



## CONFIGURATION INSTRUCTIONS

# Post-Installation Guide for the SAS<sup>®</sup> System Version 9 for Microsoft<sup>®</sup> Windows<sup>®</sup>



■ Table of Contents for SAS Post-Installation Products

■ SAS/ACCESS<sup>®</sup> Interfaces

■ National Language Support (NLS)

■ Verifying Your Installation

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# Post-Installation Guide for the SAS<sup>®</sup> System Version 9 for Microsoft Windows

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# Chapter 1: SAS/ACCESS Interfaces

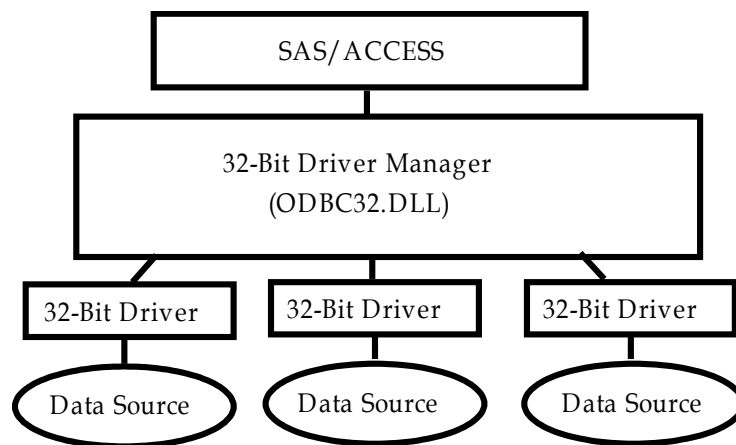
## Installing SAS/ACCESS<sup>®</sup> Interface to ODBC Software

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 Software for Relational Databases: Reference, Version 9, First Edition*. 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 Version 9 of the SAS System.

### 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 version, 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.
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:** The SAS System will automatically install Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) when you install SAS/ACCESS Interface to ODBC software.

## Installing SAS/ACCESS<sup>®</sup> 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.

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`

1. Select `Edit...New...String Value`.
2. Enter `LOCAL` as the Value Name and then select `Edit...Modify`.
3. The Value Name field now says `Local`.

4. Enter your connect-string for the Value Data field in the pop-up dialog box.
5. Select OK.

For more information about SAS/ACCESS Interface to ORACLE, refer to the ORACLE chapter in *SAS/ACCESS Software for Relational Databases: Reference, Version 9, First Edition*.

## Post-Installation Steps / Validating the SAS/ACCESS<sup>®</sup> Interface to PeopleSoft<sup>®</sup>

Refer to *The SAS System Version 9 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';
```

## Installing SAS/ACCESS<sup>®</sup> Interface to R/3<sup>®</sup> 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 Interface to R/3 Software on The SAS System, Version 9* included in your SAS software order for detailed installation instructions and configuration information.

## Installing SAS/ACCESS<sup>®</sup> Interface to SAP BW<sup>®</sup> 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, Version 9* included in your SAS software order for detailed installation instructions and configuration information.

## Validating SAS/ACCESS<sup>®</sup> Interface to SYBASE<sup>®</sup> Software

In Version 9 of the SAS System, the administrator or user must install a Sybase-stored procedure on the target server. Two files have been included in the `!SASROOT\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, `defnccopy` and `isql`.

## Installing SAS/ACCESS<sup>®</sup> Interface to Teradata<sup>®</sup> Software

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

- Base SAS software
- SAS/ACCESS Interface to Teradata software
- CLIV2 libraries on the machine where you run SAS and SAS/ACCESS to Teradata. CLIV2 is part of Teradata Utilities Foundation (TUF) software. If you are running any Teradata Utility (BTEQ, FastLoad, MultiLoad, FastExport, TPump) then CLIV2 is already on your machine.
- Teradata, Version 2, Release 2 (V2R2) or higher of the Teradata RDBMS Server

**Note:** The Teradata client software for Windows is now called the Teradata Utilities Foundation (TUF). SAS/ACCESS functions with any version of Teradata client software; however, TUF releases prior to TUF 6.0 require the DR47606 *efix*, available through NCR's Global Support Center.

If you are installing both the Teradata client software and the SAS System on your PC, verify that your Teradata installation is successful before using SAS/ACCESS to Teradata. A successful login to the Teradata RDBMS server from the Teradata BTEQ utility on your PC means a SAS/ACCESS connection will work too. If BTEQ is unavailable, then establish connectivity as documented in the *SAS/ACCESS to Teradata* white paper, available on the SAS web site 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 Software for Relational Databases: Reference, Version 8, First Edition*, 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 Software 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 Software 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 Locals...Create Group Profile. To add users to a group profile, select Locals...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 the SAS System.

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

The first section in this chapter, “Storing and Locating SAS/CONNECT Script Files,” describes the use of the sample script files shipped with SAS/CONNECT software. The next section in this chapter lists supported software for access methods available on Windows, and outlines configuration procedures for those access methods requiring additional configuration. The final section documents installing and configuring the Windows Spawner program.

The access methods supported for the SAS System on Windows are TCP/IP and APPC. These methods are described below. For information about the requirements of a particular access method, please refer to the section that addresses the method.

Refer to *Communications Access Methods for SAS/CONNECT and SAS/SHARE Software* for information on the access methods supported by other systems. This document can be found at <http://www.sas.com/service/library/onlinedoc/>.

### 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.

### System Configuration for Access Methods Supported under Windows

The access methods supported for the SAS System on Windows are TCP/IP and APPC.

#### TCP/IP

For the TCP access method, SAS/CONNECT software supports Microsoft’s TCP/IP System Driver, which is provided with Windows.

#### APPC

**Note:** APPC is not supported for Window IP (64-bit).

One of the following software packages is required to use the APPC access method with the SAS System under Windows:

- IBM's Communications Server/NT, Version 5.0+
- IBM's Personal Communications Version 4.11 or subsequent version
- Microsoft SNA Server, Version 2.11 SP1 (Service Pack 1) or subsequent versions
- Any program that supports WOSA (Windows Open Services Architecture) APPC (Win APPC) standard

## 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 and SAS/SHARE Software*.

If the SAS Windows Spawner program is running as an NT service during the SAS installation process, the SAS installation will copy the new spawner.exe module to the appropriate directory. However, the new spawner will not be used until a reboot is performed at the end of the SAS installation process.

**Note:** If you are upgrading to Version 9 of the SAS System, and the Version 6 SAS Windows Spawner program is currently running as a service, this install will not replace your existing Version 6 spawner module. To accomplish this, stop and delete the existing Version 6 spawner service and then install the Version 9 SAS Windows Spawner program.

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 Version 9 of the SAS System.

### Invoking Enterprise Miner Client software

After it is properly installed, Enterprise Miner Client software is invoked from Version 9 of the SAS System under Windows. Once the SAS System 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 the Enterprise Miner Software*, Release 4.2 for more information.

For more information on running Enterprise Miner, please refer to *Getting Started with the Enterprise Miner Software* Release 4.2, and *Enterprise Miner Software: Changes and Enhancements, Release 4.2*.

### 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 the SAS System 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 10 for information on how to start the SAS Windows Spawner program.

For more information on running Enterprise Miner, refer to *Getting Started with the Enterprise Miner Software, Release 4.2*, and *Enterprise Miner Software: Changes and Enhancements, Release 4.2*.

## 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™ Release 2.6

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 2.6 runs on the SAS System Version 9. You can run this release independently of your earlier versions of Enterprise Reporter.

Users in a mixed environment running Enterprise Reporter 2.5 and 2.6 can share data and reports on the network. However, previous versions of Enterprise Reporter cannot share reports and data. If a report created in Enterprise Reporter 2.0 is opened in Enterprise Reporter 2.6, it will be converted to Enterprise Reporter 2.6 format. Users running Enterprise Reporter 2.0 will not be able to open the report in the new format.

## New Users of Enterprise Reporter 2.6

### Creating a New 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 versions 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 are running in partnership with the administrators version of `ADMIN.INI`, and do not have the complete directory `... \reporter` installed on their PC.

## 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 System\9.0\reporter\UserDef\
ServerDefinitions=U:\Program Files\SAS\SAS
System\9.0\reporter\ServerDef\

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

Notice 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 2.6 :

### **[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:\. . . This folder is automatically created the first time a user starts Enterprise Reporter.

## Upgrading a Previous Version of Enterprise Reporter to Release 2.6

In Enterprise Reporter 2.6, the concept of Administrator installation and User installation has changed. The standard for installation of the SAS System is now being used for Enterprise Reporter as well.

Network and Local users of Enterprise Reporter 2.5 cannot be updated automatically to Release 2.6. Instead, the administrator creates an installation image for the users by running the Administrator Wizard, and the users must install the created installation image of Enterprise Reporter 2.6 and the required SAS products.

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

Groups and users defined in Enterprise Reporter Release 2.5 can still be used in Release 2.6. This requires that you have a file named `ADMIN.INI` pointing at your user definitions. For more details, refer to the information about the `ADMIN.INI` file on page 16.

### Localized versions

Enterprise Reporter Release 2.6 is released in an English version only. It is not localized to any other languages, and the English installation should be selected in order to avoid mixed languages (for example, in menus) when running Enterprise Reporter inside the SAS System.

If you choose to install in one of the other languages anyway, make sure that you copy your config file `SAS V9.cfg` from

```
C:\Program Files\SAS\SAS System\9.0\Sas\Nls\Language-directory\SASV9.cfg.
```

to

```
C:\Program Files\SAS\SAS System\9.0\Sas\Nls\En\SASV9.cfg.
```

in order to get the shortcut at the Start Menu to work.

## Starting Enterprise Reporter 2.6

Enterprise Reporter is integrated with the SAS System Version 9. The software can be started using different methods:

- Enterprise Reporter as an application outside the SAS System:

Go to Start → Programs → SAS → Enterprise Reporter 2.6 → Enterprise Reporter 2.6, SAS System Edition

- Running Enterprise Reporter as an application in a maximized window

If you want to run Enterprise Reporter maximized, you must add some lines to the config file. The config file is located in the `nls` folder. If the SAS System Version 9 is installed at the default location, the config file can be found at

```
C:\Program Files\SAS\SAS System\9.0\Nls\En\SASV9.cfg
```

The following two lines in bold should be added to the config file:

```
/* Enterprise Reporter Location */  
-AWSDEF 0 0 100 100  
  
-NOAWSMENUMERGE  
-set busroot "!sasroot\reporter"  
  
/* COMPONENT OPTIONS - END */
```





## Chapter 6: Post-Installation Setup for SAS/GRAPH<sup>®</sup> Software

Using SAS/GRAPH Software, Version 9, you can produce interactive charts and plots for Web publishing. The GCHART, GCONTOUR, GMAP, GPLOT, and G3D procedures can produce scripted ActiveX Controls or Java Applets in HTML pages using the SAS/GRAPH Java or ActiveX drivers and the Output Delivery System (ODS). The DS2GRAF, DS2CSF, DS2TREE, DS2CONST and META2HTM macros can also be used to generate HTML output with embedded ActiveX Controls or Java Applets.

The following controls and applets are available:

### **ConstChartApplet (constapp.jar)**

A Java applet to visualize a node-link diagram. The applet reads in node-link structure with their color/size/shape values and displays it as a weighted graph allowing the exploration and the interpretation of different sources of data, using the `ds2const` macro

### **ContourApplet (ctrapp.jar)**

A Java applet for visualization of Contour and Surface plots in a Web browser. The applet supports outline and filled modes and interactive exploration of the data. ContourApplet is supported by the SAS/GRAPH Java device drivers with ODS.

### **GraphApplet (graphapp.jar)**

A Java applet for visualization of 2D and 3D charts in a Web browser. The applet supports Bar charts, Pie charts and Scatter Plots, and interactive exploration of the data. GraphApplet is supported by the SAS/GRAPH Java device drivers with ODS.

### **MapApplet (mapapp.jar and related map data jar files)**

The Java Map Applet is a scriptable Java graphics control that allows the user to embed interactive spatial data in a Java 1.1 compliant Web page. The Web page is created with PROC GMAP and uses the map jar files that correspond to the SAS Map Data Sets. MapApplet is supported by the SAS/GRAPH Java driver with ODS.

### **MetaViewApplet (metafile.zip)**

A Java applet for displaying SAS/GRAPH metagraphics data. MetaViewApplet is supported by the SAS/GRAPH metagraphics driver and the `META2HTM` macro.

### **RangeViewApplet (rvapplet.jar)**

A Java applet for displaying a Critical Success Factor (CSF). A CSF is a graphic that visually represents the position of some value in a range of data. RangeViewApplet is supported by the `DS2CSF` macro.

## TreeViewApplet (treeview.jar)

A Java applet for “focus+context” visualization of hierarchical data. The applet reads in a tree structure and draws a radial layout with a fisheye distortion function applied to enhance an area of interest. Supported by the DS2TREE macro.

## SAS/GRAPH Control for ActiveX

This ActiveX control enables you to embed interactive graphs in Web pages and OLE documents (in Microsoft Office products), as well as in applications written in Visual Basic, C++, HTML, and JavaScript. When the graph is displayed, you can point-and-click to rotate, change, or further investigate the graph.

In SAS software Version 9, the SAS/GRAPH Control for ActiveX supports the following graph types:

- Area Bar
- Box-and-Whisker plots
- Detail Pie
- Maps
- Regression plots
- Surface plots
- Area plots
- Bubble plots
- High-Low plots
- Pie charts
- Scatter plots
- Bar charts
- Contour plots
- Line plots
- Radar
- Standard Deviation plots

SAS/GRAPH Control for ActiveX is supported by the SAS/GRAPH ActiveX and Actximg device drivers.

## Client Components

Documentation for the SAS/GRAPH Client Components can be found on the SAS Web site at

<http://www.sas.com/rnd/datavisualization/intro.htm>

Documentation for the HTML Formatting Tools (including the DS2GRAF, DS2CSF, DS2TREE, DS2CONST and META2HTM macros) can be found at

<http://www.sas.com/rnd/web/intrnet/format/>

If you wish to publish SAS/GRAPH output on a Web server or create SAS/IntrNet applications using SAS/GRAPH software, you may need to install SAS/GRAPH clients on your Web server. The SAS/GRAPH clients can be installed from the SAS Client-Side Components CD and the SAS Mid-Tier Components CD included with your SAS software order. For more information about installing SAS/GRAPH clients on a Web server, see the installation instructions on the SAS Client-Side Components CD and the SAS Mid-Tier Components CD.

## **Chapter 7: Post-Installation Configuration for SAS® Integration Technologies**

If you received SAS Integration Technologies software and have completed the installation of the SAS System, 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 8: Post-Installation Configuration for SAS/IntrNet® Software**

If you received SAS/IntrNet software and have completed the installation of the SAS System, 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 9: Installing IT Service Vision® Solution Software, Release 2.5.1

## IT Service Vision Functionality

IT Service Vision has both client and server components. The server software is required to process, reduce, and/or update the data in a performance data warehouse (PDB) located on your system. The client software is required only if you want to access a performance data warehouse on a remote server system from a client PC platform.

IT Service Vision Server runs on Microsoft Windows Server Platforms, OS/390 and UNIX operating systems.

IT Service Vision Client runs on Microsoft Windows platforms supported by Version 9.0 of the SAS System.

## Installing IT Service Vision

### Migration Considerations

If you have modified your SITELIB library, you will need to save a copy of it so that you can merge it into the new SITELIB library. Please see the instructions in the section “Site Library Considerations” below.

If you have an existing IT Service Vision installation and want to migrate from SAS Version 6 to SAS Version 9, refer to the conversion information in the directory !

SASROOT\cpe\itsvdocs\convert68.htm and at [www.sas.com/itsvconv](http://www.sas.com/itsvconv). While this document refers to conversion from Version 6 to Version 8 of SAS, most of it is applies to conversion from Version 6 directly to Version 9 of SAS.

### Installation Customizations

IT Service Vision Solution will be installed into the !SASROOT\cpe folder. If you wish to customize your IT Service Vision installation, or see any additional SAS System components present on your media, use the `Select Components` window.

*The IT Service Vision Server Setup Guide* and *QuickStart* example galleries that shipped with previous releases of IT Service Vision have been preserved in this release in self-extracting zip files located in the `itsvdocs` directory. Users should note that much of the information in the original Server Setup Guide has been moved into online help and expansion may not be needed.

Users who are interested in viewing the QuickStart example galleries (`qsexamps.exe`) or the original *IT Service Vision Server Setup Guide* (`setupdoc.exe`), will need to expand the associated self-extracting zip files located in the `itsvdocs` directory. This information will then be viewable from within the product. For example, to expand the original Server Setup Guide, change directories to the `itsvdocs` directory located at `!sasroot\cpe\itsvdocs` and double click on the `setupdoc.exe` file.

## Site Library Considerations

### First Time Installations

If you are installing IT Service Vision for the first time, you may want, at some future date, to create a separate `SITELIB` directory to store site-wide options or customizations, such as your site's preferred graphics device. The supplied version of this directory containing default values will have been created in `!SASROOT\cpe\sitelib` during the default production installation of IT Service Vision.

Wherever you choose to locate `SITELIB`, you must have write access to it, and all other IT Service Vision software users must have read access. If you choose to re-locate `SITELIB`, follow the instructions in the section "Modifying the Pointer to the Default `SITELIB` Library" on page 28.

### Upgrading existing installations

If this is not your first installation of IT Service Vision, it is strongly recommended that you consider the location of your existing production `SITELIB` before you install. Without planning, you risk overlaying and losing existing `PDB` and site options.

When you installed IT Service Vision previously, a directory containing default values was created in `!SASROOT\cpe\sitelib`. Since then, you may have created another `SITELIB` library and re-programmed IT Service Vision to use this new location as its default `SITELIB`. If you are not sure if this happened, you can find out by starting SAS and your existing IT Service Vision interactively, and then issuing the `LIBNAME` command from the command line in the toolbar. Note the location of the `SITELIB` library.

In either case, you should close your `LIBNAME` window, the IT Service Vision application, and the SAS session, and make a backup of that whole directory now. This will ensure that you have a method of restoring the directory's contents if a problem occurs after the update.

If this is not your first installation of IT Service Vision, you now need to consider the maintenance of the `SITELIB` library. In the `SASMISC` directory just installed, locate a member called `CPSITEUP`. This code will merge your old, production `SITELIB` library with your newly installed version. Please read the following sections for details on site libraries and how to run the code.

### Maintaining `SITELIB` with Previous IT Service Vision Installations

**Note:** The following section is relevant when this is not a first installation of IT Service Vision.

When a new version or release of IT Service Vision is installed, a new `SITELIB` library is created. This ensures that you are able to access any `SITELIB` updates that may have been made in the product.

However, since you have the opportunity to update the menu and other `SITELIB` datasets, you will probably want to save your modifications and avoid re-engineering them in the new library from scratch. To preserve your modifications, we have supplied code that will merge your existing production `SITELIB` datasets and catalogs in with the new versions. This code is contained in the `!SASROOT\cpe\sasmisc` directory.

If you have an existing production `SITELIB` library that contains site-wide options or datasets that you want to make available to the new release of IT Service Vision, locate the `CPSITEUP` member and review its contents.

The `CPSITEUP` code refers to three `SITELIB` libraries:

1. The newly installed `SITELIB`, referred to as `NEWSITE`,
2. The current, production/default `SITELIB` (whether it is the previously installed `SITELIB` or a subsequently re-located version), referred to as `OLDSITE`, and
3. `PRODSITE`, which is used in referring to your chosen location for the production `SITELIB` for the newly installed release of IT Service Vision.

So, before running `CPSITEUP`, ensure that the following updates have been made:

- `NEWSITE` points to your newly installed `SITELIB`.
- `OLDSITE` points to your current production/default `SITELIB`.
- `PRODSITE` points to a directory or library from which you want to run IT Service Vision Release 2.5. This could be the same location as `OLDSITE` or `NEWSITE`, in which case those libraries will be overwritten, or it could be somewhere new.

Run the `CPSITEUP` code, following the instructions at the top of the code.

If you have decided to use a `SITELIB` library with a location other than the newly installed `SITELIB` for 2.5, `CPSITEUP` will also update the pointer held in `PGMLIB` so that your chosen `SITELIB` becomes the new default `SITELIB`. You will not need to perform the task described in the following section, “Modifying the Pointer to the Default `SITELIB` library.”

Other tools that are available for modifying site-wide options are the macros `%CPPDBOPT` and `%CPHDAY`, both of which are documented in the IT Service Vision Macro Reference.

## Modifying the Pointer to the Default `SITELIB` Library

A `SITELIB` directory and its files must be write-able by the IT Service Vision administrator and readable by all other IT Service Vision software users.

When IT Service Vision is started using the `%CPSTART` macro, you have the option of specifying the `SITELIB=` parameter. This is not required and is usually not specified. If it is specified, the `SITELIB=` value is used as the `SITELIB` library for only that invocation. Otherwise, the default `SITELIB` library will be used.

This default value is stored in the `PGMLIB` library and is set at installation to be the name of the newly installed `SITELIB` library. If you need to change that default, submit the following program:

**Note:** Update-access to the `PGMLIB` library and its components is required.

```
LIBNAME PGMLIB '!SASROOT\cpe\pgmlib\';
DATA PGMLIB.CPSITE;
CPSITE="name.of.new-or-updated.SITELIB";
RUN;
```

## Installing NTSMF (Windows Server Platforms only)

New IT Service Vision sites receive the product package **NTSMF** by Demand Technology. NTSMF software can be used to collect performance metrics from up to 50 PC platforms.

If you want to collect resource utilization metrics from your Windows servers using NTSMF software, you will need to install it on all Windows servers you want to monitor.

Follow the instructions for installing NTSMF in the NTSMF materials. If you have any support questions regarding NTSMF, please contact Demand Technologies directly. Contact information for Demand Technologies can be found in the NTSMF materials.

There are two NTSMF DCS files for NT Server and NT Exchange that match the selection of QuickStart metrics in IT Service Vision. The files are named `ntserv` and `ntexng`. They are located in the `!SASROOT\cpe\sasmisc` directory of your IT Service Vision install. Import the files into Demand Technology's Performance SeNtry for use with the QuickStart Wizard.

## Enterprise Guide

For information about using Enterprise Guide with IT Service Vision, please refer to the document located at <http://www.sas.com/products/itsv/index.html>.

## **Chapter 10: Post-Installation Setup for SAS/MDDDB Server® Software**

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

The Open OLAP Server is packaged as a self-installing program for Windows platforms. The file is called *SAS Open OLAP client for SAS/MDDDB Server Software*. It is available on the *SAS Client-Side Components* CD included with your SAS Software distribution.

## Chapter 11: Post-Installation Setup for the Metabase Facility

Starting with Version 7 of the SAS System, the SAS/EIS Metabase facility has been converted to the new Common Metadata Repository. The Common Metadata Repository is a general-purpose metadata management facility that provides common metadata services to various metadata-driven applications. The Common Metadata Repository enables applications to share metadata between SAS System products.

Using the Common Metadata Repository requires a one-time setup. 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.

### 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.

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.

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

### 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 12: Post-Installation Instructions for Setting up 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.

### Asian Language Support (ALS)

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 languages 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 the SAS System 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`.

### 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.

### Specifying the Font Catalog in the Configuration File

To specify the font catalog in the configuration file (`!sasroot\nls\langcode\sasv9.cfg`), use the following statement to assign the font catalog the file:

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

In this statement,

- *x* represents a value from 0-9
- *langcode* represents the two-character code for your language (for example, JA is the language code for Japanese)
- *font-name* represents the name of the font catalog you want to use.

## Specifying the Font Catalog in a SAS Session

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
- *langcode* represents the two-character code for your language (for example, KO is the language code for Korean)
- *font-name* represents the name of the font catalog you want to use.

## European Language Support (ELS)

The following sections describe the Locale Setup Window, and explain different methods for configuring your system for locale. There is also a list of *devmap* and *keymap* values that match the locales on your operating system.

As indicated on page 33, the `LOCALE` and `ENCODING` system options are also used to set locale for European languages. These options are documented in the SAS Help System.

### Locale Setup Window

In this release, the Locale Setup Window (LSW) has been redesigned to work in conjunction with the new system options described in the SAS System Help.

When a new locale is set, Locale Setup Window automatically sets the `LOCALE` system option. (Refer to the `LOCALE` System option documentation in the SAS System Help for complete information.) The hex value of the Euro character is set for the locale and is stored in the SAS Registry.

As in previous releases, the LSW does copy the host-to-host translation tables from the Locale catalog into `Sasuser.Profile`. However, the host-to-host tables (that is, the `_0000xxx` trantabs) are not required. If the tables do exist in the search path, the SAS System will use them. Otherwise, a new mechanism is used to determine the correct method of transcoding.

The LSW does not set the encoding for the SAS session.

### Configuring Your System for Locale

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

## Changing the Default LOCALE Option Setting

When you install the SAS System 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 by default.

**Note:** The English version does not set `LOCALE` 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` to `-locale French_Canada`.

## Running SAS in a Different Locale

To set the locale for the SAS System at your site, add the `LOCALE` system option to your configuration file. You can find a list of locale values in the *SAS 9 Companion for Microsoft Windows*.

When you read or write a file, the SAS System 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 Companion for Microsoft Windows*.

When `LOCALE` is set, the `ENCODING` system option will be set to an encoding that supports the language for the locale. The SAS System 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.

However, the transport format trantabs are not used for SAS data set transfer. 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 Procedures Guide* in base SAS software for documentation about `PROC CPORT` and `PROC CIMPORT`. Refer to the *SAS/CONNECT 9 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

You can use the LSW to set up the remote SAS environment for data transfer. However, the remote server must be running a release of SAS prior to Version 9. Otherwise, the LSW will not be able to set the environment on that server. If you are running Version 9 SAS in a locale other than the default, you can set up the locale in the remote SAS environment either by running LSW or by submitting the `%LSWBATCH()` macro with the appropriate parameters. Both of these methods can be run after you sign on to the remote session.

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

To set up the locale on the remote session, you can either run the LSW or use the `%lswbatch()` macro. In the LSW, select your locale and set the `Remote Submit` option before closing the window.

You can also achieve remote locale setup by running the `%lswbatch()` macro after you sign on to the remote session. To set up the locale on the remote session, run `%lswbatch` with the `locale=` and `remote=` parameters. Set the `locale=` to match the `LOCALE` option you set for your client session. For example, if you are running MVS with `LOCALE=Danish`, use the following `%lswbatch()` macro after your signon to the remote session:

```
%lswbatch(locale=Danish, remote=on);
```

### Devmaps and Keymaps for SAS/GRAPH Software

If you are running SAS/GRAPH and your SAS session locale is not the default, you will need to use the devmaps and keymaps for the locale. The devmap and keymap entries you need are in the `SASHELP.LOCALE` catalog. You will need to copy those that match the locale to your `GFONT0.FONTS` catalog.

Change the name of the entry to `default` so they will be loaded for you. For example, a Polish user on Windows would need to use the devmap and keymap named `WLT2`.

```
libname gfont0 'your-font-library';
%lswgraph(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               | wara                          |
| Bulgarian            | wcyr                          |
| Byelorussian         | wcyr                          |
| Croatian             | wlt2                          |
| Czech                | wlt2                          |
| Danish               | wlt1                          |
| Dutch                | wlt1                          |
| English              | wlt1                          |
| English_Australia    | wlt1                          |
| English_Britain      | wlt1                          |
| English_Canada       | wlt1                          |
| English_Caribbean    | wlt1                          |
| English_Ireland      | wlt1                          |
| English_Jamaica      | wlt1                          |
| English_NewZealand   | wlt1                          |
| English_SouthAfrica  | wlt1                          |
| English_UnitedStates | wlt1                          |
| Estonian             | wbal                          |
| Finnish              | wlt1                          |
| French               | wlt1                          |
| French_Belgium       | wlt1                          |
| French_Canada        | wlt1                          |
| French_France        | wlt1                          |
| French_Switzerland   | wlt1                          |
| German               | wlt1                          |
| German_Austria       | wlt1                          |
| German_Germany       | wlt1                          |

| <b>Locale</b>        | <b>Devmap and Keymap Name</b> |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| German_Switzerland   | wlt1                          |
| Greek                | wlt1                          |
| Hebrew               | wheb                          |
| Hungarian            | wlt2                          |
| Icelandic            | wlt1                          |
| Italian              | wlt1                          |
| Italian_Italy        | wlt1                          |
| Italian_Switzerland  | wlt1                          |
| Latvian              | wbal                          |
| Lithuanian           | wbal                          |
| Norwegian            | wlt1                          |
| Polish               | wlt2                          |
| Portuguese           | wlt1                          |
| Portuguese_Brazil    | wlt1                          |
| Portuguese_Portugal  | wlt1                          |
| Romanian             | wlt2                          |
| Russian              | wcyr                          |
| Serbian              | wcyr                          |
| Slovakian            | wlt2                          |
| Slovenian            | wlt2                          |
| Spanish              | wlt1                          |
| Spanish_Spain        | wlt1                          |
| Spanish_LatinAmerica | wlt1                          |
| Swedish              | wlt1                          |
| Turkish              | wtur                          |
| Ukrainian            | wcyr                          |

1.

2.

# Chapter 13: Post-Installation Setup for SAS<sup>®</sup> OLAP Server Software

## Setting up Access Control without SAS/EIS Software on Your Server

Please keep in mind that Access Control Setup consists of three steps:

1. Set your Access Control Key - modifies `SASHELP.MB`
2. Set your Access Control environment (`aclroot`, `ac_active` flag, etc.) - modifies `SASHELP.AC`
3. Create your Access Control definitions (users, groups, the actual ACL) – data sets `PASSWD`, `GROUPS`, and `ACL` in `aclroot`

Each of these steps can be performed interactively in a set of windows (where available), or programmatically.

### Starting the Access Control Setup Dialog Window

Use the command `AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.STARTAC.SCL <USER=uid PASSWD=password>`

The instructions in *SAS OLAP Server Administrator's Guide, Release 8.1* will assist you with the setup process. On 3270 platforms, where the Access Control Setup GUI is not very comfortable to use, you may prefer to do your AC setup programmatically. Please see the following section for more information on that subject.

### Setting Your Access Control Key and Environment Programmatically

#### Setting the Access Control Key

The Access Control Key is stored in the entry `SASHELP.MB.ACLAPWM.SCL`. You need write access to this entry in order to change the Access Control Key. Please refer to *How to set up write access to SASHELP.AC and SASHELP.MB* for more information on this.

#### Using a command

Use the following command to set the Access Control Key (for setting the Access Control Key to ADMIN):

```
AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.SETAPW.SCL PW=ADMIN
```

- To reset the Access Control Key to its initial status (no key set), pass in an empty string (" ").
- Use the special value "0" to use no Access Control Key.
- Use the option `ECHO=Y` to dump the settings in the log.

## Using a statement

Use the following command to submit the command as a SAS statement:

```
DM 'AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.SETAPW.SCL PW=ADMIN';
```

## Using SCL

Within SCL code, you can use the following method call to set the Access Control Key:

```
CALL METHOD ('SASHELP.EISSRV.APWUTIL','CREAAPWM', flag, pw-value, rc);
```

In this statement,

- *flag* is '0' or '1'. '0' indicates to not use a control key; 1 indicates to use a control key.
- *pw-value* is the value of the new control key. If flag is '0', this value is ignored
- *rc* is 0 if the update was successful; '1' if it was not successful

## Setting the Access Control Environment

The Access Control Environment information is stored in the entry `SASHELP.AC.ACLINIT.SCL`. You need write access to this entry in order to change the Access Control Environment settings. Please refer to *How to set up write access to SASHELP.AC and SASHELP.MB* for more information.

## Using a command

Use the following command to set the Access Control Environment:

```
AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.SETAC.SCL
APW=access control key
ACTIVE=Y/N
ACLROOT=access control root path
ACLSERV=server
LOGIN=login application
AUTOUSER=Y/N
LIBSEC=Y/N
PW_ENCRYPT=Y/N
DISP_CLASS=access control start class
QUERY_CLASS=access control query class
SERVER_CLASS=access control server class
ADMIN_CLASS=access control administration class
ECHO=Y
```

## Using a statement

submit the previous command using a DM statement, for example,

```
DM 'AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.SETAC.SCL APW=ADMIN ACTIVE=Y ACLROOT="path";
```

## Using SCL

Within SCL code, you can use the following method call to set the Access Control Environment:

```
CALL METHOD ('SASHELP.EISSRV.ACLUTIL', 'CREAACLI', rc, flag active,
aclroot, aclserv, login_window, autouser_enabled, libsec,
pw_encrypt, disp_class, query_class, server_class, admin_class);
```

| <b>Key</b>   | <b>Description</b>  |
|--------------|---|
| APW          | The Access Control Key (required for setac)   |
| ACTIVE       | Y/N to switch access control on or off  |
| ACLROOT      | The path of a directory that holds the ACL files  |
| ACLSERV      | The name of the remote session or share server for ACLROOT. If the session is local, this parameter should be blank.  |
| LOGIN        | The four-level name of the AF application or APPLSCR to use as a login dialog. The default is SASHELP.EISSRV.GATE_KPR.FRAME - a dialog with entry for User ID and Password, and OK and Cancel buttons. There is one other login dialog provided with the system, SASHELP.EISSRV.GATE_KP2.FRAME, which has an additional Change Password button.   |
| AUTOUSER     | Y/N to indicate whether to allow the use of the USER= and PASSWD= options on the EIS, RUNEIS, and METABASE commands. If these options are given, no login dialog appears (Default=Y)  |
| LIBSEC       | Y/N to indicate when the temporary library to access access control files is to be allocated<br>'Y' (default): the ACLTMP library is allocated before and deallocated after each access to the ACL files. Use this setting to assure that the ACL files don't show up in the SAS Explorer.<br>'N': the ACLTMP library is allocated once at access control server initialization and deallocated at access control server termination. |
| PW_ENCRYPT   | Y/N indicates whether to encrypt the user password stored in the PASSWD file. (Default=Y).  |
| DISP_CLASS   | The class used to start the access control subsystem and optionally display a login dialog. The default is SASHELP.EISSRV.ACLDISP.CLASS   |
| QUERY_CLASS  | The class used to satisfy queries on the current access control permissions. The default is SASHELP.MB.ACLMAIN.CLASS  |
| SERVER_CLASS | The class used for loading and persisting acl information. The default is SASHELP.EISSRV.ACLSERV.CLASS  |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| ADMIN_CLASS | The class used managing user and group information and for updating the ACL. The default is SASHELP.MB.ACLADMIN.CLASS.                                    |
| ECHO=Y      | Dump the current and updated settings in the LOG.   |
| RC          | (creaacli only) a flag that indicates if the update was successful, where '0' indicates that the update was successful and '1' indicates that it was not. |

## Doing Your Access Control Definitions (Users, Groups, ACL) Programmatically

To do your Access Control definitions programmatically, you need to know some basics about the storage of User and Group information and the actual Access Control List.

The Access Control definitions are stored in three data sets in the Access Control Root Path. The data sets are password-protected and encrypted using the Access Control Key.

User definitions are stored in the PASSWD data set. Group definitions are stored in the GROUPS data set. The Access Control List is stored in the ACL data set.

To do your definitions, proceed using the following steps:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Set up the Access Control Key and Environment | <i>page 42</i> |
| Set a libname ACL on your aclroot path        | <i>page 43</i> |
| Define the groups                             | <i>page 43</i> |
| Define the users                              | <i>page 44</i> |
| Create your metabase registrations            | <i>page 45</i> |
| Create your ACL                               | <i>page 45</i> |
| Initialize partial ACL data sets              | <i>page 46</i> |
| Edit the partial ACL data sets                | <i>page 47</i> |
| Merge the partial ACL data sets               | <i>page 49</i> |

### 1. Set up the Access Control Environment

Here is a simple example of how to Set up the Access Control Environment. Choose an Access Control Key, and create a location where you want to store your AC definitions. Then submit:

```
DM 'AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.SETAPW.SCL PW=access control key';
DM 'AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.SETAC.SCL
  APW=access control key
  ACLROOT="access control root path"
  PW_ENCRYPT=N';
```

**Note:** By default, user passwords stored in the PASSWD data set are encrypted using the `_encryptPassword` method of the ACLSERV class. This adds an additional layer of protection to the information stored in the PASSWD data set. To be able to store plain text passwords in the PASSWD data set when managing the user setup outside of the Access Control definition dialogs, use `PW_ENCRYPT=N` option when setting up the access control environment.

## 2. Set a libname ACL on your aclroot path

```
LIBNAME ACL "access control root path";
```

## 3. Define the groups

The GROUPS data set holds the names and descriptions of the access control groups. The data set has one record for each group defined to the system. When the GROUPS data set is initially created, two additional records are also added, one for the SYSTEM (Administrator) and another for the USERS (Users) group.

A Group name can have from three to eight characters. Group names begin with a letter, and are followed by letters, numbers, or underscores. Letters must be in upper case.

The GROUPS data set has the following structure:

|       |      |                                      |
|-------|------|--------------------------------------|
| GROUP | \$8  | Group Name (needs to be upper case!) |
| DESC  | \$32 | Group Description                    |

You can edit the `acl.groups` data set by using an interactive facility, like `FSEDIT`, or `FSVIEW`, or data management tools like the data step.

Example for using a data step:

```
data work.groups;
  infile datalines;
  length group $8 desc $32;
  input group / desc &;
  datalines;
  SALES
  Sales Staff
  MKT
  Marketing
  MGMT
  Management
  ;
proc sort data=work.groups;
  by group;
proc sort data=acl.groups(pw=access control key);
  by group;
data acl.groups(pw=access control key);
merge acl.groups(pw=access control key) work.groups;
  by group;
run;
```

Group names must be upper case valid SAS names, of three to eight characters length.

Please note that when you first activate Access Control (using either the Access Control Setup window, or the SETAC facility) a GROUPS data set is created in your `aclroot` path, with the two

groups `SYSTEM` and `USERS` already defined. That is why the previous data step merges your new definitions with the already existing ones.

#### 4. Define the users

The `PASSWD` holds the definitions for the access control users. The following information is stored for each user:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| User id            | A 32-character string that must start with a character, followed by characters, numbers, or underscores. The <code>userid</code> is stored in upper case.   |
| Description        | Mixed case, free format descriptive string.   |
| Groups             | Names of the groups a user belongs to, in upper case, separated by commas.  |
| Password           | A 16-character string that must start with a character, followed by characters, numbers, or underscores. By default, this password is stored encrypted using the <code>_encryptPassword</code> method of the <code>ACLSECV</code> class. Use <code>PW_ENCRYPT=N</code> when setting up the access control environment to use unencrypted passwords. Unencrypted passwords are stored in upper case. |
| Creation date/time | A SAS datetime value indication the creation time of the user's record.   |

The data set holds one record for each user of the system. When the `PASSWD` data set is initially created, one record for the `ADMIN` user (password `ADMIN`) is added.

The `PASSWD` data set has the following structure:

|                       |                    |                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <code>USERID</code>   | <code>\$32</code>  | User ID (upper case) |
| <code>FULLNAME</code> | <code>\$32</code>  | User Description     |
| <code>GROUP</code>    | <code>\$198</code> | User Groups          |
| <code>PASSWORD</code> | <code>\$16</code>  | User Password        |
| <code>C_DATET</code>  | <code>\$8</code>   | DateTime             |

You can edit the `acl.passwd` data set by using an interactive facility, like `FSEDIT`, or `FSVIEW`, or a data management tool like the data step.

Example for using the data step:

```
data work.passwd;
  infile datalines dsd;
```

```

length userid fullname $32 group $198 password $16 c_datet 8;
format c_datet datetime16.;
c_datet=time();
input userid / fullname & / group / password ;
datalines;
MJONES
Markus Jones
SALES
MJONES1
OFIELDS
Oscar Fields
MKT
OFIELDS1
ABEAN
Abraham Bean
SALES,MKT,MGMT
ABEAN1
;
proc sort data=work.passwd;
by userid;
proc sort data=acl.passwd(pw=admin);
by userid;
data acl.passwd(pw=admin);
merge acl.passwd(pw=admin) work.passwd;
by userid;
run;

```

Userids must be upper case valid SAS names, of 3 to 32 characters length. Passwords must be upper case valid SAS names, of 3 to 16 characters length.

Please note that when you first activate Access Control (using either the Access Control Setup window, or the SETAC facility) a PASSWD data set is created in your `aclroot` path, with the user ADMIN (password ADMIN) already defined. That is why the previous data step merges your new definitions with the already existing ones.

## 5. Create your metabase registrations

If you have not already done so, create your metabase registrations now. An Access Control definition is always linked to an existing metabase registration.

Use the METABASE command to invoke the Metabase GUI.

## 6. Create your ACL

For each group/metabase registration combination, fill a data set with the structural information from the metabase registration, and, if needed and available, with the class column value combinations. FILLACL is a utility that does this for you. Then edit those partial data sets to set your access control tags. Finally, merge the partial ACL data sets back into ACL.ACL.

## A. Initialize partial ACL data sets

**Note:** The FILLACL utility uses the SAS OLAP Server classes to access the data. If you do not have SAS/EIS software, you might have to run the following utility first, to make sure the correct data model classes are being used:

```
DM 'AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.SET_OLAP_CLASSES.SCL
MODMGR=SASHELP.EISSRV.MODMGR.CLASS
MODMGRE=SASHELP.EISSRV.MODMGRE.CLASS
EMDDB_C=SASHELP.EISSRV.EMDDB_C.CLASS';
```

Use the FILLACL utility to create a data set with the same structure as the ACL data set, and initialize it with information from the registration and the data.

```
DM 'AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.FILLACL.SCL
APW=access control key
OUTDS=partial ACL data set name
GROUP=groupname
REP="repository name"
REG="registration name"
LEVEL=ALL/DIMSONLY';
```

using a different OUTDS= value each time , and setting the other options accordingly.

FILLACL accepts the following named parameters:

| <b>Key</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|------------|---|
| APW        | The access control key. This is required.   |
| OUTDS      | The data set where the partial ACL file should be written. If the data set exists, it will be overwritten.  |
| GROUP      | Name of the user group for initializing the GROUP column (upper case!)  |
| REP        | The name of the repository in which the registration is stored. Use quotes if the repository name contains blanks or special characters.  |
| REG        | The name of the metabase registration to use. Please note that the typical registration name has the form LIB.MEM, for example, SASHELP.PRDMDDB. By default, a metabase registration has the name of the SAS file (data set or MDDB) that was registered. |
| LEVEL      | ALL/DIMSONLY. ALL is the default. DIMSONLY only reads out the structural information, no data values.   |

## B. Edit the partial ACL data sets

Edit each data set created by `FILLACL`, using an interactive facility like `FSEDIT` or `FSVIEW`. Usually, you would only edit the `TAG` column. Use `TYPE`, `VALUE`, and `ITEM` to identify the element for which a tag will be set.

For example, to drop the `COUNTRY` variable, find the record with `TYPE=CL`, `VALUE=COUNTRY`, and set a 'D' in the `TAG` column.

Do not set any values for `TAG` in those records that you do not want to restrict. These records will be removed when merging the partial ACL data sets in the next step.

Please refer to *SAS/EIS Software: Administrator's Guide - Using Access Control* for information on how to use Access Control tags.

Each partial ACL has the following structure:

|        |       |                    |
|--------|-------|--------------------|
| GROUP  | \$8   | Group Identifier   |
| TARGET | \$17  | Target Identifier  |
| TYPE   | \$2   | Information Type   |
| ITEM   | \$42  | Information Item   |
| VALUE  | \$200 | Information Value  |
| TAG    | \$1   | Access Control Tag |

The columns hold the following information:

## Column name Description - values

|        |   |  |
|--------|---|--|
| GROUP  | Name of the group to which the access control definitions in the current record apply (upper case!)   |  |
| TARGET | The ID of the metabase registration to which the access control definitions in the current record apply, or #A, for applications/application databases, or #F, for application functions. |  |
| TYPE   | Record type: If TARGET is a metabase registration ID:   |  |
|        | T   | Table  |
|        | H   | Hierarchy  |
|        | HL  | Hierarchy Level  |
|        | A   | Analysis variable (ANALYSIS, COMPUTED)                     |
|        | S   | Statistic  |
|        | C   | Category variable (CATEGORY)                               |
|        | CL  | Category variable level (data value)                       |
|        | If target is #A:  |  |
|        | AP  | for application  |
|        | AD  | for application database                                   |
|        | If target is #F: Always F   |  |
|        | VALUE   | Depending on TYPE, value can be:                           |
| Type   |   | Value  |
| T      |   | TABLE (dummy value when the whole table is being dropped)  |
| H      |   | Hierarchy name   |
| HL     |   | Hierarchy level name                                       |
| A      |   | Analysis variable name                                     |
| S      |   | Statistic keyword  |
| C      |   | Category variable name                                     |
| CL     |   | Category variable value. Special value #T for <u>Total</u> |
| AP     |   | Application name (2-level)                                 |
| AD     |   | Application Database name (4-level)                        |
| F      |   | Function ID.   |
| ITEM   | Additional identifier, set to identify what the VALUE refers to for   |  |
|        | HL  | to identify the hierarchy                                  |
|        | CL  | to identify the Category variable                          |
|        | S   | to identify the Analysis variable                          |

|     |  |               |
|-----|--|---------------|
| TAG | Access Tag. This is the only column you would typically edit. Valid tags are as follows: |               |
|     | D  | Drop          |
|     | K  | Keep          |
|     | I  | Initial       |
|     | H  | Hide          |
|     | S  | Show          |
|     | Valid TAGs by TYPE:  |               |
|     | T  | D             |
|     | A  | D, K, H       |
|     | S  | D, K          |
|     | H  | D, K          |
|     | C  | D, K          |
|     | CL   | D, K, I, H, S |
|     | HL   | D, K, I       |
|     | AP   | D, K          |
|     | AD   | D, K          |
|     | F  | D, K          |

**C. Merge the partial ACL data sets**

The result is a collection of data sets. To merge them and remove the unneeded observations (the ones with TAG= ' '), submit:

```

data acl.acl(pw=access control key encrypt=yes);
set work.one
work.two
.
.
;
if tag = ' ' then delete;
run;
    
```

## Write Access to SASHELP.AC and SASHELP.MB

1. Choose an empty library or path for use as a playpen. Later you can either merge it into your SASHELP library, or concatenate it in front of your SASHELP path.

```
libname playpen 'path';
proc catalog;
  copy in=sashelp.ac out=playpen.ac;
  copy in=sashelp.mb out=playpen.mb;
  select aclapwm.scl;
run;quit;

catname sashelp.ac (playpen.ac);
catname sashelp.mb (playpen.mb sashelp.mb);
```

2. Set up your Access Control Key and Environment. When setting up your SAS application server, or distributing the application to your users, make sure the modified catalogs are concatenated in front of your SASHELP path by modifying the SAS CONFIG file, or the SAS clist accordingly.

## Specifying OLAP Classes

The following utility program can be used to override the default OLAP Server classes and specify your custom OLAP Server classes.

```
DM `AF C=SASHELP.EISSRV.SET_OLAP_CLASSES.SCL
  MODMGR=
  MODMGRE=
  EMDDDB_C=
  DP=
  MDVIEWER=
  MDMODEL=
`;
```

SET\_OLAP\_CLASSES accepts the following named parameters:

| <b>Key</b> | <b>Description</b>                                  |
|------------|---|
| MODMGR     | The 4-level name of the model manager class.        |
| MODMGRE    | The 4-level name of the model manager engine class. |
| EMDDDB_C   | The 4-level name of the model coordinator class.    |
| DP         | The 4-level name of the data provider class.        |
| MDVIEWER   | The 4-level name of the OLAP metadata viewer class. |
| MDMODEL    | The 4-level name of the OLAP metadata model class.  |

## Chapter 14: Installing SAS/SECURE<sup>®</sup> Software

SAS/SECURE software includes client components that you can use to create non-SAS System client applications that 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 !SASROOT\securewin\sasmisc directory and on the SAS/SECURE CD included with your SAS Software distribution.

### SAS/SECURE Client for Windows

The `secwin.exe` executable installs the files necessary for the IOM Bridge for COM to use the CryptoAPI algorithms. It also contains a TAR and ZIP file that is used to develop Java clients that utilize the encryption support.

### SAS/SECURE Client for Java

The SAS/SECURE client for Java provides 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

# Chapter 15: Post-Installation Setup for SAS/SHARE<sup>®</sup> Software

This chapter discusses the access methods that are available with SAS/SHARE software.

For more information, refer to *Communications Access Methods for SAS/CONNECT and SAS/SHARE Software*. This document can be found at <http://www.sas.com/service/library/onlinedoc/>.

## Selecting a Communications Access Method

To implement SAS/SHARE software, complete the following steps:

1. Determine access method to use.

Communication between a SAS/SHARE server and user is handled by a communications access method, which is a part of the SAS System that uses underlying communications software to exchange messages and data. There are currently two different access methods available for use with this release of SAS/SHARE software under Windows. They are described in the table below.

You may choose to use one or both of them, depending on your needs and your communications/networking hardware and software configuration. To use an access method, you must have the supporting software on each workstation on which a SAS/SHARE server or user will execute.

The following table shows the supported communications software for each access method.

| Access Method | Communications Software Required   |
|---------------|--|
| TCP/IP        | Microsoft's TCP/IP Network Protocol  |
| APPC          | Microsoft SNA Server, Version 2.1+ or later, or any program that supports Microsoft's APPC WOSA standard |

2. Set SAS system options to specify selected access method(s).

The SAS system options `COMAMID=`, `COMAUX1=`, and `COMAUX2=` specify the communications access methods to be used. These options can be specified in the SAS command, or in a SAS configuration file. The `COMAMID=` option can also be specified in an `OPTIONS` statement. Only the `COMAMID=` option is required to use SAS/SHARE software. You should specify values for the `COMAUX1=` and `COMAUX2=` options only when it is necessary for SAS users at your site to use more than one access method to communicate with SAS/SHARE server(s).

The table below shows the value to specify for these options to identify each access method:

| Access Method | COMAMID=/COMAUX1=/COMAUX2= Value |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| TCP/IP        | TCP                              |
| APPC          | APPC                             |

For a SAS/SHARE server, these three options have essentially the same meaning; each access method specified by these options will be initialized when the server is started, making the SAS/SHARE server accessible to users via any of those access methods.

For a SAS/SHARE server that is to be accessible to users who use either the TCP/IP access method or the APPC access method, specify the following:

```
COMAMID=TCP
COMAUX1=APPC
COMAUX2=
or
COMAMID=APPC
COMAUX1=TCP
COMAUX2=
```

For a user session, the access method specified by the `COMAMID=` option is the first one used to attempt to connect to a server. If the server is not found, the access method specified by the `COMAUX1=` option is used. If the server still is not found, the access method specified by the `COMAUX2=` option is used.

For example, to cause a user session to use only the TCP/IP access method, specify the following:

```
COMAMID=TCP
COMAUX1=
COMAUX2=
```

**Note:** It is not necessary to specify `COMAUX1=` or `COMAUX2=` if you do not want to specify a secondary or tertiary access method.

To cause a user session to first try to locate a server using the APPC access method, and then to use the TCP/IP access method if the server is not found, specify the following:

```
COMAMID=APPC
COMAUX1=TCP
COMAUX2=
```

## System Configuration for the APPC Access Method

See “System Configuration for the APPC Access Method” in the chapter “Post-Installation Setup for SAS/CONNECT Software” on page 10 for information.

**Note:** APPC is not supported for Window IP (64-bit).

## System Configuration for the TCP/IP Access Method

### Software Requirements

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

### 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:

```
mktserv 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.

For more information about the options used with `PROC SERVER` and `PROC OPERATE` procedures, please refer to the *SAS/SHARE 9 User's Guide*.

### Client-Side Components

SAS/SHARE software includes client components that are used outside of your SAS installation. These components 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.

SAS/SHARE client components are delivered with SAS/SHARE Software and may be found in the !SASROOT\share\sasmisc directory. See the `readme.txt` file in this directory for a description of each component file. SAS/SHARE client components are also available on the *SAS Client-Side Components* CD included with your SAS Software distribution.

# Chapter 16: Post-Installation Setup for WebHound

## Configuring WebHound 4.2 Software

To configure your WebHound 4.2 software, follow these steps:

1. Bring up SAS and type `webhound` on the SAS command line to open the WebHound Administrator GUI wizard.
2. Type the name, description, and directory of your WebHound webmart, and enter the location of your Web server log file(s).
3. To process the data from your Web server log file(s), enter the following macro commands from the SAS Program Editor window:

```
%WebHound (name=<webmart_name>, program=extract);  
%WebHound (name=<webmart_name>, program=load);  
%WebHound (name=<webmart_name>, program=report);
```

In these commands, `<webmart_name>` is the name of your WebHound webmart, which you defined using the WebHound Administrator GUI wizard.

To set up and configure the software that you need to view drillable reports, refer to the documents available at <http://www.sas.com/service/library/onlinedoc/webhound/index.html>.

## Chapter 17: Verifying Your Installation

The Installation Verification Tool validates a SAS System installation by verifying that each installed file is correct. A report is generated detailing any files that appear to have been laid down incorrectly or not at all. This determination is made using file size, date/time and/or version comparisons, where appropriate.

### Running the Installation Verification Tool

There are two ways to run the Installation Verification Tool on a successfully installed SAS System Version 9:

- Use the **AutoPlay** (Install Utilities --> Installation Verification Tool). This menu item is available only after the SAS software has been installed.

**or**

- Open a command line in DOS and type the following command:

```
c:\><SASROOT>\sastest\sasivt.exe -OutputPath <dir>
```

In this command, <SASROOT> is the location where the SAS System was installed, and <dir> is an empty directory

Both of these methods require an output directory, which must be empty.

### Output

The Installation Validation Tool (IVT) generates XML data files to hold the raw results of the validation process. The SAS System is used to translate the XML data into PDF and HTML reports. The PDF and HTML reports are identical. The PDF can be used to create hardcopies of the resulting validation. The HTML is easier to browse.

For the Windows platform, XSL translation files are also provided. These allow another means of generating HTML from the XML data file. However, the XSL translation is done dynamically.

In all cases, the output report is organized first at the SAS System component level, and then by each component's files.

### OutputPath options

The following table describes the structure of the directory used in the `-OutputPath` option:

| <b>File Name</b> | <b>Description</b>  |
|------------------|---|
| Data             | Directory containing the raw validation data for each product in XML format |
| html             | Directory containing HTML files for each product                            |
| autoexec.sas     | SAS file used in producing PDF and HTML output from XML data                |
| index.xml        | XML index file for all product summary                                      |
| index.xsl        | XML style sheet   |
| ipv.htm          | HTML file containing index to summary and product information               |
| ipv.pdf          | PDF file containing all summary and product information                     |
| IPVindex.map     | Intermediate file used to output XML to PDF and HTML                        |
| IPVprod.map      | Intermediate file used to output XML to PDF and HTML                        |
| ipvtoc.htm       | HTML file used to display product information                               |
| media.xsl        | XML style sheet for product information                                     |