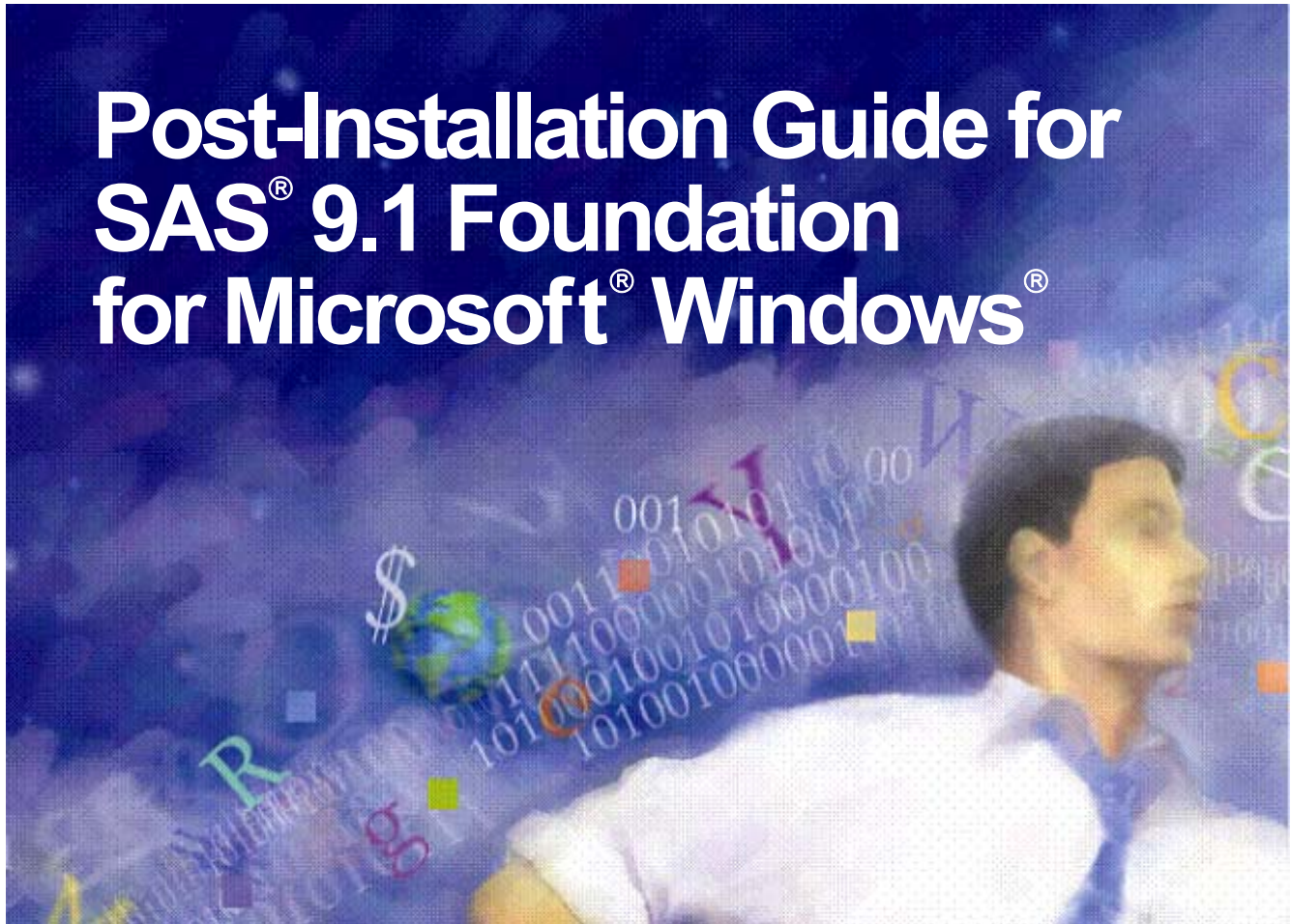




# Post-Installation Guide for SAS<sup>®</sup> 9.1 Foundation for Microsoft<sup>®</sup> Windows<sup>®</sup>



## Configuration Instructions

- SAS/ACCESS Interfaces
- Enterprise Reporter 9.1
- National Language Support (NLS)
- SAS/SHARE Software

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For information about verifying an installation, please refer to the *SAS 9.1 Qualification Tools User's Guide*.

## About this Guide

This document provides configuration instructions for SAS 9.1 Foundation, which is made up of server-side Base SAS and a variety of server-side SAS products (the exact products vary by customer). Information about the configuration of mid-tier and client-side products are available from your SAS Software Navigator.

The server-side configuration instructions contained in this document are for the configuration of a generic SAS server. If you want to configure your server for more specific functions, such as a Metadata Server, Workspace Server, OLAP Server, or Stored Process Server, please refer to the *SAS 9.1 Intelligence Architecture: Planning and Administration* Guide located at <http://support.sas.com/91administration>.

# Chapter 1: SAS/ACCESS Interfaces

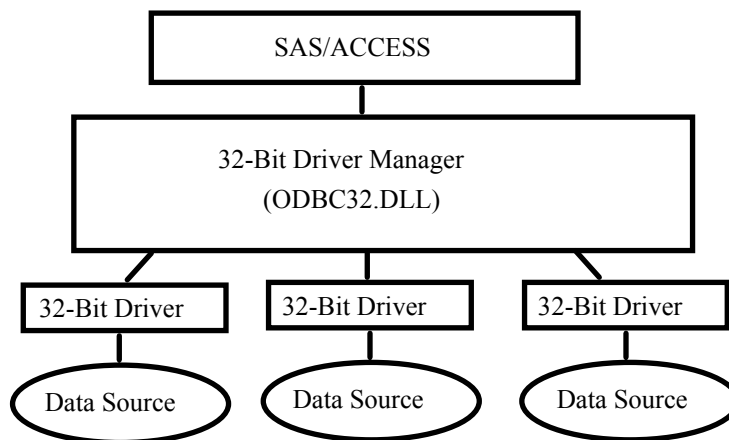
## Configuring SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC Software

Before you can use SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC software, the following products are required:

- Base SAS Software
- SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC Software
- A 32-bit ODBC driver for the source from which you want to access data

The ODBC solution allows different technologies to be used by defining a standard interface. SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC software with ODBC drivers provides you with access to different databases. An ODBC driver processes ODBC function calls from--and returns results to--SAS/ACCESS software. You can get drivers from Microsoft, your database vendor, or other third party software vendors.

To run SAS/ACCESS software on 32-bit Windows, you need 32-bit drivers. The application calls the 32-bit Driver Manager (ODBC32.DLL), which in turn calls the 32-bit drivers. The following figure illustrates the architecture:



The ODBC Driver Manager and Administrator are Microsoft products that are included with all ODBC drivers. When you install an ODBC driver, the ODBC Driver Manager and Administrator are also installed. The ODBC Administrator should appear as an icon in the control panel. However, it can appear as an icon in the Start menu instead.

After you install the ODBC driver, you can use the ODBC Administrator to define and manage the data sources. A data source associates a particular ODBC driver with the data you want to access through that driver. It can consist of information about the data you want to access and its associated operating system, DBMS, and network platform (if any) used to access the DBMS. For information about how to configure your data sources, refer to the documentation provided with your ODBC drivers.

For more information about SAS/ACCESS to ODBC, refer to the ODBC chapter in *SAS/ACCESS 9.1 for Relational Databases: Reference*. For more information about ODBC, refer to *Microsoft ODBC 3.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

## SAS/ACCESS ODBC Conversion Utilities

The SAS/ACCESS ODBC Conversion Utilities are included in the SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC software. It helps users of Version 6 SAS/ACCESS Interface to AS/400 and SAS/ACCESS Interface to Microsoft SQL Server move from a native DBMS interface connection to an ODBC interface connection on SAS 9.1.

### AS/400 Users

Before you can use the ODBC Conversion Utilities for AS/400 Interface, you need to install IBM's Client Access ODBC Driver (32-bit) V3.00.0004 or above. If your AS/400 Client Access installation loaded a Client Access ODBC Driver prior to this release, you can download Program Temporary Fix (PTF) SF59504 or later from <ftp.software.ibm.com> for an update. This service pack for the Client Access product can be found in the `/as400/products/clientaccess/win32/v3r1m2/servicepack/` directory. When this update is applied, Version 3.00.0004 or later of the ODBC driver should be installed.

You are also required to create a data source name. You can use the ODBC administrator to add it. The data source name *AS400* is recommended. If you want to use another data source name, set the SAS environment variable `AS400DSN`, located in your `sasv9.cfg`, to the data source name you assigned. Quotes are required if blanks or special characters are included. You may want to create it as a system DSN instead of a user DSN if you have more than one user who might want to use the same workstation to access the AS/400 database.

Complete the following steps to create a data source for AS/400 database access:

1. Run ODBC Administrator from the Control Panel or Start menu: Start> Settings> Control Panel> (Admin Tools> on XP) Data Sources (ODBC).
2. Click the User DSN or System DSN tab, depending on the number of users.
3. Click the Add button and then choose Client Access ODBC driver (32-bit) from the pop-up windows.
4. Click Finish. This brings up the Setup dialog.
5. Click the General tab and enter AS400 (or another name) in the Data Source Name field. This name needs to match the value you set for the SAS environment variable `AS400DSN`.
6. From the pull-down menu, choose an AS/400 system that you want to connect to using this data source.
7. To change the method that this data source will use to connect, click on Connection Options. Select the appropriate option and click OK.

8. Click the `Server` tab. The default library is `QGPL`. You can change this designation by deleting its name from under the `Default Libraries` field and either entering a new library to use or leaving it blank.
9. Click the `Format` tab. Using the `Naming Convention` pull-down list, select `System naming convention (*SYS)`.
10. Click the `Package(s)` tab. Uncheck the box for `Enable Extended Dynamic Support`.
11. Click `OK` to close the `Setup` window.

## Microsoft SQL Server Users

An ODBC Conversion Utility is provided that will allow you to read SAS System Version 6 views to access data in Microsoft SQL Server which were created with SAS/ACCESS Interface to Sybase and SQL Server software on Windows. The Conversion Utility helps users migrate to SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC software on Windows.

**Note:** The Conversion Utility applies only to views that access data in Microsoft SQL Server. It does not apply to SYBASE SQL Server.

The ODBC Conversion Utility requires the Microsoft SQL Server ODBC driver (32-bit) from Microsoft. This driver is installed as part of Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC).

It is recommended, but not required to create a data source name. You can use ODBC administrator to add it. You must set the SAS environment variable `MSSQLDSN`, located in the `sasv9.cfg`, as the data source name you assigned. Quotes are required if blanks or special characters are included. You can create it as a system DSN instead of a user DSN if you have more than one user who may use the same workstation to access the Microsoft SQL Server database.

Complete the following steps to create a data source for Microsoft SQL Server database access:

1. Run ODBC Administrator from the `Control Panel` or `Start` menu.
2. Click the `User DSN` or `System DSN` tab, depending on the number of users, as stated above.
3. Click the `Add` button and choose `SQL Server` from the pop-up window.
4. Enter any name in the `Name` field. This name needs to match the value you set for the SAS environment variable `MSSQLDSN`.
5. Choose or enter the `Server` field which you defined using `SQL Client Configuration Utility`.
6. Click `Next`. Select the radio button that describes your login method. If necessary, enter a `login ID` and `password`.
7. Click `Next`. A connection will be initiated. If the connection succeeds, please refer to Step 8 below. If the connection fails, an error message will provide a reason for the failure.

8. After a connection succeeds, your default databases may be changed. Click `Next` to leave this screen.
9. After changing your default databases, other options may be selected. Click `Finish` when this screen is correct.
10. Click `Test Data Source`. After a message appears indicating that the test was successful, click `Okay`. Click `Okay` on the following message as well.

**Note:** SAS 9.1 will automatically install Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) when you install SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC software.

## Configuring SAS/ACCESS Interface to ORACLE Software

Before you can use SAS/ACCESS Interface to ORACLE software, the following products are required:

- Base SAS software
- SAS/ACCESS Interface to Oracle software
- Oracle Server, Release 8.1.7 or later
- Oracle Client, Release 8.1.7 or later

### Assigning the Default Path for the ORACLE Server

When you use SAS/ACCESS interface software without specifying any `PATH` statement/field, SAS/ACCESS software uses the defined default path.

Complete the following steps:

1. Run Windows registry editor (REGEDIT).
2. Select `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE...SOFTWARE...Oracle`.

**Note:** If you are using the ORACLE8i client, the sequence in Step 2 above ends with an additional selection `...HOME0`

3. Select `Edit...New...String Value`.
4. Enter `LOCAL` as the Value Name and then select `Edit...Modify`.
5. The Value Name field now says `Local`.
6. Enter your connect-string for the Value Data field in the pop-up dialog box.
7. Select `OK`.

For more information about SAS/ACCESS Interface to ORACLE, refer to the ORACLE chapter in *SAS/ACCESS 9.1 for Relational Databases: Reference*.

## Configuring the SAS/ACCESS Interface to PeopleSoft

Refer to the *SAS 9.1 Foundation for Microsoft Windows System Requirements* for information about the SAS/ACCESS products required for access to the underlying PeopleSoft database.

The SAS/ACCESS Interface to PeopleSoft requires that a `libname` statement be executed prior to running the application. This `libname` statement produces a `libref` to the database where the PeopleSoft data resides.

Here is an example of the `libname` statement:

```
libname psdb oracle user=userid pass=pass  
      path='dbpath';
```

## Configuring SAS/ACCESS Interface to R/3 Software

SAS/ACCESS Interface to R/3 software requires extensive installation setup before it can be used. Refer to the *Installation Instructions for SAS/ACCESS 9.1 Interface to R/3 Software on The SAS System* included in your SAS software order for detailed installation instructions and configuration information.

## Configuring SAS/ACCESS Interface to SAP BW Software

SAS/ACCESS Interface to SAP BW software requires extensive installation setup before it can be used. Refer to the *Installation Instructions for SAS/ACCESS Interface to SAP BW Software on The SAS System, 9.1* included in your SAS software order for detailed installation instructions and configuration information.

## Configuring SAS/ACCESS Interface to SYBASE Software

In SAS 9.1, the administrator or user must install a Sybase-stored procedure on the target server. Two files have been included in the `!SASROOT\access\misc` directory to assist in the installation:

- `sas-spcp.txt` is a text file containing instructions on how to do the installation.
- `sas-spdf.txt` is the actual stored procedure script. The process utilizes two Sybase facilities, `defncopy` and `isql`.

## Configuring SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata Software

Before using SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata software, you should verify connectivity by logging into your Teradata account with the Teradata BTEQ utility. If BTEQ is unavailable, establish connectivity as documented in the *SAS/ACCESS to Teradata* white paper, available at [www.sas.com](http://www.sas.com).

If BTEQ fails to connect to the Teradata server, you may need an entry in the `hosts` file on your PC to provide the network address of the Teradata server. Typically, this means adding a

`dbccop1` entry to your `hosts` file. For more details about the entry, see your *Teradata Client for Windows Installation Guide*.

If after performing these steps, you encounter problems using SAS/ACCESS, verify that you have installed the `efix DR47606`. To run SAS/ACCESS successfully, you must install this Teradata fix for any Teradata client version earlier than TUF 6.0.

## FastExporting

For optimal reads of large tables, SAS/ACCESS can perform FastExporting. To perform FastExporting, the Teradata FastExport Utility must be present on the system where you install SAS. You must also modify Path, a system variable. Append two directory paths to the end of Path:

1. The directory where `fexp.exe` (the FastExport Utility) is located. Often this is `C:\Program Files\NCR\Teradata Client\bin`
2. The directory where `sasaxsm.dll` is located (`sasaxsm.dll` is usually located in your SAS product tree, in the `!sasroot\core\sasext` directory.)

To locate the Path system variable, follow the instructions for your operating system:

- For Windows NT, right click on `My Computer` and chose `Properties`. Select the `Environment` tab and you will see `Path` in your list of `System Variables`.
- For Windows 2000, right click on `My Computer` and chose `Properties`. Select the `Advanced` tab and select the `Environment Variables` button. You will see `Path` in your list of `System Variables`.
- For Windows XP, click `Start` then select `Control Panel`. Double click on `System`. Select the `Advanced` tab and select the `Environment Variables` button. You will see `Path` in your list of `System Variables`.

The FastExport Utility is not required; SAS/ACCESS reads large tables quite efficiently without it. For further information, see the `DBSLICEPARM` option in your *SAS/ACCESS to Teradata* documentation. Contact NCR if you want to obtain the Teradata FastExport Utility.

For more information about SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata software, please see the Teradata chapter in *SAS/ACCESS 9.1 for Relational Databases: Reference*, and the *SAS/ACCESS to Teradata* white paper, available on the SAS web site at [www.sas.com](http://www.sas.com).

## Chapter 2: Post-Installation Setup for SAS/ASSIST Software

This chapter describes how to add an optional master profile to SAS/ASSIST software. You can use a master profile to override the default settings as sent by SAS Institute. This allows you to provide a customized setup for SAS/ASSIST software. With the master profile, you can control the profile options of all SAS/ASSIST users from one central place. For information on the profile options, refer to *SAS/ASSIST Administrator's Guide*.

### Adding a Master Profile

Complete the following steps to add a master profile to SAS/ASSIST software:

1. Specify the location of the master profile by creating a new directory that all users of SAS/ASSIST software will have read access to.

All users with write access to this directory will automatically also have write access to the master profile in SAS/ASSIST software. Select a name that conforms to the naming conventions at your installation. The name of this new directory must be stored in an entry in the SASHELP library. This requires that you have write access to the SASHELP library.

On line 1 of the `Editor` window of the SAS Display Manager System, type the physical pathname of the master profile directory. Execute the `Save` command to store this in the `SASHELP.QASSIST` catalog. For example:

```
SAVE SASHELP.QASSIST.PARMS.SOURCE
00001 S:\SAS\ASSIST\PARMS
00002
00003
```

The location of the master profile is now known by SAS/ASSIST software.

2. Create the master profile.

The first time SAS/ASSIST software is started, a master profile is created if `SASHELP.QASSIST.PARMS.SOURCE` contains the name of an existing physical pathname, and the person who starts SAS/ASSIST software has write access to this physical pathname.

3. Customize the master profile by starting SAS/ASSIST software and selecting `Setup ... Profiles ... Master/group ...`

If you have write access to the SAS library containing the master profile, you can specify default values for your installation. New users will use these values as they start SAS/ASSIST software.

**Note:** If you restrict values by typing `R` in `Status`, users will not be allowed to change the values you define.

You can run SAS/ASSIST software in two different styles - workplace or block menu. The block menu can be new style or old style. You can control this using the profile options below.

```
Run workplace:
SAS/Assist style:      Workplace
Run block menu new style:
SAS/Assist style:      Block Menu
Save selections on end: Yes
Menu Style:            New
Run old style:
SAS/Assist style:      Block Menu
Save selections on end: Yes
Menu Style:            Old
```

By setting the default values in the master profile, you can control if users should use the new or old style of SAS/ASSIST software. In addition, there are many other profile options. For more information on these options, refer to *SAS/ASSIST Administrator's Guide*.

#### 4. Create group profiles.

From the master profile, it is possible to create group profiles to allow groups of users to have different setups. The master profile controls group profiles and user profiles when a user is not a member of any group. All users are indirectly controlled by the master profile when option values are set to a restricted (R) status.

From Setup...Master/Group..., select Tools...Create Group Profile. To add users to a group profile, select Tools...Update User Group. By default, the userid is found in the macro variable &SYSJOBID. This value is set in the option Userid in the master profile (option type System Administration). Change the value if your site uses another variable to keep the userid. If the value name starts with &, it is a macro variable; otherwise, it is an environment variable, which is set before the start of SAS 9.1.

## Chapter 3: Post-Installation Setup for SAS/CONNECT Software

TCP/IP is the access method supported for SAS 9.1 on Windows. For information about the access methods supported by other systems, refer to *Communications Access Methods for SAS/CONNECT 9.1 and SAS/SHARE 9.1*. This document can be found at <http://support.sas.com/documentation/onlinedoc/>.

**Note:** The APPC access method is no longer supported for the Windows operating system.

### Storing and Locating SAS/CONNECT Script Files

Several sample script files are shipped with SAS/CONNECT software. SAS/CONNECT software uses these script files to establish a connection to a remote SAS session.

The `SASSCRIPT` configuration option points to the location of the SAS/CONNECT script files. The `SASSCRIPT` option is used by SAS/ASSIST software and can be used by user-written SCL applications.

Under Windows, the script files are installed into the `!SASROOT\CONNECT\SASLINK` directory by default. The following line is added to the `SASV9.CFG` file when SAS/CONNECT software is installed:

```
-SASSCRIPT !SASROOT\CONNECT\SASLINK
```

If you want to move the script files to another directory, you must edit the `SASV9.CFG` file and update the `SASSCRIPT` option with the new directory location. This option can also be specified from the Tools/Options/System/Communications/Networking and encryption selection in DMSEXP mode.

### TCP/IP

TCP/IP is the access method supported for SAS 9.1 on Windows. SAS/CONNECT software supports Microsoft's TCP/IP System Driver, which is provided with Windows.

### Configuring the SAS Windows Spawner Program

The SAS Windows Spawner is stored in the `!SASROOT` directory and can be executed manually from the `!SASROOT` directory at any time. You can run the SAS Windows Spawner as a service by executing `SPAWNER.EXE` with the `-install` option. By default, the SAS Windows Spawner will be installed to run with security. For complete documentation on the Windows Spawner and the supported options, see *Communications Access Methods for SAS/CONNECT 9.1 and SAS/SHARE 9.1*.

**Note:** If you are upgrading to SAS 9.1 and you run a spawner from a previous release as a service, you should stop and delete the existing spawner service. The SAS 9.1 CONNECT spawner can then be installed as a Windows service.

By default, when the SAS Windows Spawner is installed as a Windows service, it runs under the LocalSystem userid that has all required User Rights for running the SAS Windows Spawner. If you do not install the SAS Windows Spawner as a Windows service (run it from your system prompt), the Windows userid used to start the SAS Windows Spawner must be a member of the Administrator group and must have the following User Rights:

- act as part of the operating system
- bypass traverse checking (the default is everyone)
- increase quotas
- replace a process level token
- log on locally (the default is everyone)

The Windows userid specified at signon needs only the User Right “log on as a batch job.”

## Chapter 4: Post-Installation Setup of Enterprise Miner Solution Software

Enterprise Miner uses a client/server architecture that provides the following features:

- distributes data-intensive processing to the most appropriate machine
- minimizes network traffic by processing the data on the server machine
- minimizes data redundancy by maintaining one central data source
- distributes server profiles to multiple clients
- regulates access to data sources
- toggles between remote and local processing

Enterprise Miner Server runs on Microsoft Windows NT Server, OS/390 and selected UNIX operating systems.

Enterprise Miner Client runs on Microsoft Windows platforms supported by SAS 9.1.

### Invoking Enterprise Miner Client software

After it is properly installed, Enterprise Miner Client software is invoked from SAS 9.1 under Windows. Once SAS 9.1 under Windows has been launched, you can invoke Enterprise Miner in the following ways:

- Pull down the `Solutions` menu from the menu bar, then select the `Analysis` item, and then select `Enterprise Miner`.
- Type `miner` in the SAS command bar.

### Configuring Enterprise Miner Client Software for Client-Server Projects

To configure Enterprise Miner Client software for client-server projects, please refer to the section “Creating a Client-Server Project” in *Getting Started with Enterprise Miner 4.3* for more information.

For more information on running Enterprise Miner, please refer to *Getting Started with Enterprise Miner 4.3*, and *Enterprise Miner 4.3: Changes and Enhancements*.

### Configuring Enterprise Miner Server Software

#### Setup Default Data Library

Create a data library on the server to which Enterprise Miner Client Software users have read/write access. This library should be a different folder than the `SASROOT` location, and ideally, on a different disk altogether. To create the data library, make or designate a folder on an available disk and set appropriate permissions and ownership to allow remote users read and write access.

## Provide Information to Configure Enterprise Miner Client Software

Provide the following information to users of Enterprise Miner Client Software to complete the configuration steps necessary for Enterprise Miner Client Software.

- the machine name and/or IP address of the server
- the SASROOT location for SAS 9.1 installed on the server machine
- the directory path of the default data library you created on the server

**Note:** Do not specify a UNC pathname.

## Start SAS Windows Spawner

Enterprise Miner Server Software is invoked from the Enterprise Miner Client via SAS/CONNECT. Enterprise Miner Server Software requires the SAS Windows Spawner to be running on your Windows Enterprise Miner Server machine. The SAS Windows Spawner starts Enterprise Miner software when clients define and run remote projects. Please see the chapter “Post-Installation Setup of SAS/CONNECT Software” on page 9 for information on how to start the SAS Windows Spawner program.

For more information on running Enterprise Miner, refer to *Getting Started with Enterprise Miner 4.3*, and *Enterprise Miner 4.3: Changes and Enhancements*.

## SAS Standalone Formats for Enterprise Miner C\*Score

Enterprise Miner C\*Score software requires Standalone formats that are found on the *SAS Client-Side Components CD*, which is included with your SAS Software distribution. When modeling data that contains SAS System formats, the data step score code uses those formats in the process of normalizing data for comparisons. As a result, the scoring code produced from such data step code will contain calls to these formats.

The SAS System formats are supported in the Enterprise Miner C\*Score generated ‘C’ code by use of the SAS Standalone Formats libraries. Follow these instructions to install the SAS Standalone Formats on the platform where you will be running your ‘C’ scoring code:

1. Locate the *SAS Client-Side Components CD* that is included in your SAS Software package. Mount the CD according to the platform-specific instructions that are provided on the inside cover.
2. In a browser, view the `index.html` page that is located in the root directory of your CD.
3. From the `index.html` page, select the link `SAS Standalone Formats for Enterprise Miner C*Score`.
4. Select the platform where you are running your ‘C’ scoring code, follow the associated instructions to install the SAS Standalone Formats on that platform.

# Chapter 5: Post-Installation Setup for Enterprise Reporter 9.1

Before you install Enterprise Reporter software, we recommend that you read the Administrator Guide on the CD, which contains an overview of the installation program.

## SAS System Viewer

The SAS System Viewer is used to view and print files created by the SAS System. Enterprise Reporter uses this application to browse report data on your request. We recommend that you install the SAS System Viewer.

## Running Mixed Environments

Enterprise Reporter 9.1 runs on SAS 9.1.

Users in a mixed environment running Enterprise Reporter 2.5, 2.6 and 9.1 can share data and reports on the network. However, previous releases (1.0, 1.5 and 2.0) of Enterprise Reporter cannot share reports with Enterprise Reporter 9.1. Opening a report created with Enterprise Reporter 2.0 (or earlier) with Enterprise Reporter 9.1 will convert the report. When converted, the report cannot be opened with Enterprise Reporter 2.0 again.

Since SAS 9.1 does not support remote data from SAS 6.12 and earlier releases, we recommend that you convert the data to a newer SAS version. The `infofolders` also need updating when going from Enterprise Reporter 2.0 to Enterprise Reporter 9.1. You can either create new `infofolders` in Enterprise Reporter 9.1, or convert them from Enterprise Reporter 2.0 using Enterprise Reporter 2.5, Service Pack 3, and then use them directly in Enterprise Reporter 9.1.

## Enterprise Reporter Standard Edition

The Standard Edition install is no longer available with Enterprise Reporter 9.1. Instead, the Administrator can create a Client Installation Image and distribute only the components needed for running Enterprise Reporter 9.1. For more information, please refer to the *Administrator's Guide*.

## Users of Enterprise Reporter 9.1

### User Administration Environment

Administrators can set up an environment for the users in which reports and data are shared. Users and groups must be set up, and it might be necessary to organize reports for groups of users. For more detailed information about setting up groups and users, please see Chapter 2, "User Administration" in the course note *Enterprise Reporter Software: User and Data Administration Course Notes*.

It will also be necessary to create a file called `ADMIN.INI`, which points to the location of the user definitions:

- Administrator and Personal Users

The previous releases of Enterprise Reporter contained a file, `ADMIN.INI` in the Enterprise Reporter folder `... \Business`. The file was created during installation with customizations to fit your organization. The file is no longer created during installation, but you can reuse your `ADMIN.INI` or create a new one in the new location `... \reporter`.

- Client Users

Client users run in partnership with the administrator version of `ADMIN.INI`. There are two types of Client installations:

- a network installation, which does not have the complete directory `... \reporter` installed on the PC.
- an installation in which the user installs a Client Image created by the Administrator. In this situation, the user will have a complete `... \reporter` directory.

For more information, please see the description under “Enterprise Reporter Standard Edition” above.

## Creating the ADMIN.INI file

To create an `ADMIN.INI` file, write the text below in a text editor such as Notepad and save it to a file called `ADMIN.INI` (Make sure that the file has the extension `.INI` and not `.TXT`). You will have to change the default values after the equation marks in order to customize the file to your settings.

Here is an example of an Enterprise Reporter initialization file, `ADMIN.INI`.

```
[License]
Name=Your Name
Company=Your Company

[Installation]
Version=Enterprise Reporter, SAS System Edition

[Table Location]
UserDefinitions=U:\Program Files\SAS\SAS 9.1\reporter\UserDef\
ServerDefinitions=U:\Program Files\SAS\SAS 9.1\reporter\ServerDef\

[File Location]
UserFiles= C:\Documents and Settings\USERNAME\My Documents\My SAS
Files\Enterprise Reporter
```

Note that `UserFiles` are pointing to the default location on WIN2000. Other operating systems have different default locations for user files.

The settings in the `ADMIN.INI` file reflects the following in Enterprise Reporter 9.1:

#### **[License]**

Name and Company are used in the About window in the Help menu to identify who has installed the software and where it is installed.

#### **[Installation]**

Describes which version of Enterprise Reporter is installed. This information is used in the About window accessed from the Help menu.

#### **[Table Location]**

Location of the tables used in user administration and location of server definitions used in data administration.

#### **[File Location]**

Location of user files and folders for each user. The location must be on a local drive that all users can access, for example, `c:\enterprise`. This folder is automatically created the first time a user starts Enterprise Reporter.

## **Upgrading a Previous Version to Enterprise Reporter 9.1**

With the previous release of Enterprise Reporter, release 2.6, the concept of Administrator installation and User installation changed. The standard for installation of SAS 9.1 Foundation is now being used for Enterprise Reporter as well.

Network and Local users of Enterprise Reporter 2.5 cannot be updated automatically to of Enterprise Reporter 9.1. Instead, the administrator creates an installation image for users by running the SAS Administrator Wizard, and the users must install the created installation image of Enterprise Reporter 9.1 and the required SAS products.

### **Running Directly on an Existing Release 2.5 User Administration**

Groups and users defined in Enterprise Reporter 2.5 can still be used in Enterprise Reporter 9.1. This requires that you have a file named `ADMIN.INI` pointing at your user definitions. For more details, please refer to the information about the `ADMIN.INI` file in “Creating the `ADMIN.INI` file” on page 14.

### **Localized versions**

Enterprise Reporter 9.1 is released in an English version only.

## Starting Enterprise Reporter 9.1

Enterprise Reporter is integrated with SAS 9.1. The software can be started using different methods:

- Enterprise Reporter as an application outside SAS 9.1:

Go to Start → Programs → SAS → Enterprise Reporter 9.1 → Enterprise Reporter 9.1, SAS System Edition

- Enterprise Reporter within SAS 9.1:

Start SAS 9.1. Go to the Command Line and type the command ER.

## **Chapter 6: Post-Installation Configuration for SAS Integration Technologies**

If you received SAS Integration Technologies software and have completed the installation of SAS 9.1 Foundation, you have successfully installed the SAS server components of SAS Integration Technologies software.

The SAS Client-Side Components CD that is included in your software order contains SAS Integration Technologies client components and documentation for SAS Integration Technologies software.

## **Chapter 7: Post-Installation Configuration for SAS/IntrNet Software**

If you received SAS/IntrNet software and have completed the installation of SAS 9.1 Foundation, you have successfully installed the SAS server components of SAS/IntrNet software (referred to as the SAS/IntrNet server).

The SAS Client-Side Components CD that is included in your SAS software order contains SAS/IntrNet client components and documentation for SAS/IntrNet software.

## Chapter 8: Post-Installation Setup for the Metabase Facility

In Version 7 of the SAS System, the SAS/EIS Metabase facility was converted to the V7 Common Metadata Repository. The Common Metadata Repository is a general-purpose metadata management facility that provides common metadata services to various metadata-driven applications.

Using the Common Metadata Repository requires a one-time setup of the system the repository manager. If the repository manager was set up in a previous release it may not need to be set up again. The steps in the following sections should be completed before you attempt to use the Metabase Facility. For Metabase Facility users who were using a release prior to Version 7, using the Common Metadata Repository requires a conversion. For more information, see the Version 8 OLAP Server Topic “Converting Legacy Metabases.”

### Setting Up the System Repository Manager Files

Complete the following steps to set up the necessary system repository manager files. You must have write access to SASHELP in order to specify the system repository manager.

**Note:** This process sets the default location for the repository manager for your site. Individual users may specify their own repository manager location by following the steps below and not selecting the `Write values to system registry` check box.

1. Create a directory that will be dedicated exclusively to the storage of repository manager files, for example: `!SASROOT\RPOSMGR`.

This directory should not be used to store other SAS files.

2. At a SAS command line, type `REPOSMGR` and then select `Setup Repository Manager`.
3. In the Repository Manager Setup window, `Library` will default to `RPOSMGR`. For `Path`, specify the path from Step 1, above, and then select the `Write values to system registry` check box. Then select `OK`.
4. In the resulting dialog window, select `Yes` to generate the necessary repository manager files.

This completes the setup for the System Repository Manager. You can create additional repository managers (a user repository manager, for example) by repeating the steps above and by using a different path.

### Registering the SASHELP Repository in the Repository Manager

The SASHELP repository is used in various samples, including the SAS/EIS Report Gallery templates. Before beginning the steps below, a repository manager must be created (see previous section). Complete the following steps to register the SASHELP repository in the Repository Manager:

1. At a SAS command line, type `REPOSMGR` and then select `Repository Registration`.
2. In the Repository Registration window, select `New`.
3. In the Register Repository (New) window, type `SASHELP` (in uppercase) in the Repository field, and then type the full directory path where the `CORE` catalog is located in the Path field, for example:  

```
!SASROOT\CORE\SASHELP
```
4. In the Description field, you can type any character string (for example, `SASHELP Repository`). Select `OK` to close the Register Repository (New) window. Select `Close` to exit the Repository Registration window.

**Note:** Repositories cannot span multiple directories because the path cannot contain concatenated directories. If you have existing metabases in concatenated directories, you should copy the metabases to a single path that will be referenced as a repository.

## Converting Version 6 SAS/EIS Metabases to Version 8 Repositories

For step-by-step instructions on converting Version 6 metabases to Version 8 repositories, please refer to the topic “Converting existing SAS/EIS metabases” in the SAS/EIS online Help.

## Chapter 9: Post-Installation Instructions for National Language Support (NLS)

This chapter contains information on post-installation configuration for Asian and European language support.

**Important:** To run a localized SAS image, your operating system must be configured to use a Windows regional setting appropriate to the localized image. You may experience unexpected results if the regional setting and the localized image are not consistent.

If multiple SAS localizations have been installed on the system, you may need to change the regional setting for each localized SAS image before invocation. For information on how to change or to use regional settings, refer to your Microsoft Windows documentation.

### Chinese, Japanese, and Korean DBCS Support

This section explains how to change the default settings for the `DBCSLANG` and `DBCSTYPE` system options and how to specify Asian font catalogs.

**Note:** The `DBCSLANG` and `DBCSTYPE` system options (described in the next section) should be used to set locale for Asian character sets only. The `LOCALE` and `ENCODING` system options, described in the SAS Help System, are used to set locale for European languages.

### Changing the Default DBCSLANG and DBCSTYPE Option Settings

When you install SAS 9.1 Foundation and choose to load NLS language translations, the installation automatically sets default values for the `DBCSLANG` and `DBCSTYPE` system options based on the language selection and platform. For example, if you install Primary Japanese on Windows 2000, the configuration file (`!sasroot\nls\ja\sasv9.cfg`) sets `DBCSLANG` to `JAPANESE` and `DBCSTYPE` to `PCMS`.

### Changing the Configuration File for Unicode Server

To run the Unicode Server, edit the configuration file for your system with the following changes:

1. Remove the `DBCSLANG` and the `DBCSTYPE` options from the configuration file.
2. Add the `ENCODING` option and set the value to `UTF8` (`ENCODING=UTF8`).
3. To define a default locale other than English, add the `LOCALE` option and set the value to your desired locale setting (`LOCALE=default-locale`).

## Asian Font Catalogs

The default configuration files for Asian language editions already contain font definitions. (However, the configuration file for DBCS extensions does **not** contain font definitions.) Asian font catalogs reside in subdirectories (by language) for easy installation. If you want to change the font catalog, you can specify it in either the configuration file or in your SAS session.

With the exception of Traditional Chinese fonts, Asian fonts reside in the `SASHELP.FONTS` catalog. The default configuration file for the Traditional Chinese language edition already contains font definitions. (However, please note that the configuration file for DBCS extensions does **not** contain font definitions.) To use Traditional Chinese fonts, you can specify them either in the configuration file or in your SAS session.

### Installing Traditional Chinese Fonts

To use Traditional Chinese fonts, you must install the Traditional Chinese localization. You will also need to modify your configuration file, as described in the following section.

#### Specifying the Font Catalog in the Configuration File for Traditional Chinese Fonts

If you are not running a Traditional Chinese localization but you want to use the Traditional Chinese fonts, you need to modify the configuration file to set `GFONTx` to

```
-set gfontx !SASROOT/nls/zt/font-name
```

In this statement,

- *x* represents a value from 0-9.
- *font-name* represents the name of the font catalog you want to use.

#### Specifying the Font Catalog in a SAS Session for Traditional Chinese Fonts

To specify the font catalog in a SAS session, submit the following `LIBNAME` statement:

```
-libname gfontx !sasroot\nls\langcode\font-name
```

In this statement,

- *x* represents a value from 0-9.
- *font-name* represents the name of the font catalog you want to use.

## European Language Support

The following sections explain different methods for configuring your system for locale, describe how to set up your local session to transfer data to a remote session, and provide a list of `devmap` and `keymap` values that match the locales on your operating system.

### Configuring SAS 9.1 for Locale

If you want to configure your SAS session for a locale other than the default locale, you have two methods from which to choose to achieve that goal. This section explains those methods.

## Changing the Default LOCALE Option Setting

When you install SAS 9.1 Foundation and you choose to load NLS language translations, the installation automatically sets the `LOCALE` system option to the default value for the language installed. The `LOCALE` option is set in the system configuration file for each language installed.

For example, `!SASROOT\nls\fr\sasv9.cfg` sets `LOCALE` to `French_France` by default.

If you want to change the default locale setting for SAS, you can set the `LOCALE` system option to the appropriate language in your system configuration file.

For example, you can edit `!SASROOT\nls\fr\sasv9.cfg` and change `-locale French_France` to `-locale French_Canada`.

## Running SAS in a Different Locale

To set the locale for SAS 9.1 at your site, add the `LOCALE` system option to your configuration file. You can find a list of locale values in the *SAS 9.1 National Language Support (NLS) User's Guide*.

When you read or write a file, SAS 9.1 expects the data in the external files to be in the session encoding. To specify a different encoding, refer to the documentation for the `ENCODING` system option in the `FILENAME`, `INFILE`, or `FILE` statement in the *SAS 9.1 National Language Support (NLS) User's Guide*.

When `LOCALE` is set, the `ENCODING` system option will be set to an encoding that supports the language for the locale. SAS 9.1 expects user data to be in the encoding that matches the `ENCODING` option. If you prefer an encoding other than the most common encoding for the locale, you can also set the `ENCODING` system option in the configuration file.

When the `ENCODING` option is set, the `TRANTAB` option will always be set to match the `ENCODING` system option. The transport format trantabs (translation tables), set by the `TRANTAB` option, are used by the `CPORT` and `CIMPORT` procedures to transfer SAS data files. These trantabs are also used by the `UPLOAD` and `DOWNLOAD` procedures for transferring files and catalogs, remotely submitting code to the server, and returning logs and listings to the client.

The Output Delivery System (ODS) will create output using the encoding that matches the `ENCODING` system option. If you would like your output created using a different encoding, please refer to the documentation for the Output Delivery System.

For more information, refer to the *Base SAS 9.1 Procedures Guide* in base SAS software for documentation about `PROC CPORT` and `PROC CIMPORT`. Refer to the *SAS/CONNECT 9.1 User's Guide* for documentation on `PROC UPLOAD` and `PROC DOWNLOAD`.

## Additional Information

Depending on the applications you run, additional setup may be required for your system. Refer to the following sections for more information about configuring your system to run with alternate locales.

## Locale Setup on the Remote Server

**Note:** The %LS( ) macro is new in SAS 9.1. This macro replaces the functionality of the Locale Setup Window that was used in previous releases. References to “SAS System 9” in the following section refer to all releases of SAS software from SAS System 9 forward.

If you are running SAS System 9 as both your client and server sessions, it is not usually necessary to run the %LS( ) macro to do any further locale setup. The locale of a server should be compatible with the locale of your client session; otherwise, your data may be corrupted.

If your SAS System 9 client is connecting to a session running a release of SAS prior to SAS System 9, you can use the %LS( ) macro to set up the remote SAS environment for data transfer. As the Locale Setup Window did in previous releases, the %LS( ) macro copies the host-to-host translation tables from the LOCALE catalog into SASUSER.PROFILE. The %LS( ) macro does not set the encoding for the SAS session.

If you use SAS/CONNECT to connect to a remote SAS server, you will need to set up the server session for the locale that the SAS client is using. You must set up the server after signing on to the remote session from the client.

The following examples show how to set locale for remote connections:

**Connecting SAS System 9-to-SAS System 9:** Use the LOCALE option at startup. The LOCALE option value of the SAS client and server sessions should be the same. For example,

```
sas -locale Spanish_Spain
```

### Connecting SAS System 9 and a previous release of SAS:

- SAS System 9 receives the data: Use the LOCALE option on the SAS System 9 side at start up.

Example:

```
sas -locale Spanish_Mexico
```

- Previous release receives the data: Start SAS System 9 with the LOCALE option at start up. Example:

```
sas -locale Spanish_Guatemala
```

Then use the %LS( ) macro in SAS System 9 to set up the host-to-host translation tables on the previous release after connection is established. For example, submit the following code from the Program Editor:

```
%ls(locale=Spanish_Guatemala, remote=on);
```

## Devmaps and Keymaps for SAS/GRAPH Software

If you are running SAS/GRAPH software and you want to display non-ASCII characters, set the appropriate devmaps and keymaps to match your current encoding. The devmap and keymap entries are located in the SASHELP.FONTS catalog. To get the correct devmaps and keymaps for your encoding, you should use the %LSGRAPH macro.

There are two ways in which the %LSGRAPH macro automatically sets up an environment:

- copies the devmap and keymap entries that match your encoding to the GFONT0.FONTS catalog
- changes the name of the entry to the name DEFAULT so the devmaps and keymaps will be loaded for you.

The following example uses %LSGRAPH to set the correct devmap and keymap (WLT2) for a Polish user on the Windows platform:

```
libname gfont0 'your-font-library';  
%lsgraph(wlt2);
```

Here is a list of the devmaps and keymaps that match the locales on your platform:

<b>Locale</b>	<b>Devmap and Keymap Name</b>
Arabic_Algeria	wara
Arabic_Bahrain	wara
Arabic_Egypt	wara
Arabic_Jordan	wara
Arabic_Kuwait	wara
Arabic_Lebanon	wara
Arabic_Morocco	wara
Arabic_Oman	wara
Arabic_Qatar	wara
Arabic_SaudiArabia	wara
Arabic_UnitedArabEmirates	wara
Arabic_Tunisia	wara
Bulgarian_Bulgaria	wcyr
Byelorussian_Belarus	wcyr
Croatian_Croatia	wlt2
Czech_CzechRepublic	wlt2
Danish_Denmark	wlt1
Dutch_Belgium	wlt1
Dutch_Netherlands	wlt1
English_Australia	wlt1
English_Canada	wlt1
English_HongKong	wlt1
English_India	wlt1
English_Ireland	wlt1
English_Jamaica	wlt1
English_NewZealand	wlt1
English_Singapore	wlt1
English_SouthAfrica	wlt1
English_UnitedKingdom	wlt1
English_UnitedStates	wlt1
Estonian_Estonia	wbal
Finnish_Finland	wlt1
French_Belgium	wlt1
French_Canada	wlt1
French_France	wlt1
French_Luxembourg	wlt1
French_Switzerland	wlt1
German_Austria	wlt1
German_Germany	wlt1
German_Lichtenstein	wlt1
German_Luxembourg	wlt1

<b>Locale</b>	<b>Devmap and Keymap Name</b>
German_Switzerland	wlt1
Greek_Greece	wgrk
Hebrew_Israel	wheb
Hungarian_Hungary	wlt2
Icelandic_Iceland	wlt1
Italian_Italy	wlt1
Italian_Switzerland	wlt1
Latvian_Latvia	wbal
Lithuanian_Lithuania	wbal
Norwegian_Norway	wlt1
Polish_Poland	wlt2
Portuguese_Brazil	wlt1
Portuguese_Portugal	wlt1
Romanian_Romania	wlt2
Russian_Russia	wcyr
Serbian_Yugoslavia	wcyr
Slovakian_Slovakia	wlt2
Slovenian_Slovenia	wlt2
Spanish_Argentina	wlt1
Spanish_Bolivia	wlt1
Spanish_Chile	wlt1
Spanish_Colombia	wlt1
Spanish_CostaRica	wlt1
Spanish_DominicanRepublic	wlt1
Spanish_Ecuador	wlt1
Spanish_ElSalvador	wlt1
Spanish_Guatemala	wlt1
Spanish_Honduras	wlt1
Spanish_Mexico	wlt1
Spanish_Nicaragua	wlt1
Spanish_Panama	wlt1
Spanish_Paraguay	wlt1
Spanish_Peru	wlt1
Spanish_PuertoRico	wlt1
Spanish_Spain	wlt1
Spanish_UnitedStates	wlt1
Spanish_Uruguay	wlt1
Spanish_Venezuela	wlt1
Swedish_Sweden	wlt1
Turkish_Turkey	wtur
Ukrainian_Ukraine	wcyr

## Chapter 10: Post-Installation Setup for SAS OLAP Server

SAS OLAP Server includes client components that are used outside of your SAS installation. These components are available on the **SAS Client-Side Components CD, Volume 1** and are described below.

For more information on using SAS OLAP Cube Studio and SAS OLAP Server Monitor, refer to the *SAS OLAP Server Administrators Guide* in the SAS 9.1 Help and Documentation. For more information on the Open OLAP Client, see the online help for SAS OLAP Server. The online help also contains more information on the post-installation configuration for V8 SAS OLAP Server.

### Open OLAP Client for SAS/MDDB Server 3.0

SAS OLAP Server Software includes an OLE DB provider, Open OLAP Server. The Open OLAP Server allows you to access, update, and manipulate MDDB data on your SAS System from OLE DB- and ADO-compliant applications on Windows platforms.

If you will be using the Open OLAP Server to access SAS MDDBs, you need to install only the Open OLAP Client. The component should be installed on the Windows platform where your OLE DB-compliant applications will run.

### SAS OLAP Cube Studio

SAS OLAP Cube Studio, a component of SAS OLAP Server, is designed for the IT professional responsible for building and maintaining OLAP cubes in a corporate environment. SAS OLAP Cube Studio integrates with SAS Management Console and SAS ETL Studio to provide the tools needed to maintain the OLAP environment.

If you will be creating and maintaining SAS OLAP cubes, you need to install SAS OLAP Cube Studio. The component should be installed on the Windows platform that you will use to create your cubes.

### SAS OLAP Server Monitor for SAS Management Console

SAS OLAP Server Monitor is a plug-in component for SAS Management Console. You use SAS OLAP Server Monitor to monitor the status of your running SAS OLAP Servers.

If you need to monitor the status of your SAS OLAP Servers, you need to install SAS OLAP Server Monitor. The component should be installed on the same Windows platform as SAS Management Console.

# Chapter 11: Installing SAS/SECURE Software Client Components

SAS/SECURE software includes client components that non-SAS System client applications can use to communicate with a SAS server in a secure environment. To use encryption between a non-SAS System client and a SAS server with SAS/SECURE software licensed, you must install the SAS/SECURE client components on the client machine. The SAS/SECURE client components are available in the SAS/SECURE folder accessible through the SAS Software Navigator.

**Note:** This installation is not necessary if the SAS System is your client. The SAS System installs the components that it needs as part of the SAS System install process.

## SAS/SECURE for Windows Clients

The SAS/SECURE components needed by Windows clients can be installed by running the SAS Software Navigator to access the SAS/SECURE Windows Client Components. The `secwin.exe` executable available in this folder installs the files necessary for the IOM Bridge for COM to use the CryptoAPI algorithms.

## SAS/SECURE for Java Clients

The SAS/SECURE components for Java clients provide encryption support for Java applications. You can incorporate this support into applications that are written using the following components:

- SAS/SHARE driver for JDBC
- SAS/CONNECT driver for Java
- IOM Bridge for Java

The SAS/SECURE components needed by Java clients can be installed by running the SAS Software Navigator to access the SAS/SECURE Java Component. This folder contains two JAR files that enable Java clients to use the CryptoAPI algorithms:

- `sas.rutil.jar` - should be copied to the location where the client you are running gets started
- `sas.core.jar` - included in case you do not already have one however, this will probably not be needed

The `sas.rutil.jar` file should be copied to the following location(s) based on the clients that you are running:

- for SAS MC, copy to `<drive:>\program files\sas\sas management console\9.1`
- for OLAP Cube Studio, copy to `<drive:>\program files\sas\sas olap cube studio\9.1`

- for **Desktop Report Studio**, copy to <drive:>\Program Files\SAS Institute\Shared Files\BI Platform\BIPAuthn1.0\Jars
- for **SAS ETL Studio**, copy to <drive:>\Program Files\SAS\SAS ETL Studio\9.1
- for **SAS Information Map Studio**, copy to <drive:>\Program Files\SAS\SAS Information Map Studio\1.0

Once it is copied where you need it, you can use algorithms other than sasproprietary.

## Chapter 12: Post-Installation Setup for SAS/SHARE Software

This chapter discusses the use of the TCP/IP access methods with SAS/SHARE software. TCP/IP is the access method supported for SAS 9.1 on Windows. For information about the access methods supported by other systems, refer to *Communications Access Methods for SAS/CONNECT 9.1 and SAS/SHARE 9.1*. This document can be found at <http://support.sas.com/documentation/onlinedoc/>.

### Using the TCP/IP Communications Access Method

Communication between a SAS/SHARE server and user is handled by the TCP/IP communications access method, which is a part of SAS 9.1 that uses underlying communications software to exchange messages and data. The TCP/IP access method requires Microsoft's TCP/IP Network Protocol communications software.

**Note:** The APPC access method is no longer supported for the Windows operating system.

To use the TCP/IP access method, you must have the supporting software on each workstation on which a SAS/SHARE server or user will execute.

### System Configuration for the TCP/IP Access Method

SAS/SHARE software supports Microsoft's TCP/IP Network Protocol, which is provided with Windows.

To define server names in the `TCP/IP SERVICES` file, complete the following steps:

1. Locate the `SERVICES` file.

This file is located under the `\windows` or `\winnt` directory paths depending on the specific Windows operating system and upgrade method. For example, under a machine configured with a Windows 2000 operating system, the directory path is named

```
<drive letter>:\winnt\system32\drivers\etc
```

2. Specify the server names and port assignments.

Each SAS/SHARE server that runs on a network must be defined as a service in the `SERVICES` file. Each entry in this file associates a service name with the port number and protocol used by that service. An entry for a SAS/SHARE server has the form:

```
<server name> <port number>/<protocol> # <comments>
```

The server name must be 1-8 characters in length. The first character must be a letter or underscore. The remaining seven characters can include letters, digits, underscores, the

dollar (\$) sign, or the at (@) sign. The port number must be above 1024, as any port number equal to or less than 1024 is reserved. The protocol must always be TCP.

An entry for a server whose name is `MKTSERV` might look like this:

```
mktserver 5000/tcp # SAS server for Marketing and Sales
```

The server name is specified with the `SERVER=` option in the `PROC SERVER` statement in the server's SAS session and in the `PROC OPERATE` and `LIBNAME` statements in user and server administrator programs. If the server name is not defined, you must use `__port#`, for example, `server= __5012`.

For more information about the options used with `PROC SERVER` and `PROC OPERATE` procedures, please refer to the *SAS/SHARE 9.1 User's Guide*.

## Client-Side Components

SAS/SHARE software includes client components that are used outside of your SAS installation. These components are available on the **SAS Client-Side Components CD** and are described below:

### SAS/SHARE Data Provider

The SAS/SHARE data provider enables you to access, update, and manipulate SAS data using OLE DB- and ADO-compliant applications on Windows platforms.

### SAS ODBC Driver

The SAS ODBC driver enables you to access, update, and manipulate SAS data from ODBC-compliant applications on Windows platforms.

### SAS/SHARE Driver for JDBC

The SAS/SHARE driver for JDBC enables you to write applets, applications, and servlets that access and update SAS data. The Java Tools package that includes the SAS/SHARE driver for JDBC also includes the SAS/CONNECT driver for Java. If you are writing Java programs using these interfaces, you may also want to use the tunnel feature. This optional feature can be used with the Java applets you write to solve some common configuration problems.

### SAS/SHARE SQL Library for C

The SAS SQL Library for C provides an application programming interface (API) that enables your applications to send SQL queries and statements through a SAS/SHARE server to data on remote hosts.

## NLS Information

Sites that develop or support international applications that use SAS/SHARE software should refer to the chapter [Post-Installation Instructions for National Language Support \(NLS\)](#) on page 21.



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