also install the Novell NetWare Client for Windows 98 to circumvent the problem.

SAS Note SN-001813 documents this problem.

- In order to search and receive SAS System, Version 8 Alert Notes, complete the Web form located at:

<http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/news/tsnews.html>

or follow the instructions given at that Web location for how to subscribe via email. If you do not have access to the World Wide Web, please contact SAS Technical Support for instructions on how to access the Alert Notes via email.

## Base SAS Software

- There is potential exposure using the PROC SQL implicit Pass-Through feature with all of the LIBNAME access engines. The SAS/ACCESS products that are affected are:

SAS/ACCESS Interface to DB2 software  
 SAS/ACCESS Interface to INFORMIX software  
 SAS/ACCESS Interface to CA-OpenIngres software  
 SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC software  
 SAS/ACCESS Interface to ORACLE software  
 SAS/ACCESS Interface to SYBASE software  
 SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata software  
 SAS/ACCESS Interface to OLE DB software

Implicit Pass-Through is the facility that transparently passes down performance-sensitive, LIBNAME-based queries to the DBMS (i.e., joins), instead of PROC SQL doing the processing.

The potential exposure may occur with certain OUTER JOIN queries used with a WHERE clause. The WHERE clause is truncated; therefore, what gets passed down is incomplete and produces incorrect results. The following queries exhibit this behavior:

```
libname DB 'db_engine' user=john password=doe;

proc sql;
select * from DB.join1 left join DB.join2 on join1.x=join2.x where join1.x > 3;
select * from DB.join1 left join DB.join2 on join1.x=join2.x where join1.x between 7 and 9;
select * from DB.join1 left join DB.join2 on join1.x=join2.x where join1.x in (7,8);
select * from DB.chr left join DB.chr2 on chr.x=chr2.x where chr.x like '_f';
```

Literals used after comparison operators BETWEEN, IN, and LIKE experience this problem when used in a WHERE clause in an OUTER JOIN. INNER JOINS work correctly with WHERE clauses. All other cases work correctly as well.

To circumvent this problem, disable implicit Pass-Through so that the queries are processed by PROC SQL.

There are two ways to disable implicit Pass-Through.

1. Use the 'DIRECT\_SQL' libname option, for example:

```
libname DB 'db_engine' user=john password=doe direct_sql=no;
```

The libname option is the solution for Query Window users who cannot directly manipulate a PROC SQL invocation.

2. Invoke PROC SQL with the NOIPASSTHRU option:

```
proc sql noipassthru;
```

The PROC SQL option is a viable solution for users who use line-mode PROC SQL.

Please note that implicit Pass-Through should be used whenever possible to receive the best performance. The circumventions listed above should only be used to prevent possible data integrity exposures when using OUTER JOINS with WHERE clauses. All other cases work correctly.

- For Version 8 of the SAS System, the default value of the YEARCUTOFF= system option has changed from 1900 to 1920. This change affects how two-digit years representing dates between 1900 to 1919 are interpreted.
- PROC SORT always outputs to TYPE=DATA. This can cause unexpected results. For example, the following code would result in the master data set, X.ONE, being overwritten with the AUDIT trail data:

```
proc sort data=x.one(type=audit alter=xxx);
```

Audit trails are intended to be read-only data sources. A future release of the SAS System will flag it as read-only and error out without outputting the results.

SAS Note SN-002681 documents this problem.

## SAS/CONNECT Software

- A data set accessed via the Release 8.1 REMOTE engine may be corrupted. REMOTE engine access occurs with either a multi-user SAS/SHARE server or SAS/CONNECT's Remote Library Services (RLS). Note that the release of the SAS System being run by the SAS/SHARE or RLS single-user server does not affect this problem. One or more observations in the data set may be overwritten with values from other observations. No errors or warnings are produced when the corruption occurs and the number of observations written by the step is correct.

The corruption may cause subsequent steps that process the data set to fail. Reported symptoms include the following error message:

```
ERROR: BY variables are not properly sorted on data set
       <libref.member>.
```

This message sets the automatic variable `_ERROR_` to 1, which results in the contents of the Program Data Vector (PDV) being written to the SAS Log. If the data set is being processed sequentially, the `_N_` variable's value represents the number of the observation, which was overlaid.

You may also receive the following message from a PROC SORT step that specifies the NODUP or NODUPKEY option when the original data set had already had duplicate observations removed:

```
NOTE: <n> observations with duplicate key values
```

SAS Note SN-003461 documents this problem.

- In Version 8 of the SAS System, the %SYSLPUT macro used with SAS/CONNECT software has been changed to a coded C macro. It is not a sample program for Version 8 of the SAS System, as it was in previous versions (Version 6 and Version 7). In addition, the syntax for this macro has changed in Version 8. The new syntax is:

```
%SYSLPUT x=y;
```

You can only use the new Version 8 syntax of the %SYSLPUT macro when connecting from a Version 8 client to a Version 8 remote host.

The %LPUT macro is a new sample program, introduced in Version 8 to replace the %SYSLPUT sample program used in versions prior to Version 8. %LPUT should be used during a SAS/CONNECT session between a Version 8 client and a Version 7 or Version 6 remote host.

The %SYSLPUT sample program that is shipped with Version 6 and Version 7 should be used during a SAS/CONNECT session between a Version 6 or Version 7 client and a Version 8 remote host.

SAS Note SN-001223 documents this problem.

- A remote-submitted data step that encounters errors will erroneously replace a permanent file if there is a RLS library associated with the SAS/CONNECT session, even if the RLS library is not being used. This problem will only occur if the `SERVER=` value and the `REMOTE HOST NAME` are the same. Following is an example that will cause this problem:

```
libname testlib slibref=work server=rmt1;

rsubmit rmt1;
options noreplace;

data a;
  do i=1 to 20;
    output;
  end;
run;

data b;
  do i=1 to 3,5,4;
    output;
  end;
run;

data a;
  merge a b;
  by i;
run;

endrsubmit;
```

Data step errors may be written in the SAS Log, leading the user to believe that the data set was not replaced. The example above would produce the following error:

```
ERROR: BY variables are not properly sorted on dataset WORK.A.
```

In this case, you would not expect the data set to be replaced; however, it does get replaced.

As a workaround, do not assign remote libraries before executing your remote submit.

SAS Note SN-003515 documents this problem.

- The encryption attribute is lost when downloading an encrypted data set from Version 6 to Version 8 when all of the following conditions are met:
  - You are running SAS/CONNECT software from a Version 8 client to a Version 6 (or earlier) remote, and
  - you are executing `PROC DOWNLOAD` of an encrypted data set, and
  - you have specified the `DATA=` option without the `OUT=` option.

If all of these conditions are in effect, then the encrypted flag is not set on the data set created in the Version 8 client session and the data set is stored unencrypted.

`PROC UPLOAD` clones the encryption attribute correctly. In addition, both `PROC UPLOAD` and `DOWNLOAD` clone the encryption attribute correctly in all other version/release combinations.

## Enterprise Miner Software

- Your software contains necessary elements of SAS/CONNECT software, so you will need to install the CD labeled *Hot Fixes for the SAS System, Release 8.1 (TS1M0), All Operating Systems, October 2000* included in your package. The CD corrects data corruption problems with SAS/CONNECT software, and its installation is required. For further information about the data corruption problems, SAS Note SN-003461 documents these problems.
- If you specify Midrange, Mean Absolute Deviation (Median), Newton, or Modified Ekblom-Newton as the Clustering Criterion (on the Seeds tab), the score code generated by the Clustering Node will be incorrect. This means that observations will not be correctly assigned to clusters. If you use the Score Node to assign observations based on the scoring code generated by the Clustering Node, those results will not be correct either. You will not see any errors or warnings to let you know that there is a problem. To circumvent the problem, use either Least Squares or Least Squares (Fast) as the Clustering Criterion.

SAS Note SN-003218 documents this problem.

## SAS/ETS Software

- Multiple SAS executives can be run in SAS/SHARE software, SAS/IntrNet software, and IOM. However, any attempt to use the SASEFAME interface in a multiple executive environment may produce unexpected results.

The SASEFAME interface should not be used in this environment because the integrity of the resulting SAS data set could be compromised due to the interface's inability to operate in a thread-safe API.

The only way to prevent this is to use a single-threaded execution of SASEFAME.

SAS Note SN-002438 documents this problem.

- An analysis of a Generic Cashflow investment in the Investment Analysis application may be incorrect if the cashflow dates do not conform to a regular interval. Affected analyses for such irregular cashflows include all selections under the Analyze menu.

One example of an irregular interval is an otherwise monthly cashflow with a gap of one missing (month, amount) pair. Another example is an otherwise monthly cashflow that has two (date, amount) pairs within a single month period. In either example, analyses selected under the Analyze menu may yield incorrect results.

To circumvent the problem, convert the cashflow into a regular cashflow:

1. Fill any gaps in the cashflow by adding a (date, amount) pair with the appropriate date and an amount equal to zero.
2. Aggregate multiple (date, amount) pairs whose date values fall into a single time interval into a single (date, amount) pair, with the appropriate date and aggregate amount.

SAS Note SN-002657 documents this problem.

- The interest earned variable in the Savings window of the Investment Analysis application may be calculated incorrectly if the compound interval differs from the payment interval. As a consequence of incorrect interest earned, any analysis of the savings investment will be incorrect also.

SAS Note SN-002494 documents this problem.

- The `Refit Model` action and the `Refit Existing Model` action in the Time Series Forecasting System will not correctly refit a Forecast Combination model of multiple underlying models if the underlying models have been refit to modified data. As a consequence, forecasts and statistics of fit for the forecast combination model will be incorrect.

To circumvent the problem, use the `Edit Model` action for the combination model instead of the `Refit Model` action. This will bring up the `Forecast Combination Model Specification` dialog. In this dialog, verify that the Forecast Combination is correct and click OK. The Forecast Combination model will now be refit correctly to the underlying models that had been refit to modified data.

SAS Note SN-002382 documents this problem.

## SAS/FSP Software

- In `FSVIEW`, if you delete a range of observations within a `WHERE` subset, observations outside the range may also be deleted.

For example, if you display a data set in edit mode with member-level locking, create the `WHERE` subset of observations that includes observations 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7, and then use the `DELETE` command to delete a range of observations such as with the following command:

```
delete 1-4
```

observations 1, 2, 4, and 5 will be deleted even though observation 5 is outside of the range of observations and should not be deleted.

To circumvent the problem, either delete observations one at a time, such as with the following `DELETE` command:

```
delete 4
```

or choose ranges for the `DELETE` command that would not result in this problem. For example, the following `DELETE` command:

```
delete 1-2
```

would work in the above example because the `WHERE` subset includes observations 1 and 2.

SAS Note SN-001851 documents this problem.

## SAS/GRAPH Software

- In order to produce graphics on the Web using either the ActiveX graph control or the SAS/GRAPH Java applets, you need to install the latest version of the ActiveX graph control and/or SAS/GRAPH Java applets. These components will be shipped via a separate package or you can install them from the SAS Web site. The ActiveX graph control is located off the SAS Web site:

<http://www.sas.com>

on the `Demos/Download` page.

The three SAS/GRAPH Java applets can be downloaded from:

<http://www2.sas.com/codebase/avd/v81/XXXXXXXX.jar>

where `XXXXXXXX` is `mapapp` (for `PROC GMAP`), `ctrapp` (for `PROC CONTOUR` and the G3D surface plots), or `graphapp` (for `PROC GCHART`, `PROC GPLOT`, and the G3D scatter plots).

## SAS Integration Technologies Software

- Documentation for SAS Integration Technologies software will be periodically refreshed. Due to scheduling constraints, a refresh of the documentation delivered on the media will be available at shipment or shortly thereafter.

Please ensure that the documentation made available to your user community is the most current. Downloads will be announced and made available from the SAS Integration Technologies Web download site at:

<http://www.sas.com/rnd/itech/updates>

- SAS Integration Technologies IOM server is not registered when a CD or *Client* installation of the SAS System is performed. When a SAS Integration Technologies client attempts to open an IOM server session on Windows NT, the connection fails with Class Registration Errors.

```
Windows 'CoCreateInstance' API failed (result 0x80040154 - Class not
registered), or CoGetObject failed. Class not registered
REGDB_E_CLASSNOTREG($80040154) errors may be encountered.
```

To register the IOM server, perform the following steps:

1. Copy the file SASVRSRV.DLL from !SASROOT\CORE\SASEXE, which can be found on the SAS System CD or a network copy of the SAS System, to your client !SASROOT\CORE\SASEXE directory.
2. From a command prompt, run !SASROOT\SAS.EXE /REGSERVER.

SAS Note SN-001474 documents this problem.

- When using the SAS IOM JDBC driver, statement methods such as `executeUpdate()` return an update count of 0, when in fact the number of rows affected is greater than 0. Likewise, after calling `execute()` with SQL update/insert/delete syntax that affects numerous rows, a call to `getUpdateCount()` returns 0.

Consequently, applications cannot rely on the update count being accurate. The circumvention is to ignore the update count and depend on a thrown exception to indicate update failure. Alternatively, the application can utilize data set-level interfaces to apply updates.

In select statement query situations, you can reliably use `getUpdateCount()` to determine if the previous `execute()` returned a `ResultSet` or not.

## SAS ODBC Driver

- Defining a new SAS data source during a prompted connection does not work with the SAS ODBC Driver.

One example of this is that you cannot create a file data source name with the SAS ODBC Driver in the ODBC Data Sources dialog. You can create a file data source name by creating either a user or system data source name; the SAS ODBC Driver will automatically create a file data source name using the name of the user or system data source.

Another example of this would be to use the Query Wizard in Microsoft Query 97. If you attempt to define a New Data Source and pick SAS as the data source type, this will bring up the SAS ODBC Driver configuration dialog. You will not be able to define a new server, and if you attempt to use an existing SAS data source name or a new SAS data source name, you will get a message box from Microsoft Query that says:

```
Invalid argument or missing required value; Driver's SQLSetConnectAttr failed.
```

After clicking OK, Microsoft Query will crash. To work around this problem, do not attempt to define a new SAS data source with the Query Wizard. Create all SAS data sources from the ODBC Data Sources applet in the Control Panel.

- The SAS ODBC Driver does not work with either Microsoft Project 98 or Microsoft Project 2000. You cannot import SAS data sets into Microsoft Project and you cannot export a project into SAS data sets. This is because Microsoft Project requires data types that are not supported by the SAS ODBC driver. There are no plans to enhance support for this functionality.
- Microsoft Access 2000 cannot export a table into the SAS System through ODBC. It attempts to create tables with incorrectly formatted SQL text. This is a result of problems in the Microsoft Jet Engine. If you attempt the export, you will receive the following error:

```
[SAS][SAS ODBC Driver][SAS Serve (#-1) [SAS][SAS ODBC Driver]
[SAS Server]ERROR 76-322 (#-1)
```

If you encounter this error, a fix is available from Microsoft. Contact information for Microsoft is available at:

<http://www.microsoft.com/support/supportnet/overview/overview.asp>

When contacting Microsoft directly, refer to these articles:

Q250637  
Q245676

When the articles are published externally, they can be found by searching for the articles on this site:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com>

## SAS/SHARE Software

- A data set accessed via the Release 8.1 REMOTE engine may be corrupted. REMOTE engine access occurs with either a multi-user SAS/SHARE server or SAS/CONNECT's Remote Library Services (RLS). Note that the release of the SAS System being run by the SAS/SHARE or RLS single-user server does not affect this problem. One or more observations in the data set may be overwritten with values from other observations. No errors or warnings are produced when the corruption occurs and the number of observations written by the step is correct.

The corruption may cause subsequent steps that process the data set to fail. Reported symptoms include the following error message:

```
ERROR: BY variables are not properly sorted on data set
<libref.member>.
```

This message sets the automatic variable `__ERROR__` to 1, which results in the contents of the Program Data Vector (PDV) being written to the SAS Log. If the data set is being processed sequentially, the `__N__` variable's value represents the number of the observation, which was overlaid.

You may also receive the following message from a PROC SORT step that specifies the NODUP or NODUPKEY option when the original data set had already had duplicate observations removed:

```
NOTE: <n> observations with duplicate key values
```

SAS Note SN-003461 documents this problem.

- A SAS/SHARE client's SERVER-form LIBNAME attempt may fail with the following error message:

```
ERROR: BRIDGE FAILURE CALLING UNKNOWN.  
ERROR: UNABLE TO LOAD sasrlnk FOR SUBSYSTEM 314.  
LIBNAME <libref> <lib_path> SERVER=<server_name>;  
ERROR: Unable to load transient module (Bridge failure).
```

This error will occur if the site's SETINIT license includes both SAS/CONNECT software and SAS/SHARE software; however, the user has chosen not to install SAS/CONNECT software onto the applicable host machines.

To circumvent this problem, install both SAS/CONNECT software and SAS/SHARE software onto the applicable host machines. The same circumvention works for network installs of the SAS System.

SAS Note SN-000886 documents this problem.

- Defining a new SAS data source during a prompted connection does not work with the SAS ODBC Driver.

One example of this is that you cannot create a file data source name with the SAS ODBC Driver in the ODBC Data Sources dialog. You can create a file data source name by creating either a user or system data source name; the SAS ODBC Driver will automatically create a file data source name using the name of the user or system data source.

Another example of this would be to use the Query Wizard in Microsoft Query 97. If you attempt to define a New Data Source and pick SAS as the data source type, this will bring up the SAS ODBC Driver configuration dialog. You will not be able to define a new server, and if you attempt to use an existing SAS data source name or a new SAS data source name, you will get a message box from Microsoft Query that says:

```
Invalid argument or missing required value; Driver's SQLSetConnectAttr failed.
```

After clicking OK, Microsoft Query will crash. To work around this problem, do not attempt to define a new SAS data source with the Query Wizard. Create all SAS data sources from the ODBC Data Sources applet in the Control Panel.

- Microsoft Access 2000 cannot export a table into the SAS System through ODBC. It attempts to create tables with incorrectly formatted SQL text. This is a result of problems in the Microsoft Jet Engine. If you attempt the export, you will receive the following error:

```
[SAS][SAS ODBC Driver][SAS Serve (#-1) [SAS][SAS ODBC Driver]  
[SAS Server]ERROR 76-322 (#-1)
```

If you encounter this error, a fix is available from Microsoft. Contact information for Microsoft is available at:

<http://www.microsoft.com/support/supportnet/overview/overview.asp>

When contacting Microsoft directly, refer to these articles:

Q250637

Q245676

When the articles are published externally, they can be found by searching for the articles on this site:

<http://msdn.microsoft.com>

- The SAS ODBC Driver does not work with either Microsoft Project 98 or Microsoft Project 2000. You cannot import SAS data sets into Microsoft Project and you cannot export a project into SAS data sets. This is because Microsoft Project requires data types that are not supported by the SAS ODBC driver. There are no plans to enhance support for this functionality.

- Within the `FSVIEW` window, if you add an observation to data that is defined to a SAS/SHARE server and you have an active `WHERE` clause, the new observation may be duplicated and the row title `NEW` may appear twice. If you then `END` from `FSVIEW`, you may have an extra blank observation added to your data. If you continue to enter values to the blank row provided for adding data, it only lets you enter values two more times and then only saves the last set of values that you entered.

To avoid this problem, edit your data with the `FSEEDIT` procedure, instead of the `FSVIEW` procedure.

SAS Note SN-003537 documents this problem.

## SAS/STAT Software

- If you specify one or more `EXACT` statements including the `ESTIMATE` and `JOINT` options and also specify the `EXACTOPTIONS (MAXTIME=)` option on the `PROC LOGISTIC` statement, then exact parameter estimates and odds ratios are incorrectly displayed as 0 and 1 respectively when the time allowed by `MAXTIME=` is insufficient for the exact method to complete. The value of the `_STATUS_` variable in the `_TYPE_='EPARMMUE'` observation of the `OUTEST=` data set is also incorrectly set to '0 Converged'.

SAS Note SN-002467 documents this problem.

- If `METHOD=NEWTON` or `METHOD=GRADIENT`, the Hougaard's measure of skewness, which is produced by the `HOUGAARD` option on the `PROC NLIN` statement, is incorrect. To circumvent the problem, use another method.

SAS Note SN-002640 documents this problem.

- The values for the variable `Probt` in the `ODS ParameterEstimates` data set, which are the probabilities associated with the t-values, are incorrect. There is no circumvention for this problem.

SAS Note SN-002701 documents this problem.

- If you are using `METHOD=ML` and specify the `EIGENVECTORS` (or `EV`) option on the `PROC FACTOR` statement, the eigenvectors that are printed are incorrect. Everything else in the analysis is correct. There is no circumvention for this problem.

SAS Note SN-002707 documents this problem.

- `PROC TTEST` incorrectly computes the standard deviation, upper and lower confidence limits for the standard deviation, upper and lower confidence limits for the mean, standard error, t-statistic, and p-value of the t-statistic when there is a `WEIGHT` statement.

`PROC MEANS`, `PROC GLM`, or `PROC MIXED` can be used to correctly calculate these weighted statistics.

SAS Note SN-003202 documents this problem.

- In the `SURVEYMEANS` procedure, when a `STRATA` statement is specified and a categorical (`CLASS` or character) variable is analyzed, if a level of the categorical variable does not appear in one or more strata, then the variance estimation and related statistics for the strata with the missing level will be incorrect. The incorrect results for this level include the standard error and variance of the mean, the standard deviation and variance of the sum, the confidence limits for the mean and sum, the t statistic and its p-value, and the coefficient of variation.

To identify categorical variable levels that do not appear in all strata, specify the `LIST` option on the `STRATA` statement and observe the occurrences of `N=0` in the `Stratum Information` table.

To circumvent this problem, for each instance of `N=0` for a categorical level of interest, issue a separate run of `PROC SURVEYMEANS`, omitting the empty strata with a `WHERE` clause.

SAS Note SN-002698 documents this problem.

- When the `CLUSTER` and `DOMAIN` statements are specified in `PROC SURVEYMEANS`, if all the values of a continuous analysis variable are missing for a domain level within a cluster and that cluster contains non-missing observations for other domain levels, then the variance estimation and related statistics will be incorrect in the `Domain Analysis` results for the domain(s) that have the missing values. The incorrect results for the affected domain(s) include the standard error and variance of the mean, the standard deviation and variance of the sum, the confidence limits for the mean and sum, the t statistic and its p-value, and the coefficient of variation.

To circumvent this problem, use the `%SMSUB` macro for Release 8.1, which can be downloaded from our Web site at the following location:

[http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/faq/stat\\_proc/smsubproc.html](http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/faq/stat_proc/smsubproc.html)

You may also contact Technical Support to obtain a copy of the macro.

SAS Note SN-002794 documents this problem.

- In `PROC SURVEYMEANS`, when `STRATA` and `DOMAIN` statements are specified and there is more than one stratum, if there are missing values for a continuous analysis variable, then the variance estimation for the mean and related statistics will be incorrect in the `Domain Analysis` results for the domain(s) that have missing values. The incorrect results for the affected domain(s) include the standard error and variance of the mean, the confidence limits for the mean, the t statistic and its p-value, and the coefficient of variation.

To circumvent this problem, use the `%SMSUB` macro for Release 8.1, which can be downloaded from our Web site at the following location:

[http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/faq/stat\\_proc/smsubproc.html](http://www.sas.com/service/techsup/faq/stat_proc/smsubproc.html)

You may also contact Technical Support to obtain a copy of the macro.

SAS Note SN-002787 documents this problem.

## SAS/TOOLKIT Software

- The only language with a Production status for SAS/TOOLKIT applications is C. Other languages have a Beta status.

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to DB2 Software

- In Version 7 and Version 8, the SAS System will name variables differently than it did in Version 6 when the following conditions are all true:
  1. Code that is being used includes the `PROC SQL` Pass-Through Facility, where the DBMS column names are allowed to default to column names determined by the SAS System.
  2. The system option `VALIDVARNAME` is set to `V6`.
  3. The DBMS table being queried has variable names that are longer than eight characters in length and has more than one group of variables with name collisions.
  4. The code was written in Version 6 to query one of the following databases: `DB2`, `SQL/DS`, and `CA-OpenIngres`. In addition, in Version 7 and Version 8, it is querying these same databases.

This results in a compatibility and possible integrity problem that may be hard to detect. Often there is no message or indication of a problem when looking at the `SAS LOG`. The only way a user might know that a problem occurred is if the user compares the results between the current and prior version of the SAS System. The only workaround is to manually rename the columns.

SAS Note SN-001198 documents this problem.

- When using `BULKLOAD` and the `BL_REMOTE_FILE` option with SAS/ACCESS Interface to DB2 software, if a load operation fails, the tablespace containing the table being loaded may be placed in a "load pending" state. Note that the tablespace can potentially contain many tables in addition to the one currently being loaded.

If using DB2 Universal Database versions prior to 6.1, manual intervention as listed below will be required to restore access to the tablespace. All data in a tablespace may potentially be lost if a load operation fails and it cannot be manually restarted or restored. It is strongly suggested that the `BL_REMOTEFILE=` option only be used with DB2 client and server versions 6.1 and higher.

In DB2 Universal Database versions prior to 6.1, only the following operations are available to correct a failed load:

1. Drop and recreate the tablespace or database.
2. Restore the tablespace or database from backup.
3. Attempt to manually restart the load operation using the DB2 command interface, presumably after correcting the initial problem. (Note that the data file might have been deleted if the `BL_DELETE_DATAFILE=NO` option was not specified.)
4. Attempt to manually replace the table using a new manually generated data file, using the DB2 command interface `load replace` command. (Note that this would cause all existing table data to be lost, but might restore the tablespace to normal.)
5. Terminate the load using the DB2 command interface that causes the tablespace state to become "backup pending", which means that the tablespace can only be dropped or restored from a backup. (Note that there is no real advantage to the "backup pending" state over the "load pending" state.)

If you are using the DB2 Universal Database, Version 6.1 client and server, the SAS/ACCESS engine will issue a `load terminate` after a failed load. In the case of Universal Database, Version 6.1, this will cause the load to be rolled back to the state before the load operation was performed, which is what is expected.

In any case, it is suggested that tables being bulk-loaded be located in their own tablespace to minimize the problems associated with a failed load and to facilitate backup and restore operations.

Due to the potentially damaging behavior noted above, the `BULKLOAD` operation using the `BL_REMOTE_FILE` option has been disabled. To enable this feature, you must use the option `BL_CONFIRM_LOAD=YES`, in addition to `BL_REMOTE_FILE`.

If `BL_REMOTE_FILE` is specified, but `BL_CONFIRM_LOAD=YES` is not specified, the following error is generated:

```
ERROR: When using the IBM DB2 Load API, tablespaces and/or databases may
become unrecoverable in the event of a load error. To protect data
integrity, the load feature is currently disabled. Please consult the
Alert Notes, Usage Notes or SAS Technical Support for information on this
issue, as well as an option that will re-enable loading.
```

To enable the load operation, the `BL_CONFIRM_LOAD=YES` option must be used. This will bypass the error above, but will still produce the following warning:

```
WARNING: When using the IBM Load API, tablespaces and/or databases may
become unrecoverable in the event of a load error. Please consult the
Alert Notes, Usage Notes, or SAS Technical Support for more information.
```

Note that if `BULKLOAD=YES` is specified, but the `BL_REMOTE_FILE=` option is not, there will be no tablespace problems, but the load operation could be much slower.

SAS Note SN-002422 documents this problem.

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to OLE DB Software

- Using SAS/ACCESS Interface to OLE DB software to update Microsoft SQL Server, Version 7 data through WHERE clause processing may result in unreliable updates. This problem only occurs when using Microsoft SQL Server, Version 7 with Service Pack 1. The following code demonstrates how the problem could surface. The code will not update where X=5 or X=4, but will update for other values of X.

```
libname dblib oledb provider=sqloledb properties=("user id"=xxxxxx
        password=xxxxxxx "data source"=xxxx "initial catalog"=oledb );

data dblib.update;
  X=1; Y='new table1'; Z=1; output;
  X=2; Y='new table2'; Z=2; output;
  X=3; Y='new table3'; Z=3; output;
  X=4; Y='new table4'; Z=4; output;
  X=5; Y='new table5'; Z=5; output;
  X=4; Y='new table6'; Z=4; output;
  X=2; Y='new table7'; Z=2; output; run;

proc sql;
  update dblib.update set y='updated' where x = 4;
quit;
```

These update problems were introduced with Microsoft SQL Server, Version 7 with Service Pack 1 (Version 7.00.699). Please be advised that using basic WHERE clause processing for updates will be unreliable when using this version of Microsoft SQL Server. To circumvent the problem, upgrade to Microsoft SQL Server, Version 7 with Service Pack 2. This version does not show the problem. Microsoft Service Pack details may be found from Microsoft's Web site, located at:

<http://www.microsoft.com/sql/support/>

- When using the OLE DB Jet 4.0 provider shipped with the MDAC, Version 2.1.2 GA release, the OLEDB libname engine will incorrectly delete only two records, even if there are more records that should be deleted. For example:

```
libname user1 oledb provider="Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0" properties=
  ("user id"=Admin "data source"='t:\dbipcx\testdat\access\msdb.mdb');

data user1.a;
  X=1; Y='new table1'; Z=1; output;
  X=2; Y='new table2'; Z=2; output;
  X=3; Y='new table3'; Z=3; output;
  X=4; Y='new table4'; Z=4; output;
  X=5; Y='new table5'; Z=5; output;
  X=4; Y='new table6'; Z=4; output;
  X=2; Y='new table7'; Z=2; output;
  X=4; Y='new table8'; Z=4; output;
run;
/* should delete 3 records */
proc sql;
  delete from user1.a where x=4;
quit;
```

This will only delete the first two records in the table. This is a Microsoft defect; therefore, you should check with Microsoft for any hot fixes to the OLE DB Jet 4.0 provider. There is no known workaround.

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to R/3 Software

- Dr. Watson errors may occur when running the SAS RFC server on the Windows NT operating system. If you encounter these errors, download the following files from:

ftp:\\ftp.sas.com\techsup\download\ACCR3\

```
ace-r.dll
sasrfc.exe
sasrfc2.exe
```

These files will replace files of the same name located in the \SAS\sr3\sasexe\folder.

- The Batch RFC Server is experimental for this release.

SAS Note SN-002462 documents this issue.

## SAS/ACCESS Interface to SYBASE Software

- The use of the data step MODIFY statement with SAS/ACCESS view descriptors to Sybase are not compatible with Version 8 of the SAS System in most cases. Any MODIFY statement used to modify RDBMS tables by using OUTPUT statements or POINT= or END= clauses will not function under Version 8 and will produce the error:

```
ERROR: File LIBNAME.VIEWNAME.VIEW is sequential. This task requires reading
       observations in a random order, but the engine allows only sequential
       access.
```

```
NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because of errors
```

In Version 6 of the SAS System, SAS/ACCESS to Sybase engines supported RANDOM access. In Version 7 and Version 8 of the SAS System, SAS/ACCESS engines no longer support RANDOM access by default. Instead, they support limited random access (RMOD access) by default. This change was made to avoid some potential data integrity issues with trying to support RANDOM access, but will cause incompatibility problems with some existing SAS programs using SAS/ACCESS view descriptors.

Currently, the only circumvention is to rewrite the data step to use the new LIBNAME-based access syntax. Additionally, the REREAD\_EXPOSURE=YES option will need to be specified on the LIBNAME statement.

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